

[the academy_of_code]

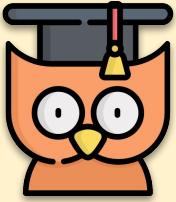
Grade 2

Unit 3

HTML & CSS

www.theacademyofcode.com/handouts

Lesson 1 - Getting Started



Learning Outcomes:

- How to edit HTML code
- Learning about the <head>, <body>, <h1> <div> and <p> tags
- Creating a comic Strip with HTML and CSS

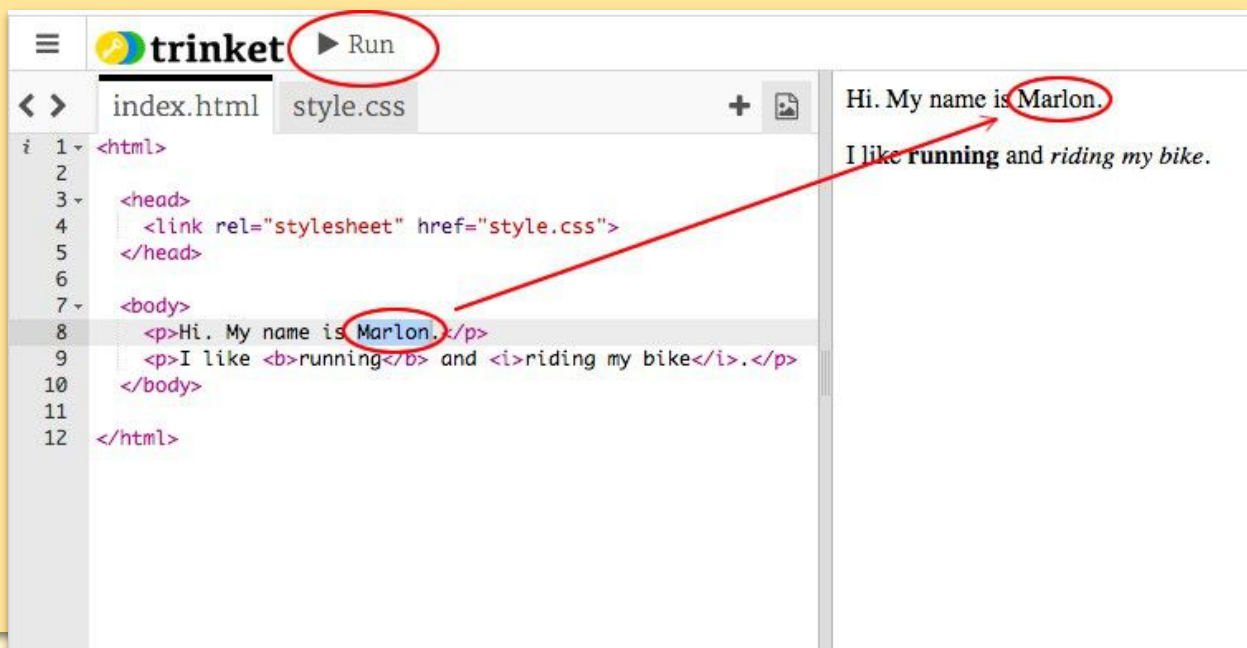


HTML/CSS/Javascript

We're going to be using HTML and CSS to design webpages. But first, what are they? **Watch this video**



We'll be using a site called **www.trinket.io** to learn about how they work. If you edit code on the left, your results will appear on the right. **Hold CTRL** and **click** on the following link: www.bit.ly/aocwebdevintro. **Customise the text** below so that it says your details. Add in another line of text or feature.





HTML/CSS/Javascript - The Differences

There are three web languages that web developers must learn. They are all interconnected.

1) **HTML is 'The Builder'**

It is there to **define the content** of web pages



2) **CSS is 'The Artist'**

It is there to specify the **design and layout** of web pages



3) **JavaScript is 'The Wizard'**

It is there to program the behavior of web pages. Javascript is a programming language to add interactive content to pages. It can:

- Validate forms
- Utilize cookies
- Control browser functions
- Inform users



JavaScript was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995. Eich also co-founded and developed Firefox, a popular web browser.



Let's Get Coding

Knock Knock



In this project, you'll learn how to create your own webpage to tell a story, joke or poem.

Decide on a story

Before you get coding, you'll need to **decide on a story** to tell. Think about the story/joke that you want to tell. It could be a famous story, a story you have made up, something that has happened to you or someone you know. It doesn't even have to be a story. It could be a joke, a poem, or anything else you want. But make sure you have a plan.

Editing your story

Let's start by editing the HTML content and CSS style of the story webpage.

CTRL + Click: www.bit.ly/trinketcomic.



Let's Get Coding

Go to line 7 of the code, and you will see the webpage content, which is inside `<body>` and `</body>` tags. Can you tell which tags are used to create the different parts of the webpage?

```

6
7 <body>
8
9     <h1>Add your title here!</h1>
10
11 <div>
12     
13     <p>Add your own text here!</p>
14 </div>
15
16 </body>
17

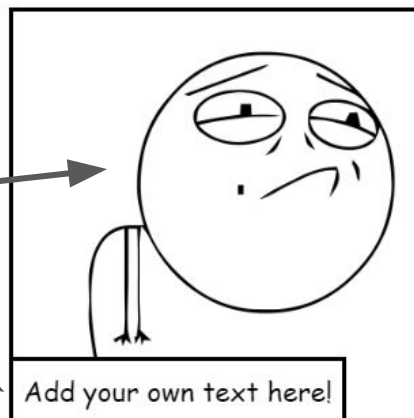
```

```

1 <html>
2
3 <head>
4     <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
5 </head>
6
7 <body>
8
9     <h1>Add your Title here</h1>
10
11 <div>
12     
13     <p>Add your own text here!</p>
14 </div>
15
16 </body>
17
18 </html>
19
20
21
22

```

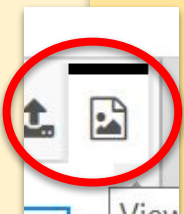
Add your Title here



- `<h1>` is a heading. You can use the numbers 1 to 6 to create headings of different sizes. It needs a `</h1>` closing tag.
- `<div>` is short for division, and is a way of grouping stuff together. In this webpage, you'll use it to group together all the stuff for each part of your story. It needs a closing `</div>` tag.
- `` is an image. It does **not** need a closing tag.
- `<p>` is a paragraph of text. It needs a closing `</p>` tag.

Changing the Images

Can you find the HTML for the image (Hint: it's on line 12)? Click on the **image library** icon to find a different image title. Change the name from "meme (483).jpg" to another one and you'll see the image change! You can use any of the images in the library. We've loaded these in already.



