

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

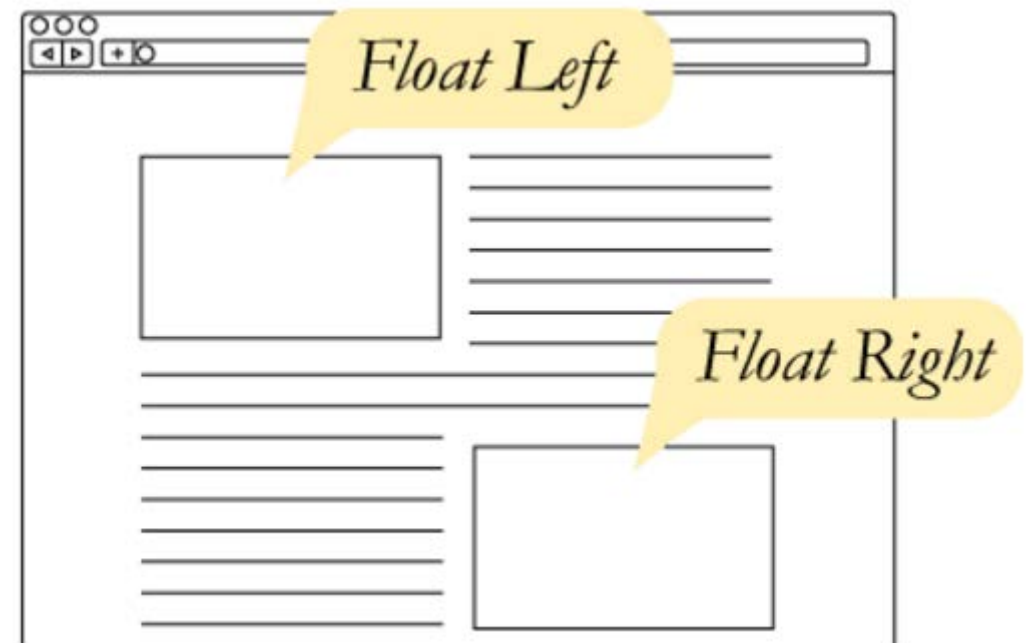
- **display:** dictates how elements behave within the box model
- **float:** moves elements around within the page flow
- **position:** takes elements entirely out of the page flow

