

Git'n Pro with HTML/CSS

The Coding Bootcamp

It's Okay!

How do I do this again?



Flickr:

Admin Items

Where to Get Help

- **Practice, Practice, Practice:** Work Individually or in Groups
- **Review In Class Material (Exercises and Slides) at GitLab**
- **Re-Watch Class Videos at Panopto (links on Bootcampspot)**
- **In Class Office Hours:** 45 minutes before class, 30 minutes after
- **One-on-One Sessions:** By Announcement through SSM
- **Contact Student Success:** Anytime!

Homework #1 - Assignment

- Also, at this point everyone should have access to the homework repository in GitLab.
- Homework Assignment #1 is due in two weeks

Today's Class!

Today's Objectives

- Students will understand the importance of Git Version Control and of how to use it.
- Students will create GitHub Repositories, push code into them, and share with class.
- Students will make more HTML documents.
- Students will learn to properly use basic HTML tags.
- Students will implement basic CSS styling to HTML documents.

Know Thyself

If you are a *complete* beginner to HTML/CSS and Coding:

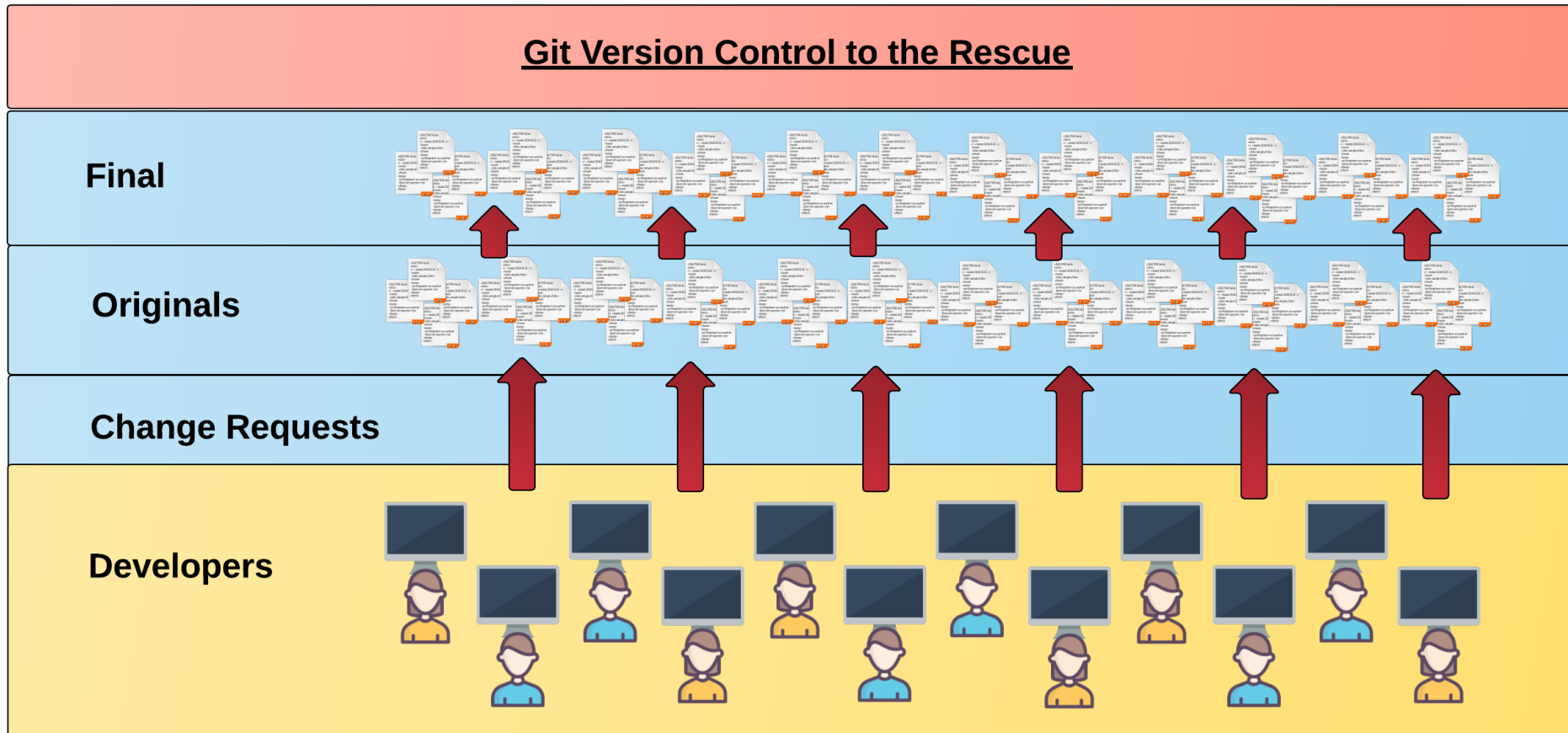
- Continue getting comfortable with HTML.
- Be able to completely write a basic HTML document (like in last class).
- Understand what CSS is, what it's for, and how it works with HTML.
- *Be able to use Git and GitHub to upload code.*

If you've had past exposure and felt comfortable with the last lesson:

- Aim to build up your skills. Clear up any questions or confusions about HTML.
- Become knowledgeable about a wider range of HTML and CSS tags.
- Be able to selectively apply CSS to specific HTML elements.
- *Be able to use Git and GitHub to upload code.*

What / Why Git?

Collaborative Coding



- Modern web development is *highly* collaborative.
- Teams are often extremely large and separated across the country — or planet.
- Apps sometimes comprise hundreds or even thousands of files.

The Team's Task

Task: Make a list of creative works
we all have written in the past

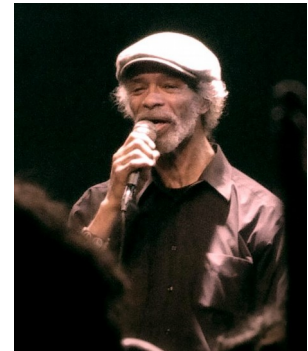
Programming Team:
These Poets



Maya Angelou



Anne Sexton



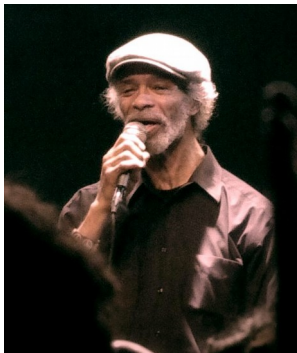
Gil Scott Heron

Maya & Gil make their edits



Programming Away...

Maya's Version



Programming Away...

