

# **THE FRONTEND ENVIRONMENT**

## **HTML/CSS/JAVASCRIPT**

# 10 Minute HTML

# OVERVIEW OF KEY HTML CONCEPTS

Every documents begins thus:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

General syntax

```
<tag>...</tag>
```

...where there is no content  
between tags

```
<tag />
```

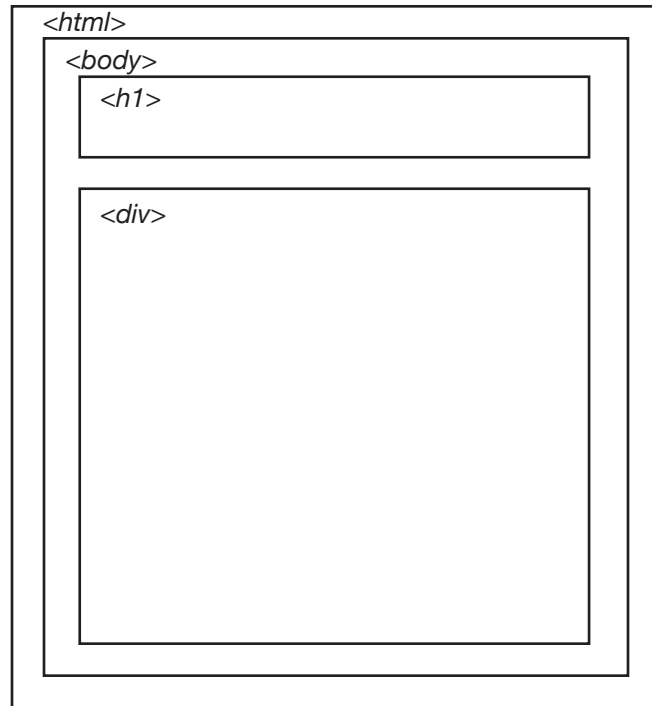
Comments are ignored by  
browser for rendering

```
<!-- ... -->
```

Tags are nested to create  
hierarchy in the document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
    <div>...</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

# OVERVIEW OF KEY HTML CONCEPTS

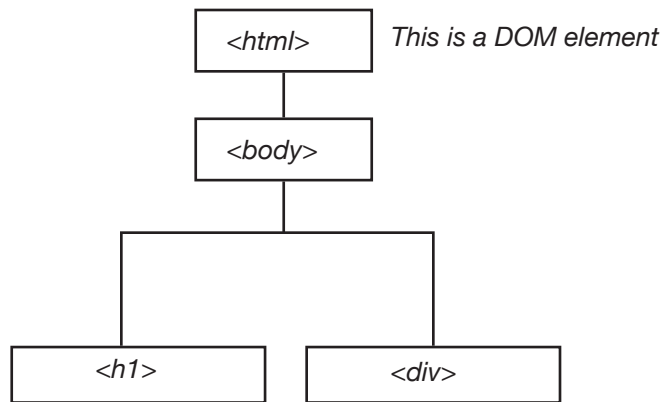


Tags are nested to create hierarchy in the document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
    <div>...</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

# OVERVIEW OF KEY HTML CONCEPTS

The same document hierarchy can be visualized like this-- commonly called the **DOM tree**:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
    <div>...</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

The DOM tree is made up of **DOM elements**.

# OVERVIEW OF KEY HTML CONCEPTS

Tags can have attributes, class, and/or id

```
attribute                                class  
<a href="http://www.github.com" class="button"  
id="special"> Link to Github </a>  
id
```

