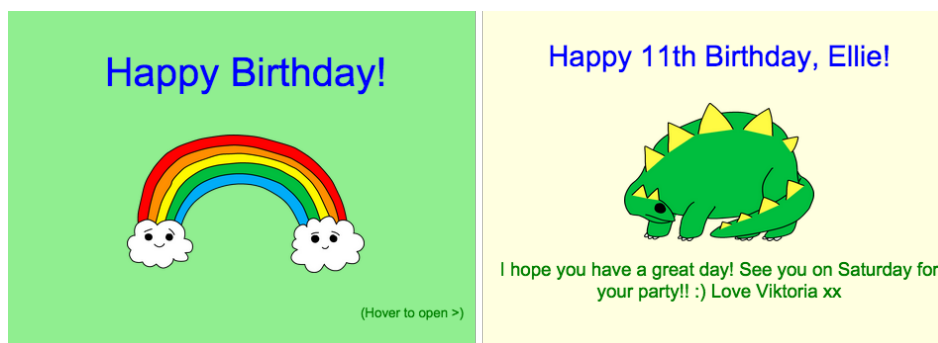


All Code Clubs must be registered. Registered clubs appear on the map at codeclubworld.org - if your club is not on the map then visit jumpto.cc/18CpLPy to find out what to do.

Introduction

In this project, you'll be introduced to HTML & CSS by learning how to make your own customised birthday card.



Activity Checklist



Test your Project



Save your Project

Follow these **INSTRUCTIONS** one by one

Click on the green flag to **TEST** your code

Make sure to **SAVE** your work now

Step 1: What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language, and is the language used to make webpages. Let's have a look at an example!

Activity Checklist

1. You'll be using a website called Trinket to write HTML. Open this Trinket: jump.to/cc/web-intro. If you're reading this online, you can also use the embedded version of this Trinket below. ☐

1. The code that you can see on the left of the Trinket is HTML. On the right of the Trinket you can see the webpage that the HTML code has made. ☐

HTML uses tags to build webpages. Can you see this HTML at line 15 of your code?

```
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
```

`<p>` is an example of a tag, and is short for paragraph. You can start a paragraph with `<p>` and end a paragraph with `</p>`.

2. Can you spot any other tags? One other tag you might have spotted on line 16 is ``, which stands for bold: ☐

```
<b>bold</b>
```

Here are some more:

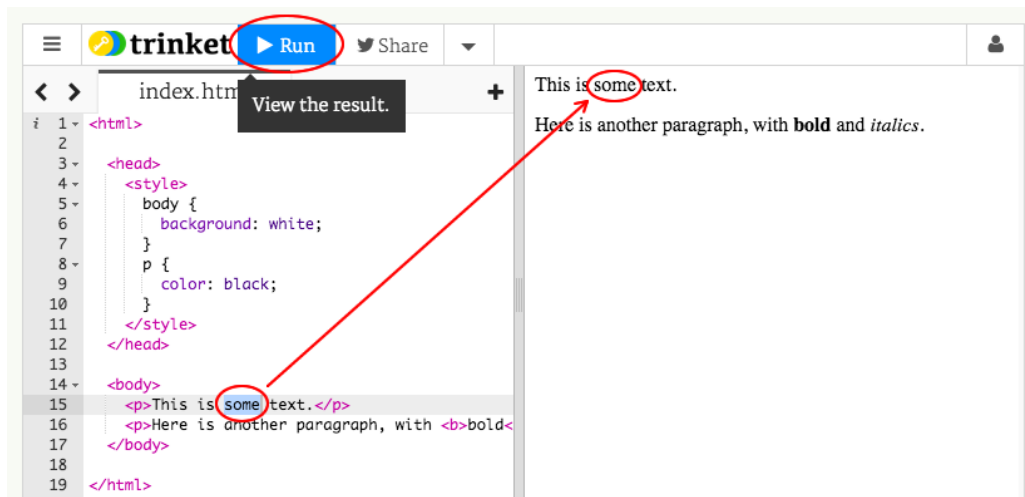
- `<html>` and `</html>` mark the start and end of the HTML document;
- `<head>` and `</head>` is where stuff like CSS

goes (we'll get to that later!);

