

# Welcome

Introduction to web development

# About this course

- Purpose
- 10 weeks
- Learning by doing (“Flipped classroom” - ish)
- Patrik , Deepak, and Eugene
- patriknygren82@gmail.com, deepakkiranbs@gmail.com, eugene.groshev@gmail.com



# Requirements

- Browser Chrome (recommended)
- Editor [Light table](#) (recommended)
- Personal drive + use the teachers (always ask!)

# Organisation of course

- Module 1: **HTML, CSS** ([demo](#))
- Module 2: **JavaScript** ([demo](#) [demo](#))
- Module 3: **Meteor** ([demo](#))
- Fun, No Finals
- Certificate for Projects



Front-end

The diagram consists of two light gray rectangular boxes with black borders. The top box, labeled 'Front-end', has a small triangular pointer on its left side pointing towards the first two modules of the list. The bottom box, labeled 'Back-end', also has a small triangular pointer on its left side pointing towards the third module of the list.

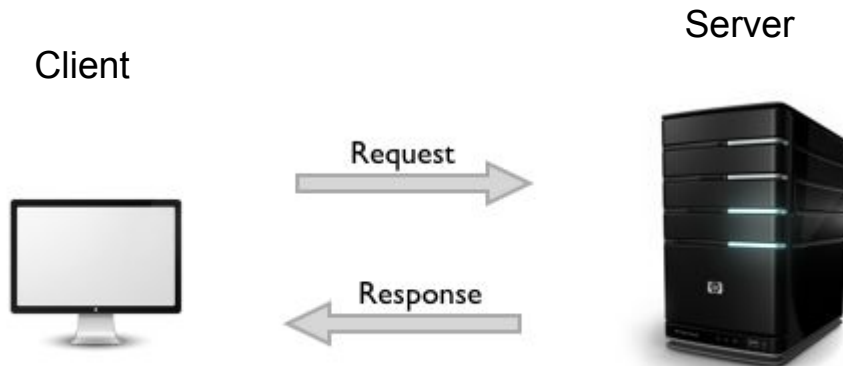
Back-end

# Agenda for today

- Server-Client (Communication)
- Setup environment (editor and files)
- What is a website?
- **HTML** (exercises)
- **CSS** (exercises)
- Colors

# How do computers talk?

- What do you think happens?
- What is a protocol?
  - Request, Response
  - Set of rules (if this then that)
  - Language
- Application layer (User programs)
  - HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)
  - SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
  - Telnet, etc
- What does it look like?



# HTTP session

GET /index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: [www.example.com](http://www.example.com)

100.253.123

Client



Request



Response



Server



128.155.67

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Mon, 23 May 2005 22:38:34 GMT

Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)

Last-Modified: Wed, 08 Jan 2003 23:11:55 GMT

ETag: "3f80f-1b6-3e1cb03b"

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Content-Length: 138

<html>

<head>

<title>An Example Page</title>

</head>

<body>

Hello World, this is a very simple HTML document.

</body>

</html>

# HTTP methods

## GET

```
GET /hello.htm HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE5.01;
Windows NT)
Host: www.tutorialspoint.com
Accept-Language: en-us
```

## POST

```
POST /cgi-bin/process.cgi HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE5.01;
Windows NT)
Host: www.tutorialspoint.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: length
```

## DELETE

```
DELETE http://example.com/order/1
```

## 200 OK

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 27 Jul 2009 12:28:53 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Win32)
Last-Modified: Wed, 22 Jul 2009 19:15:56 GMT
Content-Length: 88
Content-Type: text/html
```

+ HTML, CSS and JavaScript

## 404 NOT FOUND

```
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Date: Sun, 18 Oct 2012 10:36:20 GMT
```

## OTHER



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# Setup Environment

- Download Light Table <http://lighttable.com>
- Create a folder (Web-development-course) on ~/Desktop
- Get file helloworld (<https://github.com/patriques82/webdev-course>)
  - week 1 -> Html and Css -> helloworld -> “raw” -> save as

# Light Table (work flow)

- Open downloaded folder in Light Table
  - File -> Open folder
- Open file in folder (helloworld.html)
- Open in tab
  - Ctrl (Cmd) + Enter
  - left click on tabset -> New tabset -> drag browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>An Example Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  Hello World!
</body>
</html>
```