**attribute** Defines a key property for an element e.g. where does a link take you to

**class** Defines a group of elements with similar styles and/or semantic role

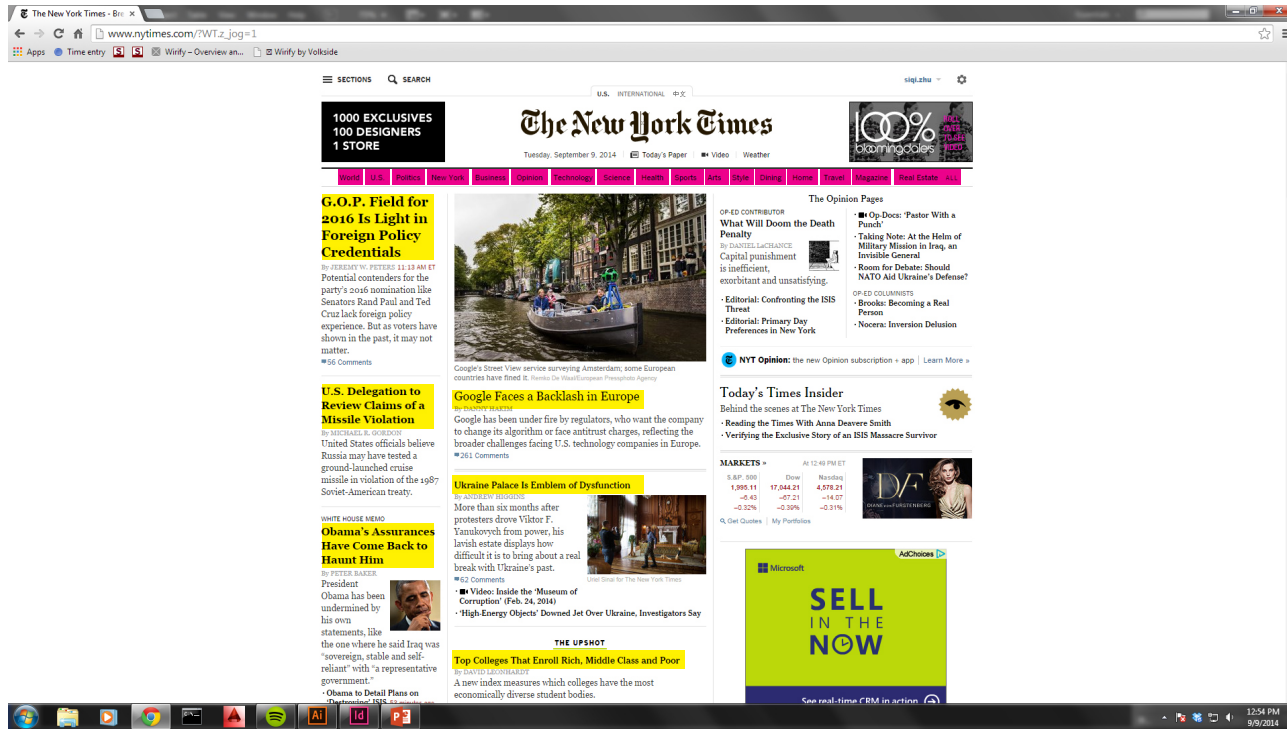
**id** Defines a specific element; only one allowed per document

# HTML IN ACTION



```
<header class="mast-head" id="mast-head"
role="banner">...</header>
```

# HTML IN ACTION



```

<li class="shortcuts">...</li>
<h2 class="story-heading">...</h2>

```



# OVERVIEW OF KEY HTML CONCEPTS

Tags can have attributes, class, and/or id

*attribute* *class*

```
<a href="http://www.github.com" class="button" id="special"> Link to Github </a>
```

*id*

Comprehensive reference here:

<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>

# LET'S RUN THROUGH SOME COMMON TAGS

`<body>`

`< a >` Defines a hyperlink

`< div >` Contains elements like  
`<script>` or `<link>`

`< nav >` Contains introductory  
content, such as  
navigation

`< p >` Body paragraph text

`<ul>`

`<li>`

`< section >` A grouping of elements; a  
section or division in the  
document

`< span >` A grouping of in-line  
elements

`<img>`

# LET'S RUN THROUGH SOME COMMON TAGS

<code>&lt;body&gt;</code>	Contains all the contents of the page	<code>&lt;ul&gt;</code>	Unordered (bulleted) list
<code>&lt;a&gt;</code>	Defines a hyperlink	<code>&lt;li&gt;</code>	Item in a list
<code>&lt;head&gt;</code>	Contains elements like <code>&lt;script&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;link&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;div&gt;</code>	A grouping of elements; a section or division in the document
<code>&lt;header&gt;</code>	Contains introductory content, such as navigation	<code>&lt;span&gt;</code>	A grouping of in-line elements
<code>&lt;p&gt;</code>	Body paragraph text	<code>&lt;img&gt;</code>	Image

## In-class Exercise 0

Mark up a page yourself - a hypothetical student/staff directory for the class

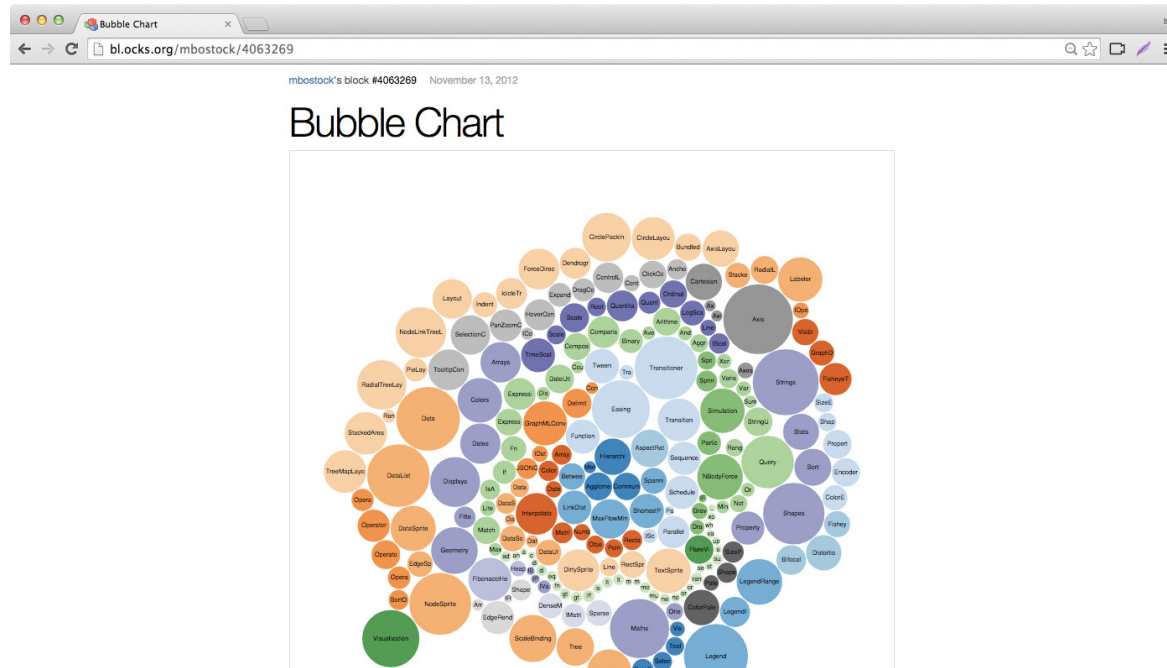
Afterwards, using command line, navigate to the folder and run the command:

```
python -m SimpleHTTPServer
```

