
*Ultimately, I'm still having trouble with the
display lab*

<https://github.com/alcastaneda/FEWD>

Floats

Review

clearfix was really confusing to me but I really want to learn more about it.

Review

Does GitHub for PC vary much from Mac? -- Not a global questions, as it is more specific to me (the sole PC user :() I will be doing more research on this as well.

Nope!

<https://git-scm.com/download/win>

Question from lab: What's the best way to make the bottom border centered under the text? (not extend outward beyond text)

```
p{  
  border-bottom: 2px solid black;  
}
```

AGENDA



- Review
- Final Project Overview
- Starter Template
- Lab — Startup Matchmaker

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Practice web development by transforming a design comp into a webpage.

FEWD

REVIEW

| Keypress | Command |
|-----------|------------------------|
| ⌘ + X | Cut line |
| ⌘ + ↵ | Insert line after |
| ⌘ + ⌞ + ↵ | Insert line before |
| ⌘ + ^ + ↑ | Move line/selection up |

| Keypress | Command |
|-----------|--|
| ⌘ + L | Select line - Repeat to select next lines |
| ⌘ + D | Select word - Repeat to select next occurrence |
| ^ + ⌘ + G | Select all occurrences of current selection |

SPLIT WINDOW

| Keypress | Command |
|---------------|---|
| ⌘ + ⌥ + 1 | Revert view to single column |
| ⌘ + ⌥ + 2 | Split view into two columns |
| ⌘ + ⌥ + 3 | Split view into three columns |
| ⌘ + ⌥ + 4 | Split view into four columns |
| ⌘ + ⌥ + 5 | Set view to grid (4 groups) |
| ^ + [NUM] | Jump to group where num is 1-4 |
| ^ + ⇧ + [NUM] | Move file to specified group where num is 1-4 |

FIND AND REPLACE

| Keypress | Command |
|-----------|---------------|
| ⌘ + F | Find |
| ⌘ + ⌘ + F | Replace |
| ⌘ + ⇧ + F | Find in files |

LEARN MORE SHORTCUTS

[SUBLIME DOCUMENTATION](#)

COMMAND PALETTE

⌘ + ⇧ + P

GUI VS CUI

Graphic User Interface (GUI)

- ▶ Type of interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices through graphical icons
- ▶ What Finder does for us

Command Line Interface (CLI)

- ▶ Means of interacting with a computer program where the user (or client) issues commands to the program in the form of successive lines of text
- ▶ The Terminal

TERMINAL COMMANDS

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| cd [folder] | Change directory |
| cd .. | Go back one directory |

TERMINAL COMMANDS

ls **Listing**

ls -a **Listing incl. hidden files**

ls -R **Entire content of folder recursively**

TERMINAL COMMANDS

**open [file] Opens a file (as if you double
clicked it)**

TERMINAL COMMANDS

clear Clear screen

TERMINAL COMMANDS

pwd Full path to working directory

TERMINAL COMMANDS

touch [file] Create new file

TERMINAL COMMANDS

mkdir [dir] Create new directory

TERMINAL COMMANDS

rm [file] Remove a file, e.g. **rm [file] [file]**
rm -rf Remove a directory and contents

TERMINAL COMMANDS

cp [file] [newfile]

Copy file to file

cp [file] [dir]

Copy file to directory

TERMINAL COMMANDS

mv [file] [new filename] Move/Rename, e.g. mv -v [file] [dir]

GITHUB IS LIKE GOOGLE DOCS FOR CODE

Github Features

- ▶ Let's you copy projects onto your computer (clone)
- ▶ Let's others collaborate on projects (repositories)
- ▶ Allows you to keep different versions of code (version control)

WORKFLOW



GIT COMMANDS

git add . -adds all files

git add file_name1 file_name2 etc. -adds select files

git add takes a snapshot of current code

GIT COMMANDS

git commit -m “detailed message about changes you made”

