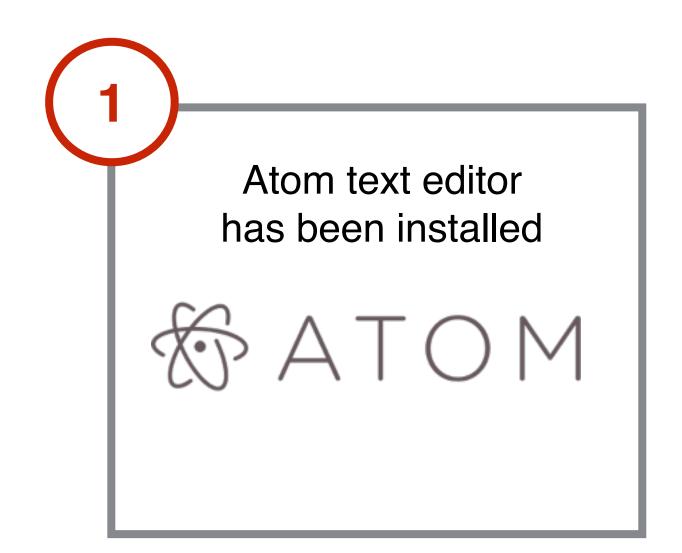
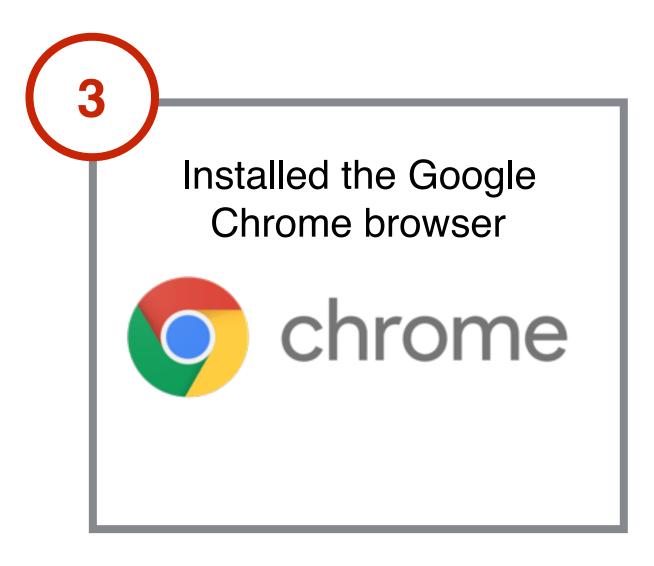
# <N/elcome>

#### Before we begin please ensure that:







Wifi: Guest@Rockstart

Password: startupsrock!

# #TasteOfCode

Intro to programming





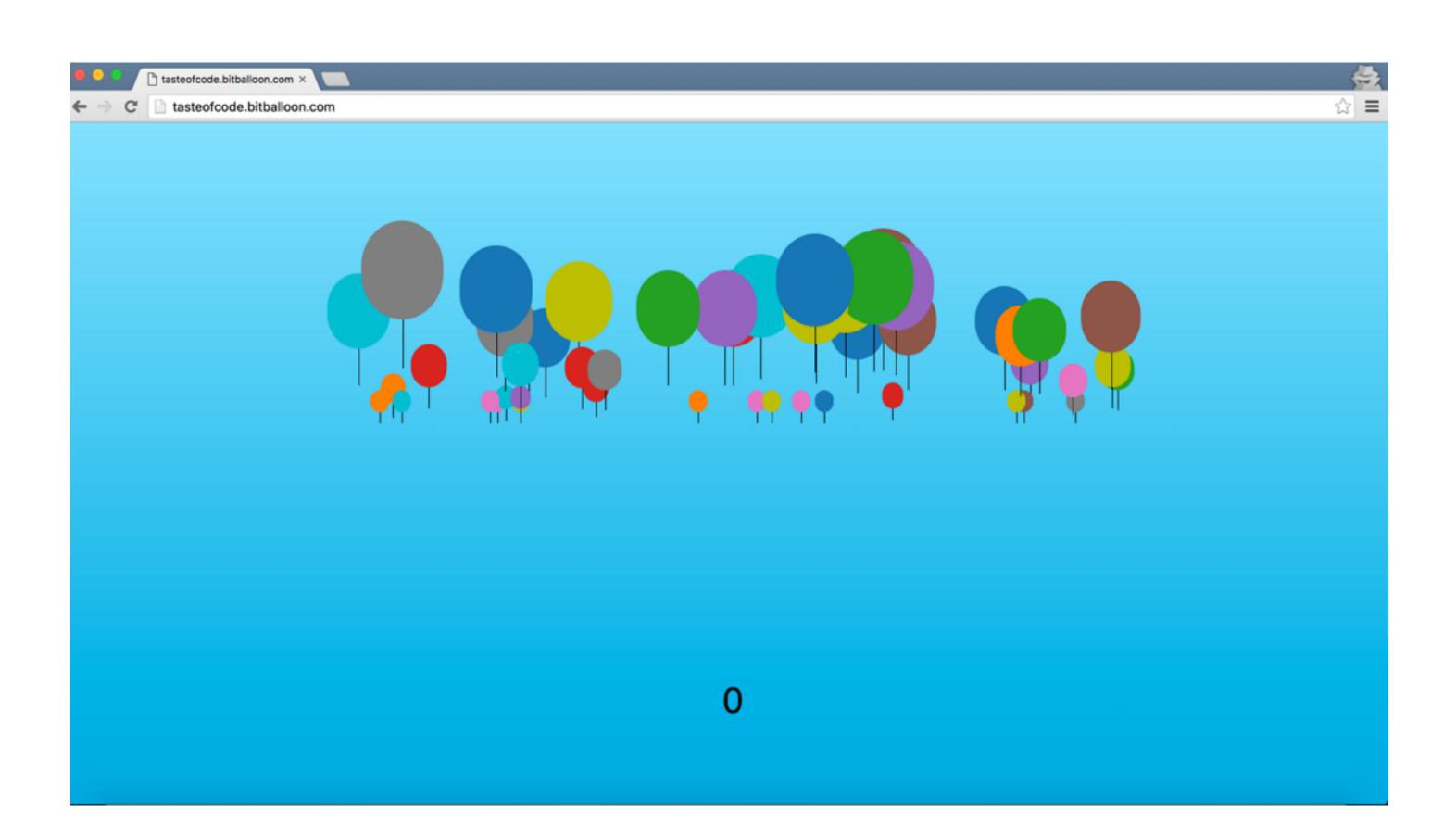






# :{) Codaisseur

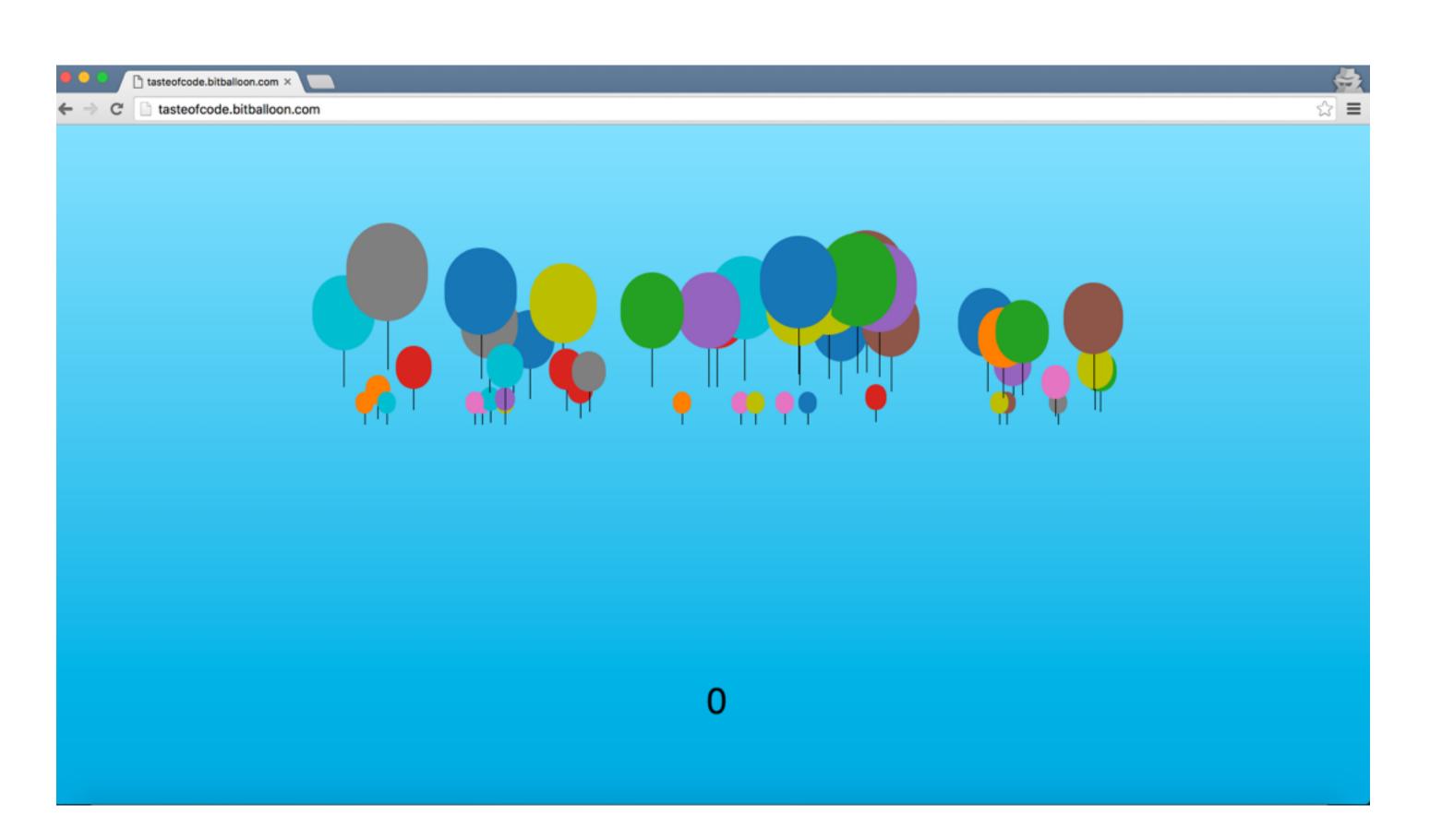
### Build an online game



# :{) Codaisseur

### Build an online game

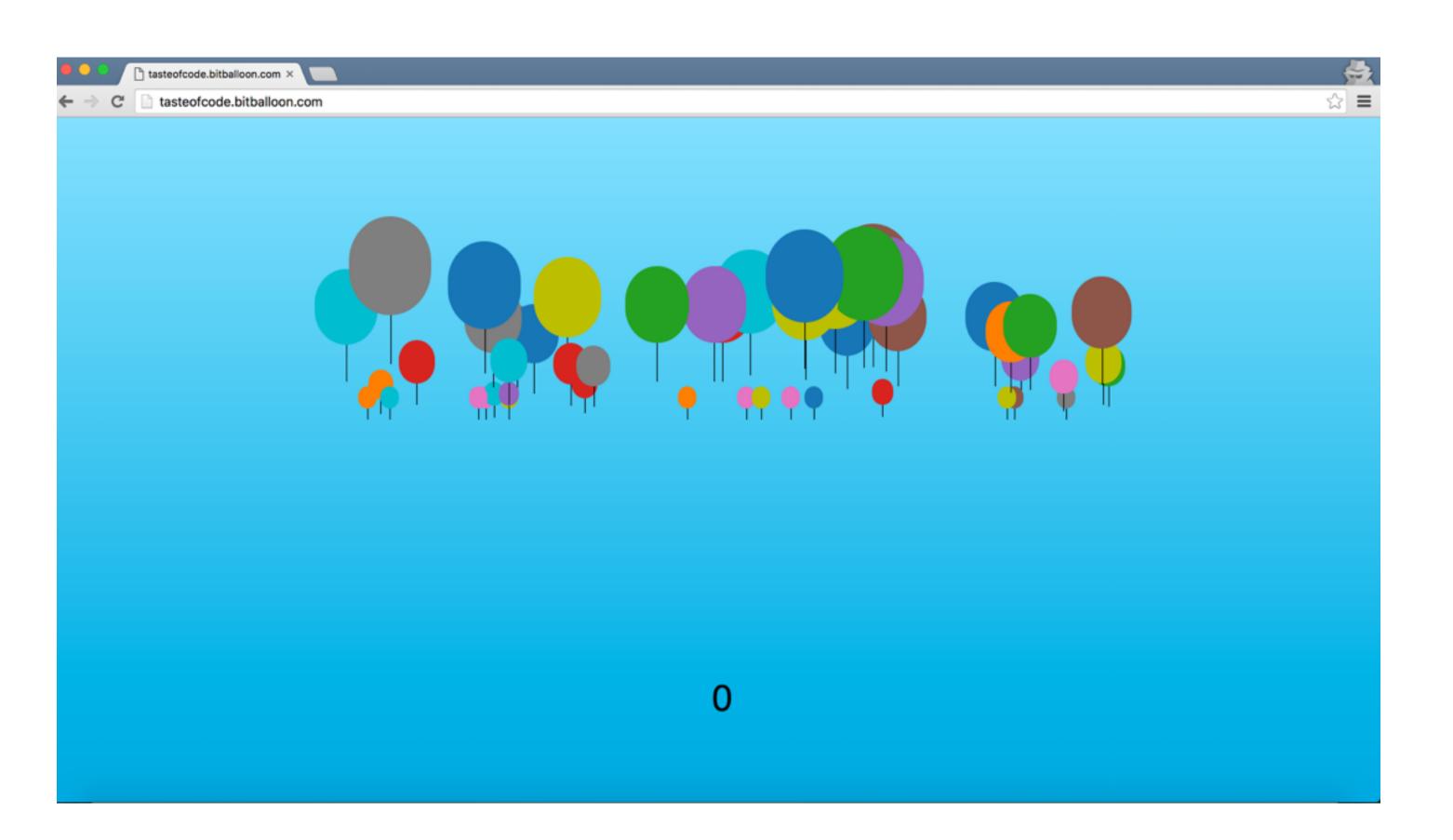
HTML



# :{) Codaisseur

### Build an online game

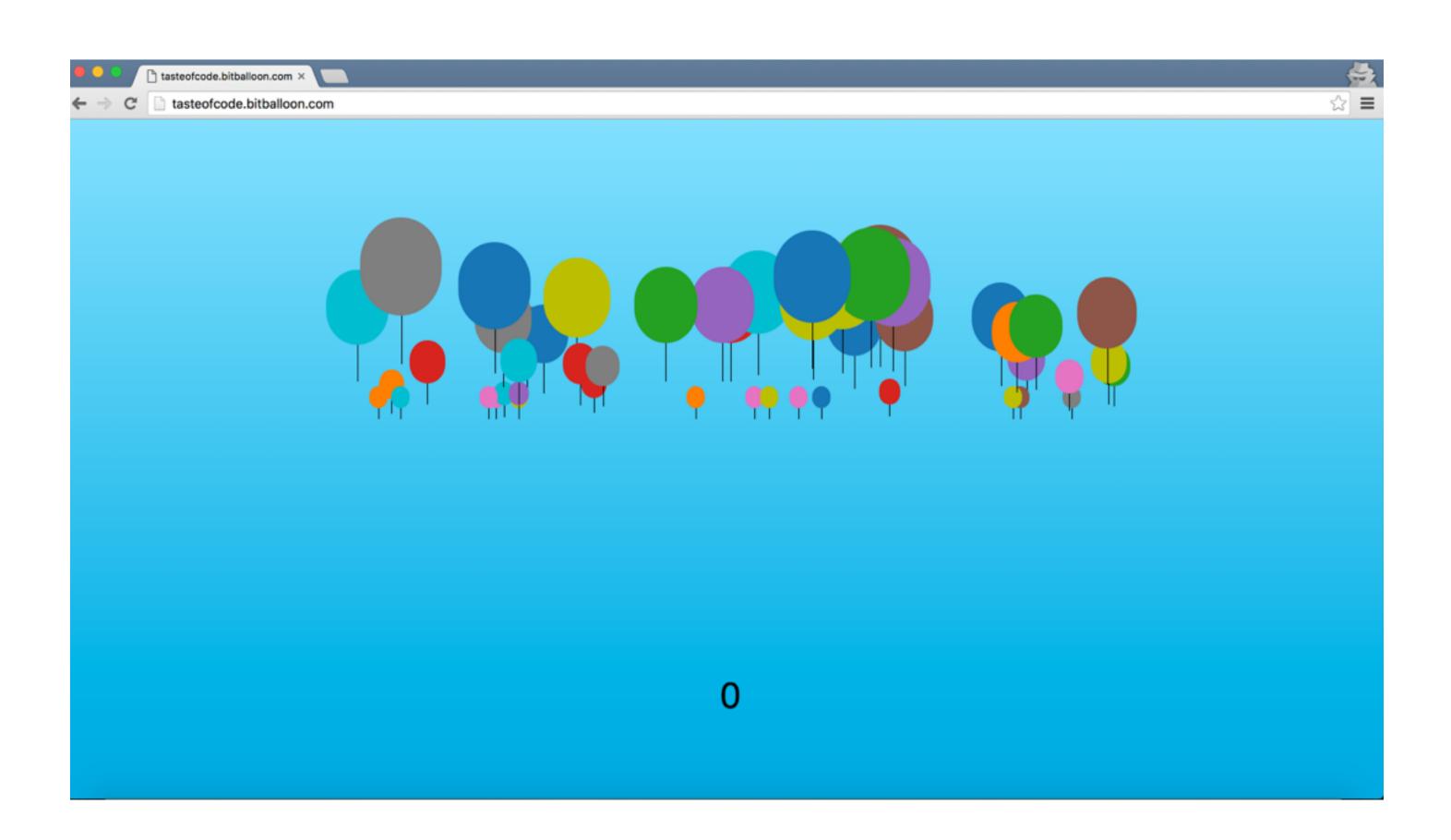
- HTML
- · CSS



# :{) Codaisseur

### Build an online game

- HTML
- · CSS
- · jQuery

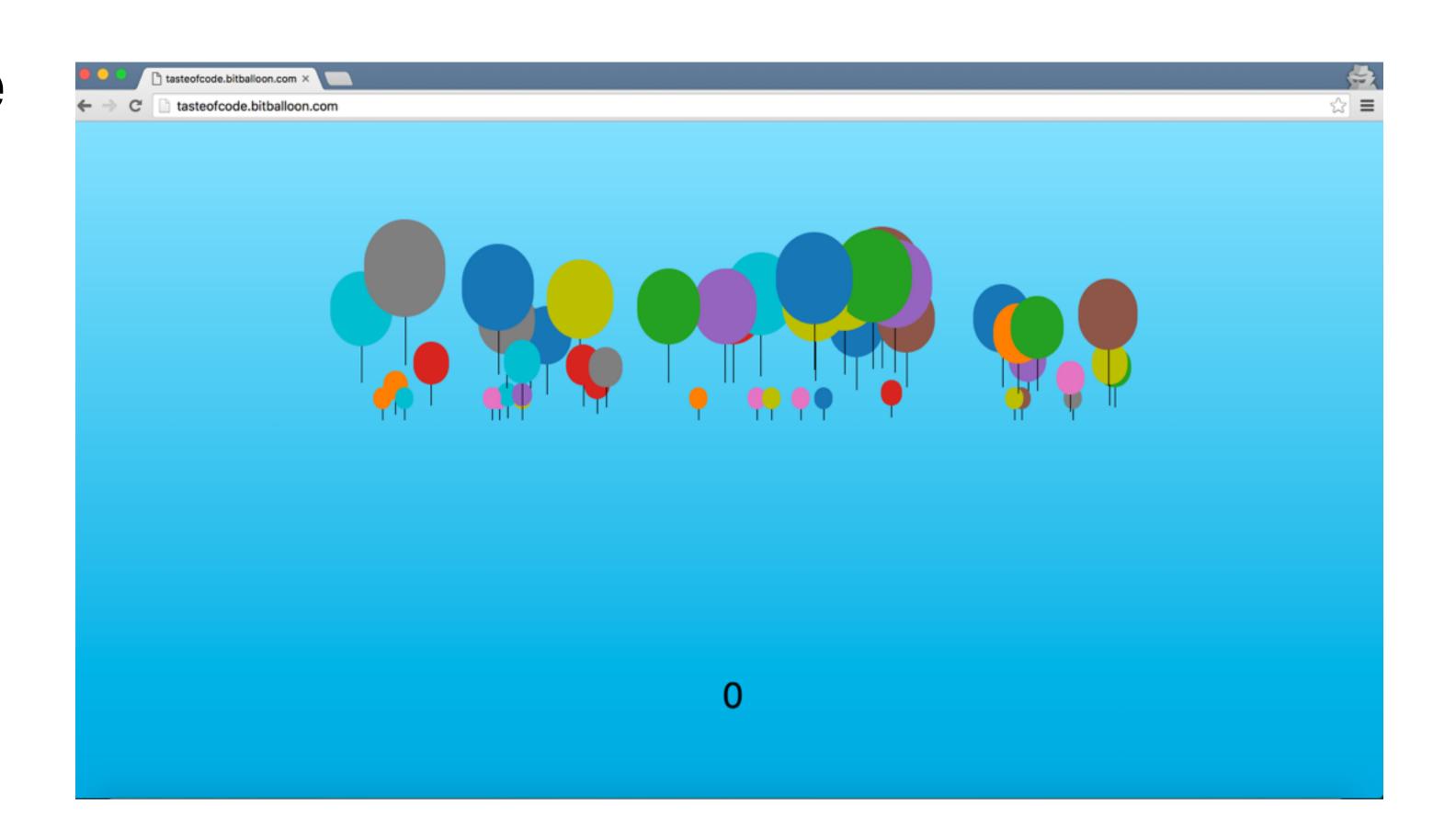


# :{) Codaisseur

### Build an online game

- HTML
- · CSS
- · jQuery

#### Put it online





# 

Content & Structure

HTML is the language of the web.



### What is HTML?



### What is HTML?

:{) Codaisseur

HTML is a markup language for describing web documents



# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title></title>
 </head>
 <body>
 </body>
</html>
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <DOCTYPE>

instruction to the web browser about the html version being used

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title></title>
 </head>
 <body>
 </body>
</html>
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <DOCTYPE>

instruction to the web browser about the html version being used

#### <html>

indicates to the browser the start of the doc

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title></title>
 </head>
 <body>
 </body>
</html>
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <DOCTYPE>

instruction to the web browser about the html version being used

#### <html>

indicates to the browser the start of the doc

#### <head>

contains information about the HTML doc: title, styles, scripts, etc.

# <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title></title> </head> <body> <br/>/body> </html>

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <DOCTYPE>

instruction to the web browser about the html version being used

#### <html>

indicates to the browser the start of the doc

#### <head>

contains information about the HTML doc: title, styles, scripts, etc.

#### <title>

defines the title of the doc

# <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title></title> </head> <body> <br/>/body> </html>

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <DOCTYPE>

instruction to the web browser about the html version being used

#### <html>

indicates to the browser the start of the doc

#### <head>

contains information about the HTML doc: title, styles, scripts, etc.

