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## WEEKLY OVERVIEW

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### WEEK 1

Intro to HTML / Intro to CSS

### WEEK 2

CSS Selectors / Layout

### WEEK 3

Layout Lab / Grid Systems & Wireframing

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- › Use CSS to add styles to a webpage.
- › Add an external stylesheet to an HTML web page.
- › Predict image paths and apply relative paths to `<img>` and `<a>` tags.
- › Add structure to a website using HTML5 structural elements such as header, footer, article, aside, and main
- › Manipulate the border, padding, and margin around content using CSS.
- › Learn how to use common debugging techniques to troubleshoot errors in code.

**CHECK-IN**

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## EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

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- How to create links with social media texts
- linking to tabs like Facebook, Twitter, etc. (the last lesson)- I definitely need more practice with this.
- I was thrown off balance on how to create `<img>`
- No question. I've taken a similar intro class in person and on line so nothing was new for me with the exception of Codepen and GitHub.

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# AGENDA

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Review

Text Editor Setup

URLs

Exercise - Marty McFly's Portfolio

HTML5 Structural Elements

Box Model

Lab - Lazy Days Blog

**REVIEW**

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# LAB: PRACTICE WRITING HTML

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## EXERCISE

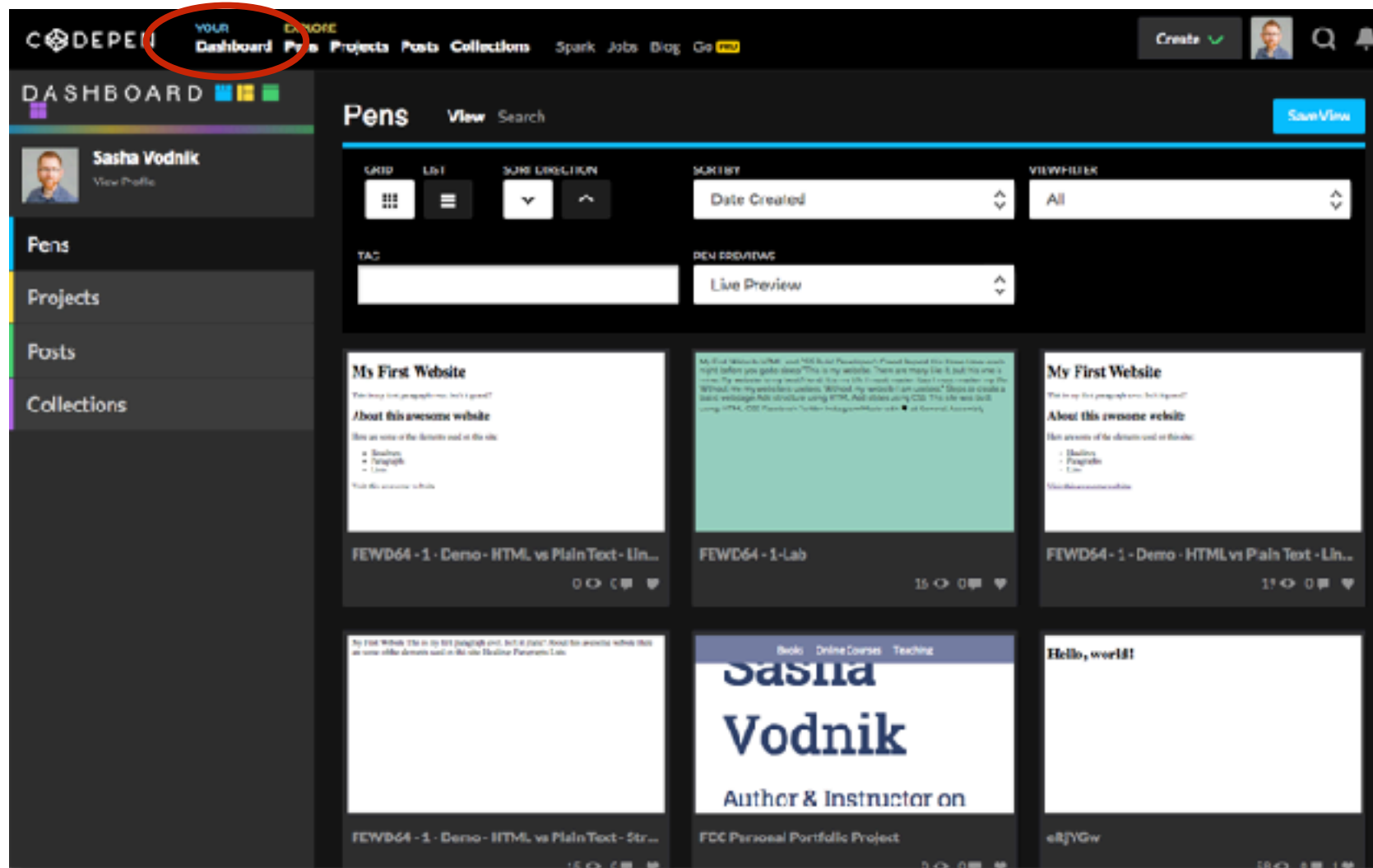
### DIRECTIONS

1. Add HTML to structure the text in this [CodePen](#)
2. Use [this image](#) as a guide

### BONUS:

1. Google the **hr** element. Look at 2 - 3 sites for examples and see if you can figure out what it does and how you would add it to your pages.

# OPENING A FORKED PEN ON CODEPEN



<https://codepen.io/dashboard>



---

## HOW DO I WRITE HTML?

---

OPENING TAG                      CLOSING TAG

\_\_\_\_\_

<tagName>content</tagName>

\_\_\_\_\_

ELEMENT

The diagram illustrates the structure of an HTML element. It shows the text '<tagName>content</tagName>'. Above the opening tag '<tagName>' is the label 'OPENING TAG' in teal, connected by a teal line. Above the closing tag '</tagName>' is the label 'CLOSING TAG' in teal, also connected by a teal line. Below the entire string '<tagName>content</tagName>' is a pink line, with the label 'ELEMENT' in pink centered underneath it.

---

# STRUCTURAL TAGS — HEADINGS & PARAGRAPHS

---

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
h1	Main headings	<code>&lt;h1&gt;The Explorer&lt;/h1&gt;</code>
h2 - h6	Subheadings	<code>&lt;h2&gt;Articles&lt;/h2&gt;</code>
p	Paragraph of text	<code>&lt;p&gt;This is a really cool site.&lt;/p&gt;</code>

---

# STRUCTURAL TAGS — UNORDERED LISTS

---

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
ul	Unordered List	<pre>&lt;ul&gt;   &lt;li&gt;Monday&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;Tuesday&lt;/li&gt;   &lt;li&gt;Wednesday&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ul&gt;</pre>
li	List Item	

# ATTRIBUTES

```
<a href="http://www.amazon.com/">Amazon</a>
```

**ATTRIBUTE  
NAME**

**ATTRIBUTE VALUE**

---

## ANCHORS (“LINKS”)

---

- Specify which page you want to link using the `href` attribute.
- Users can click on anything between the opening and closing `<a>` tags.

```
<a href="http://www.amazon.com/">Amazon</a>
```

PAGE THE LINK TAKES  
YOU TO

CLICKABLE TEXT

---

# IMAGES

---

## LINKING TO AN IMAGE IN MY WEBSITE FOLDER:

```

```

PATH TO IMAGE FILE

TEXT DESCRIPTION

## LINKING TO AN IMAGE ONLINE

```

```

PATH TO IMAGE FILE INCLUDING HTTP OR HTTPS

---

**FEWD**

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# CSS BASICS

---

**HTML**

---

# WHAT IS CSS?



# WHAT IS CSS?



<https://www.csszengarden.com/>

# WHAT IS CSS?

---

We use CSS to add styles to the HTML elements on our page.

What we are styling  
(selector)



```
p {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  font-style: italic;  
  line-height: 22px;  
}
```

Styles!



# COLOR

PROPERTY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
color	color	Text color	color: #22475E;
background-color	color	Background color	background-color: green;

## Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch sriracha dreamcatcher mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar **Kickstarter**. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical, flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation **Kickstarter** mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

```
body {  
  background-color: #22475E;  
}
```

## Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch sriracha dreamcatcher mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar **Kickstarter**. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical, flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation **Kickstarter** mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

```
h1, p {  
  color: #98D2BF;  
}
```

---

# TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY — PART 1

---

PROPERTY	VALUES	EXAMPLE
text-align	left, center, right, justify	text-align: center;
text-transform	uppercase, lowercase, capitalize	text-transform: uppercase;
text-decoration	none, <u>underline</u>	text-decoration: underline;
line-height	px value	line-height: 22px;

---

# TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY — PART 2

---

PROPERTY	VALUES	EXAMPLE
font-weight	normal, bold	font-weight: bold;
font-style	regular, italic	font-style: italic;
font-size	px value	font-size: 20px;

---

## FONT FAMILY

---

PROPERTY	VALUES	EXAMPLE
font-family	"font name", sans-serif, serif	font-family: "Georgia", serif;

Arial

Georgia

- ▶ We can provide a comma-separated list for the value.
- ▶ The browser will display the first font that is available on that computer.

---

## HOW DO I WRITE CSS?

---

SELECTOR

|  
—  
h1

{

color: yellow;

font-size: 16px;

}

PROPERTY

VALUE

# COLOR

PROPERTY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
color	color	Text color	color: #22475E;
background-color	color	Background color	background-color: green;

## Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch sriracha dreamcatcher mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar **Kickstarter**. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical, flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation **Kickstarter** mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

```
body {  
  background-color: #22475E;  
}
```

## Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch sriracha dreamcatcher mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar **Kickstarter**. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical, flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation **Kickstarter** mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

```
h1, p {  
  color: #98D2BF;  
}
```



---

# TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY — PART 1

---

PROPERTY	VALUES	EXAMPLE
text-align	left, center, right, justify	text-align: center;
text-transform	uppercase, lowercase, capitalize	text-transform: uppercase;
text-decoration	none, <u>underline</u>	text-decoration: underline;
line-height	px value	line-height: 22px;

---

# TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY — PART 2

---

PROPERTY	VALUES	EXAMPLE
font-weight	normal, bold	font-weight: bold;
font-style	regular, italic	font-style: italic;
font-size	px value	font-size: 20px;

---

## FONT FAMILY

---

PROPERTY	VALUES	EXAMPLE
font-family	"font name", sans-serif, serif	font-family: "Georgia", serif;

Arial

Georgia

- We can provide a comma-separated list for the value.
- The browser will display the first font that is installed on that computer.

---

## ACTIVITY: ADD CSS TO YOUR HTML

---



### EXERCISE

### DIRECTIONS

1. Revisit your [Codepen](#)
2. Write CSS to replicate [this mock](#)
3. Google anything you can't figure out. Be sure to include "html" or "css" in the search query.

BONUS: Write CSS to replicate [this advanced mock](#).

# ACTIVITY

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## EXERCISE

### KEY OBJECTIVE

---

- ▶ Review the My First Website (Intro to HTML & CSS lab) page

### TYPE OF EXERCISE

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- ▶ Groups of 3-4

### TIMING

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- 5 min*
1. Talk through the My First Website (Intro to HTML & CSS labs) with your group.
  2. Was there anything you had trouble accomplishing? How did you ultimately accomplish it?
  3. What was the biggest lesson you learned?
  4. Post it on Slack in the #classroom channel!