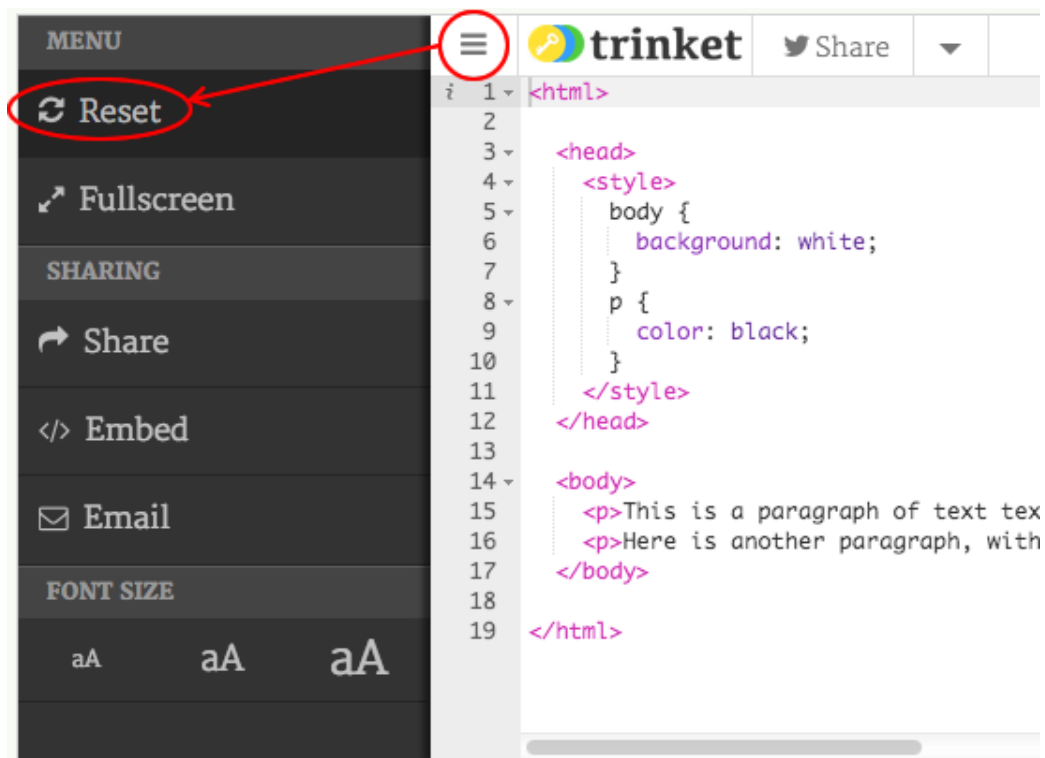
- `<body>` and `</body>` is where your website content goes.

```
1 <html>
2
3 <head>
4   ← Webpage CSS styling goes here
5 </head>
6
7 <body>
8   ← Webpage HTML content goes here
9 </body>
10
11 </html>
```

3. Make a change to one of the paragraphs of text in the HTML (on the left). Click 'Run' and you should see your webpage change (on the right)! □



4. If you have made a mistake and want to undo your changes, you can click the menu button and then click 'Reset'. Try it! □

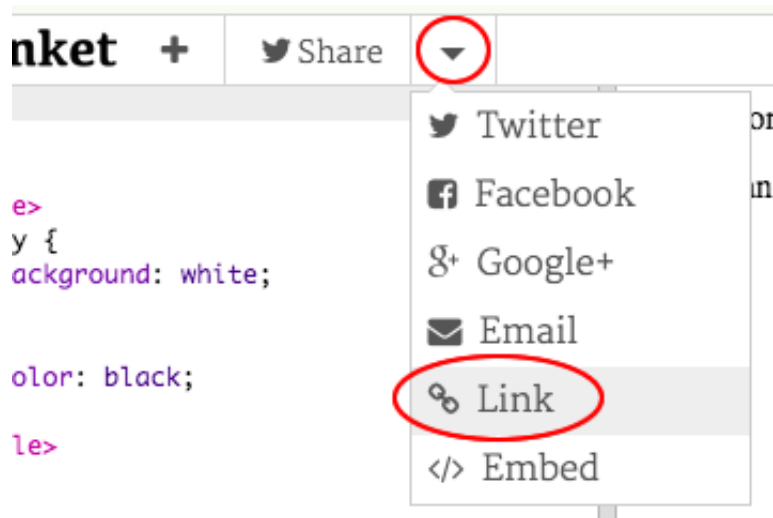




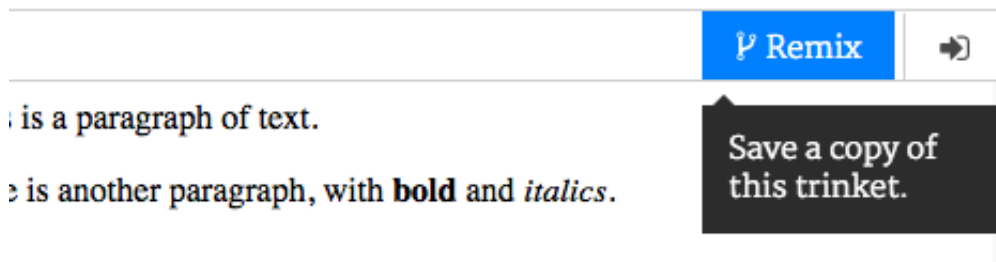
Save Your Project

You don't need a Trinket account to save your projects!