Gil's Version

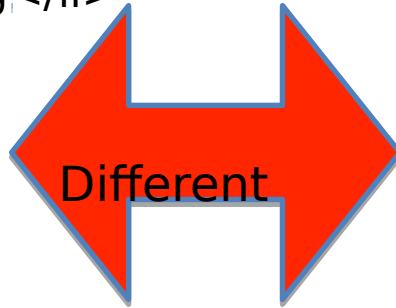


Different Solutions

On the Pulse of Morning

I Know Why the Caged
Bird Sings

And Still I Rise



Free Will

Pieces of a Man

The Revolution will not
be Televised



Resolution



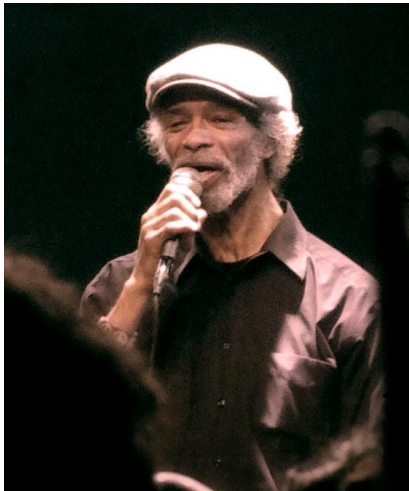
>
On the Pulse of Morning
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
And Still I Rise

“Let’s settle on this...”

Poems

Albums

Songs



ul>
Free Will
Pieces of a Man
The Revolution will not be Televised
/ul>

Anne writes her own stuff...



The Double

Image

Heart's Needle

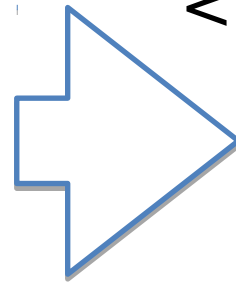
Baby Picture

Anne overwrites work of her teammates...



**Delete. Delete.
Delete. Delete.
Delete. Delete**

```
<ul>  
  <li>Poems</li>  
  <li>Albums</li>  
  <li>Songs</li>  
</ul>
```



```
<ul>  
  <li>The Double Image</li>  
  <li>45 Mercy Street</li>  
  <li>The Road Back</li>  
</ul>
```


The Group Project



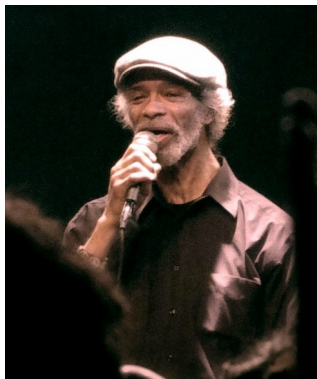
Lesson: You should use Version Control.

....and watch your teammates' work



Today we fret and pull
on wheels, ignore our regular
loss
of time...

...or maybe we should just use
git



Version Control

Git Version Control:

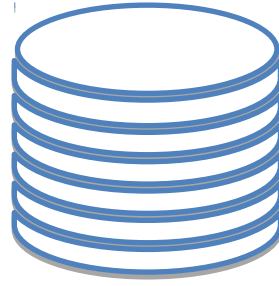
Provides a organized system for managing code for when multiple developers work on a project at the same time.

The Benefits of Git:

1. A process for resolving conflicts in code.
2. Version History.

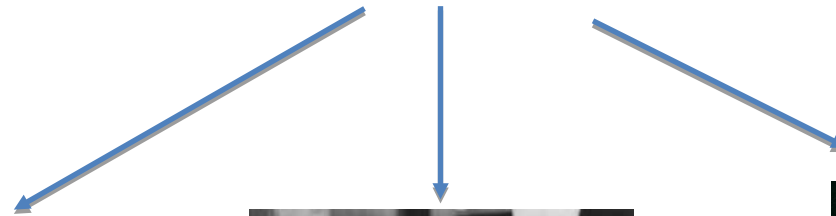
The Group Project

Master Branch



'Branch' = personal copy

Personal branch



Maya's branch



Anne's branch

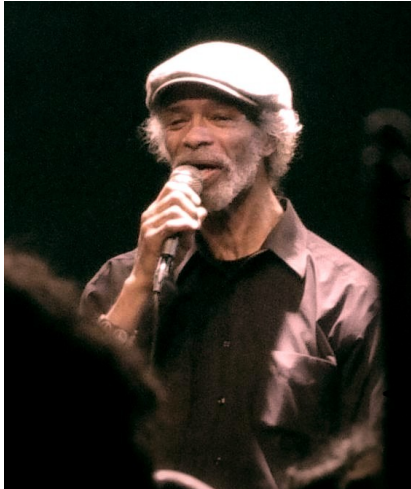


Gil's branch

The team goes to work



- >
- On the Pulse of Morning
- I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
- And Still I Rise



- ul>
- Free Will
- Pieces of a Man
- The Revolution will not be Televised

Maya pushes first

Master Copy



1



Maya **pushes (uploads)** her code changes into the main branch.

No code conflicts.

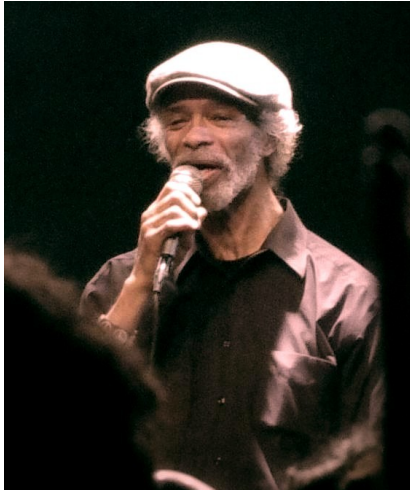


Maya's Branch



Gil's edits are ready

Rule: pull first, then push your change



Ok

Gil pulls latest changes

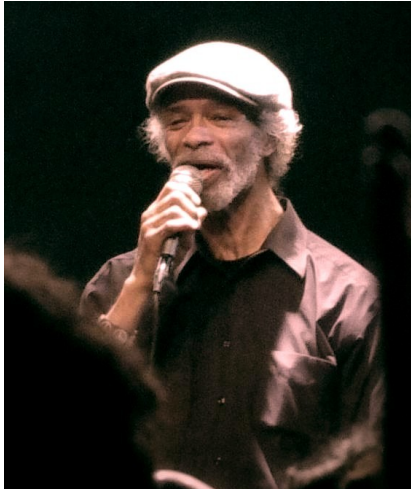
Master Copy



1



Gil's Branch

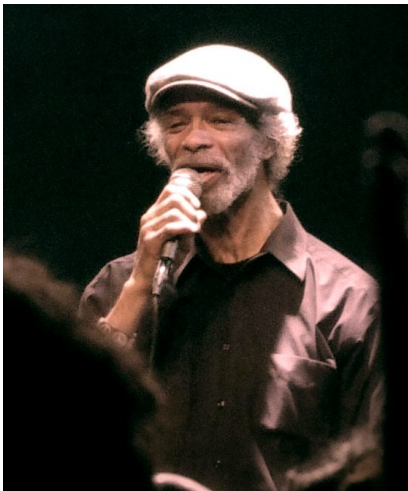


Gil conflicts with master branch

Master Branch



1



```
<li>On the Pulse of Morning</li>
<li>I Know Why the Caged Bird
Sings</li>
<li>And Still I Rise</li>
<li>On the Pulse of Morning</li>
<li>I Know Why the Caged Bird
Sings</li>
<li>And Still I Rise</li>
```

Git sees a conflict.