---

## MY FIRST WEBSITE SOLUTION

---

<https://codepen.io/svodnik/pen/rvdrYP?editors=1100>

---

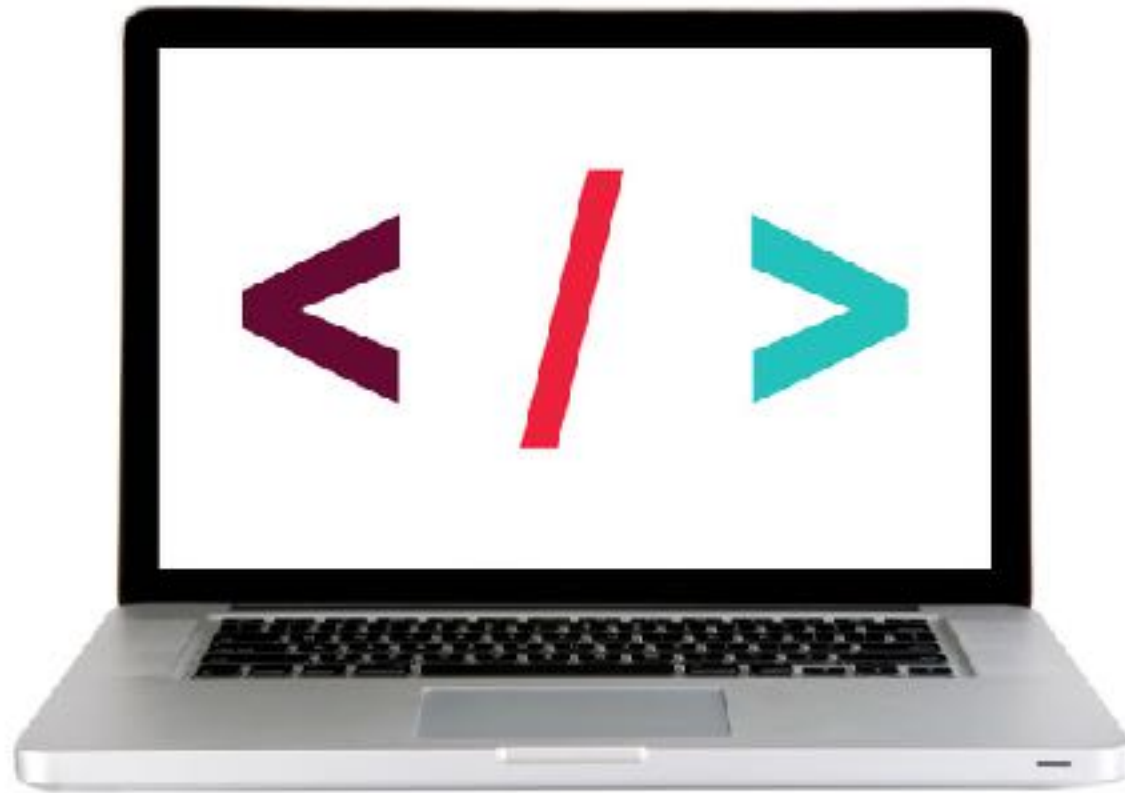
---

**LET'S WORK WITH SOME REAL  
FILES!**

---

## DEMO: WEBSITES ARE JUST COLLECTIONS OF FILES

---



**check out the Banana Cat!**



# TEXT EDITORS MAKE IT EASIER TO WORK WITH HTML/CSS/JS

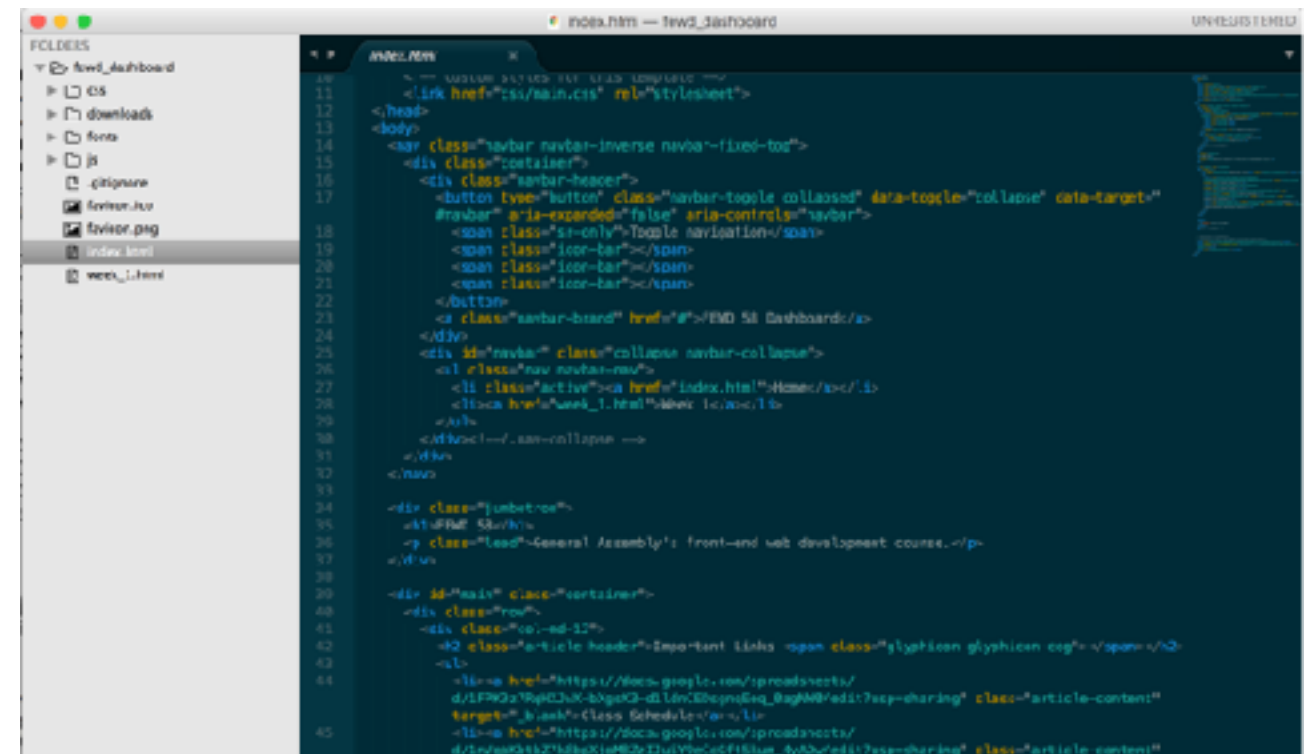
- ▶ Syntax highlighting
- ▶ Autocomplete



A screenshot of a text editor window titled 'index.html'. The code is HTML, and the tags and attributes are highlighted in different colors (blue, green, orange, etc.) to show syntax highlighting. The code includes a head section with a link to a CSS file, a body section with a navbar, and a main content area with a h1 and a p.

```
<!-- Custom styles for this template -->
<link href="css/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <nav class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">
    <div class="container">
      <div class="navbar-header">
        <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse"
data-target="#navbar" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="navbar">
          <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        </button>
        <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">FEWD 58 Dashboard</a>
      </div>
      <div id="navbar" class="collapse navbar-collapse">
        <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
          <li class="active"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="week_1.html">Week 1</a></li>
        </ul>
      </div><!-- /.nav-collapse -->
    </div>
  </nav>

  <div class="jumbotron">
    <h1>FEWD 58</h1>
    <p class="lead">General Assembly's front-end web development course.</p>
  </div>
```



A screenshot of a text editor window titled 'index.html' with a sidebar showing a file explorer. The code is HTML, and the tags and attributes are highlighted in different colors. The file explorer shows a folder named 'FEWD 58 Dashboard' with files like 'index.html' and 'week\_1.html'. The code includes a head section with a link to a CSS file, a body section with a navbar, and a main content area with a h1 and a p.

```
<!-- Custom styles for this template -->
<link href="css/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">
    <div class="container">
      <div class="navbar-header">
        <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbar"
aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="navbar">
          <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        </button>
        <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">FEWD 58 Dashboard</a>
      </div>
      <div id="navbar" class="collapse navbar-collapse">
        <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
          <li class="active"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="week_1.html">Week 1</a></li>
        </ul>
      </div><!-- /.nav-collapse -->
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="jumbotron">
    <h1>FEWD 58</h1>
    <p class="lead">General Assembly's front-end web development course.</p>
  </div>

  <div id="main" class="container">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-md-12">
        <h2 class="article-header">Important links <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-cog"></span></h2>
        <ul>
          <li><a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1F9Q2x7g0J2K-b4g0Q-d1dnC8p0dEq_BagM9/edit?usp=sharing" class="article-content"
target="_blank">Class Schedule</a></li>
          <li><a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1v4p04427M8pKJf0B2J2uY9eC0f18u4_4yA2u/edit?usp=sharing" class="article-content">
```

---

## **DOWNLOAD & CUSTOMIZE VISUAL STUDIO CODE**

---

### **Download and install Visual Studio Code**

- ▶ <https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>

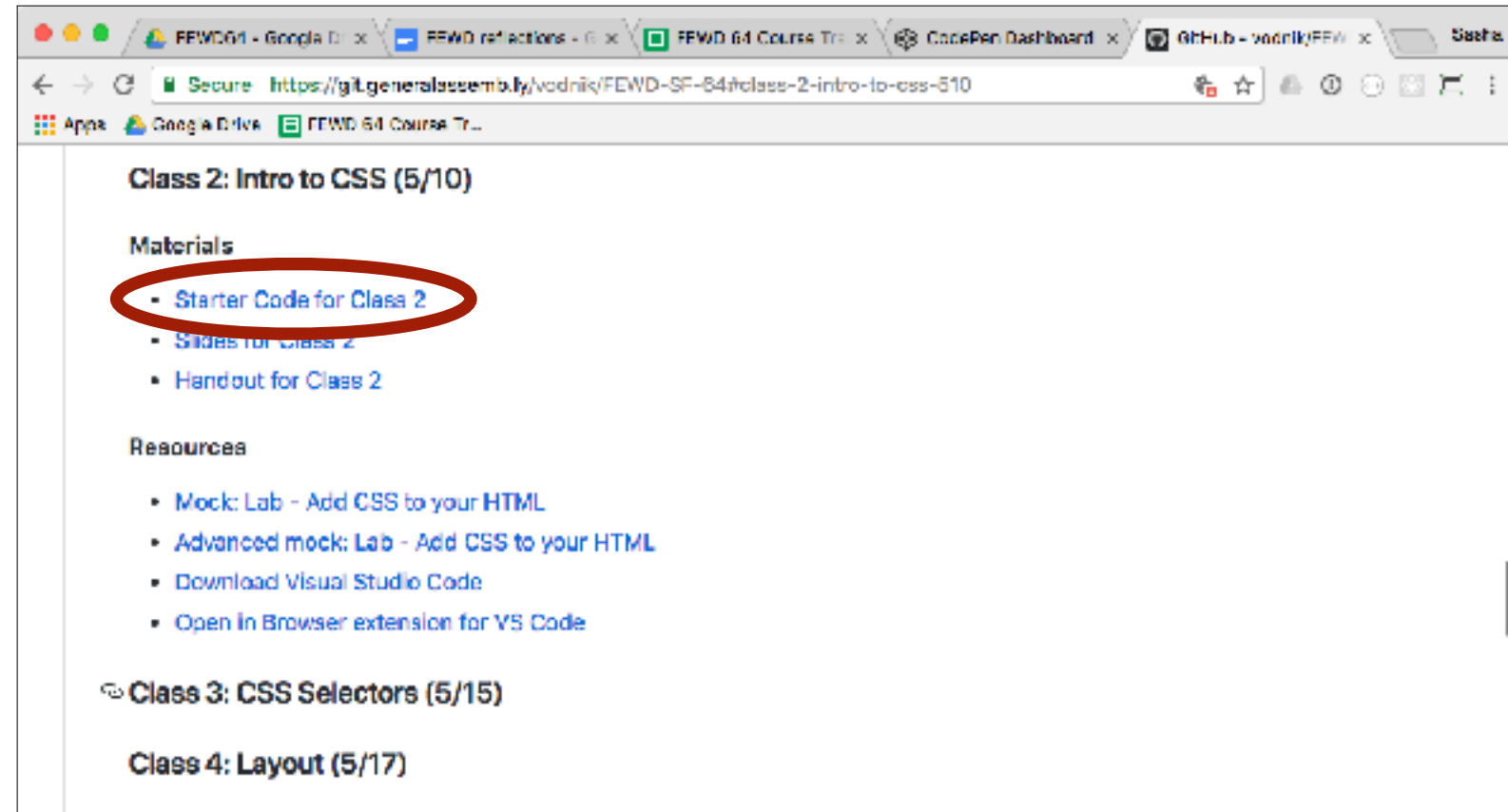
### **Download and install the Open in Browser extension**