or

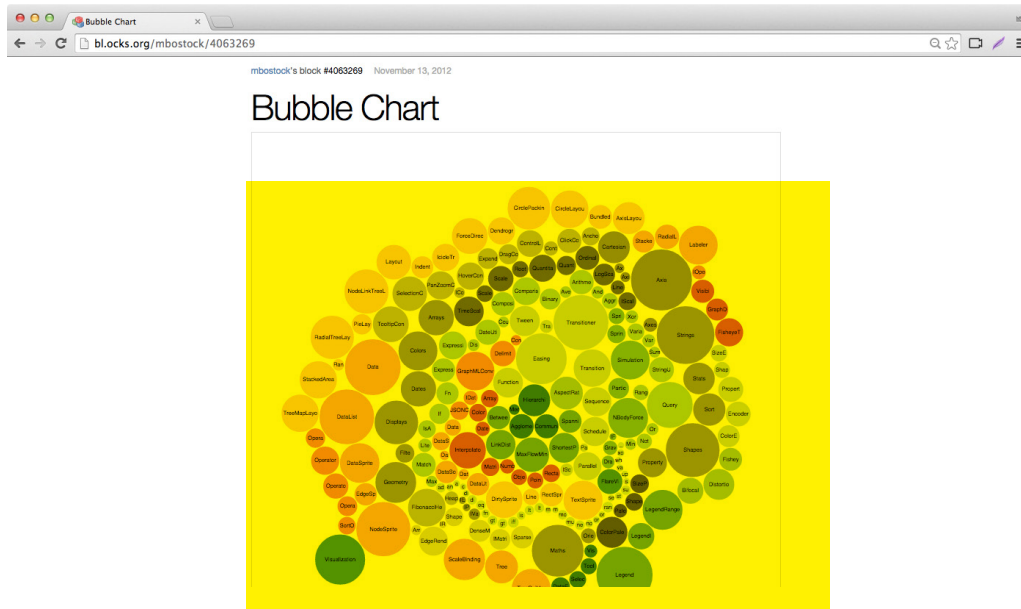
```
python -m http.server if you are running version 3
```

## HOW IS THIS RELATED TO DATA VISUALIZATION?



<http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4063269>

## HOW IS THIS RELATED TO DATA VISUALIZATION?



In D3 visualization, data is represented by DOM elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Bubble Chart</h1>
    ...
    <div>
      <svg>
        ...
        <circle />
        <circle />
        ...
      </svg>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

# PRACTICAL CSS

# HOW IS EVERYTHING RELATED?

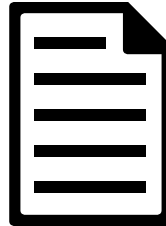
*JavaScript*



## **“Behavior”**

All the dynamic stuff,  
such as animation, user  
interaction, manipulating  
DOM elements...

*HTML*



## **“Content”**

*CSS*

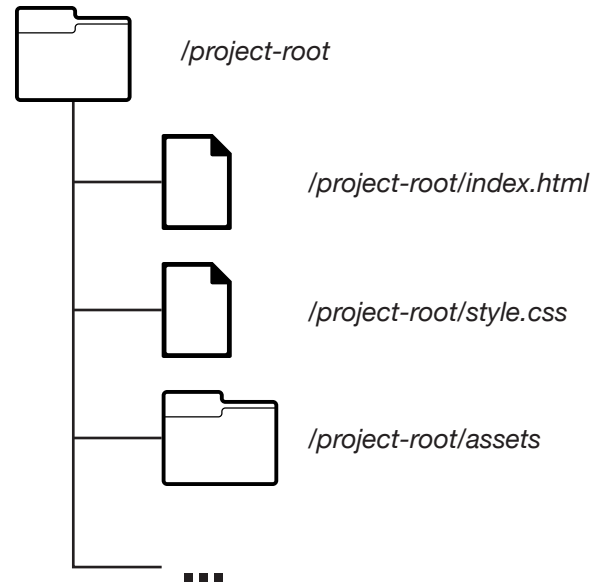


## **“Style”**

Controls the appearance  
of HTML DOM elements



# ORGANIZING THE DIRECTORY



# INCLUDING THE STYLE SHEET

*/project-root/index.html*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello World</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <link href="style.css"
rel="stylesheet" />
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```

