> Le Bateau

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https://lebateau.netlify.app/

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Home Page

Description

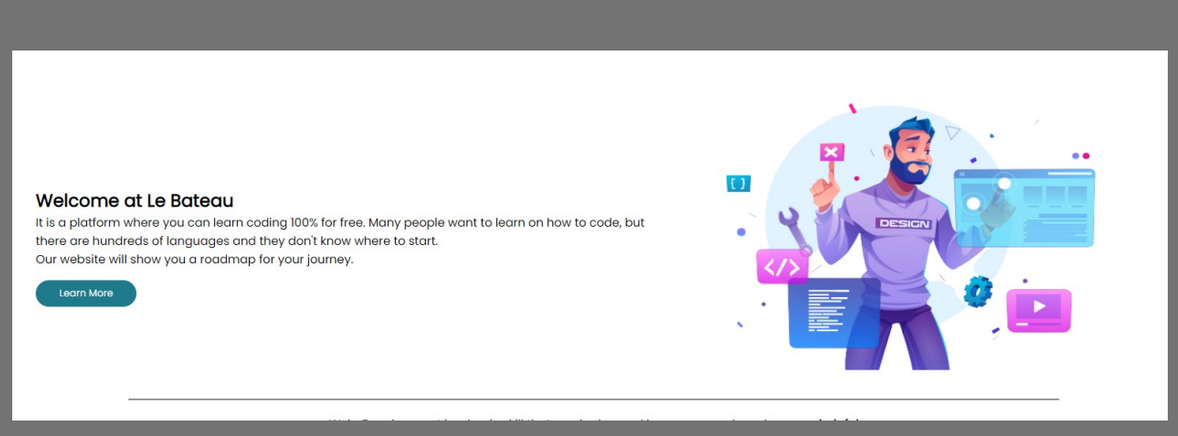
- This will be the first page that the user will interact to when viewing our website. First impression is key when a user click on a website. So, we went for modern website design and try to make it as attractive as possible through some colour pop of the buttons and also by adding some pictures.

HTML 5 elements used:

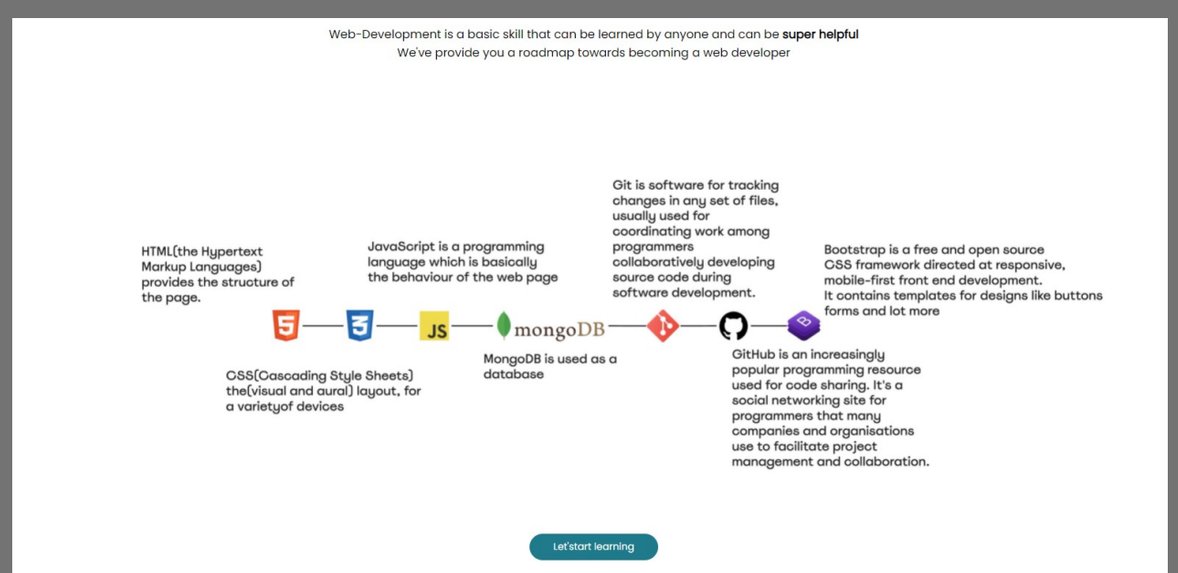
- Header
- Nav
- Main
- Section
- Footer