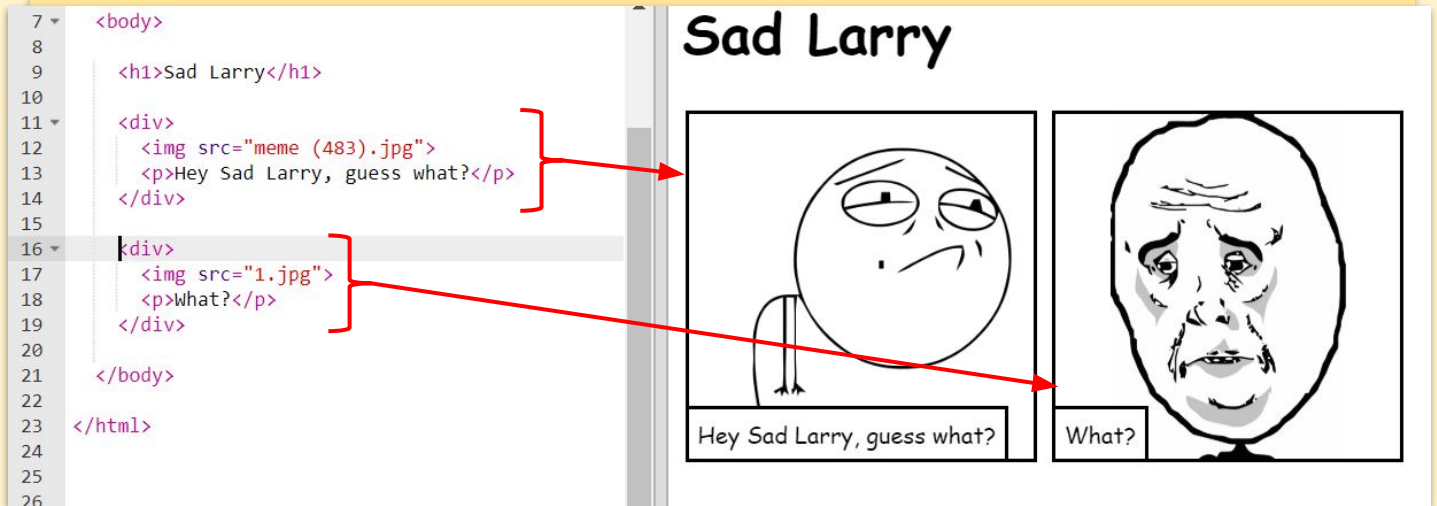


Adding Another Frame

1

Use **CTRL + C** to copy these lines, the first frame and it's text. Paste (**CTRL + V**) a copy including the `<div>` and `</div>` tags to create a second picture.

```
<div>
  
  <p>Hey Sad Larry, guess what?</p>
</div>
```



2

Add a new line of text inside your new `<div>` tag.

3

Add an image to your new box, by adding this code inside your `<div>` tag, ``. For HTML images, you need to add the source of the image, inside the speech marks.

4

With *Trinket.io*, you can upload images from the web if you have an account but if you don't, don't worry. You can insert images links/URLs directly in your `` tag.

Open image in new tab
Save image as...
Copy image
Copy image address
Search Google for image

Inspect

Ctrl+Shift+I

Right click on an image online, copy the image address and Paste the URL between the speech marks in your `` tag. You should see your image appear.

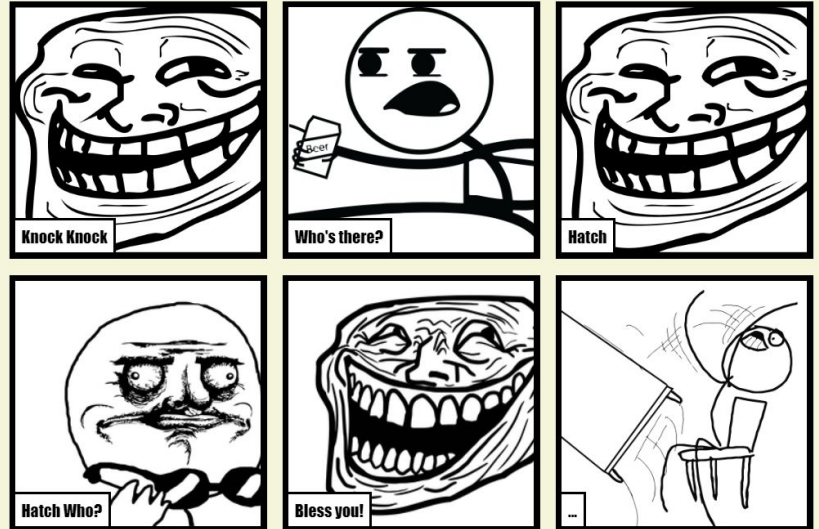
```
15
16 <div>
17   <img src="https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/codeclub-t
18   <p>More text here!</p>
19 </div>
20
```



Finish your story

Use what you have learned to create a finished project telling your story.

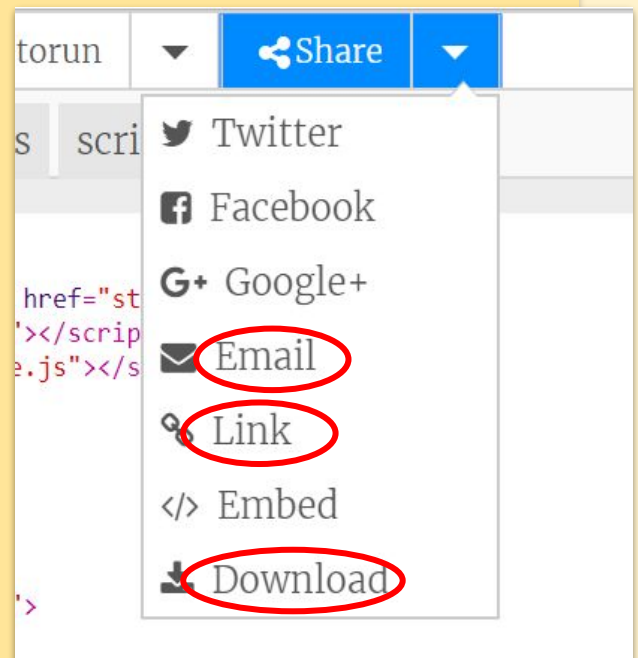
Knock Knock



Saving your work

You have a few saving options accessible via the **Share** menu at the top of the screen. If it is actually your friends birthday, save the **link** or you can send the link in an **email**.

