



Intro to Web Workshop

MITRE STEM Outreach

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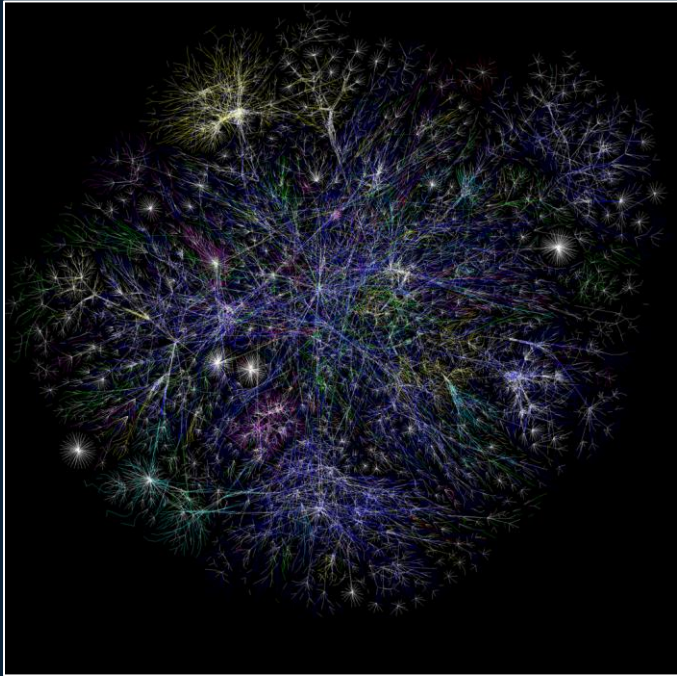
OUR VISION

pioneering for
a better future

The Internet

An **I**nterconnected **N**etwork of computers that links devices all over the world.

Opte
Project



The World Wide Web

An information system that exists on the Internet.

On the **Web**, content is published by **servers**, and typically accessed with a **browser**.



This workshop focuses on three fundamental Web technologies



HTML

Think **content**



CSS

Think **style**



JavaScript

Think **behavior**

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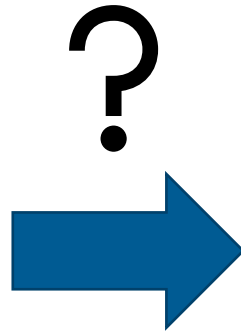
JavaScript

Think **behavior**



**You're writing a document about cats to share with your friends.
How will you structure it? What kinds of content might you include?**

- **Title**
- **Headers**
- **Paragraphs**
- **Lists**
- **Tables**
- **Images**
- **References**





Cats

Cat Types

Cats can vary in many ways, including personality and color.

Personality types:

1. Shy
2. Aggressive
3. Playful

Colors	
Black	White
	

Learn more: wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat

Markup languages allow you to describe document content in a format that computers can understand

