Intro to FTP and CSS

Homework Hotline Hour

http://doodle.com/poll/dpyuen9xi4uhexvq

Code Challenges on Slack

We will have in-class "Code Challenges". Let me know when you've completed a challenge or need help with the challenge on the Slack app. Downlaod at Slack.com

How does my code go on the web?

To publish our code on the web, we use FTP or (File Transfer Protocol)

Download Filezilla at https://filezilla-project.org

Login to a server

Here is temporary access to (my) server

to help teach you to publish your site

with FTP

Site Manager

General	Advanced	Transfer Settings	Charset

Host: scribble.studio   Port:

Server Type: FTP - File Transfer Protocol

Logon Type: Normal

User: techtalentsouth@scribble.studio

Password: •••••••••••••••••

Account:

Comments:

User:
techtalentsouth@scribble.studio
Password:
techtalentsouth123!

Guidelines for the server

1. Only use your directory
2. Always keep the most-up-date version on your local computer
3. Download and save your files by the end of class
4. Share your projects with your friends.

This will be working for the duration of the class. Afterward, you may want to get a server of your own with your personal domain.

Don't have your own server?

If you don't have your own server by the end of class, you can use Dropbox and Droppages.com for free to host your web projects.

Pros: Free

Cons: Doesn't have the full capabilities of a server via FTP.
When you work with a client on the job, you will need to know FTP.

Now.
Let's dive into some CSS.

WHAT IS CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheet

- A coding language that controls the appearance of a web page

APPLYING STYLES

Styles can be applied to an HTML document in three ways:

- **External Stylesheets**

  In a **separate document** (.css extension)
- **Embedded (Internal) Styles**

  In the **<head> of the HTML** document using the <style> tag.These styles overrides external Stylesheets.
- **Inline Styles**

  In the **<body> of the HTML**, applied directly within the element they will style using the style= attribute. Inline styles override external and embedded Styles

INLINE STYLES

- Inline styles are added using the style attribute right in the HTML element tag

- This method is NOT flexible and is NOT advised

- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<h1 style="color: orange; font-family: Arial;">
Stylesheets: The Tool of the Web Design Gods
</h1>

<p style="background: yellow; font-family: Times ">
Amaze your friends! Squash your enemies!
</p>
```

EMBEDDED(AKA INTERNAL) STYLES

- <style> tag goes inside the HTML

- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      p{color: green; } body {background-color: grey; }
    </style>
  </head>
    <body>
    <p>This is my paragraph</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

EXTERNAL STYLESHEET

- This external file will set the rules for all of your web pages.
- They are connected to an HTML page with a link tag in the head section
- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>
  <title>My First Stylesheet</title>
    <link rel=stylesheet href="mystyles.css"type="text/css">
</head>
```
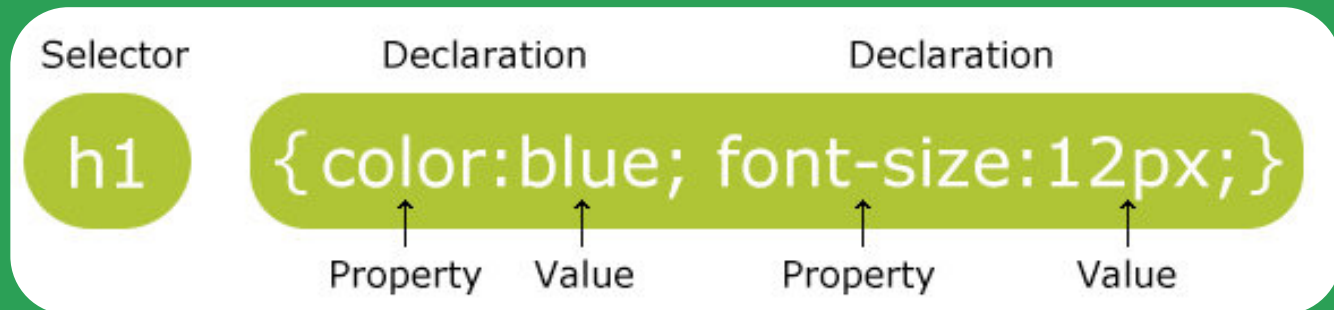
SYNTAX OF A CSS RULE