Kobe resolves

On the Pulse of Morning
I Know Why the Caged Bird
Sings
And Still I Rise
On the Pulse of Morning
I Know Why the Caged Bird
Sings
And Still I Rise

 Poems
 Albums
 Songs



Gil's Branch

Gil fixes and pushes

Master Branch



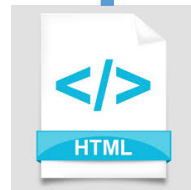
1



2

Gil **pushes (uploads)** his revision the main branch.

No code conflicts.



Gil's Branch

```
<ul>
  <li>Poems</li>
  <li>Albums</li>
  <li>Songs</li>
</ul>
```

Anne starts her work

Rule: pull first, then push your change



*look into my face
and you will know that crimes
dropped upon me
as from a high building...*

...by which I mean, I broke the
rules.

Anne pushes

Master Branch



1



2



3

Anne dude **pushes (uploads)** her revision the main branch. No code conflicts.

Not what we want.



Anne's Branch

The Double Image

Heart's Needle

Baby Picture

If Annehad made a pull first...

Conflict!

The Double Image

Heart's Needle

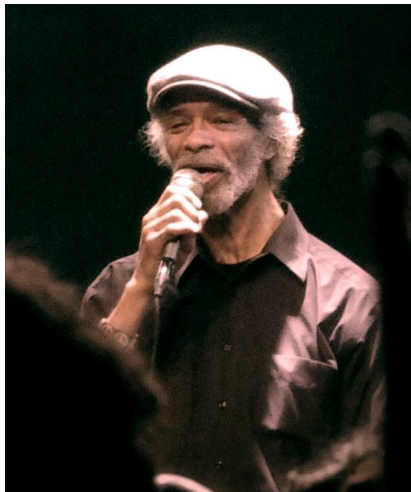
Baby Picture

Poems

Albums

Songs

The overwritten work is discovered



Git GUI interface showing a commit history and a diff view.

Workspace: avgrund_replace_jquery-ui, file_reorg, master (1↑ 1↓)

Graph: origin/master, origin/HEAD, master (1 ahead 1 behind)

Commit History:

Commit	Author	Date
6bc1e3a	Greg Sandell <gre...>	Today, 2:56 PM
11f99e0	Greg Sandell <gre...>	Today, 2:55 PM
26eb29d	Greg Sandell <gre...>	Today, 2:53 PM

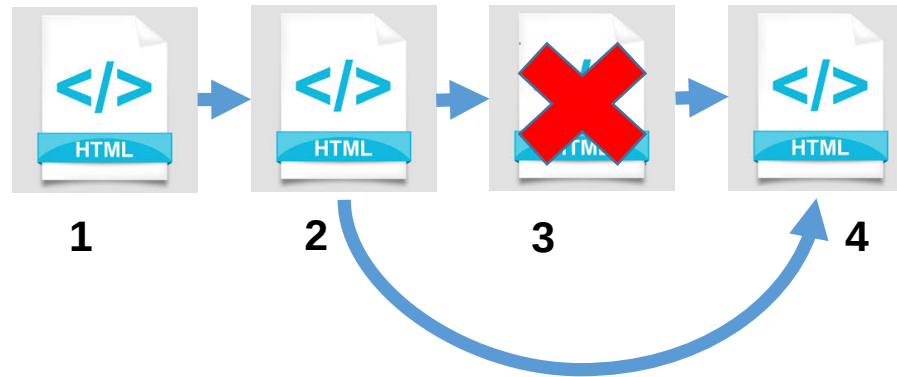
test.html diff:

```
1 1 <!doctype html>
2 2 <html>
3 3 <body>
4 4 - <ul>
5 5 - <li>Legislative</li>
6 6 - <li>Judicial</li>
7 7 - <li>Executive</li>
8 8 - </ul>
9 9 + <list>
10 10 + <li>Washington
11 11 + <li>Dudes in Robes</li>
12 12 + <li>Mr. Hot Shot</li>
13 13 + </list>
14 14 </body>
15 15 </html>
```

Roll Back



Main Branch



Maya **rolls back** the code to an earlier version.



Anne's Branch

The Group Project

Lesson:

You should use Version Control!

Quick Activity!

Suggested Time: 3 min

Turn to your neighbor, and have one of you explain to the other:

- The concept of version control.

Then the other should explain:

- Two of the key advantages to using a version control system.

So... What's this GitHub?

- GitHub is a Web-Based hosting service to store code online.
- It allows developers to **pull** (download) code or **push** (upload) code to the same **repository** (directory).
- It also allows developers to **view histories** of code changes and to **track issues**.



Pushing and Pulling to GitHub



Pull Code

Push Code

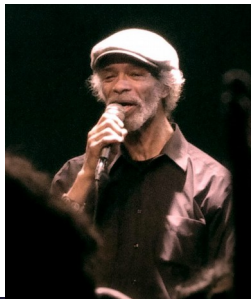
Pull Code

Pull Code

Push Code


Pull Code

Push Code





Get Started with Git

Instructor Git Demo!

 This repository Search

Pull requestsIssuesGist

 + 

afhaque / DemoRepository


Watch 0Star 0Fork 0

[Code](#) [Issues 0](#) [Pull requests 0](#) [Wiki](#) [Pulse](#) [Graphs](#) [Settings](#)

This is Ahmed's Demo repository for his class! — Edit

[1 commit](#) [1 branch](#) [0 releases](#) [1 contributor](#)

Branch: master [New pull request](#) [New file](#) [Find file](#) [HTTPS](#) <https://github.com/afhaque> [Download ZIP](#)

 **afhaque** Initial commit Latest commit 2df88aa 4 minutes ago

[README.md](#) Initial commit 4 minutes ago

[README.md](#)

DemoRepository

This is Ahmed's Demo repository for his class!

