

# Browse and Build



HTML5



CSS3



Virtual Camp 2021

Getting to know you!  
Cameras on!

What is your name?  
What grade are you going into?  
What is your favorite color?

# Resources used in class

1. Notepad++ - Editor used in class to create and edit HTML, CSS and JavaScript files
2. W3Schools.com - HTML, CSS and JavaScript tutorials, code samples, try it editor, color wheel etc.
3. Collabedit.com - Used to share code with students so they didn't have to type it themselves
4. Pixabay.com - Royalty free image library
5. Weebly
  - a. <https://education.weebly.com/> - Teacher login page.
  - b. <http://students.weebly.com/> - Student login page
    - i. Username: firstname-lastname
    - ii. Password: ninja123

# Day 1 - Getting Started on the Web

# Web Concepts - Terms to know

- **Website**
  - Collection of web pages
- **WWW - World Wide Web**
  - Way to access information on the internet
- **Web browser**
  - Used to view a website on the internet e.g. Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Firefox and more..
- **HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language**
  - Simple language used to write code for the web
  - Just text that can be written in notepad
- **CSS & JavaScript**
  - More advanced languages to make websites cool
  - More on these later in the camp..

# HTML

Hyper Text Markup Language



```
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="home-events.html">Home Events</a></li>
<li><a href="multi-col-menu.html">Multiple Column Menu on Larger Viewports
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#" class="current">Header Options</a>
    <li><a href="tall-button-header.html">Tall Button Header</a>
    <li><a href="image-logo.html">Image Logo</a>
    <li><a href="tall-logo.html" class="active">Tall Logo Image</a>
  </ul>
</li>
<li><a href="#" class="has-children">Carousels</a>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="variable-width-slider.html">Variable Image Width Slider</a>
    <li><a href="testimonial-slider.html">Testimonial Slider</a>
    <li><a href="featured-work-slider.html">Featured Work Slider</a>
    <li><a href="equal-column-slider.html">Equal Column Slider</a>
    <li><a href="video-slider.html">Video Slider</a>
    <li><a href="mini-bootstrap-carousel.html">Mini Slider</a>
  </ul>
</li>
```

# HTML Versions

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

# HTML Concepts - Building blocks of a website

- **Elements** - HTML consists of a series of elements
  - Building blocks of all web pages
  - Tell the browser how to display the content
- **Tags** - HTML elements are represented by tags
  - Text surrounded by angle brackets < >
  - Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page
  - Most come in pairs
    - Start and end tags
    - End tags have a forward slash

E.g. <p> and </p>

- Element is everything from start to end tag

E.g. <p>This is a paragraph </p>



# HTML Concepts - Tags

- **Doctype** - Type of document (HTML5)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

- **Html** - HTML content

```
<html> and </html>
```

- **Head** - Heading section

```
<head> and </head>
```

- **Title** - Title of the webpage

```
<title>My first Webpage</title>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html> ← Type of document
```

```
<html> ← HTML document
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>My first Webpage</title> ← Title
```

```
</head>
```

```
</html>
```

# HTML Concepts - Body Tags

- Body
  - Contains visible content on a webpage
  - `<body> </body>`
- Headings
  - h1 - h6
  - `<h1> </h1> ... <h6> </h6>`
- Paragraph
  - `<p> </p>`

```
<!DOCTYPE html> ← Type of document  
  
<html> ← HTML document  
  
<body> ← Body  
  
<h1> [ ] </h1> ← Heading  
  
<p> [ ] </p> ← Paragraph  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

Headings: <h1> - <h6>

**This is heading 1**

**This is heading 2**

**This is heading 3**

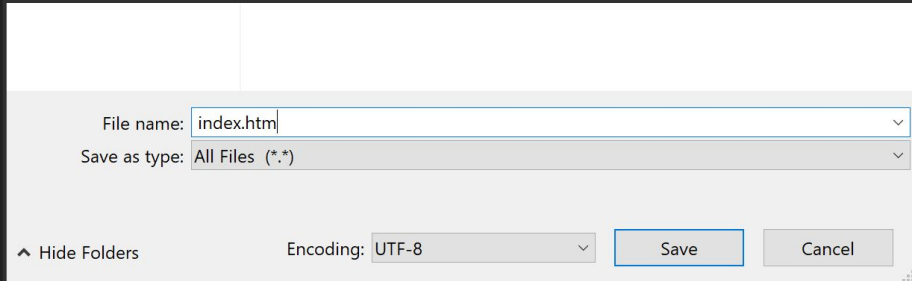
**This is heading 4**

**This is heading 5**

**This is heading 6**

# Our First Webpage - Step by Step Instructions

1. Open **Notepad**
2. **File -> Save As..**
  - Use filename **index.htm**
  - Save as type **All Files**
  - Encoding **UTF-8**
3. Write HTML
4. **Save**
5. View webpage (using Chrome)



# Our First Webpage - Getting started..

1. Find Browse and Build folder on desktop
2. Find and Open folder with your name
3. Open **index.htm** with **Notepad++**
4. Locate the following keys on the keyboard
  - Angle brackets - used for tags
    - <
    - >
  - Forward slash - used to close tags
    - /
  - Exclamation - used for comments etc.
    - !

# Let's build! - Use what you learned so far

## 1. Add the following to your personal website

- Title and Header
  - Your First Name + Webpage
- Body
  - Headings
    - Your First Name and Last Initial
  - Paragraph
    - List three facts about yourself

See sample on the right. ==>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Shivani C Webpage</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Shivani C</h1>

<p>I am an engineer.</p>

<p>My favorite color is fushia.</p>

<p>I have a dog named Dexter.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

# Day 1 Part 2

## More HTML Tags

# HTML Concepts - Formatting text

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<strong>` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text

**Activity - Apply some of these to your webpage**



# HTML Concepts - Images