Style Rules are comprised of two main sections

- Selector – identifies the element to be affected
- Declaration – the style instructions to be applied to the element. This breaks further down into containing a property and value.
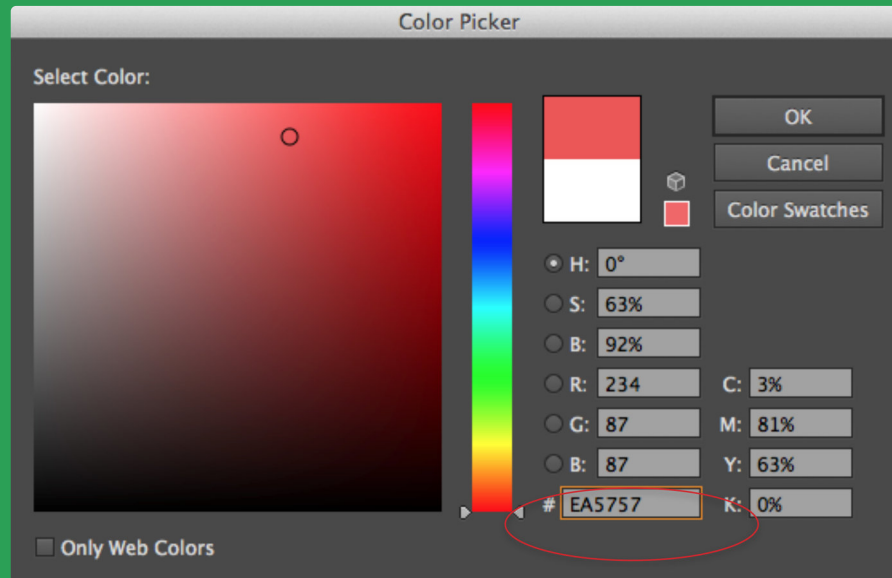
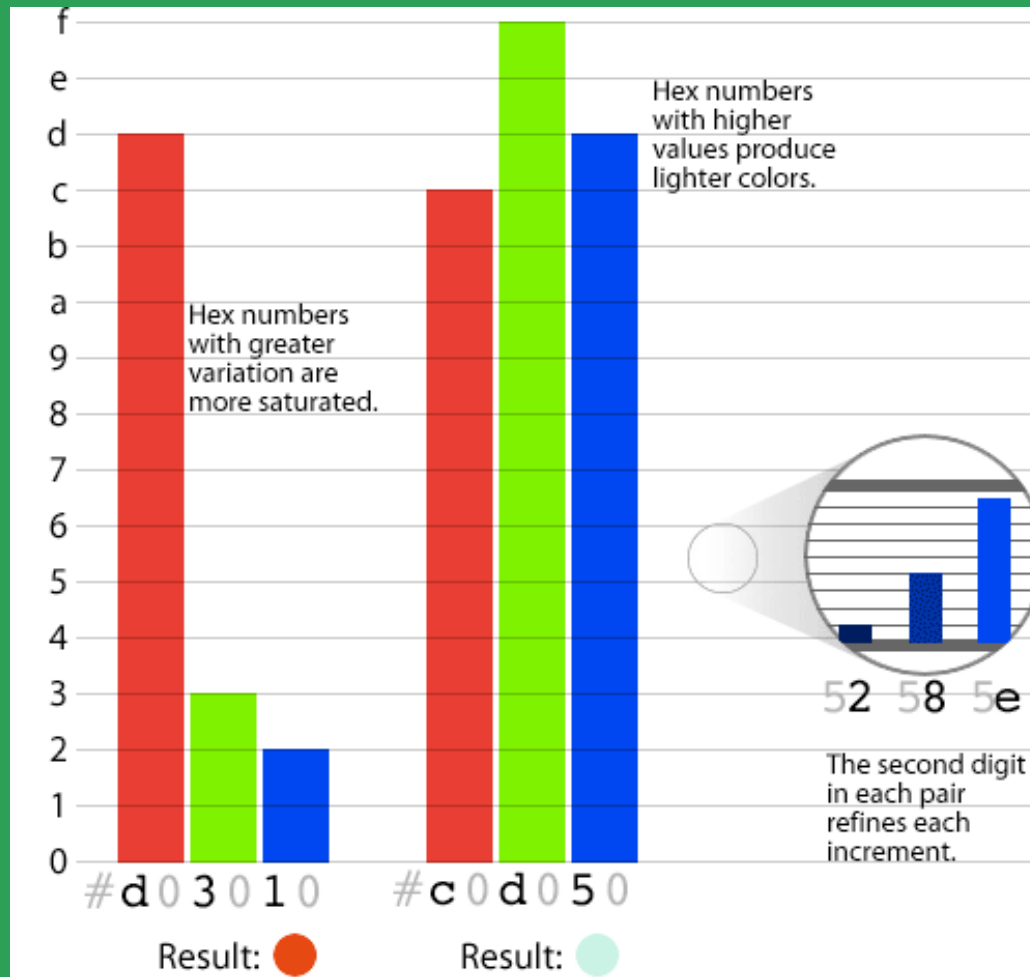Example:

- selector {property: value}

HEXADECIMAL

- Colors are applied in CSS using a hexadecimal color code.Hex colors are formed by a pound sign (#) followed by at most 6 values (0-9 and A-F)

HOW IT IS CALCULATED?

RGBA

rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.2)

rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.4)
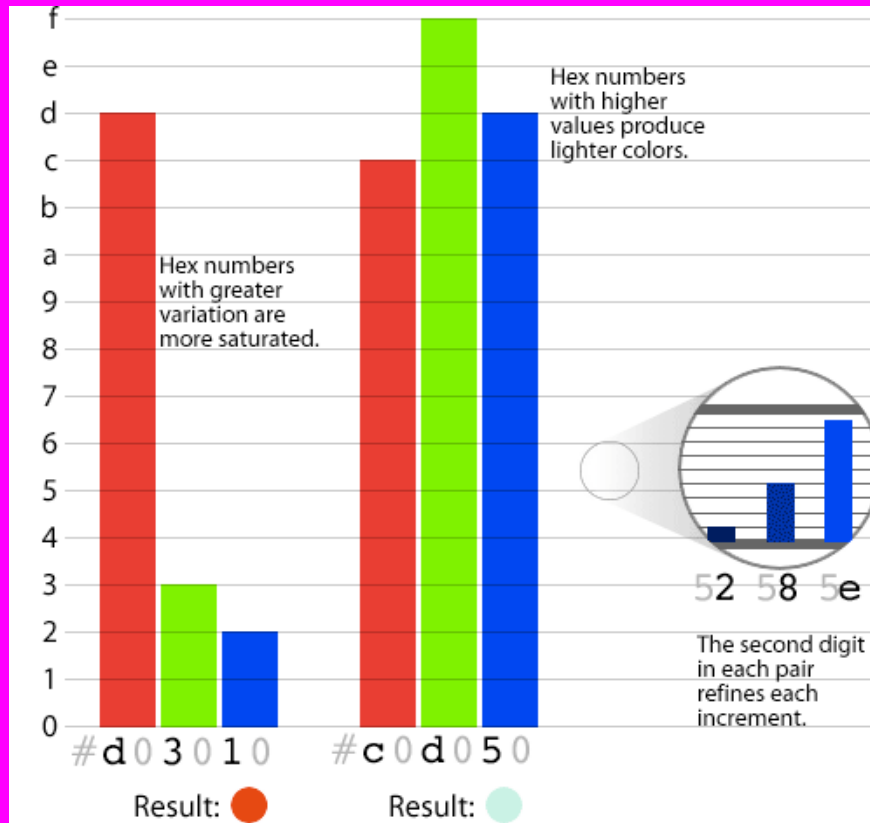
rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.6)

rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.8)

rgba(0, 0, 255, 1)

Red, Green, Blue and

Alpha (transparency)

RGB Values go from 0-255

A Values go from 0 - 1

Guess the HEX Color and
RGBA of this slide

Hex numbers with higher values produce lighter colors.

Hex numbers with greater variation are more saturated.

The second digit in each pair refines each increment.

52 58 5e

#d0 3 0 1 0
Result: ●

#c 0 d 0 5 0
Result: ●

Hint: Use this diagram to help

Let's Make some CSS

```css
/* This is a Comment for us to take notes */
body{

}
```

Background-color

```css
/* This is a Comment for us to take notes */
body{

    /* Creates a background color */
    background-color: blue; /* -text color */
    background-color: #0000FF; /* -hex color */
    background-color: rgba(0,0,225,.5); /* -RGBA color */
```

Background-image

```css
/* This is a Comment for us to take notes */
body{
    /* Creates a Background Image */
    background-image: url('back.png');

    /* How big do you want it? */
    background-size: cover;
    background-size: 50px 50px;
    background-size: 100% 100%;

    /* Do you want the background to repeat? */
    background-repeat: repeat;
    background-repeat: repeat-y;
    background-repeat: repeat-x;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;

    /* Do you want the background to scroll? */
    background-attachment: fixed;
    background-attachment: scroll;
```