Basic Git Commands

At its most basic, these are the five git commands to get started:

1. **git clone**
2. **git add**
3. **git commit**
4. **git push**
5. **git pull**

Basic Git Commands

At its most basic, these are the five git commands to get started:

1. **git clone** – copies an entire repo (to begin).
2. **git add** – adds a file for inclusion in Git.
3. **git commit** – notes a change to the local repo.
4. **git push** – sends changes to hosting service.
5. **git pull** – downloads freshest version of repo.

> YOUR TURN! Activity: Git Add, Commit, Push | Suggested Time: 20 min

Assignment:

Using GitHub and the Command Line:

- Create a new **public GitHub repository** and name it whatever you like. Be sure to check the box for “initialize this repository with a README.”
- Next, **clone** the repo to your local directory.
- Then create an HTML file inside the local directory.
- **Add, Commit, and Push** the code to GitHub.

Bonus:

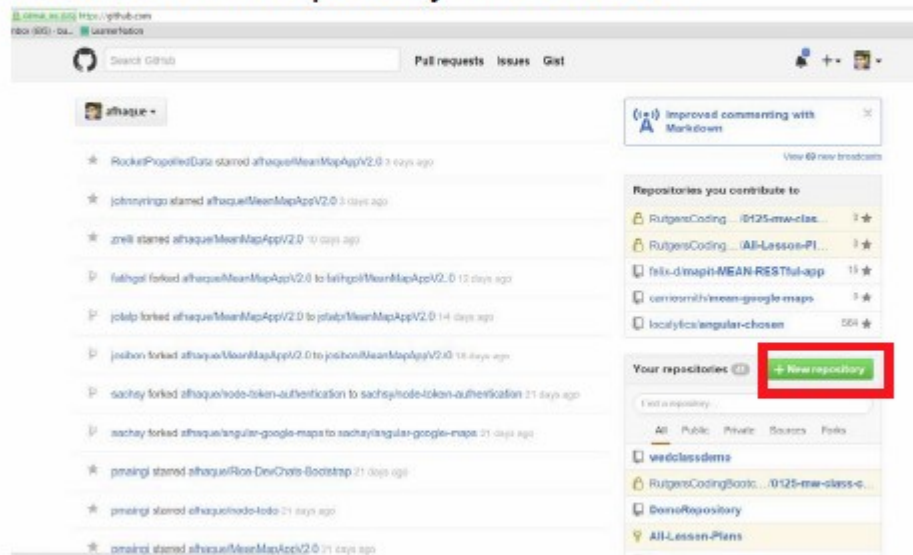
- Find a partner in class, and **fork** *their* repository to your own GitHub account. Clone this forked repository to your local directory.
- Add, Commit, and Push the code back to your forked copy.
- Finally, submit a **pull request** to send your changes to your partner’s repo.

Still a Bit Lost? Never Worry!

Steps to Uploading Your Code to GitHub


Step 1

Create a New Repository in GitHub.com




- Follow this handy Guide!
- Practice a few times on your own before our next class.

If You're Still Lost... Here's a (Free) Course

 **Code School**
a Pluralsight company

CoursesScreencastsPricing

Create Free AccountSign in



GIT

Try Git

Play Course for Free


[Paths](#) > [Git](#) > Try Git

Watch VideosDiscuss Course

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Learn how to use Git by reviewing the basic concepts of Git version control. Try out this introductory course that was created with GitHub.

COURSE OVERVIEW




LEVEL 1

FREE LEVEL

Discover Git 25 Challenges


Discover the basics of Git, including how to initialize a repo. Learn how to add, commit, and push your code to GitHub.

ABOUT THE PROFESSORS



Olivier Lacan

Olivier was an innocent French web designer when Rails for Zombies infected his brain. The course motivated him to learn to build what he previously could only design. Now set free by the eloquence of Ruby, he spends his time learning, teaching, and shipping code for Code School.



Gregg Pollack

Gregg is passionate about taking complex topics and teaching them efficiently. He's helped build Envy Labs, Starter Studio, and Code School. He also furthers education through BarCamp in Orlando, the Orlando Ruby Users Group, and the Orlando Tech Events newsletter.

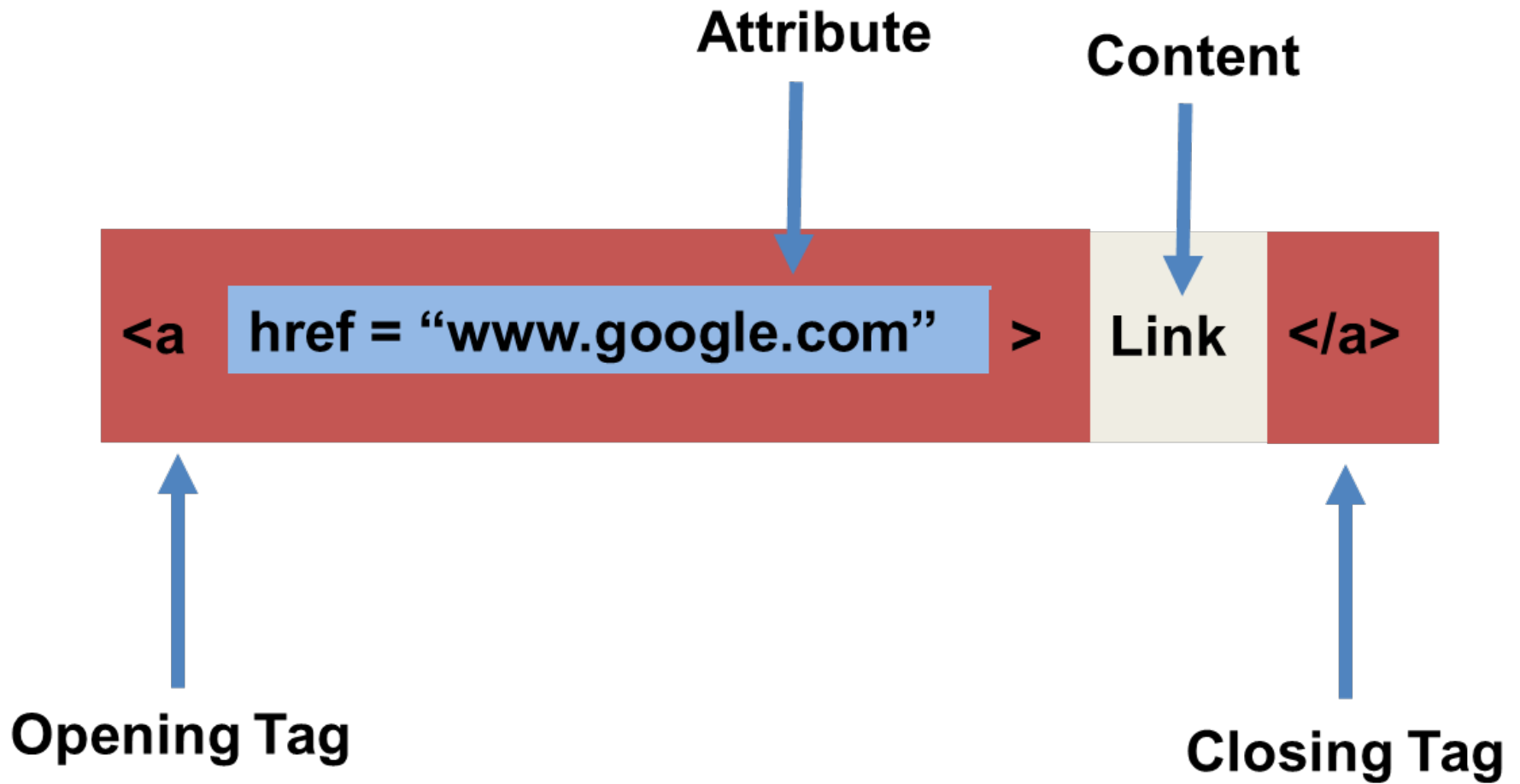
<https://www.codeschool.com/courses/try-git>