- ▶ <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=techer.open-in-browser>

## DOWNLOAD CLASS FILES

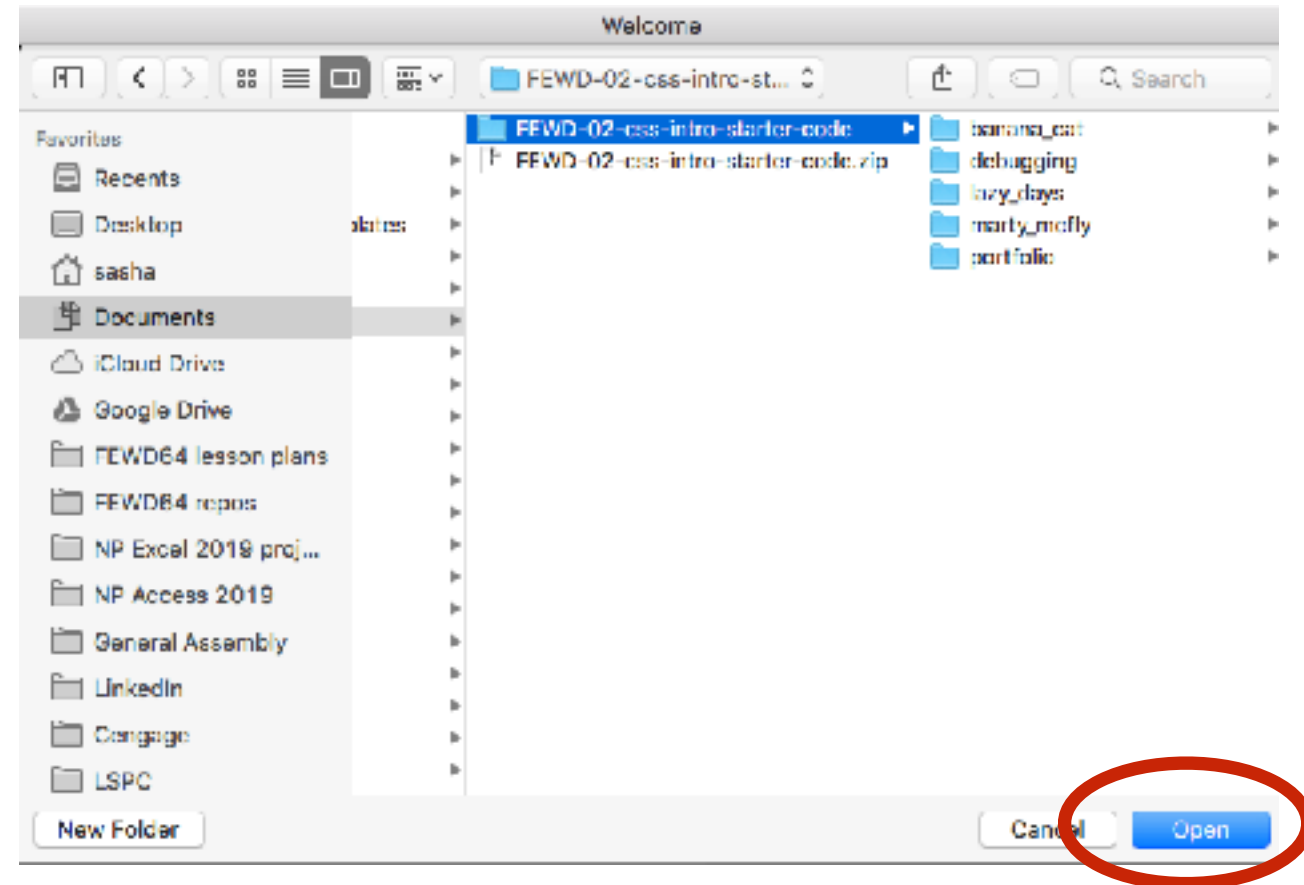
- ▶ Go to the [class repo on GitHub Enterprise](#)
- ▶ Click the **Starter Code for Class 2** link to download the files
- ▶ Move the downloaded file to your FEWD folder
- ▶ Unzip the files

You will need to do this for every class going forward!



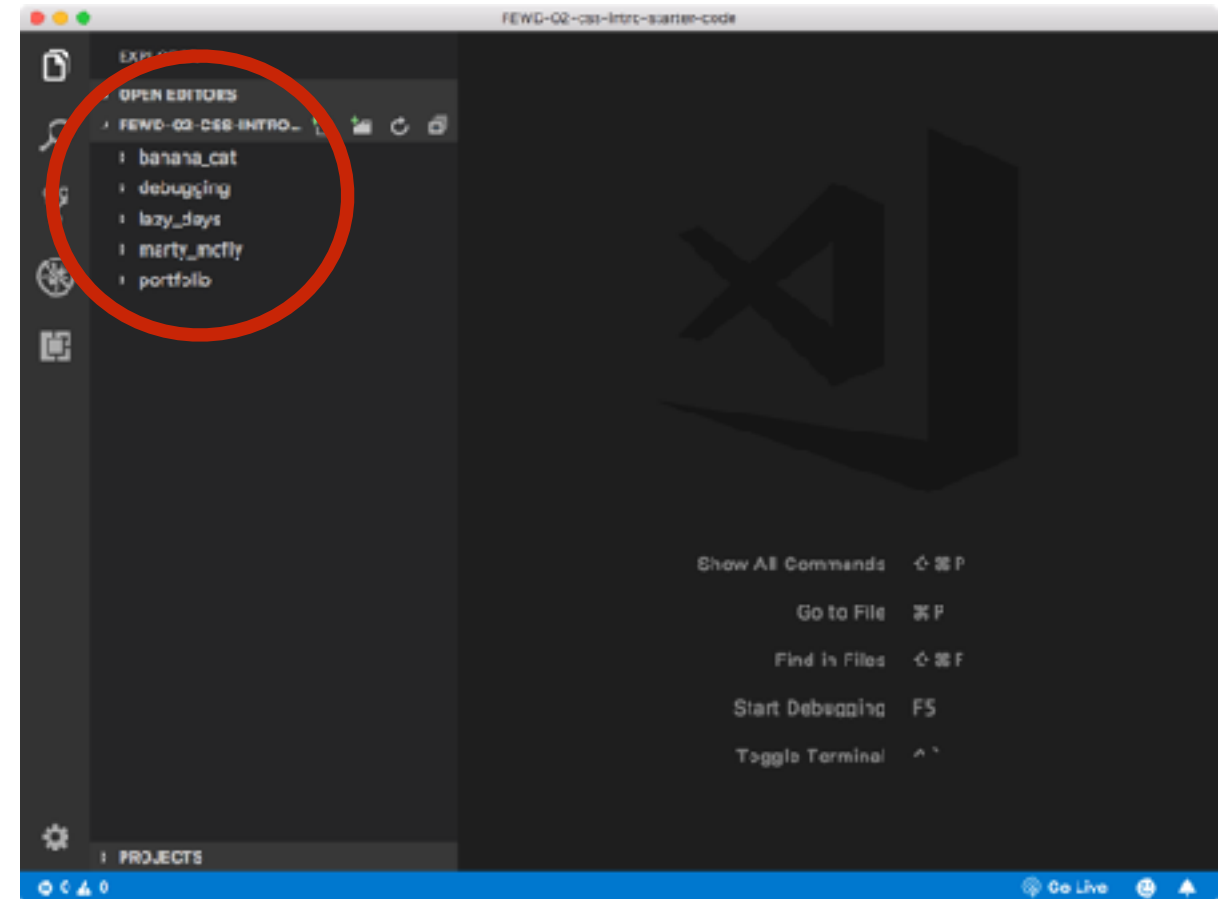
## OPEN CLASS FILES IN VISUAL STUDIO CODE

- ▶ Open Visual Studio Code, and go to File > Open ...
- ▶ Select the FOLDER you unzipped
- ▶ Selecting the folder allows you to easily navigate through all the files in Visual Studio Code



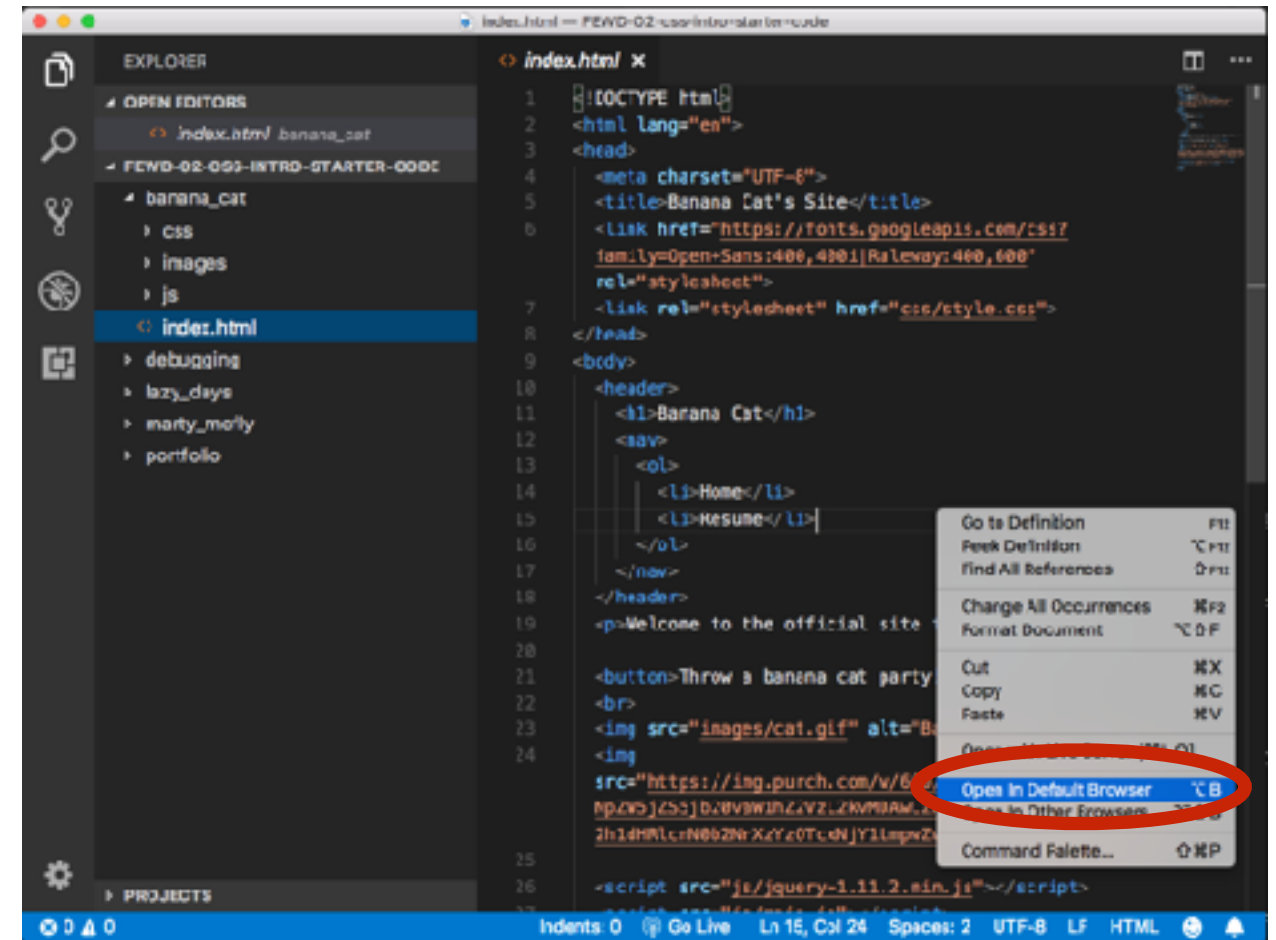
## OPEN CLASS FILES IN VISUAL STUDIO CODE

- ▶ If you did it correctly, you should see a text editor window
- ▶ You should also see the file structure on the left
- ▶ Click on the file names to view their content



## USING THE “OPEN IN BROWSER” EXTENSION

- ▶ This extension makes it easy to open your website in a browser
- ▶ Navigate to an index.html file, right click, and select “Open in Default Browser” (or press [alt] + B)



---

# ACTIVITY: PRACTICE DEBUGGING WITH WEB FILES

---



## EXERCISE

### TIMING

---

*5 min*

1. Open up your **FEWD-02-css-intro-starter-code** folder in Visual Studio Code
2. Navigate to the **debugging** folder
3. Click the **index.html** file in Visual Studio Code
4. Open up the **index.html** file in your browser
5. Fix the HTML and CSS so the website looks like the **mock.png** file!