Git commit saves that version of your code

GIT COMMANDS

git push remote_name branch_name

git push origin master

Git push publishes code on github

WORKFLOW



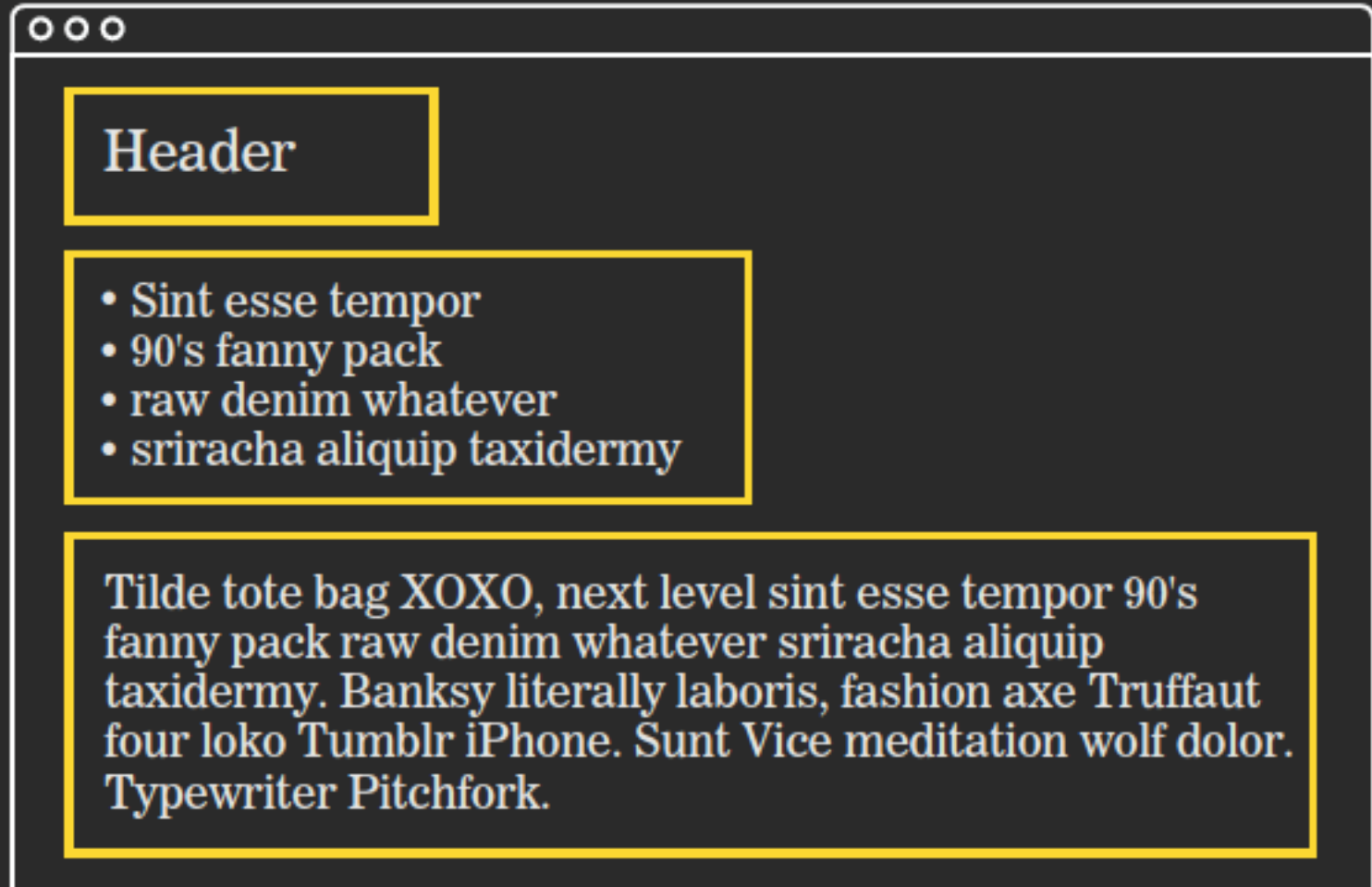
BUILDING BLOCKS

BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS

- ▶ Will always start on a new line

Examples:

- ▶ `<h1>-<h6>`
- ▶ ``
- ▶ ``
- ▶ `<p>`
- ▶ ``
- ▶ `<div>`



This is the default

BUILDING BLOCKS

INLINE ELEMENTS

Will always appear to continue on the same line as their neighboring elements

Examples:

- ▶ `<a>`
- ▶ ``
- ▶ ``
- ▶ ``
- ▶ `<q>`
- ▶ ``

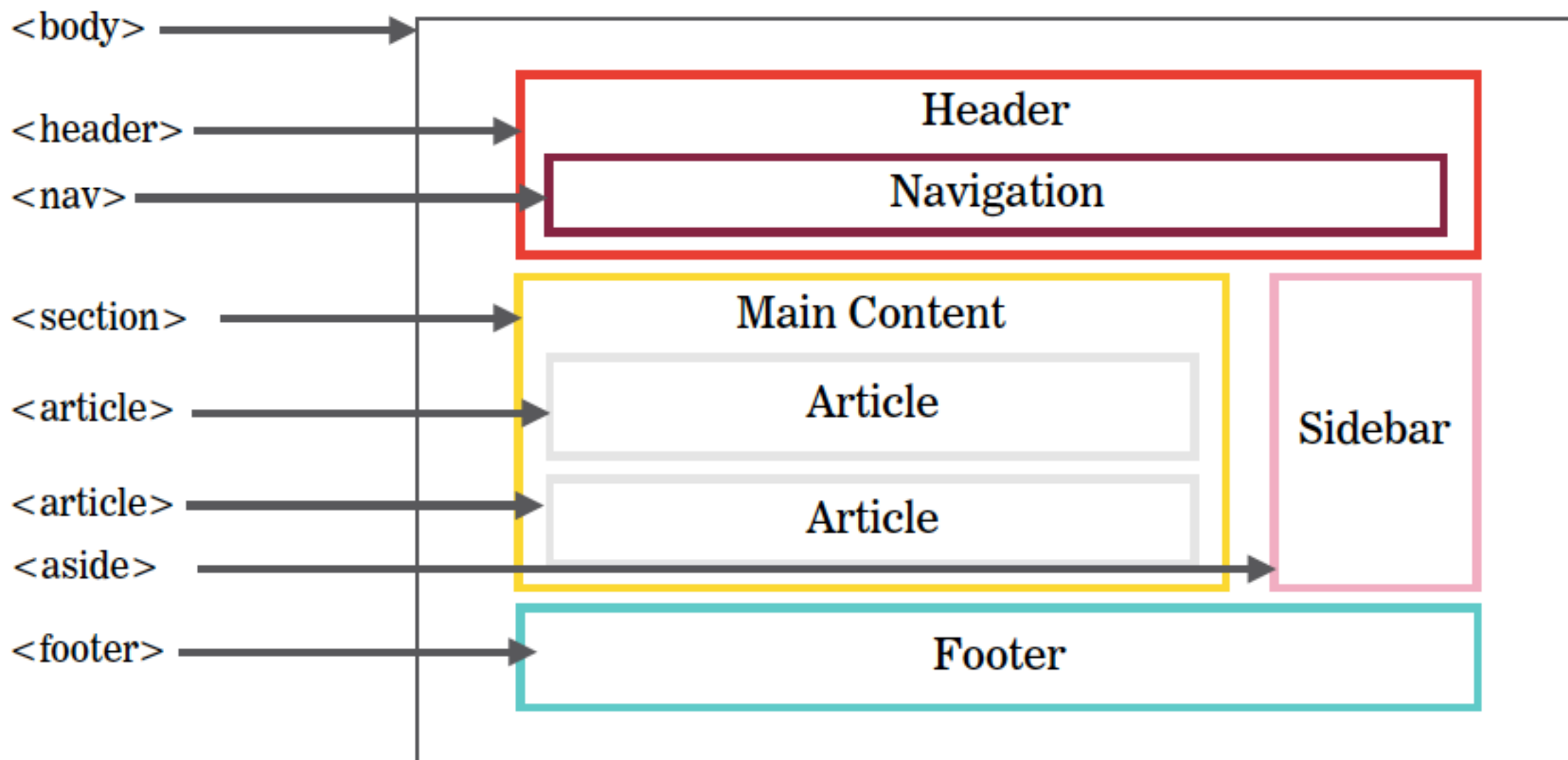


DIMENSION - A KEY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INLINE AND BLOCK ELEMENTS

