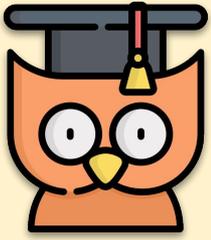


[**the** academy_of_code]

St. Fiachra's Tech Club

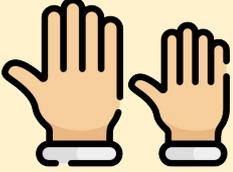
Lesson 1 (After Easter)

HTML/CSS - Making a Story



Learning Outcomes

- How to create CSS within HTML Pages
- Creating a comic Strip with HTML and CSS



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

Introduction

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.

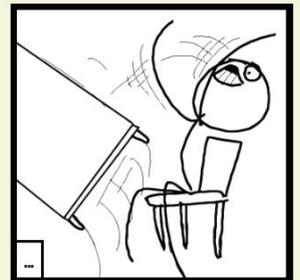
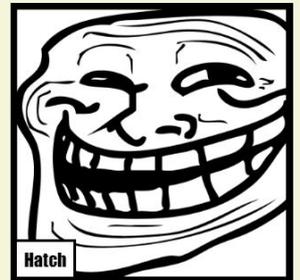
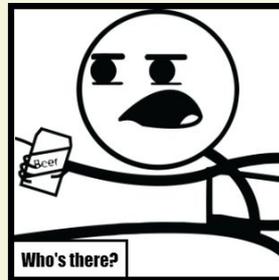
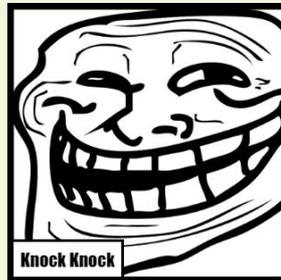
It doesn't even have to be a story. It could be a joke, a poem, or anything else you want. But make sure you have a plan.

Editing your story

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

Open this trinket: www.bit.ly/trinketcomic.

Knock Knock





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?*

```

0
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

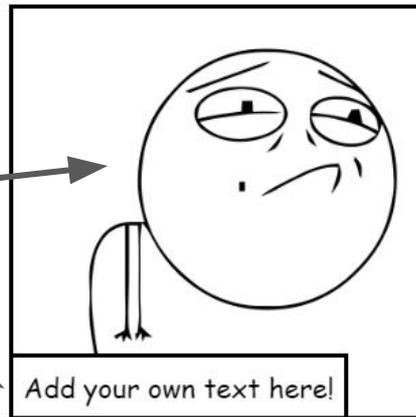
```

```

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>
```

```
7 <body>
8
9   <h1>Sad Larry</h1>
10
11   <div>
12     
13     <p>Hey Sad Larry, guess what?</p>
14   </div>
15
16   <div>
17     
18     <p>What?</p>
19   </div>
20
21 </body>
22
23 </html>
24
25
26
```

Sad Larry

Hey Sad Larry, guess what?

What?

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.

```
16 <div>
17   
</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.

The screenshot shows a web browser with two tabs: 'index.html' and 'style.css'. The 'style.css' tab is active, displaying the following CSS code:

```
1 body {
2   background: white;
3 }
4 p {
5   color: blue;
6 }
```

The browser's content area shows the rendered output of this code. The text 'Hi. My name is Marlon.' is displayed in blue. Below it, the text 'I like running and riding my bike.' is also displayed in blue, with 'running' and 'riding' in a bold font.



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.

The screenshot shows a birthday card interface. On the left, the front of the card is visible, featuring the text 'Happy Birthday!' and a cartoon character. A button labeled 'Click to open' is at the bottom. On the right, the back of the card is visible, also with 'Happy Birthday!' and a space for a message labeled 'Your message here!'. A button labeled 'Click to close' is at the bottom.



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.

```

> index.html style.css script.js +
12 <p id="outside-title">
13 Happy Birthday!!!!!!!!!!1
14 </p>

```

- 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>

```

> index.html style.css script.js
1 #outside {
2   z-index: 1;
3   position: absolute;
4   background-color: lightgreen;
5   width: 100%;
6   height: 100%;
7   text-align: center;
8   transition: 1s;

```

- 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).

```

28 #outside-pic {
29   width: 200px;
30   height: 200px;
31 }

```

- 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.w3.org/Style/Examples/007/fonts.en.html

