

Web Development Boot Camp

Lesson 2.1



Objectives

In today's class, we will:

01

Recap the basic topics covered to date.

02

Offer a conceptual introduction to CSS reset and downloadable style sheets.

03

Work with Chrome DevTools for site inspection.

04

Utilize GitHub Pages for website deployment.

Checking In

How's it going?



Instructor Feedback

Seriously? Mind. Blown.



Instructor Feedback

Things I've noticed people doing incredibly well:



All of you are handling an enormous volume of information.



All of you are asking the right questions.



You notice the right details.



You all help each other out.



And, most importantly, you are figuring out things on your own.

A Few Admin Things

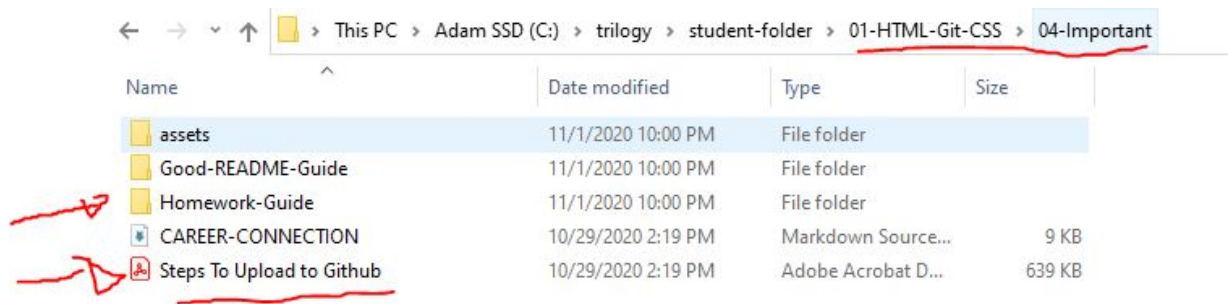
Homework

Remember, Homework 1 is due on **November 14th**.

- Homework link:

<https://carleton.bootcampcontent.com/carleton-university/carl-ott-fsf-pt-11-2020-u-c/tree/master/01-HTML-Git-CSS/02-Homework>

- Remember to submit homework via GitHub and GitHub Pages. The instructions to do so can be found under Unit 1



- And seriously, submit whatever you have, even if you don't like what you've made. Not submitting your assignment will result in a 0.

Office Hours and Additional Help

Remember:

- Office hours are held 45 minutes before class and 30 minutes after class.
- Review in-class material (activities and slides): [check PDF slide decks in repository](#)
- Re-watch class videos: [also check PDF slide decks in repository](#)

Recap

Recap

In just one whirlwind week we've covered:

- Basics of full-stack development
- Terminal and Git Bash
- HTML syntax
- Git concepts and commands
- CSS purpose, syntax, and styles
- Floating
- Positioning
- Box model
- Chrome DevTools
- **How to learn on your own!**

What Is Full-Stack Development?



> Intro to Console



A screenshot of a macOS Terminal window titled "Macintosh HD — bash — 80x26". The terminal shows the output of the command `ls -l` executed by the user `OSXDaily@hyrule`. The output lists the contents of the root directory with detailed permissions, ownership, size, and modification dates. The directories are color-coded: Applications/ (blue), Developer/ (blue), Incompatible Software/ (blue), Library/ (blue), Network/ (blue), System/ (blue), User Guides And Information@ -> (pink), /Library/Documentation/User Guides and Information.localized (white), Users/ (blue), Volumes/ (green), bin/ (blue), cores/ (blue), dev/ (blue), etc@ -> private/etc (blue), home/ (blue), mach_kernel (white), net/ (blue), opt/ (blue), private/ (blue), sbin/ (blue), tmp@ -> private/tmp (blue), usr/ (blue), and var@ -> private/var (blue).