Angle brackets (< >) denote tags, which define HTML elements

Content is placed between the start and end tags

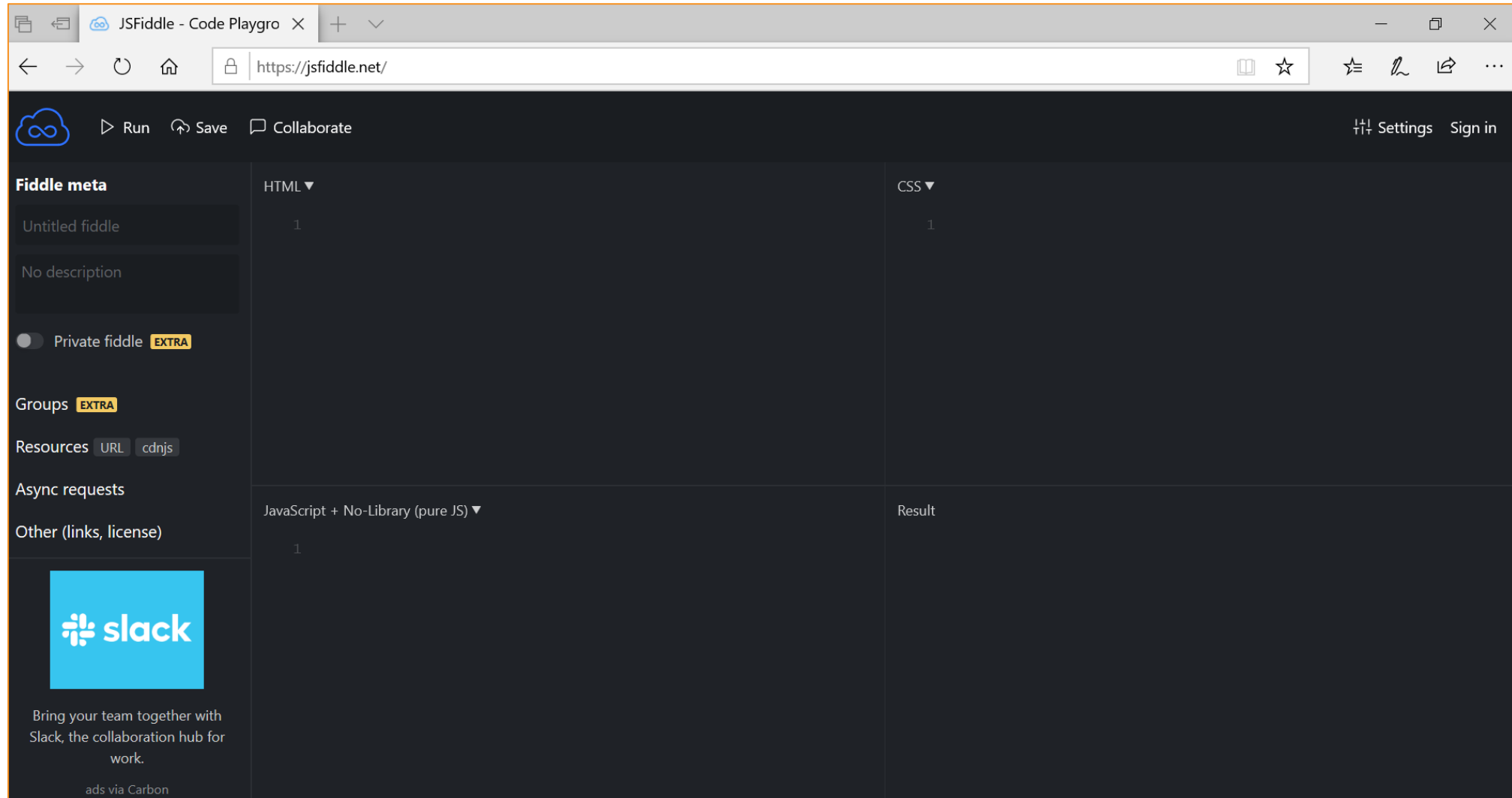
<h1>Cat Types</h1>

Content type is specified with the element name

Backslash (/) denotes end tag, which closes the element

**Let's write an
HTML document!**

Go to [JSFiddle.net](https://jsfiddle.net), a code playground for HTML, CSS, and JavaScript



Type the example in the HTML box and then click “Run”

```
<h1>Cat Types</h1>
```

- What do you see in the result box?
- Can you change the content?
- Can you add a second element?

Add a paragraph element <p>

```
<p>Cats vary in many ways, including personality and color.</p>
```

- How does the result compare with what you typed?
- What happens if the line is longer than the width of the result box?
- What happens if you add extra spaces or returns?
- How would you type multiple paragraphs?

Elements can be nested – for example,
the ordered list `` and list item ``

```
<p>Personality types:</p>
<ol>
  <li>Shy</li>
  <li>Aggressive</li>
  <li>Playful</li>
</ol>
```

- Can you add or remove items from the list?
- Can you modify the code to create an unordered list ``?

Tags often contain attributes that provide additional information about the element

```
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat">Cats</a>
```

Specify the destination of a hyperlink <a> with href

Specify the source of an image with src

Note that has no end tag

```

```

- Can you modify the attributes...
 - To change the hyperlink destination?
 - To show a different picture?