```

```

# HTML Concepts - Links

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">
```

Link to Google

```
</a>
```

# HTML Concepts - Buttons

```
<button>Click me</button>
```

# Buttons and Links Combined

```
<button>
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">
```

Click me

```
</button>
```

# Let's show off!

Let's see what you build. Show your work to your classmates and senseis.

# Finished Code Sample

```
index1.htm x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <title>Shivani C Webpage</title>
4 <body>
5
6 <h1>Shivani C</h1>
7 <p><strong>I love teaching kids to code. </strong><p>
8 <p>I am an <em>engineer.</em></p>
9 <p>My favorite color is <b>fushia.</b></p>
10 <p>I have a dog named <i>Dexter.</i></p>
11
12 
13
14 <p><button><a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Click Me</button>
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

# Day 2

## HTML Cont. & Introduction to CSS



# Day 1 Review

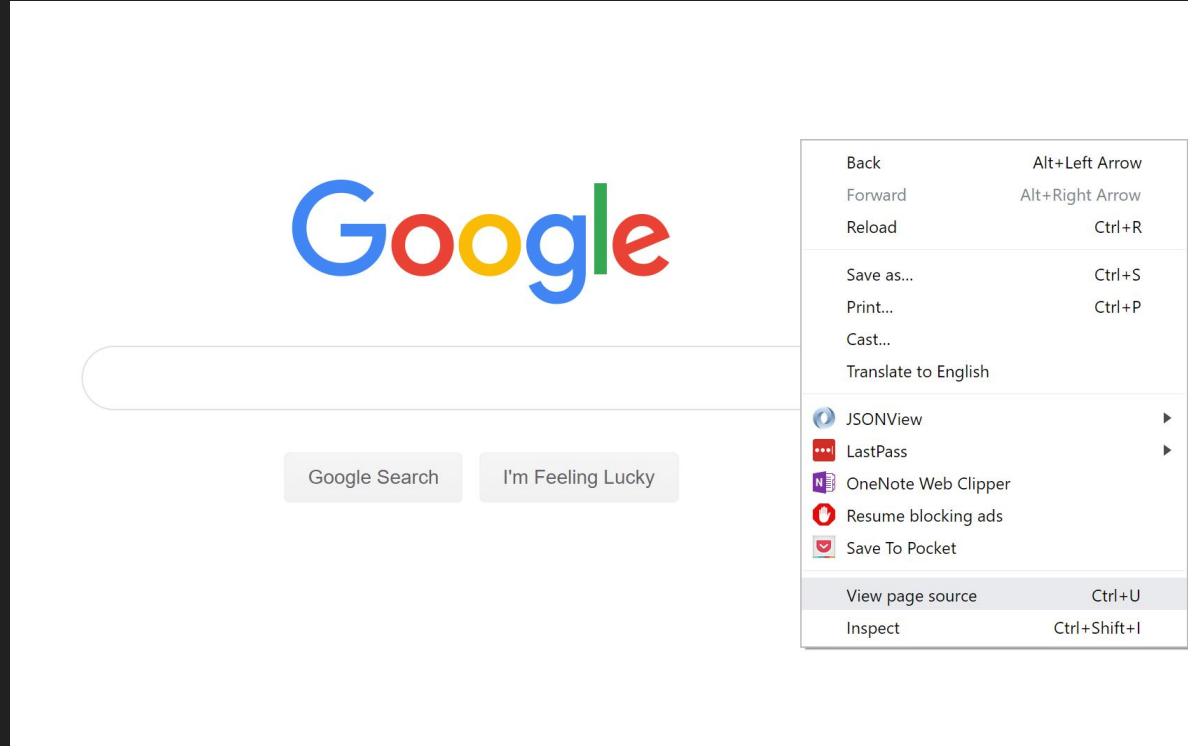
HTML pages are made up of elements, which are created using tags

- HTML tag, head tag, body tag
- Headers and paragraphs
- Formatting text (bold and italic)
- Images
- Links
- Background color, font color, border color
- Comments



# View Source of a Web Page

1. Browse to a website e.g. Google.com
2. Right click anywhere on the page
3. Click “**View page source**” or **Ctrl+U**



# HTML Concepts - Comments

- Used to help others/you understand your code
- Can be helpful to find bugs in your code by hiding HTML code

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

