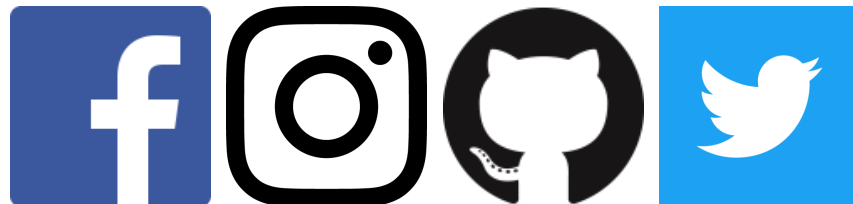


INTRO TO HTML & CSS

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jasonlawton.com/presentation



WHAT WE'LL COVER

- HTML
- CSS

TOOLS THAT ALLOW US TO CODE QUICKER AND EASIER

- Chrome Dev Inspector
- Implementing in WordPress
- Bootstrap
- Code editors
- Emmet
- SASS/LESS
- Other Tools

HTML

HTML IS STRUCTURE

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Web Site!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
    <p>Welcome to my web page!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

TAGS HELP STRUCTURE

- nav
- header
- section
- aside
- p
- div
- table thead th tbody tr td
- ul li, ol li
- img
- hr
- ... and many more

TAGS CAN HAVE ATTRIBUTES

```
<a href="..."></a>  
<img src="" alt="...">
```

TAGS CAN HAVE A CLASS AND/OR AN ID

```
<a href="..." class="call-to-action"></a>  
<img id="hero" class="header" src="" alt="...">
```

CSS

WHAT IS CSS?

CSS is Style

Cascading style sheets (CSS) are a way to add style to your web page.

SYNTAX

```
selector {  
    property : value;  
}
```

STYLING A TAG

```
p {  
    color : #333333;  
    font-size : 12px;  
}
```

STYLING A TAG

Styling a tag can be a good way to cover a lot of your site, but it will limit the amount of detail you can apply to the site.

MAKE A CLASS INSTEAD

Classes allow you to reuse the styling on multiple elements.

```
.call-to-action {  
    background-color : #ff0000; /* red */  
    color : #ffffff; /* white */  
    font-weight : bold;  
    font-size : 14px;  
}
```

And then in the html

```
<a class="call-to-action">This is attention getting!</a>  
<p class="call-to-action">This might be a bit harsh on the eyes i
```

CLASS EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<p>HTML ▼</p> <pre> This is attention getting! <p class="call-to-action"> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consetetur </p></pre>	<p>CSS ▼</p> <pre>.call-to-action { background-color : #ff0000; /* red */ color : #ffffff; /* white */ font-weight : bold; font-size : 14px; }</pre>				<p>This is attention getting!</p> <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consetetur adipiscing elit. Sed qui velit dicta commodi nostrum consequuntur, fugiat asperiores excepturi quidem soluta, odit incidunt corporis amet ipsam, quos illum saepe. Laboriosam, quis.</p> <p>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</p>	

MULTI-CLASS EXAMPLE

You can string multiple classes together to obtain the style you want

JS BinSave

HTMLCSSJavaScriptConsoleOutputHelp

HTML

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery.min.js"></script>
<link href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.6/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.6/js/bootstrap.min.js">

<table class="table">
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>ID</th>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Email</th>
      <th>Phone</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>1</td>
      <td>Jason Lawton</td>
      <td>jason@jasonlawton.com</td>
      <td>201-873-0168</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2</td>
      <td>John Smit</td>
      <td>john@smith.com</td>
      <td>212-555-1234</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

ID	Name	Email	Phone
1	Jason Lawton	jason@jasonlawton.com	201-873-0168
2	John Smit	john@smith.com	212-555-1234
3	Jane Doe	jane@doe.com	212-555-0099

ID	Name	Email	Phone
1	Jason Lawton	jason@jasonlawton.com	201-873-0168
2	John Smit	john@smith.com	212-555-1234

Auto-run JS☒Run with JS

ID'S ARE AN OPTION

BUT USUALLY NOT A GOOD IDEA

- IDs start with a #
- You can only use them once per page

```
#call-to-action {  
  color : #ff00ff;  
  font-size : 20px;  
}
```


Then in the HTML

```
<div id="call-to-action">  
  This will be fuchsia, but we can only use the ID once
```



```
</div>
```

ID EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<p>HTML ▾</p> <pre><div id="call-to-action"> This will be fuchsia, but we can only </div></pre>	<p>CSS ▾</p> <pre>#call-to-action{ color : #ff00ff; font-size : 20px; }</pre> <p>This will be fuchsia, but we can only use the ID once</p> <p>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</p>					

