

# Lab 2: Styling



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# Join the course Piazza!

- Use this Piazza to ask questions that I or your peers can answer.
- <https://piazza.com/class/jkvn8b22n0r3as>

# Update to grading

- No assignment requirements! Do what you want. As long as you submit something, you'll pass.
- Submit by Thursday night
- All I need is your GitHub repo link. The questions are there for you to test your understanding.

Last login: Thu Aug 16 12:46:46 on ttys000

Tricias-MacBook-Pro-426:~ triciangoon\$

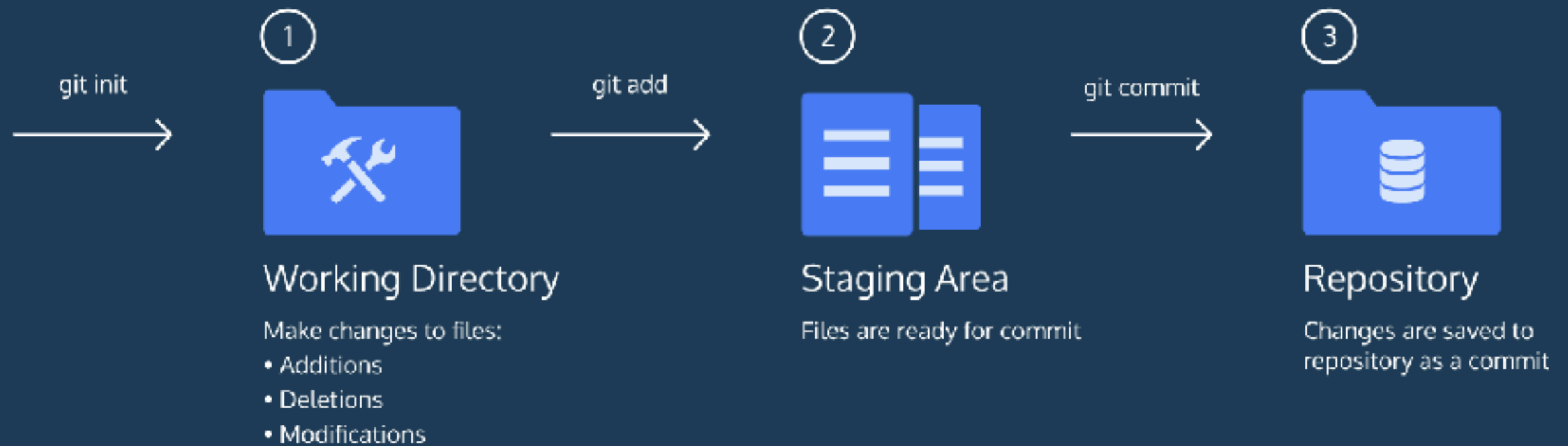
# Common errors

- “Images/image.jpg” is not the same as “images/image.jpg” or “images/image.jpeg”
  - Check your capitalizations and file extension spellings!
  - Make sure your image source is in quotes
- Make sure your images are actually in the images folder
- Make sure you push your repo back up to Github, otherwise I won't be able to see any changes.

# Review: Git

- `ls` = lists all files in a directory
- `cd <dir>` = changes your working directory to the one specified
- `git pull -> git add -> git commit -> git push`
- \*Make sure you're in the right directory! Use `pwd` to find out what directory you're in on your command line.

## Basic Git Workflow



# Review: HTML

- HTML uses `<>` in its syntax
- Most elements have an opening and closing tag (i.e. `<p></p>`). You can edit whatever is between these tags.



# Review: CSS Rules

Selector → `h1 {`

Property → `color: red;`  
`}`

# CSS class vs. id selectors

`.project{}` targets a class of HTML elements

`#project{}` targets an HTML element with the specified id attribute

# Review Questions

- Let's say you give an HTML element with the class bright. How would you style elements with the class bright in CSS?
- bright ← In CSS this signifies, no dot or # means HTML element
- #bright ← In CSS this signifies, # means ID selector
- <bright> ← This doesn't mean anything in CSS. In HTML, it signifies tags for elements, but bright is not a built-in HTML element and would not work either.
- .bright

This is correct! The dot in CSS is a class selector

# Review Questions

- Let's say you give an HTML element with the class bright. How would you style elements with the class bright in CSS?
- In HTML: `<p class="bright">`
- In CSS: `.bright {`

# Objective: Let's make your webpage look good!

- Write your own CSS selectors
- Learn about Bootstrap and its useful features
- Learn how to use jQuery to select HTML elements

# Look if `class="project"` is added to all projects

- For every `<div id="project1">`, `<div id="project2">`, numbered 1 through 3, add `class="project"`
- Example: `<div class="project" id="project1">`

```
26 </div>
27
28
29 <h4>Projects</h4>
30 <!-- divs are invisible structuring elements that stack vertically by default. Use them to
    organize your code -->
31 <!-- img tags are images. Lorem Pixel will deliver random images; handy! -->
32 <!-- a are anchors, also known as hyperlinks. Use the href attribute to tell the browser where
    to go when the user clicks -->
33 <div id="project1">
34     <a href="project.html">
35         
36         <p>Waiting in Line</p>
37     </a>
38 </div>
39 <div id="project2">
40     <a href="project.html">
41         
```

# Trying out CSS

- Task:

- Add the project class selector to `css/main.css`
- Give it the property: `margin-left: 20px;`
- Reload your `index.html`. What change did you notice?

