

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!

Important: Before starting the workshop, follow the instructions on the bottom of the Foes README.md section labeled “Workshop 1 and 2 via Cloning Repo” to properly gain access to the copy of Foes.

Guided Steps:

1. In your chosen IDE open the Foes Repo.
2. To start, open the Workshop Starter Code folder and click the starter1.html file.
3. This is the file that contains the Workshop 1 starter code. To view changes made in this workshop, open your file explorer, and locate your Foes folder, open the Workshop Starter Code folder and under the folder you should see three files underneath.
4. Double tap the starter1.html file and you should be directed to a new webpage which will pull up your webpage. This will be the page we will be changing during the duration of this Workshop.



5. Go back your IDE and let's look at the code we will be using.

Our code can be broken into three main sections which all help to build our webpage. The first section is located at the top of the code in the `<style></style>` section. Everything under here is our CSS code, which is used to give our webpage an artistic feel through font-styles and a background-color. The first part of the `<body></body>` tags is where our HTML code is, giving the webpage its content, such as the paragraph we see in the middle of our webpage. The last part of the code is contained in the `<script></script>` tags and give our webpage the dynamic feel allowing the user to click on buttons and so on.

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 section and find line 66 of your code.

```
<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 press CTRL+S to save your changes and refresh your webpage to see your name displayed.

```
<h1 id="header">Danielle Mathieu</h1>
```



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

10. To do that go to our CSS code and at line 5 you should see the words body and an opening curly brace on the next line.

11. 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 opening curly brace on line 6 and a small box outlining the closing brace will appear on the closing curly brace (}) (line 11).

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <style>
5      body
6      {
7        background-color: limegreen;
8        background-image: url("");
9        background-repeat: no-repeat;
10       background-size: 100%, 100%;
11     }
12
```

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  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <style>
5      body
6      {
7        background-color: limegreen;
8        background-image: url("");
9        background-repeat: no-repeat;
10       background-size: 100%, 100%;
11     }
12

```

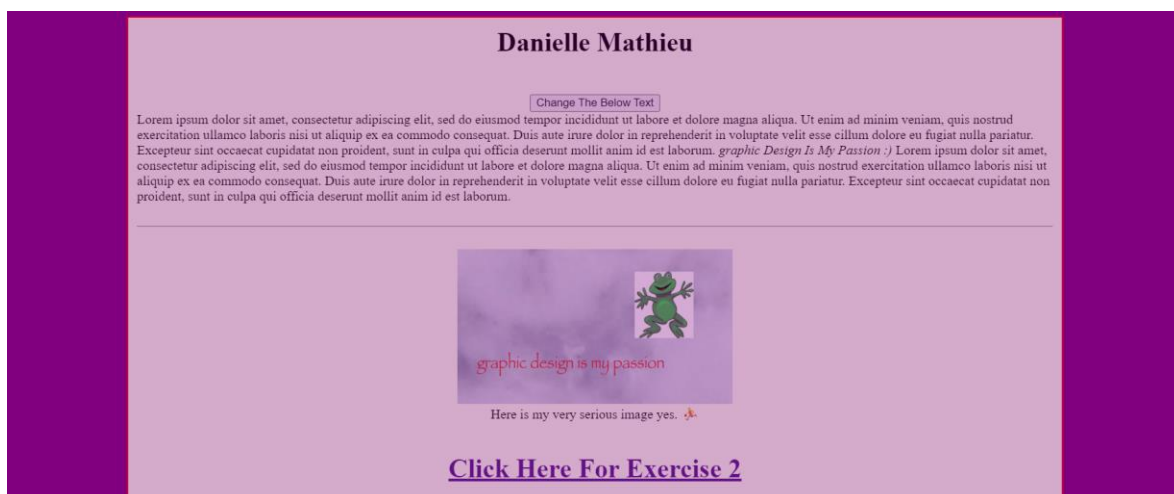
13. To change the background color find where it says **background-color:** highlight the words "limegreen", delete it, and change the name to a color you like.

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!

<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> body { background-color: limegreen; background-image: url(""); background-repeat: no-repeat; background-size: 100%, 100%; } </pre>	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> body { background-color: ; background-image: url(""); background-repeat: no-repeat; background-size: 100%, 100%; } </pre>	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> body { background-color: purple; background-image: url(""); background-repeat: no-repeat; background-size: 100%, 100%; } </pre>
--	---	---

14. When you are done save the page and pull up your webpage.



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

16. At the top of your webpage 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 your IDE scroll to the bottom until you see the function `bodyText()` (line 118) at the bottom of the `<script></script>` tags.

```
118     function bodyText()
119     {
120         text.innerHTML = "Bababoocy.";
121     }
122 </script>
```

19. To code your own working button with JavaScript we are going to start by adding a function.

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 when the user presses your button.

```
123     function bodyText2()
124     {
125
126     }
```

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!"`**;

```
123     function bodyText2()
124     {
125         text.innerHTML = "Welcome to the Foe's Workshop!";
126     }
```

22. Right now there is no functionality, so we need to add some. Scroll to where our HTML code starts and find line 68.

```

68     <div id="buttons">
69         <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
70     </div>

```

23. This section of code deals with the creation of the buttons for our webpage. To create our own, copy line 69, and paste it under the first button. Save your changes and when our page refreshes two buttons named "Change The Below Text" will now appear.

```

68     <div id="buttons">
69         <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
70     </div>

```

```

68     <div id="buttons">
69         <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
70         <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
71     </div>

```



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 button's onclick by setting it equal to **bodyText2**.

```

<div id="buttons">
    <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
    <button onclick="bodyText2()">Change The Below Text</button>
</div>

```

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

```

<div id="buttons">
    <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
    <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome Message</button>
</div>

```

27. Save your changes, pull up your webpage, 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 our JS code 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.

```
102  /*
103  This is a list of various backgrounds you can use for the activity. If you wish to use them,
104  then you will be required to set the body.style.backgroundImage's value to the variable name,
105  WITHOUT quotation "" marks. Example: body.style.backgroundImage = rainBG;
106  */
107  let rainBG = "url('https://i.pinimg.com/originals/6f/b9/68/6fb968d062567bde0917bec7d12fe8b4.gif')";
108  let cityScape = "url('https://wallpaperaccess.com/full/2825722.gif')";
109  let snowyCity = "url('https://media.tenor.com/jLBoL_qDaVQAAAd/lennsan.gif')";
110
```

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.

```
107  let rainBG = "url('https://i.pinimg.com/originals/6f/b9/68/6fb968d062567bde0917bec7d12fe8b4.gif')";
108  let cityScape = "url('https://wallpaperaccess.com/full/2825722.gif')";
109  let snowyCity = "url('https://media.tenor.com/jLBoL_qDaVQAAAd/lennsan.gif')";
110
111  function changeBG()
112  {
113
114
```

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

```
111  function changeBG()
112  {
113      body.style.backgroundImage = rainBG;
114  }
```

33. Right now there is no functionality but scroll back to your code and find where we added our second button.

```

<div id="buttons">
  <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
  <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome Message</button>
</div>

```

34. We will add our new button to change the background of our page here. Just like before, copy line 69 and paste it on line 71. Save your code and when our page refreshes, we will now see three buttons "Change The Below Text", "My Welcome Message", and "Change The Below Text".

```

64 <body onload="styleTime()">
65   <div id="banner">
66     <h1 id="header">Danielle Mathieu</h1>
67
68     <div id="buttons">
69       <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
70       <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome Message</button>
71       <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
72     </div>

```



35. On line 71 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>**.

```

64 <body onload="styleTime()">
65   <div id="banner">
66     <h1 id="header">Danielle Mathieu</h1>
67
68     <div id="buttons">
69       <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
70       <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome Message</button>
71       <button onclick="changeBG()">Change The Below Text</button>
72     </div>

```

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

```

64 <body onload="styleTime()">
65   <div id="banner">
66     <h1 id="header">Danielle Mathieu</h1>
67
68     <div id="buttons">
69       <button onclick="bodyText()">Change The Below Text</button>
70       <button onclick="bodyText2()">My Welcome Message</button>
71       <button onclick="changeBG()">Change Webpage Background</button>
72     </div>

```

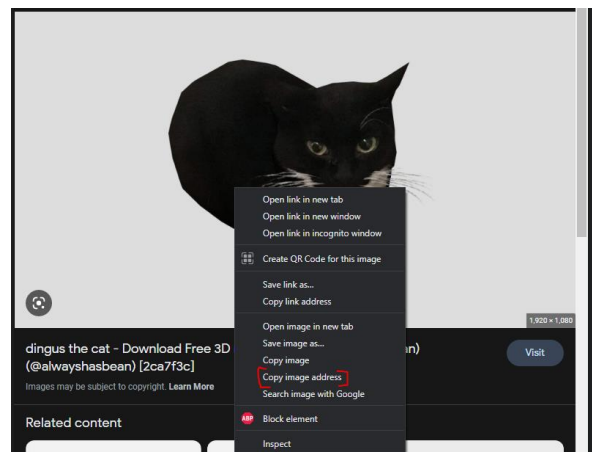
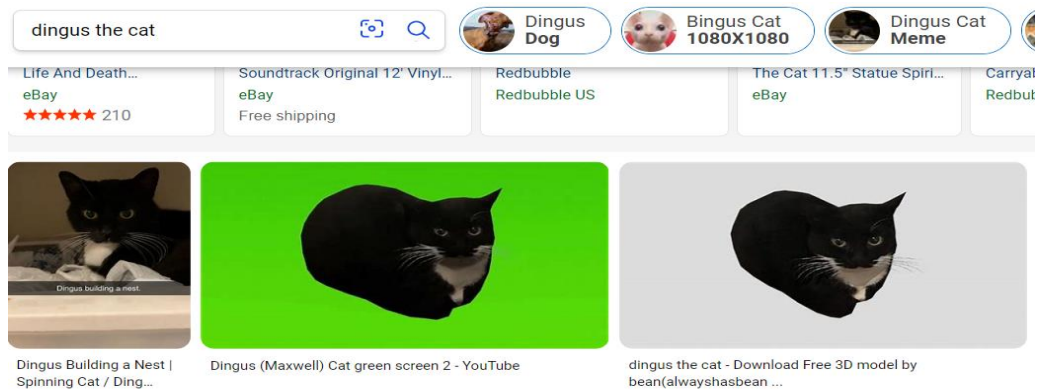


37. Save and run your changes then click the new button you created. If done correctly you should now see the background of your webpage have some rain falling across your page.



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.

```

88 <div class="divCenter">
89   
90   Here is my very serious image yes. &#9977;
91 </div>
92 <br><br>

```

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. Save and view your new picture.

```

88 <div class="divCenter">
89   
90   Here is my very serious image yes. &#9977;
91 </div>
92 <br><br>

```

```

88 <div class="divCenter">
89   
90   Here is my very serious image yes. &#9977;
91 </div>
92 <br><br>

```



42. Play around with the other backgrounds by changing the value of the **body.style.backgroundImage** 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 with JavaScript. To do this follow instructions 28-37.

42. Happy Coding!