Break-Down

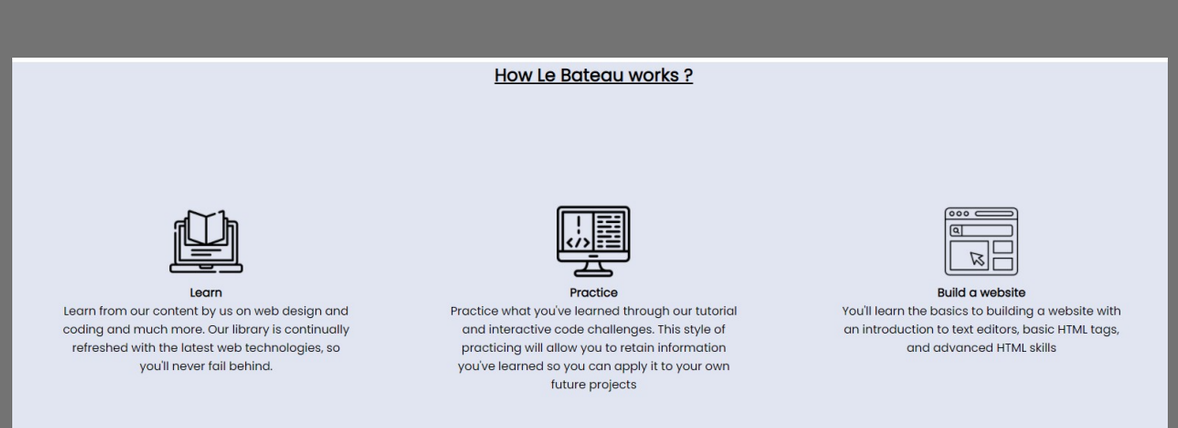
- 3 Divs are used with a class of:
  - nav-container - groups the 2 named divs below.
  - lebateau - contains a span tag.
  - links - which contains the different li tags.
- The div "nav-container" is given a display of "flex".
- The div "lebateau" is after given a style of "flex: 1;" to skew the div "links" to the right.



- A section tag is used.
- 4 Divs are imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - hero-container - groups the 3 named divs below.
  - welcome - contains an H2 tag along with 2 p tags and a div for the "Learn More" button.
  - banner - contains the image displayed.
  - line - to draw a horizontal line as a separator
- The div "hero-container" is given a display of "flex" to display the contents horizontally, some padding to space the element and a position of relative to position the "Learn More" anchor tag.