### HINTS

---

- There are 3 bugs in the code (2 in HTML, 1 in CSS)
- Pay special attention to CODE COLOR CHANGES!

---

**FEWD**

---

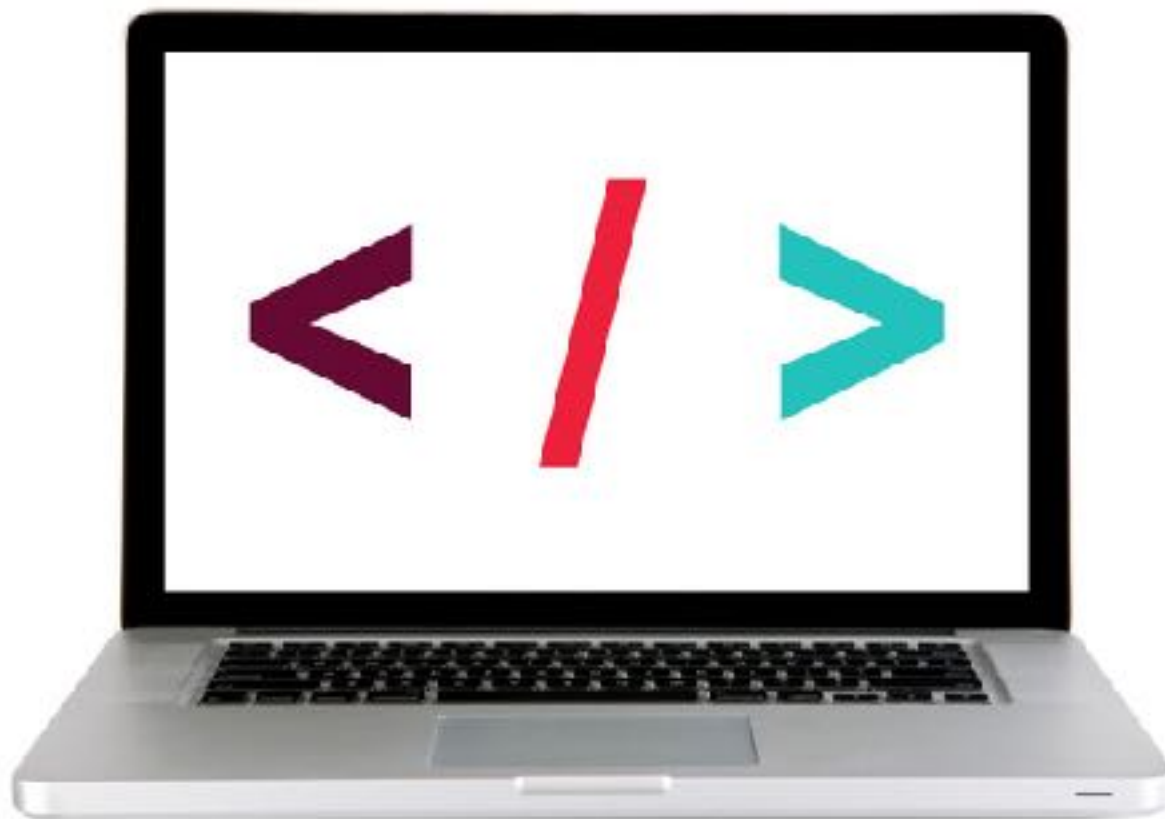
# WEBSITE STRUCTURE



---

## DEMO: COMPLETED MARTY MCFLY PORTFOLIO

---



[https://larissam.github.io/marty\\_solution\\_basic/index.html](https://larissam.github.io/marty_solution_basic/index.html)

---

**MORE HTML BASICS**

---

# **BASIC LAYOUT OF AN HTML DOCUMENT**

---

# HTML STRUCTURE

---

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <title>Document</title>

  </head>

  <body>


  </body>

</html>
```

---

# HTML STRUCTURE — DOCTYPE

---

## DESCRIPTION:

- Tells browser file is written in latest version of HTML — HTML5

## BEST PRACTICES:

- Must be very first thing in HTML file!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

---

# HTML STRUCTURE — HTML

---

## DESCRIPTION:

- ▶ ALL of our HTML code should go within these tags.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

---

# HTML STRUCTURE — HEAD

---

## DESCRIPTION:

- For behind-the-scenes info
- Metadata that's not displayed
- Info used by browser, search engines

## BEST PRACTICES:

- Only one in each HTML file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

---

# HTML STRUCTURE — META CHARSET

---

## DESCRIPTION:

- Tells our browser which character set to use
- Should always use UTF-8

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

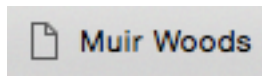
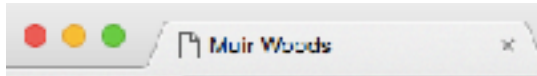
---

# HTML STRUCTURE — TITLE

---

## DESCRIPTION:

- ▶ Tells browser what site is called
- ▶ Used for browser tab
- ▶ Used for browser bookmarks
- ▶ Used by search engines



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



---

# HTML STRUCTURE — BODY

---

## DESCRIPTION:

- Wraps all content for our site
- **Everything we want displayed in the browser window gets placed between the body tags** — our HTML elements such as `<h1>`, `<a>`, `<p>`, etc.

## BEST PRACTICES:

- Only one in each HTML file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

---

## HTML STRUCTURE — BODY

---

**ALL THE HTML YOU WANT TO BE  
DISPLAYED IN THE BROWSER  
NEEDS TO GO IN THE BODY!!!!!!**



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Document</title>
  </head>
  <body>

</body>
</html>
```

---

## HTML STRUCTURE

---



---

**HTML**

---

# ADDING A CSS FILE

---

## ADDING A CSS FILE — THE LINK ELEMENT

---

**<link> — TELLS BROWSER WHERE TO FIND THE STYLES FOR THE PAGE**

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

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
THE HTML PAGE AND THE  
FILE IT IS LINKED TO**