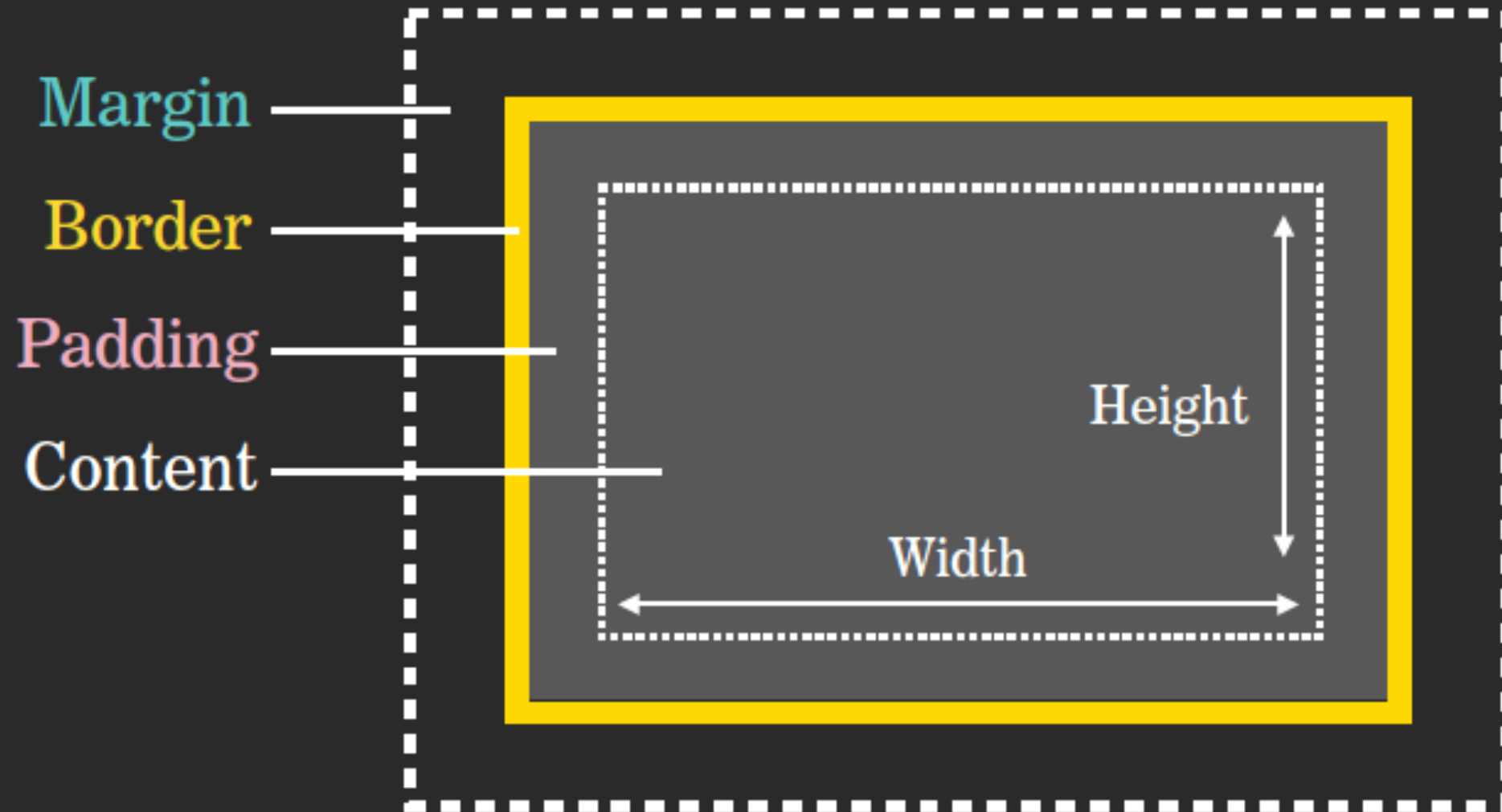
SUMMARY — WHICH DIMENSIONS CAN BE CHANGED?

| | WIDTH & HEIGHT | PADDING & MARGIN |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| BLOCK | yes | can apply to all sides |
| INLINE | no | will only affect left and right sides |