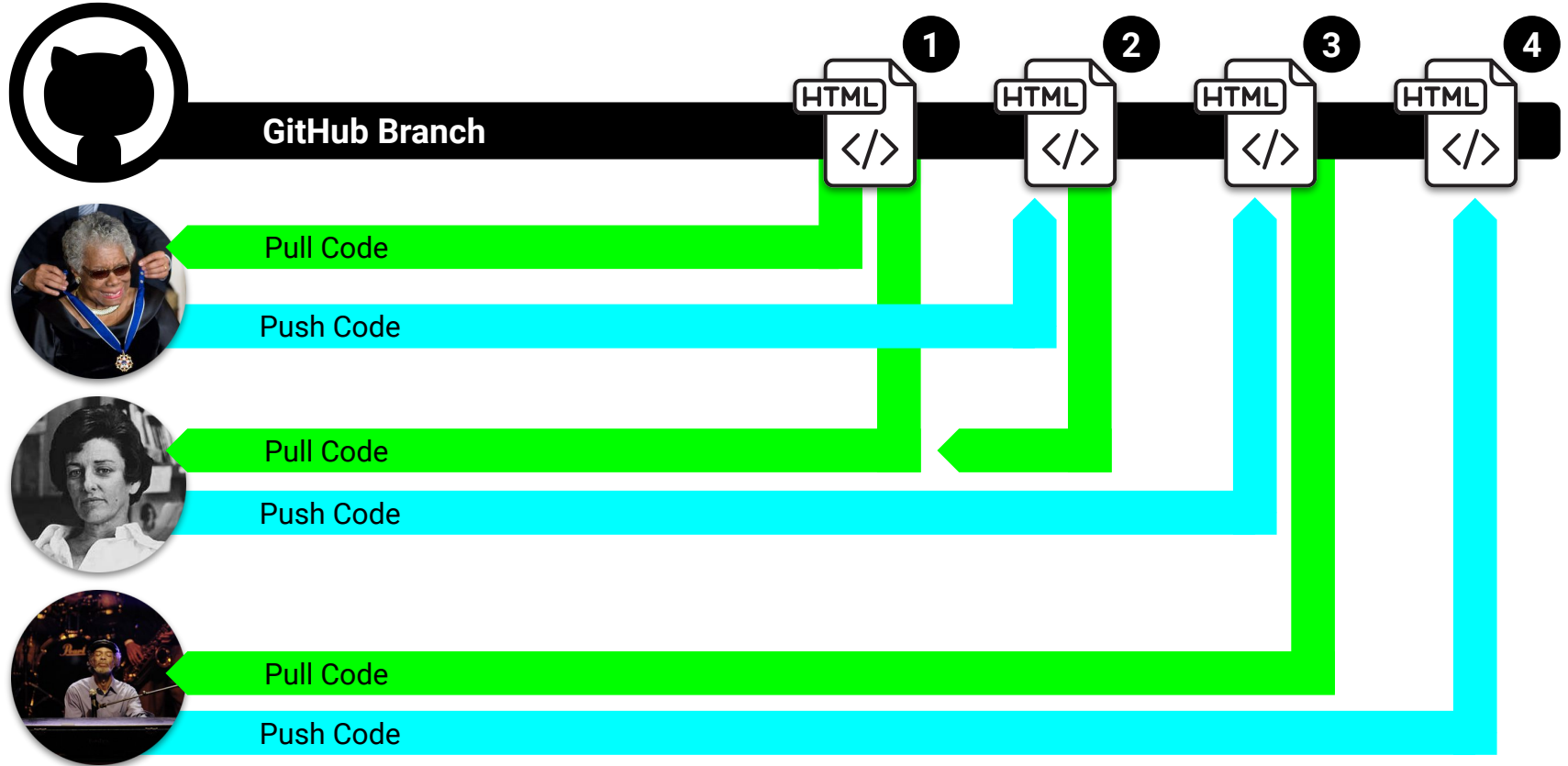
```
OSXDaily@hyrule:/$ ls -l
total 16053
drwxrwxr-x+ 112 root  admin   3.7K Jan 29 16:49 Applications/
drwxrwxr-x   15 root  admin   510B Jul 21  2011 Developer/
drwxrwxr-x    7 root  admin   238B Aug  9 15:28 Incompatible Software/
drwxr-xr-x+   62 root  wheel   2.1K Jan 29 13:47 Library/
drwxr-xr-x@    2 root  wheel    68B Jun 20  2012 Network/
drwxr-xr-x+    4 root  wheel   136B Jul 26  2012 System/
lrwxr-xr-x    1 root  admin    60B Mar 10  2011 User Guides And Information@ ->
/Library/Documentation/User Guides and Information.localized
drwxr-xr-x    9 root  admin   306B Jan 25 14:00 Users/
drwxrwxrwt@    4 root  admin   136B Jan 29 13:56 Volumes/
drwxr-xr-x@   39 root  wheel   1.3K Jan 29 13:47 bin/
drwxrwxr-t@    2 root  admin    68B Jun 20  2012 cores/
dr-xr-xr-x    3 root  wheel   4.3K Jan 29 13:56 dev/
lrwxr-xr-x@    1 root  wheel    11B Jul 26  2012 etc@ -> private/etc
dr-xr-xr-x    2 root  wheel     1B Jan 29 14:08 home/
-rw-r--r--@    1 root  wheel   7.8M Aug 25 00:49 mach_kernel
dr-xr-xr-x    2 root  wheel     1B Jan 29 14:08 net/
drwxr-xr-x@    4 root  admin   136B Dec  2 14:44 opt/
drwxr-xr-x@    6 root  wheel   204B Jul 26  2012 private/
drwxr-xr-x@   62 root  wheel   2.1K Jan 29 13:47 sbin/
lrwxr-xr-x@    1 root  wheel    11B Jul 26  2012 tmp@ -> private/tmp
drwxr-xr-x@   11 root  wheel   374B Dec  2 14:45 usr/
lrwxr-xr-x@    1 root  wheel    11B Jul 26  2012 var@ -> private/var
OSXDaily@hyrule:/$
```