Experiment with your own document

Hint: You can find more information at developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/HTML

```
<h1>Cat Types</h1>
<p>Cats vary in many ways, including personality and
color.</p>
<p>Personality types:</p>
<ol>
  <li>Shy</li>
  <li>Aggressive</li>
  <li>Playful</li>
</ol>

<p>Learn more:
  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat">
    wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat
  </a>
</p>
```

Cat Types

Cats vary in many ways, including personality and color.

Personality types:

1. Shy
2. Aggressive
3. Playful



Learn more: [wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat)

**Quiz: What is the purpose
of markup languages?**

This workshop focuses on three fundamental Web technologies



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CSS

Think **style**



JavaScript

Think **behavior**



**Look again at your HTML document. Does it feel like something's missing?
What aspects of the document's design would you like to change?**

- **Alignment**
- **Margins**
- **Borders**
- **Fonts**
- **Colors**
- **Sizes**
- **Background**

Cat Types

Cats vary in many ways, including personality and color.

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1. Shy
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Learn more: wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat

Stylesheet languages allow you to describe document styles and specify how the content is presented

Selector specifies the elements to style

Rules are declared in the form property: value;

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

Style rules are enclosed in curly braces ({ })

**Let's write some
CSS styles!**

Go back to [JSFiddle.net](https://jsfiddle.net), type the example in the CSS box, and click “Run”

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

- What happened to your <h1> element?
- Is the style rule applied to all <h1> elements or just the first one?
- Can you right-align the text?

The <body> element encloses all the content on the page

```
body {  
    margin: auto;  
    padding: 20px;  
    width: 400px;  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

- Add each of these rules one at a time.
What do they do?

Colors are specified with predefined names or with red-green-blue values (0-255)

```
img {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

- What does the border property do?
Can you change the width, style, and color of the border?

```
html {  
  background-color: rgb(222, 222, 222);  
}
```

- What is the <html> element?
What happens when you change the numbers in rgb(#, #, #)?

You can set the class attribute of HTML elements and use a class selector (.) to apply a ruleset to them

```
<p class="underline">
    .underline {
        text-decoration: underline;
    }
```

- Can you set the same class for different elements?

```
<p class="hoverable">
    .hoverable:hover {
        font-weight: bold;
    }
```

Pseudo-class selectors apply a ruleset when the element is in the specified state

- What happens when you hover the mouse over an element with the hoverable class?

Experiment with your own styles

Hint: You can find more information at developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/CSS

```
<html><body>
  <h1>Cat Types</h1>
  <p>Cats vary in many ways, including
    personality and color.</p>
  <p class="underline">Personality types:</p>
  <ol>
    <li class="hoverable">Shy</li>
    <li class="hoverable">Aggressive</li>
    <li class="hoverable">Playful</li>
  </ol>
  
  <p class="hoverable">Learn more:
    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat">
      wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat
    </a>
  </p>
</body></html>
```

```
html {
  background-color: rgb(222, 222, 222);
}
body {
  margin: auto;
  padding: 20px;
  width: 400px;
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  background-color: white;
}
h1 { text-align: center; }
img {
  display: block;
  margin: auto;
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid black;
}
.underline { text-decoration: underline; }
.hoverable:hover { font-weight: bold; }
```


Quiz: What is the purpose of stylesheet languages?