OTHER CSS SELECTORS

$X\ Y$ - Descendant

$X > Y$ - Direct Descendant

$X: \text{hover}$ - Pseudo Class

$X + Y$ - Adjacent

$X \sim Y$ - Sibling

XY - DESCENDANT

```
p {  
    color : red;  
}  
a {  
    color : green;  
}  
p a {  
    color : blue;  
}
```

```
<a>A link by itself</a>  
<p>  
    This is a paragraph <a href="">and this link will be blue  
</p>  
<p>  
    <strong>this is bold text <a href="">and another blue lin  
</p>
```

DESCENDANT EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<p>HTML ▾</p> <pre><a>A link by itself <p> This is a paragraph and </p> <p> this is bold text <a href=</pre>	<p>CSS ▾</p> <pre>p { color : red; } a { color : green; } p a { color : blue; }</pre>				<p>A link by itself</p> <p>This is a paragraph and this link will be blue</p> <p>this is bold text and another blue link</p> <p>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</p>	

X > Y - DIRECT DESCENDANT

```
p > a {  
    color : blue;  
}  
a {  
    color : green;  
}
```

```
<p>  
    This is a paragraph <a href="">and this link will be blue  
    <strong>this is bold text <a href="">and a green link</a>  
</p>
```

DIRECT DESCENDANT EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<p>HTML ▾</p> <pre><p> This is a paragraph and </p> <p> this is bold text and </p></pre>	<p>CSS ▾</p> <pre>p > a { color : blue; } a { color : green; }</pre>				<p>This is a paragraph and this link will be blue</p> <p>this is bold text and a gree link</p> <p>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</p>	

X:HOVER - PSEUDO CLASS

```
a {  
    color : blue;  
}  
a:hover {  
    color : red;  
}
```

```
<a href="#">This will turn red when the user hovers over it</a>
```


PSEUDO CLASS EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<div>HTML ▾</div> <pre>This will turn red when the user hovers over it</pre>	<div>CSS ▾</div> <pre>a { color : blue; } a:hover { color : red; }</pre>		<div><u>This will turn red when the user hovers over it</u></div>			
<div>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</div>						

X + Y - ADJACENT

```
ul {  
    color : red;  
}  
ul + p {  
    color : blue;  
}
```

```
<p>I'll be the default color</p>  
<ul>  
    <li>I will be red</li>  
</ul>  
<p>I will be blue</p>  
<p>I'll be the default color</p>
```

ADJACENT EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<p>HTML ▾</p> <pre><p>I'll be the default color</p> I will be red <p>I will be blue</p> <p>I'll be the default color</p></pre>	<p>CSS ▾</p> <pre>ul { color : red; } ul + p { color : blue; }</pre>				<p>I'll be the default color</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will be red <p>I will be blue</p> <p>I'll be the default color</p> <p>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</p>	

X ~ Y - SIBLING

```
ul {  
    color : red;  
}  
ul ~ p {  
    color : blue;  
}
```

```
<p>I'll be the default color</p>  
<ul>  
    <li>I will be red</li>  
</ul>  
<p>I will be blue</p>  
<div>Some text</div>  
<p>I will be blue too</p>
```

SIBLING EXAMPLE

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
<div>HTML ▾</div> <pre><p>I'll be the default color</p> I will be red <p>I will be blue</p> <div>Some text</div> <p>I will be blue too</p></pre>	<div>CSS ▾</div> <pre>ul { color : red; } ul ~ p { color : blue; }</pre>			<p>I'll be the default color</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will be red <p>I will be blue</p> <p>Some text</p> <p>I will be blue too</p> <div>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run with JS</div>		

SPECIFICITY

These selectors have the same specificity, so they are applied in the order they are listed, so all p tags will be blue

```
p { color : red; }  
p { color : blue; }
```

**JS Bin**

Save

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

Console

Output

Help

HTML ▾

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

```
<p>And a final paragraph</p>
```

CSS ▾

```
p { color : red; }  
p { color : blue; }
```

This is a paragraph

This is another paragraph

And a final paragraph

Auto-run JS ☒

Run with JS

SPECIFICITY...