```
<!-- Do not display this image at the moment  
  
-->
```

# HTML Concepts - Colors

Colors can be defined in a few ways:

- **Color Name**

Red, Violet, MediumSeaGreen

- **RGB - Red,Green,Blue**

rgb(255, 0, 0) rgb(238, 130, 238) rgb(60, 179, 113)

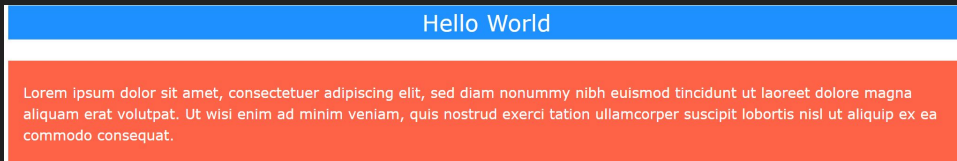
- **Hex**

#ff0000 #ee82ee #3cb371

- And a few more..

# HTML Colors - What can you color?

- **Background Color**



```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
```

- **Text Color**



```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">This paragraph contains...</p>
```

# More colors

- **Borders**

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

## Example

```
<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

# HTML Concepts - Lists

- Ordered e.g. numbered 1,2,3

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

- Unordered e.g. bullets

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

# Putting it together

Add the following to your webpage (index.htm):

## 1. Colors

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">This paragraph contains..</p>
```

## 2. List

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

# HTML Tables

- Tags used to define table
  - **Table** `<table> </table>`
  - **Table Row** `<tr> </tr>`
  - **Table Heading** `<th> </th>`
    - Bold and Centered
  - **Table Data/Cell** `<td> <td>`
    - Can contain all kinds of HTML elements e.g. text, images, lists, other tables etc.
- By default table doesn't have a border



# HTML Table - Code Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Shivani</td>
    <td>C</td>
    <td>34</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>15</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Shivani	C	34
Joe	Jackson	15

# Day 2 - Part 2

## CSS

### Cascading Style Sheet

#### Places to visit in Ninjaburg

Check out these great places the next time you pay a visit to beautiful Ninjaburg!

- The Dojo
- Ninja-Mart
- City Hall
- Traditional Gardens
- Throwing-Star Bucks
- The Hidden Opera House

VS

#### Places to visit in Ninjaburg

Check out these great places the next time you pay a visit to beautiful Ninjaburg!

- The Dojo
- Ninja-Mart
- City Hall
- Traditional Gardens
- Throwing-Star Bucks
- The Hidden Opera House



# CSS Basics - What is it?

- CSS – **C**ascading **S**tyl**e** **S**heet.
  - Used to define the layout/style of a HTML document
  - Code once and use everywhere on a website
    - Provides consistent look
    - Control layout of multiple pages all at once!
    - Saves time

# Site without CSS

## What's the Deal With CSS?

Click on the buttons to try different styles

- [Style 1](#)
- [Style 2](#)
- [Style 3](#)
- [No style](#)

## The Content is Always the Same

Even though each page looks dramatically different, the actual HTML stays exactly the same. The only difference are the different CSS styles:

[Style 1](#) [Style 2](#) [Style 3](#)

## Without CSS

By using tags, styles for look, size, and layout for each section can be made. If you want to see what this looks like without CSS, click here:

[No style](#)

## Did You Know?

CSS is short for "Cascading Style Sheets." HTML controls the content of a web page while CSS gives you lots of options for the look.

Many web pages put important information concerning contact information, support and privacy down here.

# CSS - One site, 3 Looks

## What's the Deal With CSS?

Click on the buttons to try different styles

Style 1

Style 2

Style 3

No style

### The Content is Always the Same

Even though each page looks dramatically different, the actual HTML stays exactly the same. The only difference are the different CSS styles:  
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### Did You Know?

CSS is short for "Cascading Style Sheets." HTML controls the content of a web page while CSS gives you lots of options for the look.

Many web pages put important information concerning contact information, support and privacy down here.

# CSS - What does it look like?