HTML Round 2

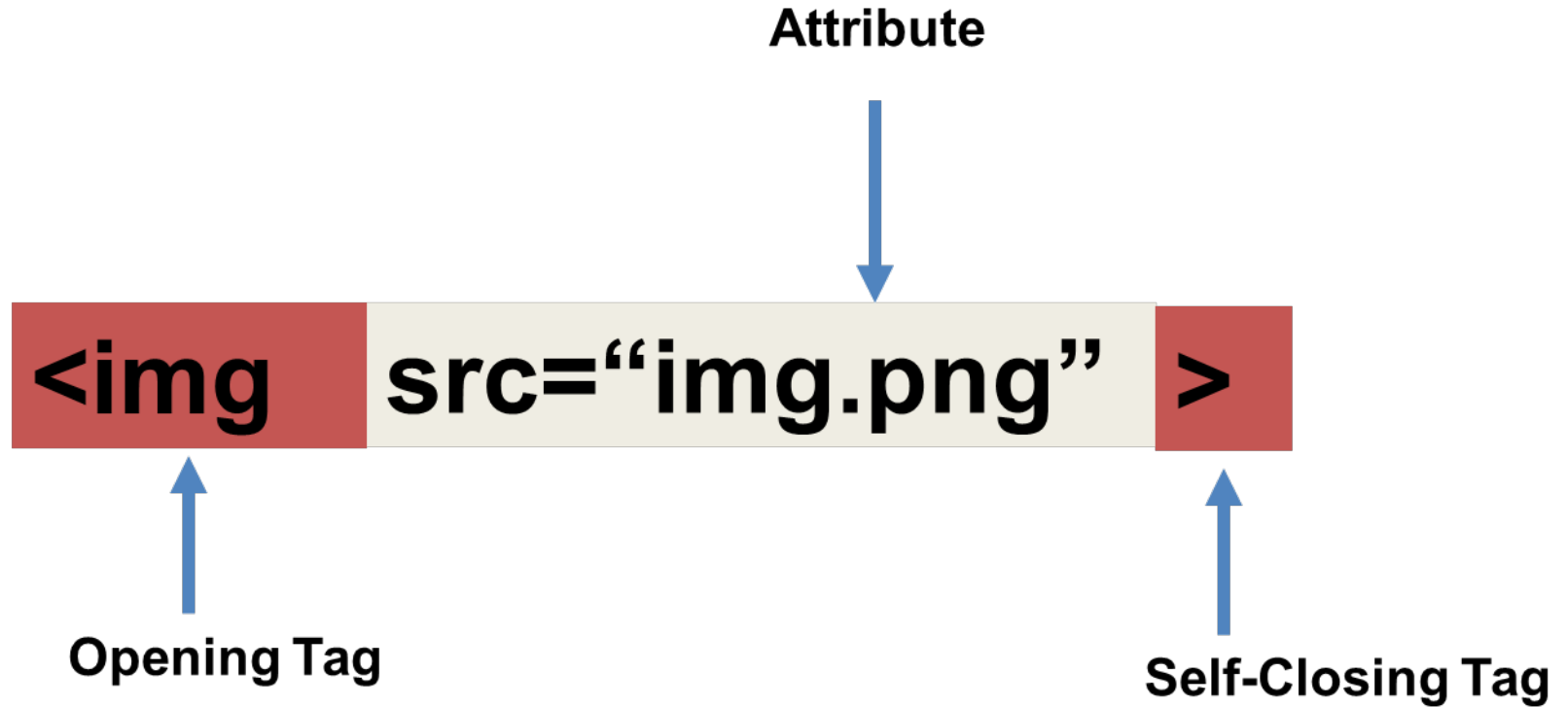
HTML Syntax (Basic)



HTML Syntax (with Attribute)



Tricky Tags (Self-Closing)



Important Common Tags

Headings:

- `<h1> </h1>` - Heading 1 (Largest Heading)
- `<h2> </h2>` - Heading 2 (Next Largest Heading)
- `<h3> </h3>` - Heading 3
- ...

Containers:

- `<html> </html>` - Wraps the entire page
- `<head> </head>` - Wraps the header of the page
- `<body> </body>` - Wraps the main content
- `<div> </div>` - Logical Container ***
- `<p> </p>` - Wraps individual Paragraphs

Others:

- `` (bold), `` (emphasis)
- `` (images), `<a href>` (links), `` (list items) , `<title>` (title), `
` (line break), `<table>` (tables), `<!-- -->` (comments)

Less Common Tags

- All HTML Tags are listed here: <http://www.w3schools.com/tags/>
- Don't try to memorize them! Simply refer back to documentation as needed.
- Other tags:
 - <video> for Videos
 - <audio> for Audio files
 - <embed> for Embedded files
 - <code> for including computer code
 - <header> for headers
 - <nav> for navigation bars
 - <footer> for footers

HTML for Forms

Common UI (User Interface) Form Elements:

- **<form>** - Creates a form section in HTML
- **<input>** - Input boxes
- **<label>** - Labels for boxes
- **<button>** - Button
- **<textarea>** - Large textbox

HTML for Forms

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form>
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="firstname">
  <br>
  Last name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>