Alternatively you can hit **download** to save all of your files (including pictures) in one zipped file. This can then be saved on your USB or in a specific folder on your computer.



Using Bit.ly

Your link may be a bit long. www.bit.ly is a URL shortening tool so that you can easily and quickly share your long link with your tutor, friends or family.

Help us out - Clear your History

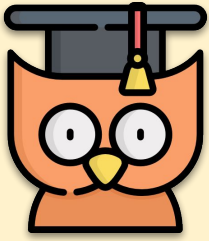
Once you've saved your work, you'll need to delete the history so that the next student can start fresh. Press **Ctrl+H**, Click **Clear browsing data** and clear your history from the last 24 hours.

Chrome history

Tabs from other devices

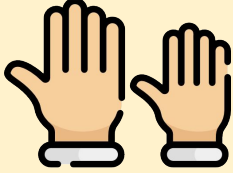
Clear browsing data

Lesson 2 - HTML/CSS - Birthday Card



Learning Outcomes

- How to create CSS within HTML Pages
- How to create CSS to be called in multiple HTML Pages



REMEMBER: Put up your hand. We love to help!



HTML - Using CSS Libraries

We are going to use the programming languages '**HTML**' and '**CSS**' to design a birthday card, and something called '**Javascript**' to add animation and other functionality. Many sites you see online use **CSS and Javascript Libraries** - this is CSS and Javascript code which we can use without too much additional work to make our code more visually interesting.

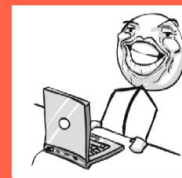
In this project, you'll be introduced to HTML & CSS by learning how to make your own customised birthday card. Don't worry about having to write loads of code, we've done most of that for you.

Happy Birthday!



Click to open

Have a great birthday Jane!



**I can't wait for your party on Saturday!
Love, Viktoria!**

Click to close

Open this Trinket link www.bit.ly/mybirthdaycard.

