

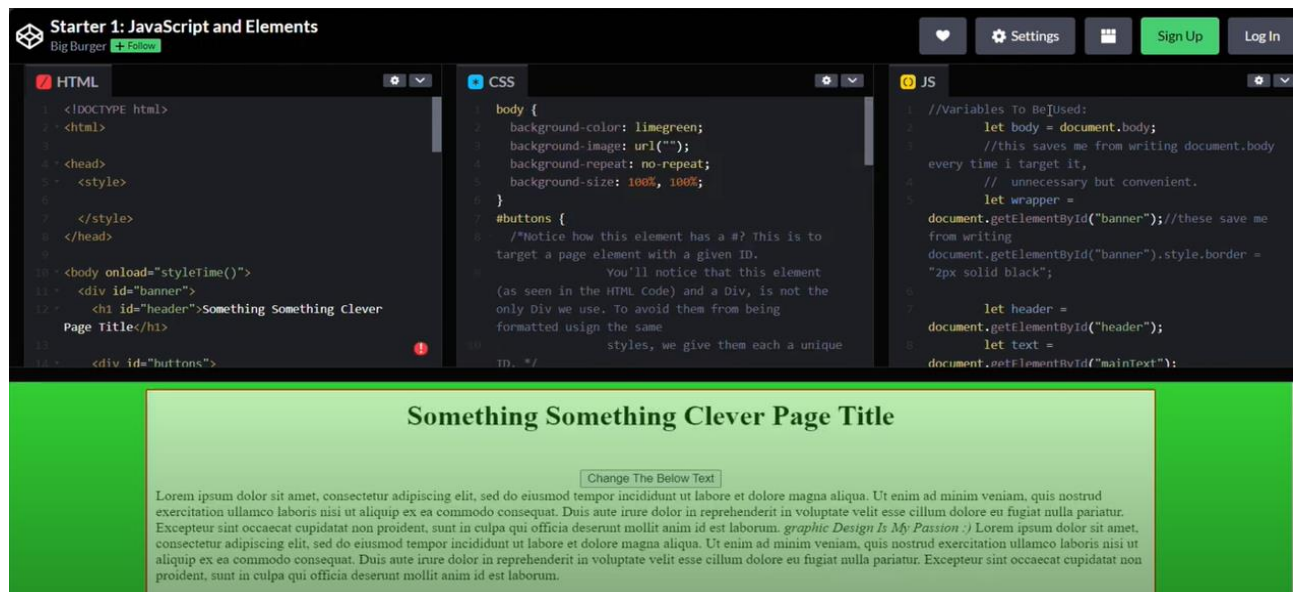
Foes - Workshop 1

Below are the detailed instructions intended to help guide you through the set-up and creation of Workshop 1. This workshop will help users review the basic concepts of HTML, CSS, and JS by having them edit code to create their own unique webpage!

Guided Steps:

1. Copy and paste the following link to be taken to the first page of the Workshop on Code Pen: <https://codepen.io/Alreeshid/pen/xyyGwWp>
2. You should be taken to a webpage that is separated into four sections/mini screens (if on computer).

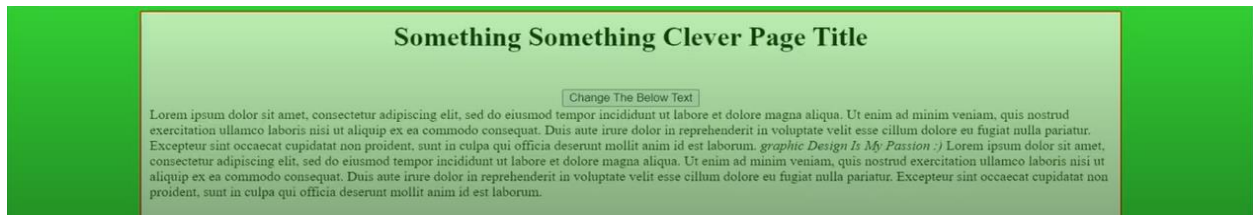
IMPORTANT: During this workshop, please refrain from hitting the refresh button as it will cause all your changes to disappear as CodePen requires an account to save any changes made during a session!



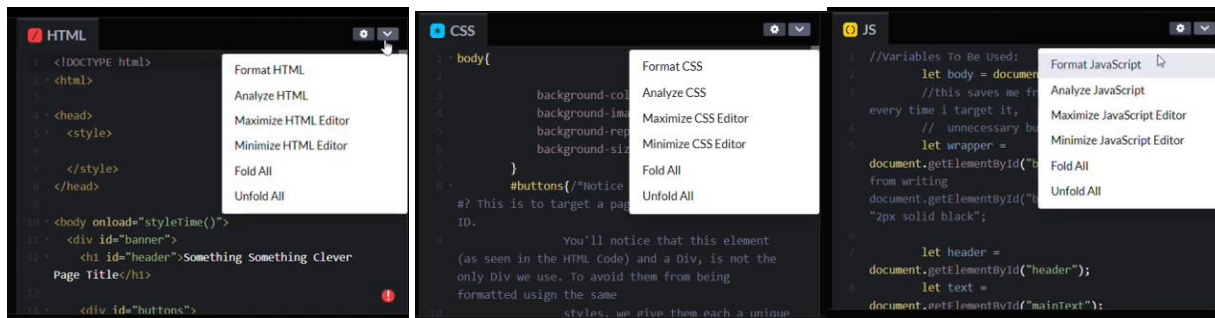
3. The three screens at the top of the page represent the different coding languages. For this workshop HTML, CSS, and JS should be displayed.



4. All changes on the programming (HTML/CSS/JS) screens will change what will be displayed on the bottom half of your screen entitled: "Something Something Clever Page Title". Before we begin let's format our pages.

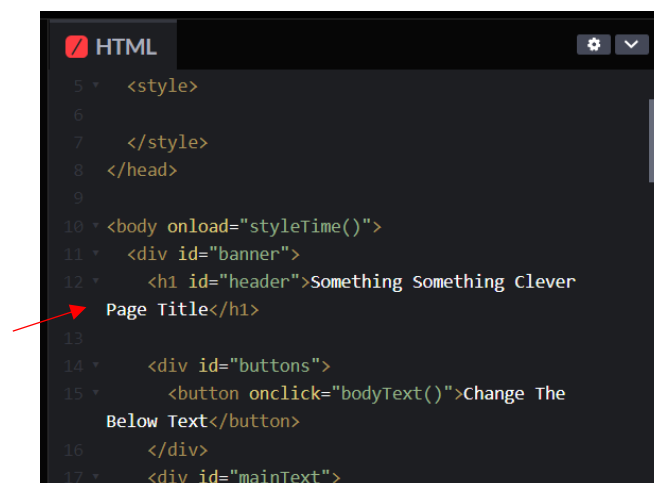


5. On the HTML screen there will be a down arrow in the upper right corner next to a gear. Click the down arrow and press "Format HTML", this will ensure that your code is easier to read for our workshop. Repeat this step for the CSS "Format CSS" and JS "Format JavaScript" mini screens.

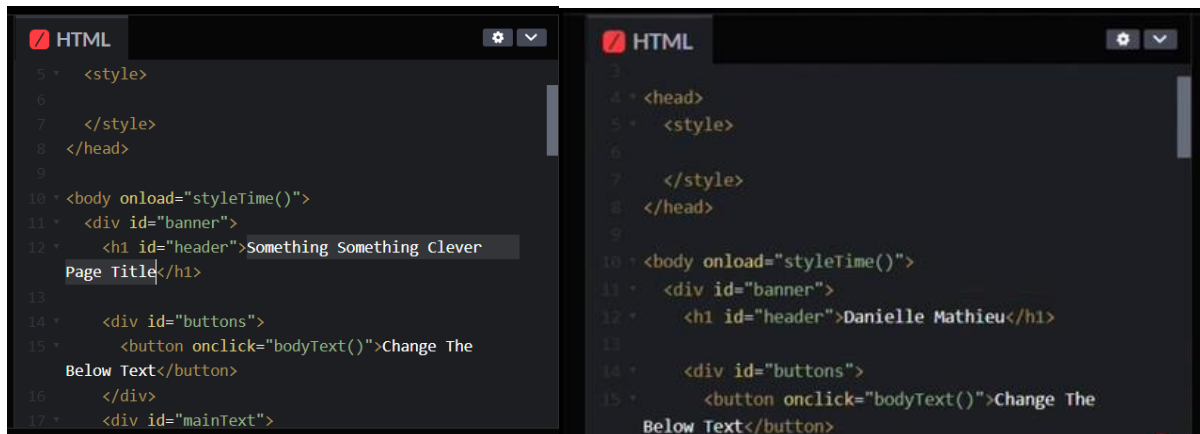


6. The first part of the workshop will be to change the title of the webpage from "Something Something Clever Page Title" to your name.

7. To change the title navigate to the HTML coding screen and find line 12 of your code, it should have `<h1 id="header">"Something Something Clever Page Title"</h1>`.



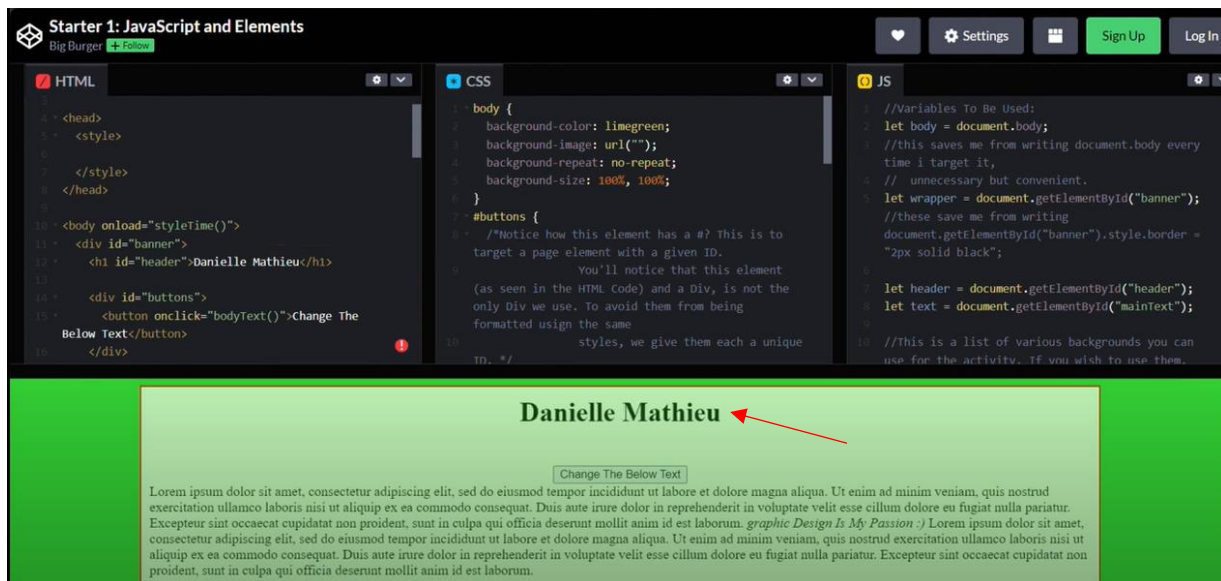
8. Carefully highlight and delete the words "Something Something Clever Page Title" and replace it with your name (i.e. "Danielle Mathieu"). When you are done do not refresh the page but wait for CodePen to review your changes.



```
HTML
5 + <style>
6
7 </style>
8 </head>
9
10 <body onload="styleTime()">
11 <div id="banner">
12 <h1 id="header">Something Something Clever
   Page Title</h1>
13
14 <div id="buttons">
15 <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
   Below Text</button>
16 </div>
17 <div id="mainText">
```

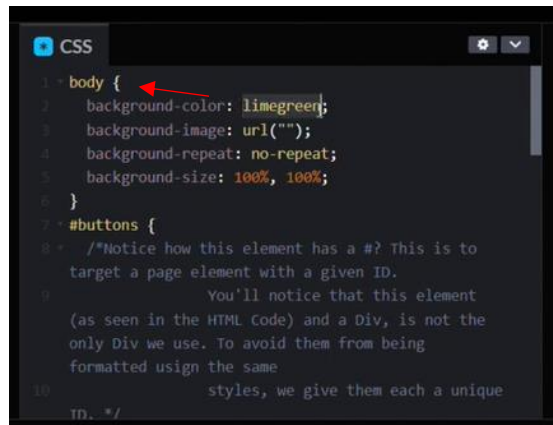
```
HTML
4 <head>
5 <style>
6
7 </style>
8 </head>
9
10 <body onload="styleTime()">
11 <div id="banner">
12 <h1 id="header">Danielle Mathieu</h1>
13
14 <div id="buttons">
15 <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
   Below Text</button>
```

9. Once the changes are reviewed CodePen will generate your changes and you should see them appear on the bottom half of your screen.



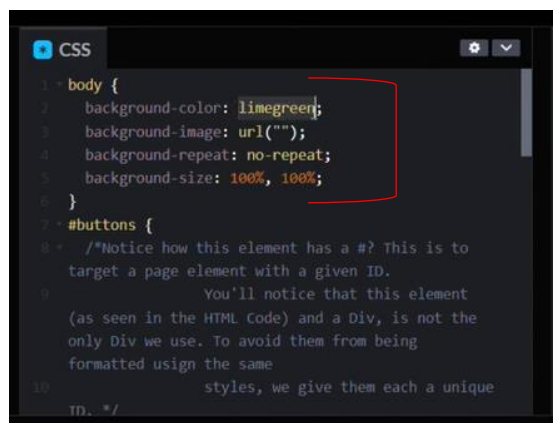
10. Congratulations! You have now titled your very own webpage. The next step of our workshop is to change the color of our page.

11. To do that go to the mini screen entitled CSS and at line 1 you should see the words body with an opening curly brace ({) next to it. This curly brace lets CSS know that you are starting a block of code. To find where that block ends you can place your cursor after the y of the word body (line 1), and a small little line will appear under the opening curly brace (line 1) and closing curly brace (}) (line 6).



```
1 body {
2   background-color: limegreen;
3   background-image: url("");
4   background-repeat: no-repeat;
5   background-size: 100%, 100%;
6 }
7 #buttons {
8   /*Notice how this element has a #? This is to
   target a page element with a given ID.
9   You'll notice that this element
   (as seen in the HTML Code) and a Div, is not the
   only Div we use. To avoid them from being
   formatted usign the same
10  styles, we give them each a unique
   ID. */
```

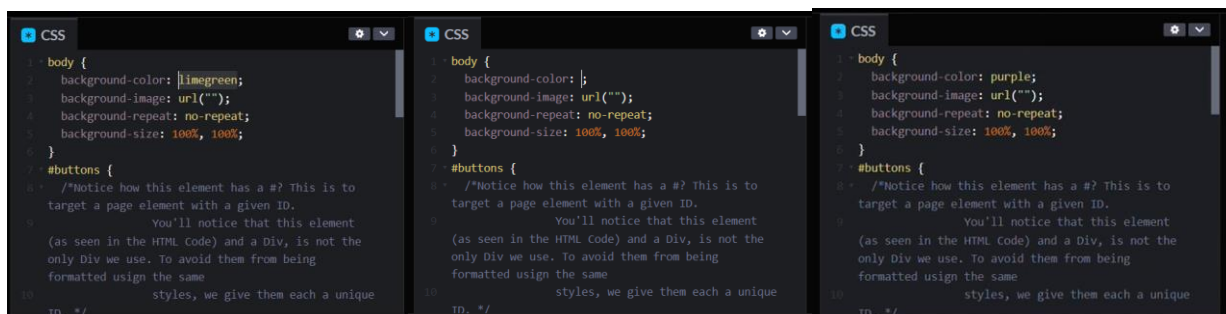
12. All the code between lines 1-6 changes the background of your webpage, but right now we only want to change the background color.



```
1 body {
2   background-color: limegreen;
3   background-image: url("");
4   background-repeat: no-repeat;
5   background-size: 100%, 100%;
6 }
7 #buttons {
8   /*Notice how this element has a #? This is to
   target a page element with a given ID.
9   You'll notice that this element
   (as seen in the HTML Code) and a Div, is not the
   only Div we use. To avoid them from being
   formatted usign the same
10  styles, we give them each a unique
   ID. */
```

13. To change the background color find where it says **background-color:** on the CSS screen, highlight the words "limegreen", delete it, and change the name to a color you like. If you know any Hexi-Decimal colors feel free to use them but if not stick to these web-safe colors: red, blue, green, black, orange, yellow, pink, purple, coral, and brown.

NOTE: It is important to stay with these colors as others may result in just an all-white background!

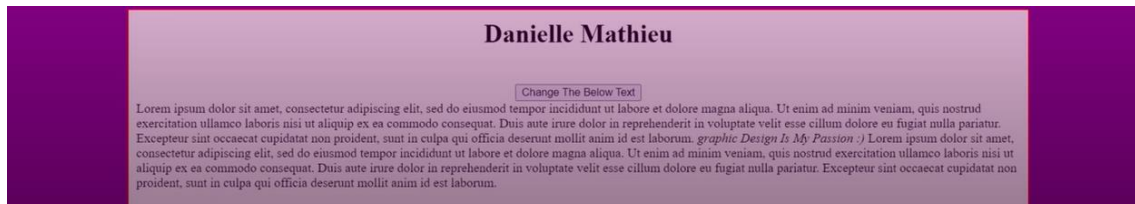


```
1 body {
2   background-color: limegreen;
3   background-image: url("");
4   background-repeat: no-repeat;
5   background-size: 100%, 100%;
6 }
7 #buttons {
8   /*Notice how this element has a #? This is to
   target a page element with a given ID.
9   You'll notice that this element
   (as seen in the HTML Code) and a Div, is not the
   only Div we use. To avoid them from being
   formatted usign the same
10  styles, we give them each a unique
   ID. */

1 body {
2   background-color: ;
3   background-image: url("");
4   background-repeat: no-repeat;
5   background-size: 100%, 100%;
6 }
7 #buttons {
8   /*Notice how this element has a #? This is to
   target a page element with a given ID.
9   You'll notice that this element
   (as seen in the HTML Code) and a Div, is not the
   only Div we use. To avoid them from being
   formatted usign the same
10  styles, we give them each a unique
   ID. */

1 body {
2   background-color: purple;
3   background-image: url("");
4   background-repeat: no-repeat;
5   background-size: 100%, 100%;
6 }
7 #buttons {
8   /*Notice how this element has a #? This is to
   target a page element with a given ID.
9   You'll notice that this element
   (as seen in the HTML Code) and a Div, is not the
   only Div we use. To avoid them from being
   formatted usign the same
10  styles, we give them each a unique
   ID. */
```

14. When you are done do not refresh the page but wait for CodePen to review your changes. Once the changes are reviewed CodePen will generate your changes and you should see the background of your page change.



15. Next let's check out some of the functionality on our webpage.

16. At the bottom of the screen there should be a box under your title called "Change The Below Text". When you click that button, you should see some hidden text.



17. The box you just clicked is known as a button and to add the functionality that allows us to see the change in text we just saw, JavaScript is used. Let's try creating our own!

18. In the JS mini screen scroll until you see the function called **bodyText**. This is what controlled the change you saw on our webpage.



19. To code your own working button with JavaScript we are going to start by adding a function in the JS mini screen.

20. Under the function **bodyText** (place cursor at end curly braces and hit enter) type: **function bodyText2({})**. Place your cursor in between the two curly braces and press enter. This is where you will place your changes.

```

31 }
32
33 * function bodyText() {
34     text.innerHTML = "Bababooley.";
35 }
36
37 * function bodyText2() {
38
39 }

```

21. In your new function type: **text.innerHTML = ""**; In between, the quotation marks type in whatever sentence or phrase you want to appear when your function is called. Ex:
text.innerHTML = "Welcome to the Foe's Workshop!";

```

31 }
32
33 * function bodyText() {
34     text.innerHTML = "Bababooley.";
35 }
36
37 * function bodyText2() {
38     text.innerHTML = "Welcome to the Foe's
    Workshop!";
39 }

```

22. Right now there is no functionality, so we need to add some. To add go to your HTML mini screen and find line 15.

```

13
14 * <div id="buttons">
15 *     <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
    Below Text</button>
16 * </div>
17 * <div id="mainText">
18     Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
    adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
    ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
19     Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
    exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
    commodo consequat.
20     Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla
    pariatur.

```

23. This section of code deals with the creation of the buttons for our webpage. To create our own, copy line 15, and paste it on line 16, and when our page refreshes two buttons named "Change The Below Text" will now appear.

```
HTML
13
14 * <div id="buttons">
15 *   <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
16 *   Below Text</button>
17 * </div>
18 * <div id="mainText">
19 *   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
20 *   adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
21 *   ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
22 *   Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
23 *   exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
24 *   commodo consequat.
25 *   Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
26 *   voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla
27 *   pariatur.
```



24. To make our second button work we need to implement the new function we just created, so that way when the user clicks our second button, we won't see the "Bababooley." message, but instead our custom one.

25. Change the second onclick by setting it equal to **bodyText2**, so your new button should look like this: **<button onclick="bodyText2()">Change The Below Text</button>**.

```
HTML
13
14 * <div id="buttons">
15 *   <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
16 *   Below Text</button>
17 *   <button onclick="bodyText2()">Change The
18 *   Below Text</button>
19 * </div>
20 * <div id="mainText">
21 *   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
22 *   adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
23 *   ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
24 *   Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
25 *   exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
26 *   commodo consequat.
```


26. Next change the name of your button. Ex: "My Welcome Message".



```
Starter 1: JavaScript and Elements
Big Burger + Follow

HTML
Page Title</h1>
13
14 <div id="buttons">
15 <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
Below Text</button>
16 <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome
Message</button>
17 </div>
18 <div id="mainText">
19 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
20 Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
commodo consequat.
```

27. Wait for CodePen to run your changes and then click the new button you created. If done correctly you should now see your new message in the same place "Bababooley." appeared.



28. For the final change in Workshop 1 we are going to change the background of our webpage to something more dynamic.

29. Go to the JS mini screen and scroll till you find the variables rainBG, cityScape, and snowyCity. These are the various backgrounds we can use to change the background of our program.



```
JS
14
15 let rainBG =
16 "url('https://i.pimg.com/originals/6f/b9/68/6fb
968d062567bde0917bec7d12fe8b4.gif')";
17 let cityScape =
18 "url('https://wallpaperaccess.com/full/2825722.gif
')";
19 let snowyCity =
20 "url('https://media.tenor.com/jLBoL_qDaVQAAAd/len
nsan.gif')";
21
22 function styleTime() {
23 // /*
```


30. Under the last variable `snowyCity` lets add a new function on line 19.

31. Type: **function changeBG({})**. Place your cursor in between the two curly braces and press enter. This is where you will place your changes.

```
JS
"url('https://i.pinimg.com/originals/6f/b9/68/6fb968d062567bde0917bec7d12fe8b4.gif');";
17 let cityScape =
  "url('https://wallpaperaccess.com/full/2825722.gif')";
18 let snowyCity =
  "url('https://media.tenor.com/jLBoL_qDaVQAAAAAd/lennsan.gif')";
19 + function changeBG(){
20   |
21 }
22 + function styleTime() {
23   // /*
24
25 + wrapper.style.backgroundColor = ""; /*Examples:
```

32. In your new function type: **body.style.backgroundImage = rainBG;**

```
JS
"url('https://i.pinimg.com/originals/6f/b9/68/6fb968d062567bde0917bec7d12fe8b4.gif');";
17 let cityScape =
  "url('https://wallpaperaccess.com/full/2825722.gif')";
18 let snowyCity =
  "url('https://media.tenor.com/jLBoL_qDaVQAAAAAd/lennsan.gif')";
19 + function changeBG(){
20   body.style.backgroundImage = rainBG;
21 }
22 + function styleTime() {
23   // /*
24
25 + wrapper.style.backgroundColor = ""; /*Examples:
```

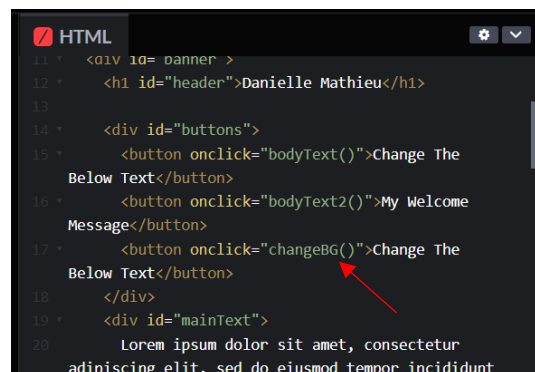
33. Right now there is no functionality, but to add some go to your HTML mini screen and find line 17.

```
HTML
14 + <div id="buttons">
15 +   <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The
    Below Text</button>
16 +   <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome
    Message</button>
17 + </div>
18 + <div id="mainText">
19 +   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
    adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
    ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
20 +   Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
    exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
    commodo consequat.
21 +   Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla
```

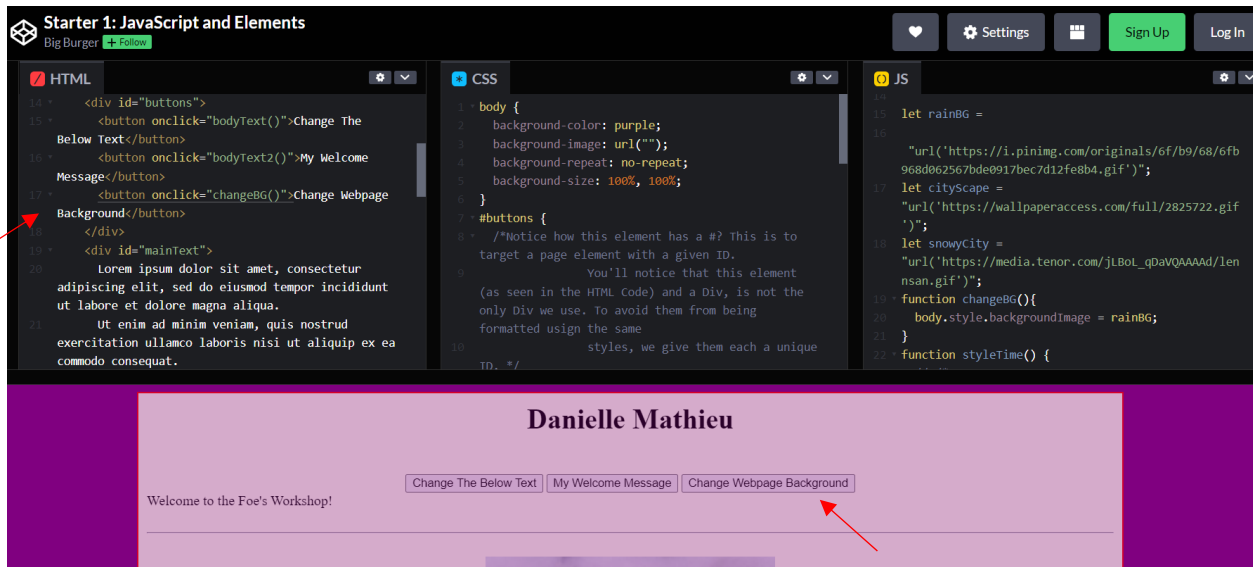
34. We will add our new button to change the background of our page here. Just like before copy line 15 and paste it on line 17, and when our page refreshes, we will now see three buttons "Change The Below Text", "My Welcome Message", and "Change The Below Text".



35. On line 17 we need to change the value of onclick to equal the new function we just created. The inside of your new button should now look like this: **<button onclick="changeBG()">Change The Below Text</button>**.



36. Next change the name of your button to anything you want such as "Change Webpage Background".

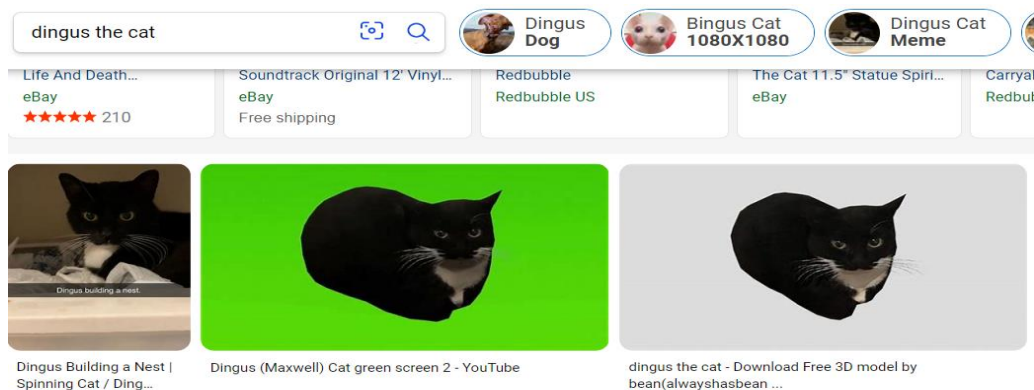


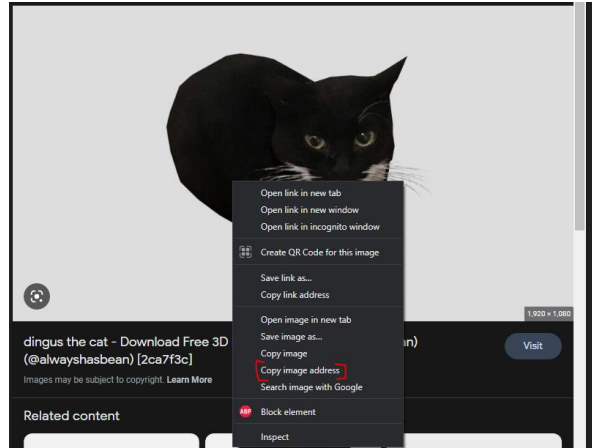
37. Wait for CodePen to run your changes and then click the new button you created. If done correctly you should now see the background of your webpage turn purple and have some rain falling across the page.



38. To make the program a little more interesting let's change the frog picture to one from the internet.

39. Open your web browser to a new tab and search for a random picture such as a "Dingus the cat". Click on the photo of your choosing, right-click and select "Copy image link" or "Copy image address".





40. Navigate back to CodePen and in the HTML mini screen find the html tag ``. Src stands for source which stands for the reference or the origin of the image.

```

HTML
32 * <div class="divCenter">
33   
36   Here is my very serious image yes. &#9977;
37 </div>
38 * <br><br>
39 <h1 id=header><a
40   href="https://codepen.io/Alreeshid/pen/wvYaKjw?
41   editors=1010">Click Here For Exercise 2</a></h1>
42 </div>
43 <script>

```

41. Highlight and remove the link that already exists and replace it with the copy of the link/address of the photo we really want. Wait for CodePen to load your changes and scroll to see your new picture in place of the frog.

```

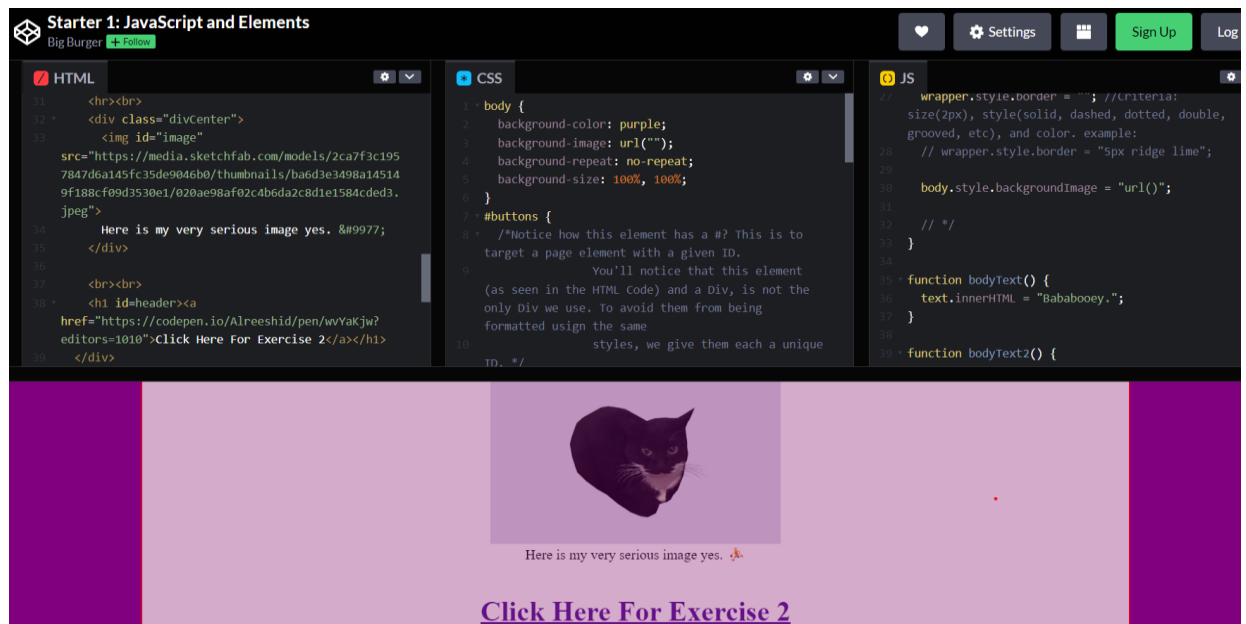
HTML
32 * <div class="divCenter">
33   
36   Here is my very serious image yes. &#9977;
37 </div>
38 * <br><br>
39 <h1 id=header><a
40   href="https://codepen.io/Alreeshid/pen/wvYaKjw?
41   editors=1010">Click Here For Exercise 2</a></h1>
42 </div>
43 <script>

```

```

HTML
31 <hr><br>
32 * <div class="divCenter">
33   
38   Here is my very serious image yes. &#9977;
39 </div>
40 <br><br>
41 <h1 id=header><a
42   href="https://codepen.io/Alreeshid/pen/wvYaKjw?
43   editors=1010">Click Here For Exercise 2</a></h1>
44 </div>
45 <script>

```



42. Play around with the other backgrounds by changing the value of the **body.style.backgroundColor** under the **changeBG** function to be any of the other backgrounds. Or for more of a challenge try creating new functions and buttons that will allow a user to switch between all the backgrounds on the JS mini screen. To do this follow instructions 29-37.

42. Happy Coding!