<p>Note that the form itself is not visible.</p>

<p>Also note that the default width of a text input field is 20 characters.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



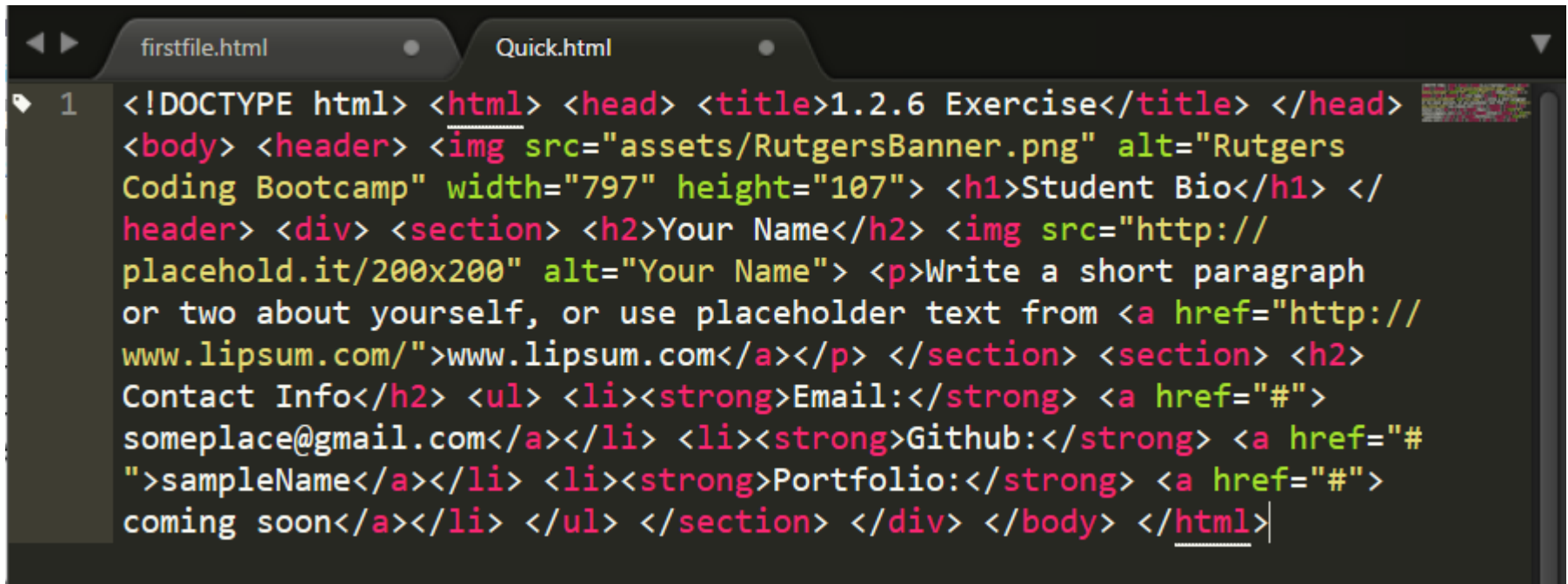
First name:

Last name:

Note that the form itself is not visible.

Also note that the default width of a text input field is 20 characters.

On Ugly HTML

A screenshot of a code editor with two tabs: 'firstfile.html' and 'Quick.html'. The 'Quick.html' tab is active, showing HTML code with poor formatting. The code is written in a monospaced font with syntax highlighting. It starts with a DOCTYPE declaration, followed by a single-line <html> tag. The <head> section contains a <title> tag. The <body> section contains a <header> with an tag, followed by an <h1> tag. Then there's a <div> containing a <section> with an <h2> tag, an tag, and a <p> tag. This is followed by another <section> with an <h2> tag and a list. The list items use and <a> tags. The code is not indented, making it difficult to read the structure.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>1.2.6 Exercise</title> </head>
  <body> <header>  <h1>Student Bio</h1> </
header> <div> <section> <h2>Your Name</h2>  <p>Write a short paragraph
or two about yourself, or use placeholder text from <a href="http://
www.lipsum.com/">www.lipsum.com</a></p> </section> <section> <h2>
Contact Info</h2> <ul> <li><strong>Email:</strong> <a href="#">
someplace@gmail.com</a></li> <li><strong>Github:</strong> <a href="#"
">sampleName</a></li> <li><strong>Portfolio:</strong> <a href="#">
coming soon</a></li> </ul> </section> </div> </body> </html>
```

- Don't do this... Use proper indentation and sectioning.
- Readable code is easier to maintain.
- Invest time to get better about this now. It will pay dividends!

Assignment

In this activity, you'll create a student bio using HTML. You will then add, commit, and push your completed HTML to GitHub for the world to see.

Additional instructions, sent via Slack.

> YOUR TURN!

Student Bio

Your Name



Write a short paragraph or two about yourself, or use placeholder text from www.lipsum.com

Contact Info

- Email: someplace@gmail.com
- Github: [sampleName](#)
- Portfolio: [coming soon](#)

CSS Stylin'

HTML / CSS Definitions (*yawn* unimportant)

- **HTML:** Hypertext Markup Language – (Content)
- **CSS:** Cascading Style Sheets – (Appearance)
- **HTML/CSS are the “languages of the web.”** Together they define both the content and the aesthetics of a webpage – handling everything from the layouts, colors, fonts and content placement. (JavaScript is the third – handling logic, animation, etc.)



HTML / CSS Analogy

HTML Alone

- Like writing papers in “Notepad.”
- Can only write unformatted text.



HTML / CSS

- Like writing papers in Microsoft Word.
- Can format text, page settings, alignment, etc. based on “highlighting” and menu options.



Basic HTML Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>My First Website!</title>
</head>

<body>

  <h1>Awesome Header</h1>
  <h2>Smaller Awesome Header</h2>
  <h3>Even Smaller Header</h3>

  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor
    incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
    exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
  

  <h3>Menu Links</h3>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://www.google.com">Google</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.facebook.com">Facebook</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.twitter.com">Twitter</a></li>
  </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

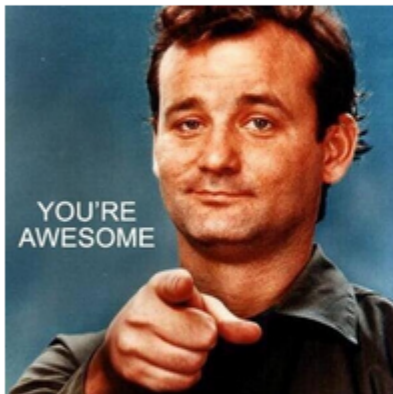
Basic HTML Page - Result

Awesome Header

Smaller Awesome Header

Even Smaller Header

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Quidem consequatur unde aut dolores odio hic, accusamus recusandae ipsam illum enim voluptatibus obcaecati totam tempora eum quod sapiente. Corporis, quidem, culpa?



Menu Links

- [Google](#)
- [Facebook](#)
- [Twitter](#)

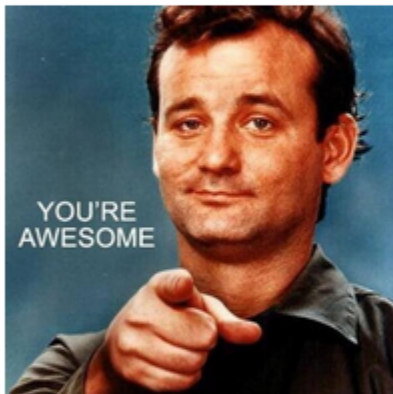
Basic HTML Page - Result

Awesome Header

Smaller Awesome Header

Even Smaller Header

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Quidem consequatur unde aut dolores odio hic, accusamus recusandae ipsam illum enim voluptatibus obcaecati totam tempora eum quod sapiente. Corporis, quidem, culpa?



Menu Links

- [Google](#)
- [Facebook](#)
- [Twitter](#)

Hella Boring...

Enter CSS