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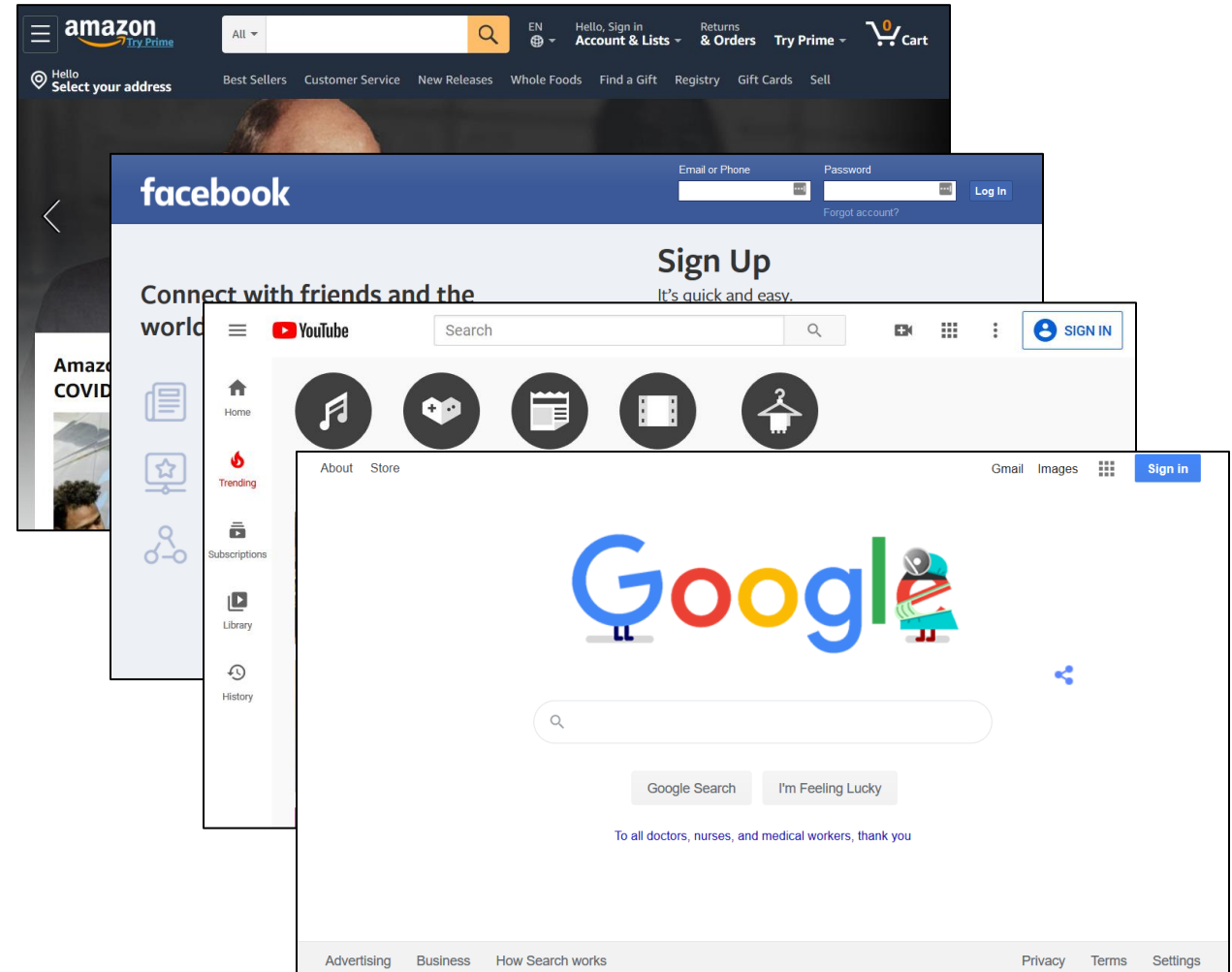
JavaScript

Think **behavior**



Think about the websites you visit often. How do you interact with them? How does the content change as you use the page?

- Text input
- Clickable buttons
- Navigation tabs
- Collapsible menus
- Tooltips
- Generated content
- Animations



Programming languages allow you to specify a set of instructions for a computer to follow

Functions define a recipe of instructions

Pieces of text (strings) are enclosed in quotes (' or ")

alert is a built-in function that displays a message

```
function hello() {  
  alert('Hello, world!');  
}  
hello();
```

Functions can be called to execute their instructions

**Let's write some
JavaScript code!**

Once again, return to [JSFiddle.net](https://jsfiddle.net) and try the example

```
function hello() {  
    alert('Hello, world!');  
}  
hello();
```

- What happens when you run the code?
- Can you change the message that is displayed?