... More Background image CSS

```css
body{
    /* Where do you want the background to be positioned? */
    background-position: left top;
    background-position: left center;
    background-position: left bottom;

    background-position: right top;
    background-position: right center;
    background-position: right bottom;

    background-position: center top;
    background-position: center center;
    background-position: center bottom       ;
                    /* x-axis  y-axis */
    background-position:25%     80%;
    background-position:25px    80px;

}
```

CODE CHALLENGE

Background-Image Property

Learn how to use the Background-Image

Tech Talent South (TTS) is an Atlanta-based coding bootcamp dedicated to fostering talent in technology throughout the southeast United States and aid the region in evolving its high-tech hubs. To make this dream a reality, TTS has launched campuses in high-growth technology cities including Atlanta, Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville, New Orleans, Dallas, and Jacksonville. These campuses are in the heart of each of their respective tech communities and provide students with amazing opportunities to make connections in the local tech scenes. TTS truly values community and fostering a strong ecosystem through dynamic and collaborative educational and networking events that bring local startup/tech companies and local professionals together. TTS students are able to immerse themselves in the community, fostering lasting personal and career related relationships with the best people in the community.

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Background-Image Property

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Start

Finish

CODE CHALLENGE

Background-Image Property

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Hint: this repeats horizontally and has a background color of #BEF8CF

COLOR SCHEME RESOURCE

https://color.adobe.com/

YOU CAN ADD MOST STYLES TO ANY ELEMENT

To add a background color to a heading, simply change the selector to target the heading

```
h1 {background-color:#ff0000;}
```

SETTING THE TEXT COLOR & TEXT SHADOW

```css
h1 {
    color: #9000A1;
               /*x    y     blur  color */
    text-shadow: 2px  2px  0px   #000;
}
```

FONT-SIZE AND LINE-HEIGHT

```css
p{
    font-size: 16px;
    /* em = current font-size */
    line-height: 2em;
}
```

TEXT ALIGNMENT

- Example for center align to text

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

- Example for right align to text

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

FONT-FAMILY GROUPS

font-family:serif
font-family:sans-serif
font-family:cursive
font-family:fantasy
font-family:monospace

SPECIFYING A FONT FAMILY

```
h4{font-family: sans-serif;}
```

- Typically, you apply fonts using something called a font-stack. In a font-stack, multiple fonts are listed so that if the user's computer doesn't have the first font, it will seek the second font listed, and then the third, and so on:

```
h4{font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;}
```

- http://www.cssfontstack.com/

WHERE ARE THE FONTS COMING FROM?

- When we specify a font, it is expecting that viewers have the font on their computers.

- There are only a few fonts that we can expect users will have:
  - ▶ Times
  - ▶ Arial
  - ▶ Georgia
  - ▶ verdana
  - ▶ etc

- If you specify a special font that YOU have on your computer, but other people don't it will swap the font for something else they do have on their computer. This really limits the amounts of fonts you can use for live text. Thankfully there is now a solution…

GOOGLE WEB FONTS

"Google Web Fonts makes web fonts quick and easy to use for everyone, including professional designers and developers. We believe that there should not be any barriers to making great websites. …All of the fonts are Open Source. This means that you are free to share your favorites with friends and colleagues. You can even improve or customize them and collaborate with the original designer. And you can use them in every way you want, privately or commercially – in print, on your computer, or in your websites."
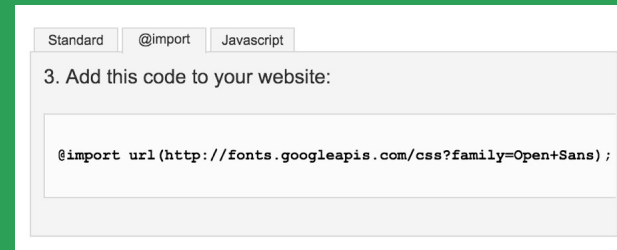
http://www.cssfontstack.com/

GOOGLE WEB FONTS

- http://www.google.com/fonts/

GOOGLE WEB FONTS

- http://www.google.com/fonts/

  1) Find the font you'd like to use

  2) Click "Add to Collection"

  3) Click "Use". Check or uncheck the styles you want.

  4) Scroll down to "3. Add this code to your website". Choose the "@import" tab.Copy and paste the @import code at the VERY top of the CSS file.

