

# HTML



# CSS



## HTML & CSS: LEVEL 1

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Week 5



# SESSION OVERVIEW

- Review fonts, floats and positioning.
- Tables
- Creating a form
- Next steps: Javascript and jQuery
- Evaluations



**REVIEW!**

# 3 WEB LAYOUT PROPERTIES

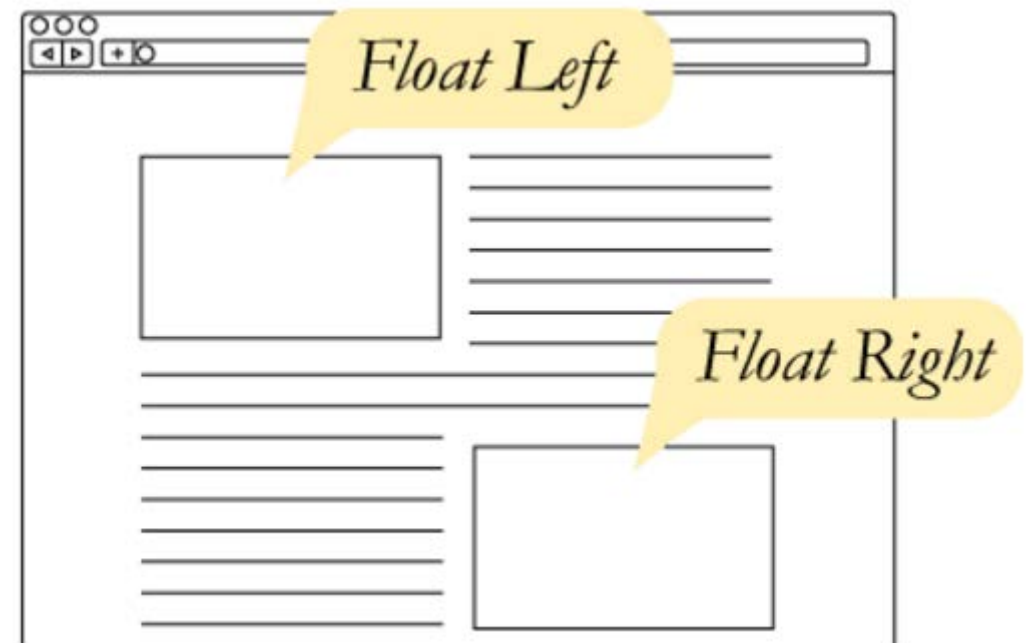
- **display:** dictates how elements behave within the box model
- **float:** moves elements around within the page flow
- **position:** takes elements entirely out of the page flow

# CSS FLOATS

The **float** property takes an element out of the normal flow and “floats” it to the left or right side of its container.