JavaScript can be used to manipulate content on the page

const defines a new variable
that cannot be reassigned

document object contains methods
to select elements on the page

```
const heading = document.querySelector('h1');  
heading.textContent = 'Heading was modified';
```

The text content of an
element can be changed

- Can you modify other elements on the page?

Event listeners execute instructions when an action takes place

```
<button id="helloButton">Say hello!</button>
```



HTML elements can be identified with the id attribute

```
const button = document.getElementById('helloButton');  
button.addEventListener('click', hello);
```

- Can you add the button element to your page?
- What happens when you click it?
Hint: Make sure you still have the hello function defined!

Combine multiple techniques to enable user interaction

```
function printWelcome() {  
  let name = prompt('Enter your name');  
  let welcomeMessage = document.createElement('p');  
  welcomeMessage.textContent = 'Welcome, ' + name + '!';  
  document.body.appendChild(welcomeMessage);  
}  
const button = document.getElementById('helloButton');  
button.addEventListener('click', printWelcome);
```

- What does this code do?

Experiment with your own code

Hint: You can find more information at developer.mozilla.org/ocs/Web/JavaScript

```
<body>
  <p id="welcome">Welcome</p>
  ...
</body>
```

```
#welcome {
  text-align: right;
  font-size: x-small;
}
```

```
function welcome() {
  const welcomeMessage = document.querySelector('#welcome');
  let name = prompt('Enter your name');
  if (name) {
    welcomeMessage.textContent = 'Welcome, ' + name + '!';
  }
}
welcome();
```


Quiz: What is the purpose of programming languages?

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Congratulations! You have now learned the basics of the Web.

Bonus Content

Using GitHub to host your webpage

[GitHub.com](https://github.com) is a website that saves code in a way that makes it easy to track changes



“Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.”

– [Git website](https://git-scm.com)



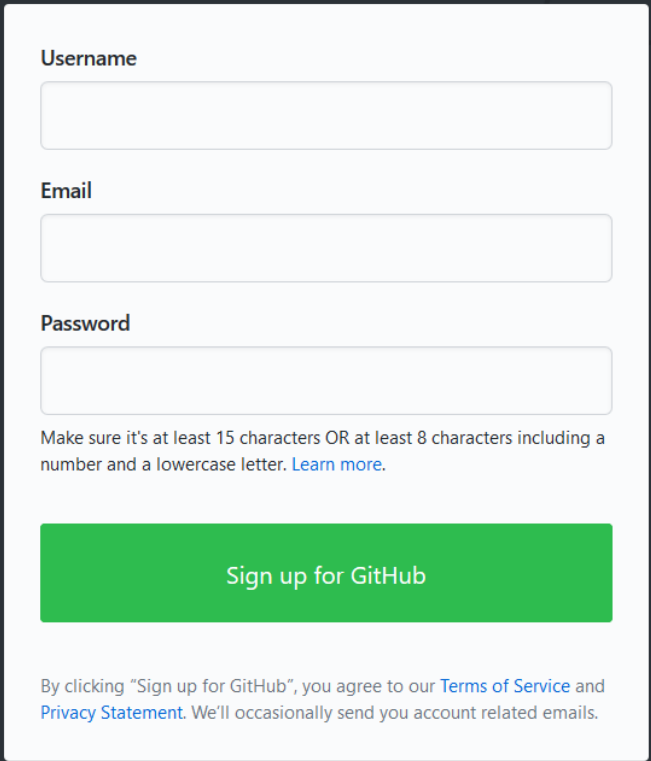
GitHub

You can store code repositories version-controlled with Git on GitHub.

If your repository contains a static webpage, GitHub will host it for free on GitHub Pages.

Create a GitHub account and verify your email address

- Go to [GitHub.com](https://github.com)
- Enter your username, email, and password
 - ✓ Username must be unique
 - ✓ Email must be accessible
 - ✓ Remember your password
- Select free plan (uncheck “send me updates”)
- Verify email address
 - ✓ Log in to your email account
 - ✓ Open the message from GitHub and click the link
 - ✓ Remember to log out when you’re done

A screenshot of the GitHub sign-up form. It features three input fields: 'Username', 'Email', and 'Password'. Below the password field is a note: 'Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. [Learn more.](#)'. A large green button labeled 'Sign up for GitHub' is positioned below the form. At the bottom, a line of text states: 'By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.'