#### <title>

defines the title of the doc

#### <body>

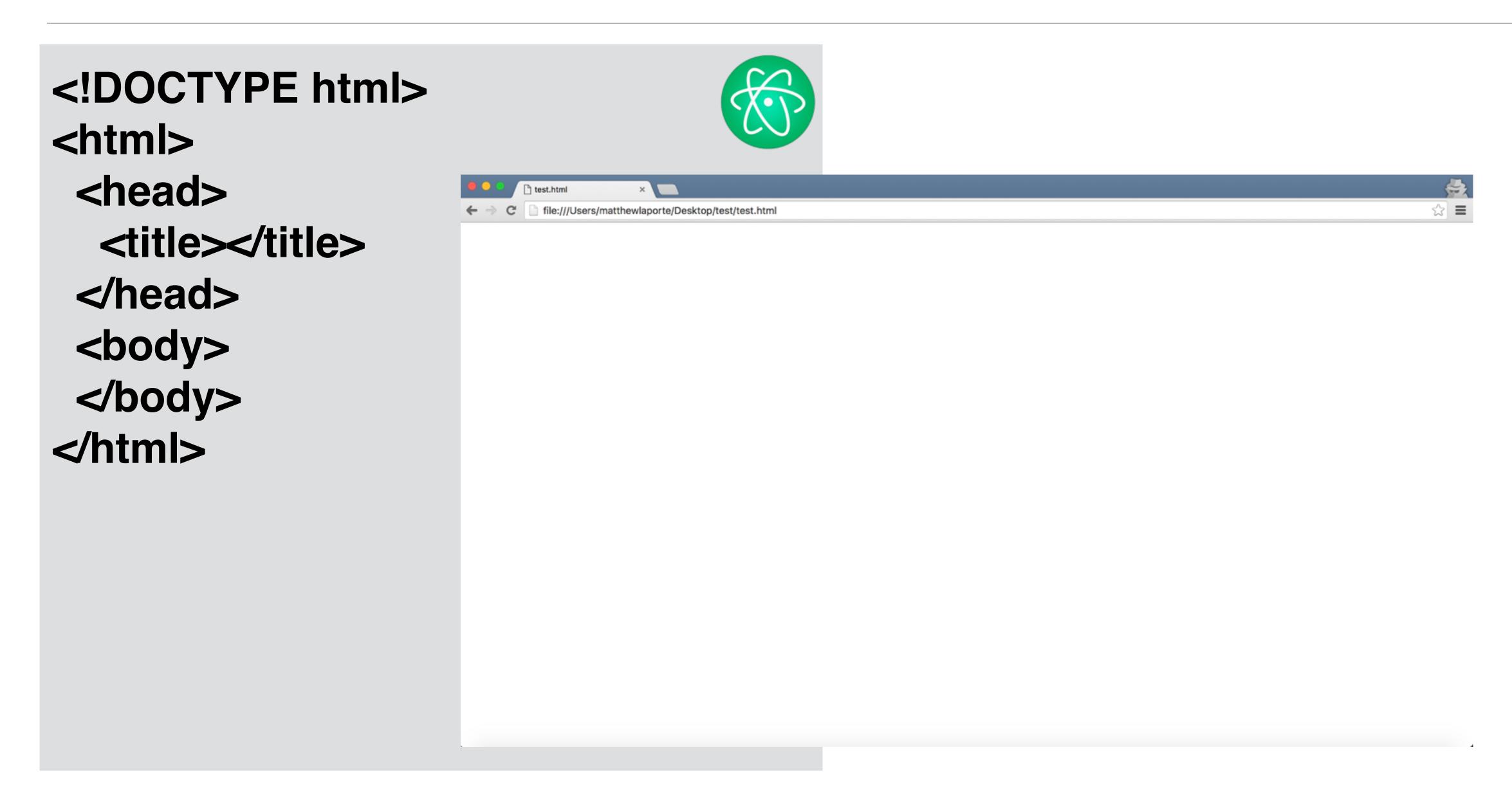
contains the visual contents of HTML doc

<!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title></title> </head> <body> <br/>/body> </html>

# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title></title>
 </head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```







# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
                         index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

<h1>

defines a heading; <h1> - <h6>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
                         index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

<h1>

defines a heading; <h1> - <h6>

>

defines a paragraph

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
                         index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <h1>

defines a heading; <h1> - <h6>

#### >

defines a paragraph

#### <l

defines an unordered list

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
                         index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <h1>

defines a heading; <h1> - <h6>

#### >

defines a paragraph

#### <l

defines an unordered list

#### <

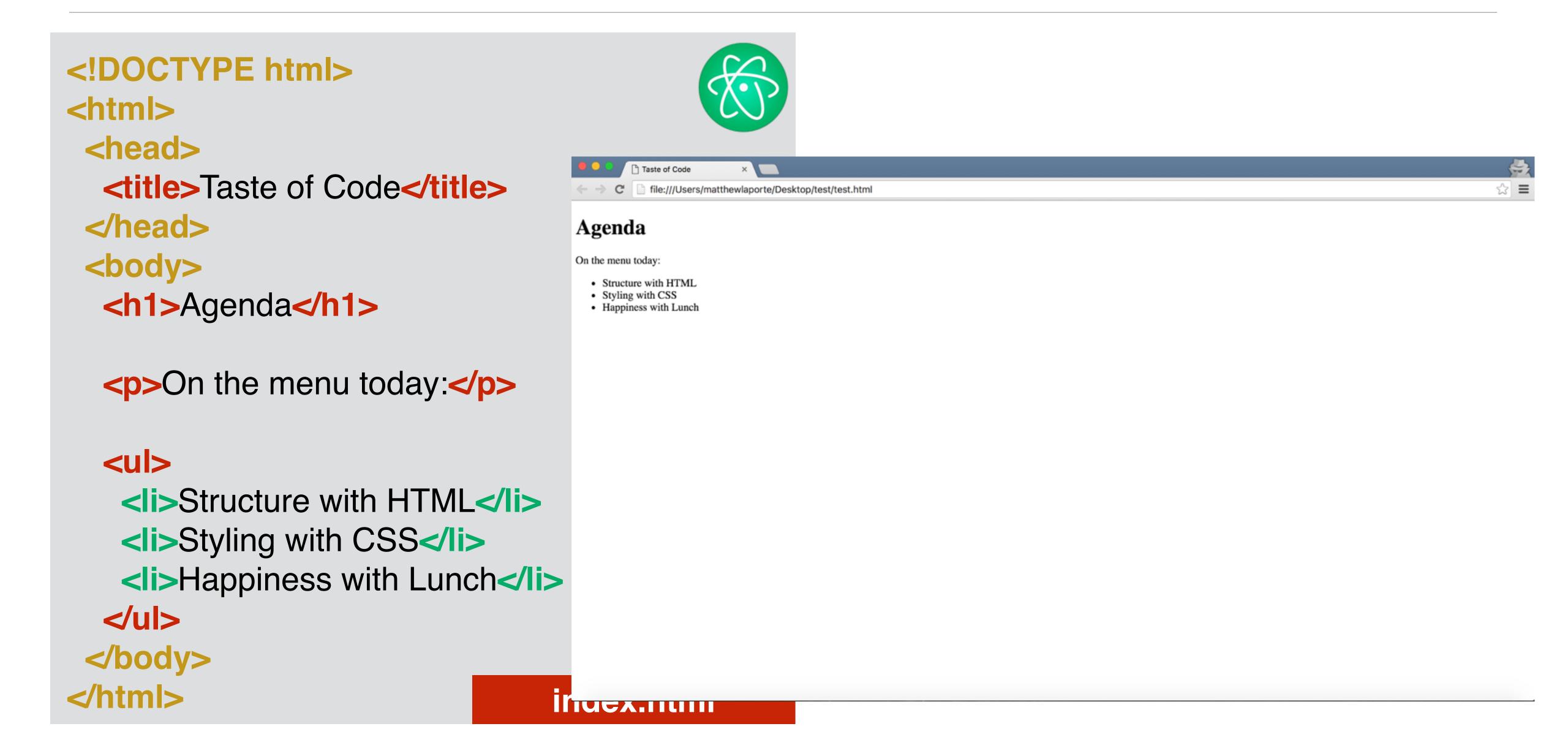
defines a list item in a list

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
                         index.html
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
                         index.html
```







# :{) Codaisseur





```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code
<body>
  <h1>Agenda
  On the menu today:
  <l
   Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
   Happiness with Lunch
```

## <Tags>...</Tags>



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code </title>
 </head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
```

# <Tags>...</Tags>

# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code </title>
 </head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
```

<h1>Agenda

Opening tag = starts heading

# <Tags>...</Tags>

# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Taste of Code </title>
 </head>
<body>
 <h1>Agenda</h1>
 On the menu today:
 <l
  Structure with HTML
  Styling with CSS
  Happiness with Lunch
 </body>
</html>
```

Opening tag = starts heading Closing tag = stops heading

# Exercise



# Create your first HTML document utilising title, h1, p and ul/li elements:



# Create your first HTML document utilising title, h1, p and ul/li elements:



- Make a new folder for your project



- Make a new folder for your project
- In atom, create a new file called index.html



- Make a new folder for your project
- In atom, create a new file called index.html
- Follow the basic HTML structure



- Make a new folder for your project
- In atom, create a new file called index.html
- Follow the basic HTML structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title></title>
    </head>
    <body>
    </body>
</html>
```



# CSS

Style & Presentation

CSS describes how HTML looks.







CSS is a **stylesheet language** that describes the presentation of an HTML document.



CSS is a **stylesheet language** that describes the presentation of an HTML document.

text color



CSS is a **stylesheet language** that describes the presentation of an HTML document.

text color fonts style



CSS is a **stylesheet language** that describes the presentation of an HTML document.

text color fonts style spacing between elements



CSS is a **stylesheet language** that describes the presentation of an HTML document.

text color fonts style spacing between elements background images

# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <style>

defines style information for an HTML doc; how elements should render in the browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
</body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <style>

defines style information for an HTML doc; how elements should render in the browser

#### h1 {}

element; holds properties that can alter it's style

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <style>

defines style information for an HTML doc; how elements should render in the browser

#### h1 {}

element; holds properties that can alter it's style

#### color

property

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <style>

defines style information for an HTML doc; how elements should render in the browser

#### h1 {}

element; holds properties that can alter it's style

#### color

property

#### red

value

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

#### <style>

defines style information for an HTML doc; how elements should render in the browser

#### h1 {}

element; holds properties that can alter it's style

#### color

property

#### red

value

#### Something to note:

A colon(":") proceeds the property and a semi-colon (";") proceeds the value

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
<body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
</body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                             index.html
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   h1 {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Agenda</h1>
</body>
</html>
```





On the menu today:

Structure with HTML

Taste of Code

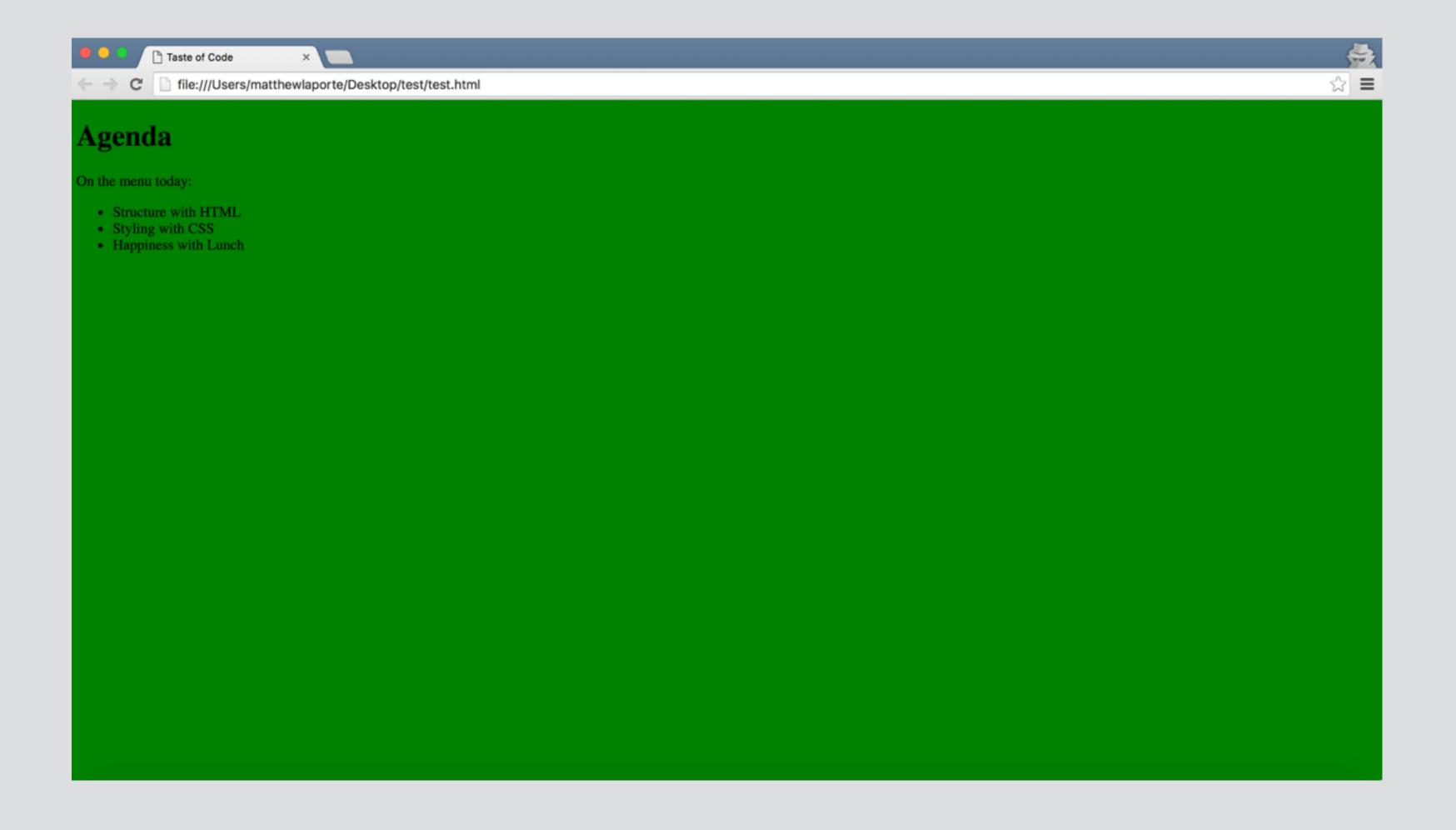
- · Styling with CSS
- Happiness with Lunch



Change the background color of your document to green.



### Change the background color of your document to green.





# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   .warning {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
</body>
</html>
                             index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

Classes allow you to apply the same properties to multiple elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   .warning {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
</body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

Classes allow you to apply the same properties to multiple elements.

When selecting a class to style, a period (".") precedes the name of the class.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   .warning {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

Classes allow you to apply the same properties to multiple elements.

When selecting a class to style, a period (".") precedes the name of the class.

You add the class to the element's first tag in this format: class="class-name".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   .warning {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

Classes allow you to apply the same properties to multiple elements.

When selecting a class to style, a period (".") precedes the name of the class.

You add the class to the element's first tag in this format: class="class-name".

The name of your class can be anything.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   .warning {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                              index.html
```

# :{) Codaisseur

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Taste of Code</title>
  <style>
   .warning {
        color: red;
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
 </body>
</html>
                             index.html
```









#### <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>



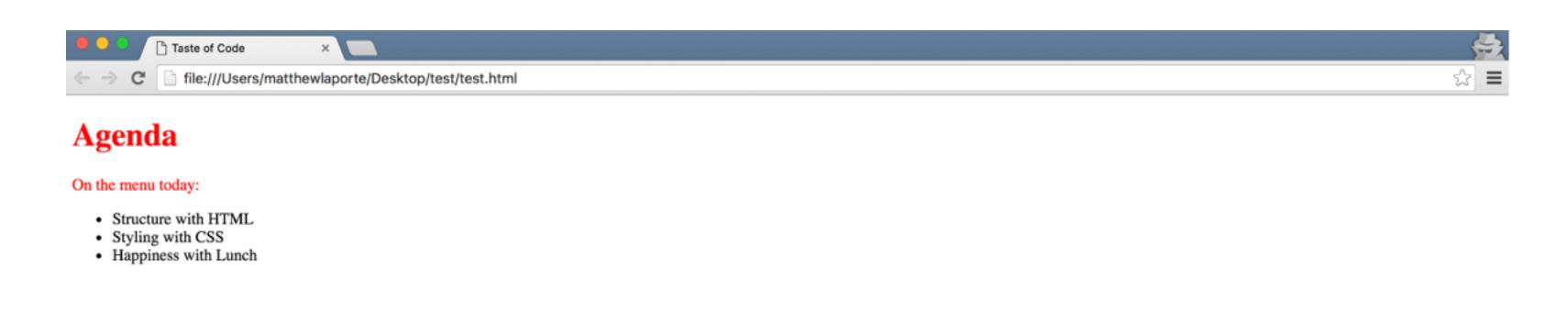


- <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
- On the menu today:





- <h1 class="warning">Agenda</h1>
- On the menu today:



## Exercise



## Warning

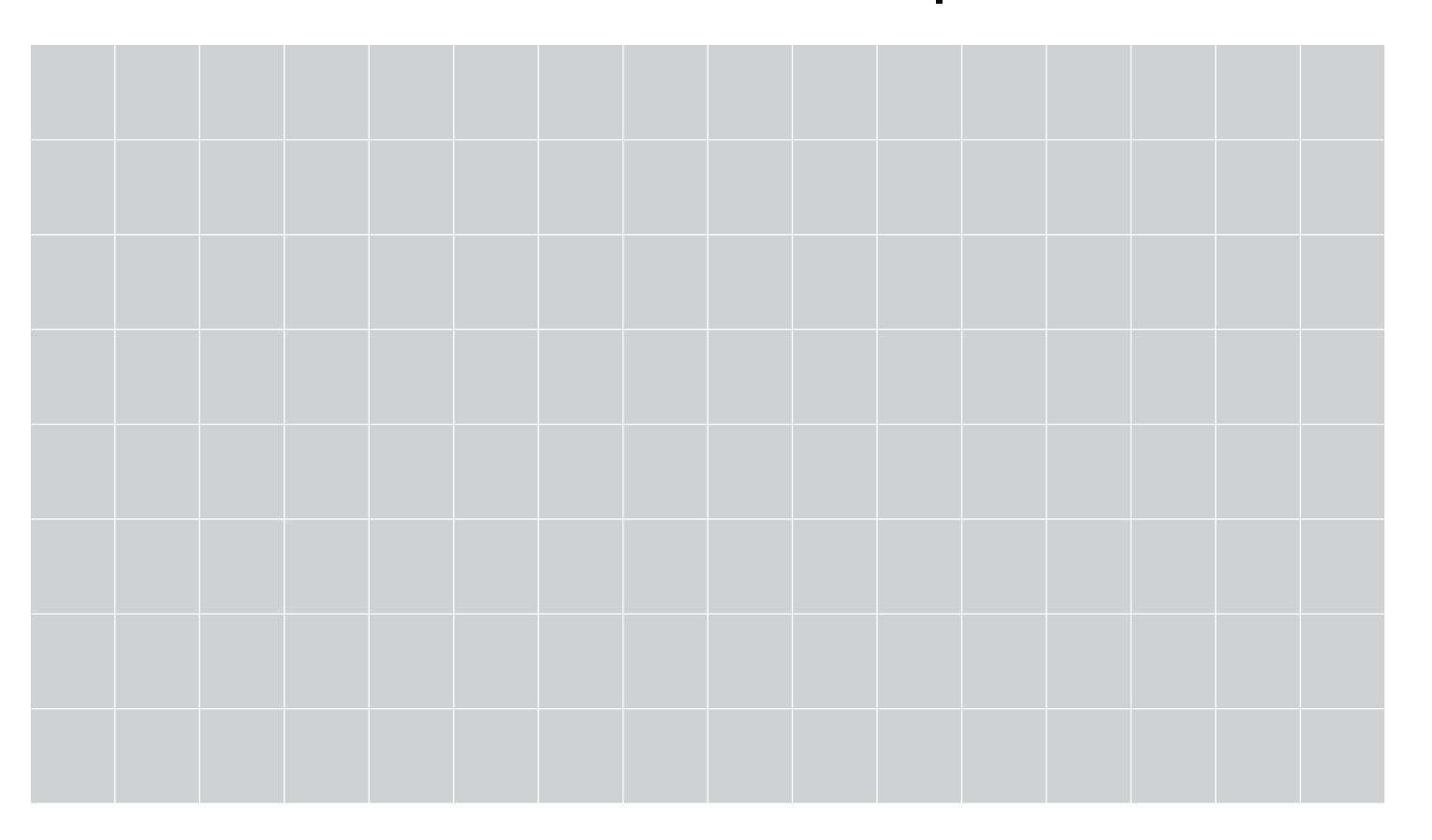
Apply the warning class to the main heading in your web page and change its color.

