

More Template Modifications

1. moving your template to your main public_html folder

In order for the template you select to be your homepage, you'll need to move all of the files and folders from the template folder and into the main public_html folder.

First, delete default.html and reclaim_logo.svg from the main public_html folder.

Then, open your template folder, select all of the files and folders, and drag them into the public_html folder. Now when you go to your main URL (e.g., <http://sorapure.net>), the index.html from the template should load.

2. images used as backgrounds

Sometimes in a template you'll see an image being used but you won't see that image being referenced in the HTML. This happens a lot in the top banner on the homepage. Instead, the image is referenced in the CSS as a background image for a section of the page.

To find the image, open the main CSS file in Brackets or another text editor and do a search (Edit > Find, or Command > F) for "jpg" or "png". That will find all of the images referenced in the CSS file; there won't be many and they'll likely all be background images.

The advantage of using an image as a background for a section is that you can put text and even other images on top of it in the HTML file.

3. image paths

Sometimes in the HTML or CSS code you'll see this: "../" It means "go up one folder". For instance, in a CSS file you might see

```
header {
    background: white url("../images/banner.jpg") no-repeat;
}
```

This means to go up one folder from where the CSS file is, and then to go into the folder called "images" and get the file called "banner.jpg".

Anytime you use an image in your HTML or CSS, you need to specify the path to that image. For instance, there's a big difference between

```
 and 
```

In the first case, the file “me.jpg” is in the same folder as the HTML file that references it; in the second case “me.jpg” is inside a folder called “images”.

4. setting the favicon

The favicon is the little icon that appears in the left corner of the tab for your website. It’s a nice place to put a variation of your logo or some other small, simple icon that relates to your site identity. The favicon file name should be “favicon.ico”.

You can create your favicon in a couple of different ways:

1. create a very small square version of your logo:
In Photoshop or Pixlr or another image editing program, open your logo file; reduce the size to something like 32px x 32px; delete the background and save the file as “favicon.ico”.
2. find or create a favicon online:
There are sites with premade favicons and sites where you can create your own favicon (e.g., [Free Favicon gallery](#); [How to design a favicon](#))

Some templates come with a favicon and others don’t. If your template comes with a favicon, then you can simply delete the “favicon.ico” file there and substitute your own “favicon.ico” file.

If your template doesn’t come with a favicon, you can simply put the file “favicon.ico” in your main folder (e.g., in the same folder as your “index.html” file). Most browsers will see the file and automatically place it on the tab of your website. While this method will work, it’s technically not correct.

The correct method for including a favicon is to upload your “favicon.ico” file to your “images” folder (or wherever your other images are) and then include the following code in the <head></head> of your index.html file:

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="/images/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
```

5. setting up Google Analytics

1. Create or sign in to your Analytics account:
 - Go to google.com/analytics
 - Do one of the following:
 - To create an account, click Start for free.
 - To sign in to your account, Click Sign in to Analytics.
2. Set up a property in your Analytics account. A property represents your website or app, and is the collection point in Analytics for the data from your site or app.

- In the Account column, use the menu to select the account to which you want to add the property.
 - In the Property column, select Create new property from the menu.
 - Select Website, give your website a name (like “my website”), and enter its URL.
 - Click on Get Tracking ID.
 - On the Tracking Code page, copy the Global Site Tag code, and paste it directly beneath the <head> tag for each page of your website.
 - Save and upload these files.
3. To check that the tag is working, visit your site and then click on Real Time Report in the left column of your Google Analytics page.
 - It’s fun to see who’s visiting your site. You can go to Audience > Demographics > Geo > Location to track your visitors by location.

These last two items will only apply to some of you, so I won’t cover them in class. But work through the directions and don’t hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or run into problems.

6. setting up the contact form using [Formspree](#) (easy and free)

1. In index.html, at the beginning of your form, specify the action:

```
<form method="post"
action="https://formspree.io/youremailaddress">
```
2. Make sure that every section of the form as a **name** attribute. If you’re using a HTML5 UP template, this should already be done for you.
3. Save and upload index.html.
4. Fill out the form on the live site and click Send or Submit.
5. You’ll be taken to a page in Formspree that asks you to confirm your email.
6. Log in to your email account and confirm your email.
7. You’ll be taken to a page that says Email Confirmed. Your form is up and running!

7. uploading web-licensed fonts and using @font-face

Web designers today most often use Google fonts (<https://fonts.google.com>) and choose from among the 900+ fonts that Google offers. However, if you want to use a font that isn’t available from Google—for example, one that you’ve selected in your brand style guide—here’s how to do it.

First, make sure that your font is licensed for use on the Web; licensing information is typically available when you download or buy the font.

Then use Font Squirrel (<https://www.fontsquirrel.com/tools/webfont-generator>) to generate both the files and the code for your font. Following the instructions there, upload your font and download the “kit”, a zipped folder. Unzip the folder.

Take the two font files—with the extensions .woff and .woff2—and include them in the folder for your template. You can put them in the main folder or in a separate folder for fonts.

Open the CSS file that comes with the kit, copy the @font-face code there, and paste it in the main CSS file for your template. It usually goes at the very beginning of the CSS file, at the top.

For a font named “charlotte”, the code will look something like this:

```
@font-face {
  font-family: "charlotte";
  src: url("charlotte-webfont.woff2") format("woff2"),
       url("charlotte -webfont.woff") format("woff");
}
```

If you put the font files in a folder, you’ll have to change the path; for instance, if you put the font files in a folder called “fonts”, here’s what the code would look like:

```
@font-face {
  font-family: "charlotte";
  src: url("fonts/ charlotte -webfont.woff2") format("woff2"),
       url("fonts/ charlotte -webfont.woff") format("woff");
}
```

Whenever you want to use this font, just use the font-family name. For instance, if you want your h1 to be in the “charlotte” font, your code would say this:

```
h1 {
  font-family: "charlotte";
}
```

More detailed instructions and explanations can be found [The Essential Guide to @font-face. https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/font-face-guide/](https://www.webfx.com/blog/web-design/font-face-guide/).