Alt link: www.taoc.ie/birthdaycardrepl



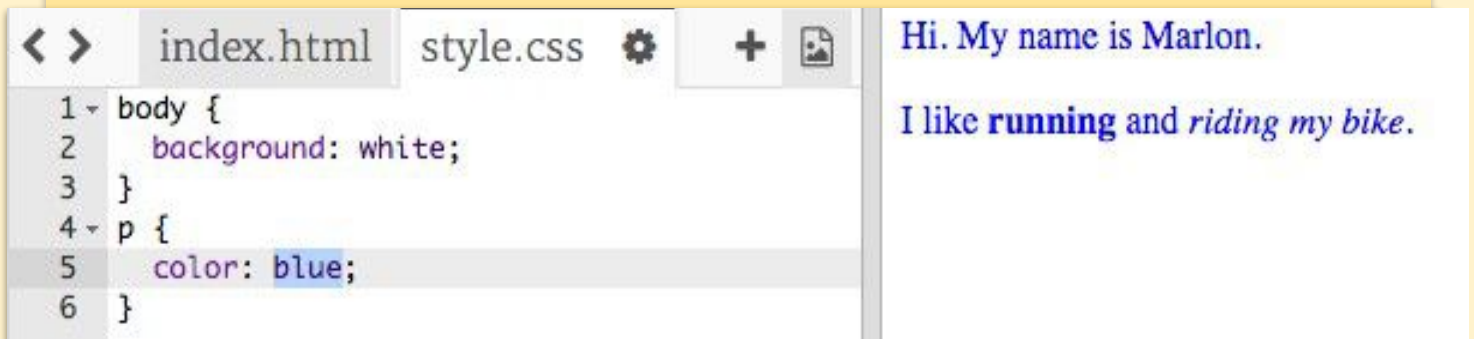
Designing with a Style Sheet

The CSS Style Sheet is exactly that, a sheet where your styles can be put, background colours, text colours, fonts etc. Your style sheet must be linked in the HTML file and named appropriately. Here, we've named it **style.css**

```
<html>

<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

This CSS code has one property for paragraphs, which is that the text colour should be black. Change the word 'black' in the CSS to 'blue'. You should see the text colour of all paragraphs change to blue.

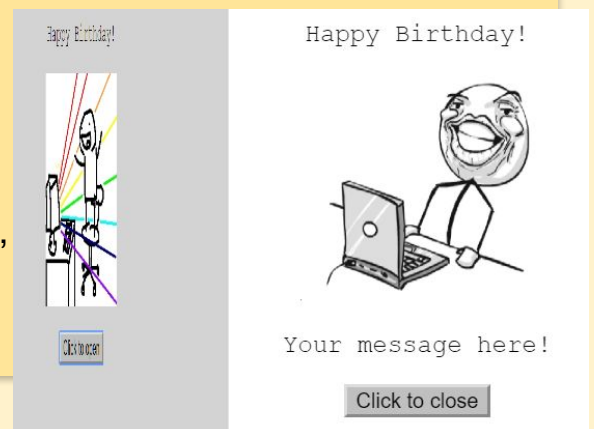


If you've finished writing this code, check out the cheat sheet at www.htmlcheatsheet.com/css or colours.neilorangepeel.com to find custom colours and style features. Remember holding **CTRL** when you click opens these links in new tabs.



Making a Birthday Card

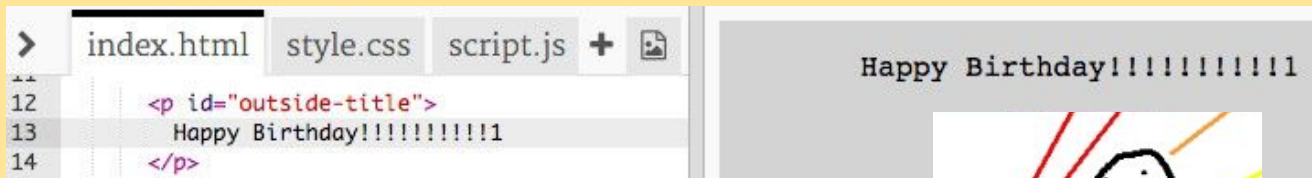
Open this Trinket link www.bit.ly/mybirthdaycard. Don't worry if you don't understand all of the code. This birthday card looks a bit boring, so you're going to edit the given code to make some changes to this **HTML** and **CSS**. Click the button on the front of the card, and you should see it open to reveal the inside.



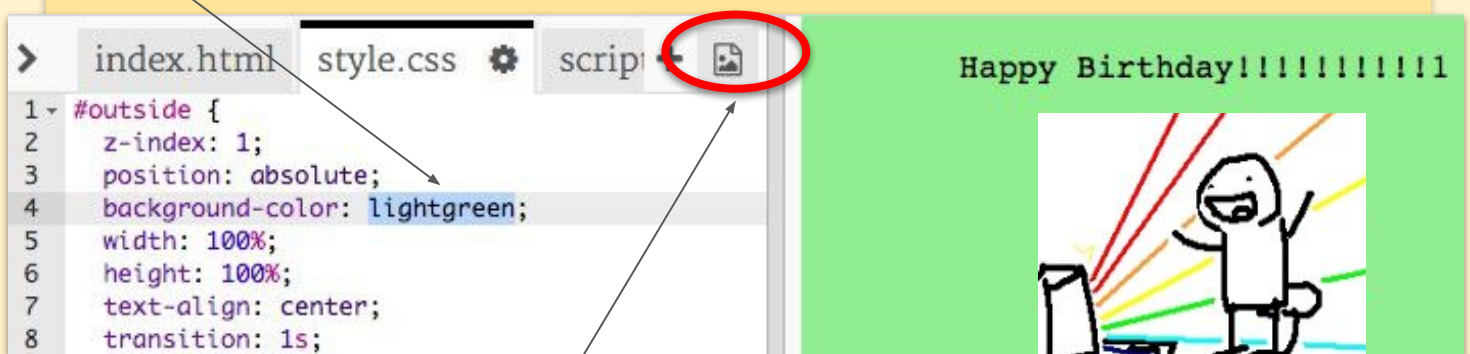


Let's Get Coding

- 1 Go to **line 13** of the code. Just like in the earlier example, you can edit any of the text in the HTML to customise the card.

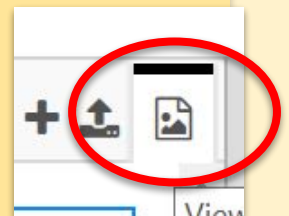


- 2 Edit the CSS of the birthday card. Click on the tab for "style.css". It begins with all of the CSS for the outside of the card. Change the **background-color** to **lightgreen**. For more colours click <http://colours.neilorangepeel.com>

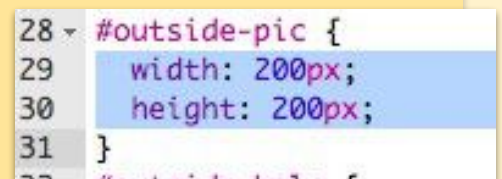


- 3 Find the HTML for the image (Hint: it's called "**meme (608).jpg**")? Find a different image in the **image library** and change the image name.

Example go from "meme (608).jpg" to "meme (1).jpg" and you'll see the image change to that. We've loaded in lots of memes already.



- 4 You can also change the size of an image. Go to line 29 of the CSS, and change the width and height of the outside image to 200px (px stands for pixels).



- 5 The font can be changed too. Go to line 24 and change the font-family to **Comic Sans MS** and the font-size to 16pt. Check this site for a list of some other fonts you could consider using:

www.taoc.ie/cssfontstyler





Use everything you've learnt about HTML and CSS to finish making a personalised card. It doesn't even have to be a birthday card, it could be for any occasion or person. Here's an example:



Challenge

Use www.htmlcheatsheet.com/css or the [CSS Generator](#) to add and test out as many new features as you can.

1. Can you make a [gradient](#)?
2. Can you insert ['fiery text'](#)?
3. Can you insert [a border](#) around the pictures?
4. We've given you some pictures to use in your project - but can you get a picture off the internet? Can you resize it?

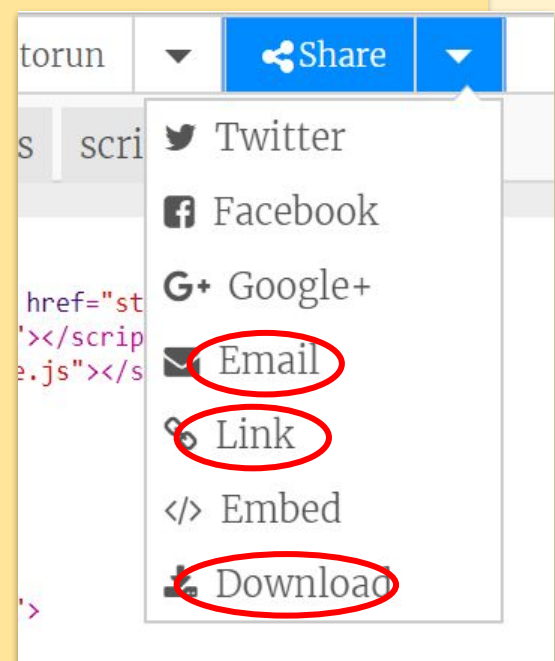


Saving your work

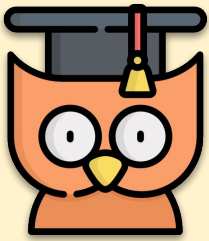
You have a few saving options accessible via the **Share** menu at the top of the screen. If it is actually your friends birthday, save the **link** or you can send the link in an **email**. Alternatively you can hit **download** to save all of your files (including pictures) in one zipped file. This can then be saved on a USB or in a specific folder on your computer.

Using Bit.ly

Your link may be a bit long. www.bit.ly is a URL shortening tool so that you can easily and quickly share your long link with your tutor, friends or family.

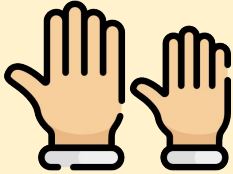


Lesson 3 - HTML/CSS - Lost Pet Poster



Learning Outcomes

- How to use CSS within HTML Pages
- How to edit HTML and CSS to create our own Wanted Poster



REMEMBER: Put up your hand. We love to help!



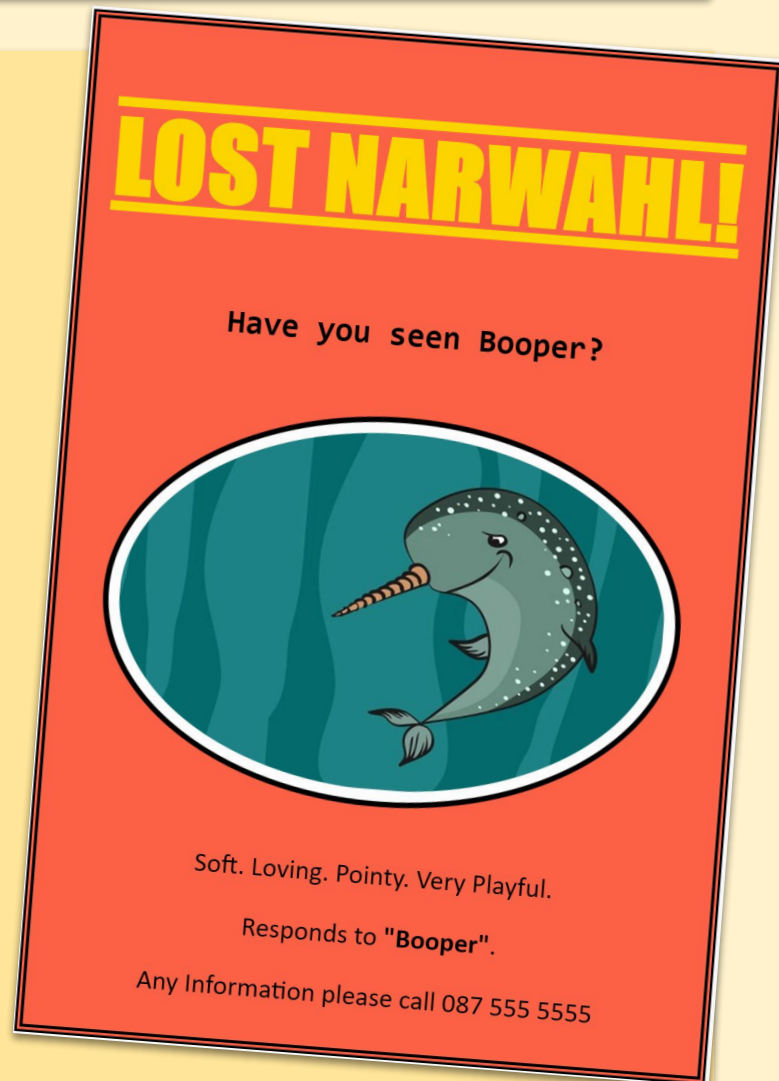
Making a Lost Dog

Today we're going to make a **Lost Animal** poster similar to Grade 2's Wanted Poster.

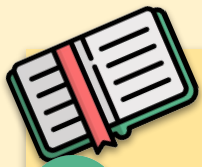
Access the beginning code at the following link. Remember to **hold CTRL** when clicking as you'll need to keep the notes open www.taoc.ie/lostpet

Click on the "**style.css**" tab. You'll notice that there are already CSS properties for anything called `<div>`

What do you think these do?