- This allows other content to flow around it

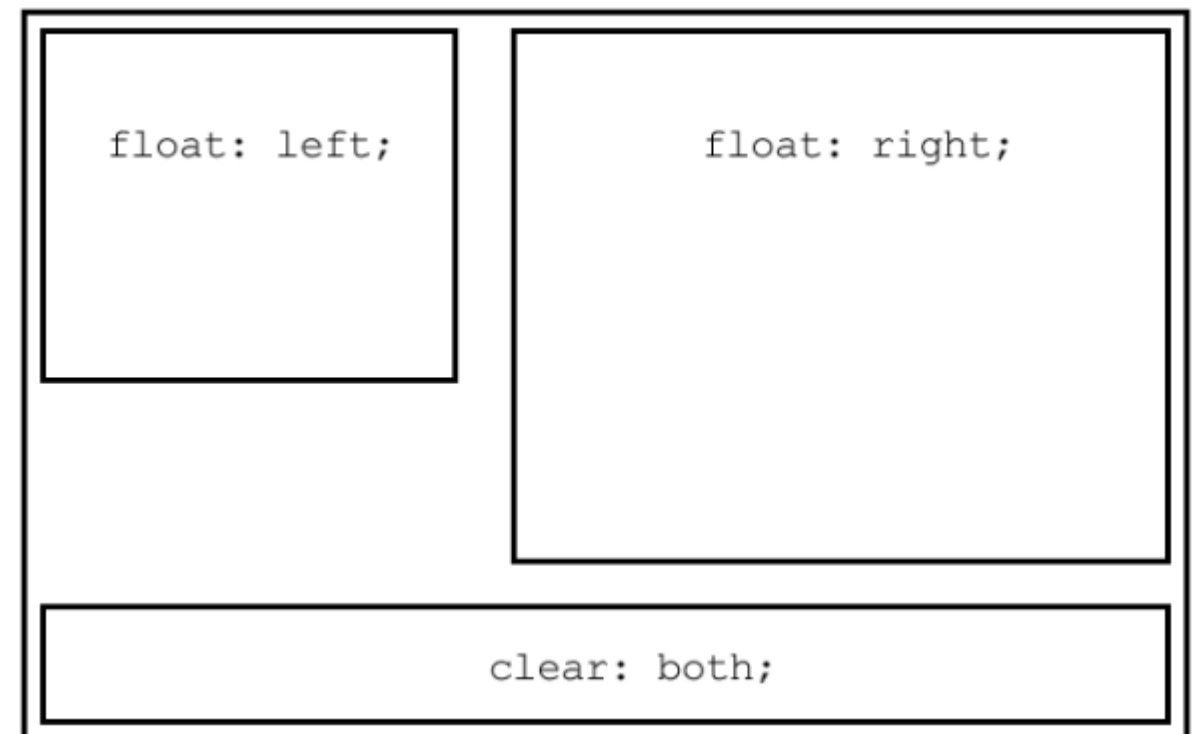
```
img { float: left; }
```



# THE CLEAR PROPERTY

The **clear** property is the sister property to **float**

- It doesn't do much until there are floated elements on the page
- An element with **clear** applied to it will force itself **below** the floated element
- Everything after that will be back in the normal flow
- This “stretches” out the container and keeps it from collapsing



# CSS POSITIONING

The `position` property specifies how an element is positioned on the page. Possible values are:

- `relative`
- `absolute`
- `fixed`
- `static`

The default `position` is `static`, which just means that the element obeys whatever its box model rules tell it to do.

**QUESTIONS?**





**TABLES**

# WHY TABLES?

Use tables to present data in a tabular format.

- Listings of people, addresses, etc
- Financial data
- Sports stats
- Product features

Month	Sales
January	\$ 50,000.00
February	\$ 10,000.00
March	\$ 85,000.00
April	\$ 56,000.00
May	\$ 98,000.00

