ITMD-461

Class 5
February 11, 2014

Agenda

- Finish up forms
- CSS Introductions

Server Account

- Use SFTP, SSH, SCP to access

- libertyville.rice.iit.edu

- Your user account is your IIT user name

- Password will be emailed to you

- Your page will be:

  - http://libertyville.rice.iit.edu/username

- If you enter an incorrect password 10 time you will be blocked and must contact me to be unlocked

  - You will have to send me the ip address you were blocked from – google what's my ip

CSS Introduction

- Advantages of css
  - Precise control of type and layout
  - Saves work – allows you to change something in one place and have it effect elements in multiple areas
  - Allows you to markup you html semantically and keep presentation elements out of it
  - All browsers support css 2, and some css3
  - Css 3 support in browsers is growing

- Disadvantages
  - None really
  - Minor one, some browser inconsistencies

CSS Introduction

- Cascading Style Sheets

- Made up of rules that define the visual style of elements

- CSS provides the rules to aesthetically style your webpage

    - Change fonts and the way text looks, colors

    - Width, height, background colors and images

    - Positioning

    - Lines and space between elements

- Rules cascade

    - Later ones override or build upon earlier ones

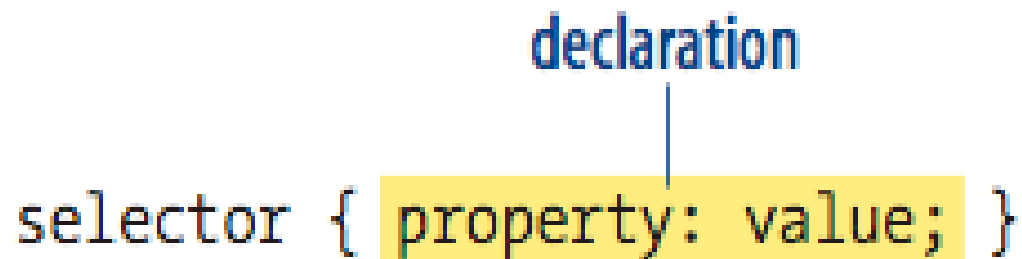   - More specific ones override earlier ones
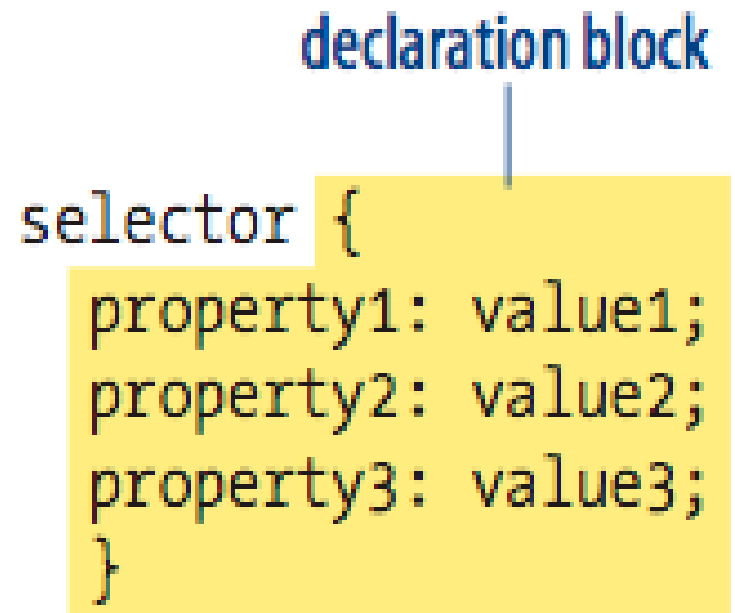
CSS Rules

- Anatomy of a CSS rule

declaration

selector { property: value; }

declaration block

selector {
property1: value1;
property2: value2;
property3: value3;
}

CSS Introduction

- First Start with well formed html markup
    - After we talk about introductory css concepts we will discuss css layout and planning your website using mockups to guide you in html markup
- Next determine what style rules need to be written and what elements need to be targeted
    - CSS rules are targeted with elements, ids and classes
- Attach your styles to your document in one way
    - Inline, external or embedded
    - This will determine some of the specificity