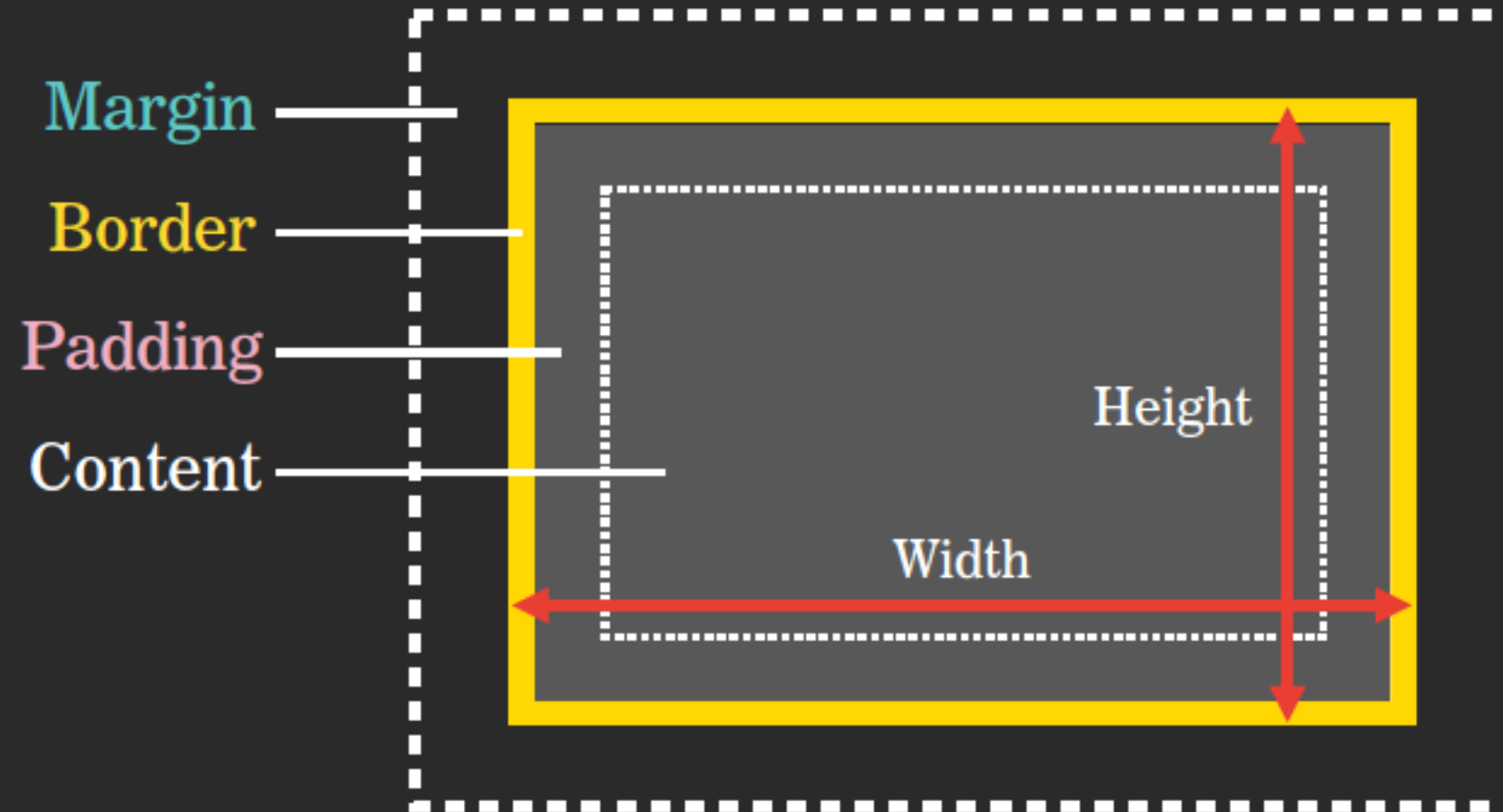
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS



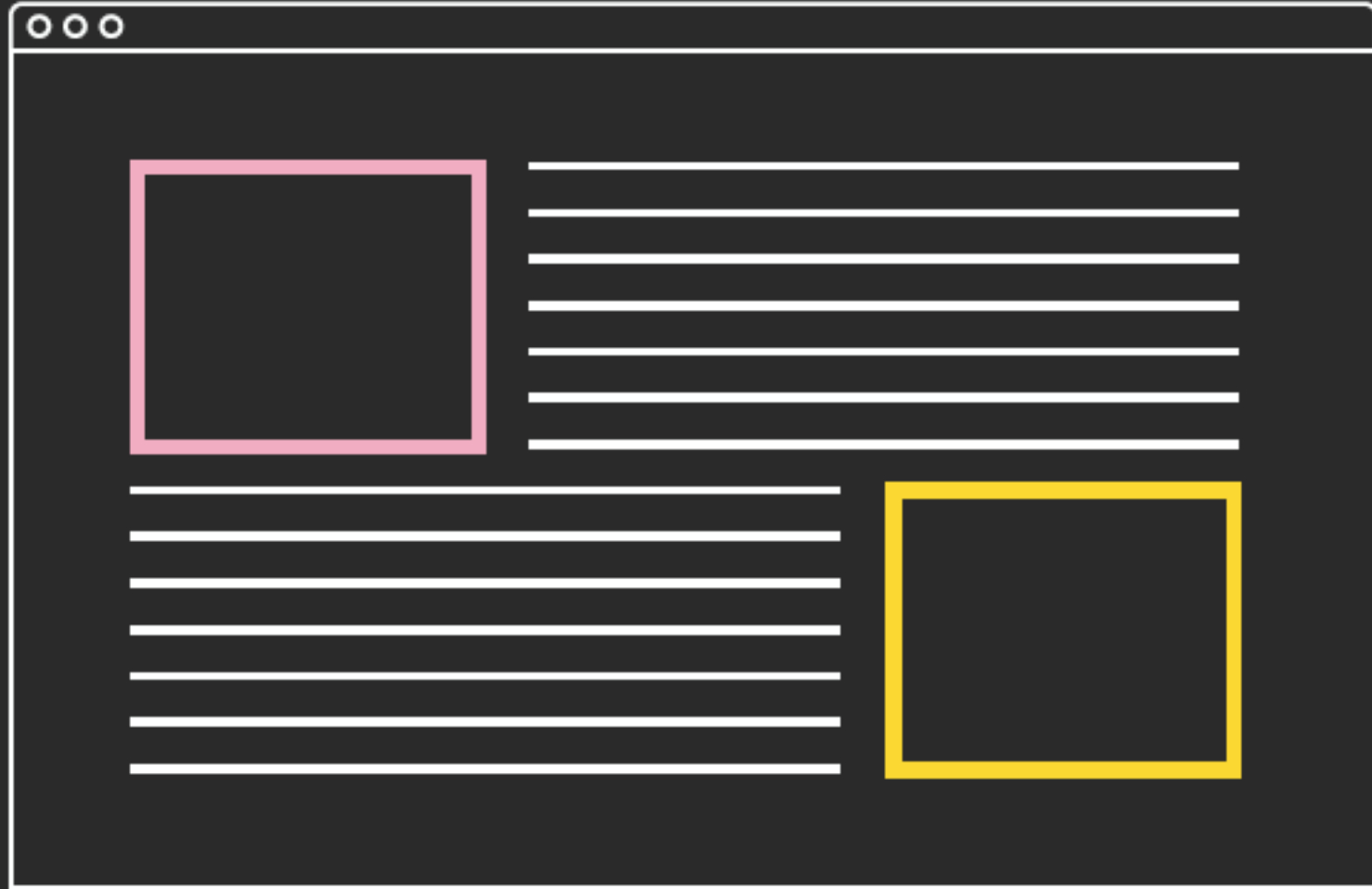
CSS — BOX MODEL



BOX-SIZING : BORDER-BOX



CSS — FLOATS



FLOATS

Values for the float property:

```
p {  
  float: left;  
}
```

▸ **float: left;** Floats an element to the left side

```
h1 {  
  float: right;  
}
```