<title> Intro to HTML </title>

HTML is one of the three base languages behind every website. It defines all of the basic content as well as a bit of formatting.



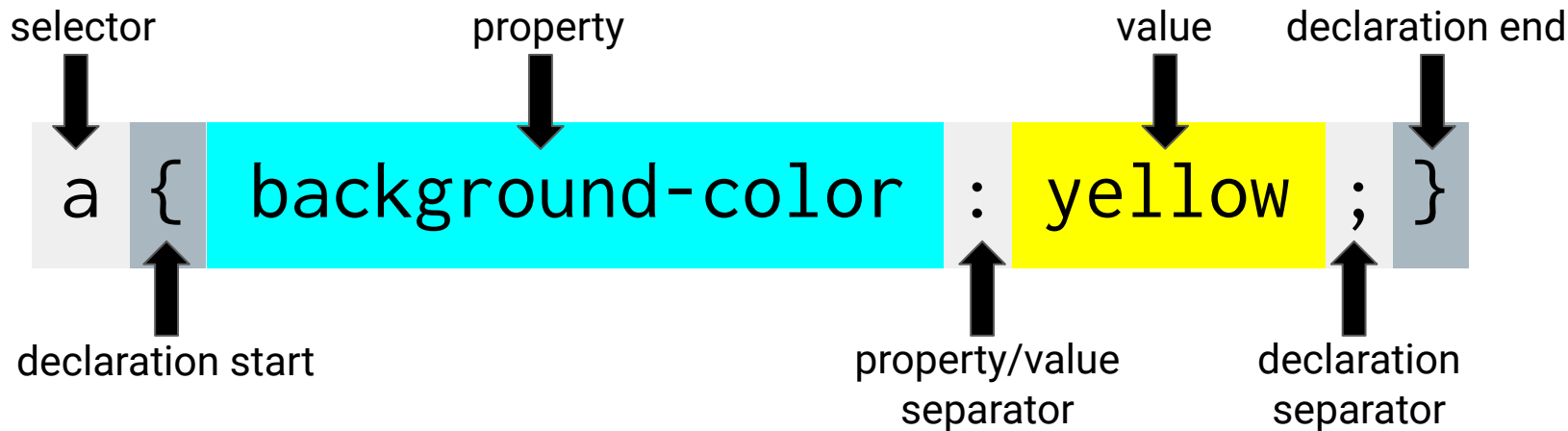
Pushing and Pulling to GitHub



CSS Syntax

CSS works by hooking onto **selectors** added into HTML using **classes** and **identifiers**.

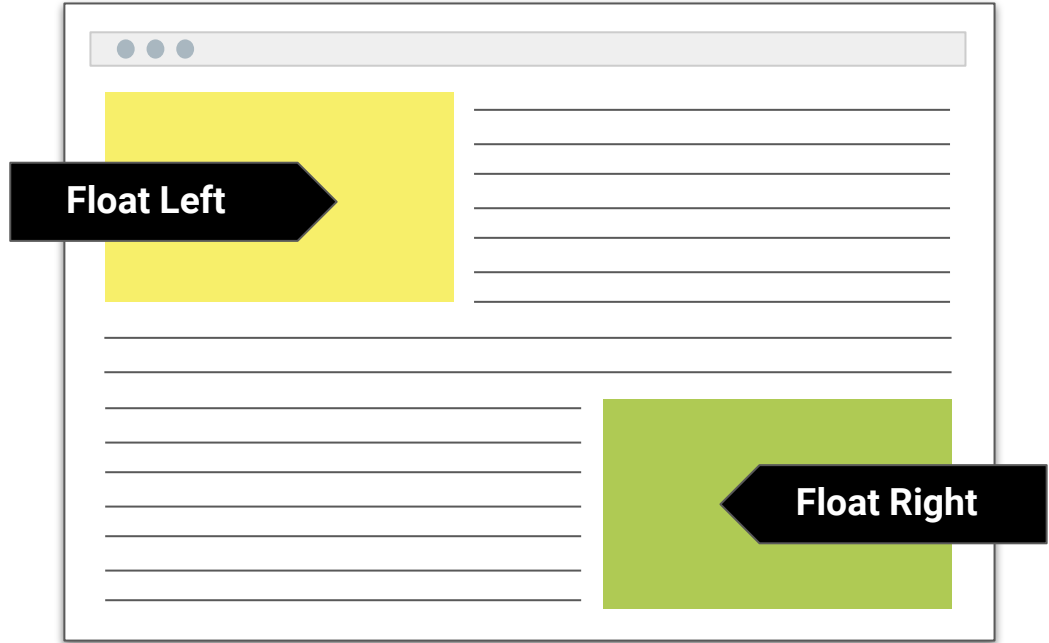
Once hooked, we apply **styles** to those HTML elements using CSS.