```
body {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 12px;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

Selector

h1

Declaration

Declaration

{color:blue; font-size:12px;}

Property

Value

Property

Value

# CSS Backgrounds

- Defines background effects for elements
- CSS background properties:
  - Background-color

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

- background-image

```
body {  
    background-image: url("dog.jpg");  
}
```

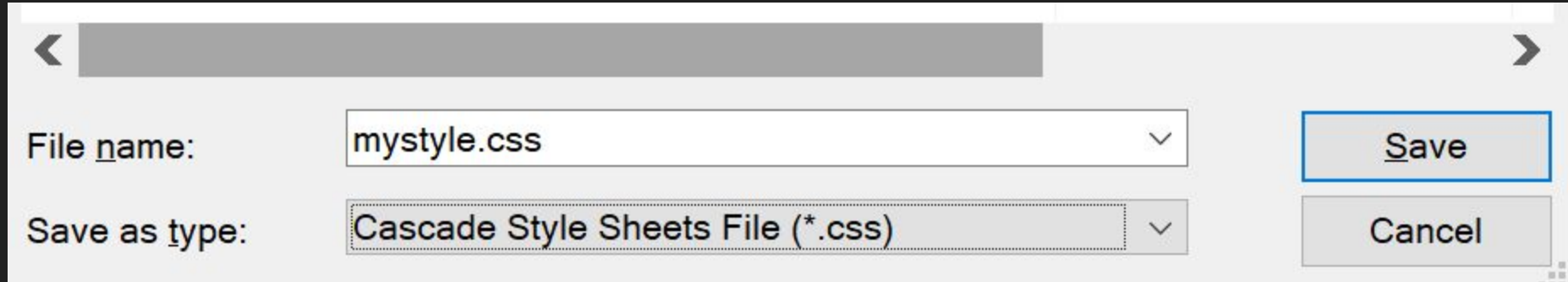
# Adding CSS to a Webpage

- Placement of CSS
  - Within HTML document
  - External file (.css) - **Recommended!**



# Let's Code! - Step by Step Instructions for CSS

1. Create a new file in Notepad++
2. File-> Save As...
  - File name: **mystyle**
  - Save as type: **Cascade Style Sheets File (\*.css)**



# Let's Build - Add CSS to your Webpage

3. Add code to **<head>** section of your **day2.htm**.

```
4 <head>
5 <link rel="stylesheet"
6 type="text/css"
7 href="mystyle.css">
8 <title>Shivani C Webpage</title>
9 </head>
```

4. Add code to the newly created css file **mystyle.css**

```
1 body {
2     background-color: lightblue;
3 }
4
5 p {
6     margin-left: 30px;
7 }
```

# Let's Build - Add CSS to your Webpage

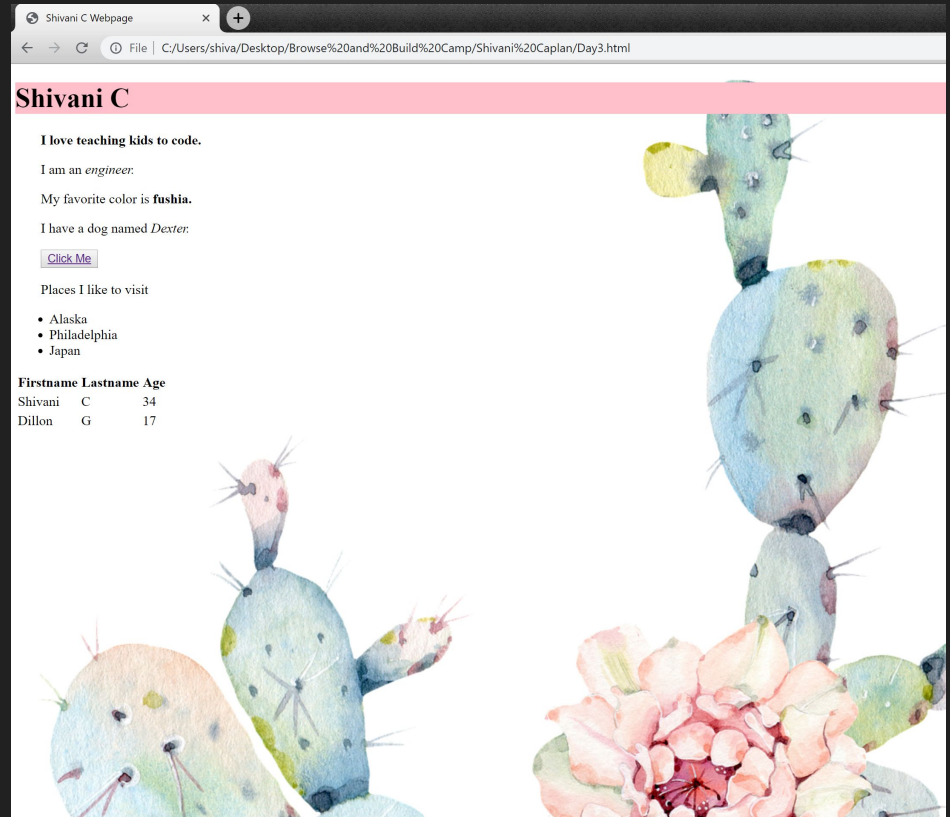
3. Add style code to **<head>** section of your **html** page.

```
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color:lightblue;
}
p {
    margin-left: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

# Let's show off!

Let's see what you build.

Show your work to your classmates  
and senseis.



# Completed Code Sample