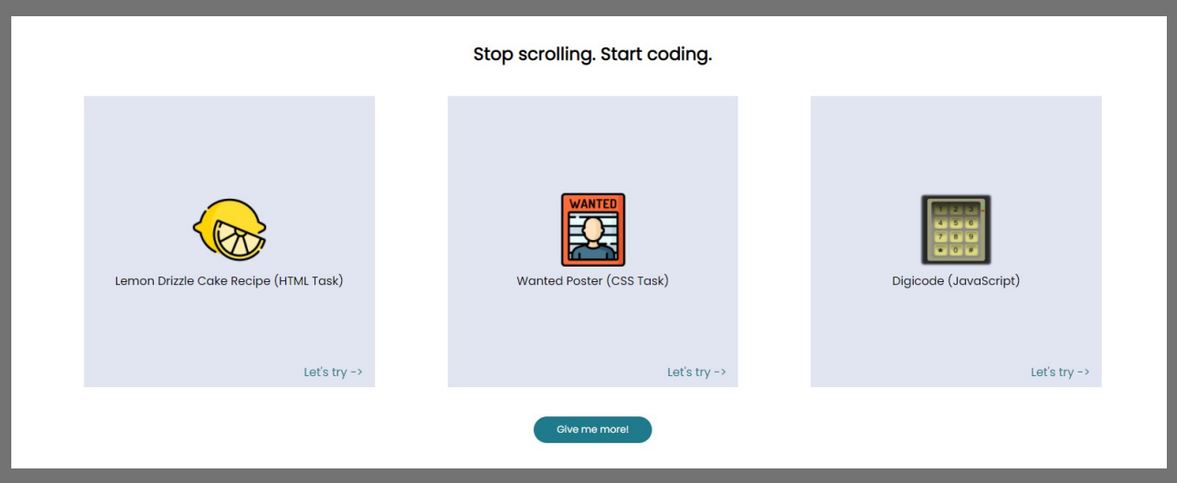
- A main tag is used.
- 4 Divs are imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - roadmap-container - groups the 3 named divs below.
  - roadmap-txt - contains some p tags and used css to centre the texts.
  - roadmap-img - contains the roadmap image displayed.
  - start-learning btn - for the "Let's start Learning" anchor tag.



- A section tag with a class of "work" is used.
- 2 Divs are imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - work-title - contains an H2 tag and given some css style to underline and centre the text.
  - work-container - embeds the divs listed below:
    - learn-container
    - practice-container
    - build-container
  - Each of the divs embedded inside work-container consists of 2 divs:
    i. An image container - that holds the image
    ii. A description container - that holds the descriptions

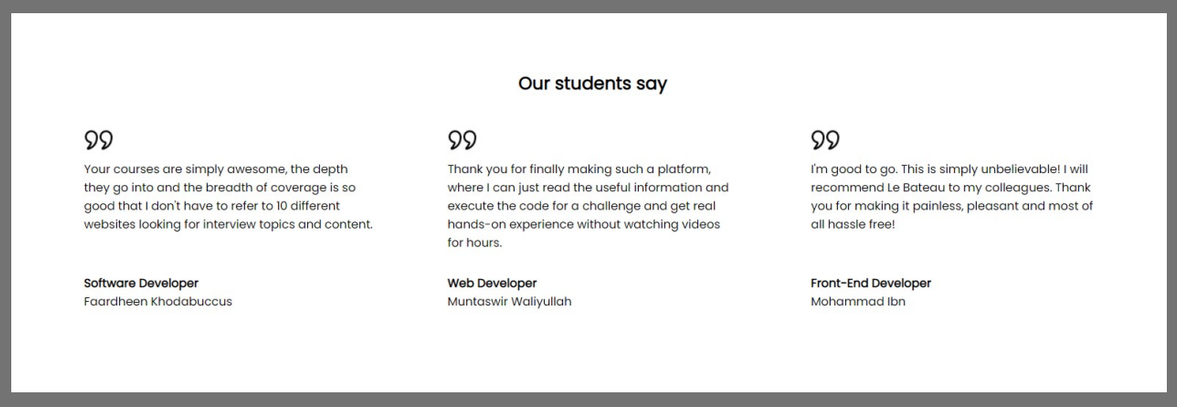
- The div work-container is given a display of "flex" so that each embedded divs sits horizontally.
- The embedded divs are given a style property of "text align: center" to centre everything within the div and also a width of 25%.

- A section tag with a class of "quote-wrapper" is used with a display of flex.
- A Div is imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - quote - contains some p tags which are given a style property of "text align: center" to centre the texts inside the div.