## Padding & Margin in Pixels



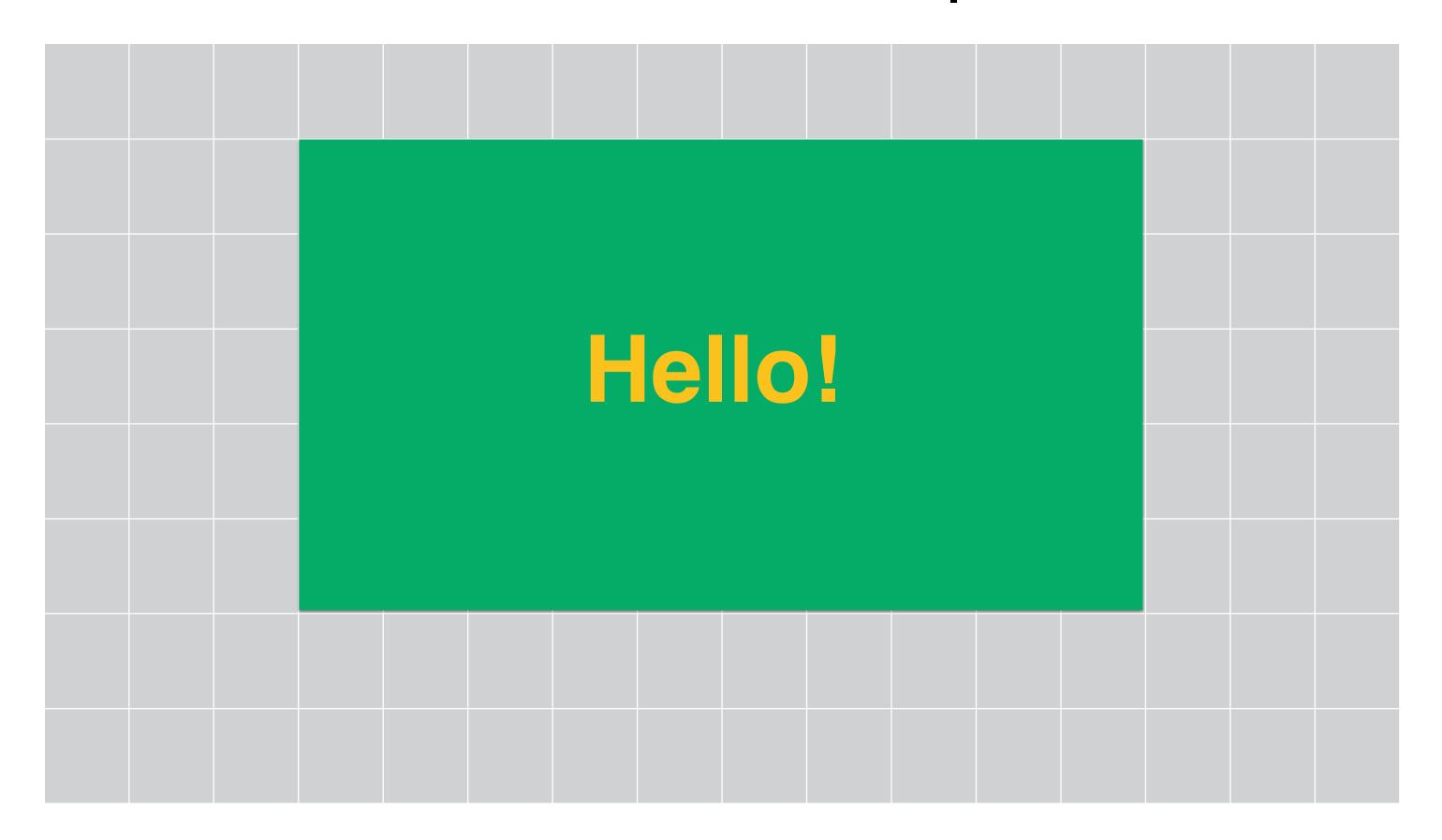






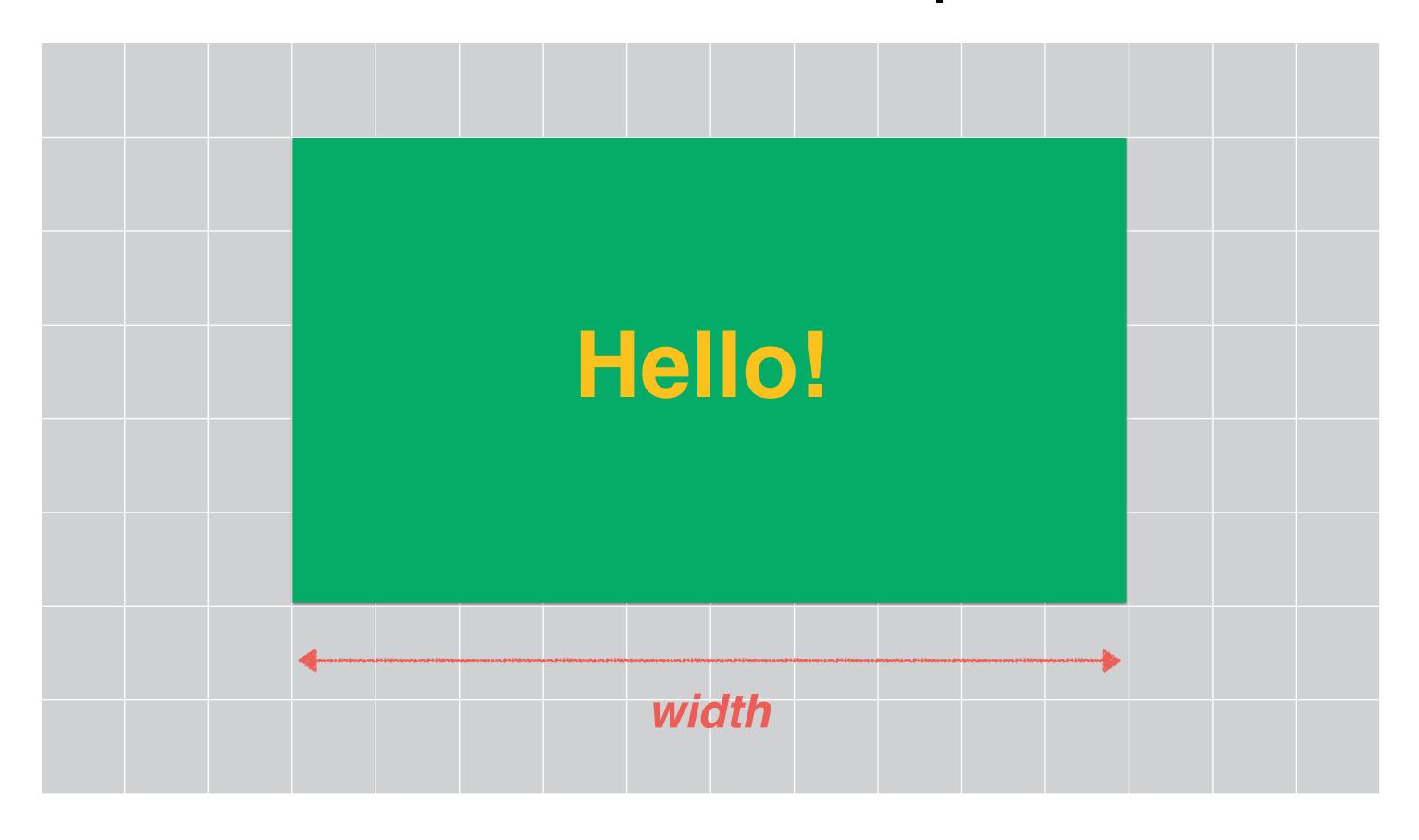






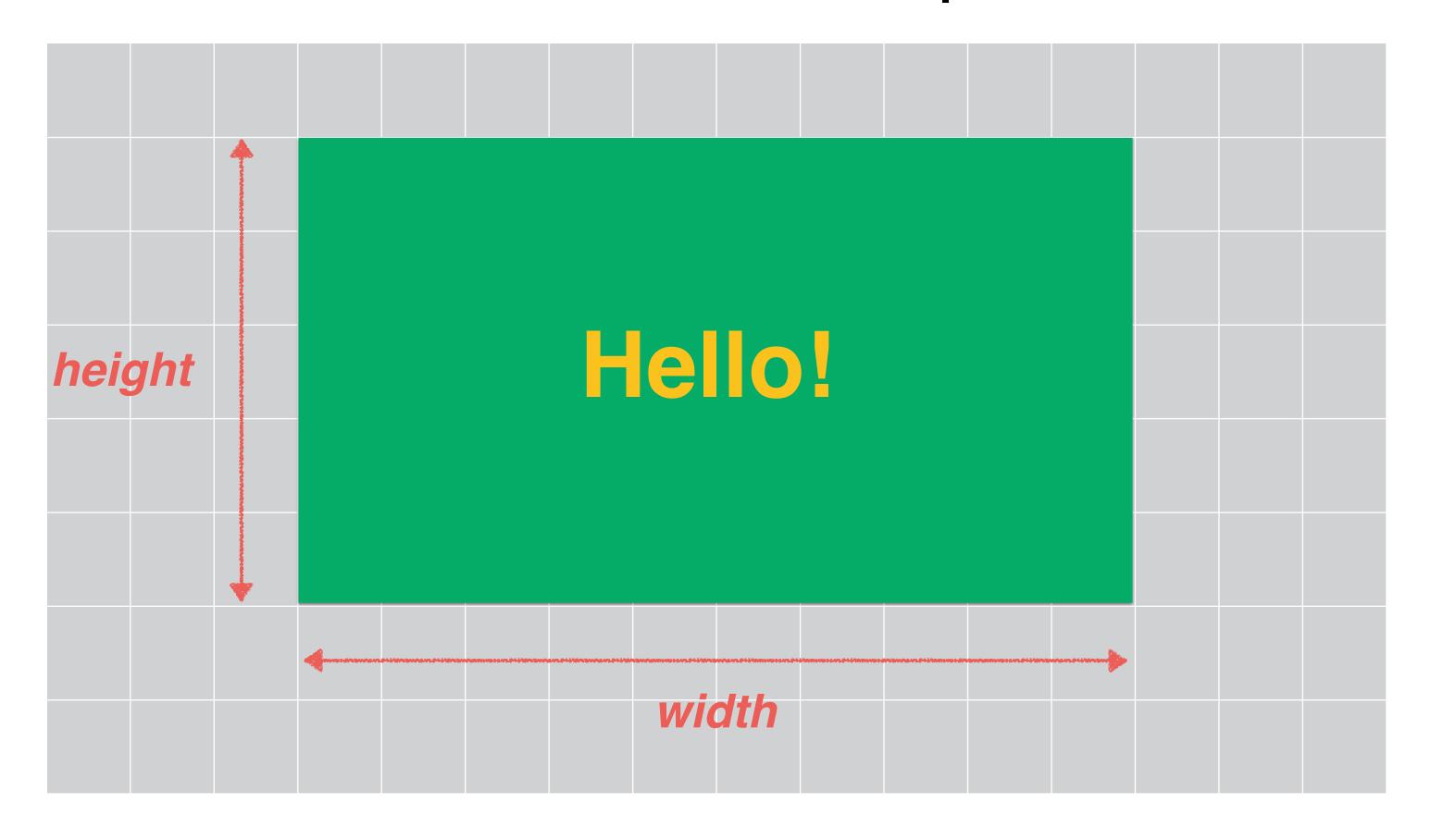






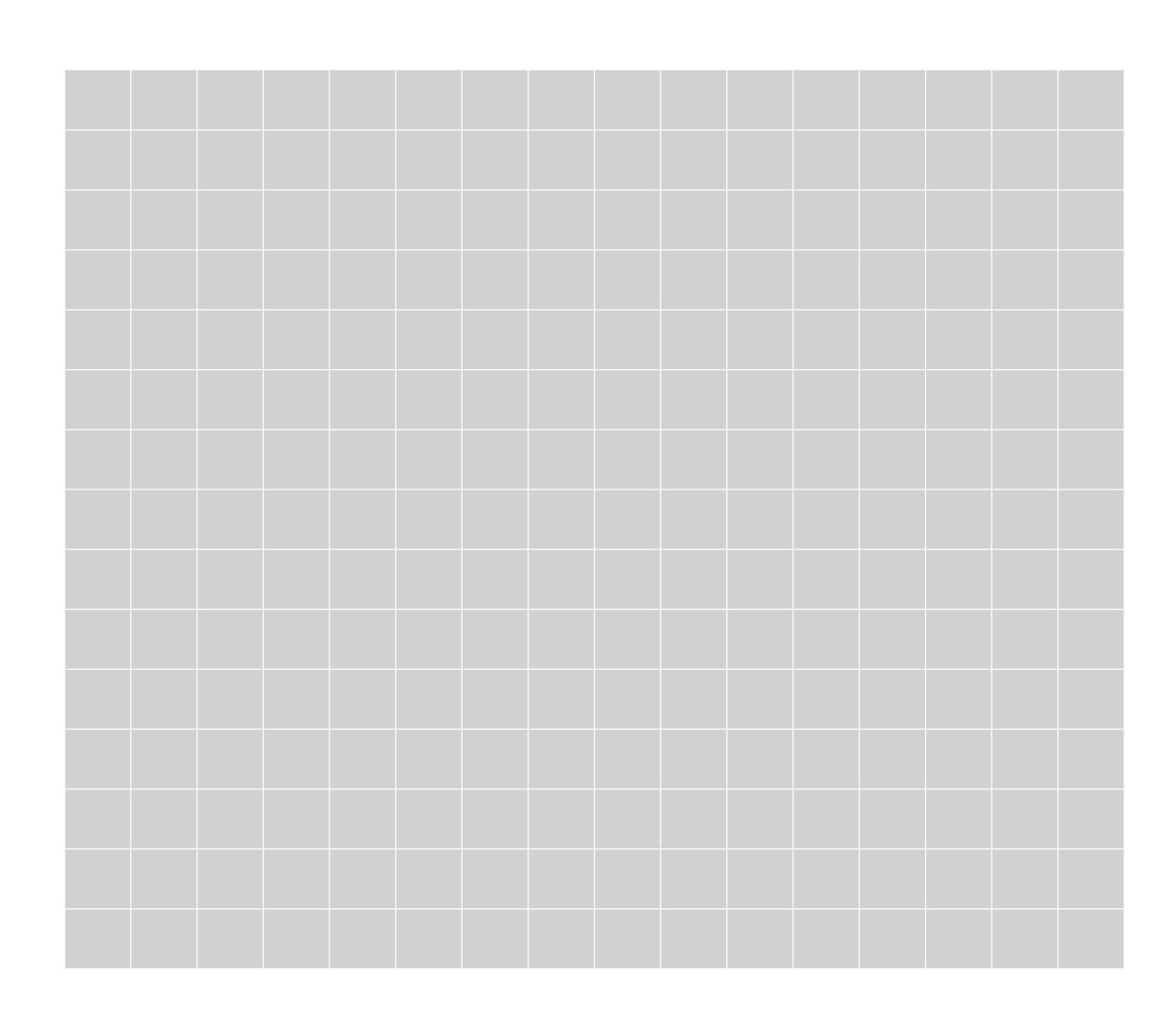






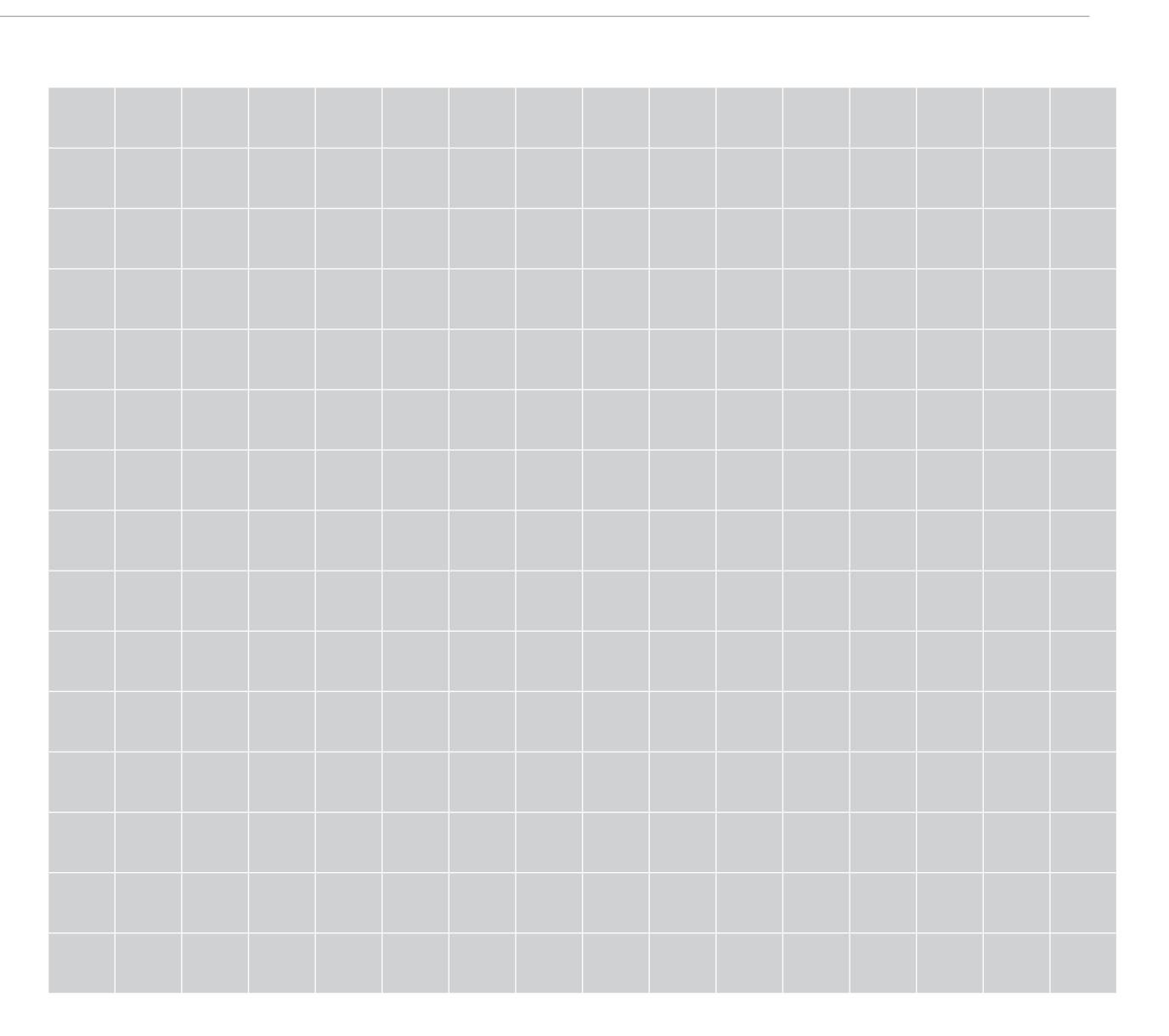








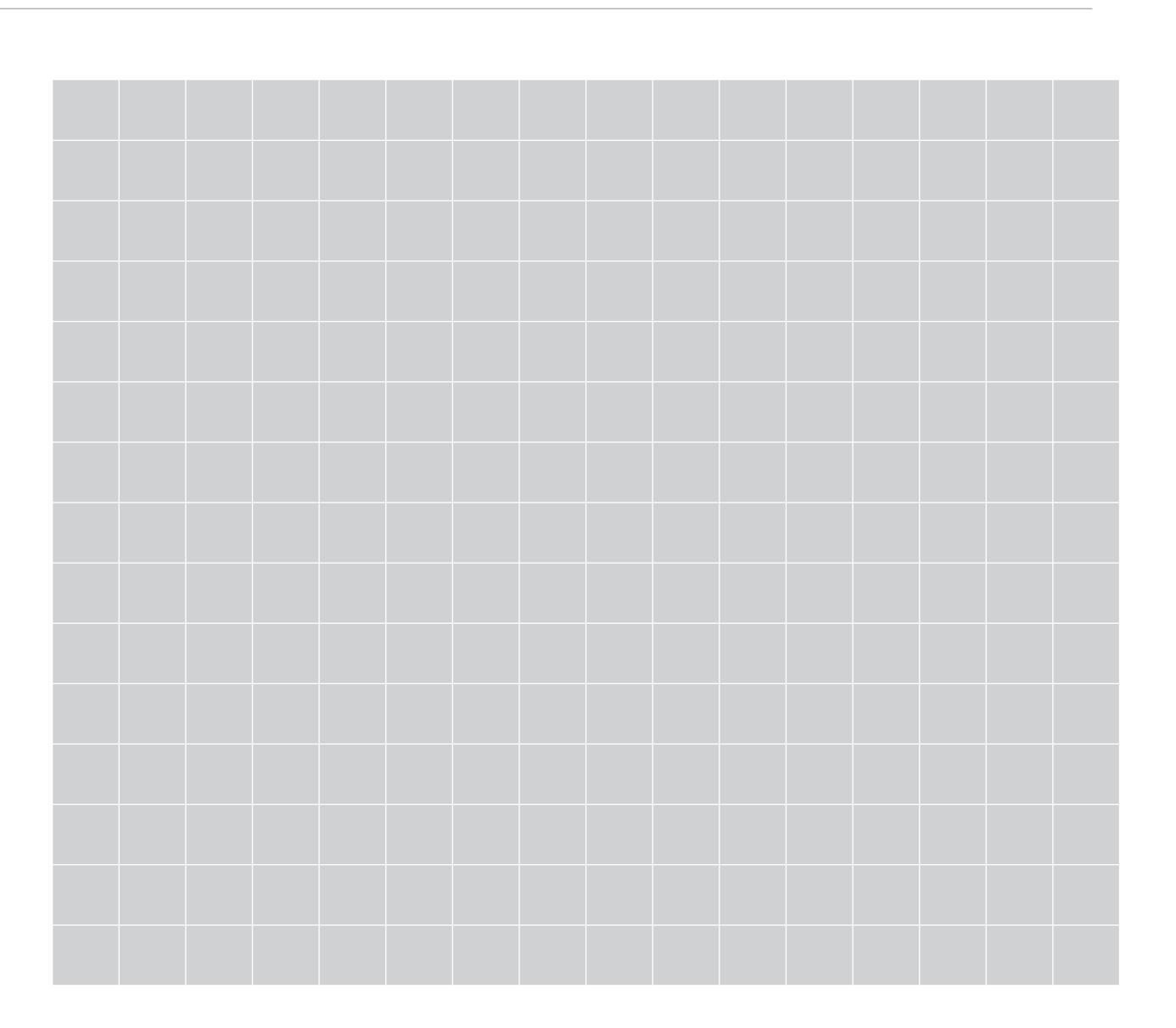
Generate space around content.





Generate space around content.

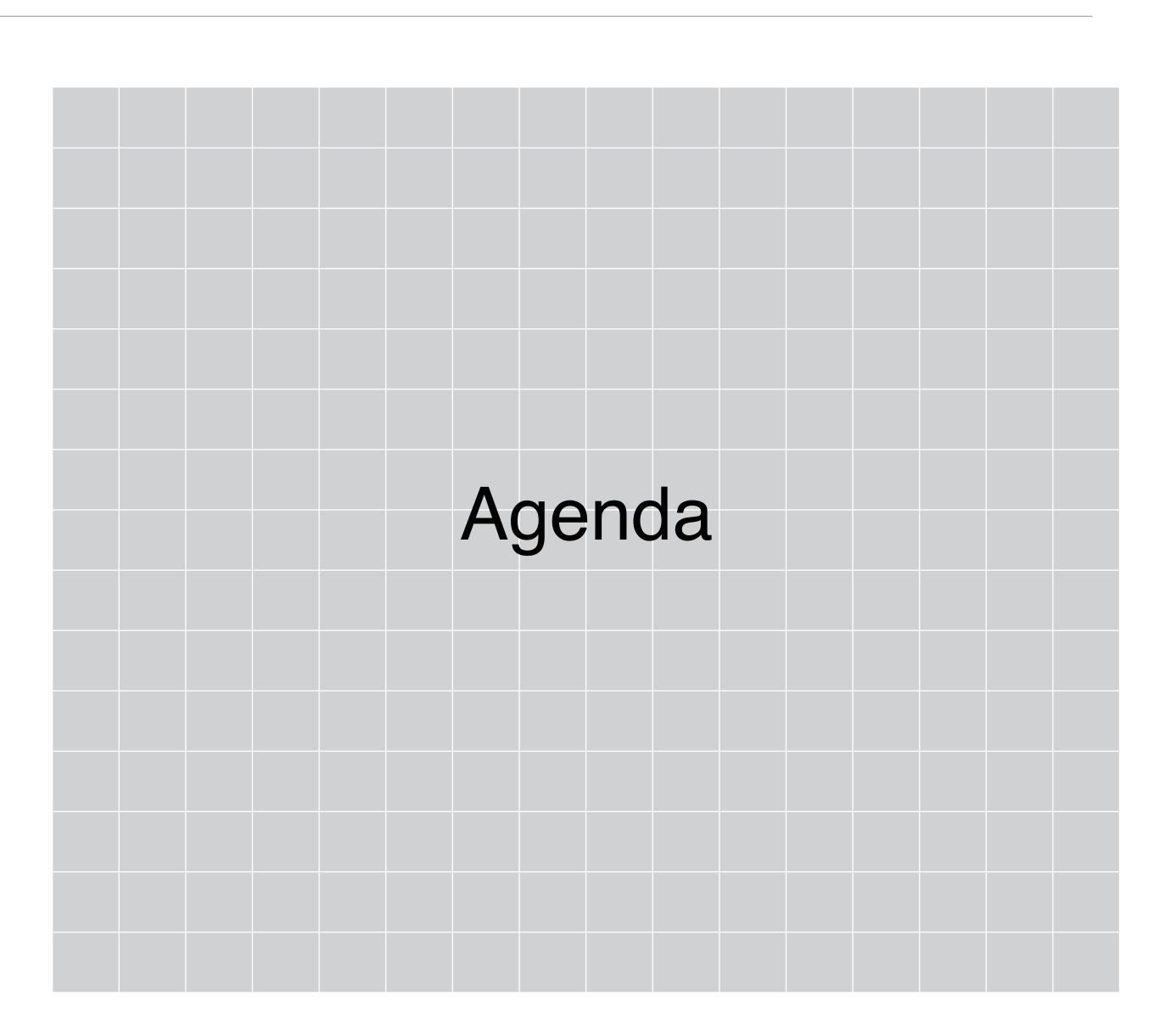
Sets the size of white space between the element content and element border.





Generate space around content.

Sets the size of white space between the element content and element border.

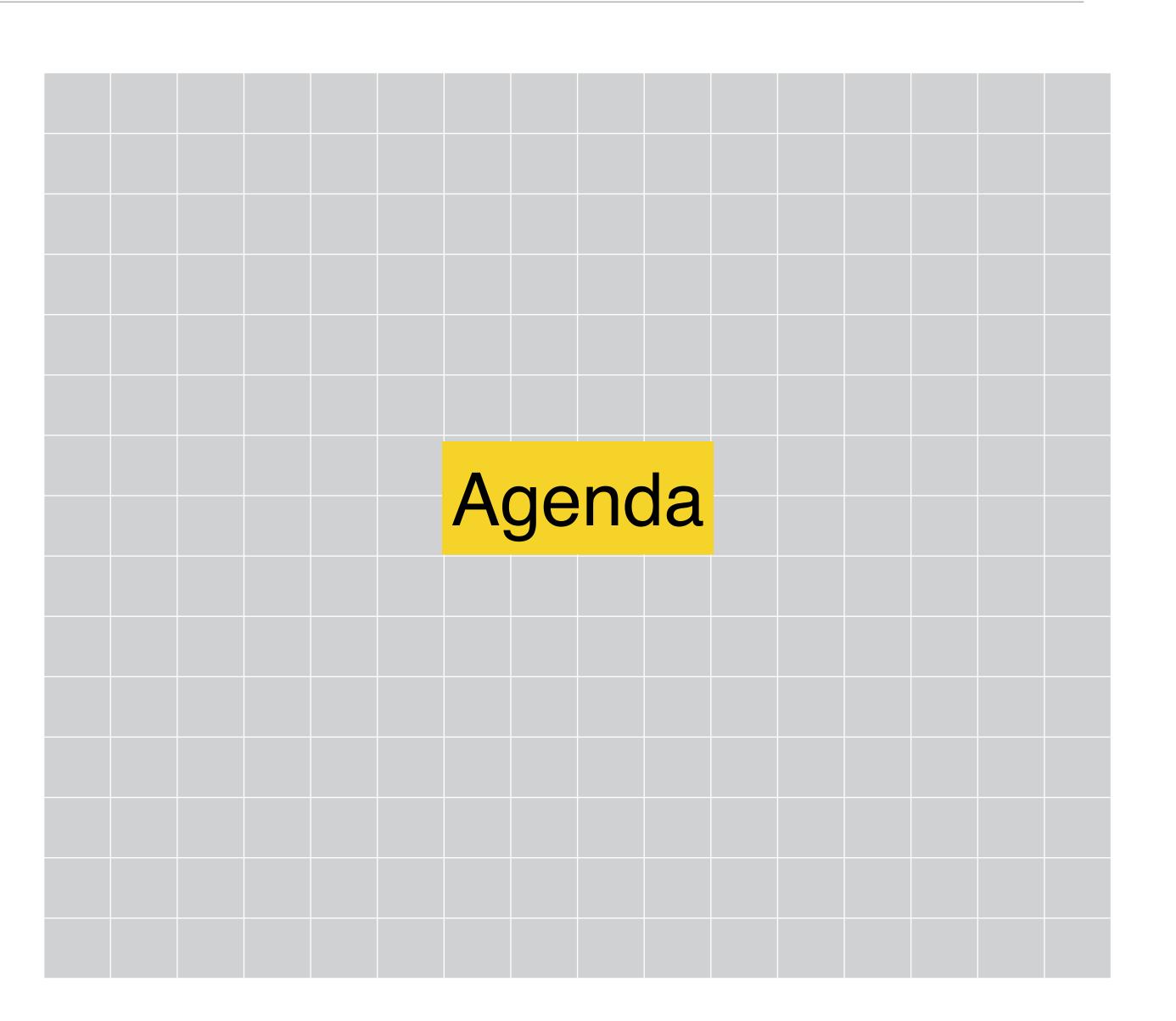


## :{) Codaisseur

Generate space around content.

Sets the size of white space between the element content and element border.

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
```

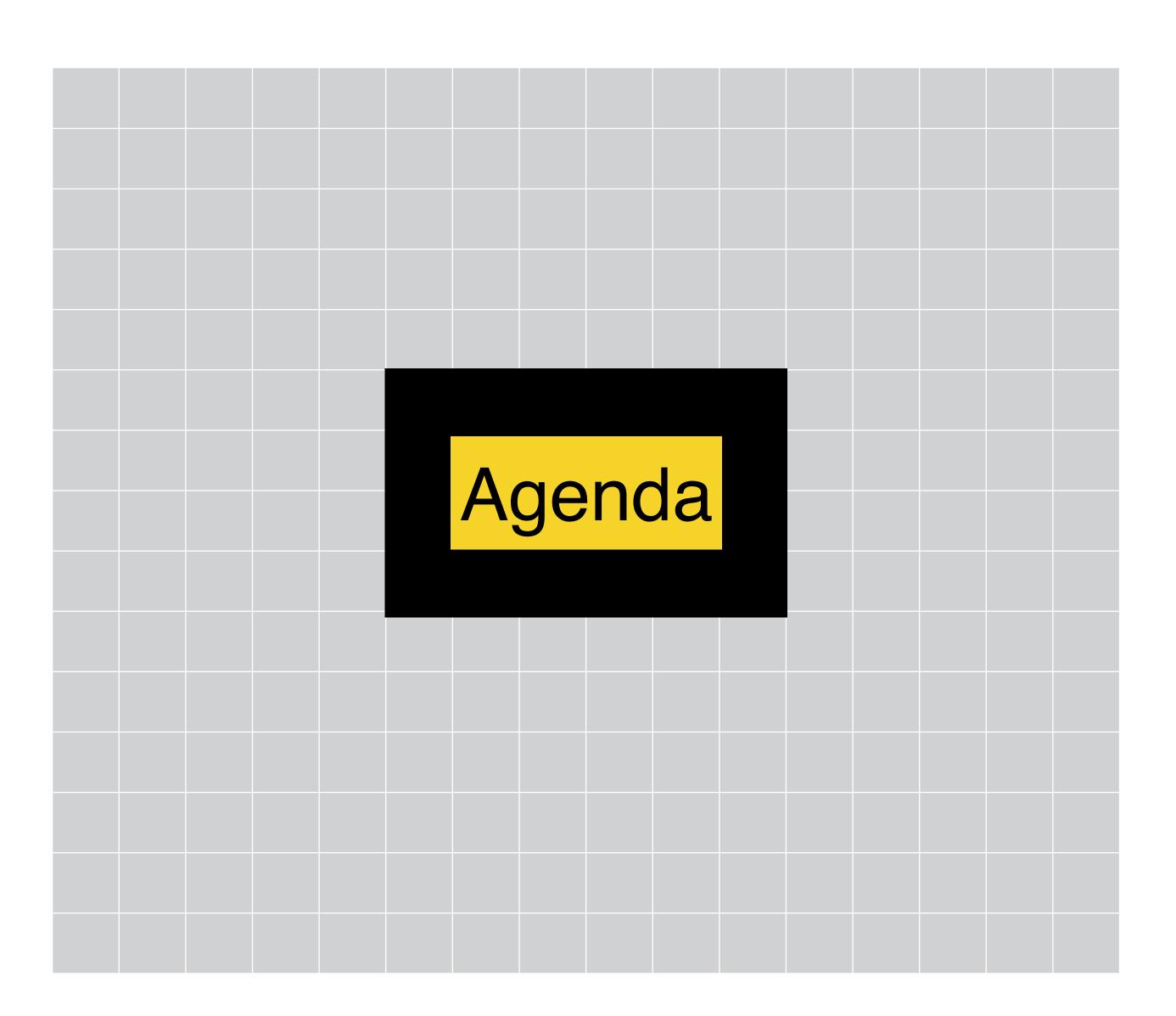


## :{) Codaisseur

Generate space around content.

Sets the size of white space between the element content and element border.

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid;
}
</style>
```

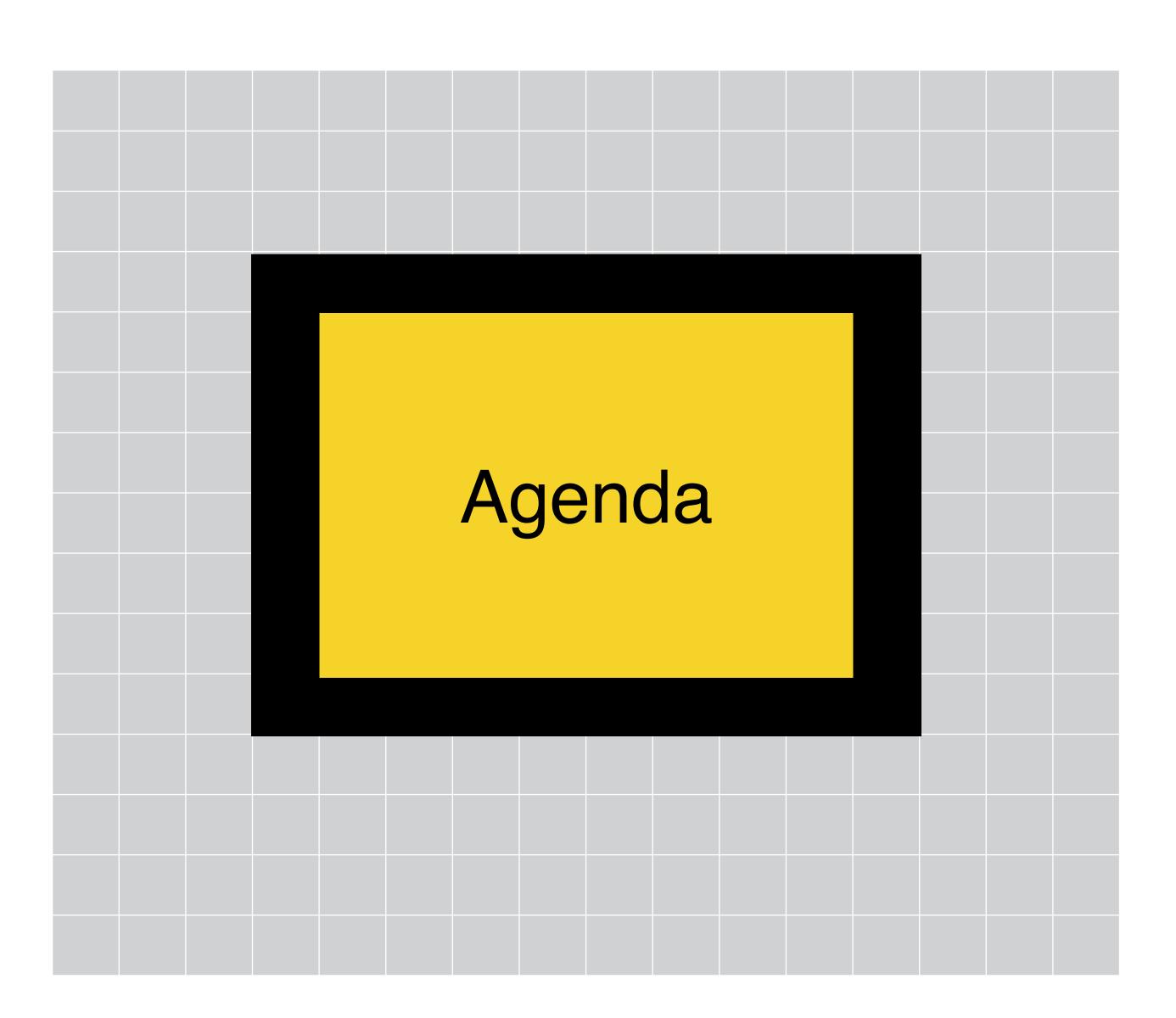


## :{) Codaisseur

Generate space around content.

Sets the size of white space between the element content and element border.

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid;
  padding: 2px;
  }
</style>
```



## :{) Codaisseur

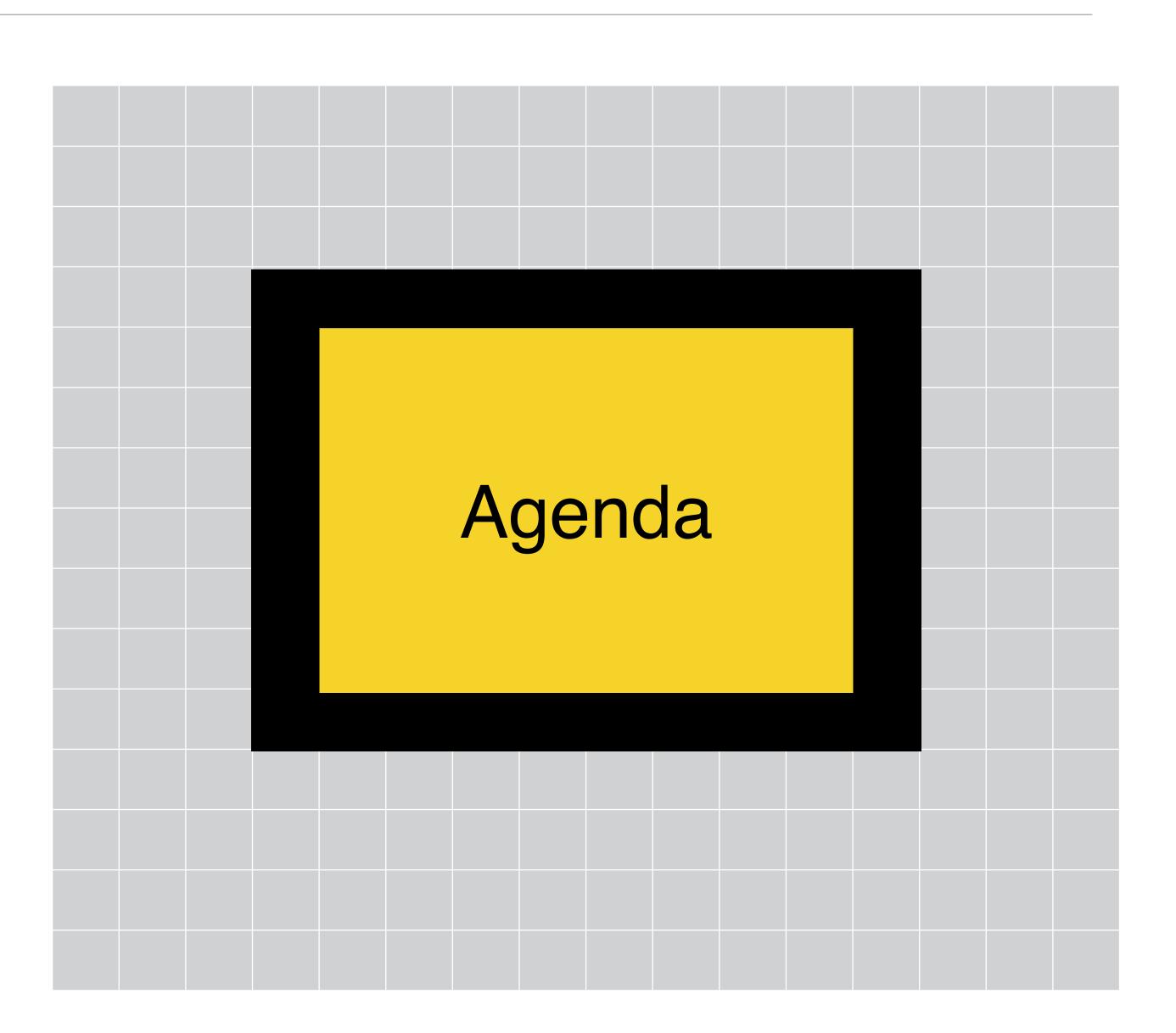
Generate space around content.

Sets the size of white space between the element content and element border.

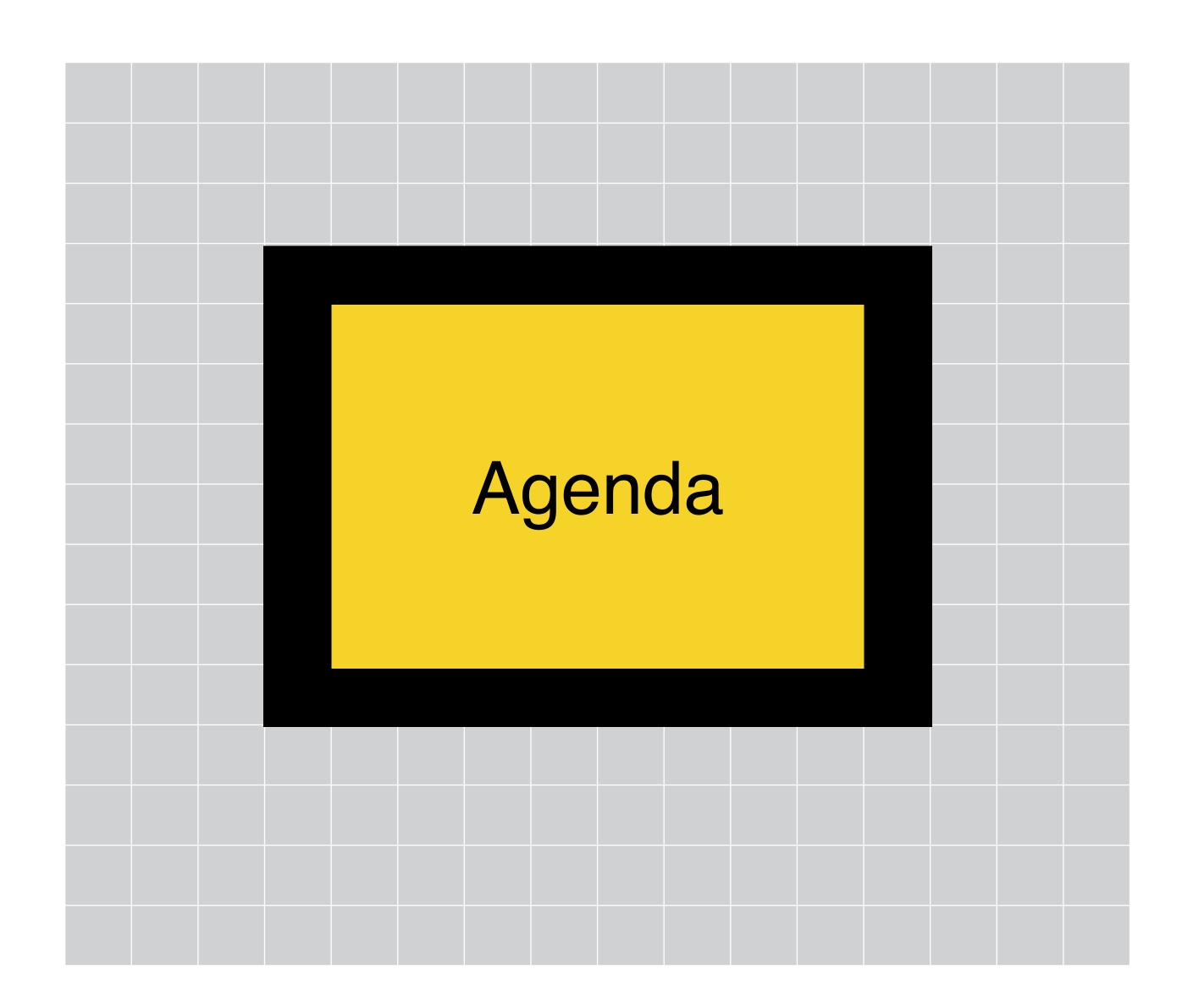
<h1 class="yellow">Agenda</h1>

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid;
  padding: 2px;
  }
</style>
```

padding-left, padding-right padding-top, padding-bottom

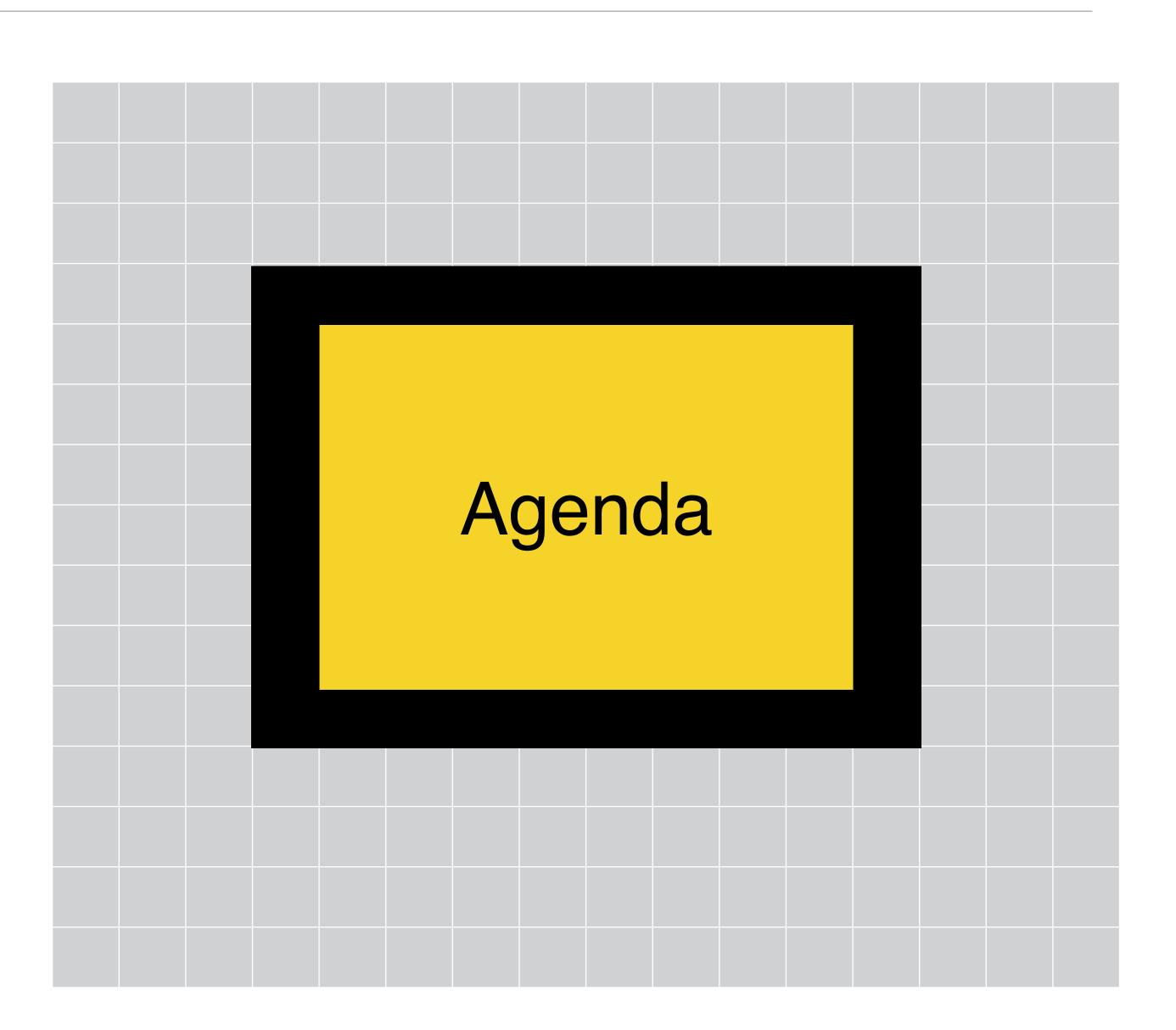


## :{) Codaisseur



## :{) Codaisseur

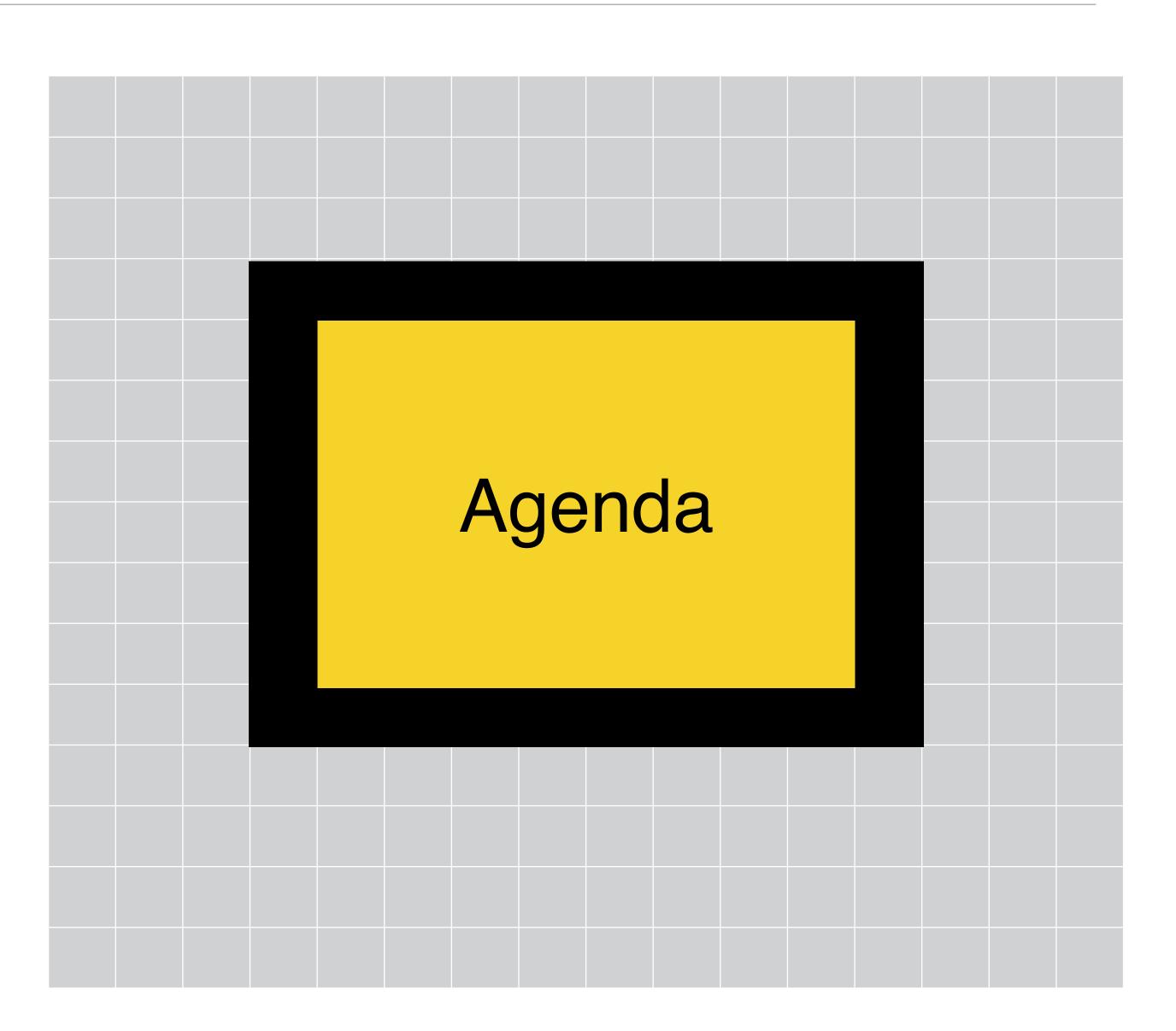
Set the size of white space outside of the element border.



## :{) Codaisseur

Set the size of white space outside of the element border.

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid:
  padding: 2px;
}
</style>
```

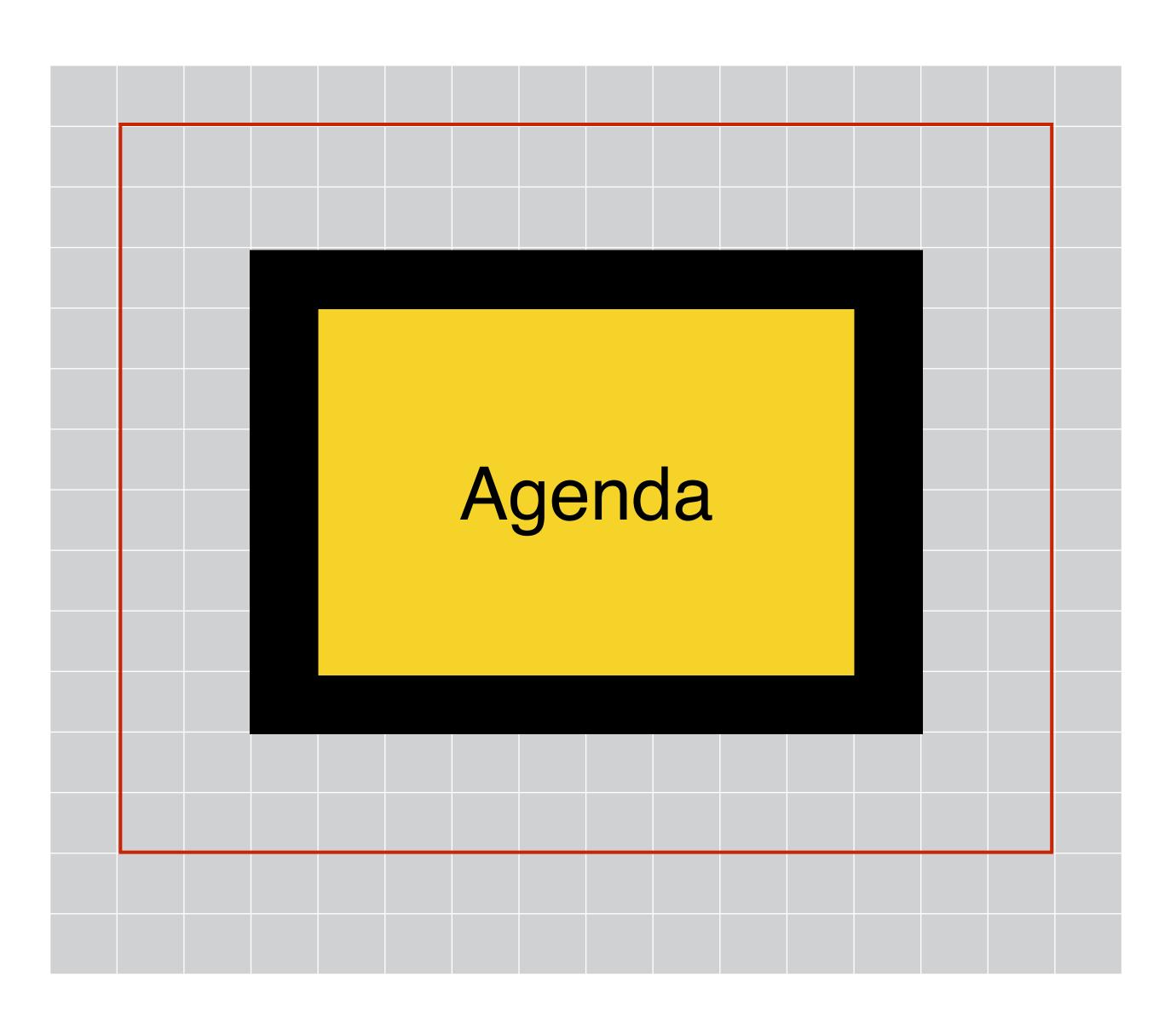


### :{) Codaisseur

Set the size of white space outside of the element border.

```
<h1 class="yellow">Agenda</h1>
```

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid;
  padding: 2px;
  margin: 2px;
}
</style>
```



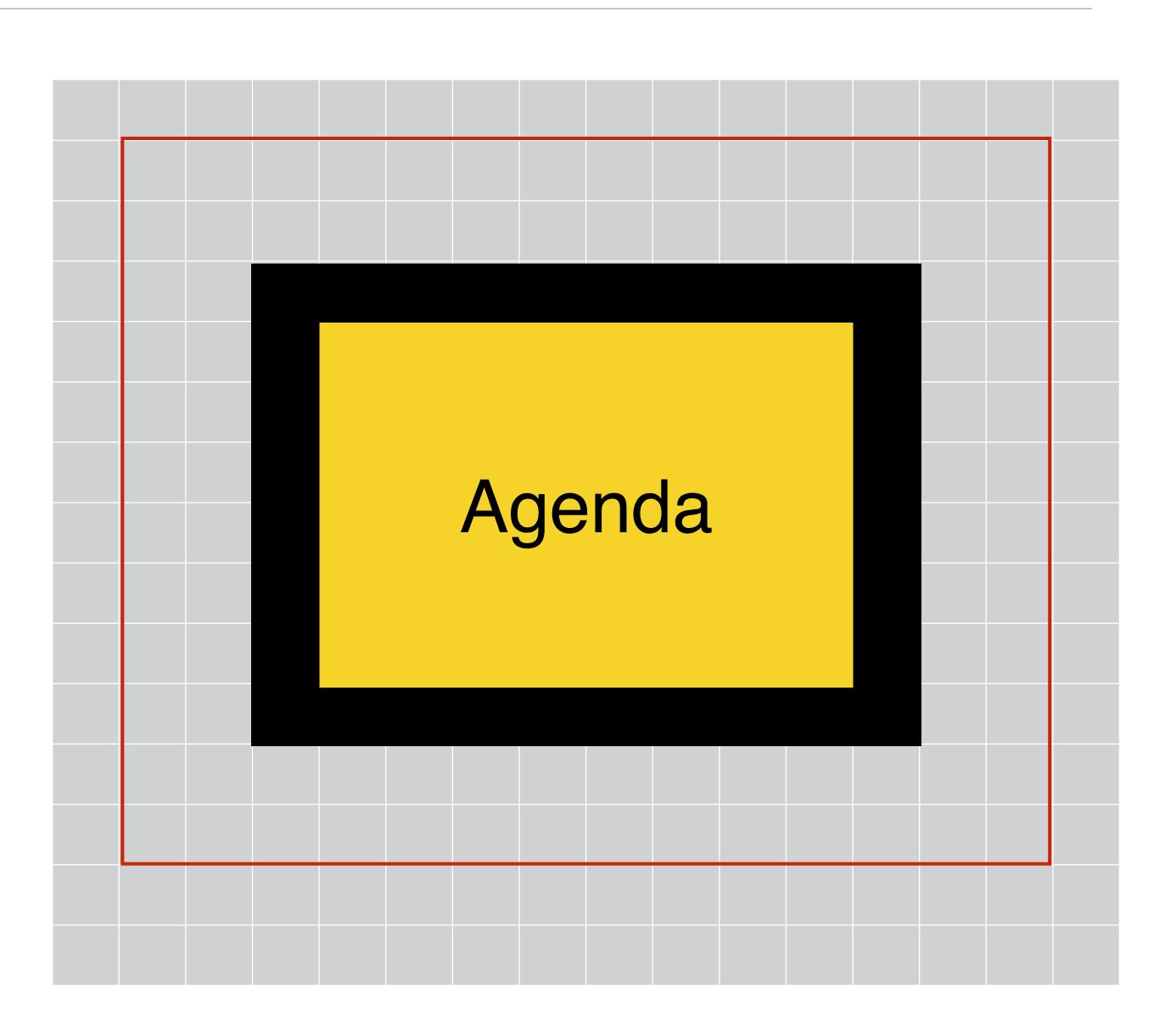
## :{) Codaisseur

Set the size of white space outside of the element border.

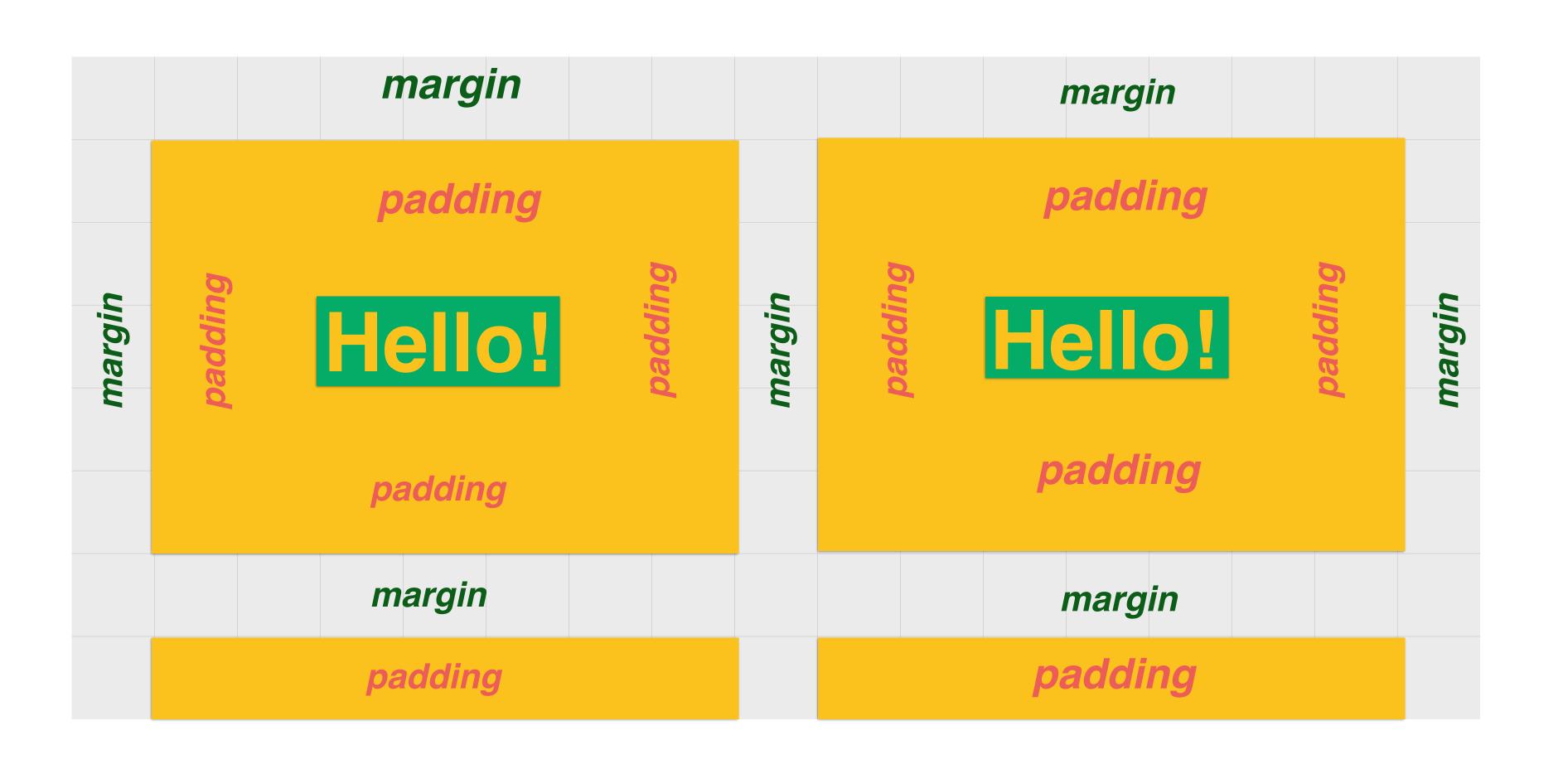
<h1 class="yellow">Agenda</h1>

```
<style>
.yellow {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid;
  padding: 2px;
  margin: 2px;
}
</style>
```

margin-left, margin-right margin-top, margin-bottom









### Styling

Apply some margins and paddings to the elements in your HTML document.

# :{) Codaisseur

:{) Codaisseur

It's time to start over!



#### It's time to start over!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title></title>
    </head>
    <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

# :{) Codaisseur



#### <div>

defines a division or section in an HTML document.



#### <div>

defines a division or section in an HTML document.

Used to group elements together for styling and/or scripting reasons (ie. animation).



#### <div>

defines a division or section in an HTML document.

Used to group elements together for styling and/or scripting reasons (ie. animation).

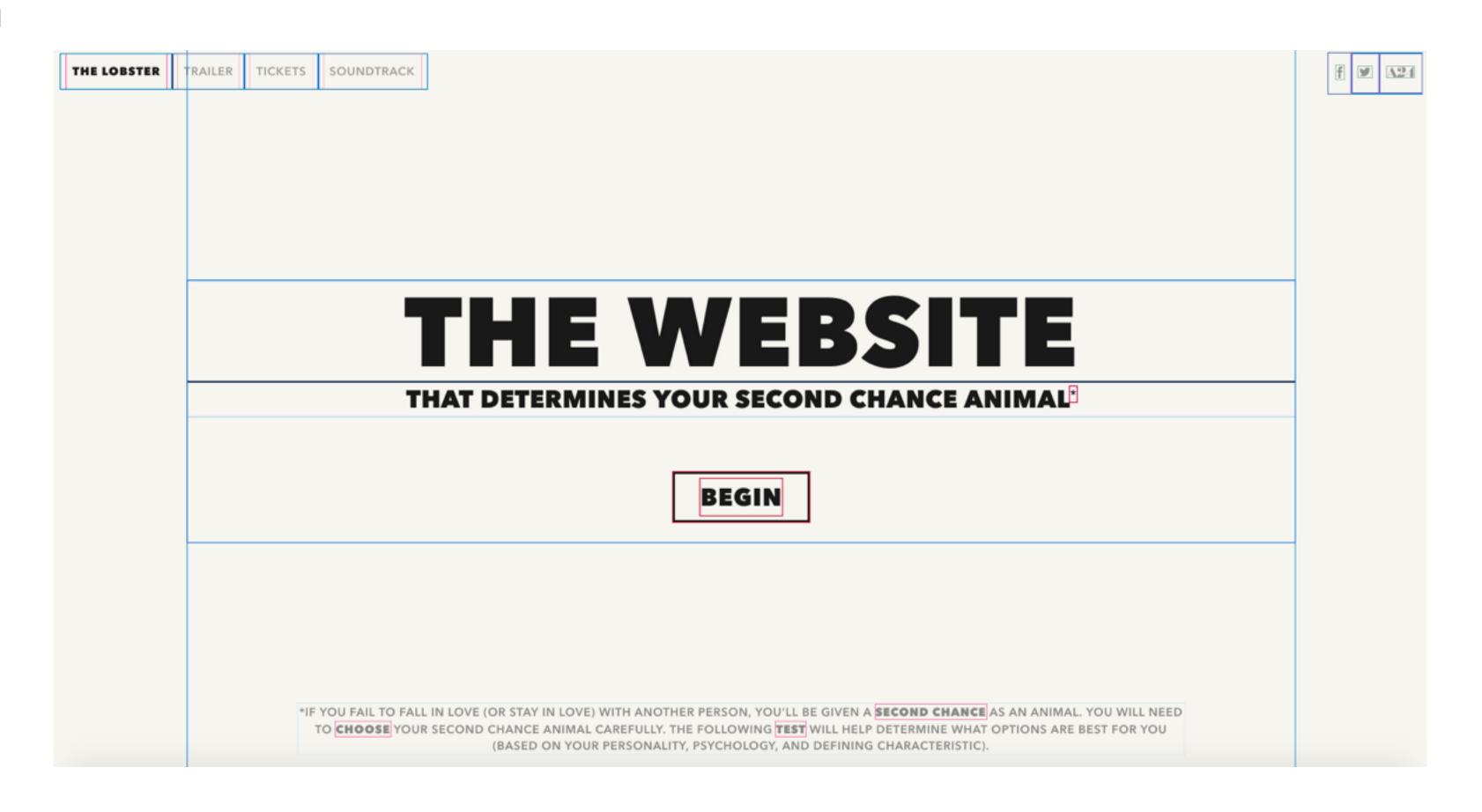
THE WEBSITE THAT DETERMINES YOUR SECOND CHANCE ANIMAL **BEGIN** TO CHOOSE YOUR SECOND CHANCE ANIMAL CAREFULLY. THE FOLLOWING TEST WILL HELP DETERMINE WHAT OPTIONS ARE BEST FOR YOU (BASED ON YOUR PERSONALITY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC).



#### <div>

defines a division or section in an HTML document.

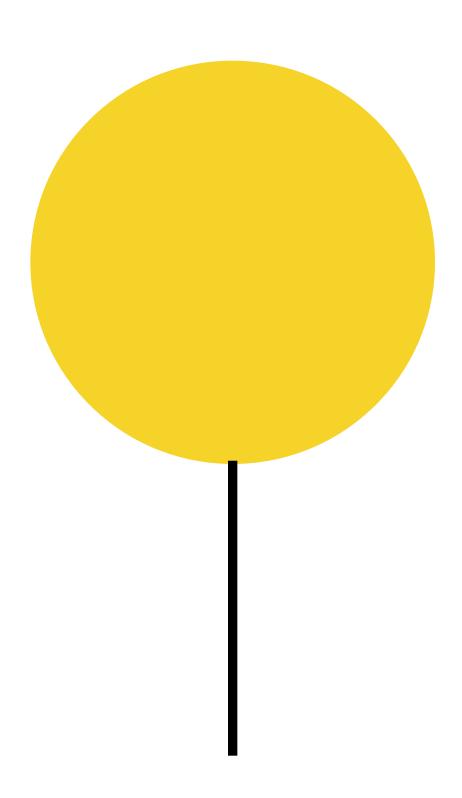
Used to group elements together for styling and/or scripting reasons (ie. animation).



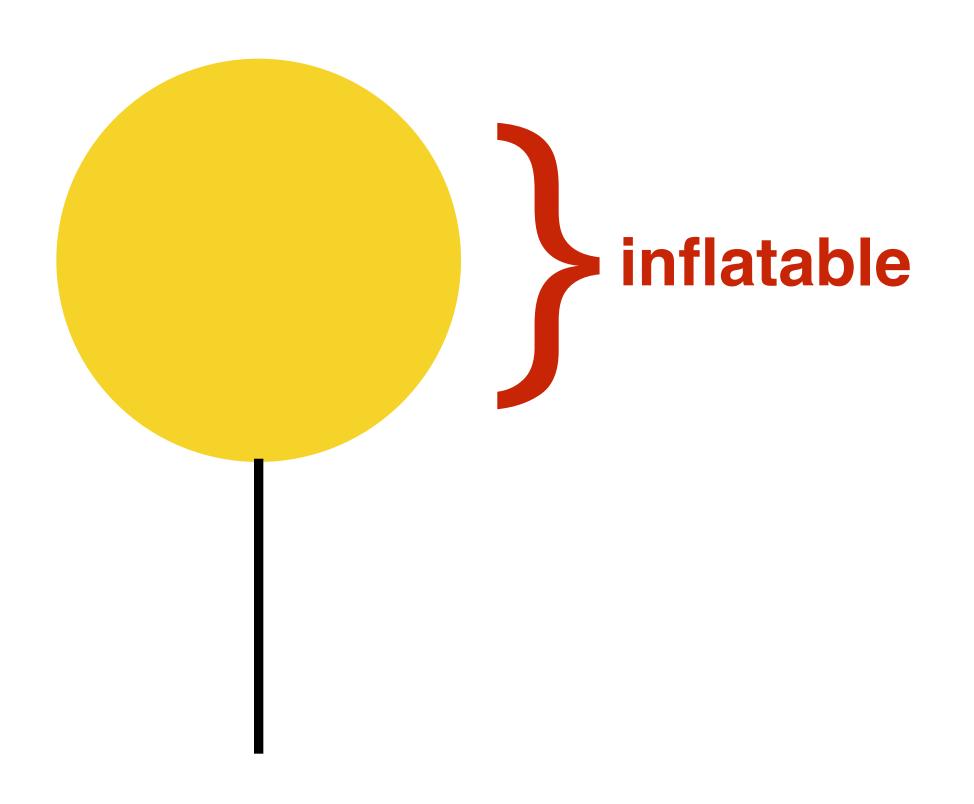
# :{) Codaisseur

## :{) Codaisseur

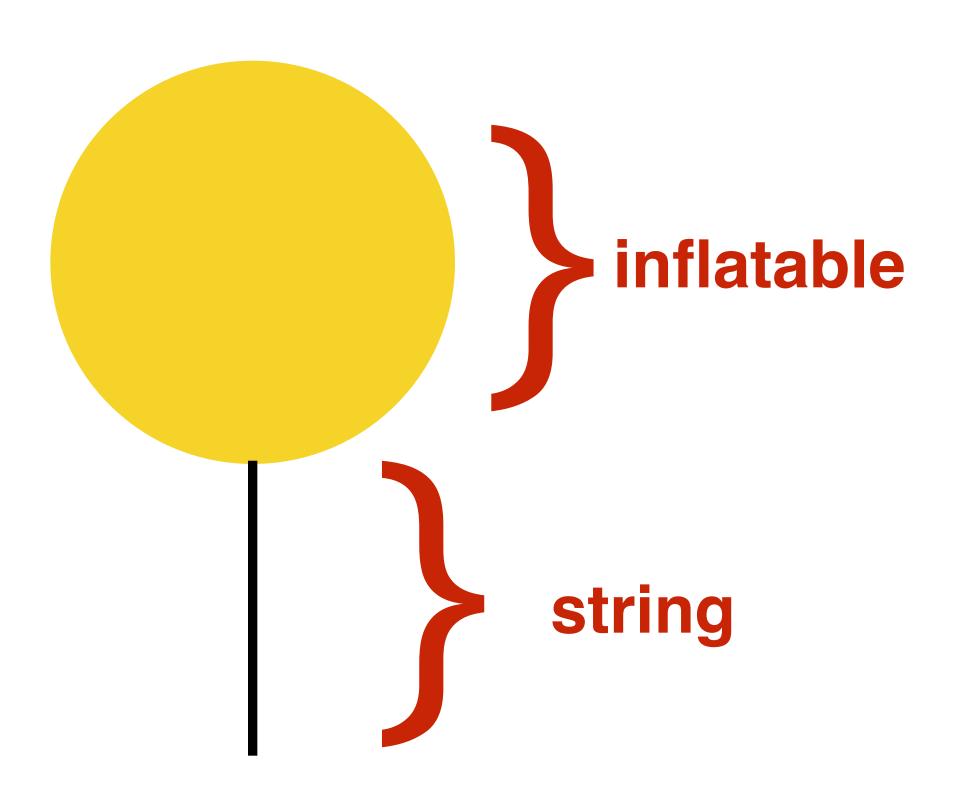
## :{) Codaisseur



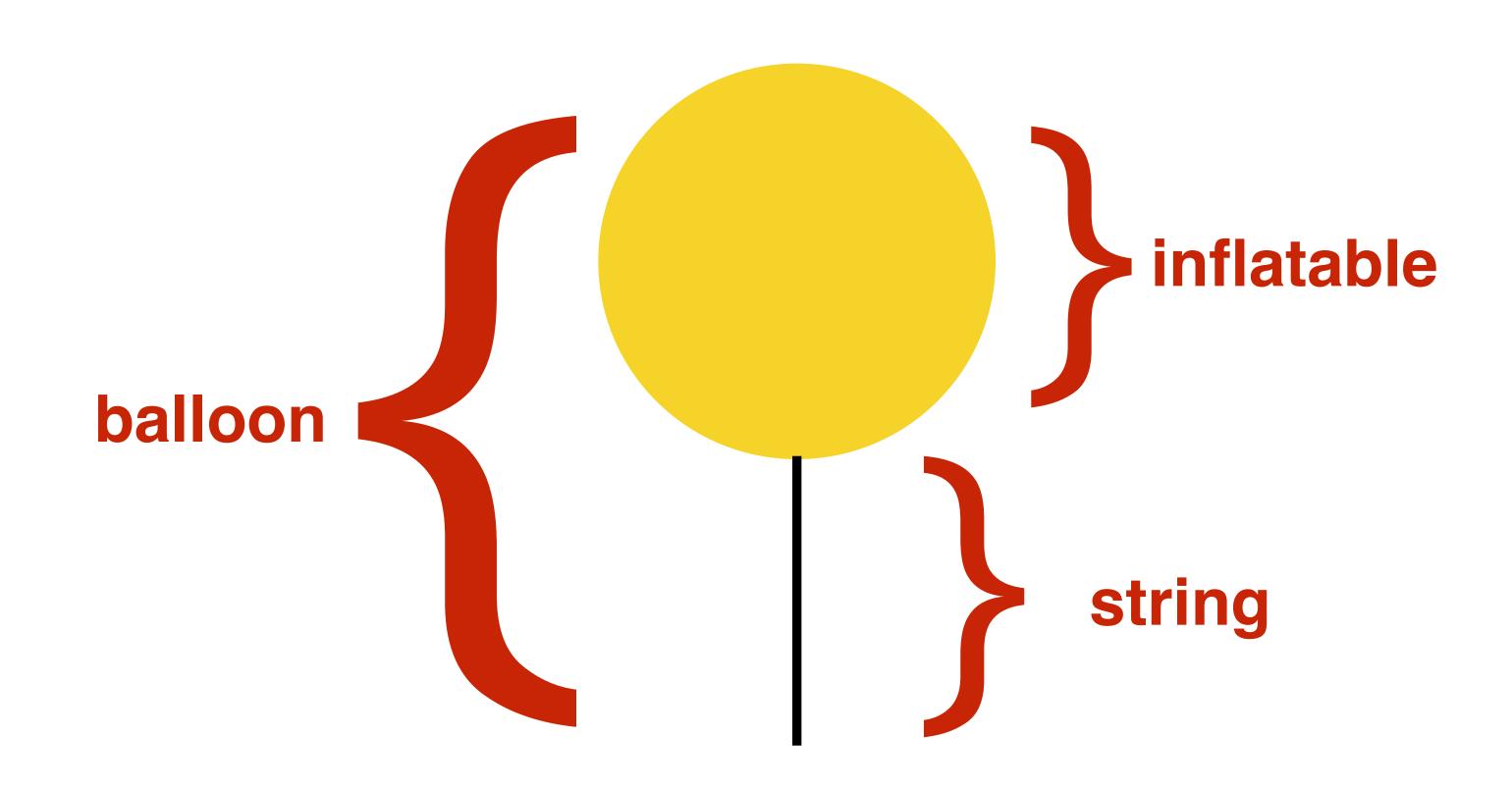
## :{) Codaisseur



## :{) Codaisseur

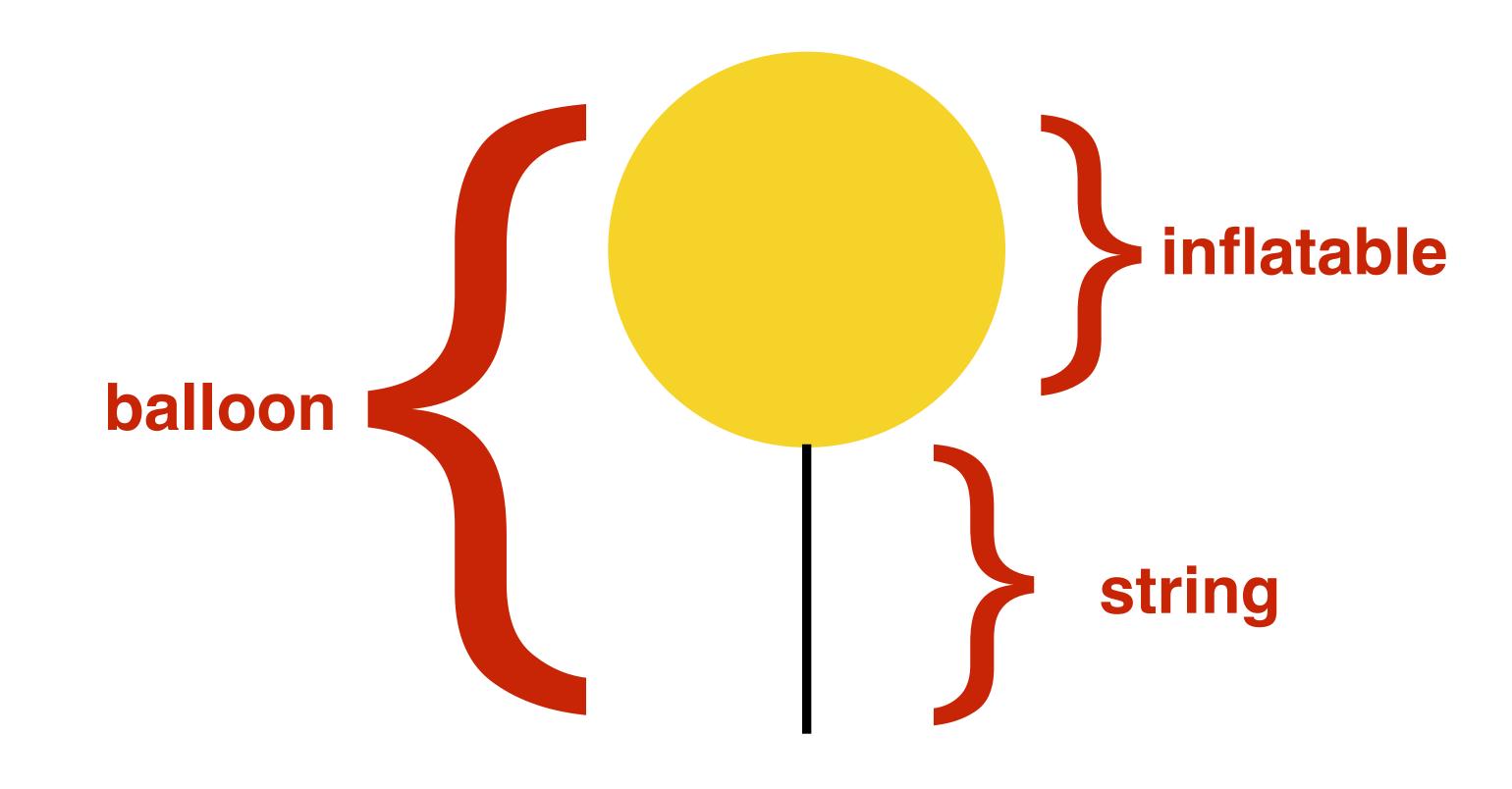


## :{) Codaisseur



## :{) Codaisseur

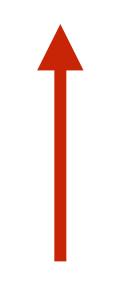
```
<div class="balloon">
  <div class="inflatable">
    </div>
    <div class="string">
    </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

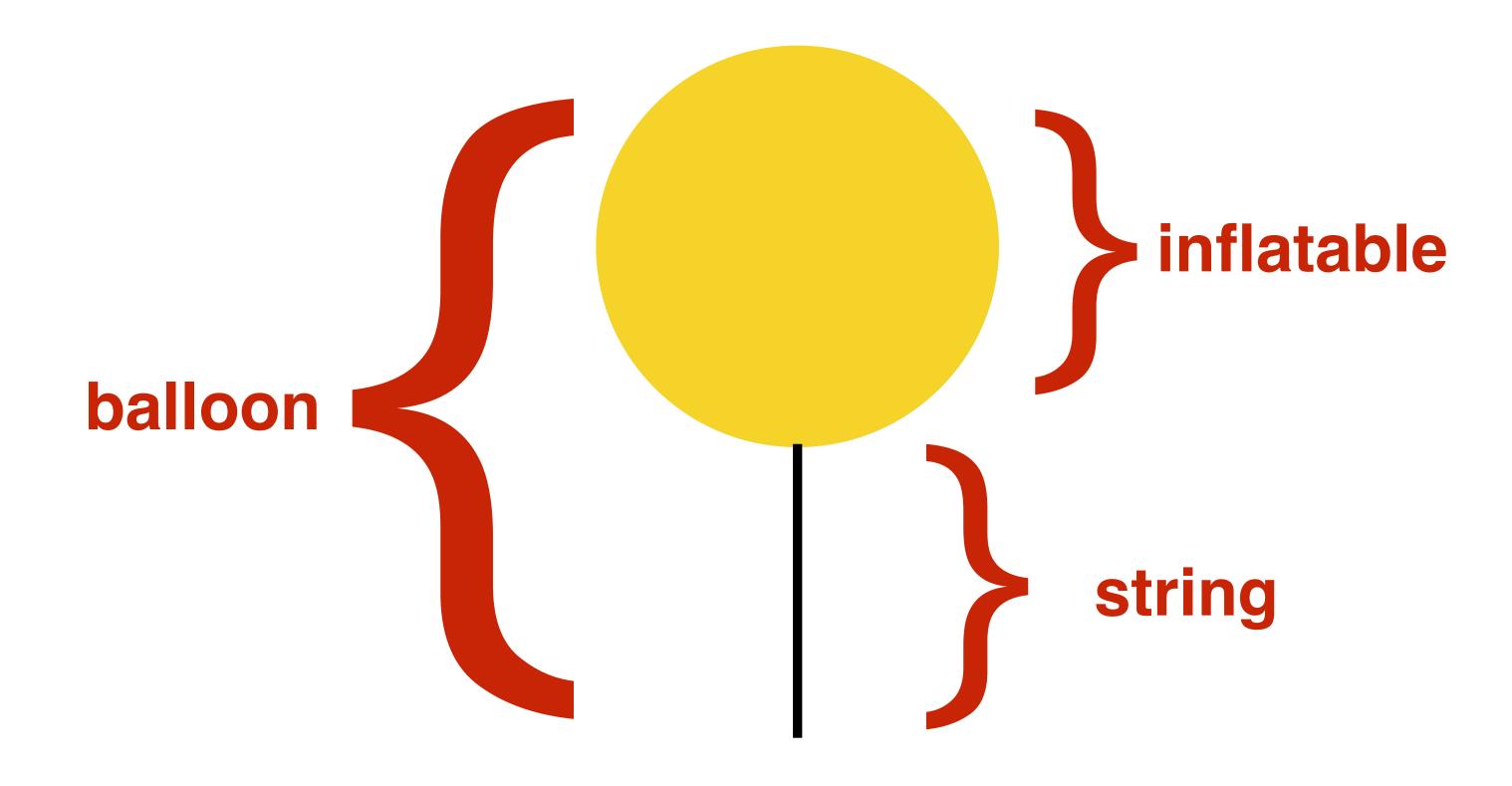


## :{) Codaisseur

### "Div"ing a balloon