```
div {  
  text-align: center;  
  overflow: hidden;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  width: 300px;  
}
```

Editing the CSS

- 1 Let's start by changing the `text-align` property:

```
text-align: center;
```

What happens when you change the word `center` to `left` or `right`?

- 2 How about the `border` property?

```
border: 2px solid black;
```

`2px` in the code above means 2 pixels. What happens when you change `2px solid black` to `4px dotted red`?

- 3 Change the `width` of the poster to `400px`. What happens to the poster?

- 4 Let's add some CSS to set the background colour of the poster. Go to the end of line 5 of your code and press return, so that you have a new blank line.

```
1 div {  
2   text-align: center;  
3   overflow: hidden;  
4   border: 4px dotted red;  
5   width: 400px;  
6   background: yellow;  
7 }
```

- 5 Add the following CSS property to your div style.

```
border-radius: 40px;
```

What does this property do? What happens if you change the number in the code above?



Styling images

Let's improve the style of the image in the poster. At the moment, there aren't any CSS properties for your `` tag, so let's add some!

- 1 Firstly, add the following code underneath the **CSS** for your **div** to set the width of the image. You'll see that the size of the image changes, so that its width is 100 pixels.

```
> index.html style.css ⚙
1 div {
2   text-align: center;
3   overflow: hidden;
4   border: 4px dotted red;
5   width: 400px;
6   background: yellow;
7 }
8
9 img {
10  width: 100px;
11 }
```

- 2 You can also add a border around the image with this code

```
border: 1px solid black;
```

- 3 There's not much space between the image and the border. You can fix this by adding some **padding** around the image.

```
padding: 10px;
```

What do you think would happen if you changed the padding to 50px?

Can you give your image a background colour? Or a rounded border?

You can find more CSS colour names at

www.trinket.io/docs/colors





Styling headings

1

Add the following code underneath your image's CSS:

```
h1 {  
  
}
```

This is where you'll add CSS properties for your main `<h1>` heading.

2

To change the font of your `<h1>` headings, add the following code between the curly brackets:

```
font-family: Impact;
```

3

You can also change the size of the heading:

```
font-size: 50pt;
```

Have you noticed that there's a big space between the `<h1>` heading and the stuff around it? This is because there's a margin around the heading. A margin is the space between the element (in this case a heading) and the other stuff around it.

4

Make the margin smaller with this code:

```
margin: 10px;
```

5

Underline your heading:

```
text-decoration: underline;
```



Challenge: Finish your Poster

Use what you have learned to create a finished project of your Poster.

Experiment with the different CSS properties below to see what they do