# Agenda for today

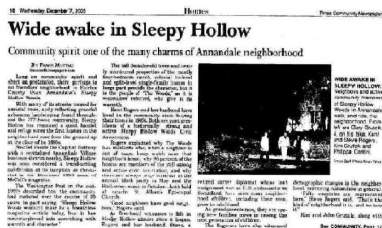
- Server-Client (Communication)
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- Colors

# What is a website?

The work of a publisher and a print shop (browser)

## Unstructured

Text, images, videos, sound



## Structure

Text, images, videos, sound

=> Lists, headings, displayed images, tables, clickable links, etc etc... *Like newspaper*



## Style + Structure

Text, images, videos, sound

=> Designed lists, heading with right font, correctly placed images, background colors, clickable big buttons, etc etc... *Like a flashy magazine*



# HTML

Head is “meta data” for the web browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>HTML Tutorial</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h3>This is a heading</h3>
    <h2>This is a bigger heading!</h2>
    <h1>This is the biggest heading!</h1>

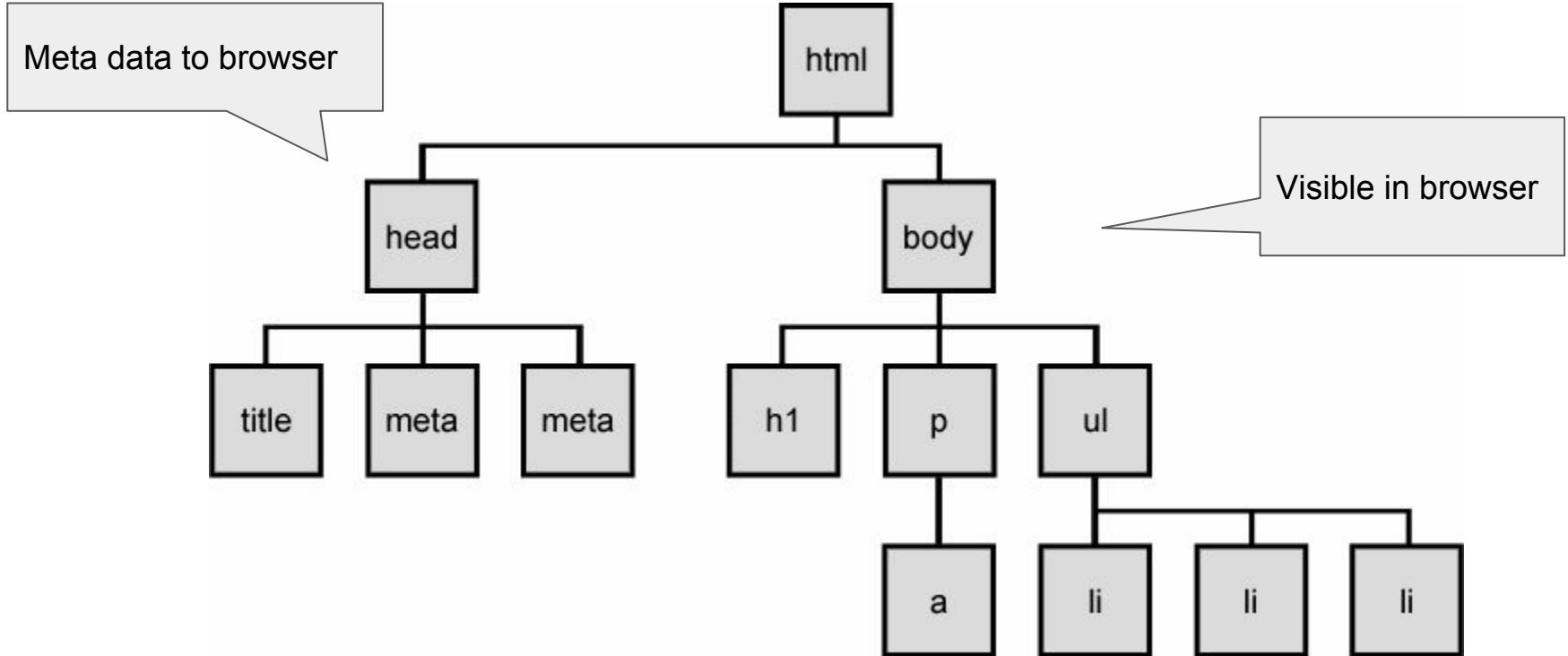
    <p> Hello World!!!</p>

    <ul>
      <li>list item</li>
      <li>list item</li>
      <li>list item</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
```

Body is what is visible

HTML ( Hyper Text Markup Language)

# HTML DOM (document object model)



# HTML Tags

`<tagname>content</tagname>` (In general)