  5) See Step 4 "Integrate the fonts into your CSS". Copy and paste that code into the style rule for whatever element you want to have that special font. It needs to be EXACTLY as written.

Standard   @import   Javascript

3. Add this code to your website:

```
@import url(http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans);
```
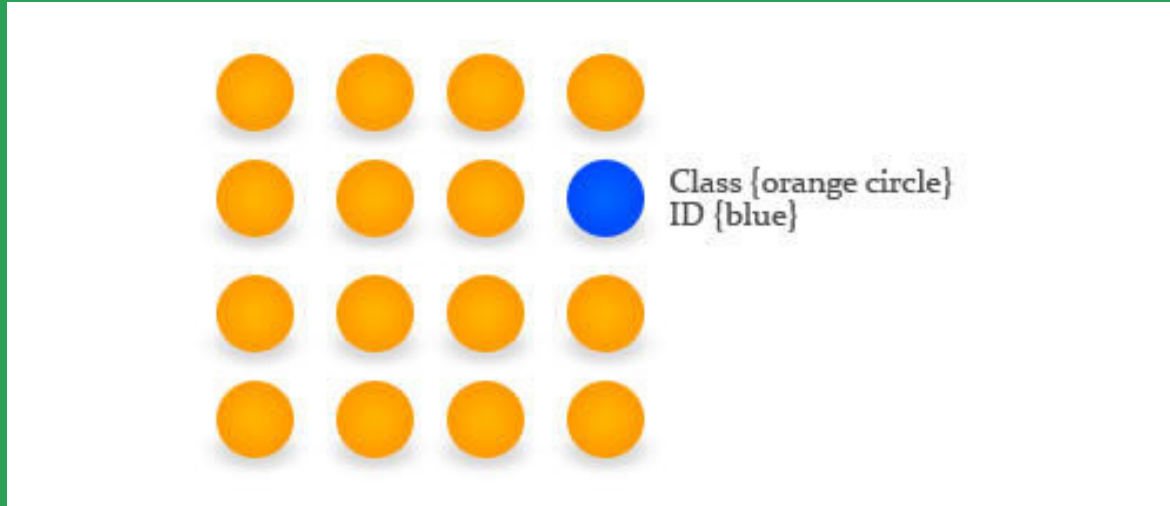
GOOGLE WEB FONTS

Example

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Fauna+One);
h1 {font-family: 'Fauna One', serif;}
```

Selectors

What if you want to stylize a specific group of HTML?

Use a Class or an ID


```
CSS
.class{background-color:orange;}
#ball{background-color:blue;}
```

CLASS vs ID DEMO

Class VS ID

Learn the Class and ID selector in CSS

Class .orange

Class .orange

Class .orange

Class .orange

Class .orange + #blue

Class .orange

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classes can be applied to multiple elements in your HTML file. Such as the <footer> or a <p> witin a <div>

CODE CHALLENGE

Start

Class VS ID

Learn the Class and ID selector in CSS

Class .orange

Class .orange

Class .orange

Class .orange

Class .orange + #blue

Class .orange

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classes can be applied to multiple elements in your HTML file. Such as the <footer> or a <p> witin a <div>

Finish

Class VS ID

Learn the Class and ID selector in CSS

Class .orange

Class .orange + #red

Class .orange
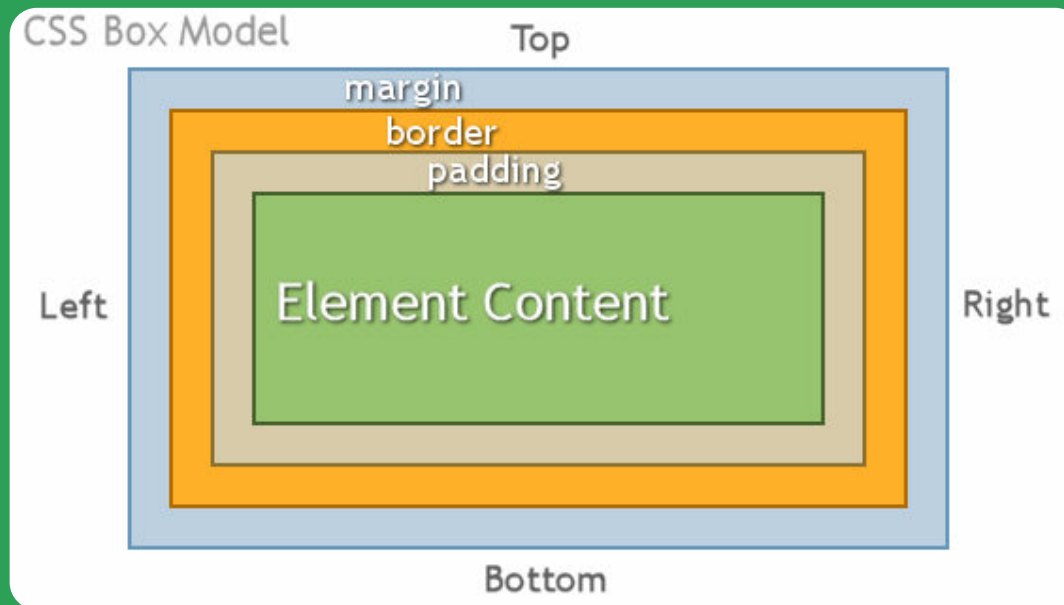
Class .orange

Class .orange + #blue

Class .orange

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classes can be applied to multiple elements in your HTML file. Such as the <footer> or a <p> witin a <div>

Send me a Direct Message on Slack when you are done.

CSS BOX MODEL

ADDING BORDERS