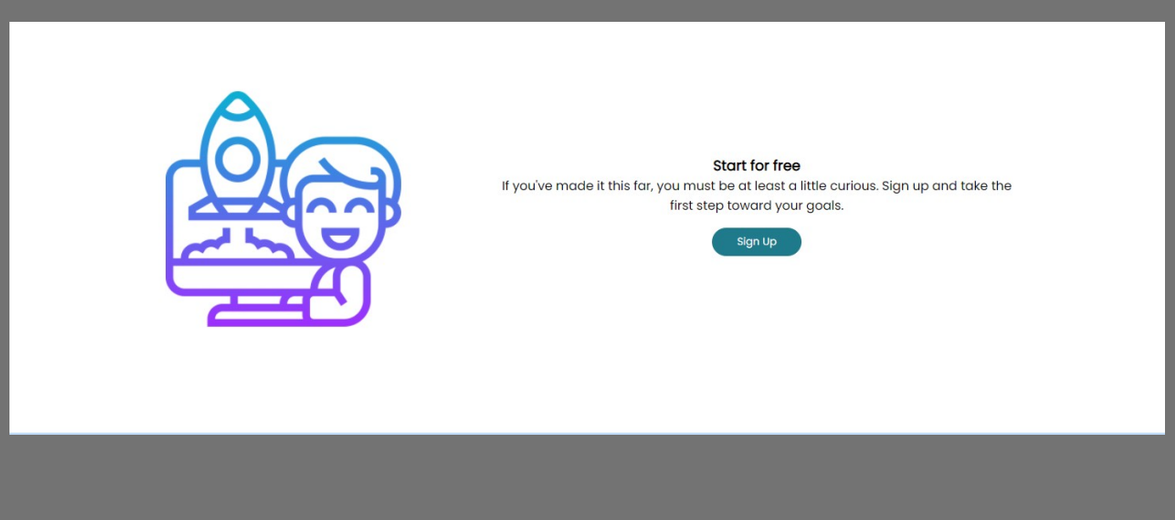
- A section tag with a class of "quiz-wrapper" is used.
- 3 Divs are imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - quiz-heading - contains an H2 tag and given some css style to centre the text.
  - quiz-container - embeds the divs listed below:
    - lemon
    - wanted-poster
    - poker-card
    - Each of the divs embedded inside work-container consists of 3 divs:
      1. An image container - that holds the image
      2. A description container - that holds the descriptions
      3. A "let's try" container - that holds the anchor tag.
  - quiz-btn - which holds the "Give me More!" button.

- The div work-container is given a display of "flex" so that each embedded divs sits horizontally.
- The embedded divs are also given a display of flex to align everything and also given a position of relative to style the "let's try" button.
- The "let's try" container is given a position of absolute to position itself to the right of its anchor point(that is, its parent container).



- A section tag with a class of "student-corner" is used.
- 2 Divs are imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - student-heading - contains an H2 tag and given some css style to centre the text.
  - student-container - embeds the divs listed below:
    - first-student
    - second-student
    - third-student
    - Each of the divs embedded inside work-container consists of 3 divs:
      1. An image container - that holds the quote image.
      2. A description container - that holds the descriptions.
      3. A name container - that holds the name of the student.

- The div work-container is given a display of "flex" so that each embedded divs sits horizontally