▸ **float: right;** Floats an element to the right side

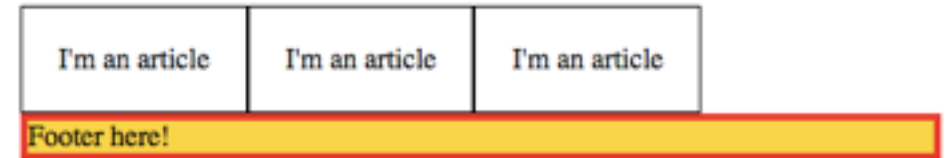
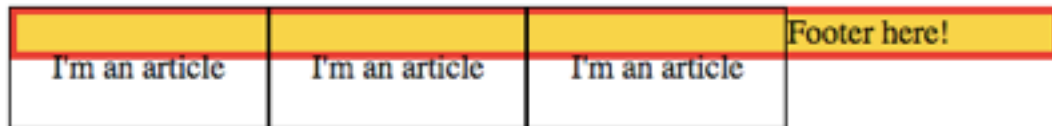
```
div {  
  float: none;  
}
```

▸ **float: none;** (the default) ensures the element will not float

CONFUSING NAMES — KEEPING THINGS STRAIGHT

CLEAR: BOTH;

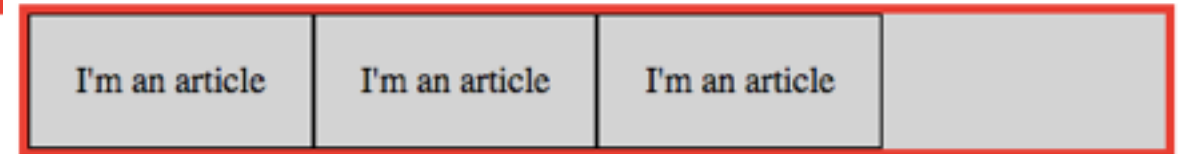
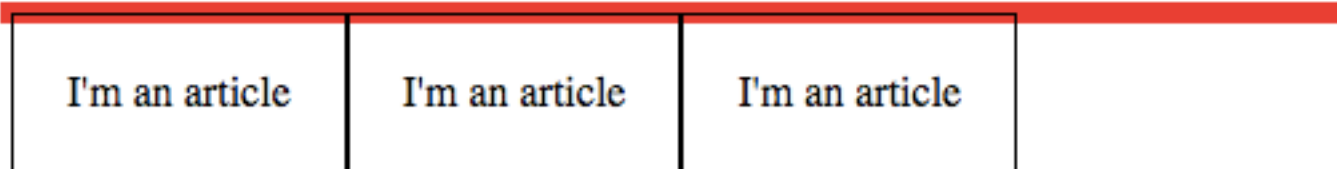
Make sure an element starts on a new line



```
footer {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

CLEARFIX:

Fixes collapsed parent



PT. 1 — ADD CSS CLASS:

```
.clearfix:after {  
  content: "";  
  display: table;  
  clear: both;  
}
```

PT. 2 — ADD CLASS TO HTML:

```
<div class="clearfix">  
  <p>1</p> <!-- float: left -->  
  <p>2</p> <!-- float: left -->  
  <p>3</p> <!-- float: left -->  
</div>
```

STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT

1. MAKE SURE EACH COLUMN HAS A WRAPPER AROUND IT IN YOUR HTML

2. ADD BOX-SIZING: BORDER-BOX; TO EVERYTHING (USE THE * CSS SELECTOR)

3. GIVE A WIDTH TO EACH COLUMN (PREFERABLY IN %)

4. FLOAT EACH COLUMN TO LEFT

5. USE PADDING TO ADD SPACE BETWEEN COLUMNS

**6. CLEAR ANYTHING UNDERNEATH YOUR COLUMNS I.E. A FOOTER
USING THE CSS CLEAR PROPERTY (CLEAR: BOTH;)**

FEWD

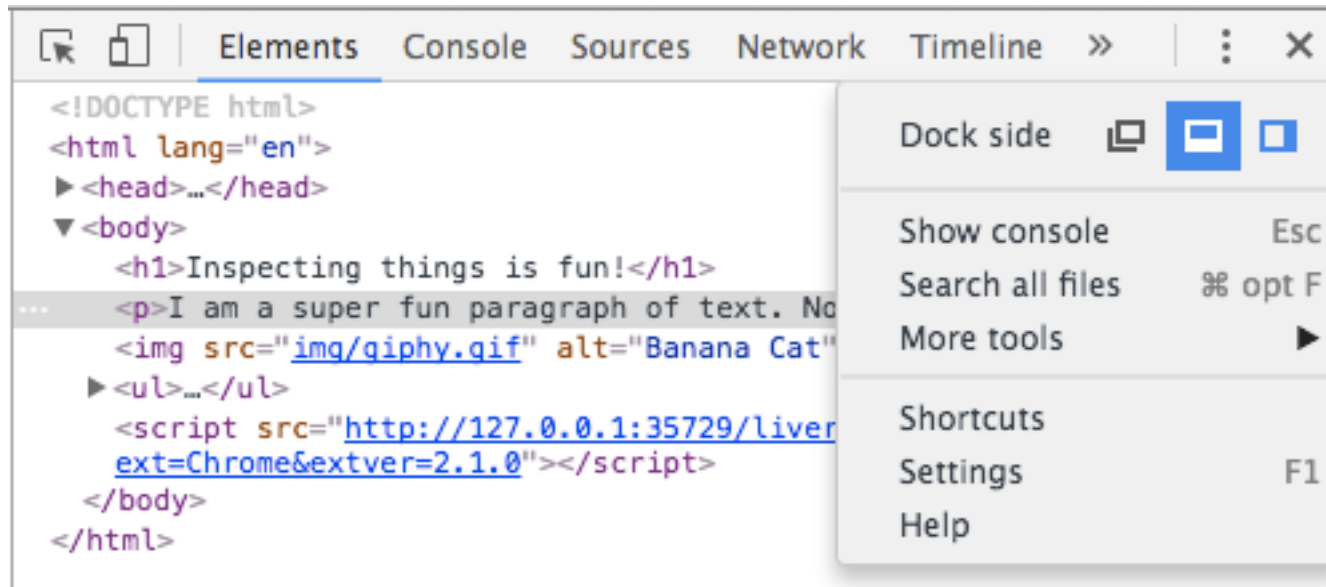
CHROME DEV TOOLS!

LET'S USE THE INSPECTOR!

There are several ways to open Chrome dev tools:

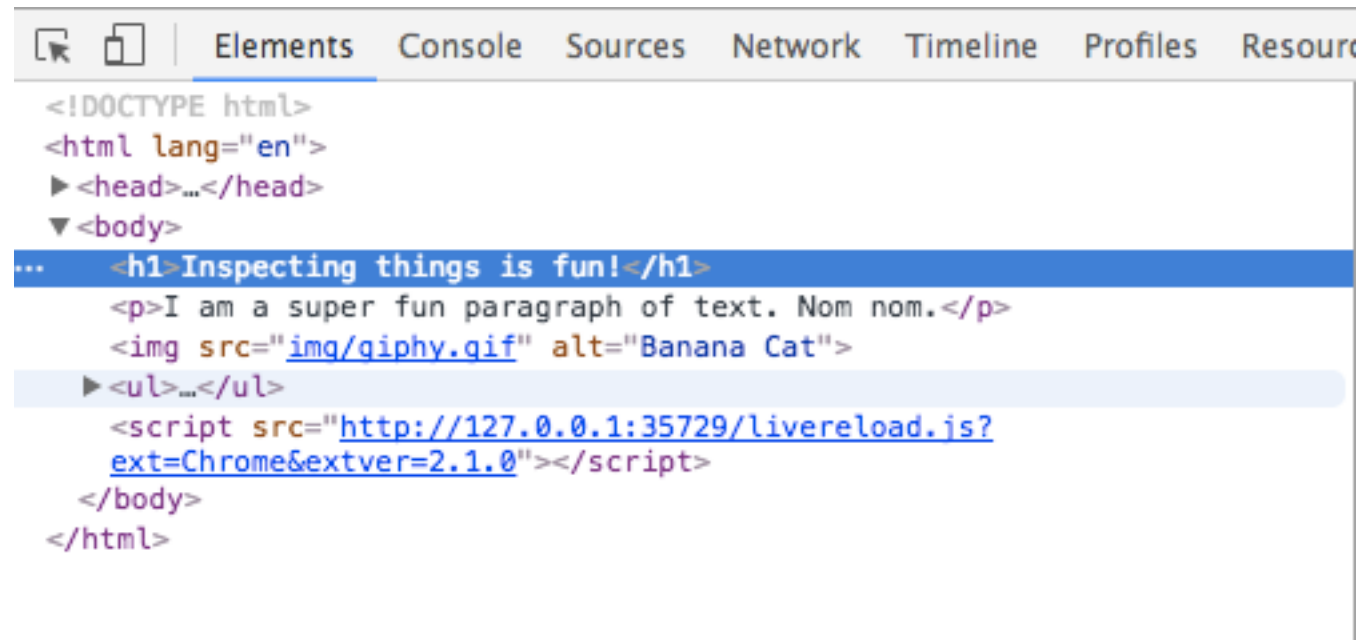
- Right click on an element and click "inspect"
- In Chrome, go to view > developer > Developer Tools
- Keyboard shortcut: Mac: Cmd + Opt + I Windows: F12, Ctrl + Shift + I

DOCK LOCATION



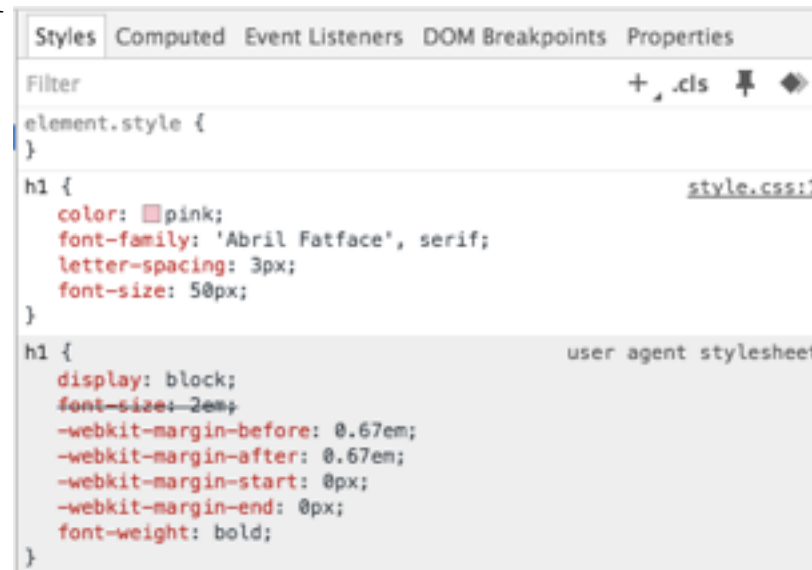
PICKING AN ELEMENT

Choose an element to inspect by clicking on the element in the "Elements" tab



SEEING STYLES AND EXPERIMENTING

You can see what styles you've added (and default styles added by the browser) to the element in the "styles" panel.



You can also experiment here!