```
26 <style>
27   h1 {
28     font-size: 60px;
29     text-align: center;
30     margin-bottom: 15px;
31     text-decoration: underline;
32     background-color: black;
33     color: white;
34   }
35
36   h2 {
37     font-size: 40px;
38     text-align: center;
39     margin-top: 15px;
40     margin-bottom: 15px;
41   }
42
43   h3 {
44     font-size: 20px;
45     text-align: center;
46     margin-top: 15px;
47   }
48
```

```
49   img {
50     display: block;
51     margin-left: auto;
52     margin-right: auto;
53   }
54
55   p {
56     text-align: center;
57     font-size: 20px;
58     font-weight: bold;
59   }
60
61   ul {
62     text-align: center;
63     font-size: 35px;
64     list-style-position: inside;
65     border-style: solid;
66     border-width: 5px;
67   }
68 </style>
```

Awesome Header

Smaller Awesome Header

Even Smaller Header

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Quidem consequatur unde aut dolores odio hic, accusamus recusandae ipsam illum enim voluptatibus obcaecati totam tempora eum quod sapiente. Corporis, quidem, culpa?

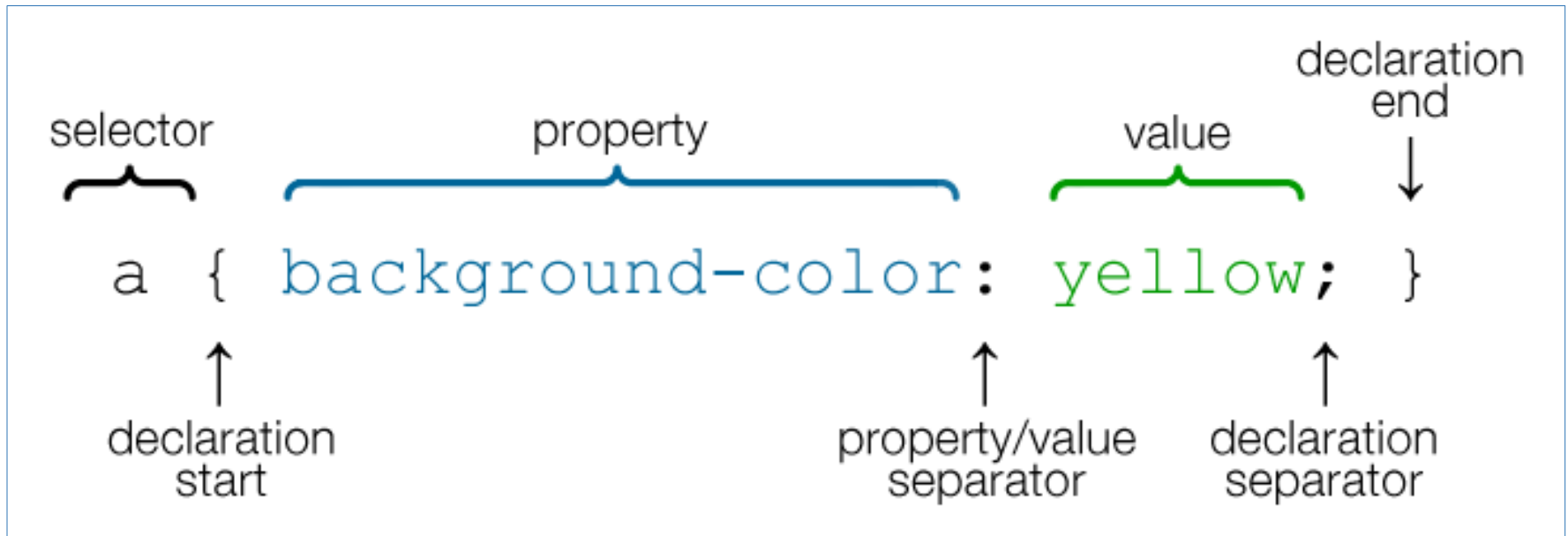


Menu Links

- Google
- Facebook
- Twitter

CSS Syntax

- CSS works by hooking onto **selectors** added into HTML using **classes** and **identifiers**.
- Once hooked, we apply **styles** to those HTML elements using CSS.



CSS Example

- In the below example the “Header” would be turned blue and MUCH larger because of the CSS.
- We can incorporate an element’s class or ID to apply a CSS style to a particular part of the document.
 - Just remember to include the necessary symbol before the CSS: “.” for class, “#” for ID.

Example (HTML):

```
<p class="bigBlue">Header</p>
```

Example (CSS):

```
.bigBlue  
{  
  font-size: 100px;  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Key CSS Attributes

Font / Color:

- **color:** Sets color of text.
- **font-size:** Sets size of the font.
- **font-style:** Sets italics.
- **font-weight:** Sets bold.

Alignment / Spacing:

- **padding (top/right/bottom/left):** Adds space between element and its own border.
- **margin (top/right/bottom/left):** Adds space between element and surrounding elements.
- **float:** Forces elements to the sides, centers, or tops.

Background:

- **background-color:** sets background color.
- **background-image:** sets background image.

Powerful Duo

Believe it or not, HTML / CSS is all you need to develop a vivid, full-blown website.

Instructor: Demo

(quickexample_internalcss.html | 2-BasicCSS)

> YOUR TURN!

