

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\$

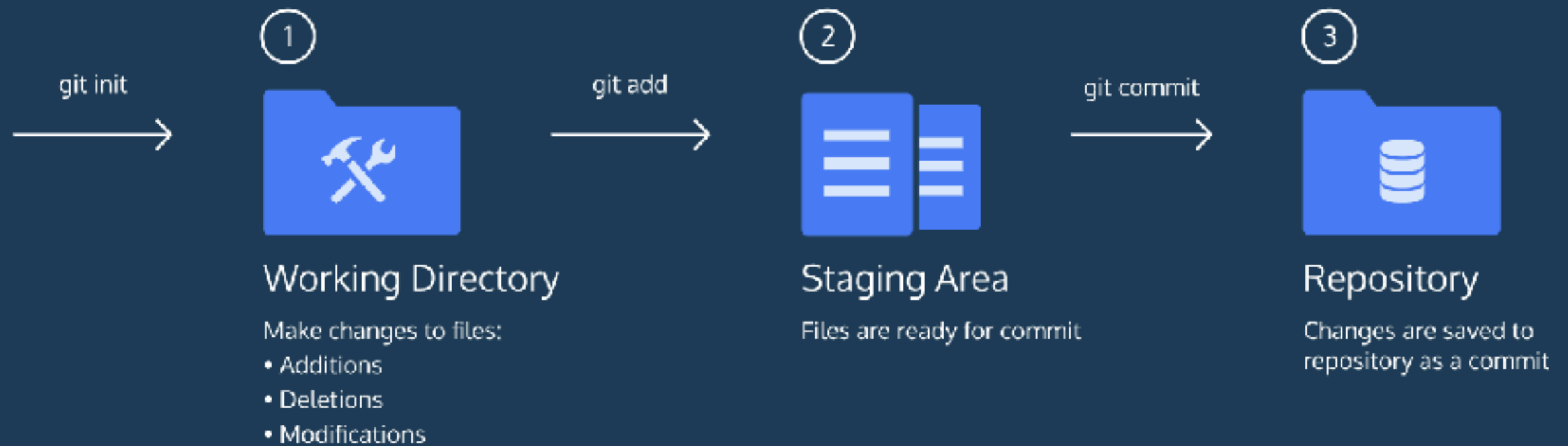
Common errors

- “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

Add `class="project"` to the 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.
- Uncomment "bootstrap.css" to your HTML the same way we added "main.css"

Bootstrap documentation is helpful

• getbootstrap.com/docs

B

Home Documentation Examples Themes Expo Blog

v4.1 ↕

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Getting started

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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.