```
color: black;
background: white;
font-family: Arial / Comic Sans MS / Courier / Impact / Tahoma;
font-size: 12pt;
font-weight: bold;
text-decoration: underline overline line-through;
margin: 10px;
padding: 10px;
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
```



Extra Task

Using everything you've learned in this and previous lessons, include a link to a second page which details information about the lost pet.

This page should have columns like in the previous (magazine) lesson.



Saving your work and deleting history

You have a few saving options accessible via the **Share** menu at the top of the screen. If it is actually your friends birthday, save the **link** or you can send the link in an **email**. Alternatively you can hit **download** to save all of your files (including pictures) in one zipped file. This can then be saved on a USB.

Once you've saved your work, you'll need to delete the history so that the next student can start fresh.

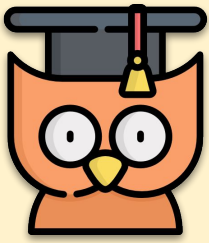
Press **Ctrl+H**, Click **Clear browsing data** and clear your history from the last 24 hours.

Chrome history

Tabs from other devices

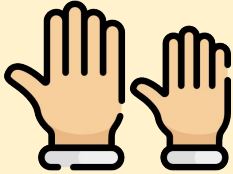
Clear browsing data

Lesson 4 - HTML/CSS - Recipe

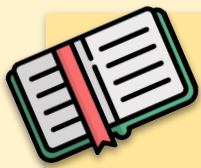


Learning Outcomes

- How to use CSS within HTML Pages
- How to edit HTML and CSS to create our own Recipe



REMEMBER: Put up your hand. We love to help!



Making a Recipe Web Page

Think about a recipe you want to share with your friends.

It could be:

- A recipe you found online;
- Your favourite meal;
- Something you made up!

The example recipe you'll see in this project is for a banana milkshake. You can copy this recipe if you can't find one of your own.

Banana Milkshake



Ingredients:

- 1 banana
- 250ml milk
- 3 ice cubes

Ingredients

Let's list the ingredients that are needed for your recipe. So we don't forget, take note of these in **WordPad** or **Notepad**

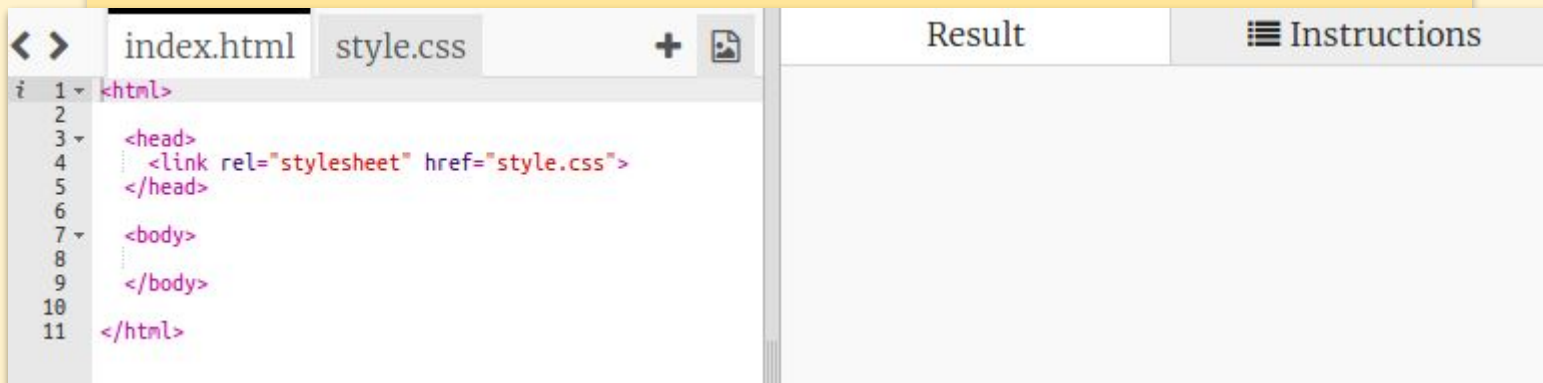


Let's Get Coding

1

Go to www.bit.ly/htmlblank

The project should look like this:



2

For your list of ingredients, you're going to use an **unordered list**, using the `` tag. This means that it will make a list with bullet points, as opposed to an ordered list which has numbers.

Go to line 8 (or between the **body**) of the template and add this HTML, replacing the text in the `<h1>` title with the name of your own recipe.

```
<h1>Banana Milkshake</h1>

<h3>Ingredients:</h3>

<ul>

</ul>
```

3

View your page, you should see your two headings. You won't see your list yet though, because you haven't added any list items to it!

Banana Milkshake

Ingredients:

4

The next step is to add list items into your list, by using the `` tag. Add the following code inside your `` tag:

```
<li>1 banana</li>
```

5

List more items. Each will need an `` tag,

```
<ul>
  <li>1 banana</li>
</ul>
```

Alt link:

www.taoc.ie/blankhtmlcssrepl



Adding an Ordered List

You're going to use another list to write your method, but this time you'll be using an **ordered list**, by using the `` tag. An **ordered list** is a numbered list, which you should use when the order of the steps is important.

Add this code underneath your ingredients list, making sure that it's still inside your `<body>` tag:

```
<h3>Method:</h3>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
</ol>
```

Now you just need to add list items into your new ordered list. Like with the unordered list, each item will need its own `` tag. Notice that the list items are automatically numbered!

```
<li>Peel the banana and add to a blender</li>
```

Banana Milkshake

Ingredients:

- 1 banana
- 250ml milk
- 3 ice cubes

Method:

1. Peel the banana and add to a blender
2. Add the milk and ice cubes to the blender
3. Turn on the blender for 30 seconds
4. Drink!

Colours

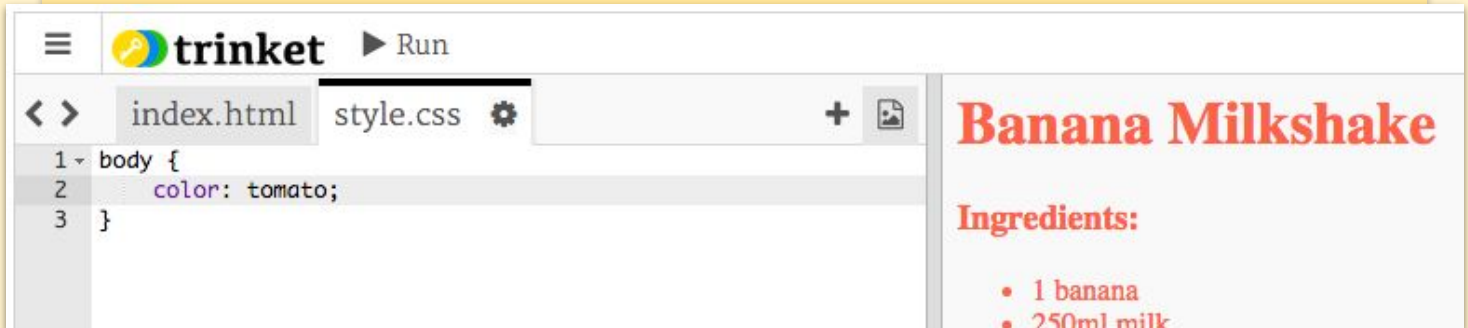
You've already learnt how to add coloured text to a webpage. We add this code **inside your `style.css` file**, to make all of the text in the website body blue for example:

```
body {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

Your browser knows colours like `blue`, `yellow` and even `lightgreen`, but did you know that your browser actually knows the **names** of over 140 different colours? Check out some of their names at www.trinket.io/docs/colors which includes colour names like `tomato`, `firebrick` and `peachpuff`. Change the text colour from `blue` to `tomato`, or pick your own unique colour.