Create a GitHub repository and enable GitHub Pages


- Log in to GitHub at [GitHub.com/login](https://github.com/login)
 - Click the green “New” button on the left
 - Enter a repository name and description
 - Click “Create repository”
-
- Click the “Settings” tab near the top
 - Scroll down to the “GitHub Pages” section
 - Under “Source”, change “None” to “master branch”

Create a new repository


A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Owner

Repository name *

 rhpreston


 /

website-demo 


Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [expert-bassoon?](#)

Description (optional)

A demo of using GitHub to create a personal website.

☒  Public

Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.


Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

☐ Initialize this repository with a README

This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: None

 |


Add a license: None 

Create repository

Add your HTML content to the repository and view the result

- Click “creating a new file”
- Name your file “index.html”
- Using the template on this slide, copy your HTML content into the editor
- Scroll down and click “Commit new file”
- Click the “Settings” tab near the top
- Scroll down to the “GitHub Pages” section and find the URL where your site is published
- Open the link in a new tab

Quick setup — if you’ve done this kind of thing before

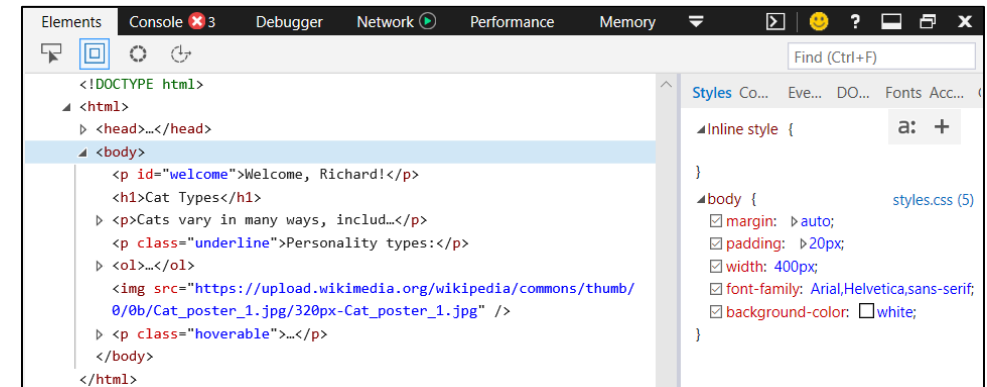
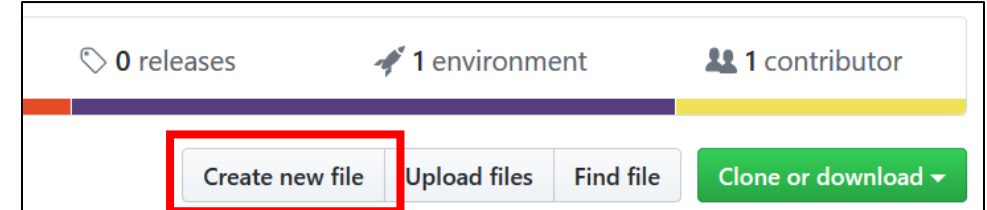
 Set up in Desktop or [HTTPS](#) [SSH](#) <https://github.com/rhpreston/website-demo.git>

Get started by [creating a new file](#) or [uploading an existing file](#). We recommend every repository