The Concept of Flow

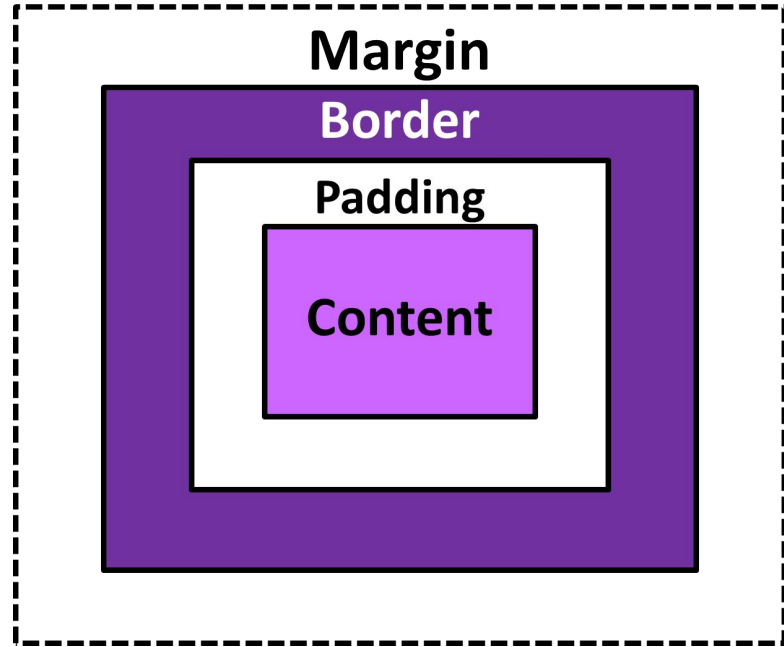
By default, every HTML element displayed in the browser is governed by a concept called **flow**.

This means that HTML elements force their adjacent elements to flow around them.



The Box Model

The CSS **box model** wraps every HTML element in a box. This box consists of padding, border, margin, and content, and allows developers to modify spacing styles.



CSS Positioning

We can orient our HTML elements in relation to space with CSS positioning (static, relative, fixed, absolute).



Resources



stackoverflow.com



w3schools.com



designshack.net



css-tricks.com



smashingmagazine.com



sitepoint.com



developer.mozilla.org



cssnewbie.com

General Questions/Issues?

Double Take

Divs and Sections

stackoverflow.com



What is the difference between `<section>` and `<div>`?



What is the purpose of new HTML5 elements like `<section>` and `<article>`?



Why would you use an HTML5 semantic tag instead of `<div>`?



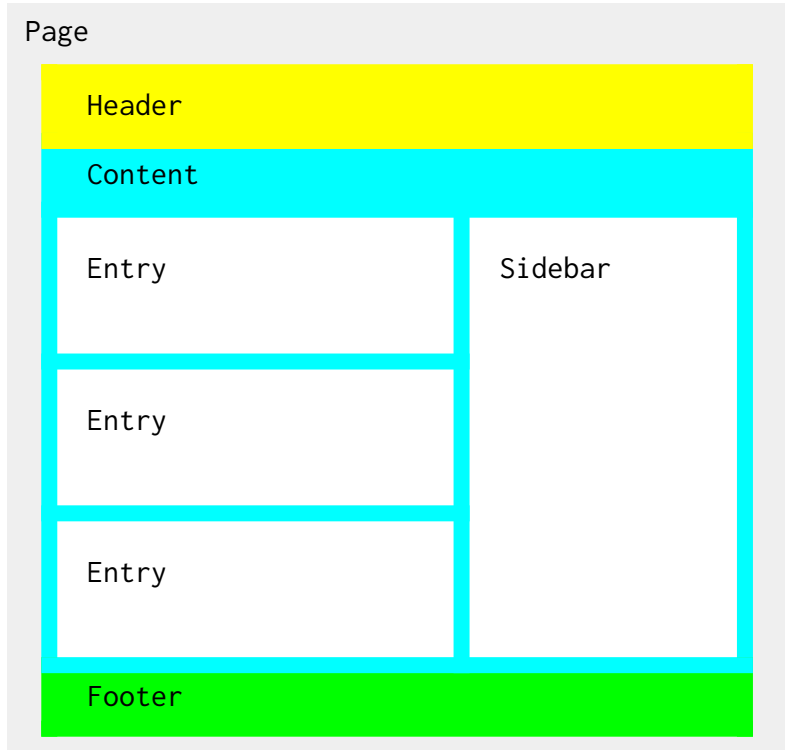
When do you use a `<div>` element, and when do you use a `<section>` element?