```
1 body{
2     background-image:url("cactus.png");
3 }
4
5 p{
6     margin-left:30px;
7 }
```

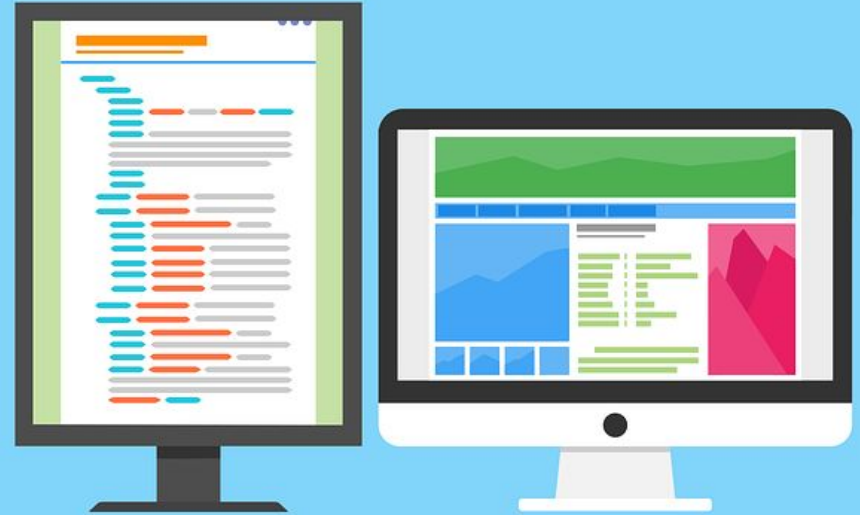
mystyle.css

day2.htm

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
  type="text/css"
  href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<title>Shivani C Webpage</title>
<body>
  <!--July 23 2019 -->
  <h1 style="background-color:pink;">Shivani C</h1>
  <p><strong>I love teaching kids to code. </strong></p>
  <p>I am an <em>engineer.</em></p>
  <p>My favorite color is <b>fushia.</b></p>
  <p>I have a dog named <i>Dexter.</i></p>
  <!--
  <p><button><a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Click Me</a></button>
  <p> Places I like to visit
  <ul>
    <li> Alaska </li>
    <li> Philadelphia </li>
    <li> Japan </li>
  </ul>
  </p>
  <table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Shivani</td>
    <td>C</td>
    <td>34</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Dillon</td>
    <td>G</td>
    <td>17</td>
  </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

# Day 3

## More HTML and CSS



# Day 2 Recap - HTML

## HTML Concepts covered

- Comments
- Colors
- Lists
- Tables

# Day 2 Recap - CSS

## CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

- Helps us define the layout/appearance of a web page.
- **Saves time** by applying consistent style to a HTML element with a couple lines of code.
- Add style inline in html file or in .css file (recommended)

```
<style>
body{
background-color: lightblue;
}
h1{
background-color:DeepPink;
}
</style>
```



# CSS Concept - Comments

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  /* This is a single-line comment */  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

# CSS Concept - Selectors

- Used to find HTML element based on the following:
  - **Name** e.g. to add margin to all paragraph elements <p> on our webpage

- **ID**
- **Class**
- **More..**

```
4
5 p{
6     margin-left:30px;
7 }
```

# HTML Concept - id Attribute

- Specifies a **unique** name for a HTML element
  - Can't use the same name twice
- E.g. Heading 2 below has a name called “city”

