WELCOME TO FEWD

WEEK 1 / LESSON 1

Leonie Dunnett

INTRODUCTIONS

WHO AM I?

- Have been developing websites for around 10 years

- Lonely Planet (LP.com, Client Solutions), Intrepid Travel, not-for-profits and freelance.

- I love learning and meeting new amazing people

- GA Profile, LinkedIn

WHO IS OUR TEACHERS ASSISTANT?

PHIL CASTIGLIONE

- May 2015 Alumni of the GA Web Development Immersive

- Full stack dev at Hardhat Digital, a technology focused creative agency in Prahran, and I love it

- I like web development, explaining things to people and answering questions. Don't be shy!

- GA Profile, LinkedIn

WHO ARE YOU?

- Name

- What you do

- Why you're here

- Any web development experience?

CLASS 101

- No phone use in class

- Start at 6pm and finish by 9pm SHARP

- 15 minute break at about 7:20pm (remind me!)

ASSESSMENTS

What is the final project?

Homework

Why?

EXIT TICKETS

Please complete after class on Thursday's

BEFORE WE START

Have you installed:

Sublime Text (Text Editor)

Google Chrome (Browser)

LESSON 1:

HTML BASICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify correct HTML tags for content

- Articulate the progression of HTML to HTML5

- Describe the DOM and draw simple DOM tree

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

- Introducing HTML

- How do we add style to HTML?

- What is the DOM?

- GA Press Release `Code Along`

- Chocolate Chip Cookie Recipe `Lab`

INTRODUCING HTML

WHAT IS HTML?

HTML = THE PAGE STRUCTURE

- An XML based markup language consisting of elements.

  Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format which is both human-readable and machine-readable.

- Describes the kind of things on a page.

- Different elements have different semantic meaning.

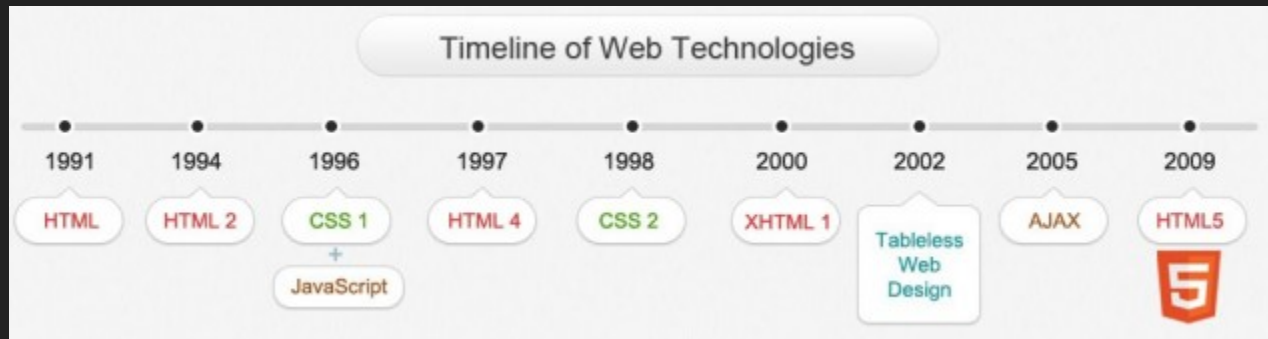- A page is a document.

HUMAN BODY ANALOGY

HTML = structure (bones)

CSS = style (skin/makeup)

JavaScript = behaviour
(nervous system - action, reaction, computation, etc)

HTML HISTORY

Currently we are at version 5 of the spec.

HTML spec is the slowest moving aspect of the web.

HTML VS HTML5

HTML5 is HTML with a few additions:

- New tags (`nav`, `header`, `footer`, `aside`, etc)

- Video and audio support

- Client side storage (`LocalStorage`, `Index-DB`, etc)

The Doctype tells you if the page is HTML5 ready.

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

HTML TAG SYNTAX

Not all elements need a closing tag:

`<img src="/img/kittens.jpg">`

`<br>`

TAG ATTRIBUTES

Common attributes include:

`id class style href src data`

BASIC DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

```
<!DOCTYPE html> - tells browser what type of document

<html>

    <head> - document metadata container
    </head>

    <body> - on screen container
    </body>

</html>
```

DOCUMENT LEVEL TAGS

```
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Some web page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
```

- The tags inside the head
- Not visible on the page
- Contain information about the document
- eg. meta, title, link

CONTENT TAGS

- Headings
- Text
- Lists
- Links

HEADINGS

<h1>Largest Heading</h1>

<h2> . . . </h2>

<h3> . . . </h3>

<h4> . . .</h4>

<h5> . . . </h5>

<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>

TEXT

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

`<code>`This is some computer code`</code>`

`<span>`This is a some text`</span>`

LISTS

```
<ul>
    <li>First list item</li>
    <li>Second</li>
    <li>Third</li>
</ul>
```

- This is an `unordered list` example.

- Note the indentation for child elements.

LINKS

```
<a href="Link">First item</a>
```

- A hyperlink is actually called an anchor tag.