Activity: 3-HTML_CSS_Layout | Suggested Time: 20 min

Assignment

In this activity, you'll upgrade your previous HTML bio-page using CSS style rules. Once you're done, commit and push up your changes to GitHub.

We'll send you additional instructions via Slack.

> YOUR TURN!

Student Bio

Your Name

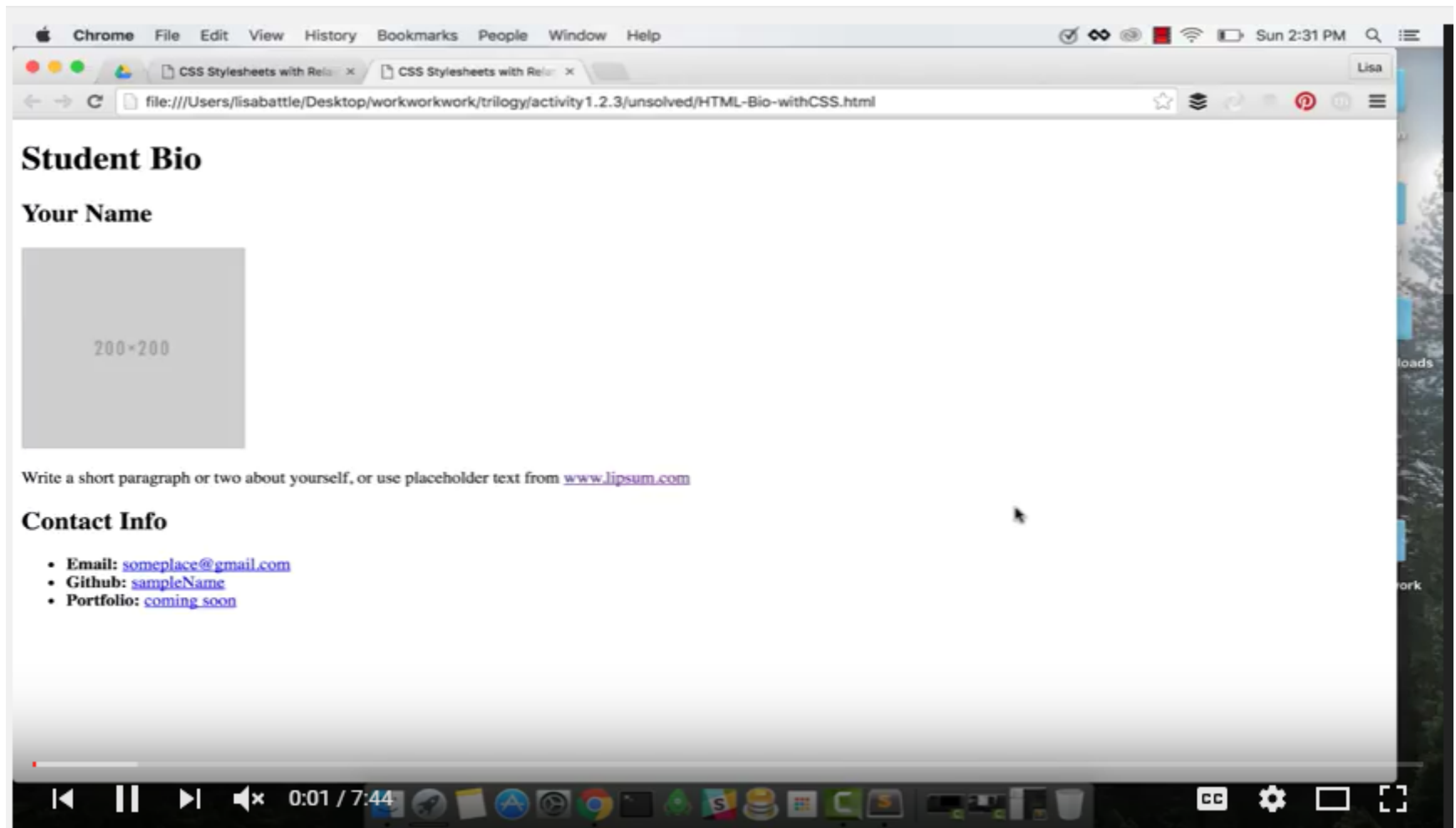


Write a short paragraph or two about yourself, or use placeholder text from www.lipsum.com

Contact Info

- Email: someplace@gmail.com
- Github: [sampleName](#)
- Portfolio: [coming soon](#)

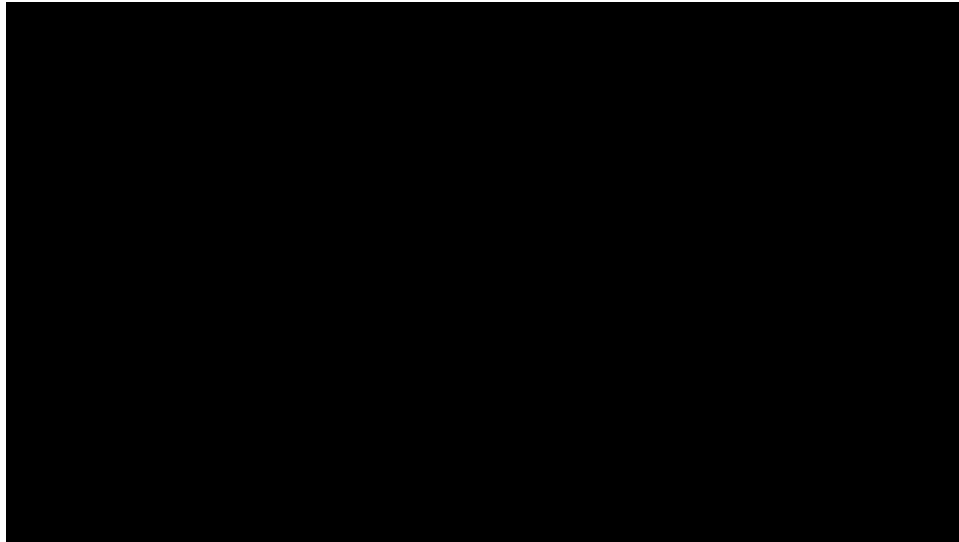
Video Walkthrough!!



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kMBinXTCrXI&list=PLgJ8UgkiorCnMLsUev_oQRxH8t9bt7ne14&index=2

Still a Bit Confused?

Remember! We've got video guides for key activities like that last one.



If you feel like you are EVER falling behind, use those online walkthroughs to help catch back up. They are made to be easy to understand.

Still having trouble? Shoot your instructor or one of your TAs a message!

We are here to help you out in whatever way we can!

Recap + Questions