```

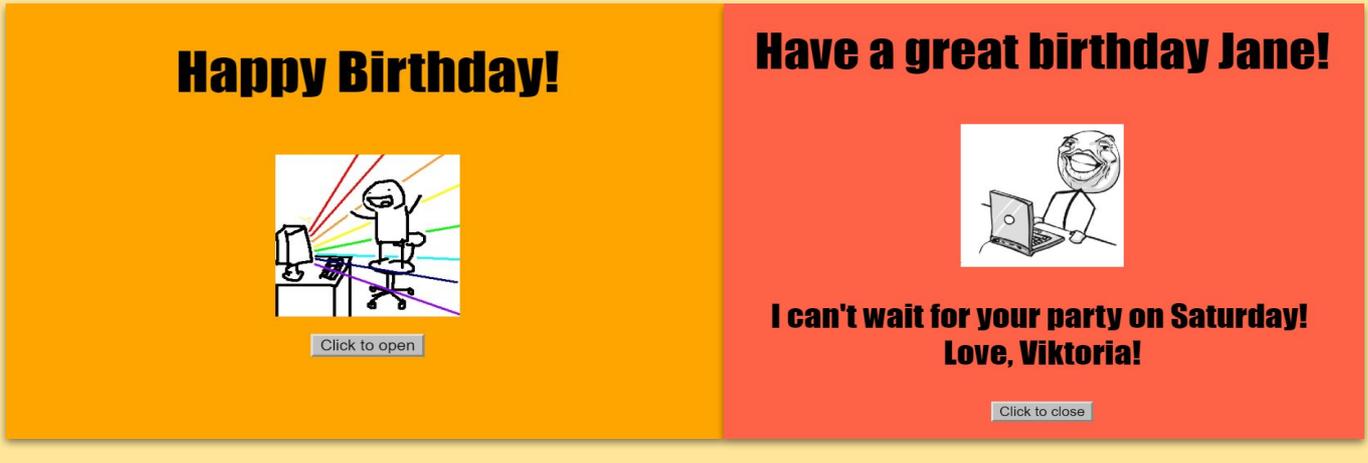
> index.html style.css script.js
19 -moz-transform: rotateY(90deg);
20 transform: rotateY(90deg);
21 }
22 #outside-title {
23   color: black;
24   font-family: Comic Sans MS;
25   font-size: 16pt;
26   text-align: center;
27 }
28 #outside-pic {

```



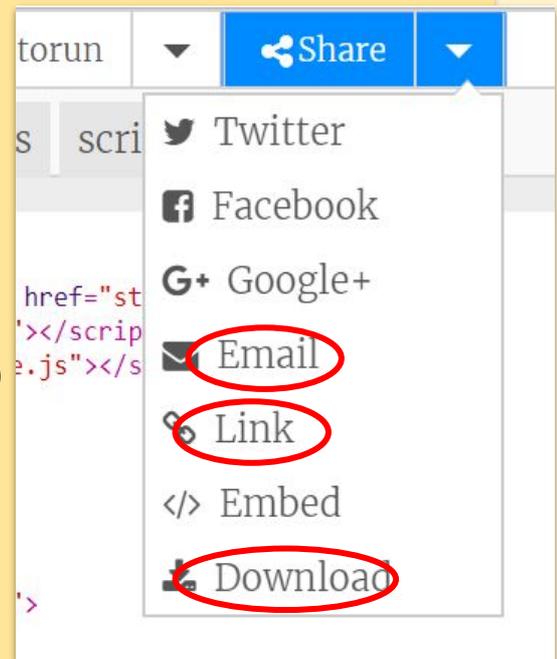
Challenge: Create a New Personalised card

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:



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.

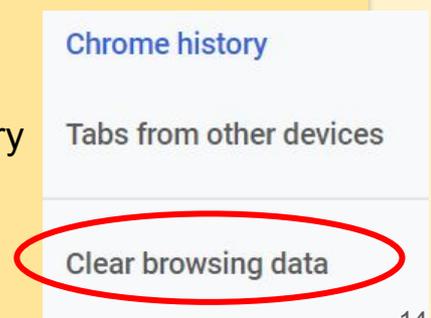


Using Bit.ly

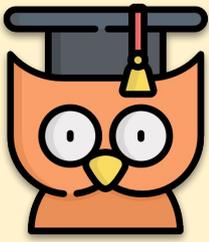
Your link may be a bit long. www.bit.ly is a URL shortening tool so that you can easily and quickly share your long link with your tutor, friends or family.

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.

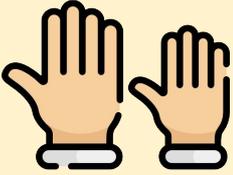


Lesson 4 - HTML/CSS - Recipe



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:

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

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>
```



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:

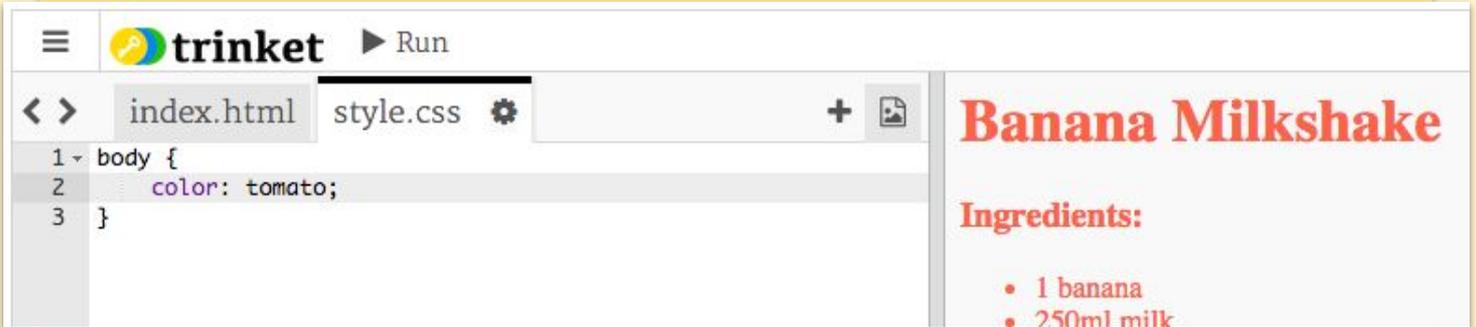
```
body {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

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



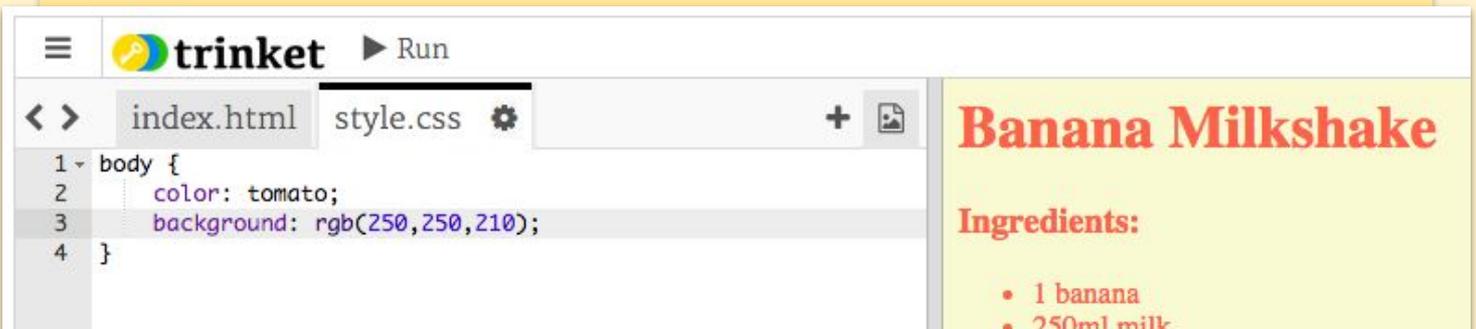
As said, our browsers knows the names of 140 colours, but actually knows the **colour values** of more than 16 million colour combinations!

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.

```

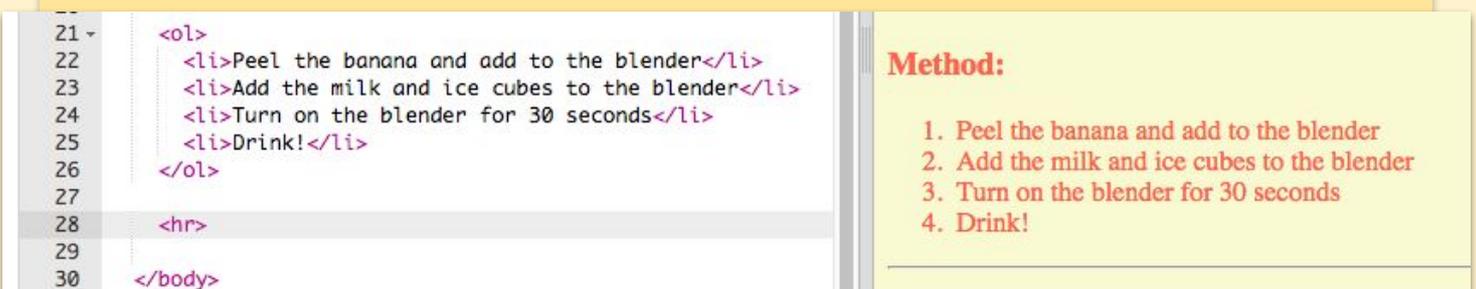
      Red Green Blue
      ↓   ↓   ↓
background: rgb(250,250,210);
  
```

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

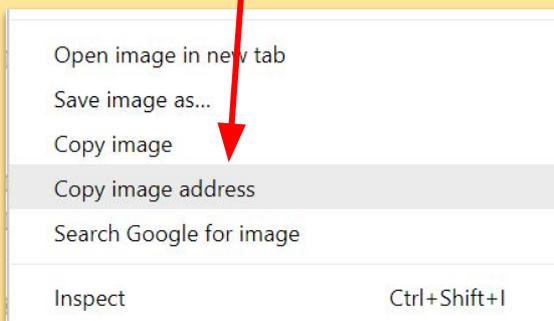
The line you've just added doesn't match the style of the rest of your webpage. Let's fix that by adding some CSS code.

```
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).



Banana Milkshake



Ingredients:

- 1 banana
- 250ml milk
- 3 ice cubes

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:

```

```

```

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.

Goey 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 4-ounce scoop for larger cookies or a 1-ounce scoop for smaller cookies, scoop cookie dough onto prepared baking sheets, about 2 inches apart.
6. Bake until lightly browned, but still soft, about 20 minutes for larger cookies and about 15 minutes for smaller cookies.
7. Cool slightly on baking sheets before transferring to a wire rack to cool completely.