## CHATTYPUB WORKSHOP

## How-to Zulip

### Step 1:

Download Zulip: an open-source chat software on your phone or laptop: <https://zulip.com/apps/>

### Step 2:

sign into the H&D zulip space: <chat.hackersanddesigners.nl>

A qr code with a white background

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

bat@hackersanddesigners.nl

flutterby@hackersanddesigners.nl

lycen@hackersanddesigners.nl

moss@hackersanddesigners.nl

moth@hackersanddesigners.nl

mycelium@hackersanddesigners.nl

soil@hackersanddesigners.nl

sprout@hackersanddesigners.nl

tomato@hackersanddesigners.nl

onion@hackersanddesigners.nl

potato@hackersanddesigners.nl

Hack1D3sign

### Step 3:

Locate the *ChattyPubFig* channel, then find the topic called *Introductions*. Write a message to introduce yourself.

## Chattypub X Zulip

Chattypub is built on top of Zulip. What you do in the Zulip will end up on the Chattypub webpage that we will later print. This page is public!

### Step 4:

preview the messages on Chattypub

<https://chatty-pub.hackersanddesigners.nl/ChattyPubFig>

### Step 5:

In the topic *Rules* you can write a CSS rule and apply it to an emoji:

# 🐙 {

# font-size: 28px;

# line-height: 2;

# }

### Step 6:

Give an emoji reaction to the message you want to style. Click on the smiley next to the message and pick the emoji you just wrote a CSS rule for.

### Step 7:

Check out your styled message:

<https://chatty-pub.hackersanddesigners.nl/ChattyPubFig>

## Channels, Topics, Rules????

The **channel** is our publication, it holds all our content in the form of chat messages we send to the channel. You should all be in this channel to participate.

Each channel has a number of **topics** these are the chapters of our publication. You can add as many as you like.

There’s one special topic named **rules**. This is where we specify the styling/design of our publication and upload font files (.OTF or .TTF).

## CSS Cheat Sheet

### What is CSS?

CSS is a rule-based language — you define rules by specifying styles that are applied to (groups of) elements on a web page.

For example, you want to style the main heading as large red text. This CSS rule would achieve that:

# h1 {

# color: red;

# font-size: 2.5em;

# }

This is how you would do the same for all paragraphs:

# p {

# color: red;

# font-size: 2.5em;

# }

In Chattypub, you can ALSO assign CSS rules to emoji!

# 😎 {

# color: red;

# font-size: 2.5em;

# }

There are hundreds of CSS properties. Below is a small selection focussed on layout and type representation.

### Backgrounds and borders

[background-color](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-color)

# background-color: #C5BAFF;

[border](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border)   
sets an element's border.

# border: 1rem solid;

[border-radius](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border-radius)   
rounds the corners of an element's outer border edge.

# border-radius: 10% 30% 50% 70%;

[box-shadow](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/box-shadow)   
adds shadow effects around an element's frame.

# box-shadow: 60px -16px teal;

### Color

[color](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/color)   
sets the foreground color value of an element's text and text decorations. Color can defined in multiple ways:

By [name/keyword](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/w3css_colors.asp)

# color: crimson;

By [hex value](http://web.simmons.edu/~grovesd/comm244/notes/week3/css-colors#hex)

# color: FF8383;

As a [function](http://web.simmons.edu/~grovesd/comm244/notes/week3/css-colors#rgba)

# color: rgb(255, 0, 0)

[opacity](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/opacity)

sets the opacity of an element. Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

# color: rgb(214, 122, 127, 15%);

[margin](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/margin)

sets the margin area on all four sides of an element. Margin refers to space between different elements (top, right, bottom, left):

# margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

[padding](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/padding) - The padding property sets the padding area on all four sides of an element at once. Padding refers to the spacing inside the border of an element.

# padding: 10px 50px 20px;

### Fonts

[font-family](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-family)

specifies the font used for selected text elements. It will only be used if it is actually available on your system. For example the following statement will use Helvetica if available, or fallback on a generic sans-serif font if not. (Note the quotes around the font name).

# font-family: "Helvetica", sans-serif;

[font-size](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-size)

sets the size of the font. Changing the font size also updates the sizes of the font size-relative units, such as em, ex, and so forth.

# font-size: 12px;

[font-style](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-style)   
sets whether a font should be styled with a normal, italic, or oblique face from its font-family.

# font-style: italic;

[font-weigh](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-weight)t   
sets the weight (or boldness) of the font. The weights available depend on the font-family that is currently set

# font-weight: bold;

[line-height](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/line-height)   
is used to set the distance between lines of text.

# line-height: 80%;

### Text

[letter-spacing](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/letter-spacing)   
sets the horizontal spacing behavior between text characters.

# letter-spacing: -1px;

[text-align](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/text-align)  
sets the horizontal alignment of the content inside a block element. Common examples:

# text-align: start; text-align: end; text-align: center; text-align: justify;

[text-transform](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/text-transform)

specifies how to capitalize an element's text. It can be used to make text appear in all-uppercase or all-lowercase, or with each word capitalized.

# text-transform: capitalize; text-transform: uppercase; text-transform: lowercase; text-transform: full-width; text-transform: none;

[word-break](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/word-break)  
sets whether line breaks appear wherever the text would otherwise overflow its content box.

# word-break: break-all; word-break: normal; word-break: keep-all; word-break: break-word;

[word-spacing](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/word-spacing)   
sets the length of space between words and tags.

# word-spacing: 4px;

[text-shadow](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/text-shadow)   
adds shadows to text.

# text-shadow: 2px 2px cyan;

Or try combined properties, e.g.:

# text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px cyan, 0 0 1em green, 0 0 0.2em green;

### Transforms

[rotate](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/rotate)   
allows you to specify rotation of elements

# rotate: -45deg;

[scale](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/scale)

allows you to specify the scale (size) of elements

# scale: 1.7 50%;

[translate](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/translate)

allows you to specify translation transforms (position relative to where it originally was) of elements.

# translate: 40px;

## References

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/First_steps/What_is_CSS>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML>

https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp