

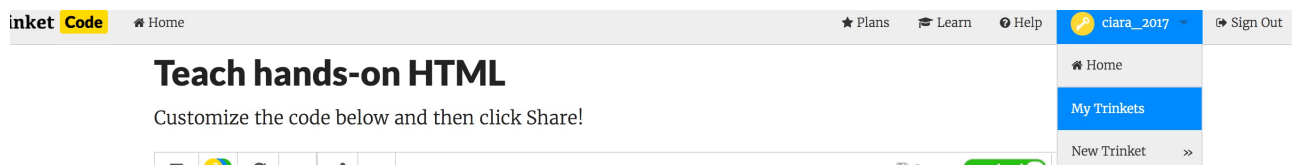
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- 1 Go to dojo.soy/trinket and click "Sign Up For Your Free Account" if you do not already have an account. You will need an email address to sign up.
- 2 Enter your email address and choose a password, or ask somebody to do this for you.
- 3 Creating an account allows you to save your work and access it from any computer. It also allows you to make a copy of a project somebody else has shared with you so you can make your own changes to it!
- 4 Go to dojo.soy/html-b-start. You will see a box containing an example website project. On the right hand side is the website, and on the left hand side is the code that makes the website.
 - If you are not signed in, you will need to enter your email address and password to be able to **Remix** the project.
- 5 Click the "Remix" button at the top right of the project (if it is not green, you have to sign in and then click it again). This creates a copy of the project for you to work with. It should say "remixed" after you click it

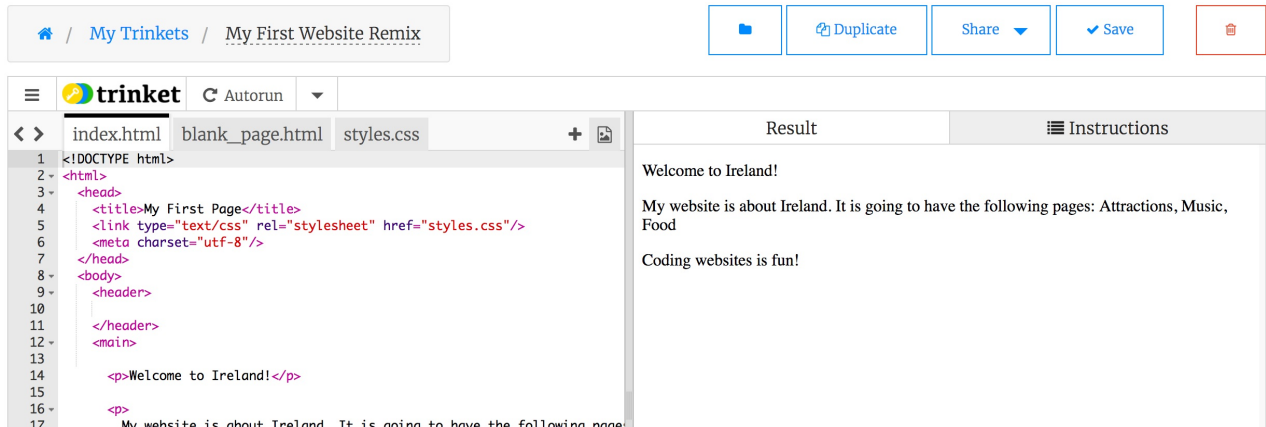


- 6 Next to the "Sign Out" button at the very top right corner of the page you should see your username and a drop-down menu (the tiny triangle tells you there is a drop-down). Click on it to show the menu and then select "My Trinkets".



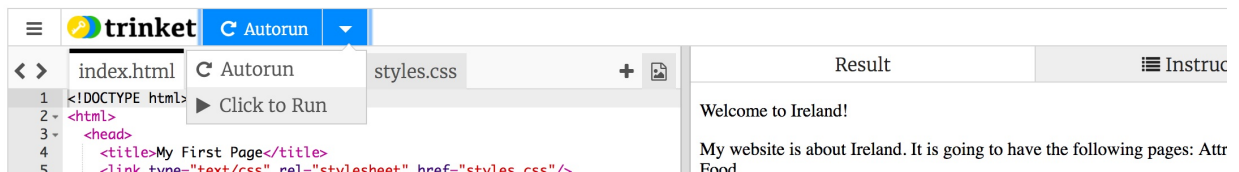
- In Trinket (this website), projects are called "Trinkets"
- 7 The project you just remixed will be shown together with some example projects for other programming languages. It will be called "My First Website Remix". Click on it to begin editing!

- 8 The main part of the page is broken into two panels. On the left is where you write your code. The different code files appear as tabs. On the right is your website! The grey bar in between them is a slider that you can drag to adjust the width of the website and code panels.



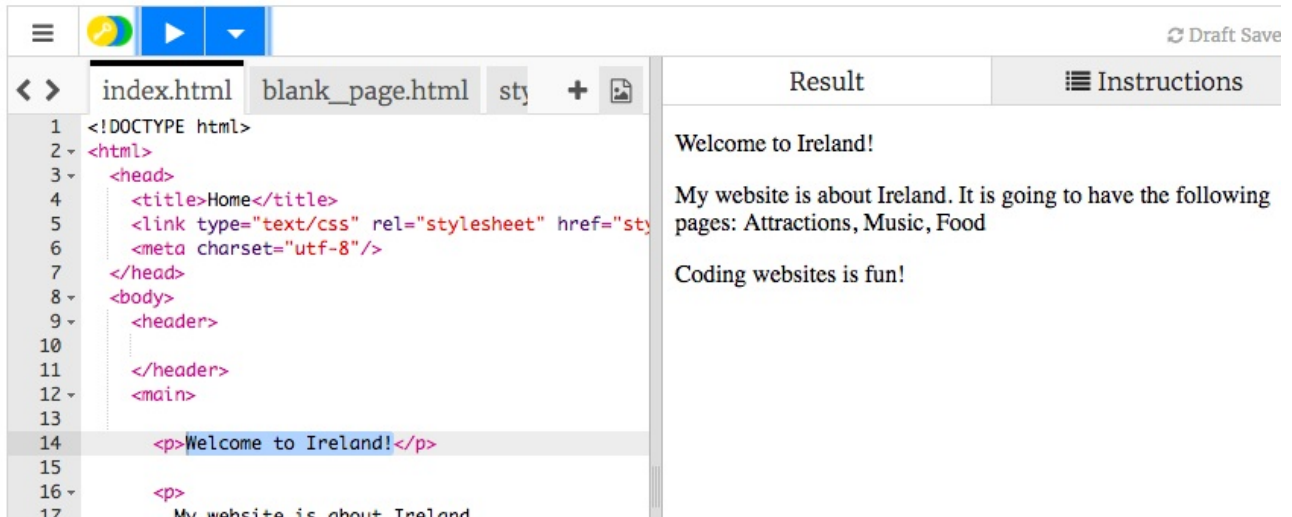
- 9 To the top left above the code panel is the name of your project. If you want to change the name, click on it and type in a new name, then press Enter. The website in these Sushi Cards is about Ireland, but yours can be about anything you like.

- 10 Click the triangle icon next to the button that says "Autorun" and select "Click To Run".



- 11 You are ready to start coding!

- 1 In the left-hand panel, the **code panel**, click on the tab that says "index.html".
- 2 Find the line that says "Welcome to Ireland!" and change it to your own home country or town, being careful not to delete the text `<p>` at the start of the line and `</p>` at the end of the line. Then click on the button that says "Click To Run". This is the Run button. You will see your web page updated in the right-hand panel.



- 3 Now on the same line, change the `<p>` and `</p>` to `<h1>` and `</h1>`, and click Run. What happens?

```
<h1>Welcome to Ireland!</h1>
```

- 4 When you want to put text on a page, you need to put it in between two **tags** that tell your browser how to display your text. For example, the `<p>` tag tells the browser it is a paragraph of text. The `<h1>` tag tells it that the text is a heading.

- A **browser** is the program you use to look at websites, for example Chrome or Firefox.
- The **.html** in the filename tells the browser that the file is a web page, so it looks for the tags telling it what to display.

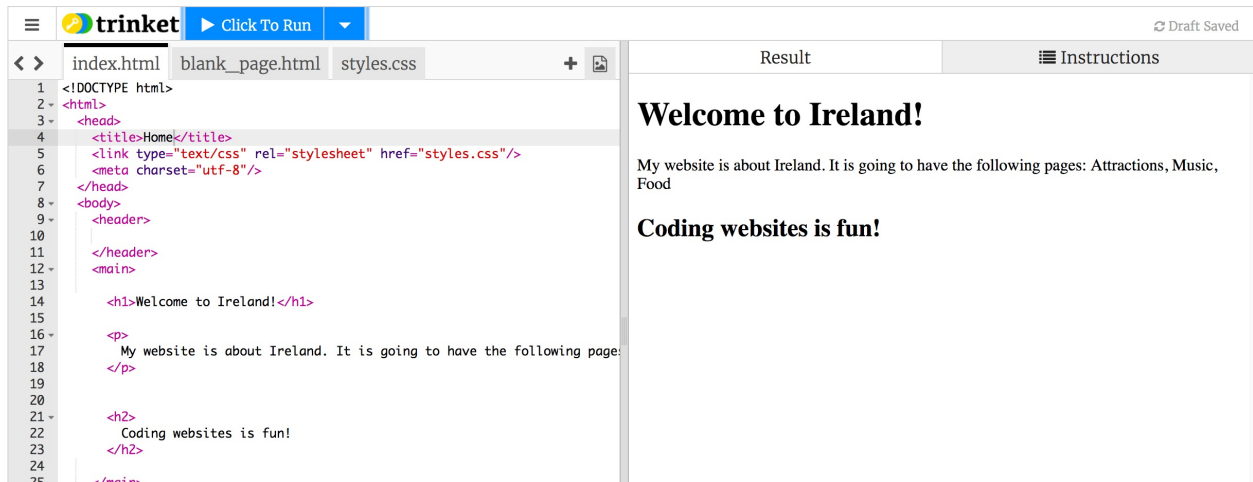
HTML is the code that makes a web page.

- 5 Why do you need two tags? You have an **opening** and a **closing** tag to tell the browser where things start and end. So for a paragraph, the opening `<p>` tag says "here comes some text that I want you to display as a paragraph". The closing `</p>` tag tells the browser where the paragraph ends. Everything in between the `<body>` and `</body>` tags is your web page.

- Notice how the **closing** tag always has a forward slash, `/`.
- The tags define different pieces of a page, for example paragraphs and headings, or the body; these pieces are all called **elements**. Think of them as building blocks.

- 6 Try changing the `p` to `h2` in the last paragraph, the one that says "Coding websites is fun!" Remember to change it in both the **opening** `<p>` and the **closing** `</p>` tag.

- 7 Find the `<title>` and `</title>` tags and change the text in between them to "Home". Then click the run button.



- The title is that text that you normally see on the tab or at the top of your browser window. Trinket won't display it but when you download your code later you will see it.

- 8 Find the code for the paragraph that says "My website is about Ireland" and change it so that it looks like this:

```
<p>

    <em>My website</em> is about <strong>Ireland</strong>.

    It is going to have the following pages: Attractions, Music, Food

</p>
```

- Can you work out what the `` `` and `` `` tags do? Note: "em" is short for "emphasis".

- 9 Click the blue Save button at the top right to save your changes.

- 10 So a web page is just made up of text, with tags to control it!

- You have `p` tags for paragraphs and `h` tags for headings. Try adding some more headings, changing the numbers in your tags to see the different sizes you get! They can go from `<h1>` all the way up to `<h6>`. Add some more text in between new `<p>` `</p>` tags too if you want!

1 In your Trinket, look at the tabs in the code panel and go to the file **styles.css** by clicking on the tab with that name. If you can't see **styles.css**, use the < and > icons to scroll through the tabs until you find it.

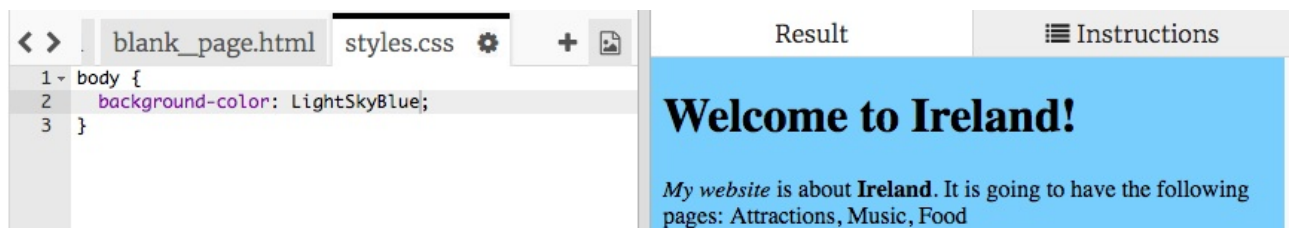
- **CSS** is the code that describes what a website looks like.

2 The file contains the following text:

```
body {  
    background-color: white;  
}
```

3 The curly braces { } and the text in between them is a set of **CSS rules**. The word `body` means that the rules are for all the `<body>` elements on your website. We call the bit outside the curly braces a **selector**. So in this case, it is the **selector** for the **body** elements.

4 Change the colour to `LightSkyBlue`, and click Run (Remember, this is the button that says "Click To Run"). Your website should now have a blue background!



5 What's going on? If you look at the top of the index.html file, you will see the following line: `<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"/>` This tells the browser to look for a special file named styles.css. This file is a **stylesheet**. You can recognise a stylesheet file by the **.css** in its name. The stylesheet contains rules for what each element on your page should look like.

- Each rule is made up of a **property** with a **:** symbol (**colon**) after it and then a **value** for the property, followed by a **;** symbol (**semi-colon**).

6 Lets add rules to change the text. Add two new lines inside the curly braces like this:

```
body {  
    background-color: LightSkyBlue;  
    font-family: "Helvetica", sans-serif;  
    color: purple;  
}
```

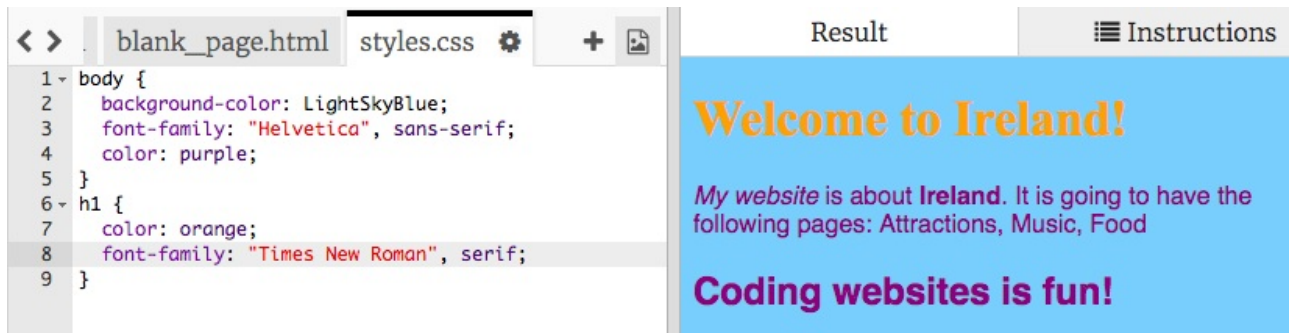
7 Click Run to see how it changed the web page.

- The `color` property is always for text.

- 8 You can also add rules to make the headings look different to the paragraphs! For this, you use the `h1` selector. Add the following code to the styles.css file, below the closing curly brace.

```
h1 {
    color: orange;
    font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;
}
```

- 9 Click Run. Your heading should be orange now, with the paragraph purple as before.



- 10 Notice how the letters also look different as well as being a different colour? This is because you changed the **font family**. You can see some more fonts at dojo.soy/web-font-families

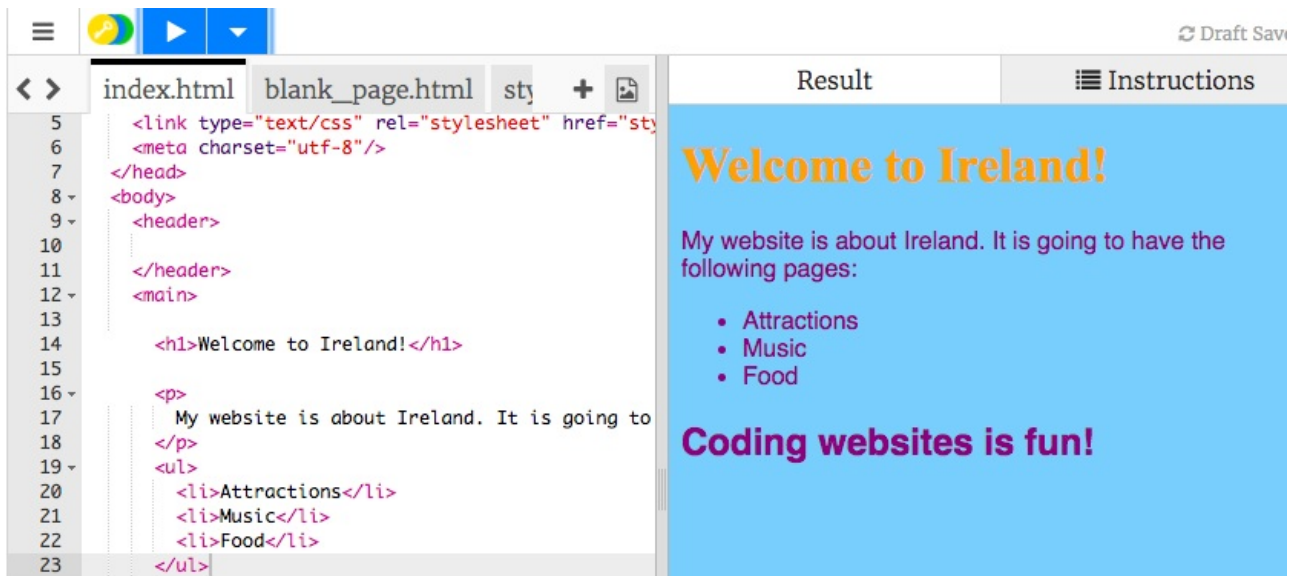
- 11 Try adding a set of rules for the `<h2>` headings, using the `h2` selector.

- 12 Why not experiment with different colour combinations for the text and background? There are lots of colours available to use. For a full list of them, go to dojo.soy/web-color-names

- 1 When writing a list, wouldn't it be nice if the text looked more like a proper list? Well, there are html tags that do just that! Go back to the tab named index.html and change the paragraph code so that it looks like this:

```
<p>
    My website is about Ireland.
    It is going to have the following pages:
</p>
<ul>
    <li>Attractions</li>
    <li>Music</li>
    <li>Food</li>
</ul>
```

- 2 Click Run. See how the text got put into a nice list?



The screenshot shows a web development environment with a code editor on the left and a preview window on the right. The code editor displays the HTML code for index.html, which includes a header, a main section with a heading, and a list of items. The preview window shows the rendered result, which is a blue page with the heading "Welcome to Ireland!", the text "My website is about Ireland. It is going to have the following pages:", and a bulleted list of "Attractions", "Music", and "Food".

- 3 The `` `` tags go around the whole list, and they turn it into the nice looking list you now have. "ul" stands for **unordered list**. This means a list with no numbers. Each thing in the list must be in between `` `` tags. "li" stands for **list item**.

- Change the text in the list items to some pages that you would like to have in your website. Your website can be about anything you want, it doesn't have to be about your home country!

- 4 How about if you wanted a numbered list? It's almost the same, but instead of `ul`, you use `ol`, which stands for **ordered list**. Add the following code just above the line with the closing `</main>` tag:

```
<p>

  These are the things I have learned to use in my website so far:

</p>

<ol>

  <li>Headings</li>

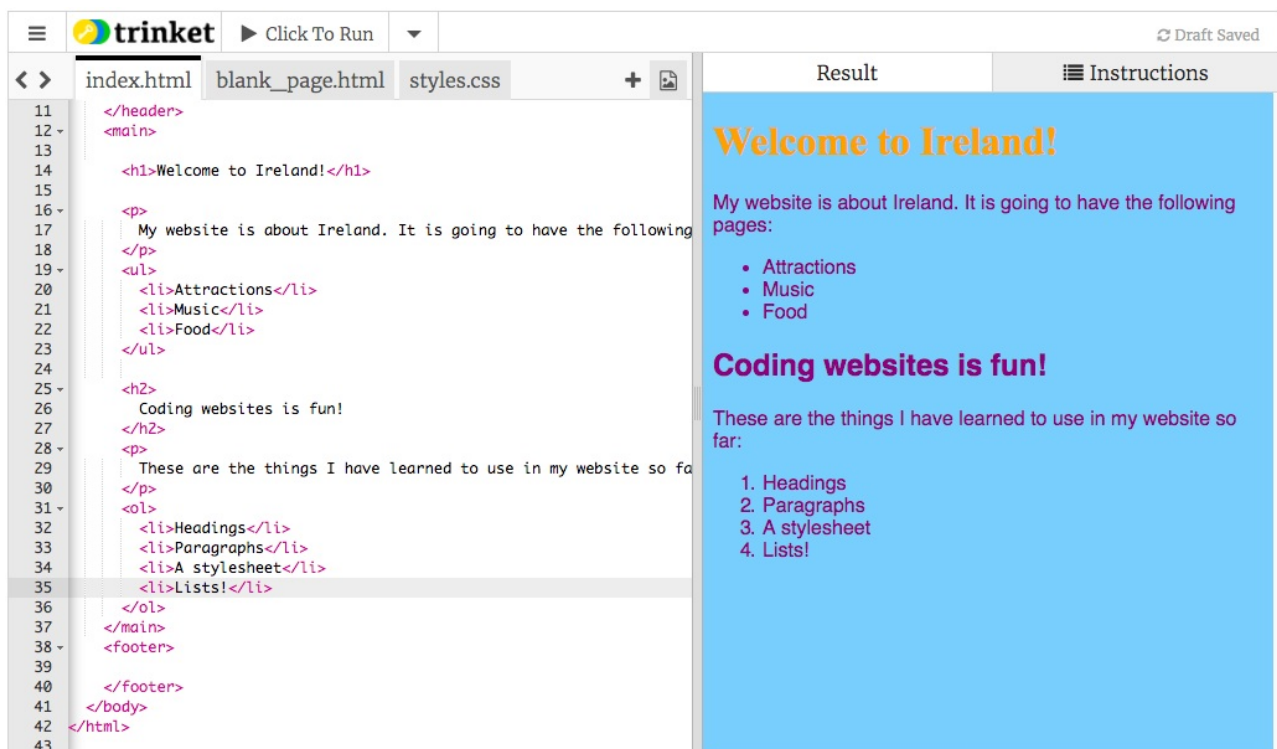
  <li>Paragraphs</li>

  <li>A stylesheet</li>

  <li>Lists!</li>

</ol>
```

- 5 Click Run. Here's what it should look like now



The screenshot shows the Trinket web editor interface. On the left, the code editor displays the following HTML code:

```
11 </header>
12 <main>
13
14   <h1>Welcome to Ireland!</h1>
15
16   <p>
17     My website is about Ireland. It is going to have the following
18   </p>
19   <ul>
20     <li>Attractions</li>
21     <li>Music</li>
22     <li>Food</li>
23   </ul>
24
25   <h2>
26     Coding websites is fun!
27   </h2>
28   <p>
29     These are the things I have learned to use in my website so far:
30   </p>
31   <ol>
32     <li>Headings</li>
33     <li>Paragraphs</li>
34     <li>A stylesheet</li>
35     <li>Lists!</li>
36   </ol>
37 </main>
38 <footer>
39
40 </footer>
41 </body>
42 </html>
43
```

On the right, the 'Result' tab shows the rendered website. It features a blue background with the following content:

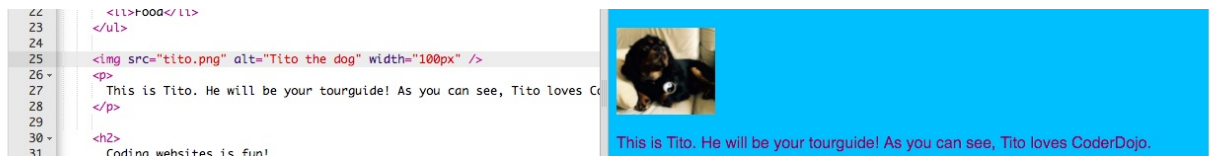
- Welcome to Ireland!**
- My website is about Ireland. It is going to have the following pages:
 - Attractions
 - Music
 - Food
- Coding websites is fun!**
- These are the things I have learned to use in my website so far:
 1. Headings
 2. Paragraphs
 3. A stylesheet
 4. Lists!

1 Click on the image icon next to the **+** sign. This is where you can see the pictures that can be used on your website. For now you can use the picture included with the project.

2 Go to the index.html file in the code panel. After the `` tag, type the following:

```

```



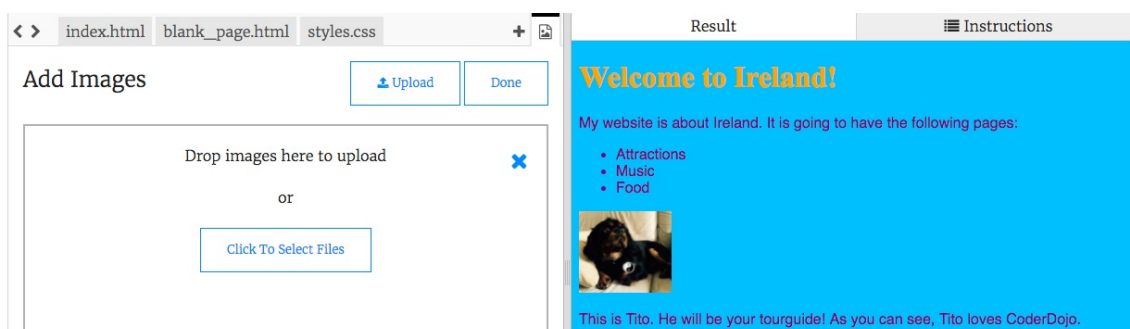
Notice that the `` tag is different from the other tags you've used so far:

- There is no closing `` tag. Instead it is **self closing**: the opening tag has `/>` at the end. This is because there is no "start" and "end" like there is when you are putting text on the page.
- The tag contains three extra pieces of information inside it called **attributes**. The `src` attribute tells the browser what file to use for the picture. The `alt` attribute is a short description that the browser will show if it cannot display the picture.

3 What do you think the `width` attribute does? (Hint: **px** is short for **pixels**, the teeny-tiny dots that make up your screen) Try experimenting with different numbers! Don't delete the letters `px`.

4 To add a picture of your own to the website, click on the image icon again, and click "Add Image". Click "Upload" and then select "Click To Select Files". Select the file on your computer that you want to upload and click "Open". Click "Done" when you are finished uploading files, and then click Save to save your work.

Note: Check the name of your file before uploading it and **rename** it first if you need to. It's a good idea to have filenames that don't contain any spaces. Plus if you've downloaded a picture from the internet, it may be called something like "177823k-iewnf8832n2-3dkewnfwe512.png" which is not very easy to type!



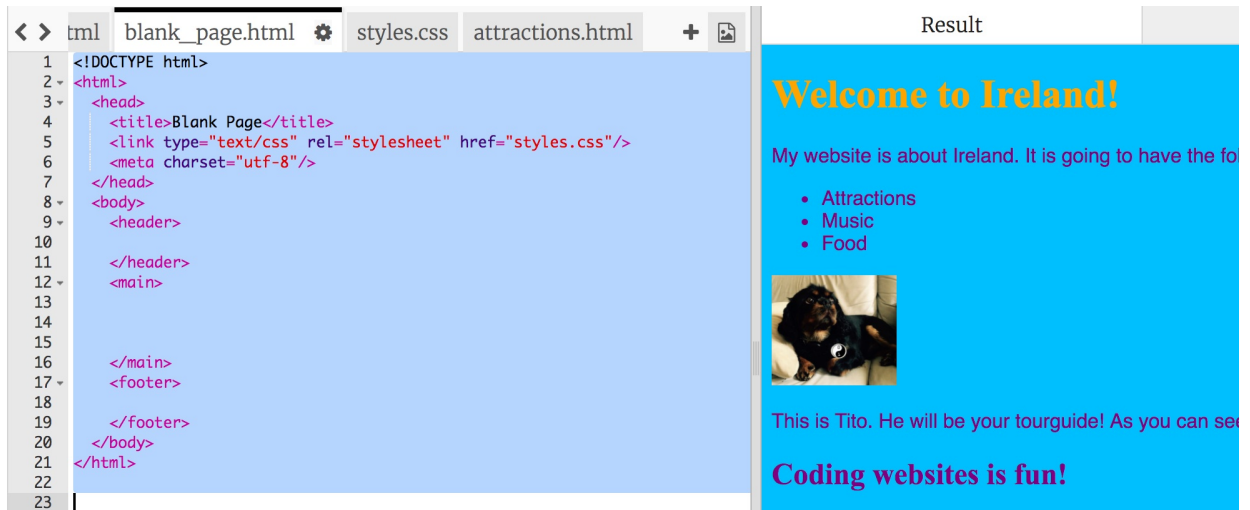
5 Once you have uploaded a picture you can add it to your website using the `` tag as before. Change the value of the `src` attribute so that it exactly matches the name of the file with your picture. Change the value of the `alt` attribute to a short description of the picture. **Important:** Attribute values like the filename and the alt text must be inside quotation marks!

- 1 So you've decided what pages you'd like to have in your website, now let's make them! To create a new web page, you create a new file with a name that ends in **.html**. At the top of the code panel, click on the **+** symbol next to the tabs. This will create a new file. Give it a name. Remember, it must end in **.html** (including the dot!) so that the browser knows it's a web page.
 - If you want to change the name of a file, click on the cog icon to the right of the filename, and click the pencil. Type in the new name and press Enter. You can also delete a file by clicking the bin icon instead of the pencil.



- 2 You might be wondering why you can't change the name of the index.html file. "index.html" is a special name used for the **homepage** of a website. That's the first page you land on when you visit a website. When you go to a website's homepage, the browser looks for the file called "index.html" and displays it on your screen.

- 3 Go to the file blank_page.html in the code panel (by clicking on the tab with that name). Select all of the text in the file by doing the following: Click anywhere inside the code panel, then press and hold the **Ctrl** key (or if you are using a Mac, the **cmd** key) and while holding it, press the **A** key at the same time. Notice how all the text becomes highlighted.



- 4 Now, with the text selected, press and hold the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) key again and then while holding it press the **C** key. This **copies** everything that was selected.
- 5 Go to your new file and click inside the code panel (which is blank at the moment). Press and hold the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) key and then while holding it, press the **V** key. This **pastes** everything that was copied into your new page.
 - You can use these keyboard shortcuts in most programs to **copy** and **paste** stuff, including text and files!
- 6 Change the text in between the `<title> </title>` tags so your new page has a descriptive title.

7 In between the `<main>` `</main>` tags in the new file, use the tags you have learned to add stuff to the page, such as paragraphs, headings, images and lists!

8 Repeat the steps above for each new page that you want to add.

- Remember, when there are too many tabs to be able to see them all, you can use the `<` and `>` icons in the top left corner of the tabs to scroll between them.

< >

attractions.html

music.html

food.h

+

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Attractions</title>
5     <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
6     <meta charset="utf-8" />
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <header>
10
11   </header>
12   <main>
13
14     <h1>Around Ireland</h1>
15     <h3>The Cliffs of Moher</h3>
16     <p>The Cliffs of Moher are found in County Clare, where I am from. They are well worth a visit - look how cool they are!</p>
17     
18
19     <h3>Fota Wildlife Park</h3>
20     <p>A wildlife conservation park in Fota Island, County Cork</p>
21
22     <h2>Places to Visit in Dublin</h2>
23     <p>Dublin is the capital city of Ireland. Here are some of the things to see there:</p>
24     <ul>
25       <li>Dublin Zoo</li>
26       <li>Wax Museum</li>
27       <li>Epic Ireland</li>
28     </ul>
29
30   </main>
31   <footer>
32
33   </footer>
34 </body>
35 </html>

```

Result

Instructions

Around Ireland

The Cliffs of Moher

The Cliffs of Moher are found in County Clare, where I am from. They are well worth a visit - look how cool they are!



Fota Wildlife Park

A wildlife conservation park in Fota Island, County Cork

Places to Visit in Dublin

Dublin is the capital city of Ireland. Here are some of the things to see there:

- Dublin Zoo
- Wax Museum
- Epic Ireland

9 On the next card you're going to learn how to make [links](#) so that you have a way to get to the new pages.

1 To turn some text into a link, you put it in between `<a>` `` tags. It looks like this:

```
<a href="attractions.html">Attractions</a>
```

- The **href** attribute tells the browser the address of the page to link to. As with all attributes, the value you give it must go inside quotation marks.

2 Go to the index.html file and add the tags to each item on your list of pages, so that it looks like this. Change the text inside the quotation marks so that it exactly matches the names of your new files that you created! Add in a list item with a link for the Homepage as well.

```
<ul>

  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

  <li><a href="attractions.html">Attractions</a></li>

  <li><a href="music.html">Music</a></li>

  <li><a href="food.html">Food</a></li>

</ul>
```

3 Now you can navigate to your new pages! Click Save and then click Run to see your links and try them out.

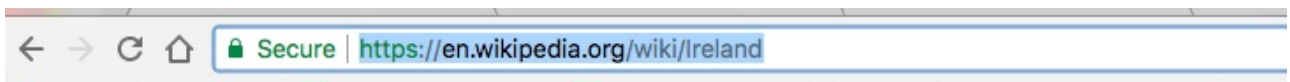
4 Links to other websites look the same. Type in the code for another set of link tags on your page, leaving the **href** value blank for now.

```
<p>

  <a href="">Visit the Wikipedia page</a> to learn more about Ireland!

</p>
```

5 Go to a website that you want to link to. Click in the address bar and select all of the text. That's the whole address of the page you're on. Press the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **C** keys together to **copy** it.



- **Note:** In Trinket, only links that start with **https://** will work. If your link starts with **http://** it won't work in Trinket but it will work when you download your project and run the files in a browser (the **s** stands for **secure**).

- 6 Now go back to your code. Click in between the quotation marks (make sure you see the cursor flashing there) and **paste** in the address by pressing **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **V** together. Click Run to try out the link!

```
<p>
  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland">Visit the Wikipedia page</a>
  to learn more about Ireland!
</p>

<h2>
  Coding websites is fun!
--
```

[Visit the Wikipedia page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland) to learn more about Ireland!

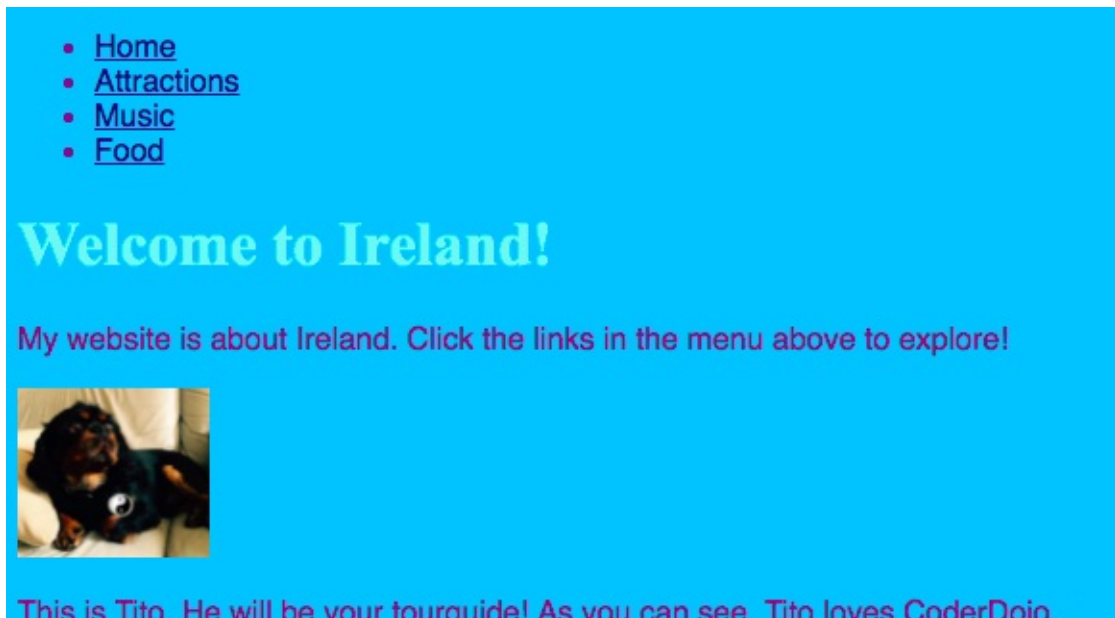
Coding websites is fun!

These are the things I have learned to use in

- 7 Just like the other text, you can make links be any colour you like in the stylesheet. Go to the styles.css file and add the following set of rules. Notice the selector for links is `a` . Choose any colour you want! Make it a different colour to the other text colours you have used. To see your changes, click Run.

```
a {
  color: Brown;
}
```

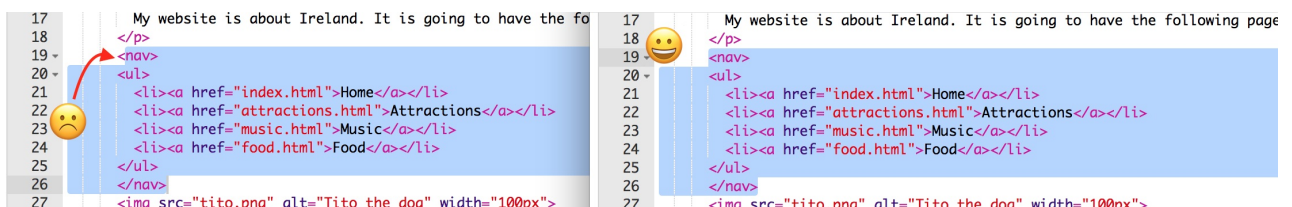
- Many websites have a **navigation** menu to make it easy to get around the pages. Now that you've got a bunch of pages, a homepage, and links to get around, let's move the links to a navigation section at the top.



- Just before the opening `` tag, press enter to create a new blank line, then on the new line type the following tag: `<nav>`. Trinket automatically adds in the closing tag for you, you can delete that for now.

- Just *after* the *closing* `` tag, press enter to go onto a new line, and type in the closing tag `</nav>`.
 - "nav" stands for **navigation**. The `nav` section is a set of tools for getting around a website.

- Now, select your entire `nav` section and list by clicking just before the opening `<nav>` tag and dragging the mouse all the way until just after the closing `</nav>` tag, so that all of the text including the opening and closing tags becomes highlighted. Make sure all of the **angle brackets** `<` and `>` at the start and end are highlighted too!



- You are going to **cut** this time instead of **copy**. Press and hold the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) key and while holding it press the **X** key. The code will disappear but don't panic!

- 6** At the top of the file, click in the space between the `<header>` `</header>` tags. Make sure you see the cursor flashing there. Now **paste** in the code by pressing **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **V** together as usual. Click Run to see your changes! The code should look something like this:

```
<header>

  <nav>

    <ul>

      <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

      <li><a href="attractions.html">Attractions</a></li>

      <li><a href="music.html">Music</a></li>

      <li><a href="food.html">Food</a></li>

    </ul>

  </nav>

</header>
```

- o If you make a mistake, you can **undo** it by pressing **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **Z** together. You can usually press it a few times to undo the last couple of changes. This is another handy shortcut that you can use in many programs!

- 7** To make the navigation menu appear at the top of every page on your website, you put the same code into each new file that you created. Select the entire `nav` section like you did before, and press the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **C** keys together to **copy** it. Then, in each of your other files, click inside the `<header>` `</header>` section and **paste** the code exactly like you did in Step 6.

- 8** Now when you click Run, you will be able to click the links no matter which page you are on. Remember to click Save when you're done!

- 1 By adding more **CSS** rules in the stylesheet, you can transform your navigation menu into a cool looking menu bar!

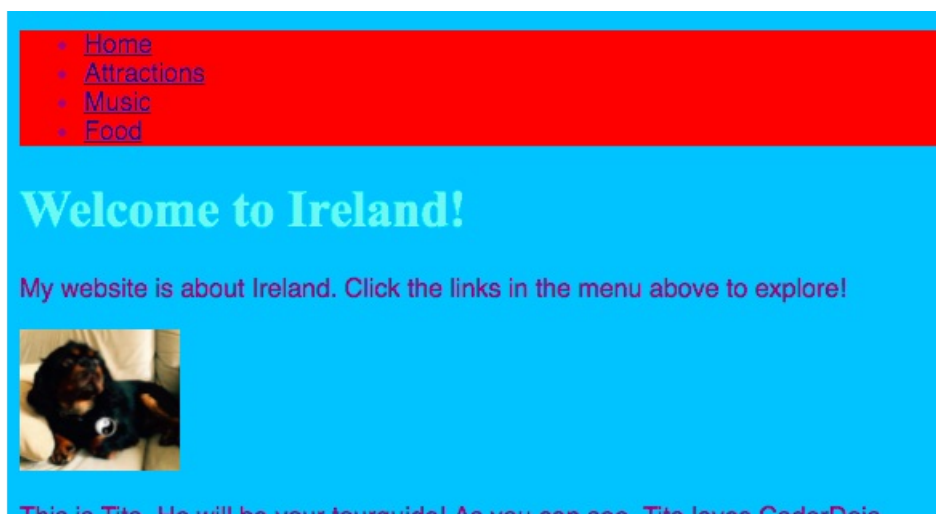


- 2 Go to the stylesheet file. Remember it is in the styles.css tab. Click *after* a closing curly brace `}` and press enter to go onto a new line. Add the following rule.

```
nav ul {  
    background-color: tomato;  
}
```

- 3 Notice how you used **two selectors** instead of one? If you used the `ul` selector on its own, the rule would affect *all* unordered lists on your website. Adding the `nav` selector as well makes it only apply to lists that are in between `nav` tags.

- 4 Click Run to see what it looks like.



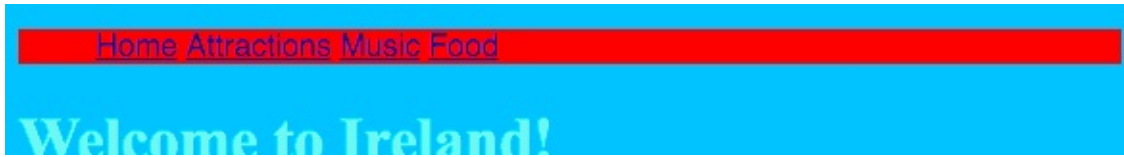
- 5 Let's get rid of the bullet points. These are the spots in front of each list item. Go to the styles.css tab and add the following to the file. Again, type it on a new line after a `}` so it's not accidentally inside any other block of rules.

```
nav ul li {  
    list-style-type: none;  
}
```

Notice this set of rules has **three** selectors! It selects all `li` elements that are in a `ul` list which is inside a `nav` section. Phew!

- 6 Now let's make the list horizontal (across) instead of vertical (down). Inside the new set of rules, add the following line:

```
display: inline;
```



The menu items are all squashed together, so let's also add the properties `margin-right` and `margin-left` to space them out a bit. The rules should look like this now:

```
nav ul li {
    list-style-type: none;
    display: inline;
    margin-right: 10px;
    margin-left: 10px;
}
```

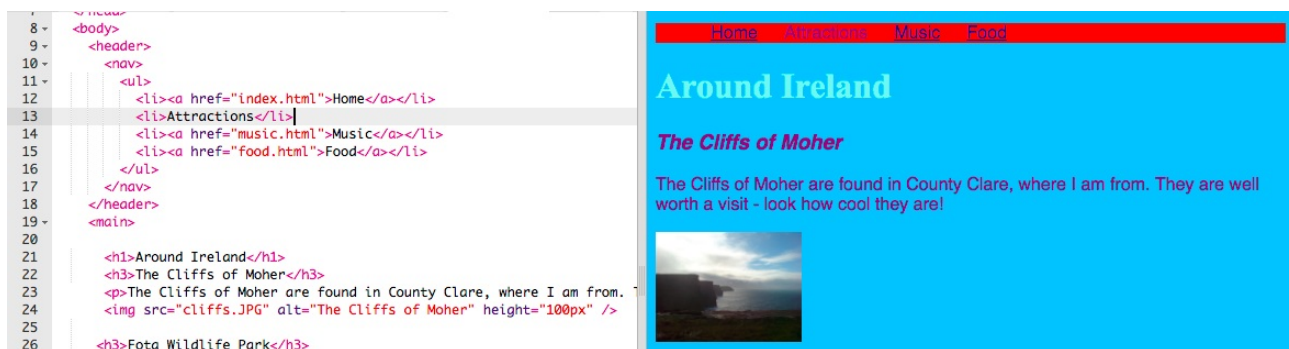
Remember `10px` means 10 **pixels**.

- 7 How about making the menu change to tell you which page you are on? This part won't be in the stylesheet.

- 8 Let's start with the homepage. Go to the `index.html` file. In the list, remove the link tags before and after the word "Home", so that the list item for the homepage is just text in between `` `` tags, like this: `Home` .

- 9 Now go to each of your other files, and do the same thing, each time removing the link tags for the page you are editing. So on the `music.html` file, remove the link tags in the "Music" list item, and so on.

Click Run and explore your pages. See how the menu bar shows the page you're on as plain text instead of a link?



1 With CSS, the possibilities for making your menu bar look great are endless. Open the styles.css file again (the place where the magic happens!) Each time you make a change, click Run to see what the website looks like.

2 Find your `nav ul` selector and add more rules so that it looks like this:

```
nav ul {
    background-color: tomato;
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: MediumVioletRed;
    border-width: 2px;
    padding: 10px;
}
```

The `padding` property adds space. Can you work out what each of the other properties does? Try experimenting with different colours and numbers of pixels.



3 To get rid of the underline on the links, add the following code on a new line after the closing curly brace `}` for the `nav ul li` rules.

- You could put it after any `}` but it's a good idea to keep related stuff together so it's easier to find!

```
nav ul li a {
    text-decoration: none;
}
```

The above rule applies to [links](#) (`<a>` tags) inside [list items](#) in an [unordered list](#) inside a [navigation](#) (`nav`) section. Wow! That's [four selectors](#)!



4 Remember how you removed the link tags in some list items so you could easily see what page was clicked? Why not also change the text colour of those navigation list items which are not links! Find your `nav ul li` selector, and add the line

```
color: PapayaWhip;
```

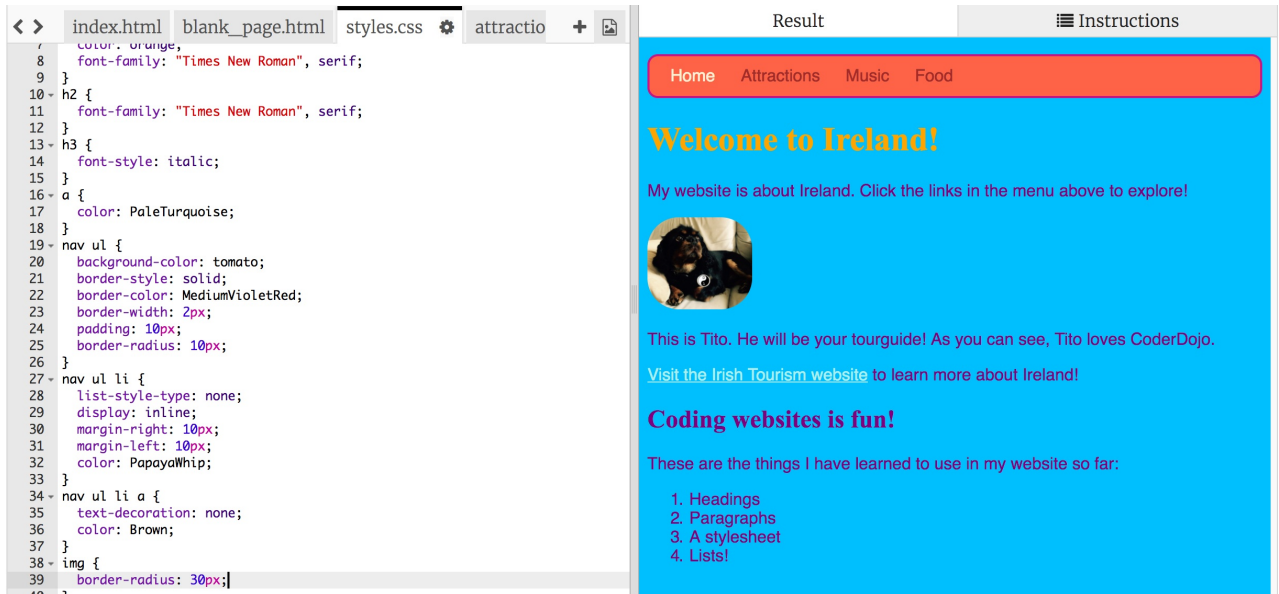
inside the curly braces. Choose any colour you like!

- You can add the `color` property to the `nav ul li a` rules as well if you want the menu links to be a different colour from other links on your website.

5 How about some rounded corners? Try adding the following rule to the `nav ul` rules to see what happens: `border-radius: 10px;`

- o The `border-radius` property is a really easy way to make anything look cooler! For an extra challenge, create a new set of rules in your stylesheet for pictures, using the `img` selector, and add in a `border-radius` rule there.

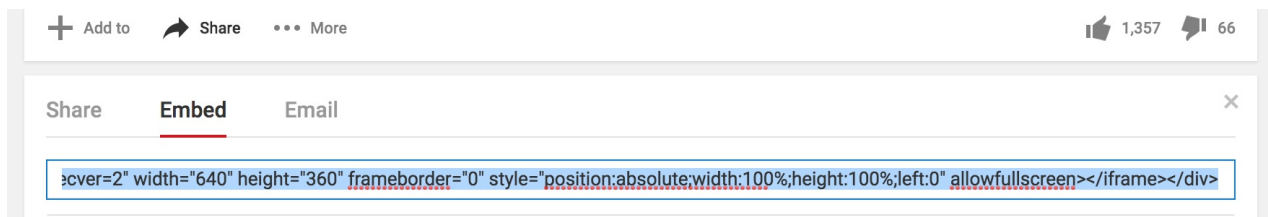
6 Here's an example of what your stylesheet and web pages should look like by now.



1 Bonus: add a video! YouTube provides an easy way to **embed** (put) videos from it onto your website. Find a video on YouTube that you want to show on your website.

2 Look for the "Share" button and click it. Select the option "Embed".

3 You will see a text box with all the text selected (if you accidentally unselect the text, you can select it all again by clicking on it and pressing the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **A** keys together on your keyboard, just like before). Press the **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **C** keys together on your keyboard to **copy** the text.

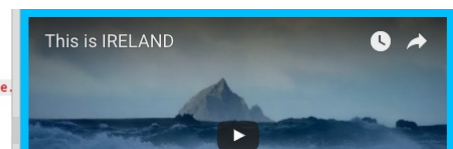


4 Then go to your code, and click in the place where you want to put the video, for example after a heading or paragraph. Paste the code by pressing **Ctrl** (or **cmd**) and **V** on your keyboard at the same time, as usual. Don't worry about understanding all the code you just pasted!

```

18 </header>
19 <main>
20
21 <h1>Welcome to Ireland!</h1>
22 <div style="position:relative;height:0;padding-bottom:56.25%"><iframe src="https://www.youtube.
23 <p>
24 My website is about Ireland. Click the links in the menu above to explore!
25 </p>
26

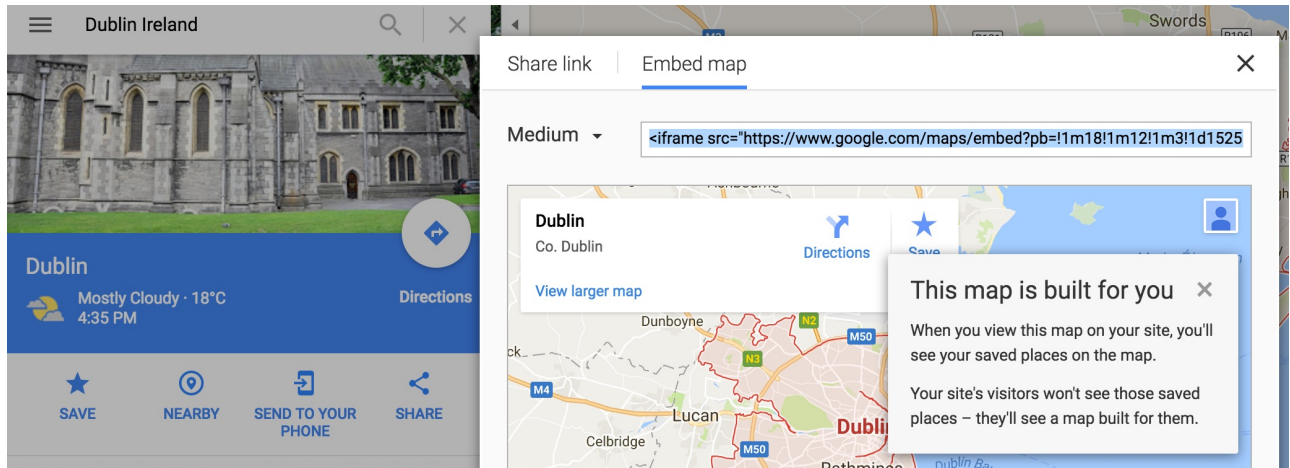
```



- o **Note:** Depending on your browser's settings the video might be blocked. Ask a mentor to help you adjust the settings to enable content from external sites (sometimes called "unsafe content") to be shown.

5 Click Run to see the video appear on your web page.

- 6 The same technique works for Google maps as well. Give it a go! Go to dojo.soy/google-maps and search for a place you want to show on your website. Click on the result, then find the Share button, click "Embed map" to get the code and add it to your website as above.



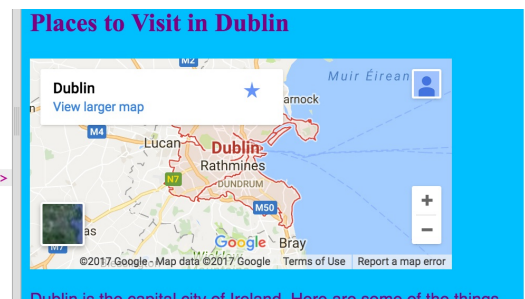
- **Note:** It's a good idea *not* to put personal information like your home address on a website!

- 7 If you look carefully you should be able to find `width` and `height` attributes in the pasted code. You can change the values to make the map appear bigger or smaller.

```

20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30 8660" width="400px" height="200px" frameborder="0" style="border:0" allowfullscreen></iframe>
31
32
33
34
35
36
37

```



1 Sometimes it can be useful to show information in a table. For example if you want to list member information on a website for a local sports club or school. Or, in this example, songs! A table is a grid made up of **rows** and **columns**. Most tables also include titles at the top of each column, called the **header**.

2 Go to the file `page_with_table.html`. There you will see a bunch of code in between `<table>` `</table>` tags. Select all of the code from the start of the `<table>` tag to the end of the closing `</table>` tag and **copy** it. Then go to one of your files where you would like to put a table and **paste** in the code.

3 At the moment your table is empty. Here's an example of a table filled with information:

```
<table>

<tr>

  <th>Artist</th>

  <th>Song</th>

  <th>Year</th>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Thin Lizzy</td>

  <td>The Boys Are Back In Town</td>

  <td>1976</td>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Sinead O'Connor</td>

  <td>Nothing Compares 2 U</td>

  <td>1990</td>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>The Cranberries</td>

  <td>Linger</td>

  <td>1994</td>

</tr>

</table>
```

4 And here's what it looks like on the website:

Artist	Song	Year
Thin Lizzy	The Boys Are Back In Town	1976
Sinead O'Connor	Nothing Compares 2 U	1990
The Cranberries	Linger	1994

5 Let's have a look at all those tags. It's a bit like the code for a list (remember `` and `` ?) but with more levels.

- Each pair of `<tr>` `</tr>` tags is a **row**. So everything in between them will be displayed on one line.
- The first row contains `<th>` `</th>` tags. These are used for the **headers**, so the column titles go in between them. There is one pair for each column you have in your table.
- The `<td>` `</td>` tags stand for **table data**, and that's what goes in all the other rows. These are like the list item `` `` tags in a list: everything in between them is one item in your table row.

6 Try filling your table with anything you like! Simply put text in between the `<td>` `</td>` tags and also in between the `<th>` `</th>` tags. You can add more tags if you need to.

To add another **row**, you add another set of `<tr>` `</tr>` tags. In between them you put the same number of **data** items with `<td>` `</td>` tags as you have in the other rows.

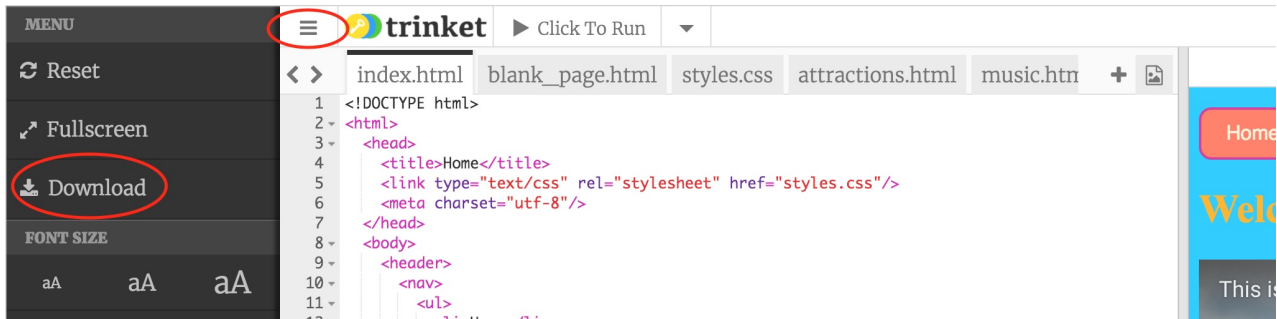
To add another **column** you add an extra **data** item with a set of `<td>` `</td>` tags onto every row. You also add an extra **header** item to the first row, using `<th>` `</th>` tags.

7 If you look at the end of the styles.css file, you will see the CSS code that describes how the table should look. You don't have to understand all of it! But you can experiment with changing the text, border and background colours to design your own style.

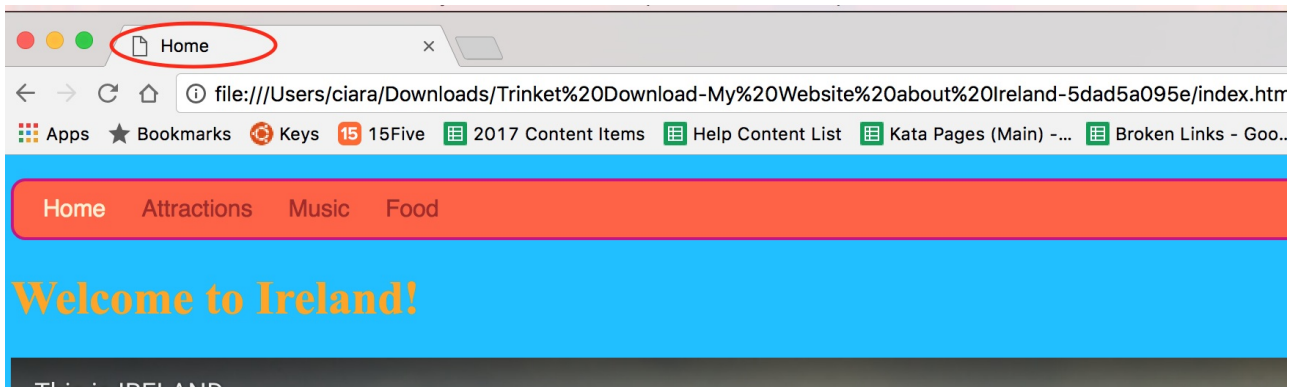
```
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid HoneyDew;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
tr {
    background-color: PaleTurquoise;
}
th, td {
    vertical-align: top;
    padding: 5px;
    text-align: left;
}
th {
    color: purple;
}
td {
    color: purple;
}
```

Notice how some of the selectors use **commas**, for example `table, th, td` ? This is a **list of selectors**: it means it applies to **all** `<th>` elements **and all** `<td>` elements. It saves typing out the same set of rules again for each selector!

- 1 Lets download your code and look at it! At the top left corner of the code panel, click on the menu icon that looks like three lines, and click Download.



- 2 A zip file will be downloaded. It contains all the files for your website. Extract it to a folder on your computer.
- 3 Open up the extracted folder and find the file called index.html. Remember this file is your homepage. Double click on it to open it up in a [browser](#). Click the links and explore your website in all its glory!
- 4 Can you see the page title at the top of the tab or window? Notice the title on each page. This is the text you put in between the `<title> </title>` tags.



- 5 Leave the browser window open, and go back to the window with the list of files. Find index.html again. This time right click it (to "right click" on a Mac, either click and hold, or click with two fingers!), select "Open With >" and choose a plain text editor such as Notepad, Notepad++ or Sublime Text. You should see all the HTML tags, like in the code panel on Trinket.
 - If you are using a Mac, you may need to install a plain text editor first
- 6 As you know, a web page is just made up of text, with tags to control it. Now you can see that the web page and the code are in fact the same file: depending on whether you open it in a [browser](#) or a [plain text editor](#), you will see either the [code](#) (text and tags) or the [web page](#) (just text).

- 7 Congratulations! Why not share your project with other people to show it off? In Trinket, click the Share button (next to the Save button) and select one of the options.

Claim your badge on the CoderDojo website!

Why?

Have a record of your achievement you can share with your friends and family!

How?

Visit dojo.soy/htmlb-badge and follow the instructions on the page.