Colours

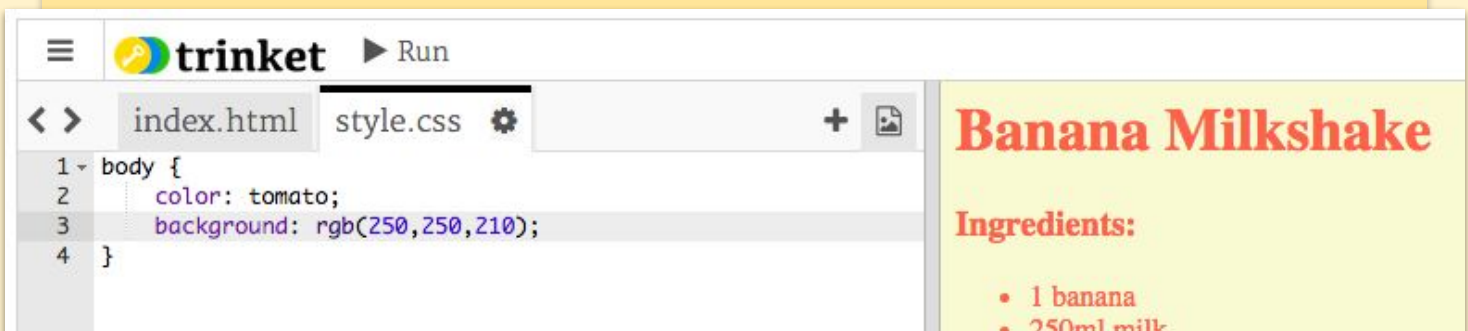


As said, our browsers knows the names of 140 colours, but actually knows the **colour values** of more than 16 million colour combinations!

To tell the browser which colour to display, you just need to let it know how much **red**, **green and blue** to use. The amounts of red, green and blue are written as a number between 0 and 255.

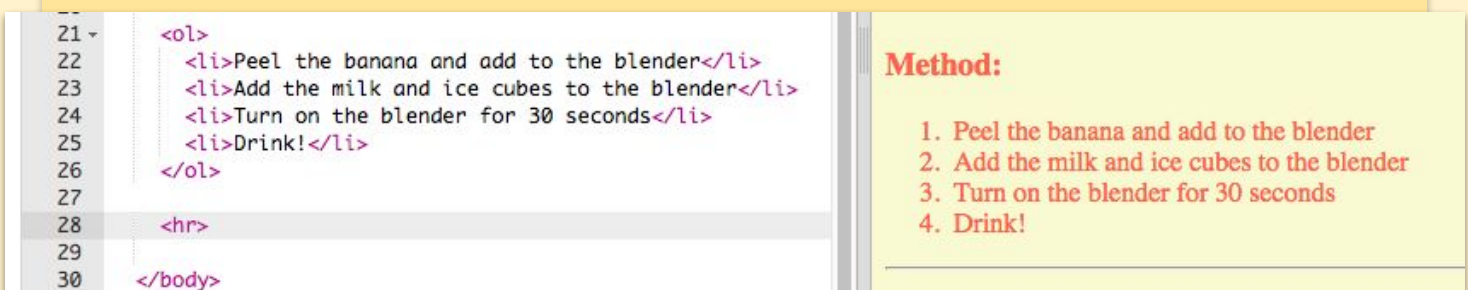
Red Green Blue
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 background: rgb(250,250,210);

Add this code to the CSS for the of the webpage, to display a yellow background:



Finishing Touches

You can add a horizontal line at the end of your recipe, by using the `<hr>` tag. Notice that this tag doesn't have an end tag, just like the `` tag.





More Finishing Touches

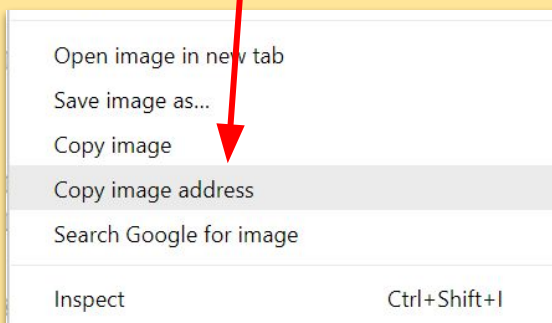
The line you've just added doesn't match the style of the rest of your webpage. Let's fix that by adding some CSS code.

```
hr {  
  height: 2px;  
  border: none;  
  background-color: tomato;  
}
```

You can even change how your bullet points look by adding this.

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: square;  
}
```

See if you can remember how to add an image previous lessons. You need to have an account to upload your own images, but you can link any image from the web by finding an image, **right clicking** on it, copying the **image address** (not the link).



and putting in a line of code like the one at the bottom (where your link goes between the two quotation marks (")). Here are some lines of codes to help you:

```

```

Banana Milkshake



Ingredients:

- 1 banana
- 250ml milk
- 3 ice cubes

```
15  
16 <div>  
17     
18   <p>More text here!</p>  
19 </div>  
20
```



Extra Task - Linking to another page

```
index.html style.css Recipe2.html
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
  <p><a href="Recipe2.html">Click Here</a> to see another cool recipe.</p>
</html>
```

The template you're working on came preloaded with a second page called **Recipe2.html**. We've also linked them for you using the line in grey above.

Using what you have learned and the work you have done so far, create another website in the same project. You may take ideas from the example below.

Goopy Choc Chip Cookies



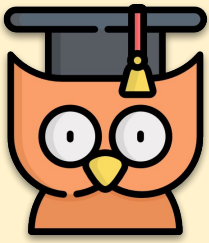
Ingredients

- 1 pound unsalted butter
- 1 3/4 cups granulated sugar
- 2 1/4 cups packed light-brown sugar
- 4 large eggs
- 3 cups plus 2 tablespoons pastry flour
- 3 cups bread flour
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 1 tablespoon pure vanilla extract
- 2 pounds bittersweet chocolate, coarsely chopped

Method

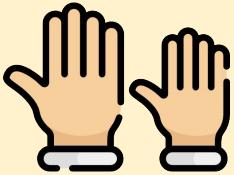
1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Line baking sheets with parchment paper or nonstick baking mats; set aside.
2. In the bowl of an electric mixer fitted with the paddle attachment, cream together butter and sugars.
3. Add eggs, one at a time, mixing well after each addition.
4. Reduce speed to low and add both flours, baking powder, baking soda, vanilla, and chocolate; mix until well combined.
5. Using a 1-ounce spoon for larger cookies or a 1/2-ounce spoon for smaller cookies, spoon cookie dough onto prepared baking sheets, about 2 inches apart.

Lesson 5 - Your First Site



Learning Outcomes

- Making a website on a chosen topic
- Bringing in images
- Learning about what parts of a HTML document mean
- Styling our Sites with CSS



REMEMBER: Put up your hand. We love to help!



Lets get Coding!

In this lesson we're going to code a web page from the bottom up using HTML and CSS. **Pick a topic** that is of interest to you, in our example, we've picked Toy Story:

Toy Story



Toy Story is a 1995 American computer-animated buddy adventure comedy film produced by [Pixar Animation Studios](#) and released by [Walt Disney Pictures](#).

The feature-film directorial debut of John Lasseter, it was the first feature-length film to be entirely computer-animated, as well as the first feature film from Pixar. The screenplay was written by Joss Whedon, Andrew Stanton, Joel Cohen, and Alec Sokolow from a story by Lasseter, Pete Docter, Stanton, and Joe Ranft.

The film features music by Randy Newman, and was executive-produced by Steve Jobs and Edwin Catmull. The film features the voices of [Tom Hanks](#), Tim Allen, Don Rickles, Wallace Shawn, John Ratzenberger, Jim Varney, Annie Potts, R. Lee Ermey, John Morris, Laurie Metcalf and Erik von Detten.

Taking place in a world where anthropomorphic toys come to life when humans are not present, its plot focuses on the relationship between an old-fashioned pullstring cowboy doll named Woody and an astronaut action figure Buzz Lightyear as they evolve from rivals competing for the affections of their owner Andy to friends who work together to be



Open the link to get started on your site: www.bit.ly/blankhtmltemplate



Lets Get Coding - Your Project

- 1 Pick a topic and write the code below, customising it for your topic.