- It can link to:

  - another section within the same page
  - another page on your site
  - a page on another site

```
<a href="#section2">Jump to section 2</a>

<a href="/some/other/page">See more</a>

<a href="http://website.com">Great site</a>
```

HOW DO WE ADD STYLE TO HTML?

WE LINK A STYLE SHEET!

- A style sheet is a set of rules that tell the browser how to decorate elements and element content.

- Style sheets can be embedded in the html page (bad) or linked as an external file (good).

- External Style Sheets are linked in the `<head>` as:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
```

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>Some web page</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Heading text here</h1>
        <p>Paragraph text here with a
            <a href="LinkUrl">Link</a></p>
    </body>
</html>
```
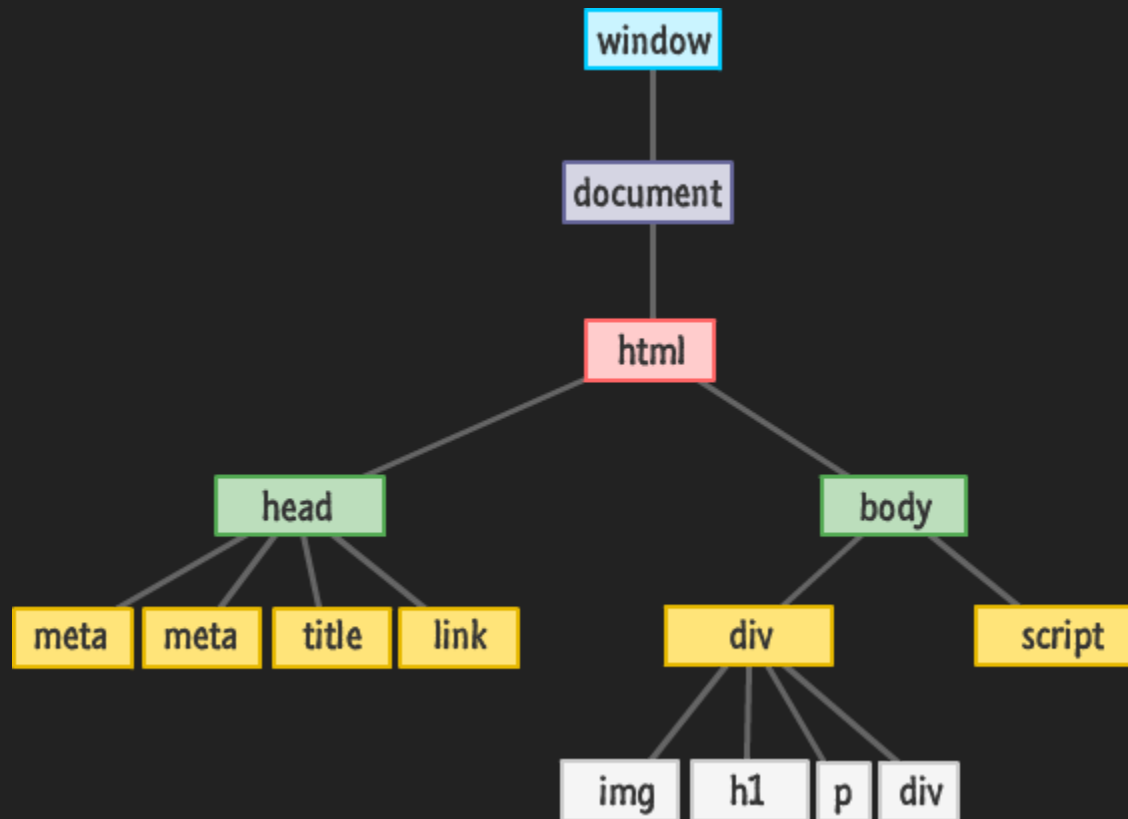
WHAT IS THE DOM?

THE DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL

- It defines an application programming interface (API) for accessing and manipulating XML documents as tree structures.

Put simply:

- A tree-like structure of your HTML document for accessing and manipulating its content.
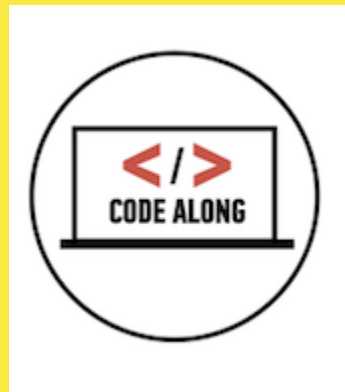
DOM TREE DIAGRAM

CHROME DEBUGGER

Useful to see/edit:

- the DOM tree structure

- the styles applied to the elements

- where the elements are on the page

Let's check it out!

(Install Firebug if using Firefox)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESS RELEASE

COOKIE RECIPE

REVIEW: LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify correct HTML tags for content

- Articulate the progression of HTML to HTML5

- Describe the DOM and draw simple DOM tree

HOMEWORK

RESOURCES

- HTML Dog

- CSS Tricks

- Mozilla's MDN for HTML5

- Mozilla's MDN for CSS