```
✓ color: pink;
✓ font-family: 'Abril Fatface', serif;
✓ letter-spacing: 3px;
  font-size: 100px;
}
```

FINAL RENDERED STYLES AND DIMENSION

In the "computed" tab you can see all the styles that are being rendered on screen for an element. You can also see dimensions for an element including width, height, padding, margin and border.

Styles

Computed

Event Listeners

DOM Breakpoints

Properties

margin67

border-

padding-

932 x 270

-

67

Filter

Show all

▶ color

rgb(255, 192, 203)

▶ display

block

▶ font-family

'Abril Fatface', serif

▶ font-size

100px

▶ font-weight

bold

height

270px

▶ letter-spacing

3px

width

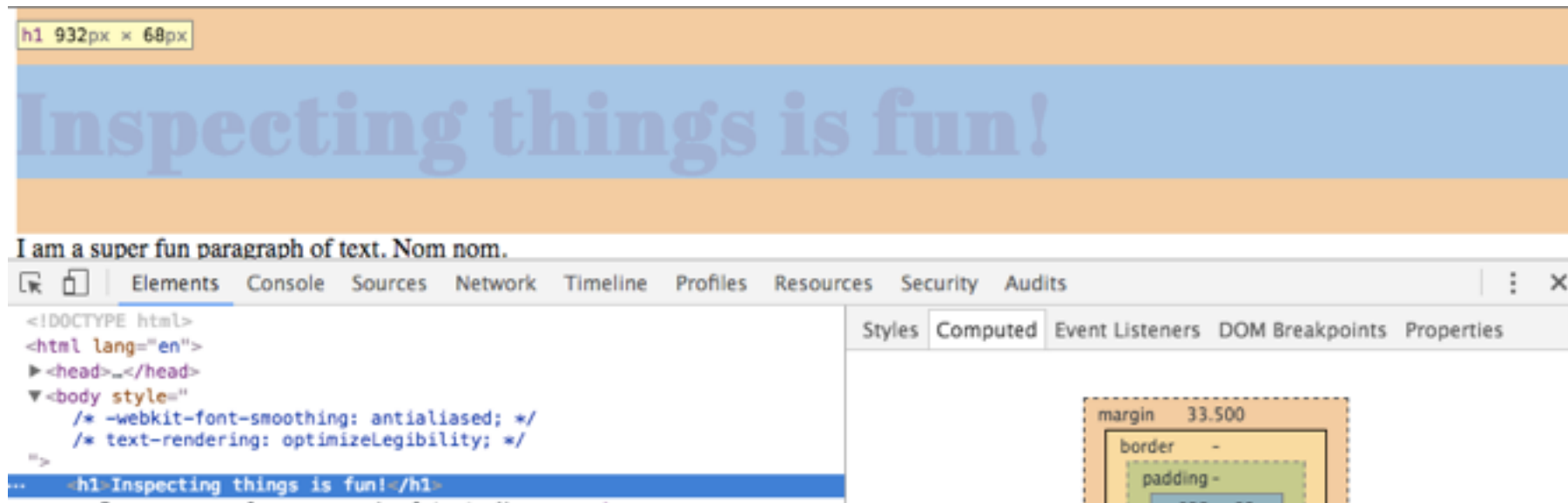
932px

Rendered Fonts

Abril Fatface — 24 glyphs

VISUALIZING DIMENSIONS

One of the things I find most helpful when working through layout issues is to hover over different elements and see where everything is.

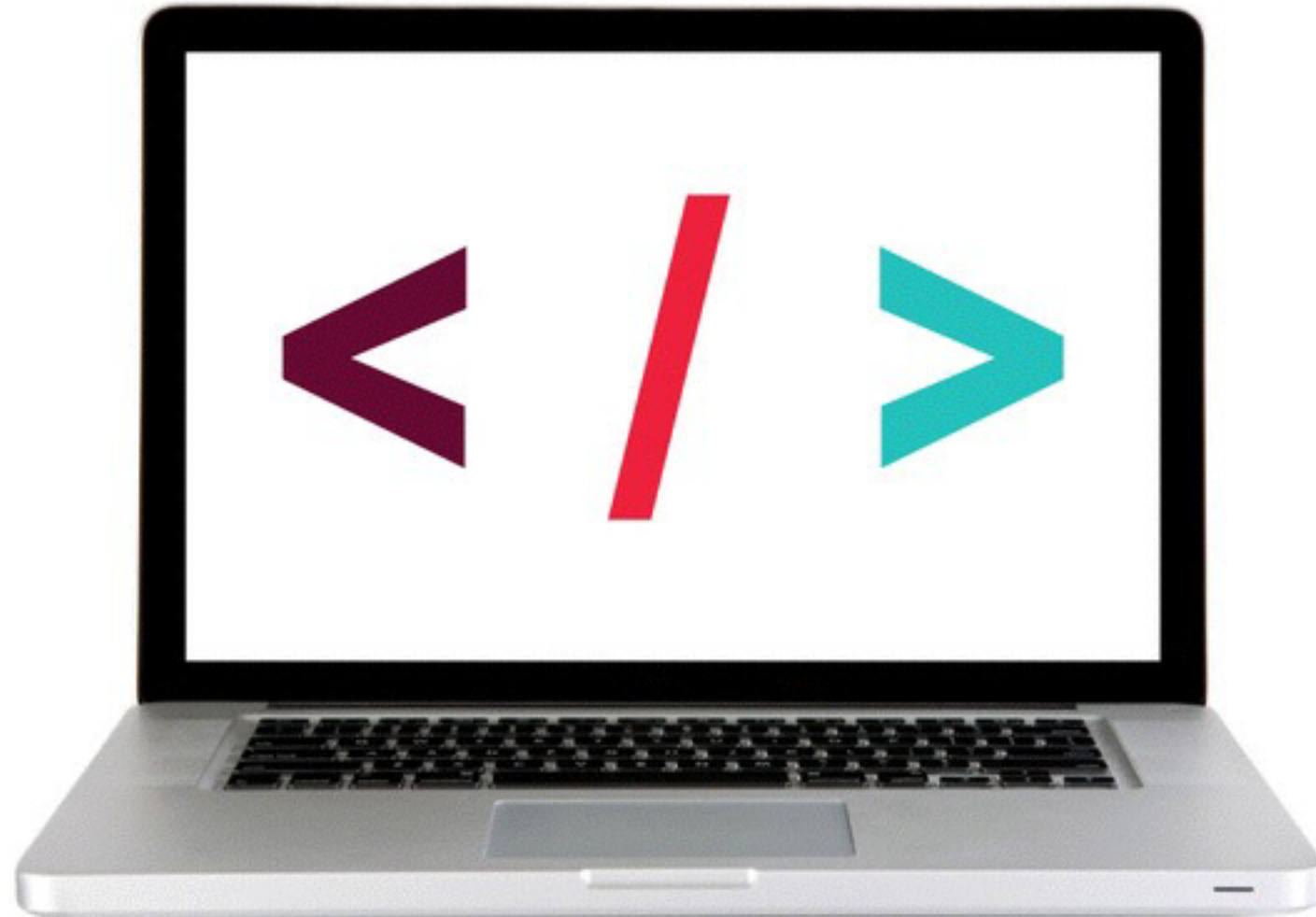


Orange: margin

Green: padding

Also notice width and height in a little yellow box by the element

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

▸ `starter_code_lesson_5 > inspect_element`

LAB SESSION

8 min

1. What color is the h1? Can you find the rgb value?
2. What is the width and height of the h1? How much margin does it have on each side?
3. Hover over the h1 to visualize these dimensions.
4. What is the margin-top of the p element? Margin-bottom? Are these styles added in our stylesheet or default styles given by the browser (in the user agent stylesheet)
5. What is the background-color for each li? How much padding and margin does each li have?
6. Hover over an li to visualize these dimensions.