```
<html>

  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    <title>Your Favourite Thing</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>A Topic I like</h1>
    <h2>A One-Liner about your topic</h2>
    <p>Here is some information about your favourite thing</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

- 2 Update the text - fill in some details about a topic at all you find interesting.

- 3 Experiment with each of these other tags, and figure out what they do:

```
<table> </table>
<th> </th>
<tr> </tr>
<td> </td>
```

```
<br/>
<blockquote>
</blockquote>
<ol> </ol>
<ul> </ul>
<il> </il>
```

```
<em> </em>
<strong> </strong>
<h1> </h1>
<h2> </h2>
<h6> </h6>
<font size="?">
<font color="?">
<sub> </sub>
<sup> </sup>
<del> </del>
<code> </code>
```



Adding images from the Internet

Images make websites look more interesting. Find some images and links and add these two types to your site. **Right click** on an image online, copy the image address and

Paste the URL between the speech marks in your `` tag.

```

```

You should then see your image appear.

Open image in new tab
Save image as...
Copy image
Copy image address
Search Google for image
Inspect Ctrl+Shift+I



Styling your site

Using some of the CSS ideas on the right, style your **<body>**, **<p>**, **<h1>** and **<h2>** sections.

You can find more CSS colour names at

www.trinket.io/docs/colors

```
trinket
C Autorun
index.html style.css
1 body {
2   background-color: lightblue;
3 }
4
5 h1 {
6   color: white;
7   text-align: center;
8   font-family: Georgia, serif;
9   font-size: 60px;
10 }
11
12 p {
13   font-family: verdana;
14   font-size: 20px;
15 }
16
17 h2 {
18   color: white;
19   text-align: center;
20   font-family: Georgia, serif;
21   font-size: 40px;
22 }
23
24 h3 {
25   text-align: left;
```

Styling your images

Our Sloth site has two images that are styled differently. To do this we need to **declare a class**/ give the image a name.

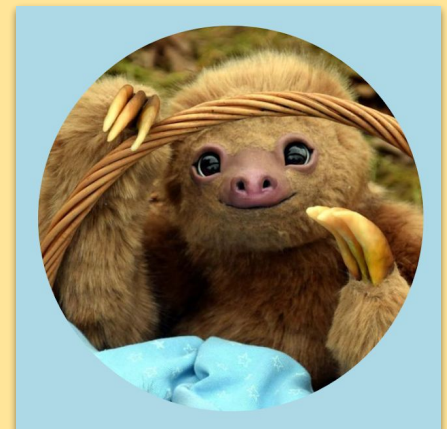
Inside the **img** brackets for one of your images add **class="your image name"** (we went for "*image2*") here.

```

```

In your CSS file, style each image separately, taking inspiration from the example on the right.

DON'T FORGET to put a full stop behind the image name eg "*.image1*".



```
.image1 {
  border-radius: 50%;
  display: block;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
  height: 25em;
  width: 25em;
}

.image2 {
  float: right;
  margin-right: 40px;
  margin-left: 20px;
  height: 15em;
  width: 22em;
}
```



Finish your page

Using what you've learned over the previous three lessons, finish your site being sure to include:

- ❑ `<h1>` and `<h2>` headings
- ❑ A number of `<p>` paragraphs
- ❑ An ordered/unordered list.
- ❑ At least two pictures
- ❑ Different and appropriate CSS styling for each of these.

Three-Toed Sloths



The Perfect Pet

I love sloths so much, maybe a little too much. When I'm older, I'd like to work in a sloth sanctuary in Costa Rica. There, they have many different species and volunteers work tirelessly to help them. This would be my **dream** job.

Facts about Sloths

- Sloths are clumsy on land but are great swimmers
- Sloths are arboreal animals, so they spend most of their time in trees
- Sloths only go to the toilet once a week.
- Contrary to their reputation, sloths only sleep about 10 hours a day.
- Algae grows on their fur, which camouflages them, making them turn green.

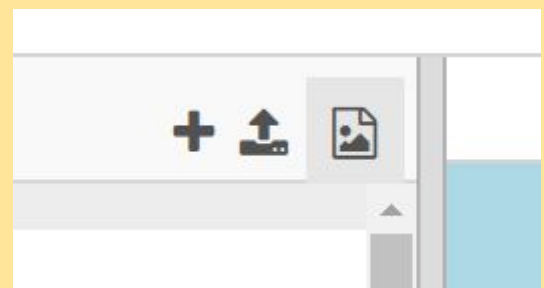


Check out this video about baby sloths in onesies at [this link!](#)

Adding another page and linking it up

Add another page to your site. If you (for example) picked Chelsea FC, this other page could be about your favourite player or the stadium.

Click on the + icon to add a new page and call it "PageName.html". We must then link the page to our index page using the following code (with your own text).



```
<p><a href="Recipe2.html">Click Here</a> to see another cool recipe.</p>
```

To link this page back to the original, you would need to put in a similar line:

```
<p><a href="index.html">Click Here</a> to go back to the first Recipe.</p>
```



Extra Challenges

Have a look over what we learned in the last lesson and see if you can:

- add a moving gif image to the document.
- embed a youtube video
- add a hyperlink to a one of your favourite things
- Bring what you've learned in these lessons into **Notepad++** to make and save another site. You'll need to save a HTML file, but also, you'll need to click **File** and **New** to create your CSS file which will appear like a tab. You can copy and paste from your HTML and CSS files. **DON'T** forget to link your CSS sheet to your HTML (see below)

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

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