Adding CSS to Your Page

- Three main methods
  - External Style Sheet
    - Text document with a .css extension
    - CSS File is linked to the html document in the head section
    - <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
    - Preferred way, separates presentation in another file
  - Embedded Styles in Page
    - Styles go in head section between <style></style> tags
  - Inline Styles
    - Styles go in element tag in style attribute
    - <div style="color: #FFF; border: 1px solid #343;"></div>

CSS Rules

- Different Properties take different value types

- Measurement values should have no space between number and value, 3px not 3 px

  - %, px, em are the most common but there are more

- Properties with color values – Common Methods

  - Hex RGB Hexadecimal values, #34D2FF, #4D2

  - RGB, rgb(red, green, blue), 8bit 0-255, rgb(100,210,255)

  - Predefined Color Names, 147 named colors

  - Other methods supported in modern browsers

    - RGBA, HSL, HSLA – alpha value is a decimal 0 - 1

CSS Concepts

- Inheritance
  - Some properties inherit their settings from their par[ent] element
  - Mostly styles that effect text
- Parents & Children
  - Elements nested inside other elements are said to b[e] children of that element

CSS Cascade & Specificity

- Style passes down (cascades) until a rule with more weight overrides a previous style

- First goes by style sheet Hierarchy

- If there is a conflict it resolves with a point syst

  - Creators developed a point system

  - inline is 1000, id is 100, class is 10, element is 1

- See Charts on next two slides

Style Sheet Hierarchy

Style Sheet Hierarchy

Style information can come from various sources, listed here from general to specific. Items lower in the list will override items above them:

- Browser default settings
- User style settings (set in a browser as a "reader style sheet")
- Linked external style sheet (added with the `link` element)
- Imported style sheets (added with the `@import` function)
- Embedded style sheets (added with the `style` element)
- Inline style information (added with the `style` attribute in an opening tag)
- Any style rule marked `!important` by the author
- Any style rule marked `!important` by the reader (user)

CSS Cascade & Specificity

CSS Selector Specificity - *Cheat Sheet*

	*	id	classes	elements	**result**[*]
	a	b	c	d	
li	0	0	0	1	1
.lorem	0	0	10	0	10
#ipsum	0	100	0	0	100
style = " "	1000	0	0	0	1000
ul li	0	0	0	2	2
ul ol + li	0	0	0	3	3
ul ol li.red	0	0	10	3	13
li:first-line	0	0	0	2	2
#ipsum li	0	100	0	1	101
a:link	0	0	10	1	11

Legend:

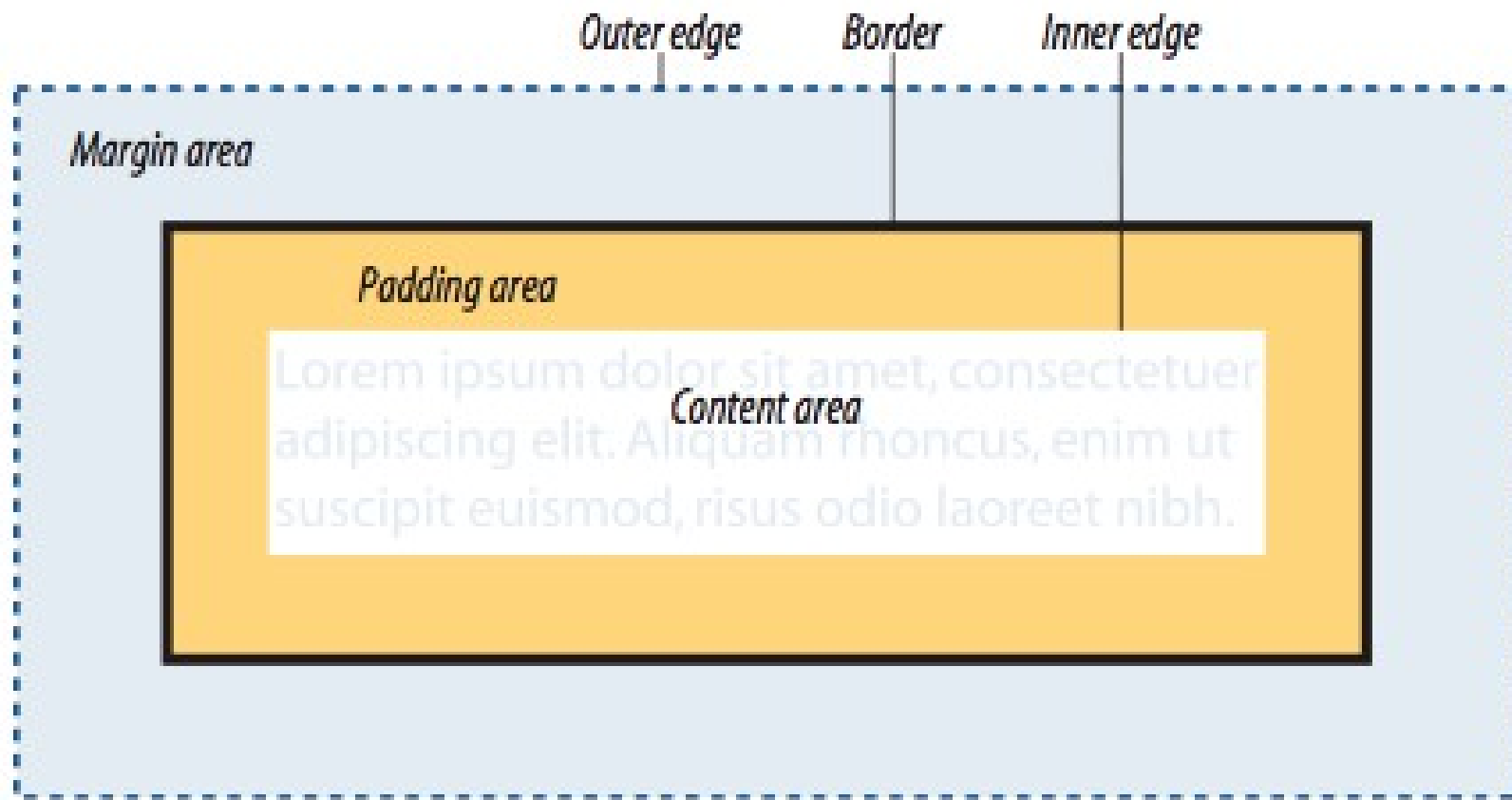| a=1000	style = " "	[*]*Bigger*
b=100	ID attributes	*is*
c=10	Classes and pseudo-classes	*more*
d=1	Elements and pseudo-elements	*specific*

CSS Box Model

- The Browser sees every element, block or inline, as a little rectangular box

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CSS

- Let's look at the book
  - Ch12 Text Styles
  - Ch13 Colors
  - Ch14 Box Model

Readings

- Start reading through css chapters 11-18.

- Take a look at the css missing manual book in course documents on blackboard for any additional information.

Assignment

- Assignment 4 – Form Controls (30 points)
  - Create a valid html page with a html form on it that submits the data to the provided processing script. Form should collect the same data that the provided sample pdf of a paper form does.
  - Script location: http://libertyville.rice.iit.edu/scripts/formscript.php

    or you may download the attached php script and upload it to your server directory and link to it from there.
  - Save document as **IITLogin_form.html** and upload to 461 Server in your directory. The file name should be **your IIT login** name not IITLogin itself.
  - **Then submit to blackboard the same html file and also put in the comments area the URL to your assignment on the server. We will look at both.**

- Requirements
  - See Blackboard Assignment for attached samples and detailed instructions pdf. All details are in the Instructions pdf.

- **Due October 12 – 23:59 Chicago Time**