Which should you use for semantic markup and page layout: `<section>` or `<div>`?

Divs and Sections

All web layouts are made up of containers, traditionally called **divs**.

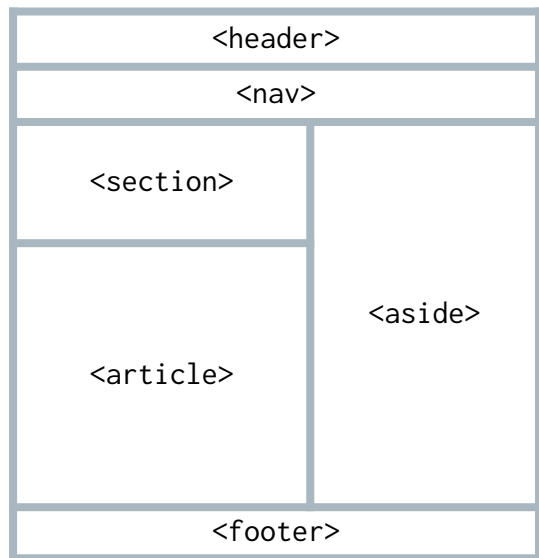


Divs and Sections

HTML5 introduced the concept of **semantic layouts**, meaning divs could be given more meaningful names. In theory, this helps with organization and search engine optimization.

Website Layout Using HTML5:

HTML5 offers new semantic elements that define different parts of a webpage:



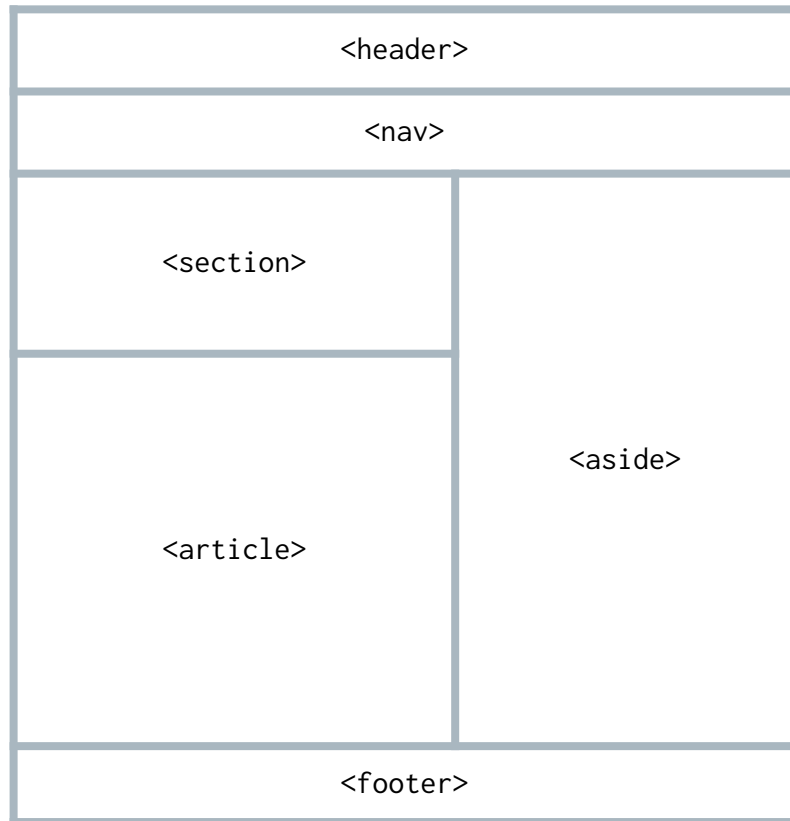
<code><header></code>	Defines a header for a document or a section
<code><nav></code>	Defines a container for navigation links
<code><section></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><article></code>	Defines an independent self-contained article
<code><footer></code>	Defines a footer for a document or a section
<code><details></code>	Defines additional details
<code><summary></code>	Defines a heading for the <code><details></code> element

Divs and Sections

That said, it seems many, if not most, websites still use basic divs.