While the blue rule comes last, the first rule is more specific, so both rules will be applied appropriately

```
div p { color : red; }  
p { color : blue; }
```

 JS Bin Save	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Console	Output	Help
HTML ▼ <pre><p>This is a paragraph</p> <div> <p>A paragraph in a div</p> </div> <p>This is a third paragraph</p></pre>	CSS ▼ <pre>div p { color : red; } p { color : blue; }</pre>		<p>This is a paragraph</p> <p>A paragraph in a div</p> <p>This is a third paragraph</p> <p>Auto-run JS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="button" value="Run with JS"/></p>			

SPECIFICITY - _(ツ)_/ -

Specificity can get complicated, and that complication
is not really in the scope of this presentation

ADDITIONAL CSS LINKS

- Articles on Selectors
[TutsPlus](#) - Additional examples of Selectors
[CSS Diner](#) - A CSS game to teach you selectors
- Articles on Specificity
[W3.org](#)
[Smashing Magazine](#)

CHROME DEVTOLS

A Developers Best Friend!

Or just someone who's curious

WHAT IS CHROME DEVTOOLS?

Chrome DevTools is a set of authoring, debugging, and profiling tools built into Google Chrome.

Similar tools are available in FireFox and Safari, and a crappy version in IE, that allow the developer insight into how a page is created.

DEVTOOLS

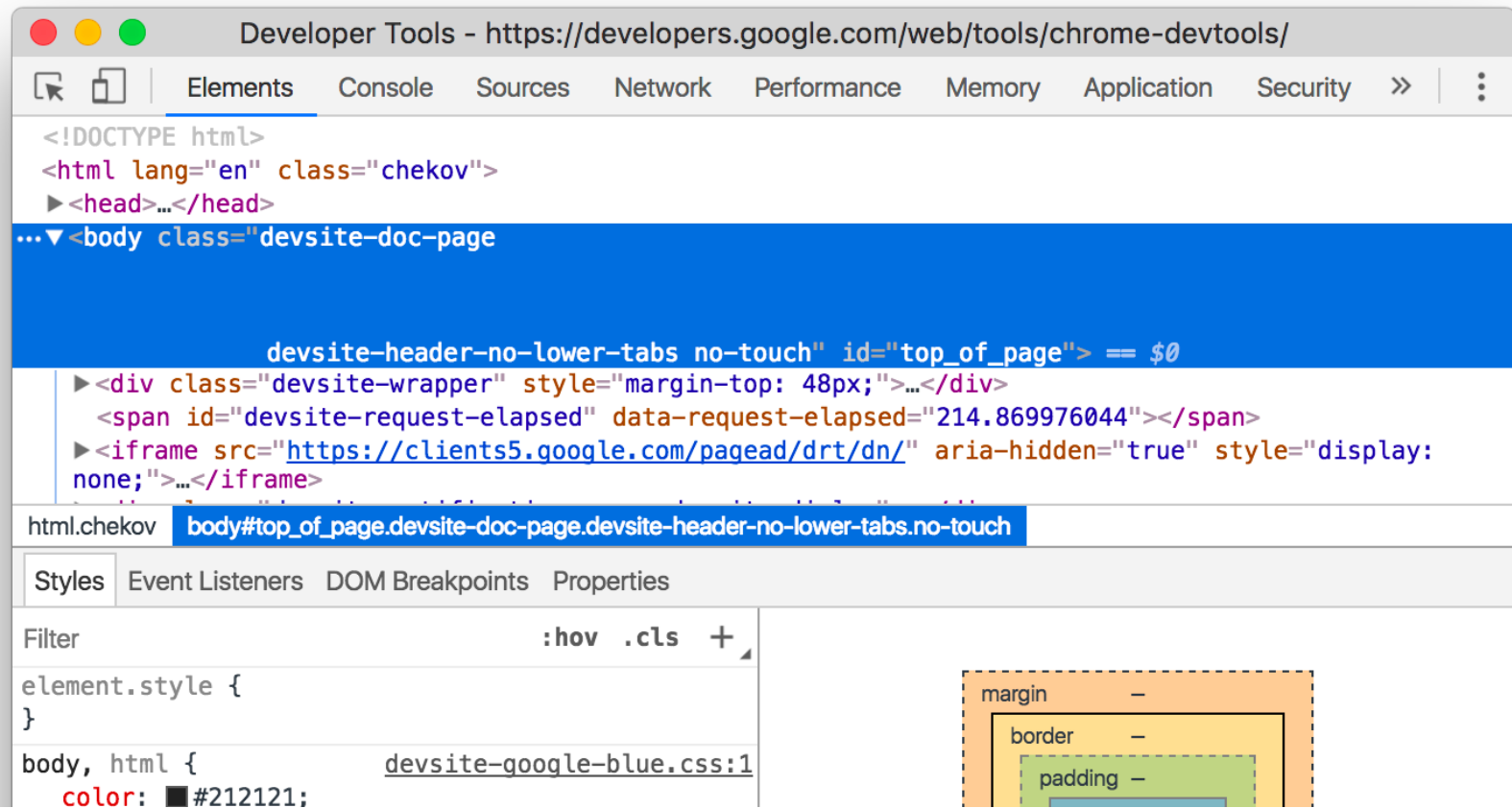
The main set of tools that we will focus on are:

- Elements - The rendered source code of the page
- Console - An interactive console where you use to debug the site
- Sources - A list of files that the page is calling
- Network - Allows you to view what information is passing over the network

[More Information](#)

ELEMENTS

Tweak the layout and design of your site by freely manipulating the DOM and CSS.



body div dl dd devsite-google-blue css:1



CONSOLE

Log diagnostic information during development or interact with the JavaScript on the page.



Elements

Console

Sources

Network

Performance

Memory



top



Preserve log

```
> console.log('%c wow, such blue, much nice', 'color: blue');
```

```
  wow, such blue, much nice
```

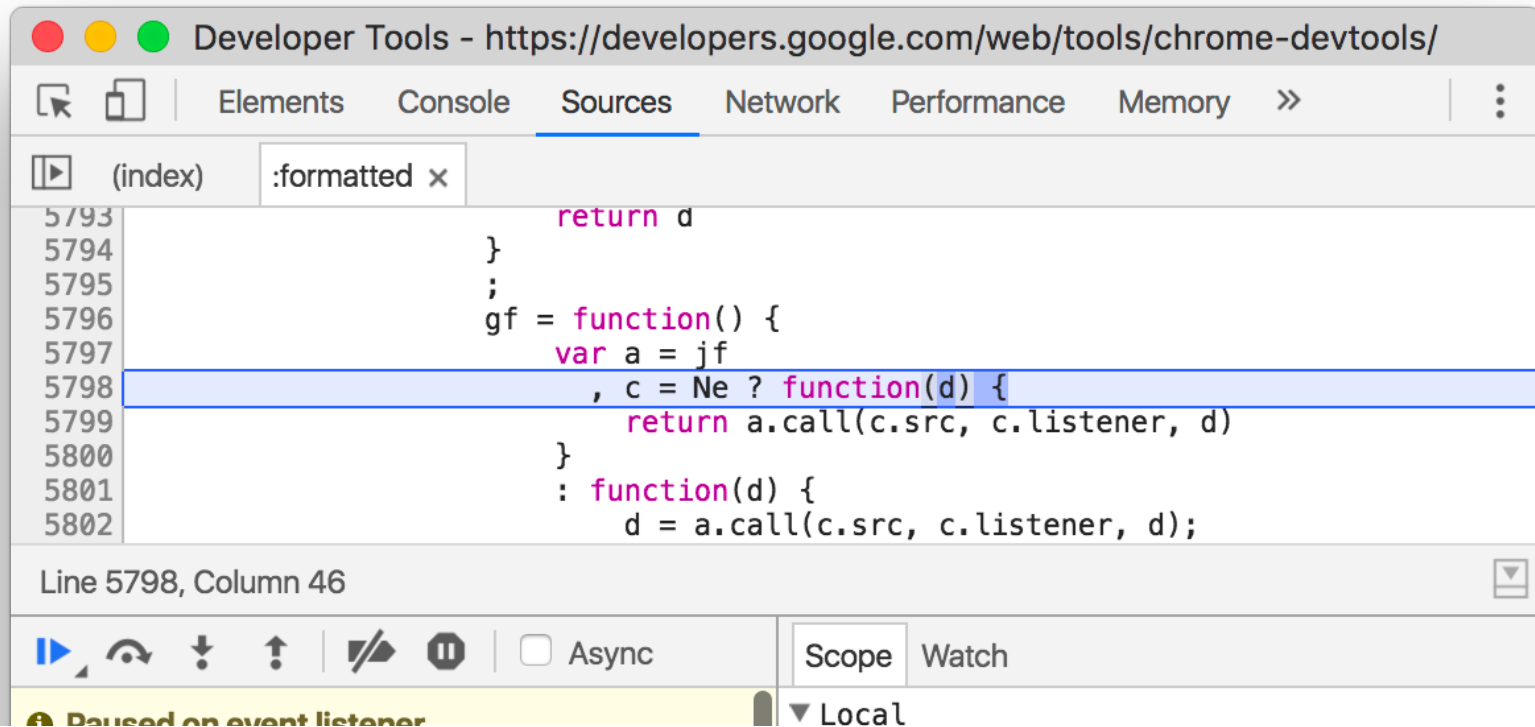
VM138:1

```
< undefined
```

```
> |
```

SOURCES

Debug your JavaScript using breakpoints or connect your local files via Workspaces to use DevTools as a code editor.