# TABLE ELEMENTS

`<table>` wraps the whole table

`<thead>` wraps the table header

`<tbody>` wraps the main data

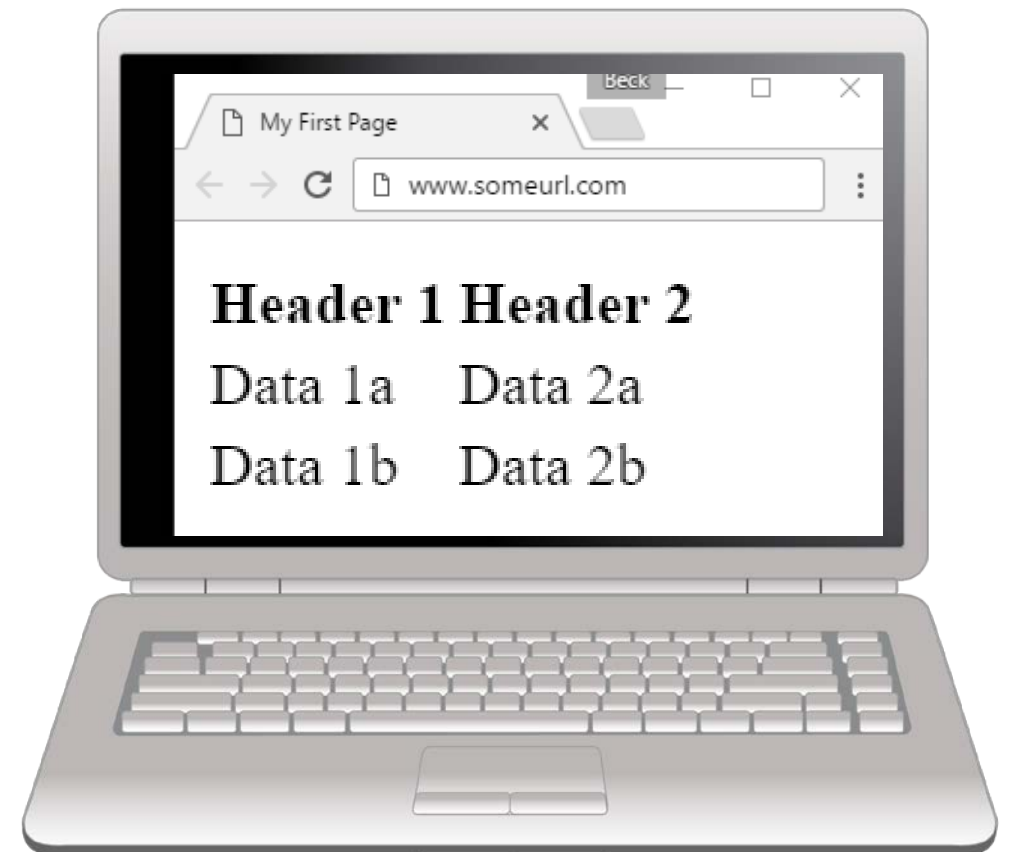
`<tr>` wraps a **table row**

`<th>` wraps a **table header cell**

`<td>` wraps a regular **table data cell**

# A BASIC TABLE

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Header 1</th>
      <th>Header 2</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Data 1a</td>
      <td>Data 2a</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Data 1b</td>
      <td>Data 2b</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```



# <> TABLE ELEMENTS

`<tr></tr>` creates a table row.

- Every row is a new line
- Header rows and body rows both use `<tr>`
- Make sure the same number of cells appear in every row (or things will look broken)

# STYLING TABLES

Tables can be styled using most of the CSS properties we've already discussed.

Employee	Salary	Bonus	Supervisor
Stephen C. Cox	\$300	\$50	Bob
Josephin Tan	\$150	–	Annie
Joyce Ming	\$200	\$35	Andy
James A. Pentel	\$175	\$25	Annie

FILM	YEAR
<b>Citizen Kane</b> Orson Welles, Joseph Cotten, Dorothy Comingore	1941
<b>Gone With The Wind</b> Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh	1939
<b>Casablanca</b> Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman	1942

Starter	Professional	Business	
\$29 p/m	\$59 p/m	\$99 p/m	\$149 p/m
Unlimited bandwidth	Unlimited bandwidth	Unlimited bandwidth	Unlimited bandwidth
Free setup	Free setup	Free setup	Free setup
3 tracks	10 tracks	100 tracks	Unlimited tracks
5% transaction fee	3% transaction fee	2% transaction fee	1% transaction fee
100mb storage	500mb storage	1000mb storage	Unlimited storage
<a href="#">SIGN UP NOW</a>	<a href="#">SIGN UP NOW</a>	<a href="#">SIGN UP NOW</a>	<a href="#">SIGN UP NOW</a>

# STYLING TABLES

If you try to add borders to table cells you may notice something odd:

```
td, th { border: 1px solid #cccccc; }
```

One	Two	Three
Apples	Carrots	Steak
Oranges	Potato	Pork
Pears	Peas	Chicken

- This is because adjacent table cells each have their own distinct borders
- You can get rid of this behavior by setting this CSS style:

```
td, th { border-collapse: collapse; }
```



**PRACTICE TIME!**



# ASSIGNMENT

Add a table to your site with at least 4 rows and 2 columns.

- Style the table header and table body differently.
- Apply box model properties like padding, margin, and border; font properties like size, color, and font-family; and container properties like background.



# FORMS

# FORMS

**Forms** are used to collect information from a user.

- The element `<form>` itself doesn't appear on the page –it's just a wrapper for form content

# INPUT

The `input` element allows users to enter data in various ways.

- Looks different depending on its `type`
- Displays inline by default

`<input type="text" />`

`<input type="radio" />`

☐

`<input type="checkbox" />`

☐

# INPUT

The `input` element **requires** an attribute called `name` to identify what data is being provided.

- Just like classes or ids, you pick what to call it – so be descriptive!

```
<input type="text" name="emailAddress" />
```

# INPUT

A **placeholder** attribute in a text input creates a “watermarked” label that is inside the box.