*/project-root/style.css*

```
/*style.css*/
```

# NOT A COMPREHENSIVE CSS COURSE, BUT...

## **Basic CSS syntax**

## **Selectors**

Inheritance and specificity

## **Basic styling**

The box model

Size and position

Font and color

## **Best practice hints and tips**

# BASIC CSS SYNTAX

```
[selector]{  
    [property-name] : [property-value];  
}
```

```
selector  
body {  
    background: rgb(250,250,250);  
    font-size: 14px;  
    width: 100%;  
    height: 100%;  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}
```

# SELECTORS

**by element**      `p{`  
                  `font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;`  
                  `font-size: 0.8em;`  
                  `}`

**by class**        `.sub-heading{`  
                  `font-size: 1.2em;`  
                  `}`

**by id**            `#mast-head{`  
                  `width: 800px;`  
                  `}`

# SELECTORS

HTML

```
<h1 class="intro" id="header">Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
h1{  
  color: #03afeb;  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

# SELECTORS

HTML

```
<h1 class="intro" id="header">Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
.intro{  
  color: #03afeb;  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

```
#header{  
  color: #03afeb;  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

# SELECTORS

HTML

```
<h1 class="intro" id="header">Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
h1.intro{  
  color: #03afeb;  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```



# LET'S GET OUR HANDS DIRTY: COLOR, BACKGROUND, FONTS, BORDER, MARGINS, PADDING

<http://www.cssdesk.com/>

# SELECTORS

HTML

```
<h1 class="intro" id="header">Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
h1{  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
}  
...  
.intro{  
    color: #03afeb;  
}
```

# SELECTORS

Non-conflicting properties will combine.

But what if multiple selectors apply to the same object, and they conflict?

# SELECTORS: INHERITANCE & SPECIFICITY

HTML

```
<div class= "featured">  
  <h2>Featured product</h2>  
  <p>This product is made from...</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
.featured{  
  color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}
```

*Everything under .featured,  
including <h2> and <p>, will  
inherit this property*

# INHERITANCE & SPECIFICITY

HTML

```
<div class= "featured">
  <h2>Featured product</h2>
  <p>This product is made from...</p>
</div>
```

CSS

```
.featured{
  color: rgb(255,0,0);
}
.featured p{
  color: rgb(0,0,0);
}
```

*This will override the color on featured*

# WHAT ABOUT THIS?

HTML

```
<div class="featured" id="top-featured">
  <h2>Featured product</h2>
  <p>This product is made from...</p>
</div>
```

CSS

```
.featured{
  color: rgb(255,0,0);
}
#top-featured{
  color: rgb(0,0,0);
}
```

In general, the more specific selector will override the less specific selector.

But how is this actually determined?

# PRIORITY OF SELECTORS (SPECIFICITY)

# of **id** selectors      # of **element** selectors

**0, 0, 0, 0**

*inline or dynamic styles*      # of **class** selectors

CSS

```
.featured{  
  color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}  
#top-featured{  
  color: rgb(0,0,0);  
}
```

# PRIORITY OF SELECTORS (SPECIFICITY)

HTML

```
<div class="featured" id="top-featured">  
  <h2>Featured product</h2>  
  <p>This product is made from...</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

<pre>.featured{   color: rgb(255,0,0); }</pre>	<b>0, 0, 1, 0</b>
<pre>#top-featured{   color: rgb(0,0,0); }</pre>	<b>0, 1, 0, 0</b>



# ONE MORE EXAMPLE

HTML

```
<div class="featured" id="top-featured">
  <h2 class="featured-heading">Featured
product</h2>
  <p>This product is made from...</p>
</div>
```

CSS

```
#top-featured h2{
  color: rgb(255,0,0);
}
.featured-heading{
  color: rgb(0,0,0);
}
```

?

## ONE MORE EXAMPLE

HTML

```
<div class="featured" id="top-featured">  
  <h2 class="featured-heading">Featured  
product</h2>  
  <p>This product is made from...</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
#top-featured h2{  
  color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}  
.featured-heading{  
  color: rgb(0,0,0);  
}
```

**0, 1, 0, 1**

**0, 0, 1, 0**

## ONE MORE EXAMPLE

HTML

```
<div class="featured" id="top-featured">  
  <h2 class="featured-heading">Featured  
product</h2>  
  <p>This product is made from...</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
#top-featured h2{  
  color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}  
#top-featured .featured-heading{  
  color: rgb(0,0,0);  
}
```

**0, 1, 0, 1**

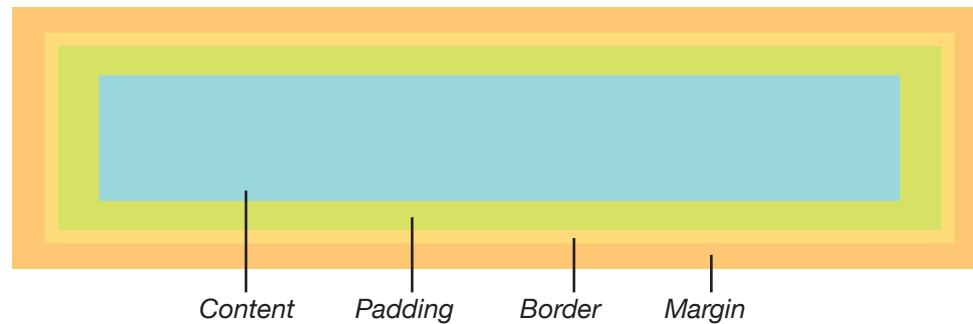
**0, 1, 1, 0**

# BACK TO THE CONSOLE: SEE INHERITANCE IN ACTION

# THE BOX MODEL

Every DOM element is a box!

```
<h1>Hello World</h1>
```



# THE BOX MODEL

HTML

```
<div class="featured" id="top-featured">  
  ...  
</div>
```

CSS

```
#top-featured{  
  width: 100px;  
  border: 1px solid #000;  
  padding-left: 5px;  
  padding-right: 5px;  
}
```

Total box width = width + padding + border

# THE BOX MODEL

HTML

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="featured" id="top-featured">
    ...
  </div>
</div><!-- .container-->
```

CSS

```
.container{
  width: 100px;
  border: 1px solid #000;
  padding: 0 5px 0 5px;
}
.container .featured{ width: 100%; }
```

# POSITIONING THESE BOXES

CSS

```
.container{  
  width: 100px;  
  border: 1px solid #000;  
  padding: 0 5px 0 5px;  
  position: relative;  
}
```



# OBSERVE THE NATURAL STACKING ORDER

Inspect your unstyled document for its document flow

## WHAT OTHER POSSIBILITIES ARE THERE?

- relative**      Position according to normal document flow, then shift using positioning properties e.g. **top** or **left**
- absolute**      Take out of normal flow, and manually position against the containing element
- fixed**          Take out of normal flow, and manually position against the window

# In-class Exercise

Size and position the various areas of your page

# OK, WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED

## Basic CSS syntax

### Selectors

Elements inherit properties from parent.

Non-conflicting properties combine; conflicts are resolved based on rules of specificity.

### Basic styling

Every DOM element is a box (“the box model”).

Possible positions (absolute, relative, fixed).

### Best practice hints and tips

## **CSS BEST PRACTICE 1**

**Don't Repeat  
Yourself**

# CSS BEST PRACTICE 1

Use inheritance wisely

*HTML*

```
<body>
  <div class= "container">
    <h1>Title</h1>
    <p>Some text</p>
    <a href= "...">Go somewhere</a>
  </div>
</body>
```

# CSS BEST PRACTICE 1

When you find yourself writing the same style over and over again...combine selectors

CSS

```
p{
  font-size:12px;
}
h5{
  font-size:12px;
}
.featured-text{
  font-size:12px;
}
```

CSS

```
p, h5, .featured-text{
  font-size:12px;
}
```

# CSS BEST PRACTICE 1

What is they are only mostly the same?