# Using Bootstrap to make life easier

- Bootstrap is Twitter's front-end web development framework that has predefined classes and styles.
- Link "bootstrap.css" to your HTML the same way we added "main.css"



# Bootstrap documentation is helpful

• [getbootstrap.com/docs](https://getbootstrap.com/docs)

B

Home Documentation Examples Themes Expo Blog

v4.1 ↕

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Introduction

Get started with Bootstrap, the world's most popular framework for building responsive, mobile-first sites, with BootstrapCDN and a template starter page.



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Quick start

Looking to quickly add Bootstrap to your project? Use BootstrapCDN, provided for free by the folks at StackPath. Using a package manager or need to download the source files? [Head to the downloads page.](#)

Quick start

CSS

JS

Starter template

Important globals

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Box-sizing

Reboot

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Let's get started!

# Week 2 Goals

- Add styling and formatting to your webpage
- Your webpage should contain customized:
  - Text fonts
  - Text colors
  - Project styling
  - Any other styling you want!
  - At least one jQuery selector

# Changing Fonts

- The font-family property controls the font style of your specified text.
- The font-size property controls the font size of your specified text.

```
p {  
    font-family: Helvetica;  
    font-size: 14px;  
}
```

# Changing Fonts

- Task:

- Using the **font-family** property, change the font of the headers on your webpage
- Using the **font-family** property, change the font of your paragraph text in the “About” section
- Using the **font-size** property, make the size of the text in your project descriptions different from the size of the text in your “About” section.

# Adding colors

- You can change the color of text using the color property.
  - You can similarly change the background color of elements using the background-color property.
- For color codes, visit: <https://www.colorpicker.com>

# Adding colors

- Task:

- Using the `color` property, change the color of your name text
- Using the `background-color` property, add a background color to your projects
- Using the `border` property, give your profile image a solid black border

# CSS Rules

Selector → `h1 {`

Property → `color: red;`  
`}`

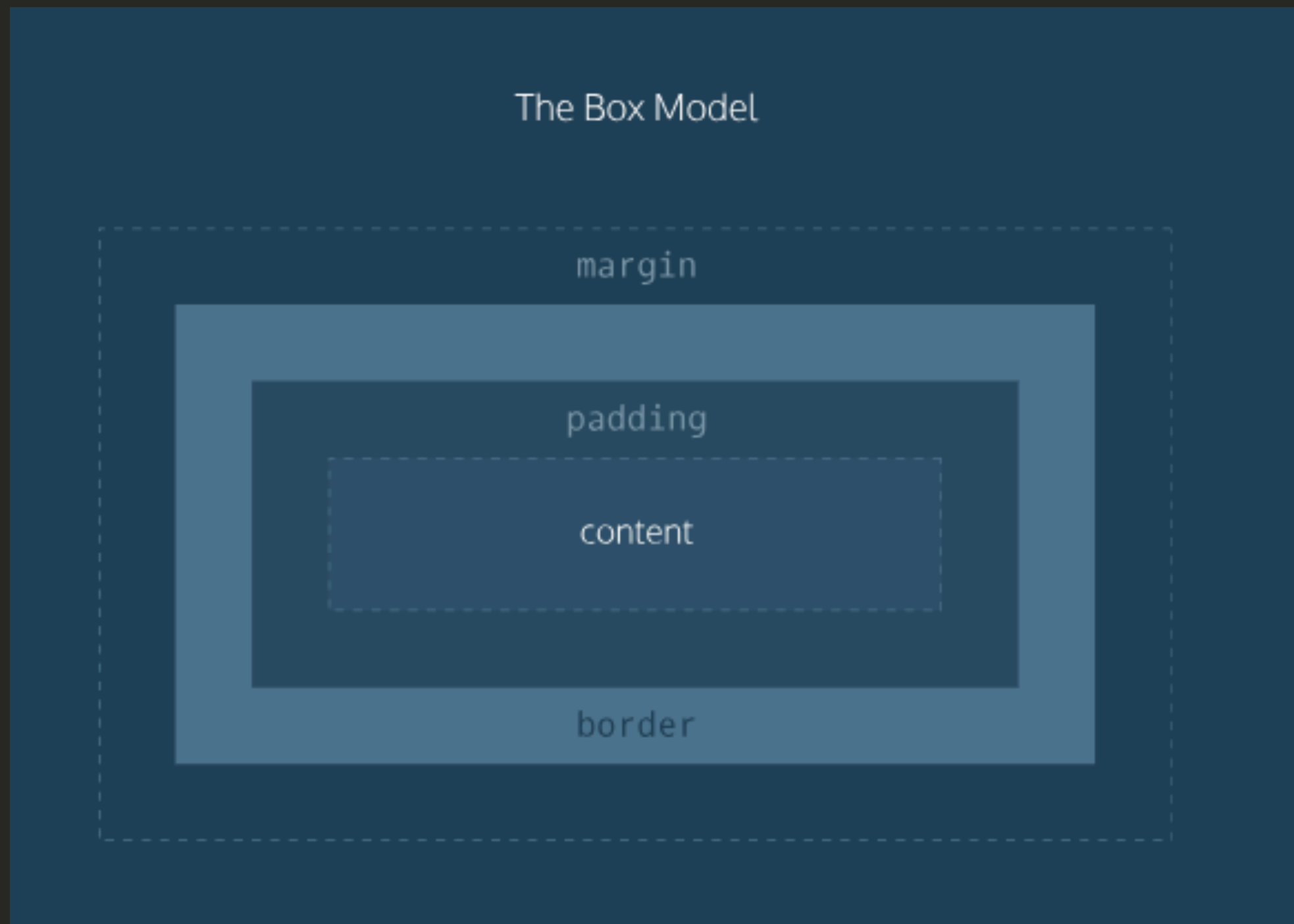
\*A full list of CSS properties can be found here: [http://www.stylinwithcss.com/resources\\_css\\_properties.php](http://www.stylinwithcss.com/resources_css_properties.php)