```css
.box {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #000;
    border-width: 1px;
}
```

At minimum, you MUST define a border style for a border to appear around your element. If you only define a border color, no border will appear until you define the style.

WIDTH AND HEIGHT

```css
.box {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #000;
    border-width: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width:100px;
}
```

ADDING WHITE SPACE: PADDING

- Padding adds white space INSIDE an element's border

```css
.box{
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #000;
    border-width: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width:100px;
    padding:10px;
}
```

ADDING WHITE SPACE: MARGIN

- Margin adds white space OUTSIDE an element's border

```css
.box{
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #000;
    border-width: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width:100px;
    padding:10px;
    margin:20px;
}
```

Box-Shadow

Add a shadow to your box

```css
.box{
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #000;
    border-width: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width:100px;
    padding:10px;
    margin:20px;
                /*x   y  blur  color */
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;
}
```

Border-Radius

Round the corners of your box

```css
.box{
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #000;
    border-width: 1px;
    height: 100px;
    width:100px;
    margin:20px;
    padding:10px;
                /*x   y  blur  color */
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;
    border-radius: 10px;
}
```

CENTERING BOXES IN THE WINDOW

- Define a width on the box and then set it's left and right margins to auto.

```css
.container {
    width:960px;
    margin-left:auto;
    margin-right:auto;
}
```

Directions

add a direction extension

```
margin-top:30px;
margin-left:30px;
margin-bottom:30px;
margin-right:30px;


padding-top:30px;
padding-left:30px;
padding-bottom:30px;
padding-right:30px;
```

Short Hand Syntax

```
margin:10px 5px 15px 20px;
padding:10px 5px 15px 20px;
Top-Right-Bottom-Left

margin:10px 5px 15px;
padding:10px 5px 15px;
Top-LEFT&RIGHT-Bottom

margin:10px 5px;
padding:10px 5px;
TOP&BOTTOM-LEFT&RIGHT

margin:10px;
padding:10px;
ALL sides
```

CODE CHALLENGE

Box-Model in CSS

Learn how to use the Box-Model

The Box

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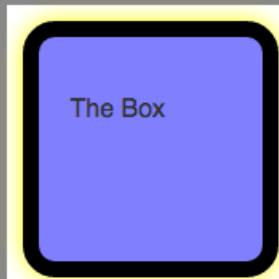**Box-Model in CSS**

Learn how to use the Box-Model

The Box

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CODE CHALLENGE

Box-Model in CSS

Learn how to use the Box-Model

The Box

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Ping me on Slack when you are done or if you need help.

CSS3

- http://css3generator.com/
  - ▶ rounded corners (border-radius)
  - ▶ drop-shadow on text (text-shadow)
  - ▶ drop-shadow on boxes (box-shadow)
  - ▶ rotate (transform)
  - ▶ etc.

CSS RESOURCES/TUTORIALS

- http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp

- http://htmldog.com/guides/css/

- Prefer books?

  ▶ Stylin' With CSS

  ▶ http://htmlandcssbook.com

AT-HOME EXERCISE

- Using the practical we did together in class, STYLE the page about you that you coded after our week 1 class.
- Bring it to our class next week so you can share what you accomplished.