7. What is the width/height of the img?

FEWD

FINAL PROJECTS

FINAL PROJECTS

WHERE CAN I GET SOME INSPIRATION FROM WHAT PAST STUDENTS HAVE DONE?

- ▶ Visit the General Assembly [Gallery](#)

WHERE SHOULD I BE RIGHT NOW?

- ▶ By the end of this week you should have looked through the gallery and jotted down a few ideas. Wireframes/project proposals will be due at the end of Week 5!

FEWD

STARTER TEMPLATE

NORMALIZE.CSS

You can include **normalize.css** in your project to get a blank slate for your CSS.

[Normalize.css](#) makes browsers render all elements **more consistently**.
It precisely targets only the styles that need normalizing

To add to your project:

1. Include the normalize.css stylesheet in your css directory
2. Add a <link> to the normalize.css stylesheet in the head of your HTML. You'll want to include it above any other stylesheets so that your styles will be able to override the defaults.

FEWD

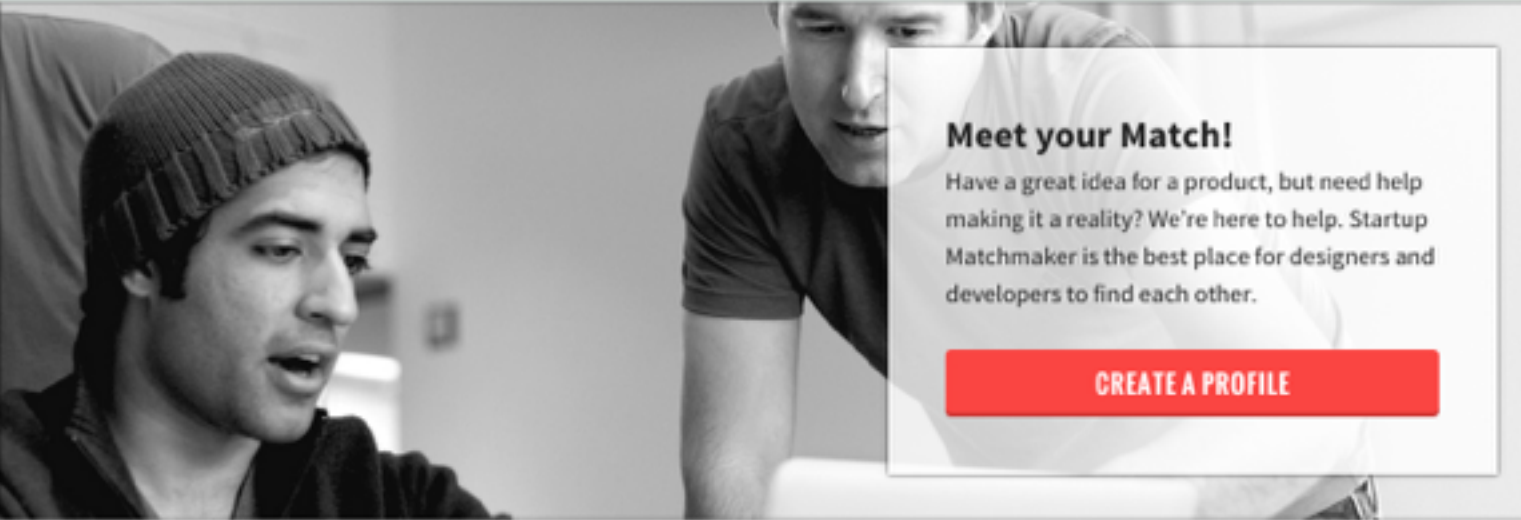
LAB

LAB — STARTUP MATCHMAKER

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PLANNING - STARTUP MATCHMAKER



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Demonstrate the ability to plan and build a website

PLANNING

15 min

1. Plan out divs and HTML5 Sections
2. Where will you need to use floats? Inline-block? Will any parent wrappers need a clearfix (all children are floated)?
3. What are the base text styles for the page? (font-family, color, background-color, etc.)
4. What are the base styles for headings? (Font, color, etc.)
5. Are there base styles for anchors on the page? (font, color, text-decoration)

ADVANCED CSS

EXIT TICKETS