**PATH TO THE CSS**

---

## ADDING A CSS FILE

---

**MUST GO IN THE  
<HEAD> OF THE  
DOCUMENT!!!**

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <title>My Website</title>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">  
</head>
```

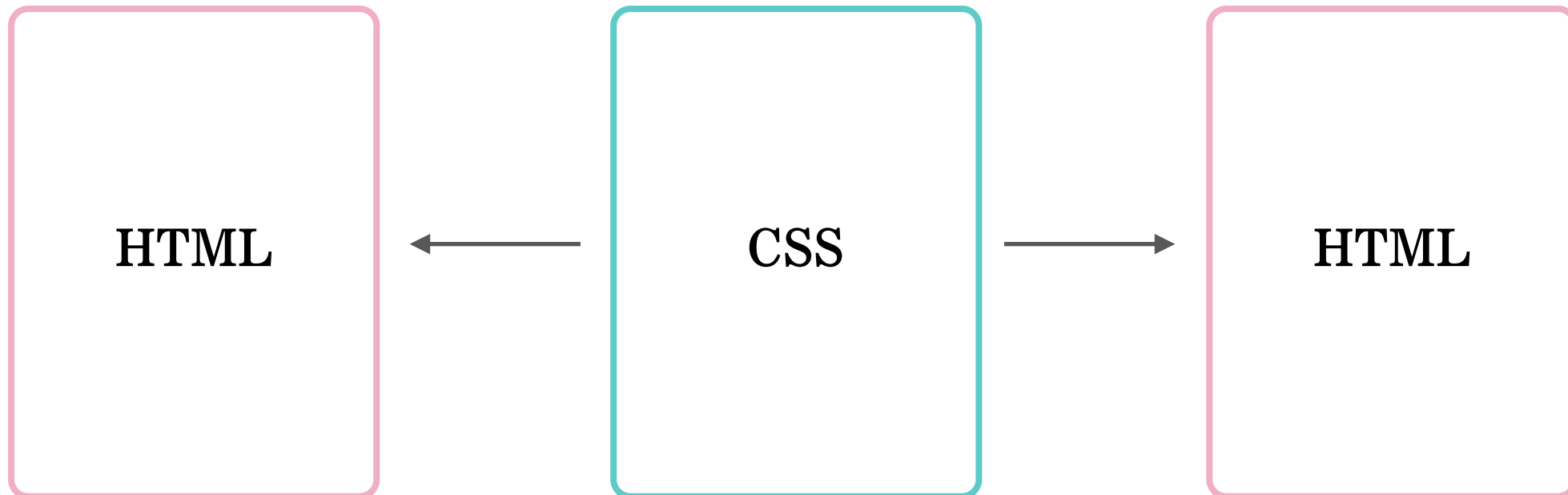
---

## INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL CSS

---

### **BENEFITS OF USING AN EXTERNAL STYLESHEET:**

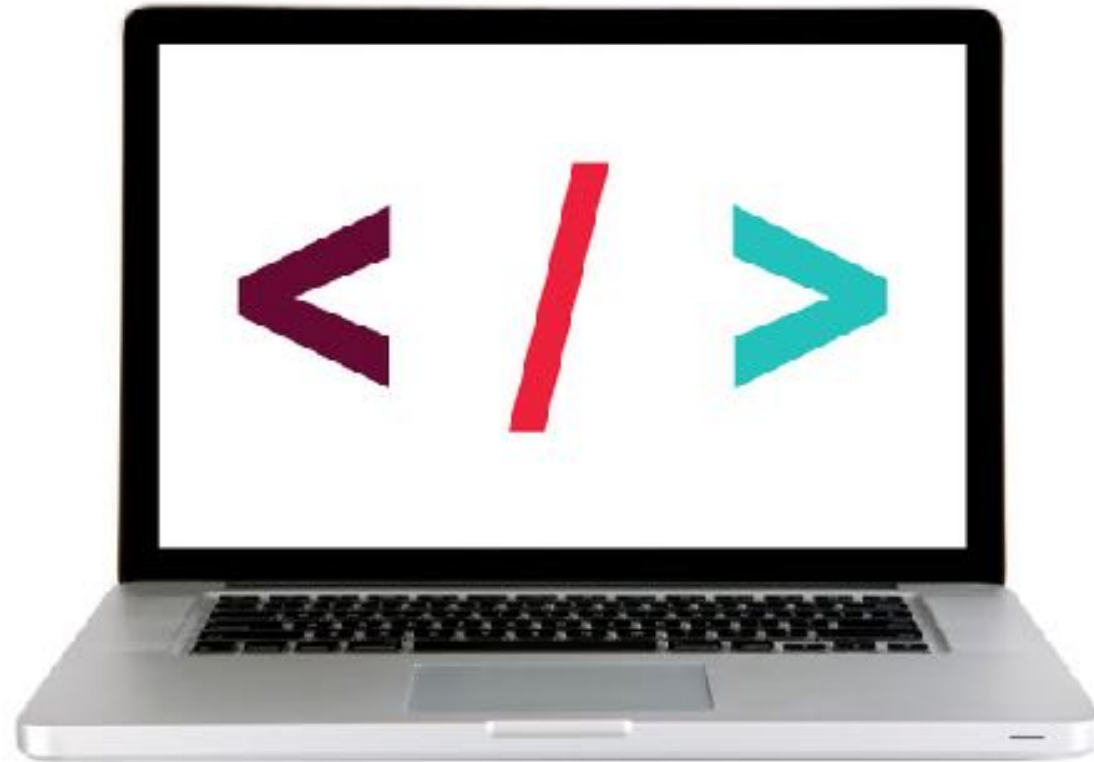
- Multiple pages can use same stylesheet (Don't repeat yourself!)
- Only have to make changes in one file
- Keep content separate from presentation



---

## CODEALONG: ADD CSS TO MARTY MCFLY'S PORTFOLIO

---



Starter Code > `marty_mcfly`



---

**MORE HTML BASICS**

---

# URLS

---

## TYPES OF URLS

---

- There are two main types of URLs:



**ABSOLUTE**



**RELATIVE**

---

## LINKING TO OTHER SITES

---

**ABSOLUTE**

### WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER SITE:

- Value of the href attribute will be the *full web address* for the site
- This is known as the **absolute URL**.

Absolute URL

`<a href="http://www.amazon.com">Amazon</a>`

``

---

## LINKING TO OTHER PAGES ON THE SAME SITE

---



RELATIVE

### WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER PAGE OR FILE ON THE SAME SITE:

- You don't need to specify a domain name in the URL.
- Use **Relative URL**: indicates where pages are *in relation to the current page*

Relative URL

`<a href="about.html">About Page</a>`

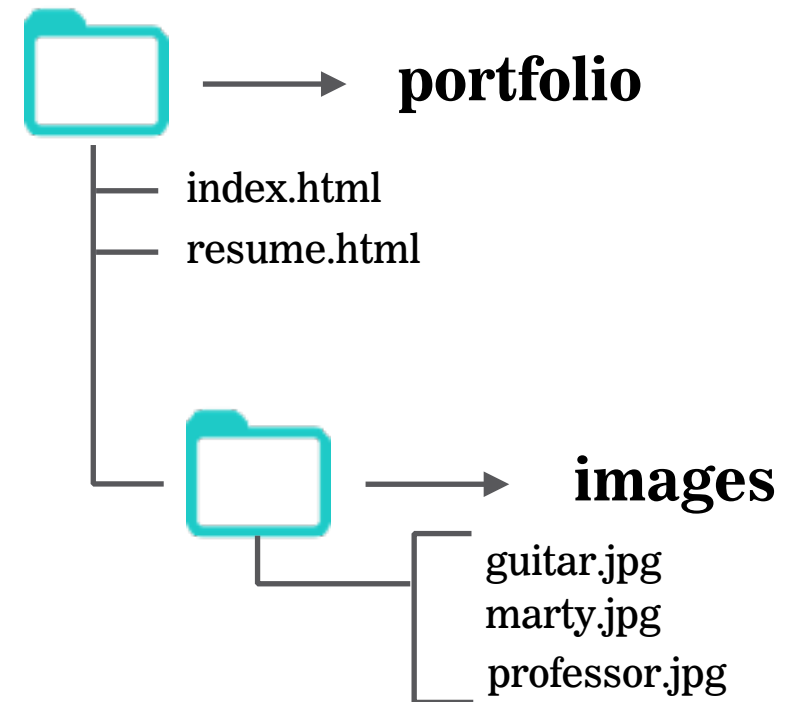
``

---

# DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

---

- On larger sites, it's *best practice* to organize code by placing the files for each major section of the site into a new folder
- These folders are often referred to as **directories**.



---

## RELATIVE URLs — SAME FOLDER

---



If file is in the **same folder**, simply use the file name.

```
<a href="info.html">Info</a>
```

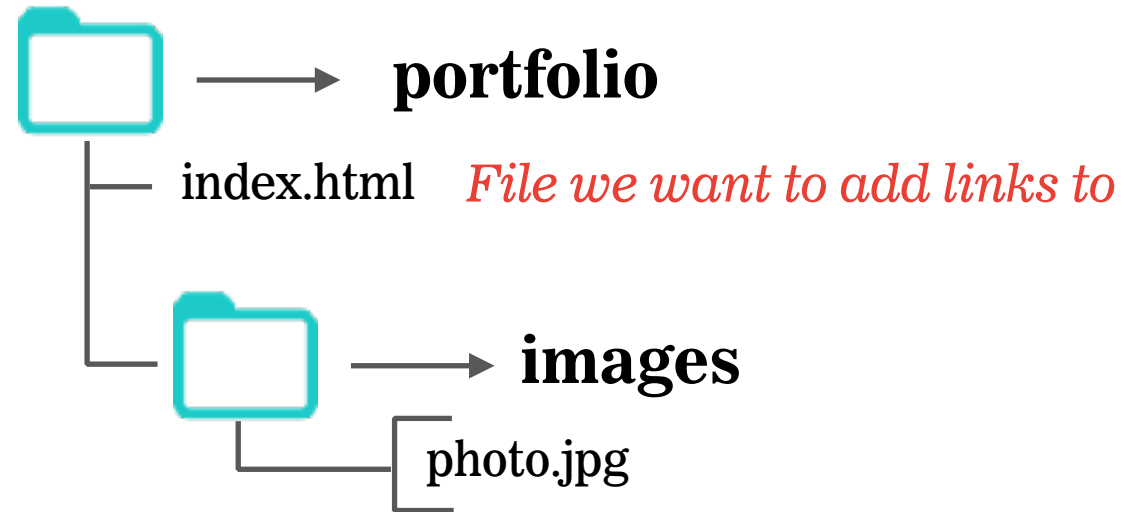
```

```

---

## RELATIVE URLS — CHILD FOLDER

---



If file is in a **child folder**, include this folder in the relative url.

```
<a href="about/about.html">About</a>
```

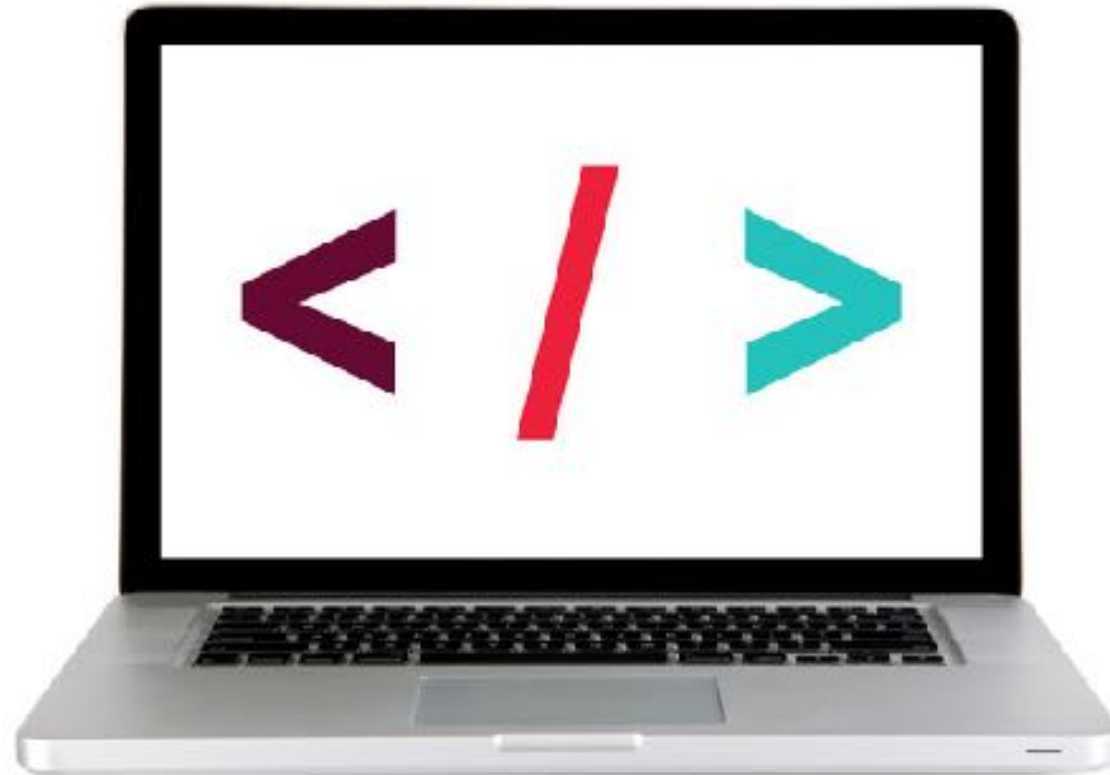
```

```

---

## CODEALONG: HOOK UP MARTY'S NAVIGATION & IMAGES

---



Starter Code > `marty_mcfly`



---

## ACTIVITY: FINISH MCFLY'S PORTFOLIO

---



### EXERCISE

#### TIMING

---

*5 min*

1. We finished the links on `index.html`, but the links on `resume.html` aren't working.
2. Hook these up!

---

**FEWD**

---

# HTML CONTINUED: STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

header

nav

main

section

article

article

aside

footer



header

The diagram consists of a large outer rectangle with a thin gray border. Inside the top-left corner of this rectangle is a smaller rectangle with a thick red border. Centered within the red-bordered rectangle is the word 'header'. Inside the 'header' rectangle is another rectangle with a thick dark purple border. Centered within this innermost rectangle is the word 'nav'.

nav

---

## HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**nav** – Used to group together major navigational blocks on a page

```
<nav>
  <a href="home.html">Home</a>
  <a href="about.html">About</a>
  <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
</nav>
```

To add styles to the **nav**:

```
nav {
  background-color: #dfdfff;
}
```

---

# HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

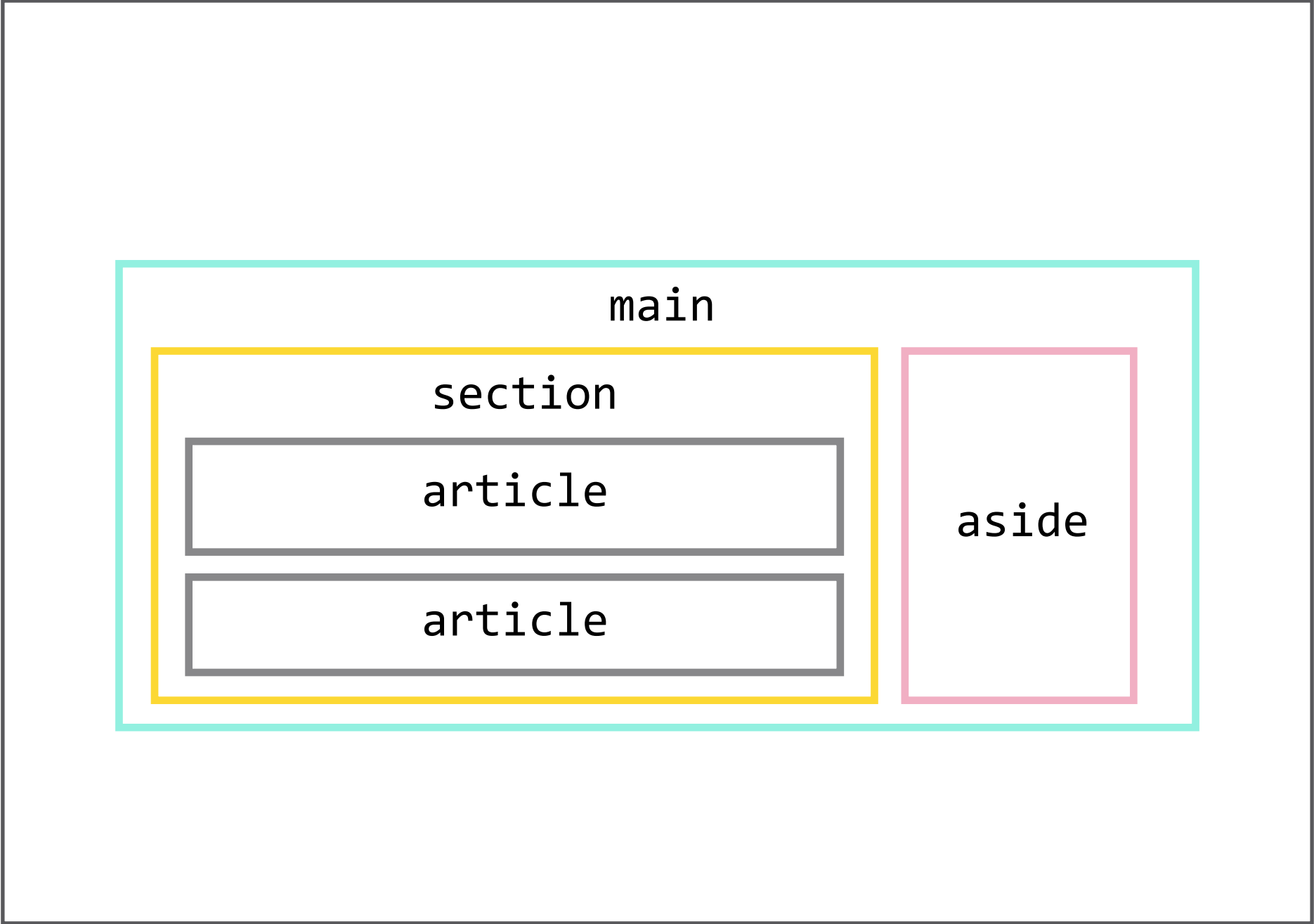
---

**header** – used to group elements in the opening section of a page.

Examples of content that may be inside of the header:

- any main headings on your site
- the navigation
- a search form for the site
- the site logo
- any other introductory content.

```
<header>  
  <h1>My Portfolio Site</h1>  
  <nav>  
    <a href="home.html">Home</a>  
    <a href="about.html">About</a>  
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>  
  </nav>  
</header>
```



---

## HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**main** – Groups content that is unique to a particular page. This would exclude any content on a site that might be repeated on multiple pages, such as the navigation and footer.

```
<main>
  <h2>Down the Rabbit Hole</h2>
  <p>Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and
  of having nothing to do...</p>

  ...

  <h2>About Alice</h2>
  <p>Alice is a fictional character and protagonist of Lewis Carroll's children's
  novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and its sequel ... she steps through
  a mirror into the Looking-Glass Land.</p>
</main>
```



---

## HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**article** – Represents a self-contained, standalone section of an HTML document.

This element could be used just once on a page - for example, a blog post may be a single article - or multiple times - for example, an online newspaper page may have numerous articles.

`<article>`

`<h2>My Very Interesting blog article</h2>`

`<p>Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice "without pictures or conversation?"</p>`

`<p>So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.</p>`

`</article>`

---

## HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**section** – Represents a general section of an HTML document, typically with a heading, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it

For example, a portfolio page could be split into an about section, a portfolio section, and a contact section.

```
<section>
  <h2>About Alice</h2>
  <p>Alice is a fictional character and protagonist of Lewis Carroll's children's novel
  Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and its sequel, Through the Looking-Glass
  (1871). A mid-Victorian era child, Alice unintentionally goes on an underground
  adventure after accidentally falling down a rabbit hole into Wonderland; in the
  sequel, she steps through a mirror into the Looking-Glass Land.</p>
</section>
```

---

## HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**aside** – Represents a section of a document that contains content that is tangentially connected to the main content of the page.

Examples include:

- additional notes
- reference links
- glossaries

```
<aside>  
  <p>The manuscript was illustrated by Dodgson himself who added 37 illustrations.</p>  
</aside>
```

footer

---

## HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

---

**footer** – Used for the concluding section of a page.

Examples of content a footer might include:

- copyright info
- social media links

```
<footer>  
  <p>Copyright 2017.</p>  
</footer>
```

	DESCRIPTION
HEADER	Does it contain introductory content, such as the site title and navigation?
NAV	Does it contain a major navigational block?
FOOTER	Does it contain footer content?
MAIN	Does it contain content that is unique to that particular page?
ARTICLE	Is it self-contained, standalone content? Would it make sense on its own?
ASIDE	Is the content <b>not</b> required to understand the rest of the page?
SECTION	Is it a general section of the page that could have a heading?
DIV	Do you need a wrapper for styling and none of the above apply?



---

## ACTIVITY: IDENTIFY CONTENT SECTIONS

---



### EXERCISE

#### KEY OBJECTIVE

---

- ▶ Identify content sections

#### TYPE OF EXERCISE

---

- ▶ Partner

#### TIMING

---

*5 min*

1. In the Finder (not Visual Studio Code), go to the lazy\_days folder in your starter code and open up the lazy\_days\_structure.pdf file
2. Go through each slide and discuss which HTML structural element you would use for each highlighted region (outlined in red). Refer to your handout!
3. This is going to be a preview for a later exercise!

# LAZY DAYS

[ARTICLES](#) [ABOUT](#) [CONTACT](#)

## NEVER EAT AT HOME AGAIN

*By Bryan Smith*



As my New Year's resolution in 2016, I tried to never again make a meal at home. I found that cooking results in longer work times and stress, and the food never seemed to measure up to the greasy food that is readily available at any old diner.

Augmentatur a nequandae asseriones fugit quibusdam, repudiandae praesentium dolore non mollitiamini vine, aut facere. Culpa saepe iure hic facilis deserunt, doloremque, quidem sobrii ducimus, necessitatibus amet dolorem veniam voluptatibus.

## THE ART OF DOING ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

*By Joel Perls*



Is your job taking too much time away from your rest and relaxation? Does your algebra homework keep you up at night? I used to be in the same boat until I quit work and school and devoted myself to doing absolutely nothing. Many people think that laziness is a vice, but I am here to tell you that it is an art.

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---

# LAB: LAZY DAYS BLOG PART 1

---



## EXERCISE

### KEY OBJECTIVE

---

- Practice structuring a page with HTML5 elements.

### TIMING

---

*5 min*

1. In Visual Studio Code, open the lazy\_days folder in your starter code
2. Add HTML (including tags such as header, main, article) to the page using part\_1.png as a guide
3. Style the page using part\_2.png as a guide

---

**FEWD**

---

# **CSS CONTINUED: BOX MODEL**



---

## READING: CSS BOX MODEL

---



[Read more about the suburban neighborhood example](#)



---

## ACTIVITY: DISCUSS THE CSS BOX MODEL

---



### EXERCISE

#### TYPE OF EXERCISE

---

► Pairs

#### TIMING

---

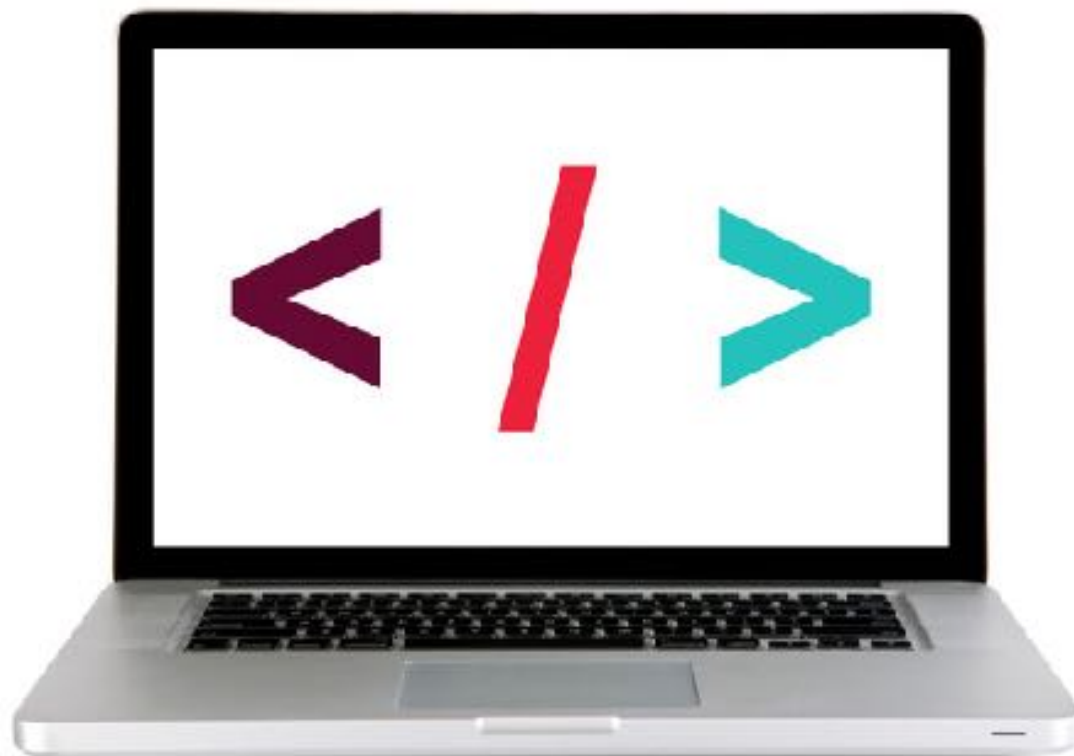
*5 min*

1. Create a diagram that explains the CSS Box Model
2. Make sure to include margin, padding, border, content, height, and width
3. Prepare to share with the class!

---

## DEMO: BOX MODEL BUTTON

---



<https://codepen.io/svodnik/pen/pVLOMg>

---

**FEWD**

---

**CONTENT**

---

## CONTENT

---

```
<h1>My Site Title</h1>
```

---

# CONTENT

---

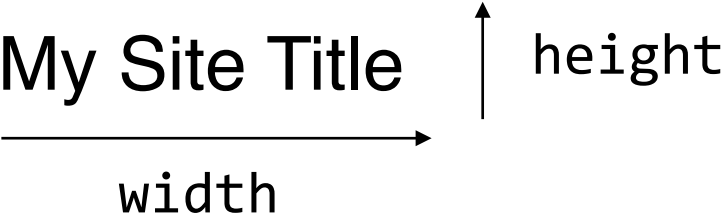
Content —————> My Site Title

---

# CONTENT

---

My Site Title



A diagram illustrating the dimensions of the text "My Site Title". A horizontal arrow points from the left edge of the text to the right edge, with the word "width" centered below it. A vertical arrow points from the bottom edge of the text to the top edge, with the word "height" centered to its right.

---

# CONTENT

---

```
h1 {  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 40px;  
}
```

---

**FEWD**

---

# BORDERS



---

# BORDERS

---

Border —————→ 

My Site Title

---

## BORDER SHORTHAND

---

### For a border on all sides:

`border: width style color;`

`border: 1px solid red;`

### For a border on one side:

`border-top: width style color;`

`border-top: 1px solid red;`

`border-right: width style color;`

`border-right: 1px solid red;`

`border-bottom: width style color;`

`border-bottom: 1px solid red;`

`border-left: width style color;`

`border-left: 1px solid red;`

---

## BORDER SHORTHAND

---

Why isn't my border showing up?