If you don't have a Trinket account, click the down arrow and then click 'Link'. This will give you a link that you can save and come back to later. You'll need to do this every time you make changes, as the link will change!



If you have a Trinket account, the easiest way to save your webpage is to click the 'Remix' button on the top of the Trinket. This will save a copy of the Trinket on your profile.



Challenge: Add another paragraph

Can you add a 3rd paragraph of text to your webpage, below the other 2? Remember that your new paragraph should start with a `<p>` tag, and end with `</p>`.

Here's how your webpage should look:

This is some text
Here is another paragraph, with **bold** and *italics*.
Here's a 3rd paragraph!

Can you add bold and underlined text to your new paragraph? You should use `<u>` and `</u>` for underlined text.



Save Your Project

Step 2: What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets, and is the language used to style webpages and make them look nice. CSS is put in the `<head>` of an HTML document, inside `<style>` and `</style>` tags.



Activity Checklist

1. CSS lists all of the properties for a particular tag. Find this code, which starts on line 8:



```
p {  
  color: black;  
}
```

This CSS code has one property for paragraphs, which is that

the text colour should be black.

2. Change the word 'black' in the CSS to 'blue'. You should see the text colour of all paragraphs change to blue.



```
i 1 <html>
2
3 <head>
4 <style>
5   body {
6     background: white;
7   }
8   p {
9     color: blue;
10  }
11 </style>
12 </head>
```

This is some text

Here is another paragraph, with **bold** and *italics*.



Save Your Project

Challenge: Add more style

Can you make the paragraphs of text orange? Or the background grey?

This is some text

Here is another paragraph, with **bold** and *italics*.

Here's a 3rd paragraph!



Save Your Project

Step 3: Making a birthday card

Let's use what you've learnt about HTML and CSS to make your own custom birthday card.



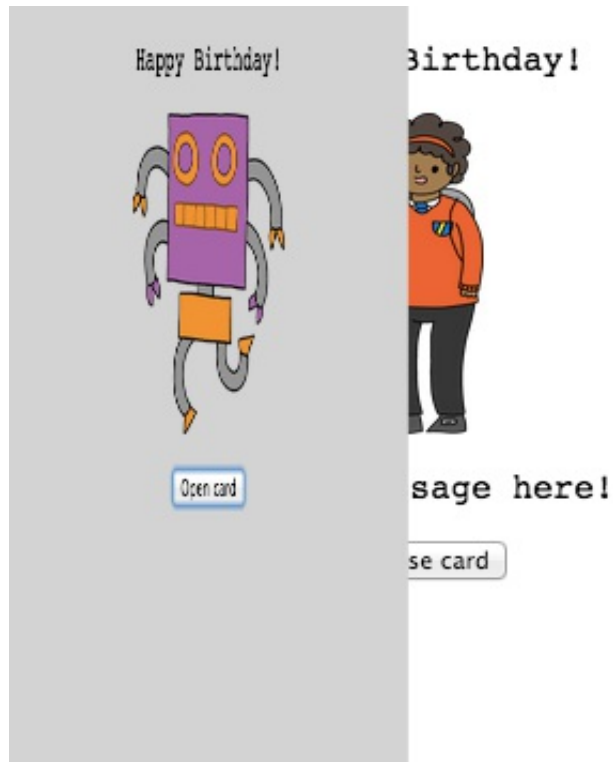
Activity Checklist

1. Open this Trinket: jump.to/cc/web-card, or use the embedded version below if you're reading this online.

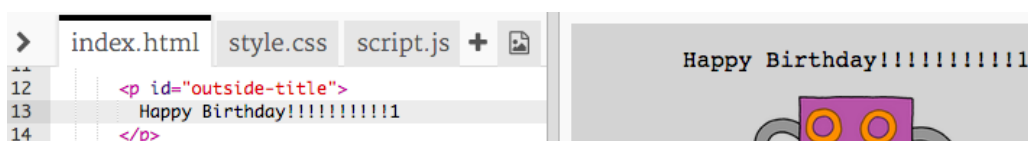


Don't worry if you don't understand all of the code. This birthday card looks pretty boring, so you're going to make some changes to this HTML and CSS.