*HTML*

```
<div class="nav-buttons">
  <a href= "#" class= "button" id= "left">Left</a>
  <a href= "#" class= "button" id= "right">right</a>
</div><!-- .container-->
```

*CSS*

```
.nav-buttons .buttons{
  width: 50px;
  height: 50px;
  position: absolute;
}
```

```
.nav-buttons #left{
  left:0;
}
.nav-buttons #right{
  left: 50px;
}
```



# CSS BEST PRACTICE 2

Using shorthands

# CSS BEST PRACTICE 3

Centering an element

# HOW IS EVERYTHING RELATED?

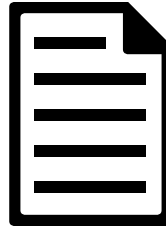
*JavaScript*



## **“Behavior”**

All the dynamic stuff,  
such as animation, user  
interaction, manipulating  
DOM elements...

*HTML*



## **“Content”**

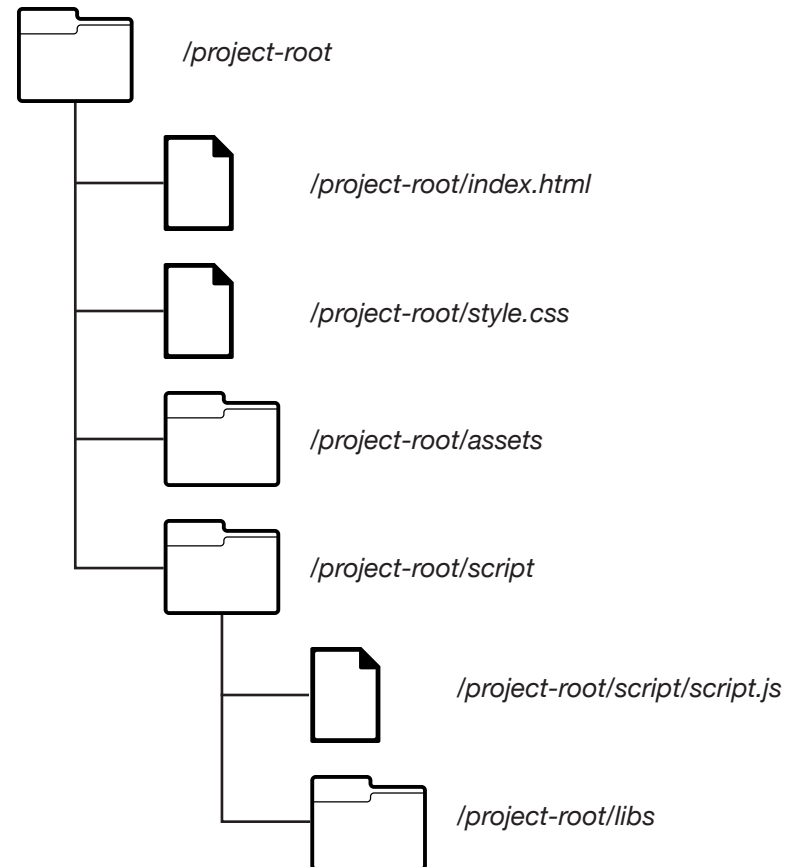
*CSS*



## **“Style”**

Controls the appearance  
of HTML DOM elements

# ORGANIZING THE DIRECTORY



# INCLUDING SCRIPTS

*/project-root/index.html*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello World</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <link href="style.css"
rel="stylesheet" />
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
    <script ...></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

*/project-root/script/script.js*

```
//script.js
```

```
<script src= "script/script.js"></script>
```

# WHAT CAN A SCRIPT DO?

# WHAT ARE LIBRARIES?

# INTRO TO D3