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>[ENTER TITLE]</title>
  <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <script src="script.js" defer></script>
</head>
<body>
  [ENTER CONTENT]
</body>
</html>
```

Add your CSS styles and JavaScript code

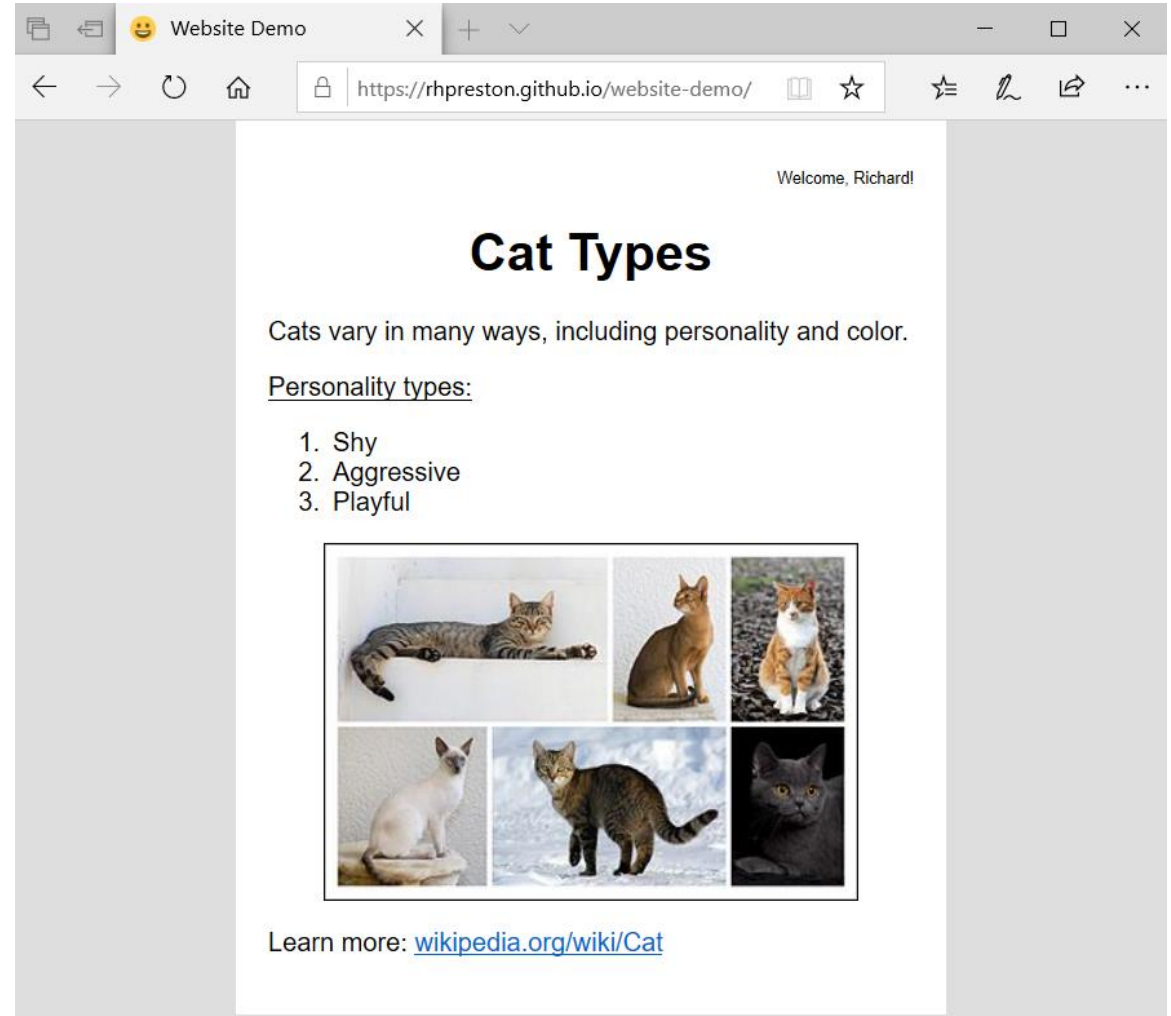
- Scroll to the top and ensure you are on the “Code” tab
- Click the gray “Create new file” button
- Name the file “styles.css”, copy your CSS code into the editor, and commit the file
- Repeat for “script.js” and your JavaScript code
- Wait 30 seconds
- Refresh your github.io site to verify the result
- If something isn’t working, press F12 to open the developer tools and try to investigate the problem



Example

github.com/rhpreston/website-demo

rhpreston.github.io/website-demo



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