```
<h2 id="city">Bellevue</h2>
```

- Used in CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks. More on this shortly..

# CSS id Selector

- Uses id attribute of an HTML element to find the element on an HTML page
- To select an element with a specified id, use **hash (#) character** followed by the id name
- E.g. to select the element with id="name", use the following code

```
8
9 #name{
10     color:blue;
11     text-align:center;
12 }
```

# Let's code!

1. Add a multiline comment to the top of CSS file

```
/*Shivani's Style  
July 24 2019  
*/  
body{  
    background-image:url("cactus.png");  
}
```

2. Add an id to a HTML element e.g. h1

```
<h1 id="name" style="background-color:pink;">Shivani C</h1>
```

3. Add a new style for #2. in .css file

```
12 #name{  
13     color:blue;  
14     text-align:center;  
15 }
```

# Images

- To use an image as a link, put the `<img>` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

```
<a href="default.asp">  
    
</a>
```

- Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

## Float the image to the right:

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.



```
<p>  
The image will float to the right of the text.</p>
```

# CSS Table

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Shivani	C	34
Dillon	G	17

- We can use CSS to make our table fancy.

- Table borders

- Use the border property

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

- Table Color

```
th {  
    background-color: #4CAF50;  
    color: white;  
}
```

- Hoverable Table

```
tr:hover {background-color: #f5f5f5;}
```

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_table.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

# HTML Videos

Easiest way to add videos to your site is to use YouTube videos.

```
<iframe width="420" height="315"  
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY">  
</iframe>
```



# Other Link Formatting

```
a:link{
```

```
}
```

```
a:visited{
```

```
}
```

```
a:hover{
```

```
}
```

```
a:active{
```

```
}
```

```
/*must be in this order*/
```

# CSS Text Decoration Property

text-decoration: none;

*/\*no underline\*/*

text-decoration: underline;

*/\*underline\*/*

*/\*other common properties used with links include background-color and color*

# More Styles..

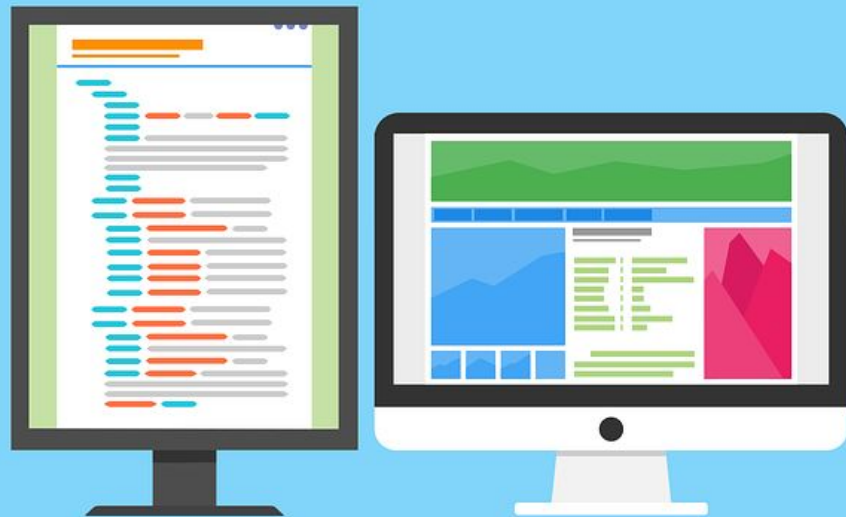
## Background Repeat

If the background image is smaller than the element, the image will repeat itself, horizontally and vertically, until it reaches the end of the element. To avoid this, add background-repeat style.

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
```

# Day 4

## HTML and CSS Design Tricks



# Recap and Review

- HTML Lists
- HTML Tables
- CSS intro
- CSS selectors-- tag and id
- CSS comments
- CSS table styling
- CHALLENGE: table of links

# HTML Grouping Tag - <div>

- Defines a division or a section of a web page
- Tags <div> </div>
- Often used with CSS to layout a web page.

```
57 <h2>Places and Capital</h2>
58
59 <div class="state">Pennsylvania </div>
60 <div class="capital">The capital city is Harrisburg. </div>
61
62 <div class="state">Alaska </div>
63 <div class="capital">The capital city is Juneau. </div>
64
65 <div class="state">Washington </div>
66 <div class="capital">The capital city is Olympia. </div>
```

# Let's Talk About Div Formatting

-Float (left)

-Sizing

```
div{  
    float: left;  
    width: 400px;  
    border: 2px solid black;  
}
```

# HTML Concept - Class

- Grouping of similar elements
- Different types of elements can share the same class name e.g.
- Can be used with CSS to style elements in the same way

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
```

```
<p class="city">Paris is the capital of France</p>
```



# CSS class Selector

## Places and Capital

Pennsylvania

The capital city is Harrisburg.

Alaska

The capital city is Juneau.

Washington

The capital city is Olympia.

