2/14/18 Mission Techies
Topic: Customizing / controlling divs in CSS (positions, margins and padding) – and custom color
Ask Eduardo about March 5-7 and Feb 27 1 hour
- Setting Margins in CSS (can be tricky)
- Padding

When 2 divs are next to each other, with different attributes – they concatenate (join next to each other)

Centering:

#navigation ul li a {
    width: 100%;
    margin: 0 auto;

}

The above code:
- Selects ul, li and a tags in navigation div
- Margin -- 0 px, takes extra space and splits equally on both sides for width. (Eduardo says this doesn't exist for height)

If there's no free space in the screen, change width to 100% to prevent "squish"
Unless you are accounting for things like image size

OPTIONAL. Select multiple elements to apply same style.
(To apply throughout web web page, leave out the #div name.)

Hierarchy. Later css overrides earlier ones.

Optional: Learn **Flat UI** and **responsive web site design** [think Mobile right away] – go to Lynda for that.

Bootstrap helps to build those. Learn outside of class.

```
  <ul>
    <li><a href='#'></a></li>
  </ul>
```
For blank templates, use Hash # for empty A href links.

Position:

```
# box {
        width: 100%;
        margin: 0 auto;
        position: fixed;
        z-index: -10;
}
```

Fixed will take over any content (text etc) in its way – like the sidebar that scrolls down with you.
Absolute controls relative to parent (stepped away, look at again)
https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_absolute

Sticky – used for navigation bar, based on user's scroll position.
Inherit: copy position of the parent
Initial – look up, Eduardo doesn't know it

Try it out:
- https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_static

Eduardo: Uses absolute and relative the most.

Tomorrow: Z–index (for addl fine control. Better to use than absolute, which can go over content too) – what should be on top.of what.
- Above zero: positioned above
- Below zero: positioned below

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_absolute
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp

Project: Make an article and sidebar that goes down

Article and sidebar as 2 separate divs.
Challenge: Link to Intro MT web site, and LINK the source code!!!

Success !! Several ways –1st way can potentially write over copy.

#sidebar {

```
    width: 250px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: red;
    position: fixed;
    right: 10px;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

#article {
    width: 800px;
    height: 2000px;
    border: dotted 10px blue;
    background-color: aquamarine
}
```

2nd way uses "parent div" to the right of the article.
Tells sidebar where to go. Won't potentially write over copy - serves as separator from article.

3rd way: Float to the left (advanced)
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp

Design and Picking custom colors:

Compare to "Web 1.0 webpages" (google) -- http://www.heavensgate.com/ (1997)
- Quarks mode will translate invalid HTML code https://gizmodo.com/the-online-legacy-of-a-suicide-cult-and-the-webmasters-1617403237

Web 2.0 web sites.
https://www.webdesignerdepot.com/2009/09/25-examples-of-web-2-0-and-traditional-design-rules-coming-together/

https://dribbble.com/search?q=web+2.0

For logos, pages, product design (like deviantart)
https://dribbble.com/shots/3922452-Web-2-0

- Using color theory to make web sites pleasing to the eyes.
- Layout and color. Easy flow from left to right: "Web flow."
- Use color to guide.

"Flat design" > Wikipedia
- Google "Flat UI who made"

- Minimalistic web sites – no shadows, glow or gradients
- http://designmodo.github.io/Flat-UI/
- Wrap bench
- Marche

Selecting color palettes:
- Adobe color wheel http://color.adobe.com/create/color-wheel
- Colors (hex numbers) http://htmlcolorcodes.com
- Google "Adobe color picker" (design and element)
- Complementary, other "color rule" options

Font weight (bold)

200 = light
400 = 400 or normal
600 bold

```
#sidebar {
  font-weight: 600;
}
```

Hardware:
Look at LinkedIn Learning – Rafeeq giving us access

Network security is really important for A+ and N+ certifications.

High Sierra has huge bug!! You can type root and hack into a computer
Hacking into dad's mac – reset admin password
https://null-byte.wonderhowto.com/how-to/hack-into-mac-without-password-0167095/

Secure files so someone can't get your info
https://lifehacker.com/5681710/how-to-break-into-a-mac-and-prevent-it-from-happening-to-you

https://www.google.com/search?q=how%20to%20hack%20into%20a%20mac%20remotely&ved=0ahUKEwjykKyEsKbZAhUBHmMKHQKEC1wQsKwBCC4oADAA&biw=1232&bih=695

Wireshark helps you see your traffic:

Download WIreshark
https://www.lifewire.com/wireshark-tutorial-4143298

How to fix wireshark superuser error:
- Edit "init.lua" file disable_lua=True
- Run_user_scripts….=True

Rafeeq – can he hack into my computer via my phone hotspot?? Pt 1

-Wireshark picks up whatever network your computer is connected with.
- Error information with MAC address (ID specific to the computer)
- Filter to find what you're looking for
- Plain text http passwords – enter http. Go to middle panel and click http arrows to look

Can download traffic specifically written to a file >
$ airodump-ng wlan1mon -c 11-w wifidata

-w = write to file
-c 11 = channel 11 (optional)

Identifying malicious processes:

PID = Process ID (Kill a malicious process in your computer)
Know the normal processes of your computer.
Google the PID and other data to see if malicious.

HTOP is another program that's useful. Besides wireshark

CLUES:
Look for resets, people trying to access your ports via difft methods.
Then kill it!

$ kill -9 21
-9 = high priority
21 = PID

$ man kill   <<to learn

Rafeeq – can he hack into my computer via my phone hotspot?? Pt 2

Now he will handshake on my wifi

http://www.aircrack-ng.org/doku.php?id=cracking_wpa
$ airodump-ng -c 6 –bssid 62:F4:45:C8:45:56 -psk wlan1mon

What's a handshake?
Get info so it's 2 way information sharing

Get YouTube on Wireshark. Suggested tools
youtube -dl url
install youtubedl

Use HTOP and NMAP
(via https://brew.sh/)

homebrew htop
NMAP (command not found = google it)
https://nmap.org/download.html

$ touch wordlist.txt >> how to make a file (echo / cat / nano)

Crack computer with list of passwords!
$ aircrack-ng datasheets-02.cap wordlist.txt -b 62:F4:45:C8:45:56

LinkedIn Learning:
Rafeeq will recommend specific courses.

http://Hak5.com

Deluxe hacker equipment
Pineapple rubber ducky usb
Injection router
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dE_xoj7HrIc
https://blog.hartleybrody.com/rubber-ducky-guide/