GitHub and CSS

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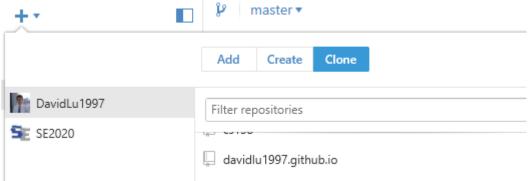
Creating a Repository

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

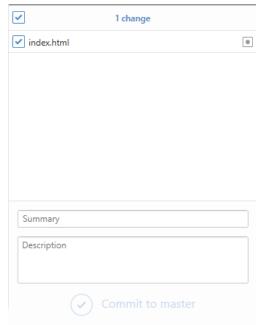
Long descriptions are optional

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 Classes

HTML elements can have attributes called classes

An element can have multiple classes, separated by spaces

Classes can be any sequence of letters, lowercase only

Classes are used in CSS as a selector

Classes as a Selector

.classname is used as a selector in CSS

• It refers to all elements with the class classname

You can also specify a specific element with a class

p.large will only style p elements with class large

Classes are used to separate distinct styles that are applied to different elements

Practice

Style the given HTML with

All large text should appear large

Emphasized text should be emphasized

Colored text should be colored the appropriate color

CSS Units (Testable)

Relative units

- em relative to the font-size of the current element
- rem relative to the font-size of the root element
- % as a percentage of the parent element's size

Absolute units

- cm
- px
- mm
- in
- pt

There cannot be a space between the number and the unit

0 does not need a unit

CSS Layouts

Do you want one big column of content?

In HTML, we can separate content out using <div> elements

They can be styled using CSS classes

The display property is the most important CSS property

- block starts on a new line, stretches out to the left and right as far as possible
- inline-does not start a new line, only takes up as much room as it's content
- none does not exist, commonly used with scripting

Every element has a default display type

Centering Elements

Elements can be centered by giving them a set width, and setting left/right margins to auto

Width is usually given in pixels

max-width can be specified instead of width, to avoid creating horizontal scrollbars

To ignore padding and margins increasing the size of a box use:

o box-sizing: border-box

To make that work on all elements, do:

```
* {
box-sizing: border-box
}
```

CSS Position

CSS position can be either absolute, relative, fixed or static using the position property

- Static not positioned
- Absolute will always occupy that position relative to the nearest ancestor
- Relative will be positioned relatively to it's root
- Fixed will always be positioned there relative to the viewport

CSS position is specified using top, right, bottom, and left properties

- They are specified as distances from their respective edges
- Unspecified = auto
- Use margins to ensure proper positioning

See example

Practice

Create your own CSS layout for a website looking similar to the example

Linking Multiple HTML Pages

Use Text

Create another HTML page, place it in the same folder, and then link to it

Hint: Copy paste existing pages, change the title/content