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

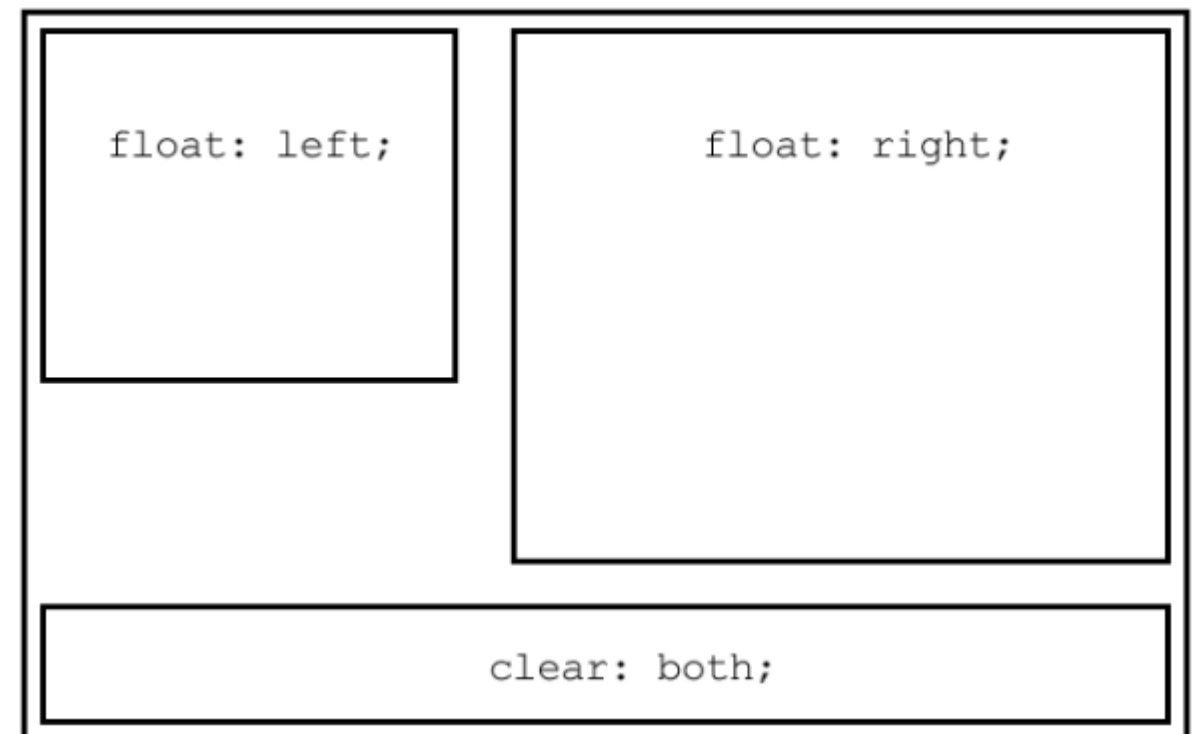
```
img { float: left; }
```



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

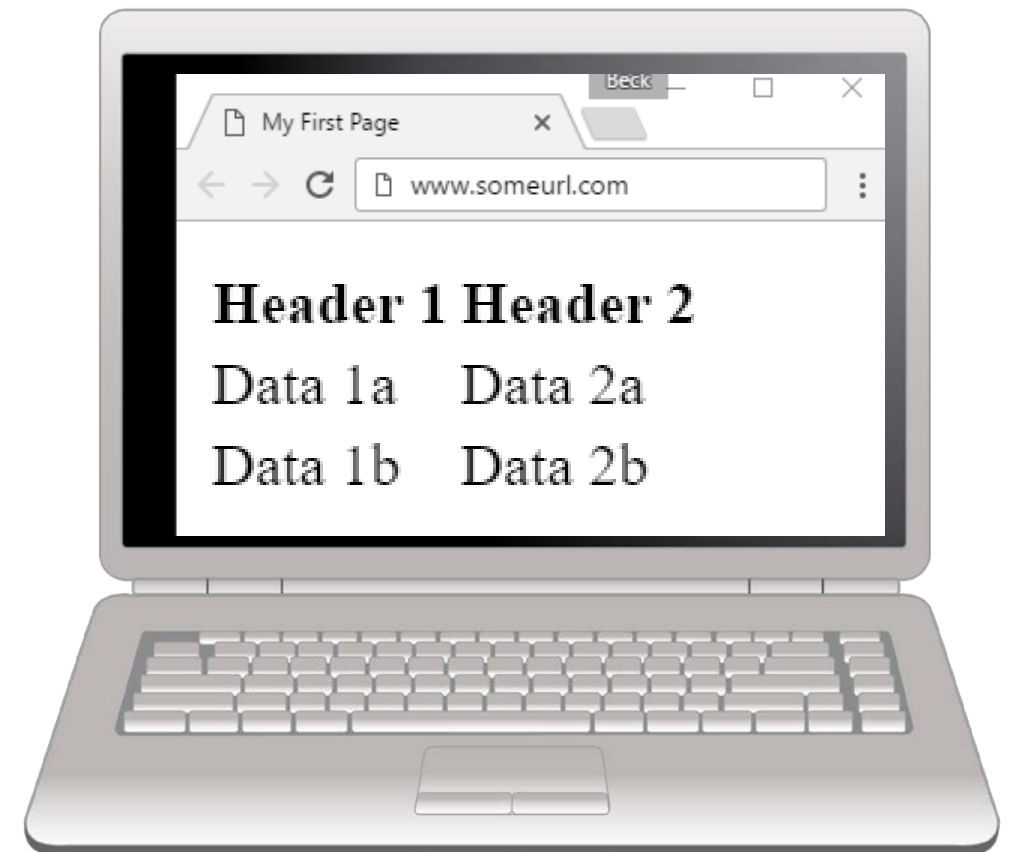
`<tr>` wraps a **table row**

`<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)

<> TABLE ELEMENTS

`<th></th>` creates a **heading** table cell.

- Put inside a row (`<tr></tr>`) inside a `<thead>` element
- Displays as bold by default
- Screen readers will read the heading of a column when reading the corresponding item in a row

<> TABLE ELEMENTS

`<td></td>` creates a **regular** table cell.

- Put inside a row (`<tr></tr>`) inside the `<tbody>` element
- Table cells can hold any kind of content (images, links, lists, etc)
- Table cells always expand to fit their content, both horizontally and vertically
- Browsers will choose a table cell width that best fits the content (but you can change this in CSS)

STYLING TABLES

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

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

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

Starter	Professional	Business	
\$29 p/m	\$59 p/m	\$99 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
SIGN UP NOW	SIGN UP NOW	SIGN UP NOW	SIGN UP NOW

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 that do not merge together
- You can get rid of this behavior by setting this CSS style:

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

STYLING TABLES

You can create zebra-striped tables by using the pseudo-selector `:odd` or `:even`

This says, apply light grey background to only table data contained in odd rows of the table.

```
tr:odd td { background-color: #ccc; }
```



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" />
```

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

A `select` element creates a dropdown box.

A visual representation of a web form dropdown menu. It consists of a rectangular box with a thin border. Inside the box, the text 'Cromwell' is displayed on the left, and a small black downward-pointing triangle (arrow) is on the right, indicating that the menu can be expanded to show other options.

```
<select name="cities">
  <option value="sydney">Sydney</option>
  <option value="melbourne">Melbourne</option>
  <option value="cromwell" selected="selected">Cromwell</option>
  <option value="queenstown">Queenstown</option>
</select>
```

Each option in a dropdown lives in an `option` element.

- To choose an option by default, apply the attribute `selected="selected"`

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 for all my hosting.
- Other great hosts:
 - Media Temple (mediatemple.com)
 - Dreamhost (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](#)

 @ [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. ~!@#\$%^)

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>