GitHub and CSS

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Creating a Repository

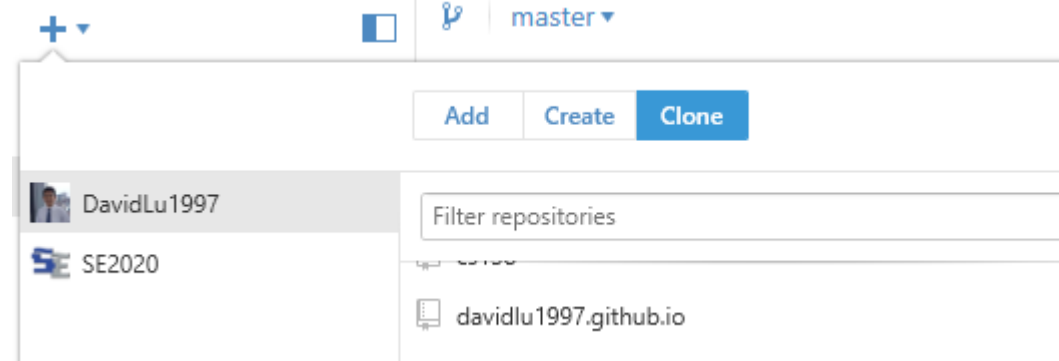Download the GitHub desktop app (https://desktop.github.com/)

Create a repository "username.github.io" if you have not already

Go to the Clone tab and Clone your repository

Ensure you clone it to a folder you can find

Commits

Anytime you want to publish a change in your project, you must make a **commit**

A commit takes a snapshot of your current changes and adds them to the remote repository

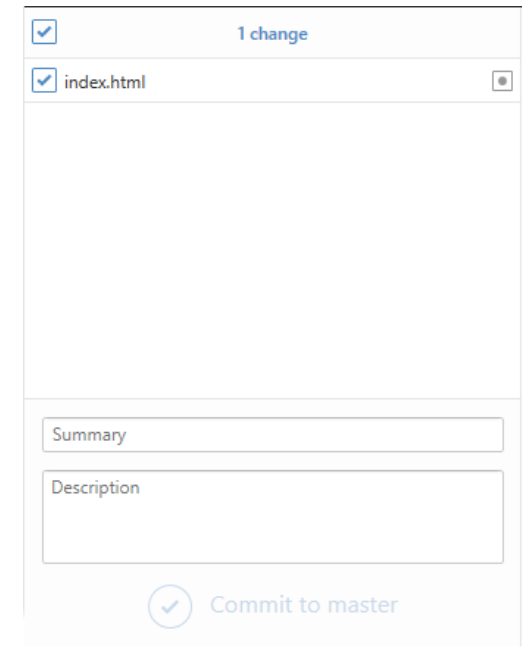Commits should have a **summary**, a short description of the commit
- Long **descriptions** are optional

You can select files to commit, by checking the ones you want to commit

You can view the commit history afterwards

In our projects, remember to commit often and commit effectively

Why use commits?

Why Commits

Commits can be reverted at any point

It provides a defined history of the project

Commits provide a visual summary of progress

Therefore, remember to commit!

CSS

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**

It describes how **elements** will appear on the screen

One **CSS** file can control the layout of multiple web pages

External stylesheets are stored in .css files

CSS Syntax

```css
h1 {
color: blue;
font-size: 12px;

}
```

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style

The declaration block {} contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons

Each declaration contains a CSS property name , a colon, and a value, and ends with a semicolon

CSS is all lowercase

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors can find HTML elements based on their name, id, class, and more

To style all elements of the same name the same way, you can do

To style multiple types of elements with the same style

To just style one specific element, ids can be used
- Given the HTML element `id="something"`
- Id cannot begin with numbers
- Use #something as a CSS selector

```
p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}

h1, h2, p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

CSS Comments

CSS comments are denoted by /* and */

Anything between them will be commented out

CSS Colors

Color (spelt without an u) is a CSS property

They can be
- A valid color name, e.g. "red", "blue", "yellow", etc.
- A HEX value, #FF00FF (http://www.colorpicker.com/)

You can give each elements a different color

Practice

Create your first CSS file, style
- All h1 elements orange
- All h2 elements red
- All p elements blue

CSS Backgrounds

CSS has many background properties, they are specified with the body selector

For now we will explore 2 of them
- background-color
- background-image

Background color is specified with any valid color

Background image is specified with an url in the following format

url('image.jpg')

Where image.jpg is in the same folder as the HTML file

Practice

Add a background image to your site

CSS Fonts

CSS Fonts are specified with several properties
- font-family, specified in a comma-separated list
- font-style, normal, italic, or oblique
- font-size, in px, or in em (16px = 1em)
- font-weight, either normal, bold, bolder, lighter, or others
- font-variant, either normal or small-caps

Practice

Manipulate the fonts on your screen with what I have shown

Adjust their
- Size
- Weight
- Variant
- Style
- Family