```
11  .state {  
12      background-color: tomato;  
13      color: white;  
14      padding: 10px;  
15      font-size: 20px;  
16  }  
17  
18  .city {  
19      background-color: black;  
20      color: white;  
21      padding: 20px;  
22  }
```

Let's Work On Formatting with Divs  
(Demo but you can make it how you want)

# Navigation menus

- Let's make another HTML page
- Div tag with float and width/height set (demo)
- Linking 2 HTML pages

# Weebly

Create a free website

Create a Free Class Website  
and let your students build sites too



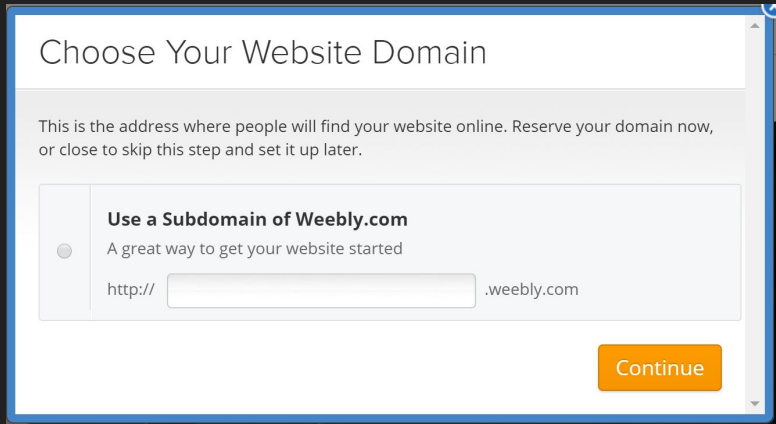
## What can I do with Weebly?

- Easily create a classroom website & blog
- Manage your students' accounts
- Accept homework assignments online
- Keep your parents up to date

# Weebly - Web Editor

Login to <https://students.weebly.com/editor/>

If prompted - create a subdomain (a url for your personal site e.g. shivanicaplan.weebly.com)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Choose Your Website Domain'. Below the title is a light gray box containing the text: 'This is the address where people will find your website online. Reserve your domain now, or close to skip this step and set it up later.' Below this is a white box with the heading 'Use a Subdomain of Weebly.com' and the subtext 'A great way to get your website started'. There is a radio button next to this option. Below the text is a text input field with 'http://' on the left and '.weebly.com' on the right. An orange 'Continue' button is at the bottom right of the white box.

Username: *firstname-lastname*

Password: *cnstudents72219*

*If you created a subdomain for your website e.g. dextercaplan.weebly.com, use the password, **cnstudents72219** to login when visiting your published site.*

# Day 5

# JavaScript (JS)

Advanced topic for making  
webpages interactive