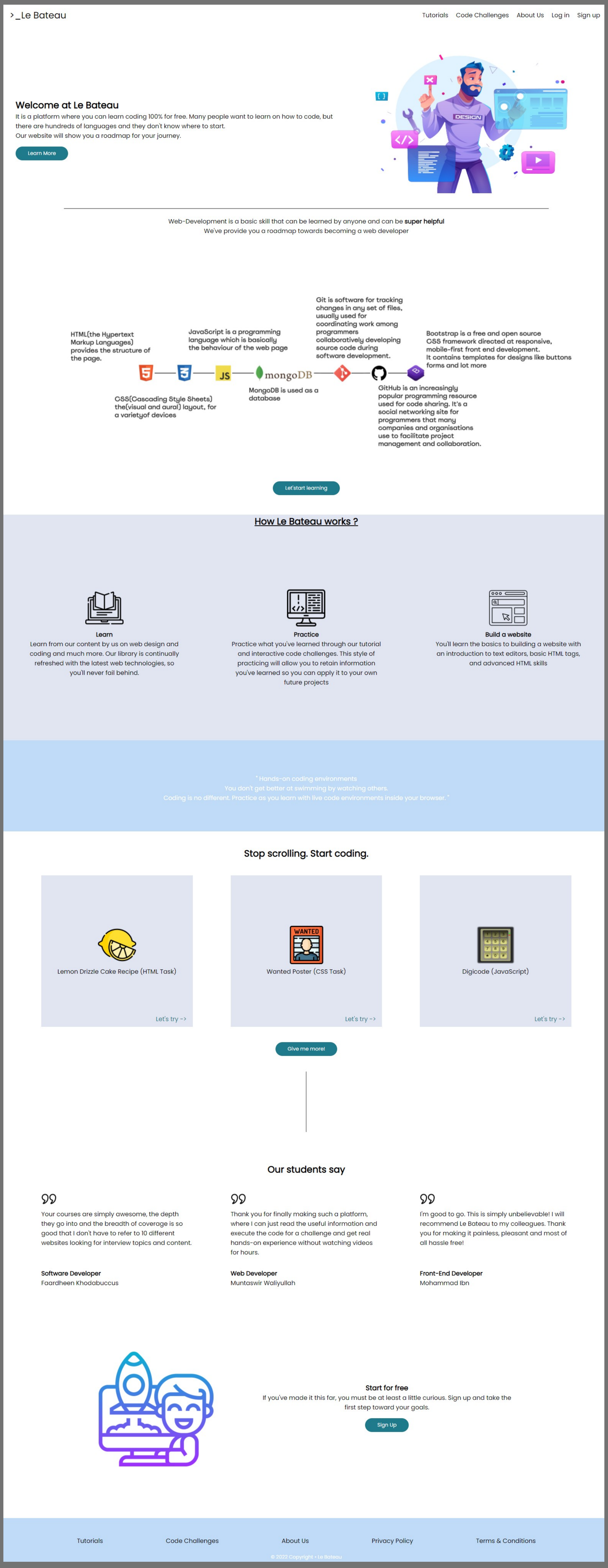
- A section tag with a class of "sign-up-wrapper" is used.
- A Div is imbedded inside the section with a class of:
  - sign-up-container - embeds 2 divs listed below:
    - sign-up-img - holds an img tag.
    - sign-up-text - holds:
      1. A span tag for the heading given a css property to make the text bold.
      2. A p tag for the descriptions.
      3. A div with a class of "button-container" - that holds the "Sign Up" button.

- The div sign-up container is given a display of "flex" so that each embedded divs sits horizontally

- The HTML 5 footer tag is used to implement this footer.
- A Div is imbedded inside the footer with a class of:
  - footer-container - embeds:
    - An HTML 5 nav tag with a class of "footer-nav" - holds some li tags.
    - A div with a class of copyright - which holds a span tag.

- The div footer-container is given a display of "flex" so that each embedded elements sits horizontally and vertically within the divs. Also the footer-container is given a position of relative to position the copyright at the bottom.
- The li tags are given a css property of "display: inline-block" to horizontally display the lists.
- The copyright is given a position of absolute to position itself at the bottom of its anchor point(that is, its parent container).