Paused on event listener

click

▼ Call Stack

▶ (anonymous) :formatted:5798

▼ Breakpoints

No Breakpoints

▶ XHR Breakpoints

▶ DOM Breakpoints

▶ Global Listeners

▶ d: MouseEvent

▶ this: document

▶ Closure (gf)

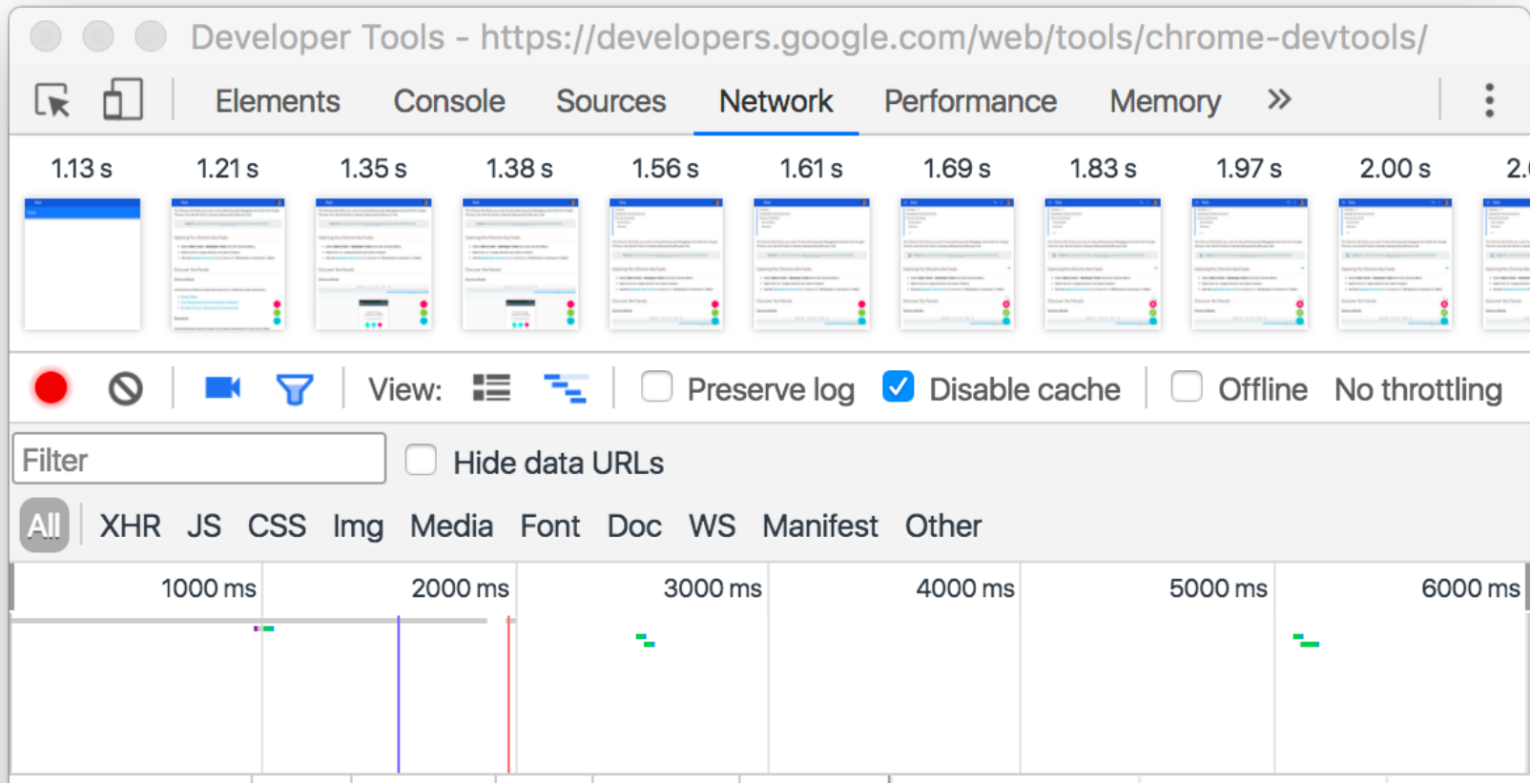
▶ Closure

▶ Global

Window

NETWORK

Optimize page load performance and debug request issues.