```
<div>
  <div>
    <div>
      <h2>Once upon a time there was a king, and a queen...</h2>
      <p>On a clear sunny day they went out for some air and got...</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div>
    <p>This story was created by Patrik.</p>
  </div>
</div>
```



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# HTML Heading and Paragraphs-Tags (exercise 1)

`<h1>This is the biggest heading</h1>`

**This is the biggest heading**

`<h2>This is a big heading</h2>`

**This is a big heading**

`<h3>This is a medium heading</h3>`

**This is a medium heading**

`<h6>This is the smallest heading</h6>`

This is the smallest heading

This is a paragraph similar to the the text section in a news paper article. While the headings are like the headings. This way you can build up text articles about something and structure your webpage a little.

`<p>This is a paragraph similar to the the text section in a news paper article. While the headings are like the headings. This way you can build up text articles about something and structure your webpage a little.</p>`

# HTML Table-Tag (exercise 2)

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Jill</td>
```

```
<td>50</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Eve</td>
```

```
<td>94</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Jill 50

Eve 94

# HTML Image-Tag + attributes (exercise 3)

```

```

*Source:* Where is the image

What height should the image have

*Alternative:* What text to show if image is not found or if screen reader



# HTML Link-Tag (exercise 4)

`<a href="http://www.codeschool.com">This is a link to some other website</a>`

`<br>`

break tag

`<a href="./helloworld.html">This is a link to first page</a>`

[This is a link to some other website](#)

[This is a link to our first page](#)

**Attribute:** Where should the link navigate the user

# HTML Block-Tag (exercise 5)

Notice there are multiple values in the attribute!

```
<div style="background-color:grey; color:white; width:800px;">
```

```
<h2>London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,  
with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

## London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

# Agenda for today

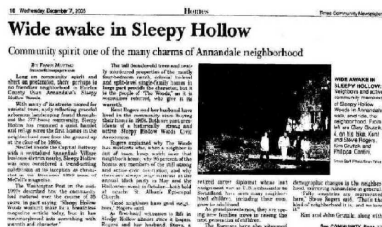
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# CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <style>
      body {background-color:lightgrey;}
      h1   {color:blue;}
      p    {color:green;}
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>

</html>|
```

This is placed in the head element and not in the visible body.

# CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

But wait here, didn't we just see styling in the attribute?...

## 1. Inline:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

## 2. Internal style sheet:

```
<style>
body {background-color:lightgrey;}
h1   {color:blue;}
p     {color:green;}
</style>
```

## 3. External style sheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="my_styles.css">
```

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## 2. Internal style sheet:

```
<style>
body {background-color:lightgrey;}
h1   {color:blue;}
p    {color:green;}
</style>
```



## 3. External style sheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="my_styles.css">
```

# CSS external style sheet

selector

property

value

```
body {  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: green;  
}
```

styles.css

# Separate content (exercise 6)

## HTML

```

```

```
<div style="background-color:grey; color:white; width:800px;">
```

```
...
```

```
</div>
```

add styling in head:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="my_styles.css">
```

## CSS

```
img {  
  width: 104;  
  height: 104;  
}
```

```
div {  
  background-color: grey;  
  color: white;  
  width: 800px;  
}
```

Block

my\_styles.css

# The power of separation

- Demo: [Applying different styles](#)
- You can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
- You can think about **structure** and **style** as separate things

# Selectors (exercise 7)

## 1. Element selectors

```
img {  
  width: 104;  
  height: 104;  
}
```

## 2. Id selectors

```
#the-div-element {  
  background-color: grey;  
  color: white;  
  width: 800px;  
}  
<div id="the-div-element">...</div>
```

## 3. Class selectors

```
.all-headings {  
  background-color: grey;  
  color: white;  
  width: 800px;  
}  
<h1 class="all-headings">This is the biggest heading</h1>  
  
<h6 class="all-headings">This is the smallest heading</h6>
```

# Colors

- Naming: red, green, ..., black
- Red green blue: `rgb(255, 255, 255)` - `rgb(0, 0, 0)`
- Hexadecimal: `#FFFFFF` - `#000000`
  - Little harder
  - But not so hard, there are [converters](#)





# To next lecture...

Video: [Internet](#) (more advanced [HTTP](#) [DNS](#))

Practice more: <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/web> 7 hrs (Thursday)

Work with your own website: Start to draw something on paper, links etc...

(This is your first step in the project)