```
border-color: red;  
border-size: 1px;
```

The default border-style is none! So why not always specify all three properties?

```
border: 1px solid red;
```

---

**FEWD**

---

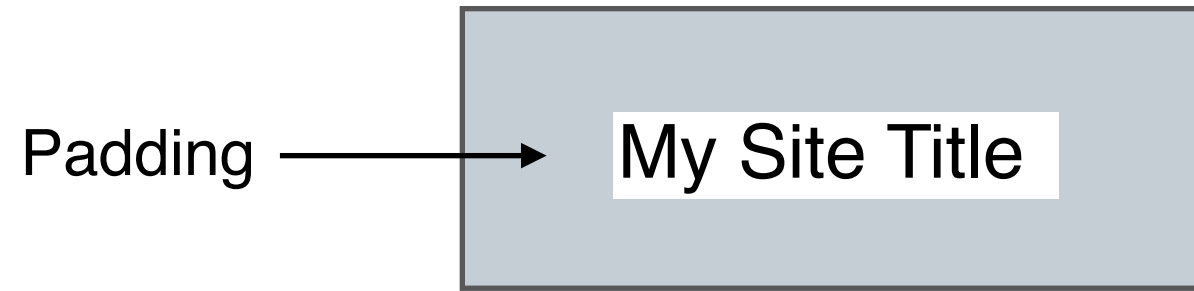
**PADDING**

---

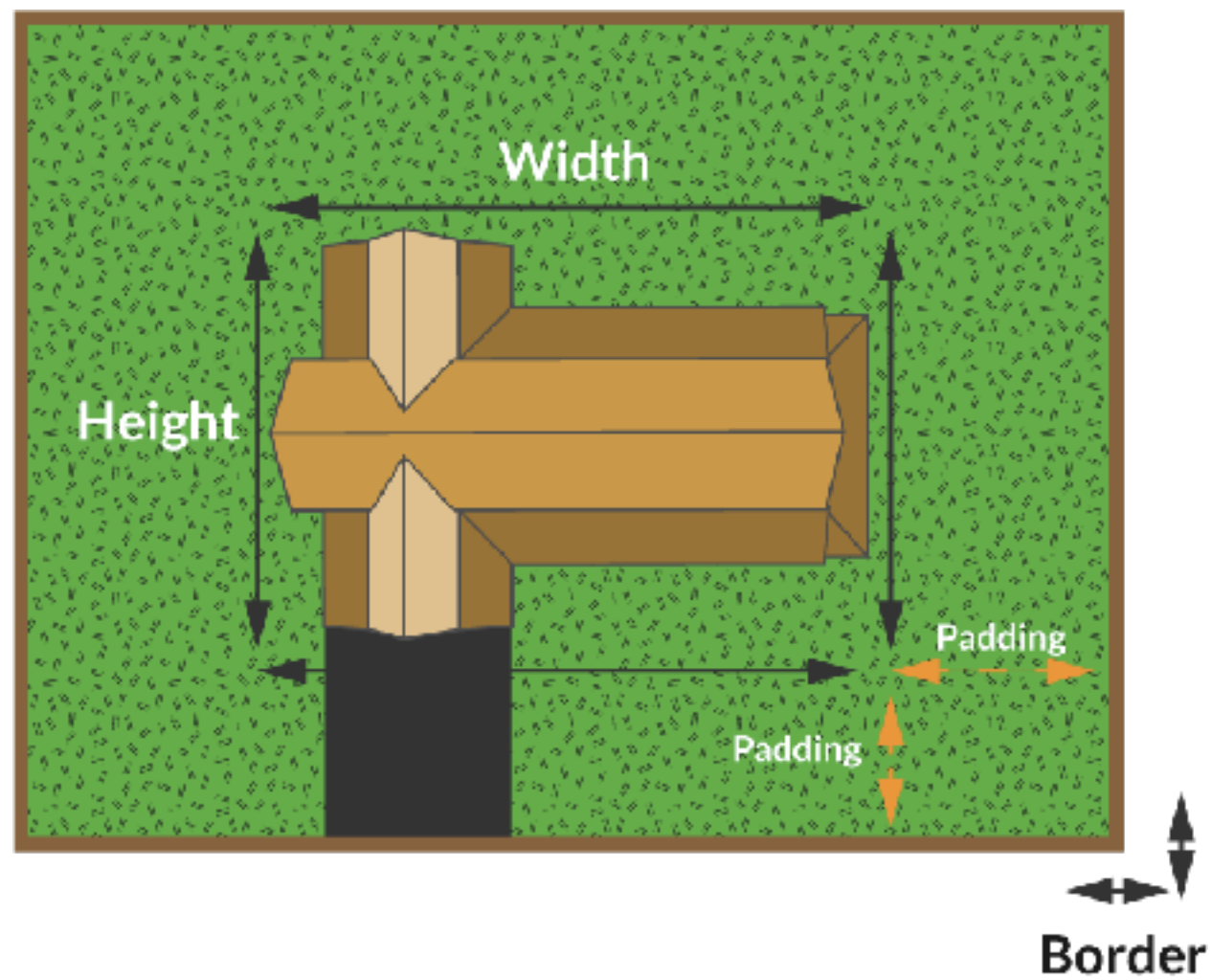
## PADDING

---

We can add padding to get space between our content and the border



# PADDING



---

## BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

---

**For even padding on all sides:**

`padding: ##px;     padding: 20px;`

**For padding on one specific side:**

`padding-top: ##px;     padding-top: 20px;`

**For different size padding for each side:**

`padding: top right bottom left;     padding: 20px 10px 5px 10px;`     *Memory device: Trouble!*

**Shorthand if top/bottom are the same and left/right are the same:**

`padding: top/bottom right/left;     padding: 20px 10px;`

---

**FEWD**

---

**MARGIN**



---

## MARGIN

---

We can add margin to add space between elements on our pages.

Needs more space! —————→  
My Site Title  
My Site Subtitle

---

# MARGIN

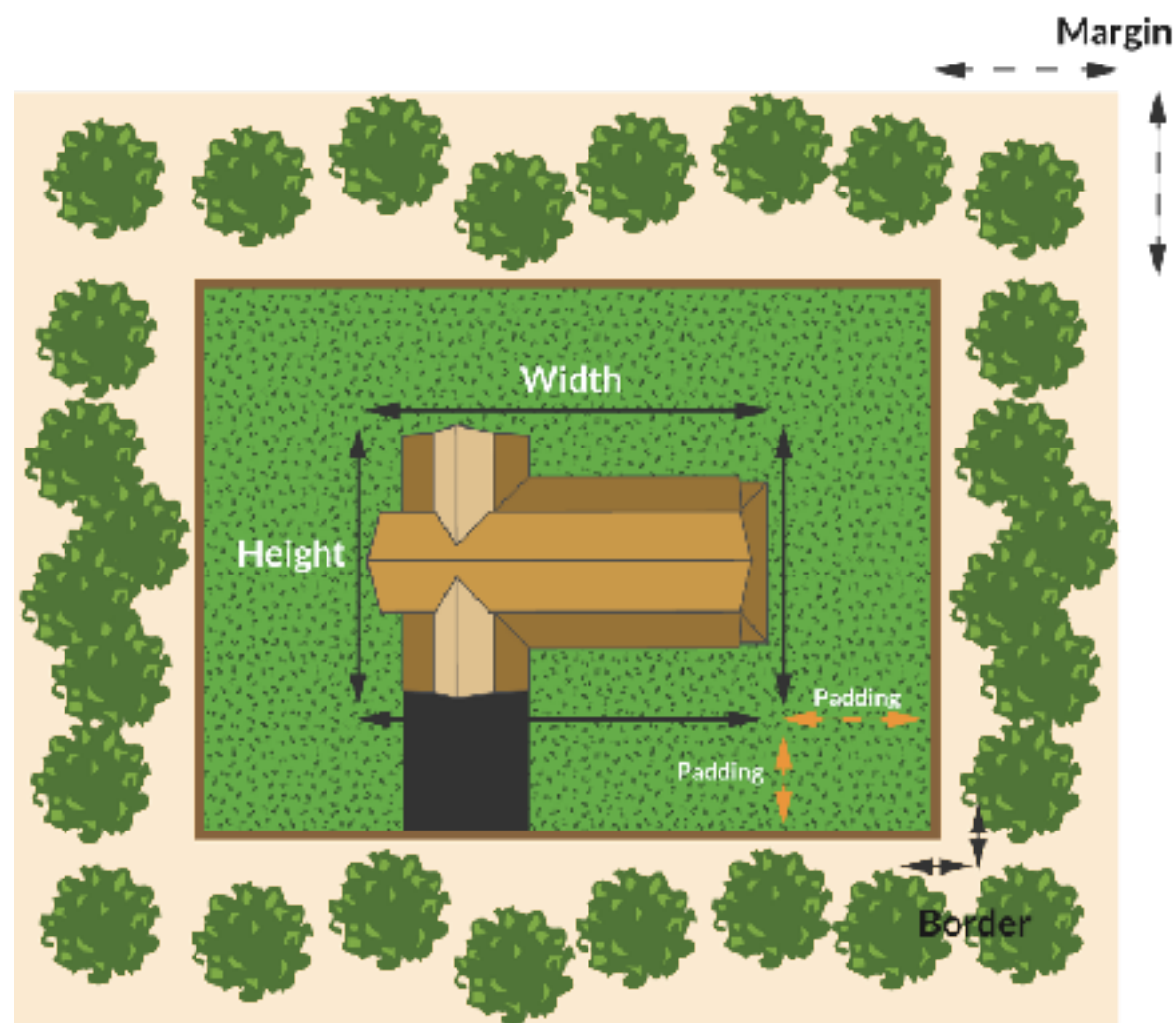
---

Margin



My Site Title

# MARGIN



---

## BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

---

**For even margin on all sides:**

`margin: ##px;      margin: 20px;`

**For margin on one specific side:**

`margin-top: ##px;      margin-top: 20px;`

**For different size margin for each side:**

`margin: top right bottom left;      margin: 20px 10px 5px 10px;`      *Memory device: Trouble!*

**Shorthand if top/bottom are the same and left/right are the same:**

`margin: top/bottom right/left;      margin: 20px 10px;`

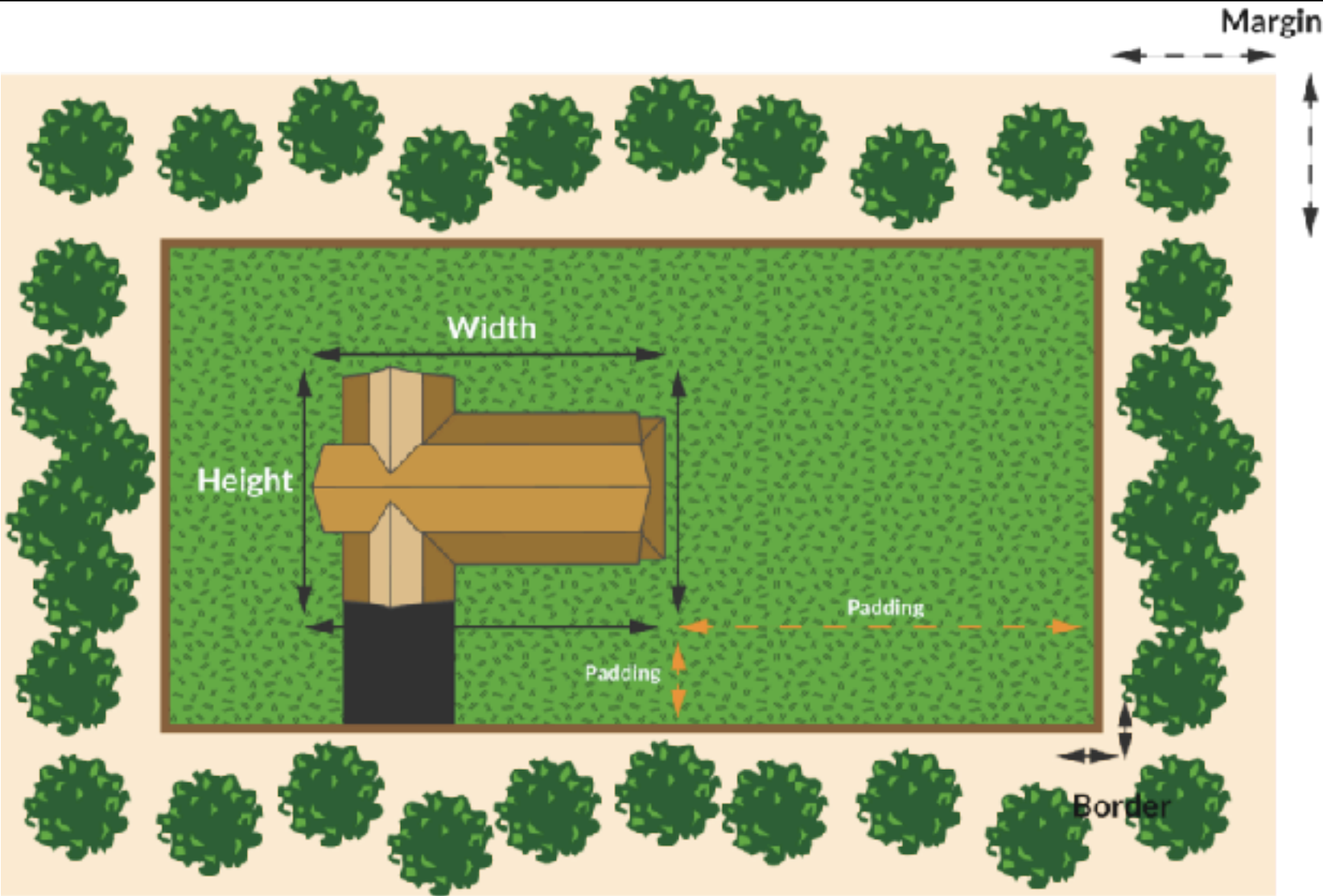
---

**FEWD**

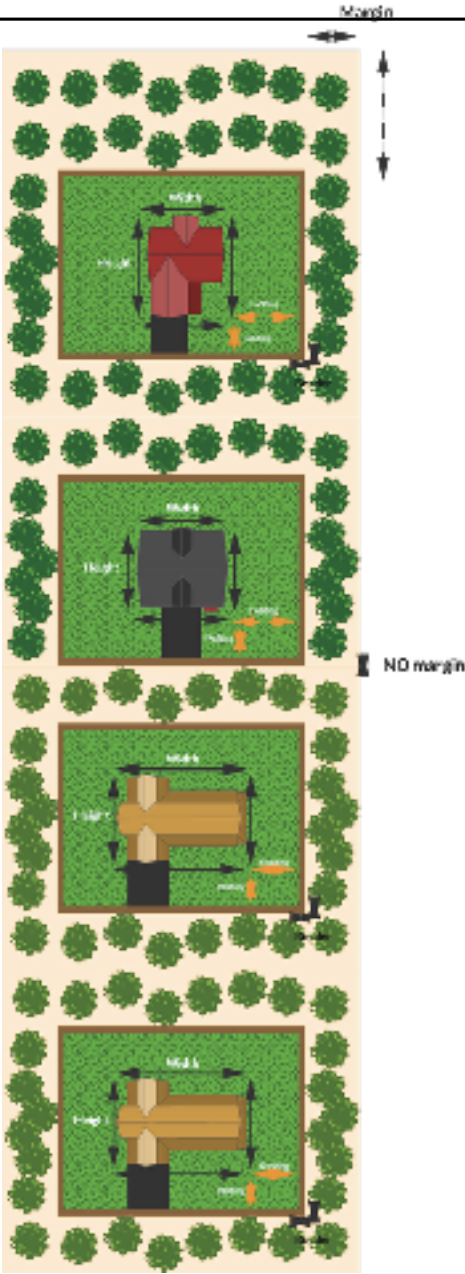
---

# PADDING VS. MARGIN

# PADDING



# MARGIN



# CSS CORGIS!

---



margin



padding



---

## LAB: LAZY DAYS BLOG PART 2

---



### EXERCISE

#### KEY OBJECTIVE

---

- › Manipulate the border, padding, and margin around content using CSS.

#### TIMING

---

*5 min*

1. Open the “lazy\_days” folder in your starter code
2. Practice adding padding, margin, and borders using part\_3.png as a reference.
3. Bonus: Style the page as shown in the advanced image
4. Bonus #2: Make links change color on hover

---

**FEWD**

---

# TIPS FOR SUCCESS

---

## COMMON MISTAKES

---

- ▶ Head vs Header
- ▶ When you see weird colors - often check that line AND the line above (may be an opening or a closing tag)
- ▶ Be **VERY CAREFUL** when you cut and paste!! Make sure to select the **OPENING** and **CLOSING** tags

---

## APPROACHING A PROJECT

---

- ▶ Start your site build with a final layout in mind, so you have an idea of where you're headed
- ▶ When building a website, the best way to avoid problems is to test early and test often.
- ▶ When the results are different from what you expect, you will need to be able to troubleshoot and figure out which part of the code is causing issues.

---

## TROUBLESHOOTING — COMMENTING OUT CODE

---

- ▶ If you're having trouble isolating the issue, try using the comment feature in your text editor to "comment out" sections of your code.
- ▶ Each piece of "commented out" code will be ignored by the browser.
- ▶ This will allow us to test each piece separately.