Name	Stat..	Type	Initia..	Size	Time	Waterfall	4.00 s	▲
<input type="checkbox"/> collect?v=1...	200	gif	Other	266 B	29 ms			
<input type="checkbox"/> log?format=...	200	xhr	:for...	212 B	29 ms			
<input type="checkbox"/> log?format=...	200	xhr	Other	331 B	31 ms			
<input type="checkbox"/> log?format=...	200	xhr	:for...	212 B	29 ms			
<input type="checkbox"/> log?format=...	200	xhr	Other	309 B	61 ms			

59 requests | 2.1 MB transferred | Finish: 5.16 s | DOMContentLoaded: 1.53 s | Load: 1.96 s

USING CSS IN WORDPRESS

CREATE A CHILD THEME

Creating a child theme allows you to make modifications without having to worry that they will get wiped out if the parent theme receives an update.

CREATE A CHILD THEME

There are a few different ways to do it, I use a plugin.

Child Theme Configurator

Child Theme Configurator version 2.2.8.1



New user? [Click help](#) →

Help ▾

☐ Debug

Currently loaded: Bootstrap Basic Child

- Parent/Child
- Query/Selector
- Property/Value
- Web Fonts
- Baseline Styles
- Child Styles
- Files
- Upgrade

1 Select an action:

- ☒ **CREATE** a new Child Theme
Install a new customizable child theme using an installed theme as a parent.
- ☐ **CONFIGURE** an existing Child Theme
Set up a previously installed child theme for use with the Configurator or to modify current settings.
- ☐ **DUPLICATE** an existing Child Theme
Make a complete copy of an existing Child Theme in a new directory, including any menus, widgets and other Customizer settings. The option to copy the Parent Theme settings (step 8, below) is disabled with this action.
- ☐ **RESET** an existing Child Theme (this will destroy any work you have done in the Configurator)
Revert the Child theme stylesheet and functions files to their state before the initial configuration or last reset. Additional child theme files will not be removed, but you can delete them under the Files tab.

2 Select a Parent Theme:

[Click here to save a backup of the selected theme.](#)

Bootstrap Basic ▾

Analyze

3 Analyze Parent Theme

Click "Analyze" to determine stylesheet dependencies and other potential issues.

EDIT STYLE.CSS

When you create the child theme, it will create a `style.css` file for you to add your custom CSS to.

BOOTSTRAP (v3.3)

WHAT IS BOOTSTRAP?

Bootstrap is an HTML, CSS, and Javascript framework for developing websites quickly and easily.

Out of the box, bootstrap gives you:

- Mobile Ready Design
- Responsive Pages
- Grid System
- Typography
- Glyphicons
- Components

PROS AND CONS

The pros of Bootstrap is that it has done a lot of the heavy lifting for you, and can get you up and running relatively quickly.

This leads into the main con of bootstrap, which is that a lot of bootstrap themed sites can look the same if you don't apply the proper level of design polish to them.

GRID SYSTEM

.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1
.col-md-8								.col-md-4			
.col-md-4				.col-md-4				.col-md-4			
.col-md-6						.col-md-6					

TYPOGRAPHY

EXAMPLE

h1. Bootstrap heading Secondary text

h2. Bootstrap heading Secondary text

h3. Bootstrap heading Secondary text

h4. Bootstrap heading Secondary text

h5. Bootstrap heading Secondary text

h6. Bootstrap heading Secondary text

```
<h1>h1. Bootstrap heading <small>Secondary text</small></h1>
<h2>h2. Bootstrap heading <small>Secondary text</small></h2>
<h3>h3. Bootstrap heading <small>Secondary text</small></h3>
<h4>h4. Bootstrap heading <small>Secondary text</small></h4>
<h5>h5. Bootstrap heading <small>Secondary text</small></h5>
<h6>h6. Bootstrap heading <small>Secondary text</small></h6>
```