1. Click the button on the front of the card, and you should see it open to reveal the inside.



2. 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.



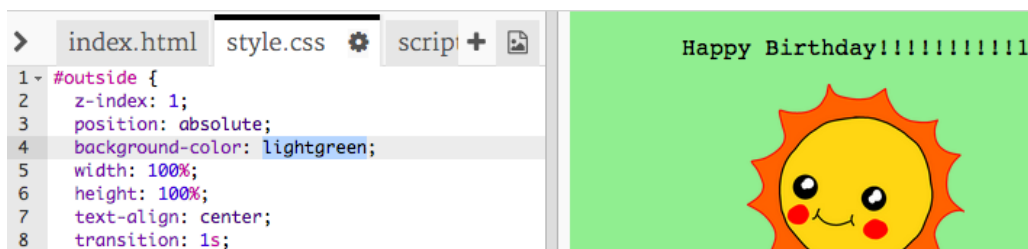
3. Can you find the HTML for the robot image? (Hint: it's on line 16!) Change the word `robot` to `sun`, and you'll see the image change!



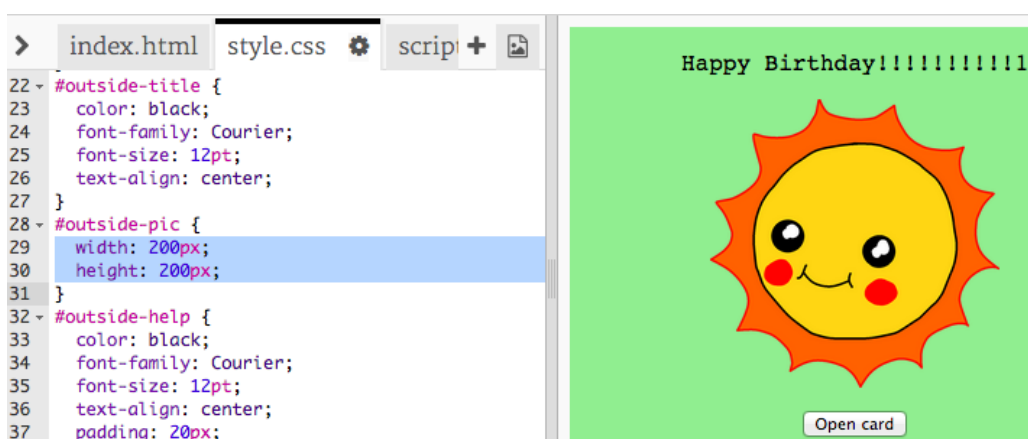


You can use any of the words `boy`, `diamond`, `dinosaur`, `flowers`, `girl`, `rainbow`, `robot`, `spaceship`, `sun`, `tea`, or `trophy`.

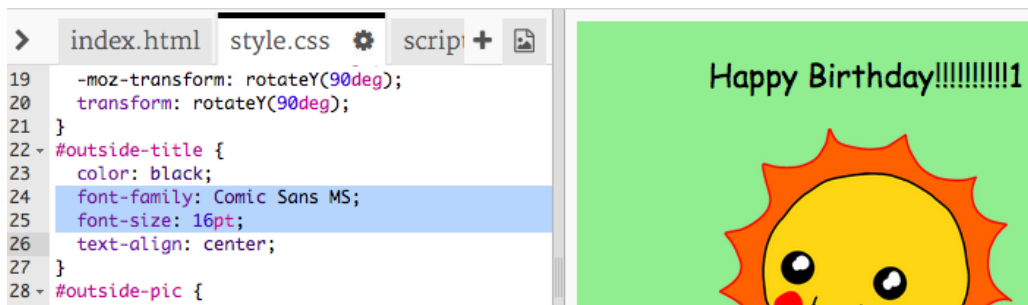
4. You can also edit the CSS of the birthday card. Click on the tab for "style.css". It begins with all of the CSS for the `outside` of the card. Change the `background-color` to `lightgreen`.



5. 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).



6. 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`.



You can use other fonts like **arial**, **Impact** and **Tahoma**.



Save Your Project

Challenge: Create a 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!

Here's an example:





Save Your Project

Now that you've finished your card, you can share or email it to someone.