```
40
41
42 $(function(){cards();});
43 $(window).on('resize', function(){cards();});
44 function cards(){
45     var width = $(window).width();
46     if(width < 750){
47         cardssmallscreen();
48     }else{
49         cardsbigscreen();
50     }
51 }
52 function cardssmallscreen(){
    var cards = $('<div>.card').length;
    var height = 0;
    var card2 = 2;
    for (i=0; i<=cards; i++){
        card2 = 1;
        i = $('<div>.card').length;
    }
}
```

# Day 3 & 4 Recap - CSS and HTML

## HTML

- `<div>`
- Video (using `iframe`)
- Images
- Headers and paragraphs
- `<hr>` and `<br>`
- Links and buttons
- Text formatting and link formatting

## CSS

- **Comments** `/* This is a comment*/`
- **Selectors**
  - name
  - id
  - Class
- **Table Style**
  - Border
  - Color
  - Hover

# Javascript Basics

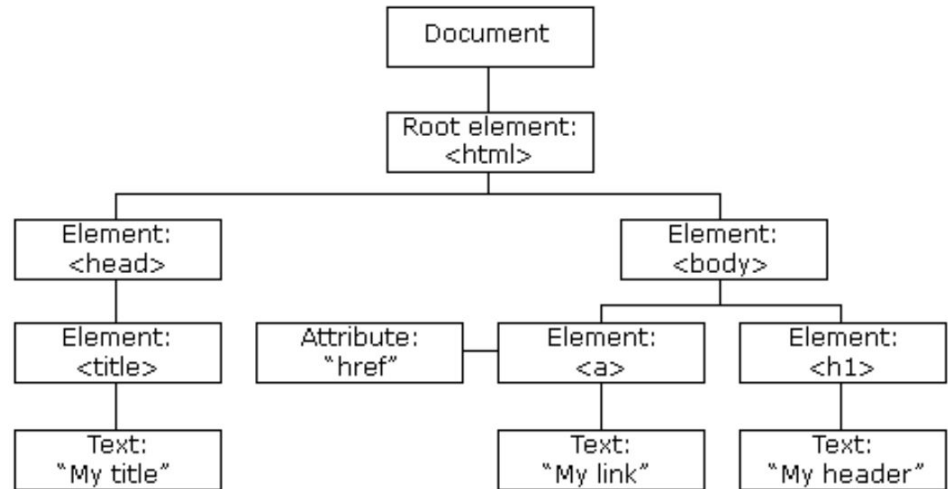
- What is it?
  - Programming language for the web
    - HTML - used to define what should be on the website
    - CSS - used to specify how the website should look
    - JavaScript - used to program how the website should behave
  - Also used in many desktop and server programs



# HTML Document Object Model (DOM)

- When a browser loads a web page, it creates something called a **Document Object Model** of the page.

The HTML DOM Tree of Objects



# What to do with the DOM?

**Get, Change, Add, Delete** all the **HTML elements** in a web page

# HTML DOM and JavaScript

- JavaScript can do the following with the help of the DOM
    - **Get, Change, Add, Delete** all the **HTML elements** in a web page  
E.g. Get/Read the text of a paragraph, Change a heading, Add a button
    - **Change** all the **HTML attributes** in a web page e.g. color of the text
    - **Change** all the **CSS styles** in a web page
- And more..

# HTML DOM - Methods and Properties

- **Methods** - Actions you can perform on HTML Elements e.g. *getElementById()*
- **Properties** - Values you can set or change of an HTML Element e.g. *innerHTML*

```
<script>  
document.getElementById("city").innerHTML =  
"Bellevue";  
</script>
```

# HTML Events & JavaScript

- HTML Event is something the browser does or something the user does  
E.g. user clicks the button, browser loads the webpage
- JavaScript lets you execute code when events are detected

# Common HTML Events

Here is a list of some common HTML events:

Event	Description
onchange	An HTML element has been changed
onclick	The user clicks an HTML element
onmouseover	The user moves the mouse over an HTML element
onmouseout	The user moves the mouse away from an HTML element
onkeydown	The user pushes a keyboard key
onload	The browser has finished loading the page

# Javascript Events

- Events: Something a browser or user does e.g. when a page finishes loading or when a user clicks on a button

**Syntax:** `<elementName eventName ="JavaScript eventResponse">`

- The **elementName** is the tag that the event will be executed on e.g. button or img
- The **eventName** is the name of this event e.g. onclick, onload etc.
- The **JavaScript eventResponse** represents the action that you want to happen in response to the eventName e.g. calling a function

Let's Code in JavaScript!



# Adding Javascript to a Webpage

- Tags
  - `<script>` and `</script>`
- Placement of script
  - Head -> **This is what we will do in class**
  - Body
  - External file (.js)

# JavaScript Example - Script in <head>

1. Add a paragraph with id city

```
<p id="city"></p>
```

2. Add the code below in <head> section of your html page

```
<script>  
//This function will add City of Bellevue to my webpage.  
function myFunction() {  
    document.getElementById("city").innerHTML = "Bellevue";  
    document.getElementById("city").style.color = "blue";  
}  
</script>
```

3. Add the code below to the <body> section of your html page

```
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()"> Click me </button>
```

# JavaScript Example - Script in <head>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Paragraph changed.";
    }
  </script>
</head>

<body>
<h1>A Web Page</h1>
<p id="demo">A Paragraph</p>
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
</body>
</html>
```

# Day 5 - Part 2

Continue working in Weebly



# Website vs. Webpage

- **Website**
  - Collection of web pages, styles and scripts
- **Example from camp**
  - index.html
  - favorite.html
  - mystyle.css
  - myScript.js

# Learn at Home Resources



HTML5



CSS3



JavaScript

[W3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com)

World's largest web developer site

Javascript tutorial - <https://www.w3schools.com/js>

HTML tutorial - <https://www.w3schools.com/html>

CSS tutorial - <https://www.w3schools.com/css/>



Free Website builder using drag and drop interface

<https://students.weebly.com/>

Username: firstname-lastname

Password: ninja123



The Magazine for Kids, Code and Computer Science

<https://www.kidscodects.com/html-coding-for-beginners/>

freeCodeCamp (🔥)

Learn to code and help nonprofits

<https://www.freecodecamp.org/>