```
<div class="balloon">
  <div class="inflatable">
  </div>
  <div class="string">
  </div>
</div>
```



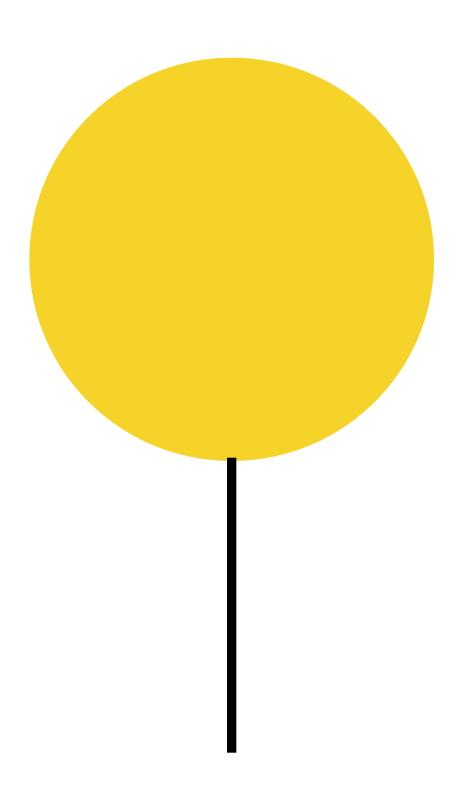


In atom, place this code between your body tags

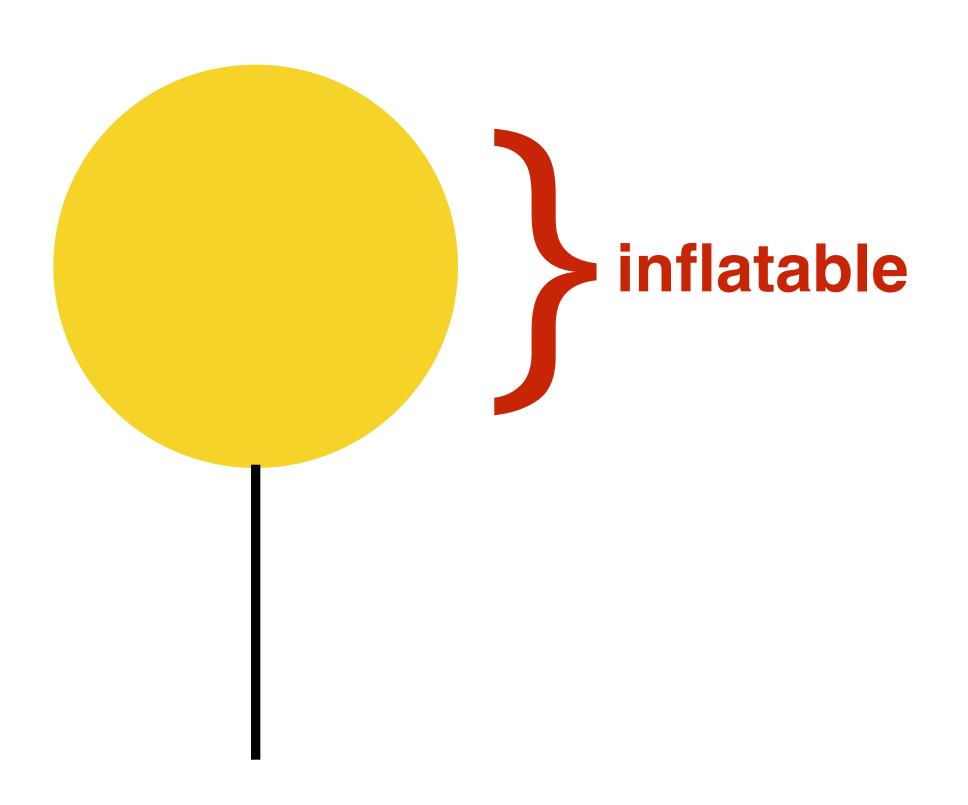
# :{) Codaisseur





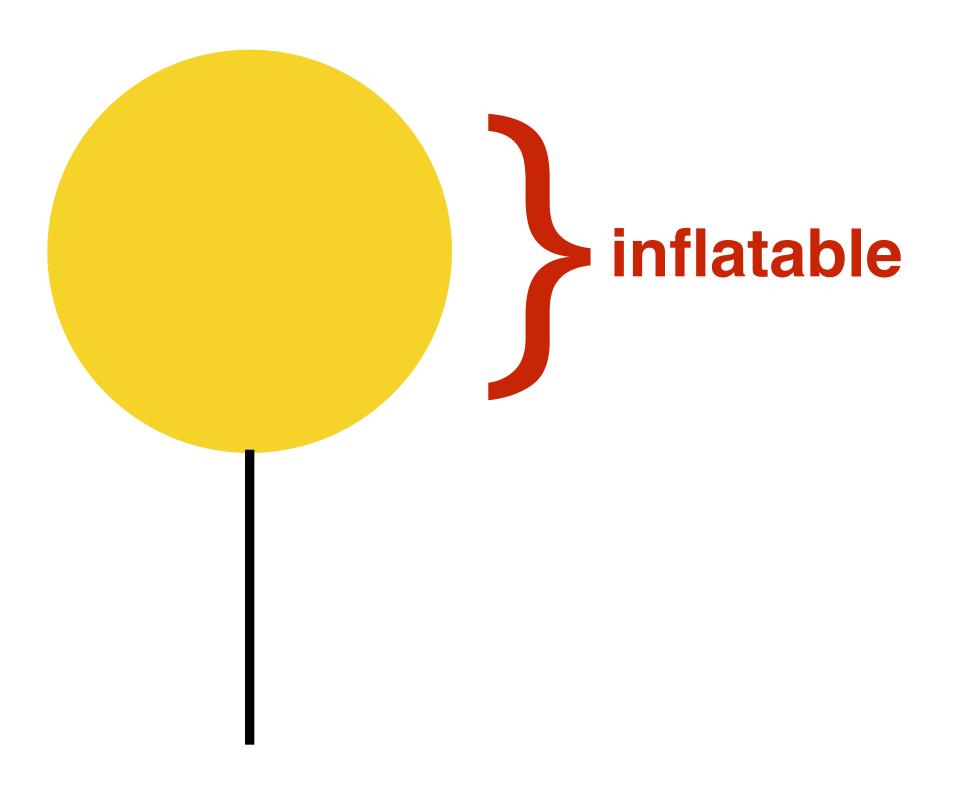






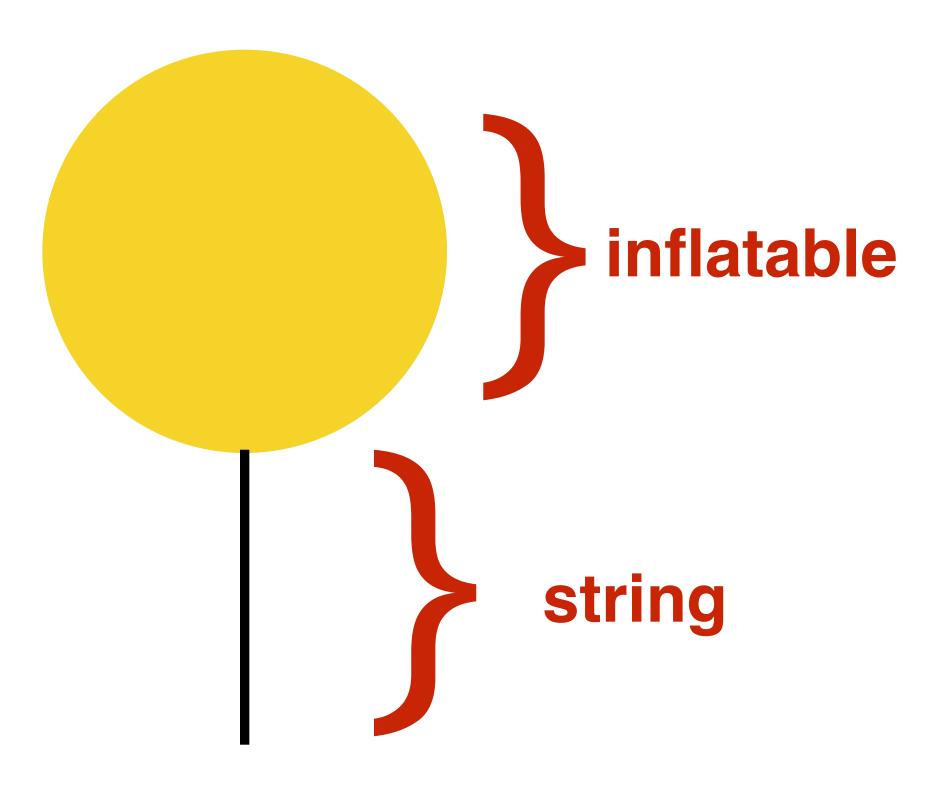
# :{) Codaisseur

```
.inflatable {
  width: 180px;
  height: 200px;
  background-color: yellow;
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```



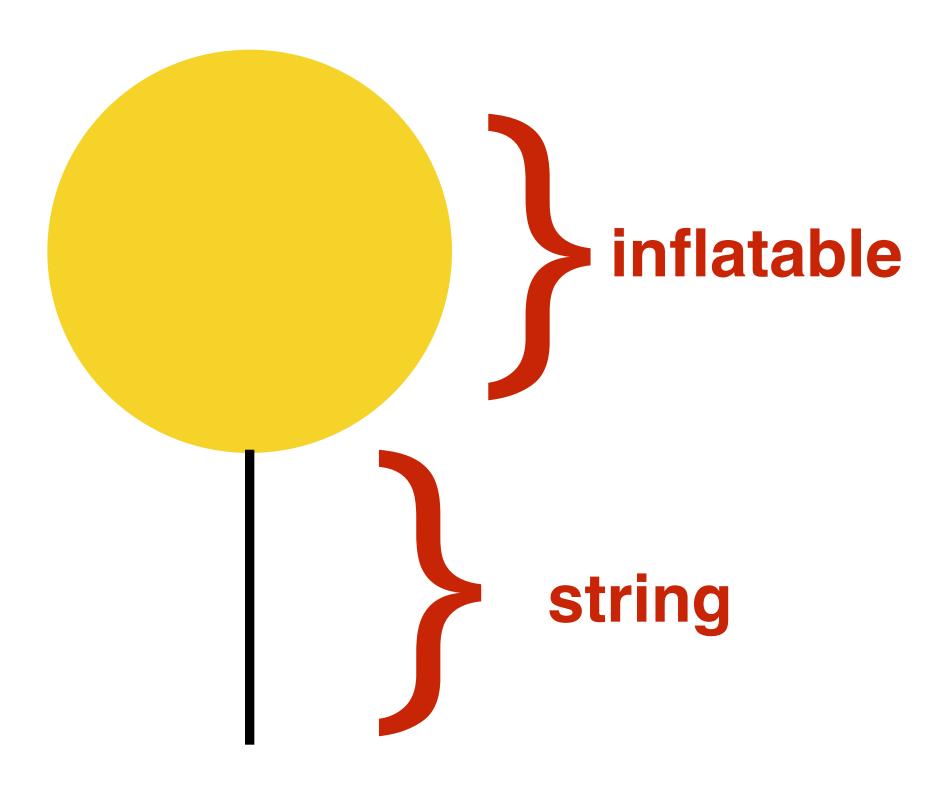
# {) Codaisseur

```
.inflatable {
  width: 180px;
  height: 200px;
  background-color: yellow;
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```



# :{) Codaisseur

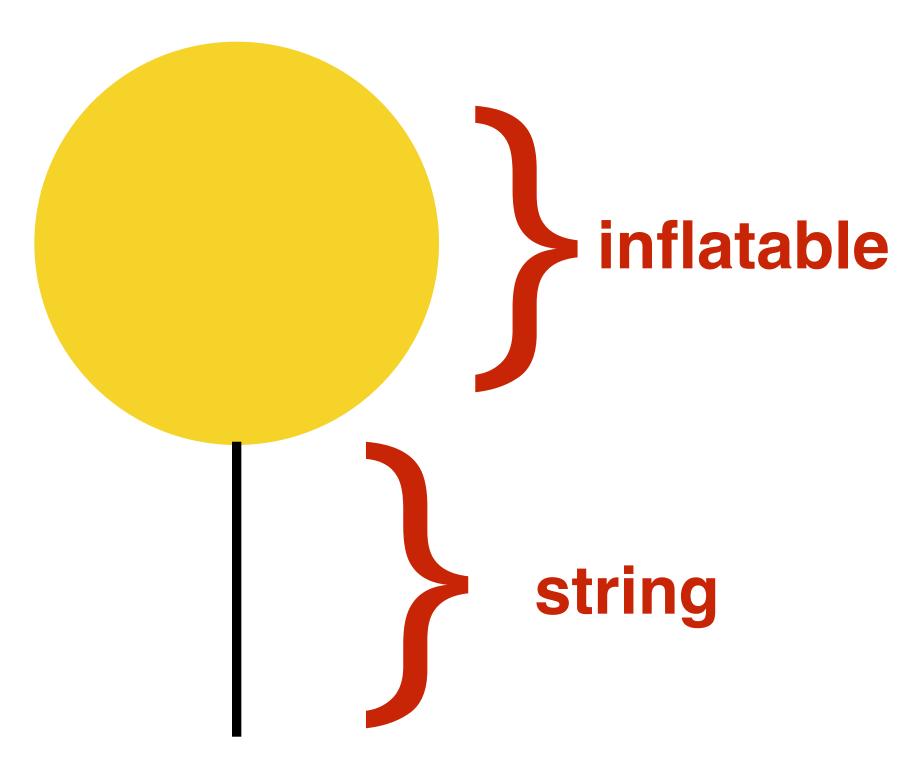
```
.inflatable {
width: 180px;
 height: 200px;
 background-color: yellow;
 border-radius: 50%;
.string {
width: 1px;
 height: 100px;
 background-color: black;
 margin-left: 90px;
```



# :{) Codaisseur

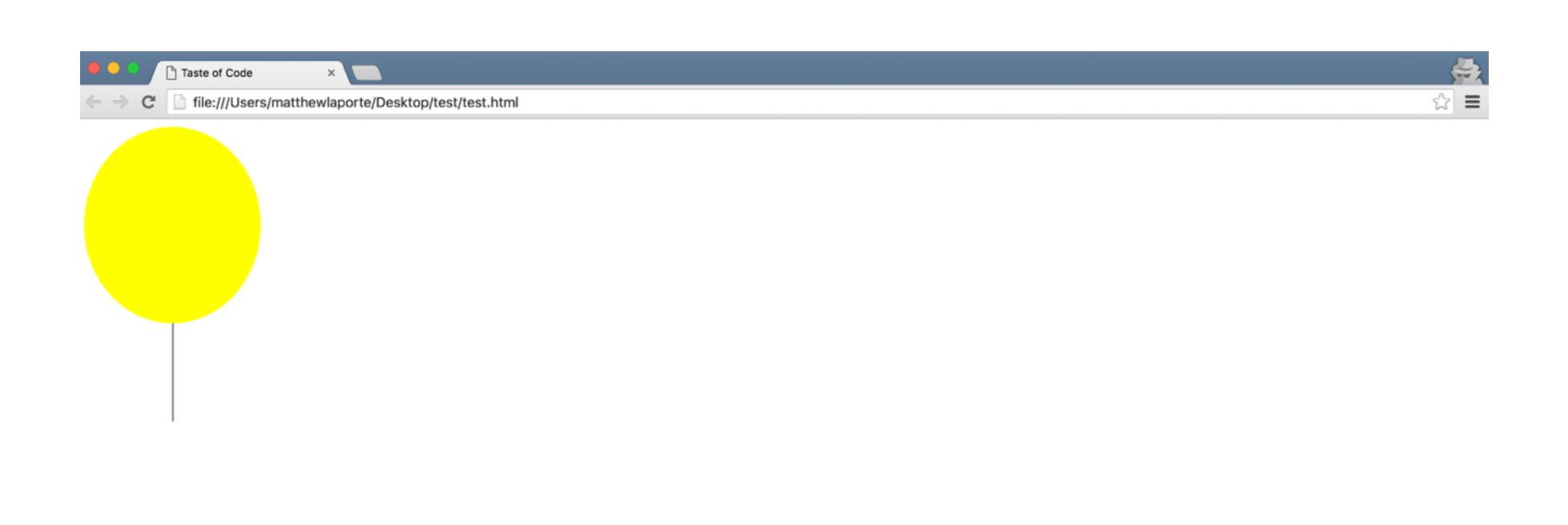
```
.inflatable {
width: 180px;
height: 200px;
background-color: yellow;
border-radius: 50%;
.string {
width: 1px;
height: 100px;
background-color: black;
margin-left: 90px;
```

# Styling the balloon



In atom, place this code between style tags

# :{) Codaisseur



# 



# JavaScript Behaviour layer

This is where we can change how the page behaves, adding interactivity.







It's a programming language that deals with how your document behaves



It's a programming language that deals with how your document behaves

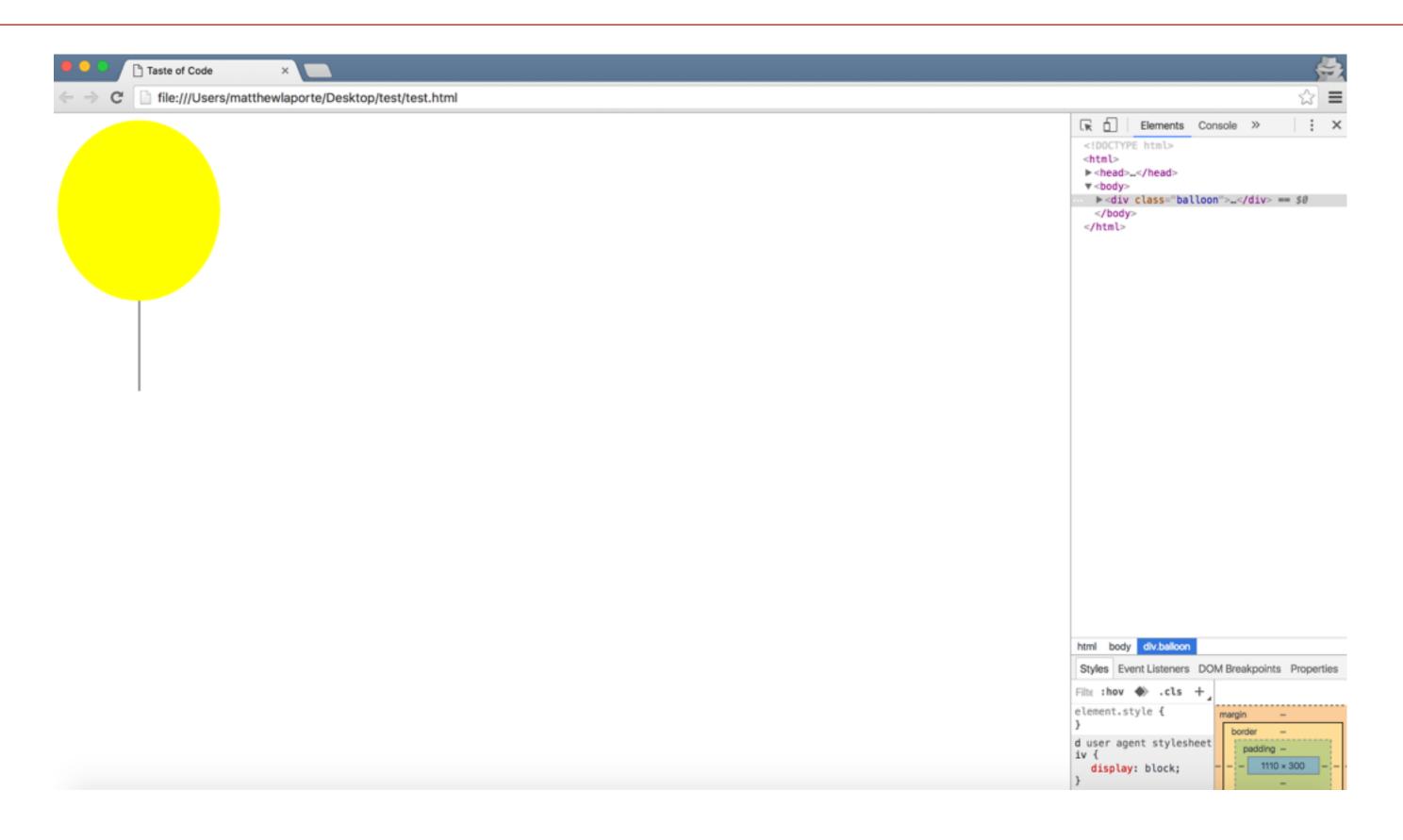
It is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web



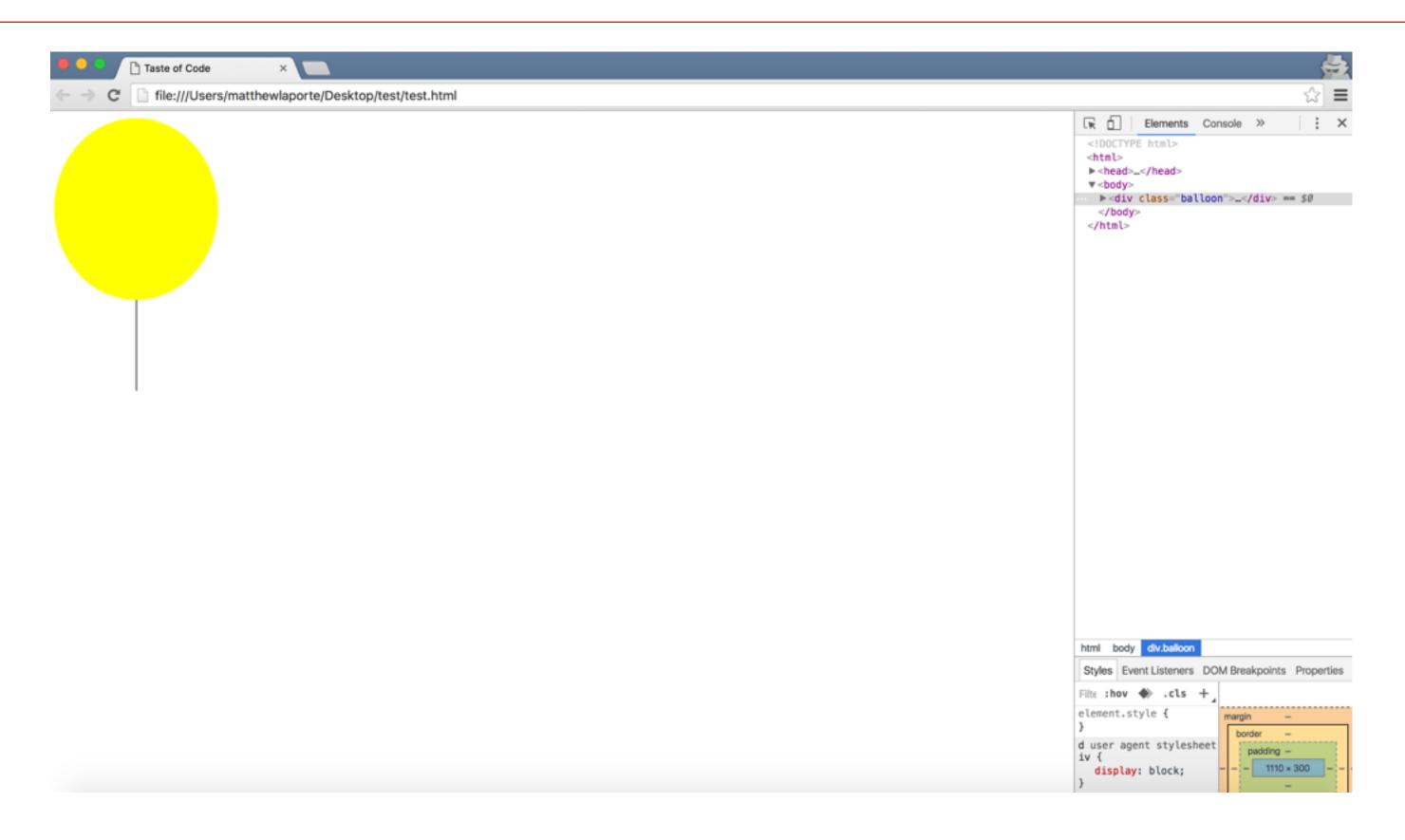
It's a programming language that deals with how your document behaves

It is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web

The majority of websites employ it and is supported by all modern web browsers





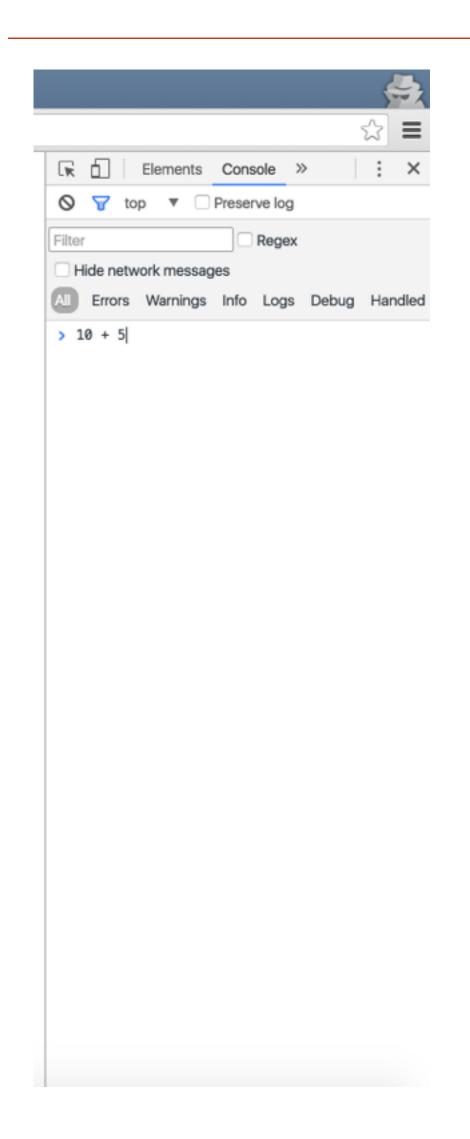


#### **Open JavaScript Console**

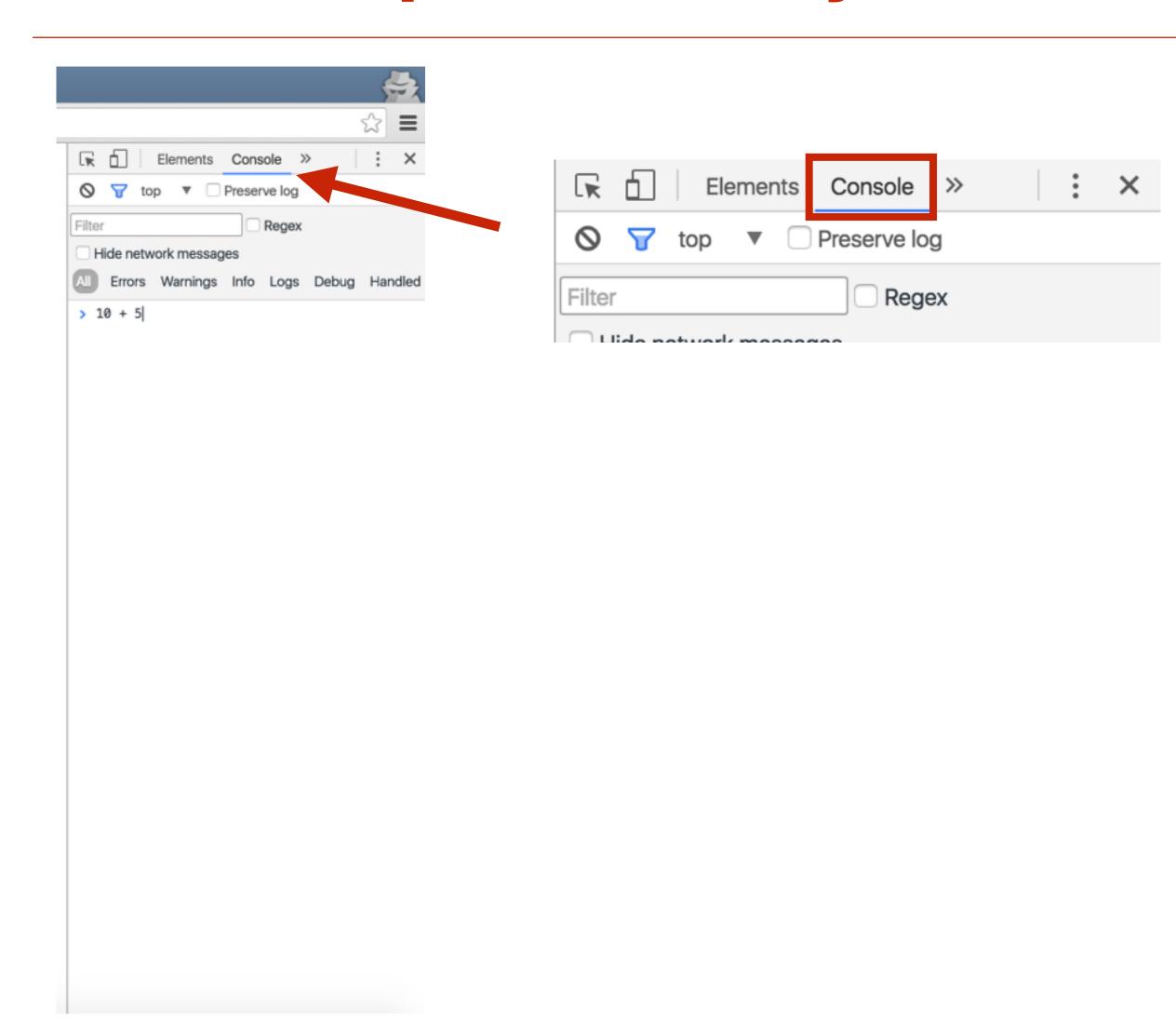
CMD + ALT + J (Mac)

Control + Shift + J (Windows/Linux)

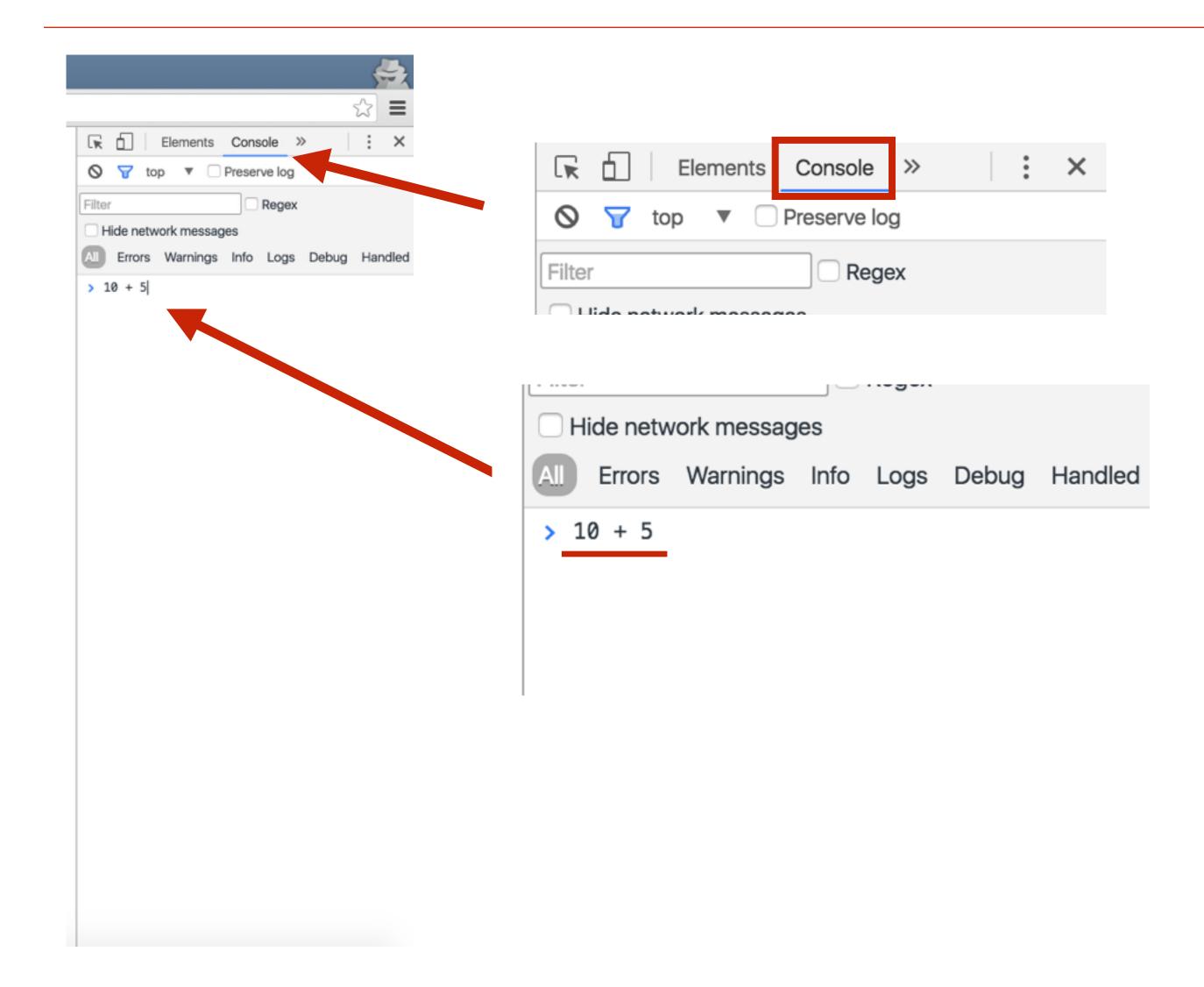




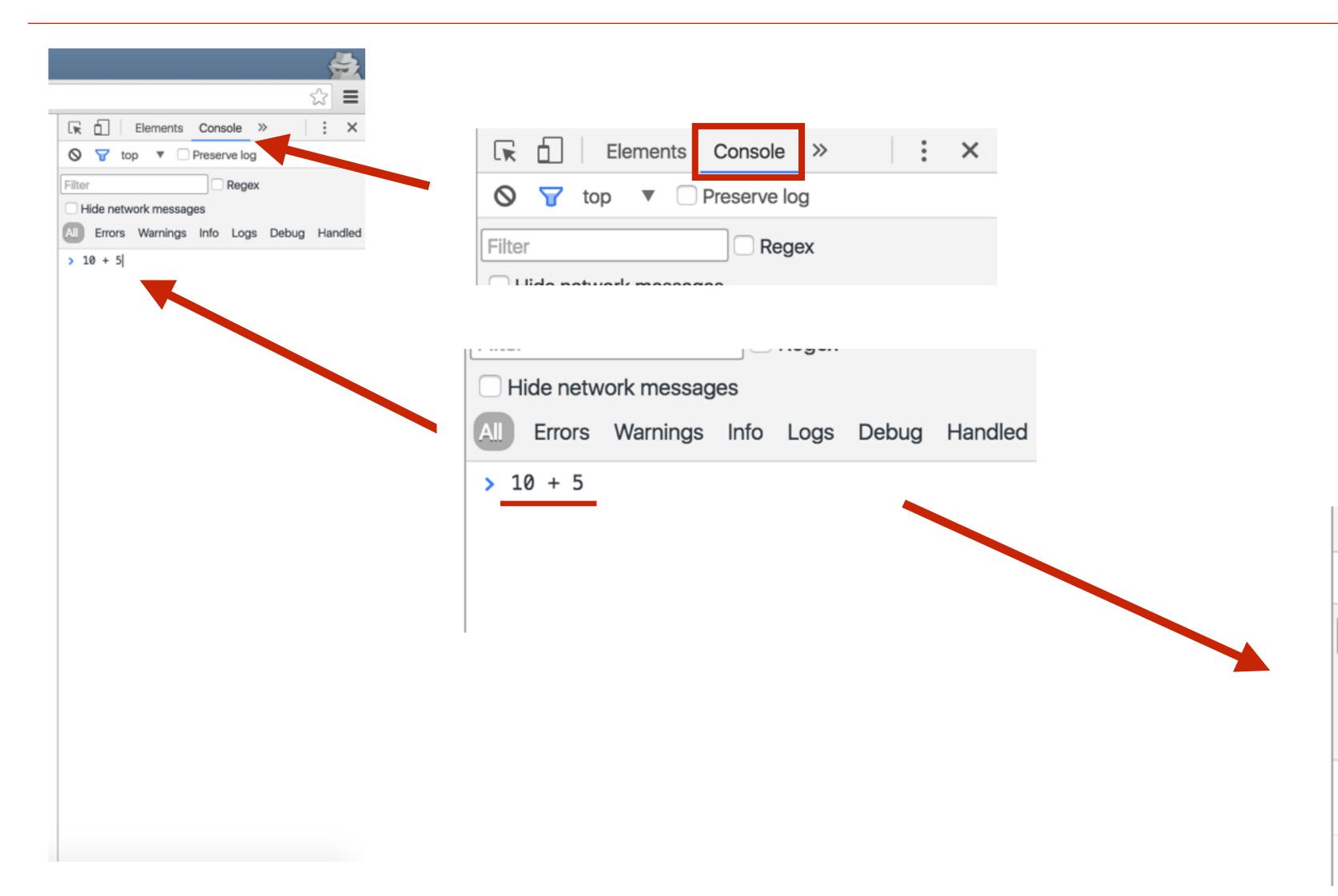




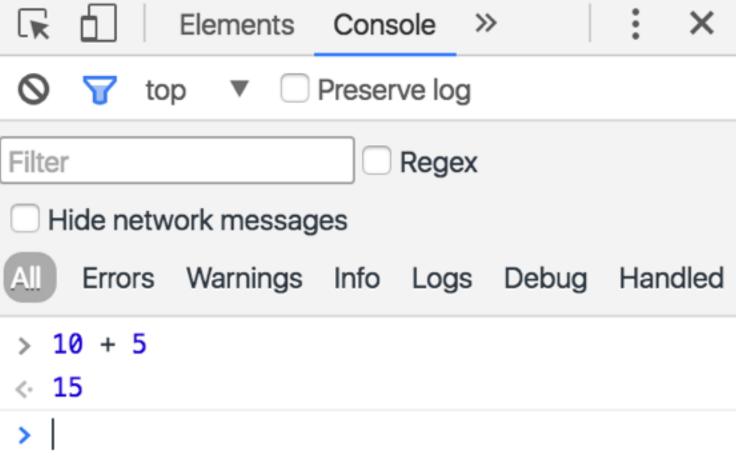








#### Result





#### JavaScript Equations

Open the JavaScript console in your browser and use it to do some calculations.

add +
subtract divide /
multiply \*





#### Access content

select elements that have a `warning` class



#### Access content

select elements that have a `warning` class

#### **Modify content**

add a paragraph of text after the first `<h1>` element



#### Access content

select elements that have a `warning` class

#### Modify content

add a paragraph of text after the first `<h1>` element

#### Program Rules or Instructions

write a script that writes some content depending on the day time



#### Access content

select elements that have a `warning` class

#### **Modify content**

add a paragraph of text after the first `<h1>` element

#### Program Rules or Instructions

write a script that writes some content depending on the day time

#### React to events

specify that a script should be run when a button is clicked



:{) Codaisseur

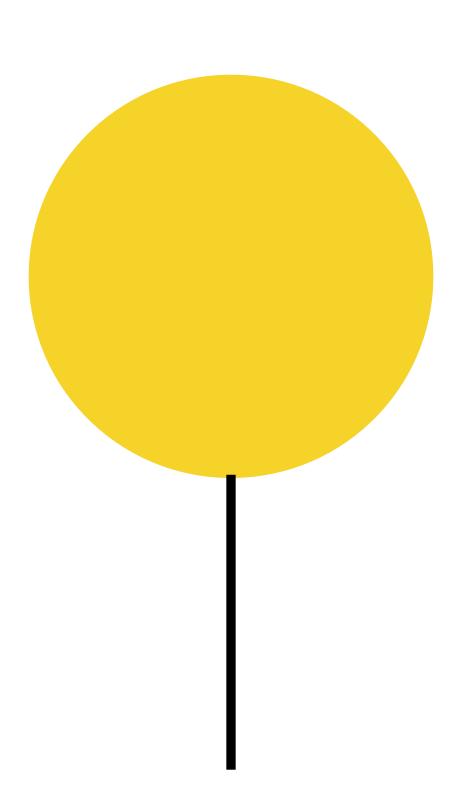
In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.

:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.

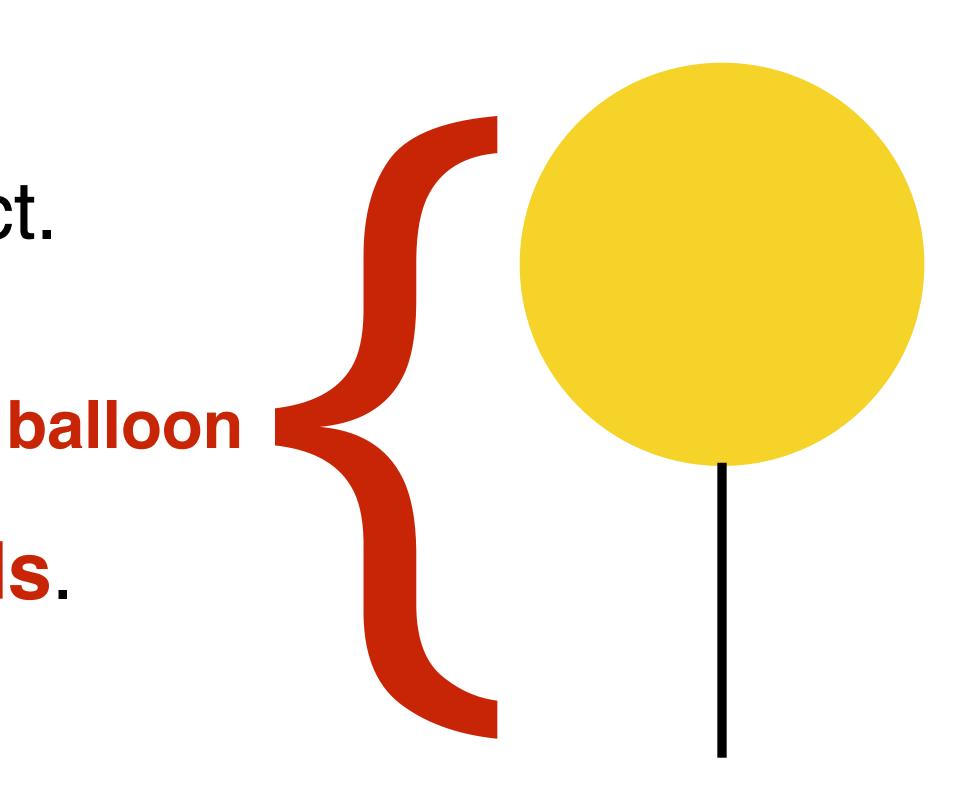
:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.



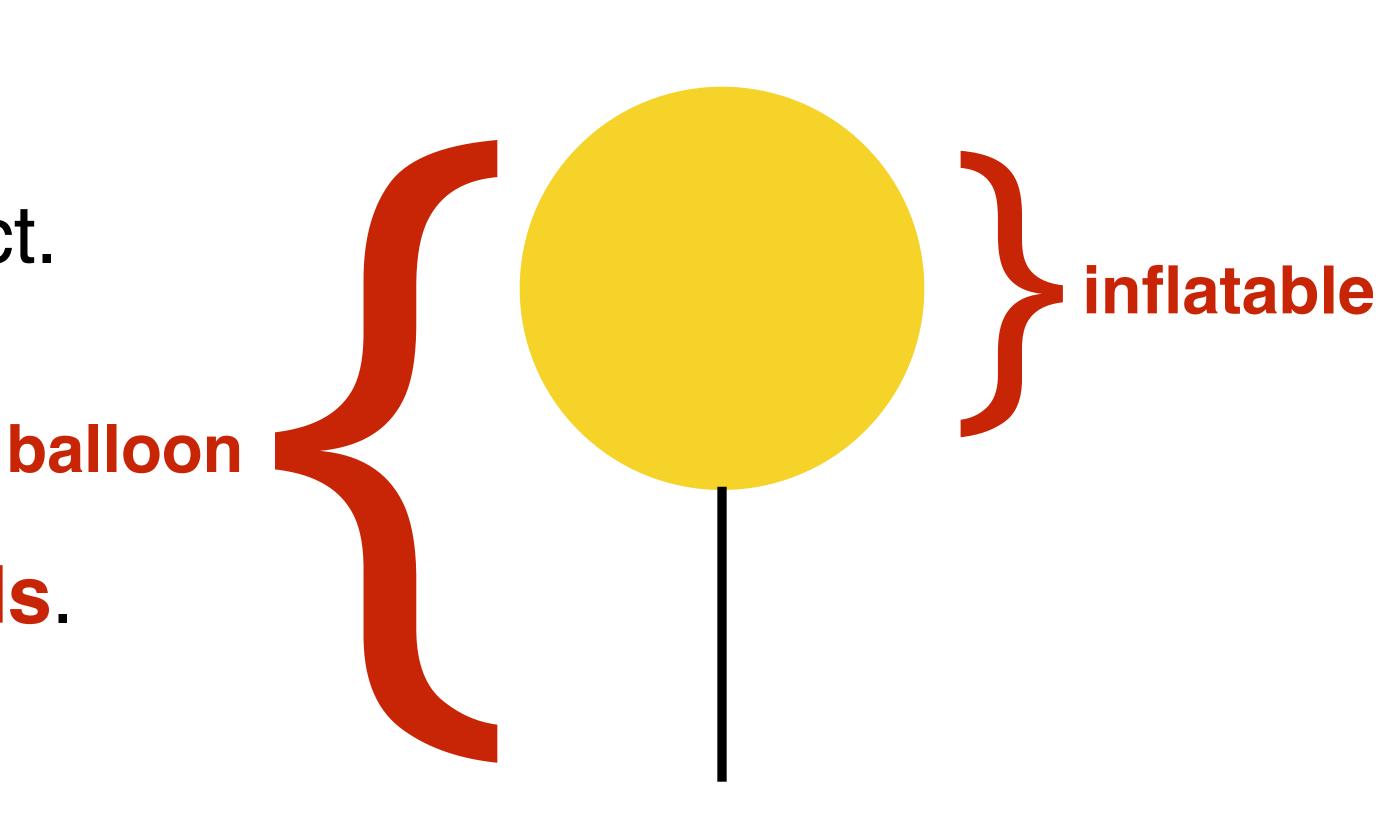
:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.



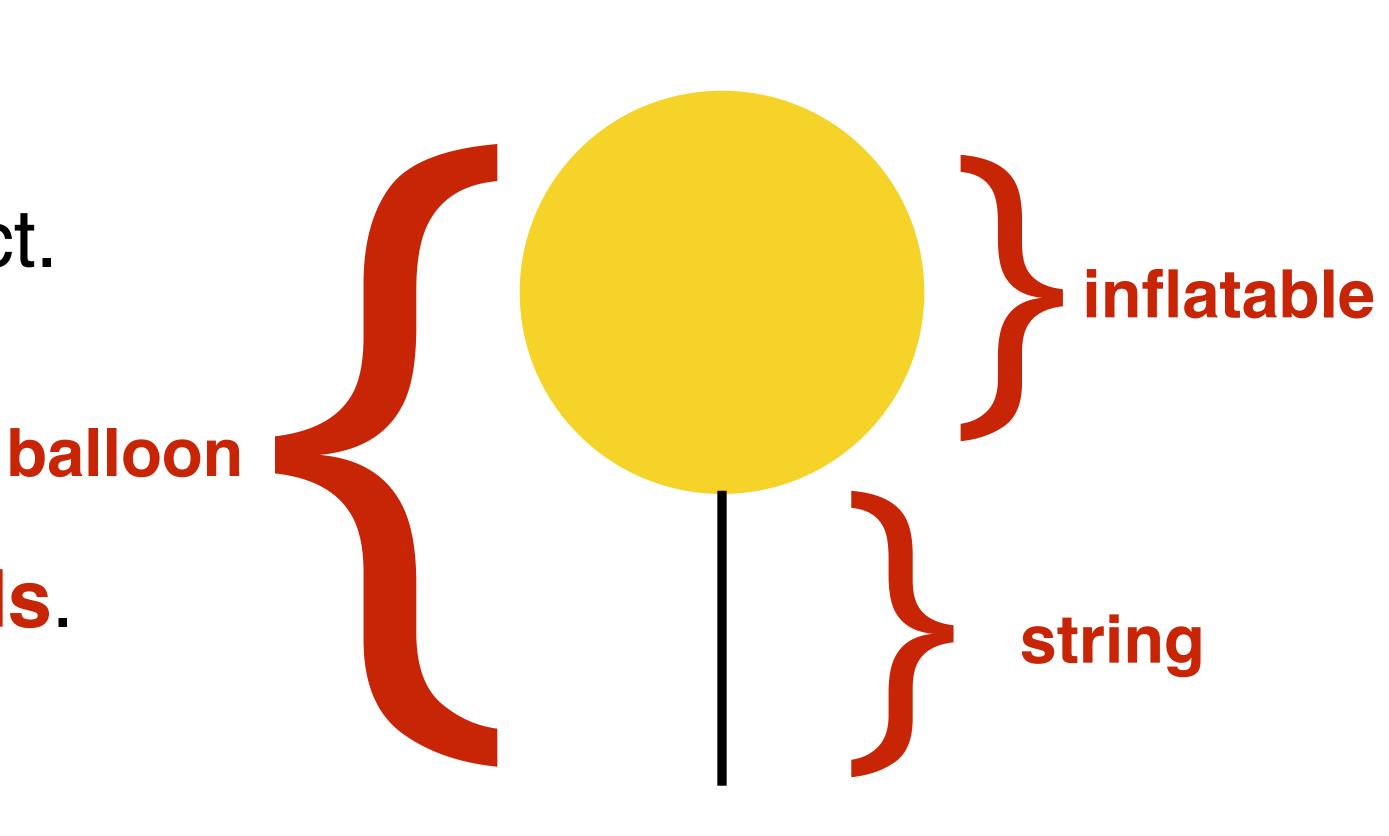
:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.



:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.



:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.

Each object can have its own properties and methods.

balloon

A method is an action that can be performed on an object.

:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.

Each object can have its own properties and methods.

balloon

A method is an action that can be performed on an object.

:{) Codaisseur

In computer programming, each thing in the world can be represented as an object.

Each object can have its own properties and methods.

balloon

A method is an action that can be performed on an object.

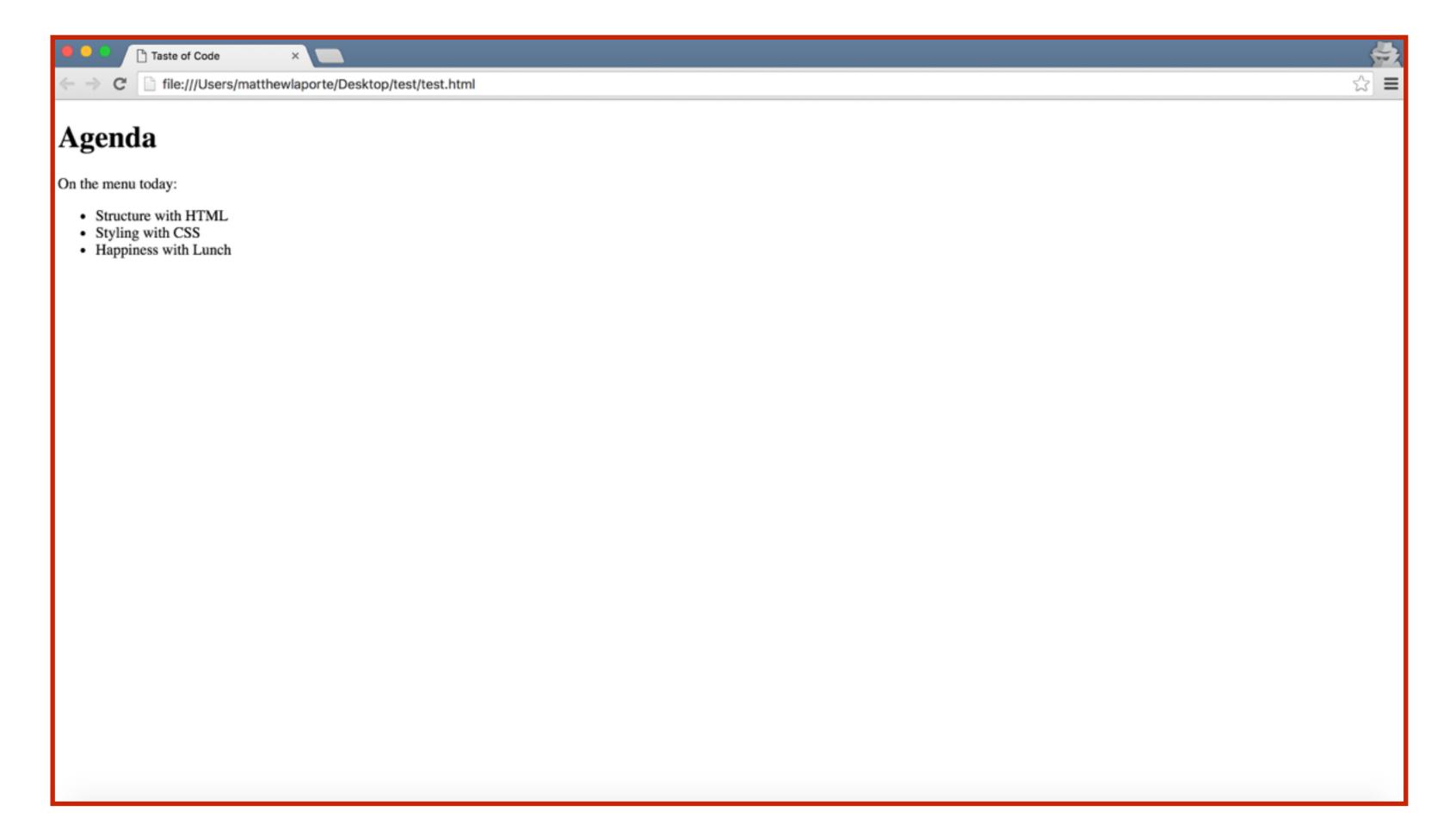




The browser represents each window or tab using a window object.



The browser represents each window or tab using a window object.





#### Interact with the window

Carry out the actions below in your javascript console.

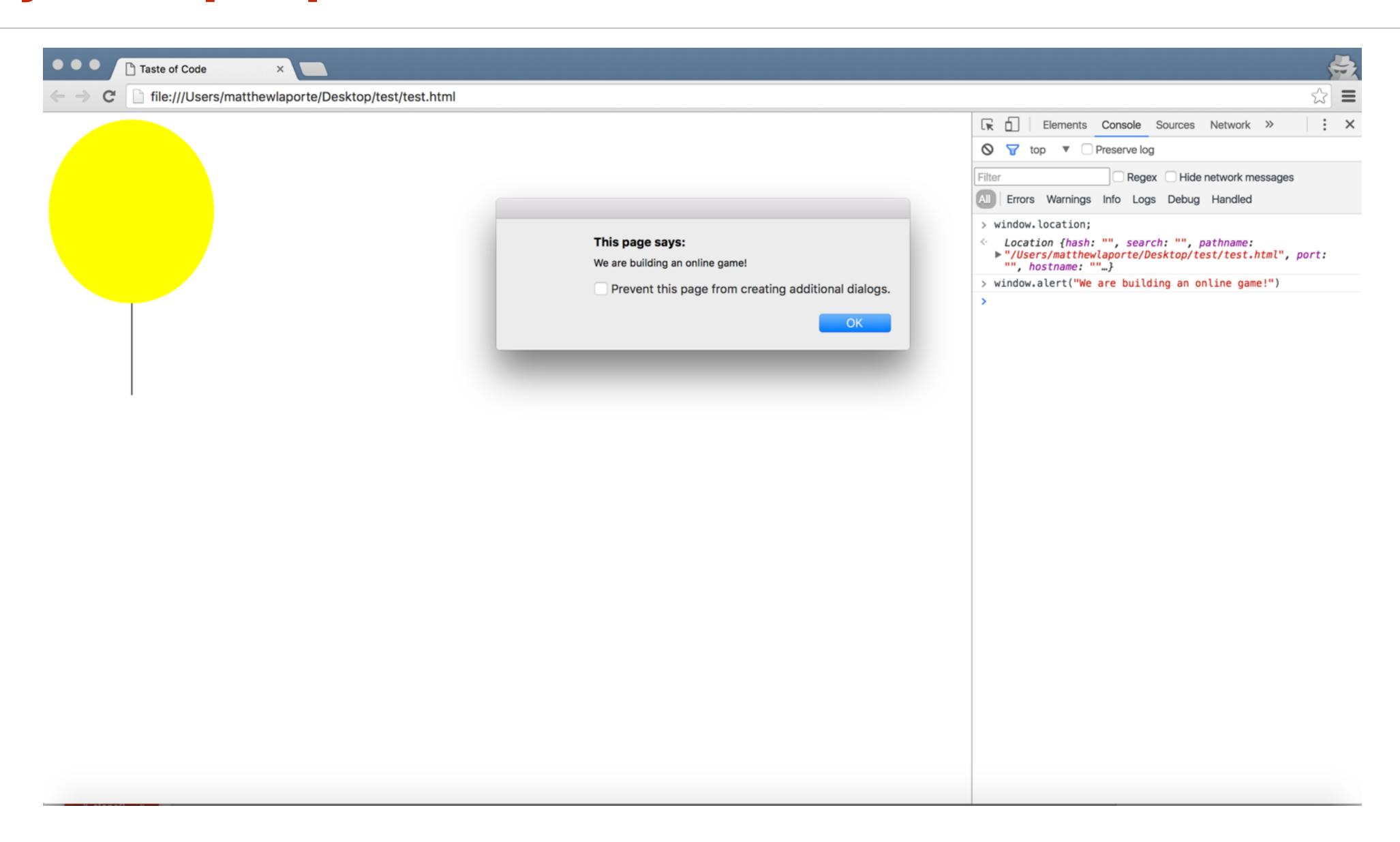
javascript console

window.location;

window.alert("We are building an online game!");



## :{) Codaisseur





:{) Codaisseur

# window.alert();

:{) Codaisseur



object

:{) Codaisseur



object

method





The current web page loaded into each window is modelled using the **document** object.



The current web page loaded into each window is modelled using the **document** object.





#### Interact with the document

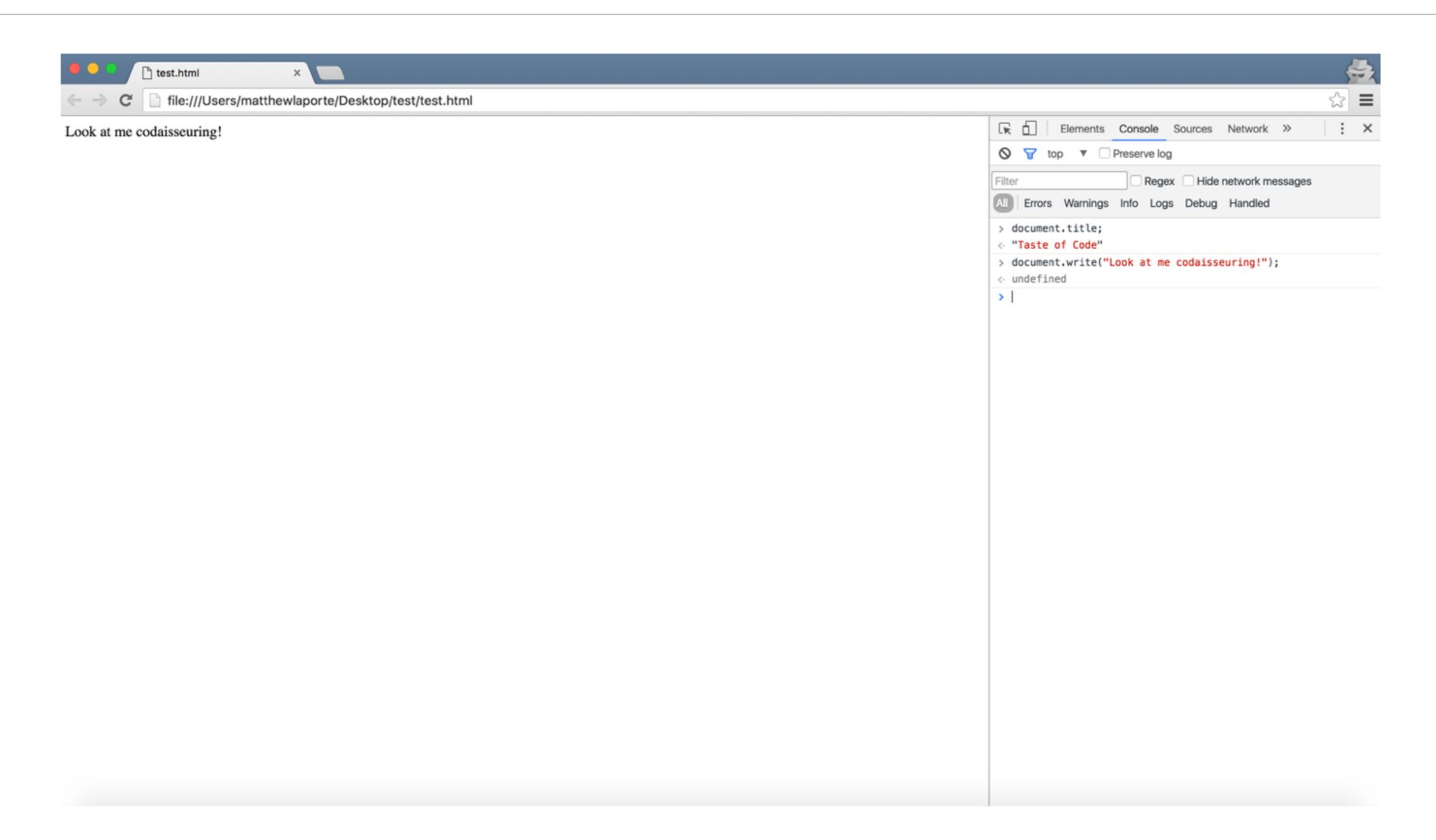
Carry out the actions below in your javascript console.

javascript console

document.title;
document.write("Look at me Codaisseuring!");



## :{) Codaisseur







Variables can be thought of as named containers.



Variables can be thought of as named containers.

You can place data into these containers and refer to that data simply by calling the container.



Variables can be thought of as named containers.

You can place data into these containers and refer to that data simply by calling the container.

Variables are useful in utilising recurring data.



javascript console

```
// Store a string
var text = "Look at me Codaisseuring!";
document.write(text);
window.alert(text);
// Store an equation
                              // Store an equation
var num1 = 1;
                               > var sum = 10 + 5;
var num2 = 2;
                               > document.write(sum);
num1 + num2
```



## Store some numbers in variables and use them to create some equations.



## j Query Easier JavaScript

Achieve common JavaScript tasks quickly and consistently, across all major browsers.





jQuery is a JavaScript library



jQuery is a JavaScript library

A JavaScript library is pre-written JavaScript code that makes things easier

:{) Codaisseur

jQuery is a JavaScript library

A JavaScript library is pre-written JavaScript code that makes things easier

jQuery makes it easier for you to utilise JavaScript!

## Include jQuery in your page



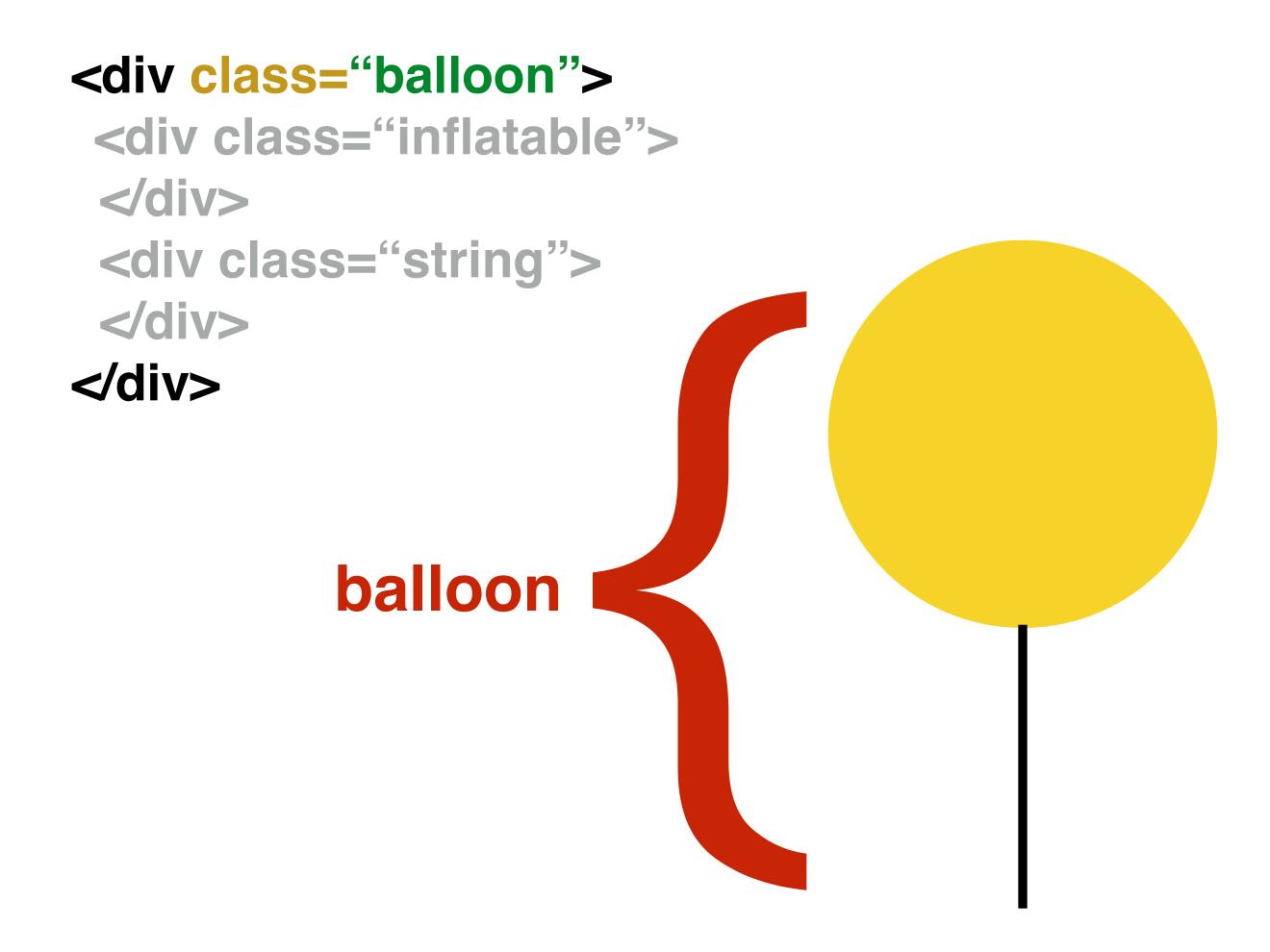
## Include jQuery in your page



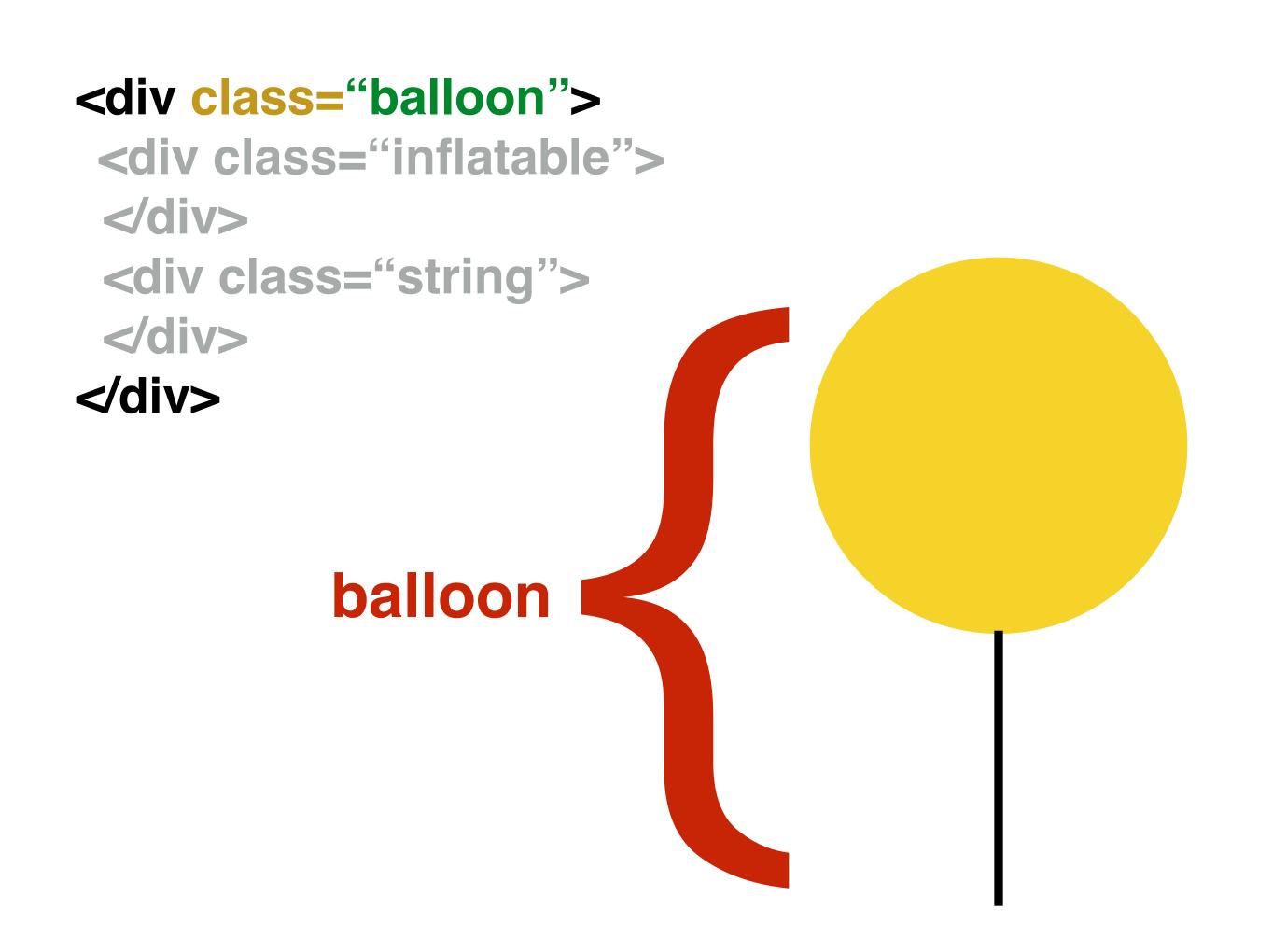
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 </head>
 <body>
</body>
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.0.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
</html>
                                                                     index.html
```

## :{) Codaisseur

## :{) Codaisseur



## :{) Codaisseur



#### Syntax

```
var balloon = $( ".balloon" );
var balloonCopy = balloon.clone();
balloonCopy.appendTo( "body" );
```

## :{) Codaisseur



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 </head>
 <body>
 </body>
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.0.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>
 var balloon = $( ".balloon" );
 var balloonCopy = balloon.clone();
 balloonCopy.appendTo( "body" );
</script>
</html>
                                                                      index.html
```



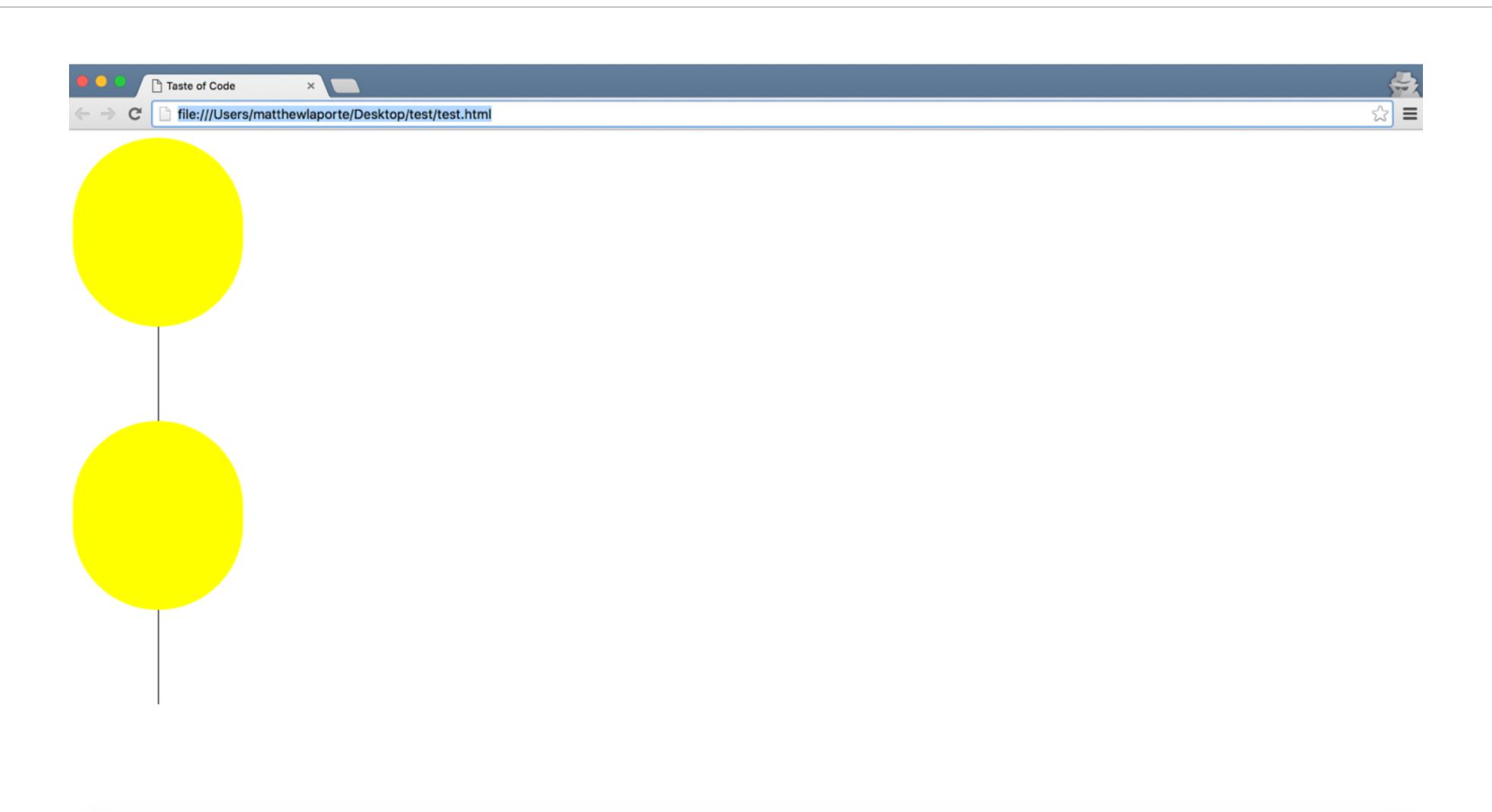
### Using the syntax below, clone your balloon

```
var balloon = $( ".balloon" );
var balloonCopy = balloon.clone();
balloonCopy.appendTo( "body" );
index.html
```

## Cloning



#### Cloning



# :{) Codaisseur

jQuery allows you to loop through the properties of an object, using the .each() method.



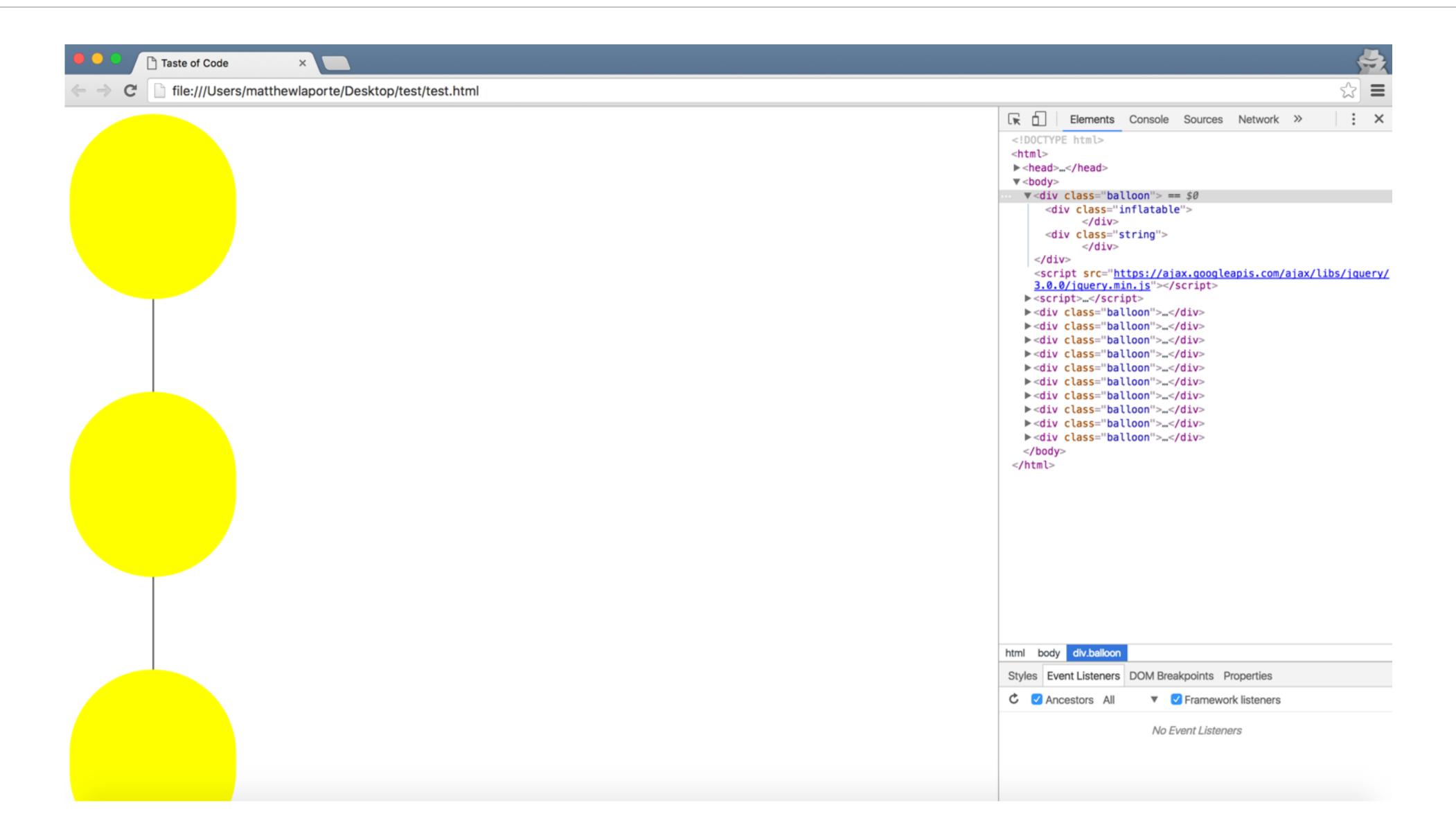
jQuery allows you to loop through the properties of an object, using the .each() method.

Often you will want to perform a series of actions on each of the elements.



# Using the syntax below, make use of the loop function to create 10 balloons

```
var balloon = $(".balloon");
for(var i=0; i<10; i++){
  var balloonCopy = balloon.clone();
  balloonCopy.appendTo("body");
}
index.html</pre>
```





Events are things that happen to HTML elements.



Events are things that happen to HTML elements.

Javascript lets you execute code when events are detected



Events are things that happen to HTML elements.

Javascript lets you execute code when events are detected

We can use a click event to assist in "popping" our balloons.

```
balloonCopy.click(function() {
    $( this ).remove();
});
```

```
balloonCopy.click(function() {
     $( this ).remove();
});
```

```
balloonCopy.click(function() {
    $( this ).remove();
});
Callback
```

## :{) Codaisseur

```
balloonCopy.click(function(){
    $( this ).remove();
});
```

Callback

## :{) Codaisseur

```
balloonCopy.click(function(){
    $( this ).remove();
});
```

Callback

# :{) Codaisseur



# :{) Codaisseur

```
balloonCopy.click(function() {
    $( this ).remove();
});
```

it's really just a shortcut reference

to the object that invoked the method

#### Callback

# :{) Codaisseur



it's really just a shortcut reference to the object that invoked the method Callback



# Using the syntax below, incorporate the click event to start popping balloons.

```
balloonCopy.appendTo("body");
balloonCopy.click(function() {
    $(this).remove();
});
};
balloon.remove();
    index.html
```





We can adjust the positioning of the balloons using the absolute css value.



We can adjust the positioning of the balloons using the absolute css value.

Absolute is a type of positioning that allows you to literally place any element exactly where you want it.



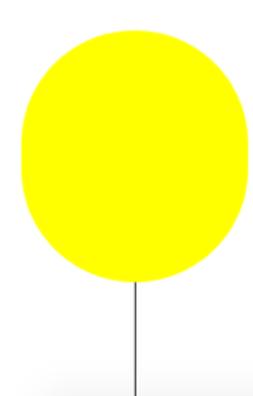
# Using the syntax below, add position attributes to the CSS balloon class so they change position.

```
.balloon {
    position: absolute;
    bottom: 0;
}

index.html
```









# Using the syntax below, add css attribute so the balloons they appear in a straight line.

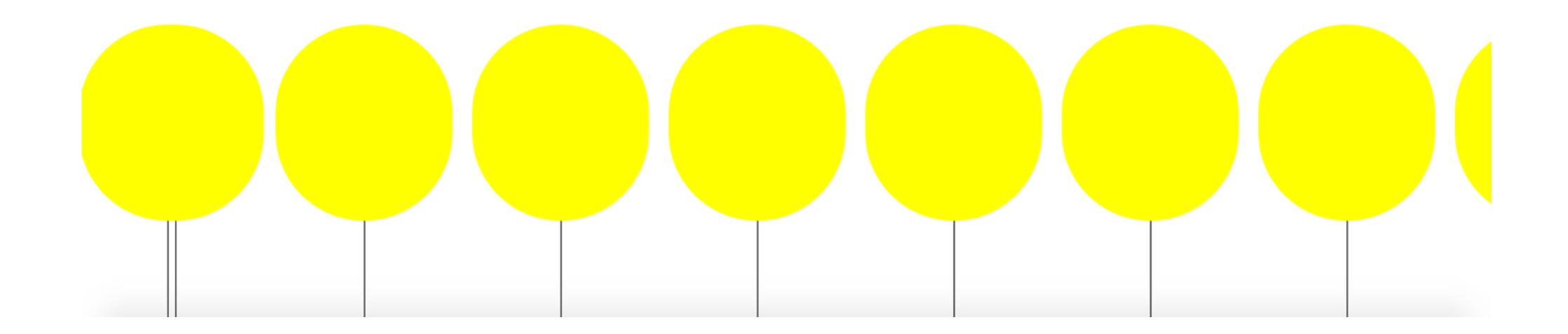
```
var balloon = $(".balloon");
for(var i=0; i<10; i++){
  var balloonCopy = balloon.clone();
  balloonCopy.css({
   left: i * 200
  balloonCopy.appendTo("body");
```

index.html









#### Animate

#### Animate

# :{) Codaisseur

We can make our balloons rise by using the animate method.

#### Animate



We can make our balloons rise by using the animate method.

Animate changes an element from one state to another gradually, by adjusting the CSS attributes.



# Using the syntax below, make your balloons rise.

```
balloonCopy.click(function() {
    $(this).remove();
});

balloonCopy.animate({ bottom: "100%"}, 8000);
};
balloon.remove();

index.html
```



# Using the syntax below to setup up the score counter.

```
var balloon = $(".balloon");
var counter = 0;
balloonCopy.click(function() {
 $(this).remove();
  counter = counter + 1;
 $(".counter").html(counter);
});
                                       index.html
```



# Using the syntax below, pop some balloons and keep score

```
<div class = "counter">
  0
  </div>
  <div class="balloon">
```



index.html

#### Extras

#### Extras



#### **Extra Repetition**

- > Style the counter with CSS
- > Make the loop run 15 times instead of 10
- > Use something else instead of balloons
- > Make different size balloons

#### Extras



#### **Extra Repetition**

- > Style the counter with CSS
- > Make the loop run 15 times instead of 10
- > Use something else instead of balloons
- > Make different size balloons

#### **Extra Enhancement**

- > Change the colours of your balloons
- > Advanced animation (various speeds)
- > Add sound
- > Change your cursor to a crosshair
- > Change the background to an image