```
<!--    <header>
|
|    <p>This will be the top section.</p>
|    </header> -->

|
|    <div class="main column">
|    |    <p>This will be the main column.</p>
|    </div>

|
|    <div class="side column">
|    |    <p>This will be the side column.</p>
|    </div>

|
|    <!--    <footer>
|    |
|    |    <p>This will be the bottom section.</p>
|    |    </footer> -->
```

---

## SHORTCUTS — COMMENTS

---

**Mac:** select text then `command + /`

**Windows:** select text then `control + /`

```
<!-- <h1>This is my page title</h1> -->
```

---

## TROUBLESHOOTING —COLOR PATTERNS

---

- ▶ Pay attention to the color patterns in your text editor.
- ▶ When the color is off, that may be a hint that you have an error.

```
<h1>My First Website  
<h2>HTML and CSS Rule!</h2>  
  
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit my website</a>  
  
<h3>Developer's Creed</h3>  
<p>Repeat this three times each night before you go to sleep.</p>
```

---

## TROUBLESHOOTING —COLOR PATTERNS

---

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 40px;  
  letter-spacing: 1px;  
}
```



---

## TROUBLESHOOTING — HTML VALIDATOR

---

- ▶ Online code validators are helpful tools that can help you catch syntax errors as you work.
- ▶ An HTML validator can help catch errors such as missing closing tags, missing quotation marks, or misspelled tags.
- ▶ A popular option for HTML validation is <https://html5.validator.nu/>

### TO VALIDATE HTML:

1. Go to <https://html5.validator.nu/>
2. Select "Text Field" from the dropdown
3. Delete the default HTML that is in the text field
4. Copy and paste your entire HTML file into the text field.
5. Click the "Validate" button.

---

## TROUBLESHOOTING — CSS VALIDATOR

---

- ▶ A CSS validator can help us catch errors such as a missing semicolon, missing curly brace, or misspellings.

### STEPS TO VALIDATE CSS:

1. Go to <http://csslint.net/>
2. Select the "By direct input" tab
3. Copy and paste your entire CSS file into the text field.
4. Click the "Check" button.

---

## TROUBLESHOOTING — GOOGLE IT!

---

- ▶ If all else fails, try searching on Google and see if you can find answers.
- ▶ [Stack Overflow](#) is a popular site with questions/answers about common issues
- ▶ When searching, make sure to include the language in the search term. For example, "Centering image CSS"

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- › Use CSS to add styles to a webpage.
- › Add an external stylesheet to an HTML web page.
- › Predict image paths and apply relative paths to `<img>` and `<a>` tags.
- › Add structure to a website using HTML5 structural elements such as header, footer, article, aside, and main
- › Manipulate the border, padding, and margin around content using CSS.
- › Learn how to use common debugging techniques to troubleshoot errors in code.

---

## WEEKLY OVERVIEW

---

### WEEK 1

Intro to HTML / Intro to CSS

### WEEK 2

CSS Selectors / Layout

### WEEK 3

Layout Lab / Grid Systems & Wireframing

---

**CSS BASICS**

---

# **HOMEWORK**

---

## **HOMEWORK**

---

### **Homework assignment for FEWD Week 1:**

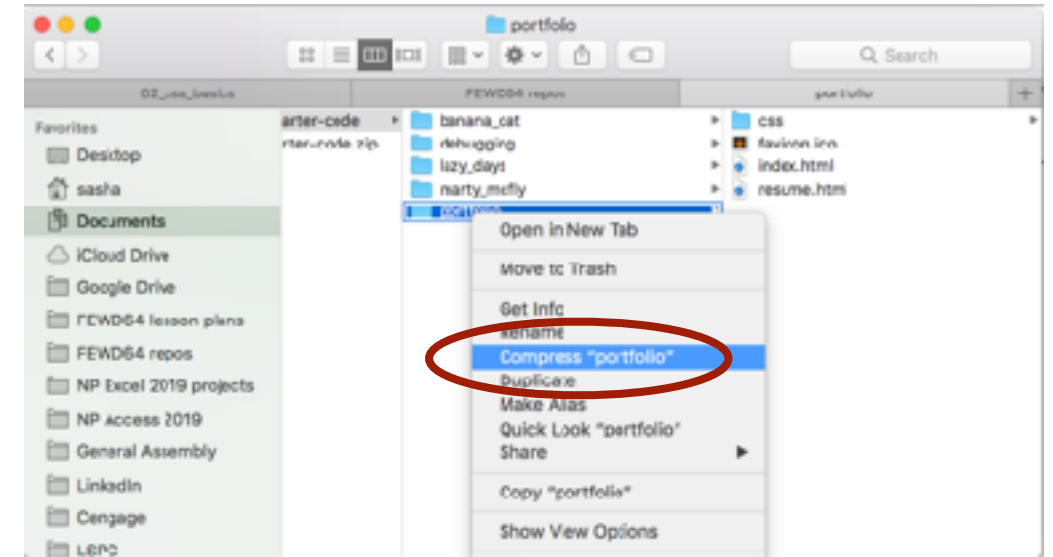
- Make your own portfolio site. (Feel free to use the portfolio folder in the starter code as a starting point.)
- Use the exercises we've done together in class as a reference
- Share tips with your classmates and ask questions in the #homework channel on Slack.

---

## SUBMITTING HOMEWORK

---

- ▶ Create a zip file containing all the files in your site
- ▶ Rename your zip file to include your name (like SashaVodnik-Assignment1.zip)
- ▶ On Slack, create a direct message to Sasha & Aurielle, add your zip file, and send it to us.
- ▶ **Homework is due by 11:59pm on Sunday May 13.**





# EXIT TICKETS