Copy

GLYPHICONS



glyphicon
glyphicon-th-large



glyphicon
glyphicon-th



glyphicon
glyphicon-th-list



glyphicon
glyphicon-ok



glyphicon
glyphicon-remove



glyphicon
glyphicon-zoom-in



glyphicon
glyphicon-zoom-out



glyphicon
glyphicon-off



glyphicon
glyphicon-signal



glyphicon
glyphicon-cog



glyphicon
glyphicon-trash



glyphicon
glyphicon-home



glyphicon
glyphicon-file



glyphicon
glyphicon-time



glyphicon
glyphicon-road



glyphicon
glyphicon-download-alt



glyphicon
glyphicon-download



glyphicon
glyphicon-upload



glyphicon
glyphicon-inbox



glyphicon
glyphicon-play-circle



glyphicon
glyphicon-repeat



glyphicon
glyphicon-refresh



glyphicon
glyphicon-list-alt



glyphicon
glyphicon-lock



glyphicon
glyphicon-flag



glyphicon
glyphicon-headphones



glyphicon
glyphicon-volume-off



glyphicon
glyphicon-volume-down



glyphicon
glyphicon-volume-up



glyphicon
glyphicon-qr-code



glyphicon
glyphicon-barcode



glyphicon
glyphicon-tag



glyphicon
glyphicon-tags



glyphicon
glyphicon-book



glyphicon
glyphicon-bookmark



glyphicon
glyphicon-print



glyphicon
glyphicon-camera



glyphicon
glyphicon-font



glyphicon
glyphicon-bold



glyphicon
glyphicon-italic

COMPONENTS

- Navbar
- Buttons and button groups
- Breadcrumbs
- Pagination
- Alert Areas
- Panels
- Modal popups

EXAMPLES



Starter template

Nothing but the basics: compiled CSS and JavaScript along with a container.



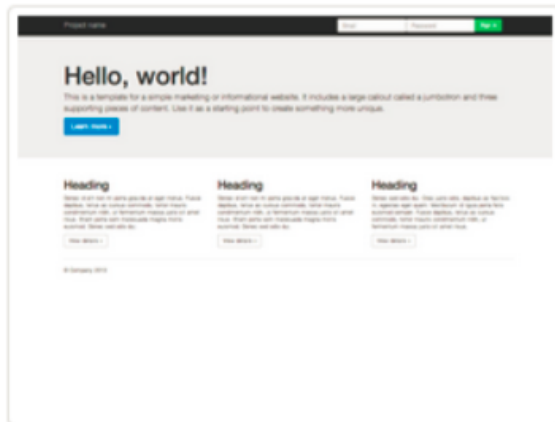
Bootstrap theme

Load the optional Bootstrap theme for a visually enhanced experience.



Grids

Multiple examples of grid layouts with all four tiers, nesting, and more.



Jumbotron

Build around the jumbotron with a navbar and some basic grid columns.



Narrow jumbotron

Build a more custom page by narrowing the default container and jumbotron.

IN SUMMARY

Bootstrap helps you write a good looking web site fairly easily and quickly.

By using well documented HTML formatting and well defined CSS classes, it allows others to be able to understand and assist with coding.

[More information](#)

CODE EDITORS

This is obviously a personal decision and each developer could be producing great code using entirely different editors.

A SHORT LIST

- Atom
- Dreamweaver
- Emacs/VI/Vim
- Netbeans
- Sublime Text
- Visual Studio Code *
- Webstorm/PHPStorm

FEATURES

- Multi-carat editing
- Plugin architecture and ecosystem
- Lightweight
- Code completion

EMMET

EMMET IS...

Emmet is a plugin for many popular text editors which greatly improves HTML & CSS workflow.

At it's most basic, emmet allows you to write shorthand code that gets expanded to full blown html, which you can then tab through and fill out as necessary.

[Emmet.io](https://emmet.io)

SYNTAX

- Elements - like p, div, h2, ul, etc
- Nesting operators
 - > Child - This will nest elements
 - + Sibling - This will put elements adjacent to each other
 - ^ Climb up - Go up a level, break out of the nesting

SYNTAX

- * Multiplication - Repeat the element X times
- () Grouping
- . or # Class or ID - Give an element a class or ID
- [] Attributes - Set attributes in an element
- {} Content - Set content in an element
- \$ Numbering - Set a number in a multiplication loop

EXAMPLE

This is a bit of a contrived example, but it shows a bunch of examples from the previous slides:

```
html>head>title{My Site}^body>h1{Welcome!}+ul>li*3>a{Item
```

EXAMPLE

Emmet will expand that to:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Site</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome!</h1>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="">Item 1</a></li>
    <li><a href="">Item 2</a></li>
    <li><a href="">Item 3</a></li>
  </ul>
  <button class="call-to-action" data-foo="bar">Cli
</body>
</html>
```

MORE INFORMATION

- [Emmet.io](#)
- [Syntax Examples](#)

SASS

SASS IS CSS (AND MORE)

SASS is an extension of CSS3 which adds nested rules, variables, mixins, selector inheritance, and more.

SASS generates well formatted CSS and makes your stylesheets easier to organize and maintain.

[More information](#)

HOW IS SCSS LIKE CSS?

CSS