There are reasons for this that we'll showcase in later lessons.

Additionally, it's possible to include semantics by using ID names and classes.



Divs and Sections

Bottom line: Follow the homework instructions. And when you're out in the real world, follow the convention of where you work!



div?



section?

Classes vs. IDs

When choosing between a CSS ID and a CSS class, follow the convention:

Classes (.classname) are used if the same style will be used on multiple HTML elements.

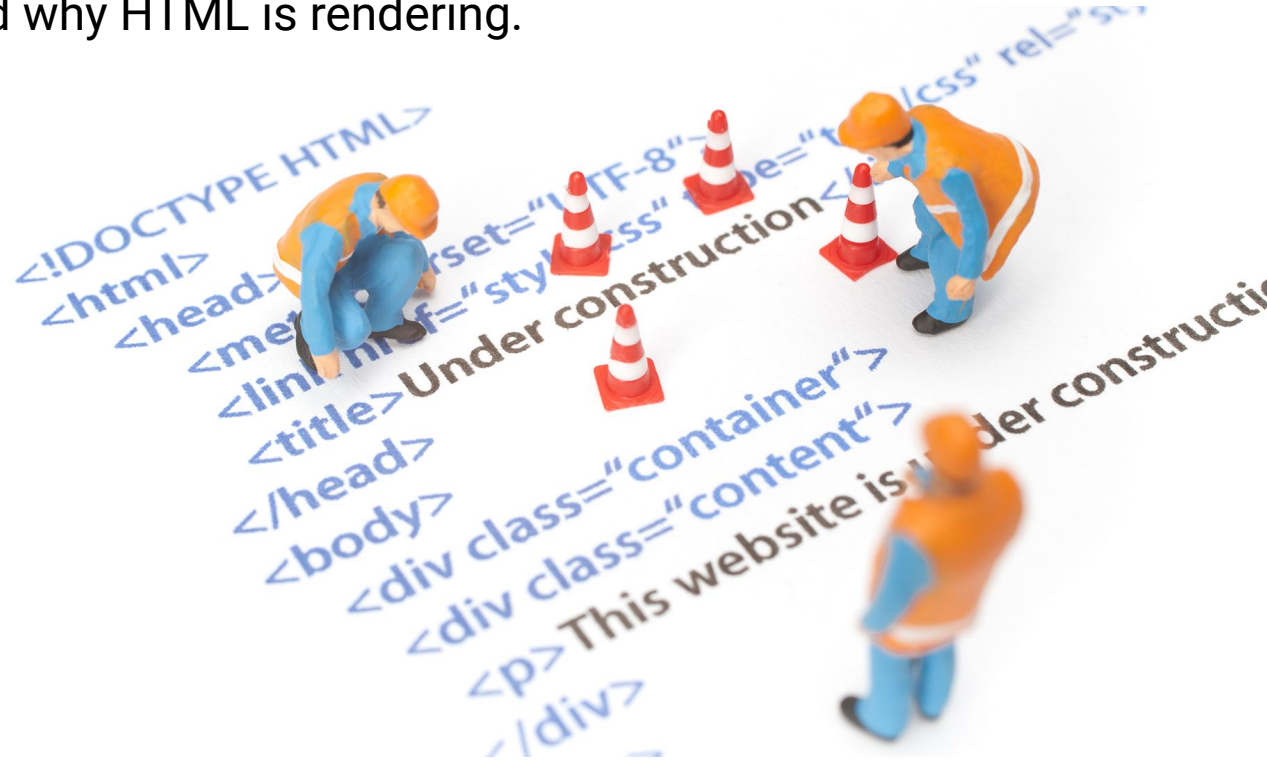
IDs (#idname) are used if a style is unique to a certain HTML element.



Chrome DevTools (Inspector)

This is one of the web development tools you will use most frequently. It allows you to investigate how and why HTML is rendering.

Start using it!



Modifying Sites

You can edit any page's HTML and CSS with Chrome DevTools.
Plus, you'll see your results instantly.





Instructor Demonstration

Chrome DevTools

Activity: Modify a Website

For the next 15 minutes, take a website you commonly use (Amazon, Google, HuffPo, etc.) and heavily modify it using Chrome DevTools.

