Happy Birthday

{codeclub world.org}

Introduction

In this project, you'll be introduced to HTML & CSS by learning how to make your own customised birthday card.
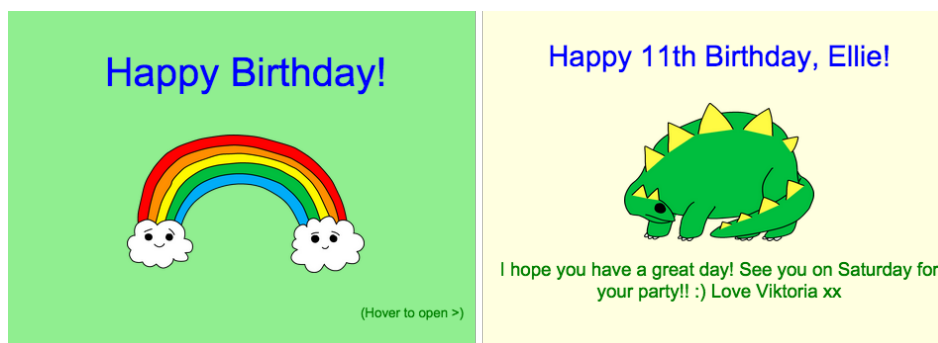
	Activity Checklist	Follow these **INSTRUCTIONS** one by one
	Test your Project	**Click on the green flag to TEST your code**
	Save your Project	**Make sure to SAVE your work now**

Step 1: What is HTML?

HTML stands for __H__yper __T__ext __M__arkup __L__anguage, 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: jumpto.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 `<b>` , which stands for bold: ☐

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

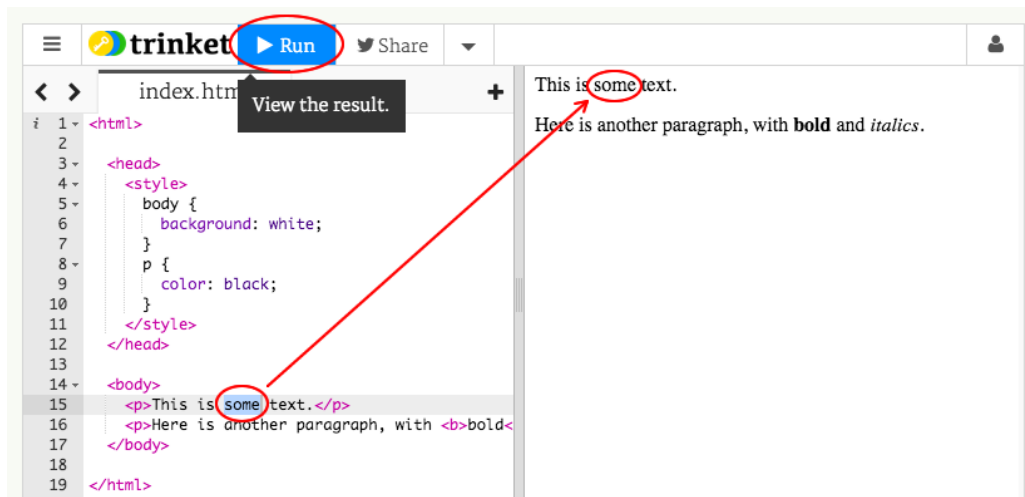   Here are some more:

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

②

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

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

```
1 ▾  <html>
2
3 ▾    <head>         ⟵ Webpage CSS styling goes here
4
5      </head>
6
7 ▾    <body>         ⟵ Webpage HTML content goes here
8
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)!

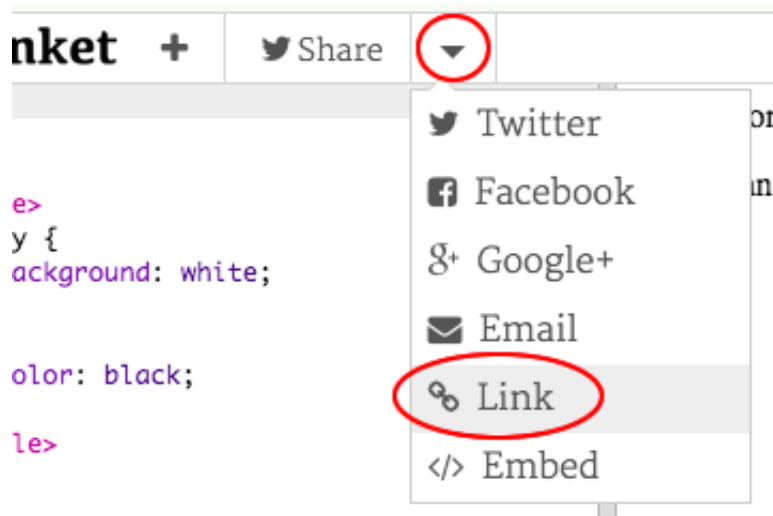

4. If you have made a mistake and want to undo your changes, you can click the menu button and then click 'Reset'. Try it!
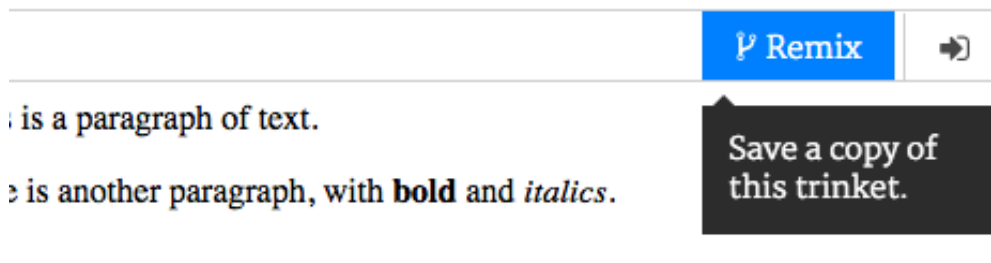
③
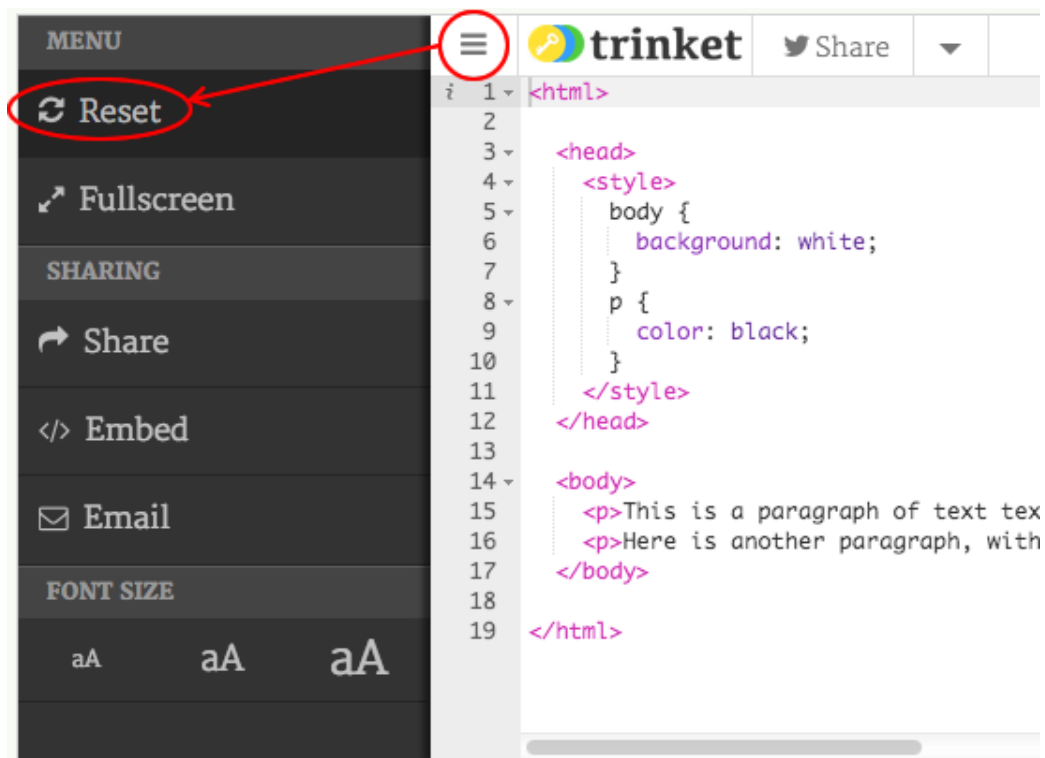
To save your webpage, click the down arrow and then click 'Link'. This will give you a link that you can save and come back to later. You'll need to do this every time you make changes, as the link will change!

If you have a Trinket account, another 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.

⑤

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 __C__ascading __S__tyle __S__heets, 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

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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**

⑦

1. Open this Trinket: jumpto.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. Hover over the webpage on the right side of the Trinket, and you should see the card open to reveal the inside.
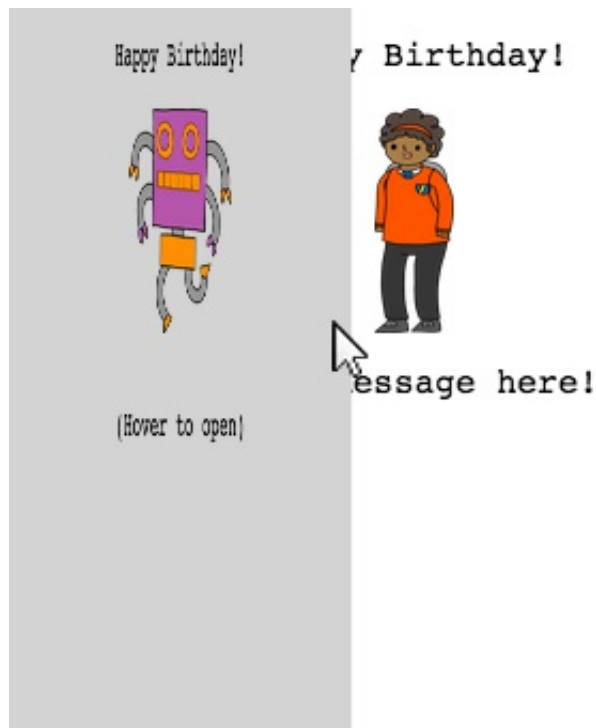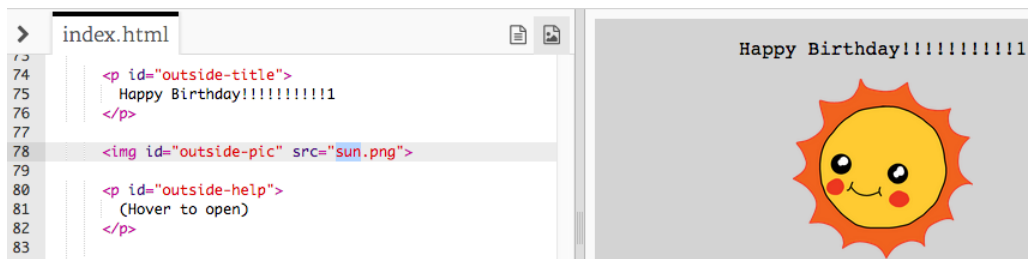

2. Scroll down to line 75 of the code. Just like in the earlier example, you can edit any of the text in the HTML to customise the card.
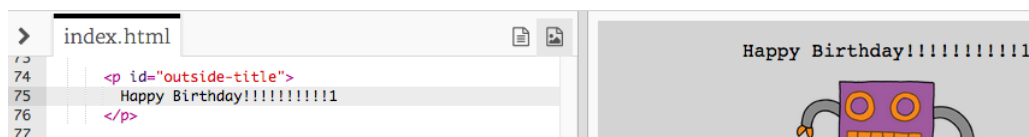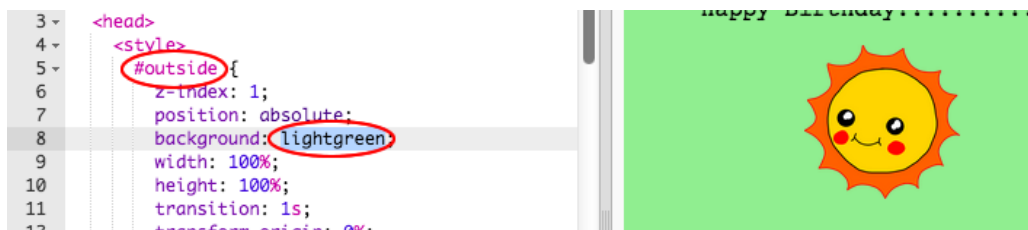

3. Can you find the HTML for the robot image? (Hint: it's on line 78!) Change the word `robot` to `sun`, and you'll see the image change!
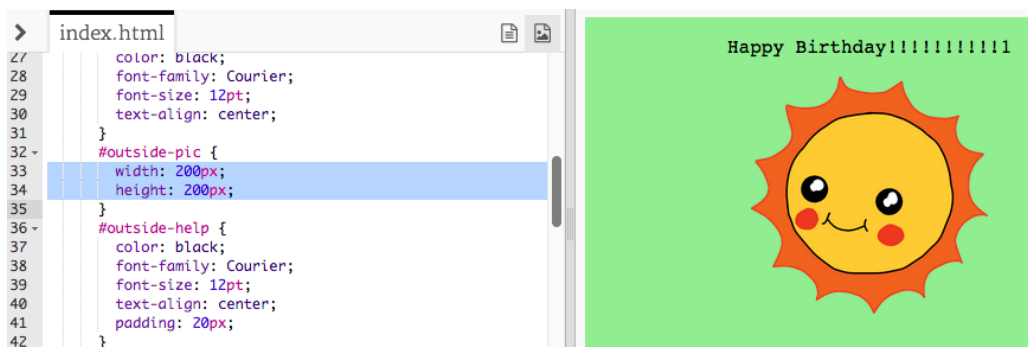
```
74        <p id="outside-title">
75        Happy Birthday!!!!!!!!!!1
76        </p>
77
78        <img id="outside-pic" src="sun.png">
79
80        <p id="outside-help">
81        (Hover to open)
82        </p>
83
```

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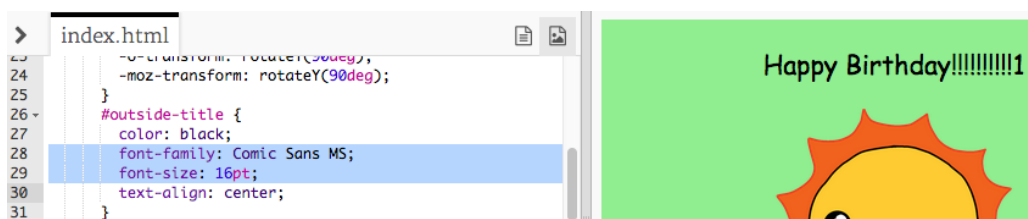`flowers` , `girl` , `rainbow` , `robot` , `spaceship` , `sun` , `tea` , or
`trophy` .

4. You can also edit the CSS of the birthday card. For example,
   go to line 5 of the code and you'll see all of the CSS for the
   `outside` of the card. Change the `background` to `lightgreen` .


```
3 ▾   <head>
4 ▾     <style>
5 ▾       #outside {
6           z-index: 1;
7           position: absolute;
8           background: lightgreen;
9           width: 100%;
10          height: 100%;
11          transition: 1s;
12          transform-origin: 0%;
```

5. You can also change the size of an image. Go to line 33 of the
   code, and change the `width` and `height` of the outside image
   to `200px` (`px` stands for pixels).


```
27        color: black;
28        font-family: Courier;
29        font-size: 12pt;
30        text-align: center;
31      }
32 ▾  #outside-pic {
33        width: 200px;
34        height: 200px;
35      }
36 ▾  #outside-help {
37        color: black;
38        font-family: Courier;
39        font-size: 12pt;
40        text-align: center;
41        padding: 20px;
42      }
```

6. The font can be changed too. Go to line 28 and change the
   `font-family` to `Comic Sans MS` and the `font-size` to `16pt` .


```
23        -o-transform: rotateY(90deg);
24        -moz-transform: rotateY(90deg);
25      }
26 ▾  #outside-title {
27        color: black;
28        font-family: Comic Sans MS;
29        font-size: 16pt;
30        text-align: center;
31      }
```

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

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:

Now that you've made a card, you can click the menu bar to share the link or email the card to someone.