- Often used to show formatting suggestions
- By default, the browser displays as a light grey
- But, like anything else, it can be styled with CSS using the **:placeholder** pseudo-class

```
<input type="text" name="phoneNumber"  
      placeholder="(999) 999-9999" />
```



(999) 999-9999

# LABELS

A label describes what should go inside the input on a form.

```
<label for="address">Address:</label>  
<input type="text" name="address" />
```

You tell the label what it's **for** by giving it the **name** of the input field it's related to.

- **label** is also an inline element, so by default it appears on the same line as an **input**

Address:

# DROPDOWN

- **select:** name of the dropdown
- **option:** value that gets processed by form.

```
<select name="mydropdown">  
  <option value="cats">Cats</option>  
  <option value="dogs">Dogs</option>  
  <option value="other">Other</option>  
</select>
```



# SUBMIT

Finally, a submit button at the bottom of the form.

```
<button type="submit">Click me!</button>
```

A rectangular button with a light gray background and a thin gray border. The text "Click me!" is centered on the button in a dark gray, sans-serif font.

When a button has `type="submit"`, hitting enter will automatically submit the form.



**PRACTICE TIME!**

# ASSIGNMENT

Create a new page that contains a form.

- Include at least 2 different types of `input`, at least one `label`, and a submit button.
- Style your form.
- What happens when you click the submit button?

# SUPPLEMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

**Javascript** – Javascript is a scripting language that developers use to manipulate the Document Object Model in conjunction with HTML and CSS.

# JQUERY



- Makes creating complex JS functions very easy.
- Great library for easily creating animations and interactions with very little code.

# CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- Wordpress: or WP Engine
- Squarespace: Templated portfolio-like sites.
- github.io: Hosted, version-controlled pages
  - Class site is hosted on github.io

# WEB HOSTING

- First thing you have to do is choose a **hosting provider**.
- I personally use [bluehost.com](https://bluehost.com) for all my hosting.
- Other great hosts:
  - Media Temple ([mediatemple.com](https://mediatemple.com))
  - Dreamhost ([dreamhost.com](https://dreamhost.com))
- **Note:** Buy your domain and web hosting from the same company. Makes it so much easier.

# REGISTER DOMAIN

- Most hosting providers also allow you to purchase domains from them (though they might not have access to very “unique” domain signatures (.io, .rocks, .photography))
- If possible though, purchase your domain through your hosting provider, as it makes managing your domain and hosting simpler and seamless.




# CPANEL

- Most hosting providers have a dashboard called the “cpanel” for managing all aspects of your account:
  - email, hosting, domain managements, databases, etc.
- Most hosting providers also now have 1-click installs for many applications, including Wordpress.

# FTP (FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL)

- To upload files to your site, you use what's called **FTP**.
- Stands for **FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL**
- To get started, you create an **FTP account**, in your cpanel or hosting dashboard.

# FTP (FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL)

seanthompsonphoto.com (shared)

[hosting](#) [WordPress tools](#) [domains](#) [addons](#) [account](#) [cart](#) [help](#) [logout](#)

[home](#) [cpanel](#) [server](#) [email](#) [website](#) [ftp](#) [databases](#) [manage ips](#) [install scripts](#)

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## FTP Accounts

*FTP accounts allow you to access your website's files through a protocol called FTP. Use a third-party FTP program to access your files. To log into your account via FTP, enter "seanthompsonphoto.com" as your FTP host, the username, and password.*

[Add FTP Account](#) [Show Me](#)

@

Please choose a unique password at least 8 characters long with one of each of the following:



[Feeling stuck? Have us pick one!](#)

A lowercase letter (e.g. abcde)

An uppercase letter (e.g. ABCDE)

A number (e.g. 123456)

A symbol or a space (e.g. ~!@#\$%^)

[View Password Hints & Tips](#)

Directory:

/home6/seantho1/

Quota:

☐ 2000 MB

☒ Unlimited

# FTP (FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL)

- To upload files to your site, you need to use an **FTP client**.
- Many FTP applications are out there, good ones are:
  - Fetch (for Mac)
  - Transmit (Mac)
  - FileZilla (All platforms)
- Cyberduck (PC and Mac)
- Your site will be in a folder called **public\_html** (that is your root directory of your site)

# THATS ALL FOLKS!

Please provide feedback for this class!

<http://svcseattle.com/evaluation>