Be sure to modify the following:

- Content (change words)
- Colors
- Spacing

Send a screenshot to the class's Slack channel when you're done.

Suggested Time: 15 minutes



Practice Through Frustration

Keep practicing. It gets better!



Activity: Modify Your Own Website

For the next 10 minutes, edit any site that you've been working on—in class or for homework—with Chrome DevTools.

Be sure to at least modify:

- Content (change words)
- Colors
- Spacing

Suggested Time: 10 minutes



A close-up, high-angle shot of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is set against a light-colored, textured keyboard surface. Surrounding the main key are other keys, including one with a double quote symbol to the left and one with a dash/slash symbol to the right, all slightly out of focus.

Break

CSS Resets

Loading Multiple CSS Files (Important!)



Deploying multiple CSS files simultaneously is a powerful technique.



This technique allows developers to create complex designs made up of abounding design elements.



Remember, the loading order matters!

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title>Multiple CSS Files!!</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/style1.css">
6     <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/style2.css">
7     <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/style3.css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <header>
```



Instructor Demonstration

Multiple CSS Files



By a show of hands,
which browser do you use?

Battle of the Browsers



Under the hood, web browsers often render webpages differently than their competition.



These disparities could mean that the HTML/CSS displays differently in each web client.



Because of these potential differences, web developers need to make their websites cross-browser compatible.



Reset.css (or Normalize.css)

Reset.css will “reset” all browser-specific CSS. This means your site will appear the same in all browsers.

However, you will have to restyle everything yourself.



Reset.css (or Normalize.css)

Chrome says...

Margin: 10px

Firefox says...

Margin: 11px

Microsoft Edge says...

Margin: 11px

<h1> tags should have...



“Guys, can’t we all just get along”

Reset.css (or Normalize.css)

Solution: load a standardizing css file first (before other styles so it doesn't override more nuanced styles), and have that css file specify to any and all browsers how all these HTML elements should look by default

~~Chrome says...~~

~~Margin: 10px~~

~~Firefox says...~~

<h1> tags should have...

~~Margin: 11px~~

~~Microsoft Edge says...~~

~~Margin: 11px~~

Your reset.css file says
that for ALL browsers...

<h1> tags should have...

Margin: 14px



Instructor Demonstration

CSS Resets

Why CSS Resets Matter

01

They are important for creating browser-compatible websites.

02

They are an example of using someone else's CSS in your website.

03

They are a common topic for front-end developer interview questions.



Activity: CSS Resets

Suggested Time:
10 minutes



Activity: CSS Resets

Follow the instructions provided via Slack to incorporate a reset.css file into a basic HTML file.

Note the impact the reset file makes after its inclusion.

Suggested Time: 10 minutes

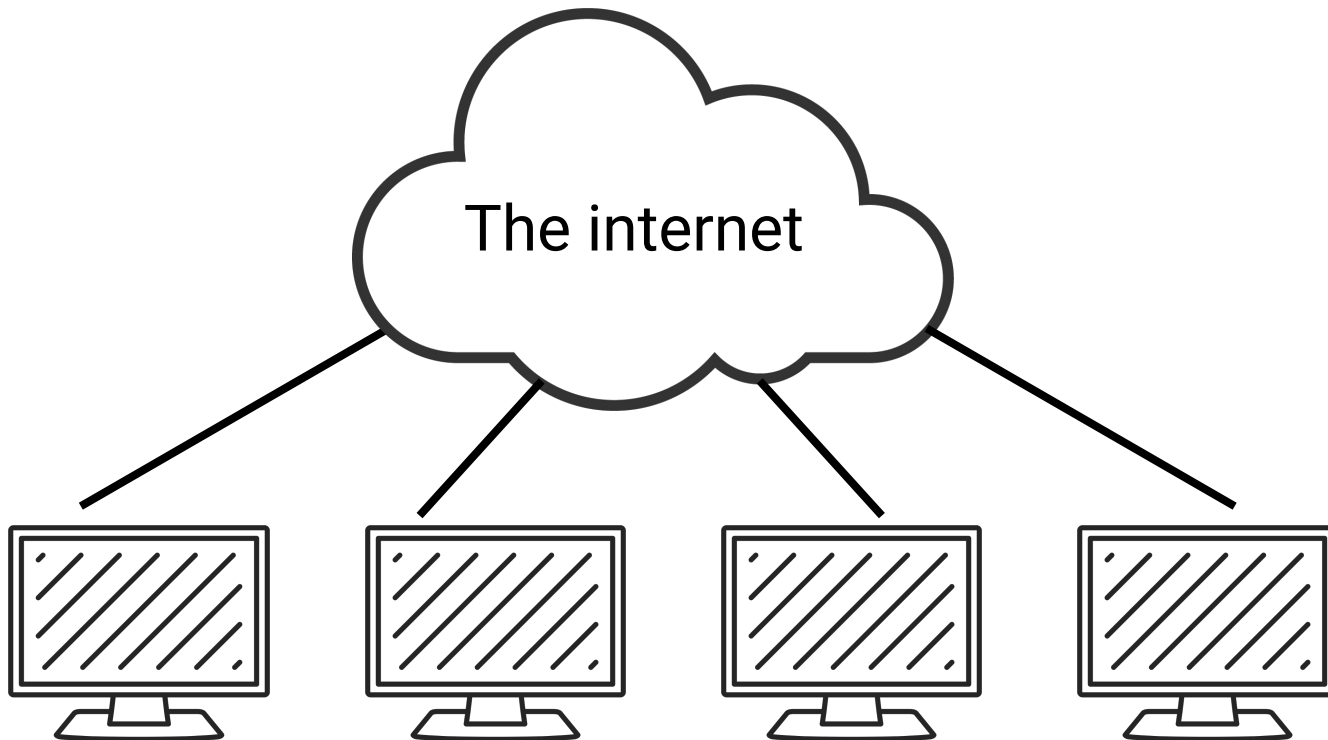




To the Web with GitHub!

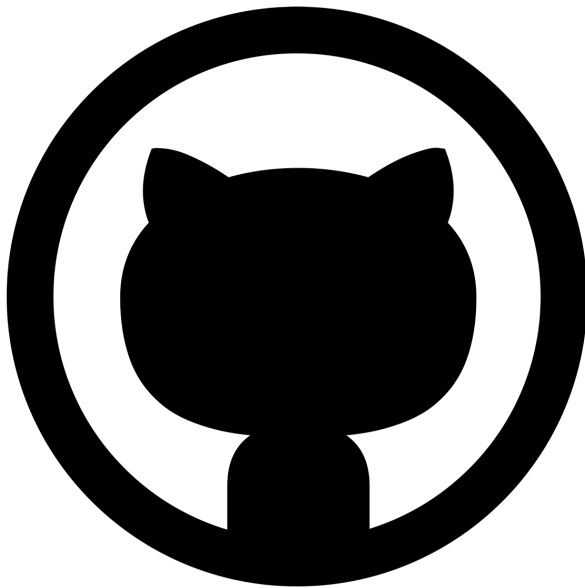
The Internet

Here is a **deep** and **complex** diagram illustrating how the internet works.



The World Will See Our Greatness!

GitHub provides hosting for static websites, which means we can deploy our websites and applications onto their servers for the world to see.





Let's All Log In to GitHub



Instructor Demonstration

GitHub Pages Deployment—Personal

Deploying a Static Personal Site to GitHub Pages

Follow these basic steps:

01

Create a new repo named `_username_.github.io`.

02

Navigate to a folder on your computer and clone the repo into it.

03

Build your files.

04

Add, commit, and push your changes to the repository.



Activity:

Deploying Bio to GitHub Pages

Time to take your newfangled website and deploy it to the cloud—in this case, GitHub Pages.

Additional instructions will be sent via Slack.

Suggested Time:
15 minutes





Instructor Demonstration

GitHub Pages Deployment—Project

Deploying a Static Project Site to GitHub Pages

Follow these steps:

01

Create a new repository in your GitHub account. You can name this repository whatever you like.

02

In the repository, create a new file and name it `index.html`.

03

Add some basic HTML to this file, save it, and then navigate to your repository's Settings tab.

04

Scroll down to the GitHub Pages section. In the Source section, select the master branch as your source

05

Navigate to `<username>.github.io/<repositoryname>`; you will find that your new webpage has gone live!



Activity: Creating a Project Site

Build a newfangled website, and then deploy it to GitHub Pages as a project instead of a personal site.

Additional instructions will be sent via Slack.

Suggested Time:
15 minutes

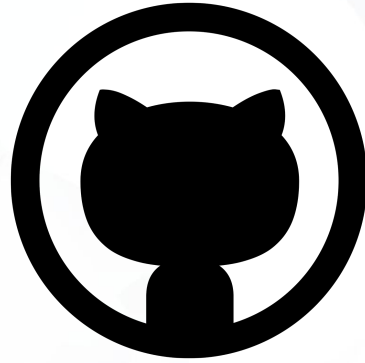




Questions?

Homework 1 Help

Extra Material



And Back to Git...