See how your visitors are really using your website, ads via Carbon

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

HTML5 doctype

Responsive meta tag

Box-sizing

Reboot

Community

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 {`

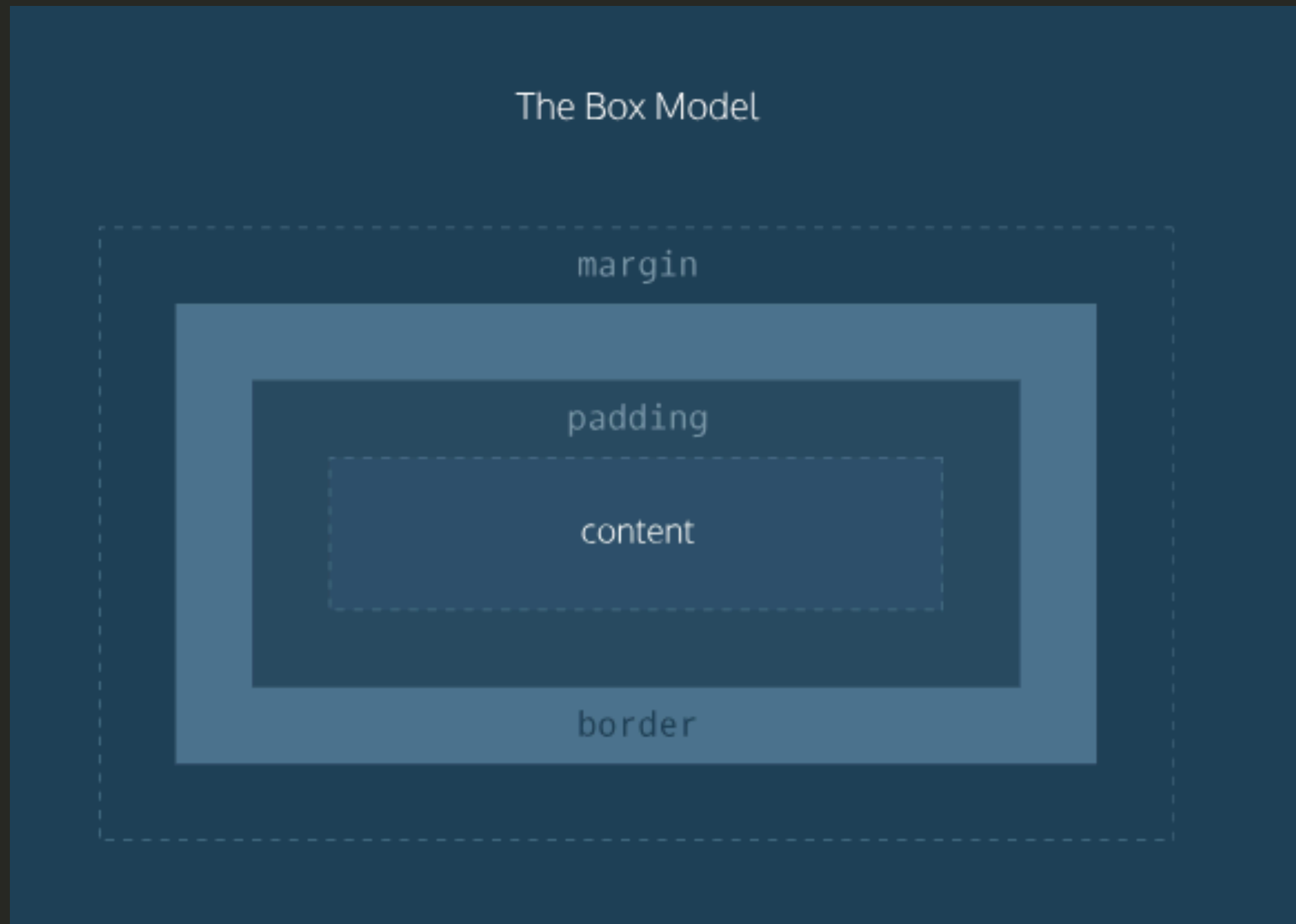
Property —→ `color: red;`
`}`

*A full list of CSS properties can be found here: http://www.stylinwithcss.com/resources_css_properties.php

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

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:

```
$("#a.thumbnail").click(projectClick);
```

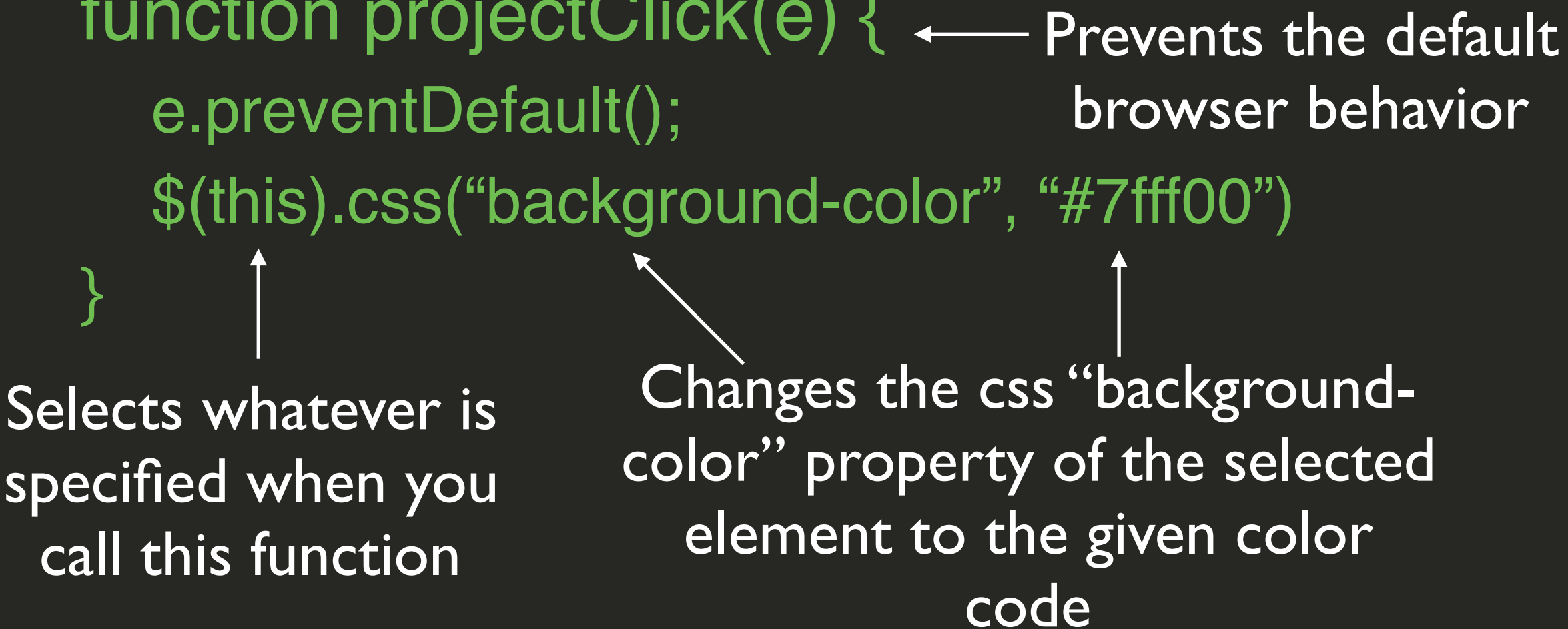

What happened?

- 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

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 Assignment 1 at

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

Due by Aug X by 11:59pm

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