# Commenting in CSS

- You can add comments to CSS like this: `/* */`
- Example: `/* This is a comment in CSS. Note that the syntax is different than a comment in HTML */`

# Creating boundaries and space



# Bootstrap Grids

.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1
.col-md-8								.col-md-4			
.col-md-4				.col-md-4				.col-md-4			
.col-md-6						.col-md-6					

# Make a row of your projects

- Task:

- Instead of having the projects listed vertically, put them in a row(s) by including “col-md-x” class in each of your project divs (x indicates the size of each element in the row)

## Projects



# JavaScript & jQuery

# Make sure JavaScript is linked

- At the bottom of the index.html, after the `</body>` closing tag and before the `</html>` closing tag, make sure you see:

```
<script src="js/portfolio.js"></script>
```

# Open index.html in browser

- Check your console. Do you see “Javascript is connected!”?

# Activity: Invent a button click

- Imagine you have a button on a webpage, and when you click it, you want the button to turn from red to blue.
- “Invent” some code that you think would allow you to do this.



# Understanding jQuery

- `$()` is the shortcut for `jQuery()`
- jQuery is a popular library that allows you to select elements of the web page, then ask for info about or change anything that matches your selection.

```
$(".project").click(listenerFunction);
```

# Adding click listener functions

- In main.js, add this line after the initializePage() function:

```
$(".img-thumbnail").click(projectClick);
```

# What happened?

- Well...nothing, because the projectClick function is not yet defined.
- Write the following function in your Javascript code:

```
function projectClick(e) {  
    e.preventDefault();  
    $(this).css("background-color", "#7fff00")  
}
```

# What does this do?

```
function projectClick(e) {  
  e.preventDefault();  
  $(this).css("background-color", "#7fff00")  
}
```

Prevents the default  
browser behavior

Selects whatever is  
specified when you  
call this function

Changes the css “background-  
color” property of the selected  
element to the given color  
code

# Add a breakpoint to your function

- To check if our Javascript functions work, we often add breakpoints to our code as a test measure
- Task:
  - In `projectClick()`, add a console message to indicate that it indeed worked. (i.e. `console.log("It works!")`)

# Week 2 Goals

- Add styling and formatting to your webpage
- Your webpage should contain customized:
  - Text fonts
  - Text colors
  - Project styling
  - Any other styling you want!
  - At least one jQuery selector

# Reminders for Debugging

- Write your code incrementally
- Check all variable, selector, and function names
- Pay attention to quotes, capitalizations, and misspellings
- Make sure your brackets have both an opening and closing brace
- In your Bash/Terminal, always make sure you're in the right directory (use `pwd`)

Commit and Push all your  
work to Github, then  
submit at:

<https://tinyurl.com/dsgn90-a2>



# Today we learned...

- Using Github and git for source control
- Site structure through HTML and basic CSS
- HTML elements: divs, headers, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks
- CSS properties