```
.call-to-action {  
  background-color : red;  
  color : white;  
  font-weight : bold;  
}
```

SCSS

```
.call-to-action {  
  background-color : red;  
  color : white;  
  font-weight : bold;  
}
```


ADVANTAGES

- Variables
- Nesting
- Mixins
- Functions
- Compiling

ADVANTAGES - VARIABLES

SCSS

```
$alert-color : #ffffff;  
$alert-background-color : #ff0000;  
$font-size : 13px;  
  
.call-to-action {  
    background-color : $alert-background-color;  
    color : $alert-color;  
    font-size : $font-size;  
}
```

ADVANTAGES - VARIABLES

CONVERTS TO CSS

```
.call-to-action {  
  background-color : #ff0000;  
  color : #ffffff;  
  font-size : 13px;  
}
```

ADVANTAGES - NESTING

In CSS, you have to explicitly write out each selector, even if they share the same base tag.

```
nav ul {  
    margin : 0;  
    list-style : none;  
}  
nav ul li {  
    display : inline-block;  
}  
nav a {  
    display : block;  
    padding : 6px 12px;  
    text-decoration : none;  
}
```


ADVANTAGES - NESTING

In SASS you can nest your CSS selectors.

```
nav {  
  ul {  
    margin : 0;  
    list-style : none;  
    li {  
      display : inline-block;  
    }  
  }  
  
  a {  
    display : block;  
    padding : 6px 12px;  
    text-decoration : none;  
  }  
}
```

ADVANTAGES - MIXINS

Mixins are methods that you can call to help you write less code

SCSS

```
@mixin border-radius ($radius) {  
    -webkit-border-radius: $radius;  
    -moz-border-radius: $radius;  
    -ms-border-radius: $radius;  
    border-radius: $radius;  
}  
  
.box {  
    @include border-radius(10px);  
}
```

ADVANTAGES - MIXINS

COMPILES TO CSS

```
.box {  
  -webkit-border-radius: 10px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
  -ms-border-radius: 10px;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

ADVANTAGES - FUNCTIONS

Many built in functions, but you can also write your own

```
p {  
    color : hsl(0, 100%, 50%);  
}
```

```
p {  
    color : #ff0000;  
}
```

ADVANTAGES - COMPILING

SASS can compile to different levels of compression

- Nested
- Expanded
- Compact
- Compressed

COMPASS

Compass is an open-source CSS authoring framework which uses the SASS stylesheet language as a foundation to make writing stylesheets powerful and easy.

- Mixins
- Functions
- Variables
- Typography

MORE INFORMATION

- Compass-Style.org
- [Compass Examples](#)

TOOLS

TOOLS

This is a short list of additional tools you use outside of your editor to assist with your development workflow.

- SASS Compiling
 - [Codekit](#) (Commercial, Mac only)
 - [Koala](#) (Free, Mac, Windows, Linux)
 - [Prepros](#) (Commercial, Mac, Windows, Linux)
- Playgrounds
 - [JSBin](#)
 - [Codepen](#)
 - [JSFiddle](#)

LINKS

CSS SELECTORS

- [TutsPlus](#) - Additional examples of Selectors
- [CSS Diner](#) - A CSS game to teach you selectors

CSS SPECIFICITY

- [W3.org](https://www.w3.org/)
- [Smashing Magazine](https://smashingmagazine.com/)

CSS NAMING

- BEM
- OOCSS
- Semantic Class Names
- SMACSS

BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap (v3.3)

TOOLS

- [Chrome DevTools Documentation](#)
- [Child Theme Configurator](#)

CODE EDITORS

- Atom
- Dreamweaver
- Emacs/VI/Vim
- Netbeans
- Sublime Text
- Visual Studio Code
- Webstorm/PHPStorm

EMMET

- [Emmet.io](#)
- [Emmet Documentation](#)
- [Syntax Examples](#)

SASS

- [SASS](#)
- [SASS Guide](#)
- [Compass-Style.org](#)
- [Compass Examples](#)

TOOLS

- SASS/JS/HTML Compiling/Minification
 - [Codekit](#) (Commercial, Mac only)
 - [Koala](#) (Free, Mac, Windows, Linux)
 - [Prepros](#) (Commercial, Mac, Windows, Linux)
- Playgrounds
 - [JSBin](#)
 - [Codepen](#)
 - [JSFiddle](#)

THANKS!

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jasonlawton.com/presentation - source code