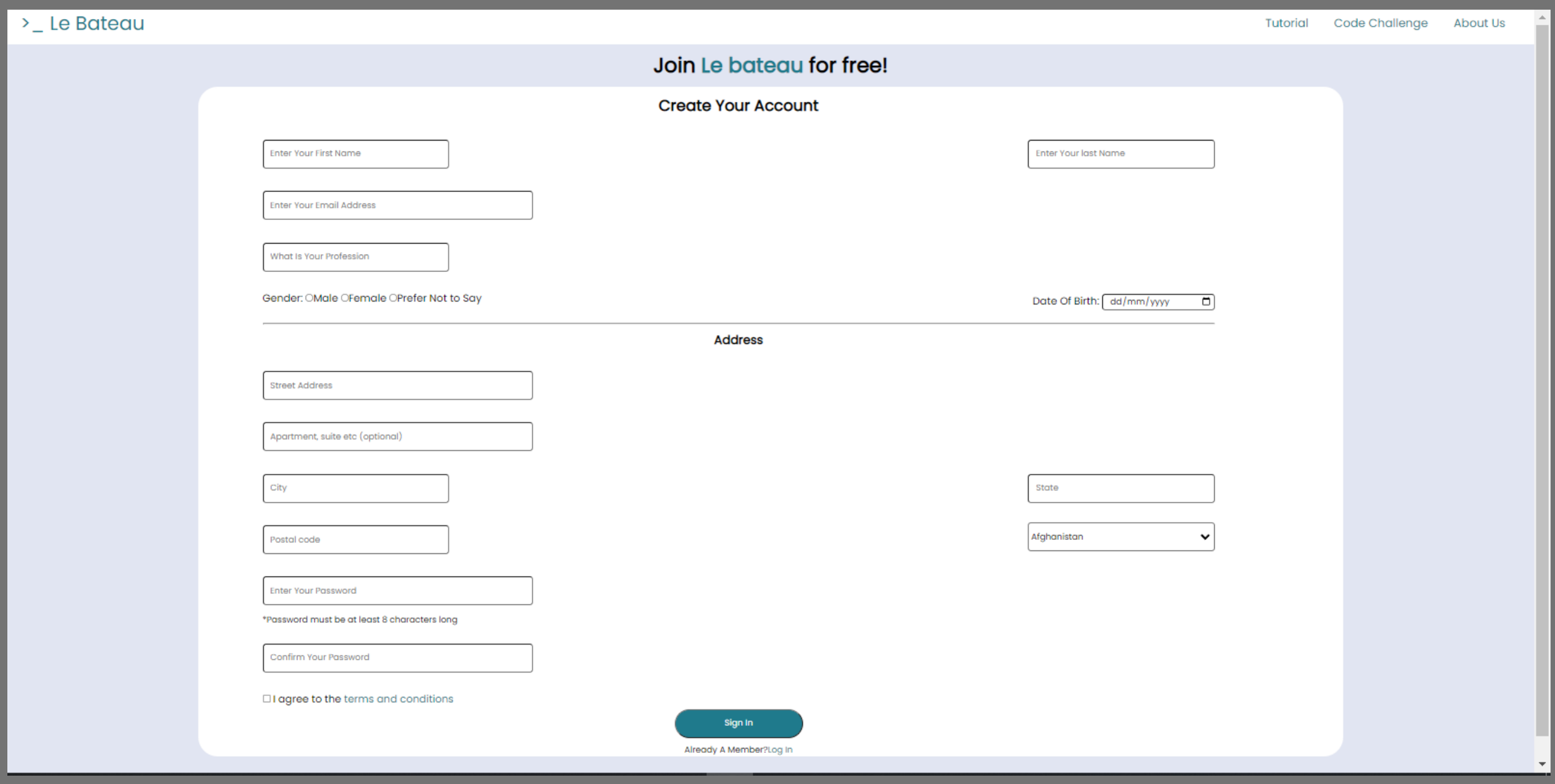
Final Look



Sign Up Page

Description

- This is the Sign up page where a user can create an account at our website



Html

A form tag is used to represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information with a name of "accountForm".The form will be process at "account.php". method="POST" is used as data cannot be exposed in the url bar.

15 input field is used:

- First name
- Last name
- Email Address
- Profession
- Gender
- Date of birth
- Street Address
- Apartment number
- City
- State
- Postal Code
- Country
- Password
- Confirm password
- checkbox

These input is implement as we want to create his account and keep a record of the user's :

- Full name
- Email address
- what is his current profession
- His gender
- His age
- Where he lives
- A password to log in to his account of his choice
- a checkbox to agree to our terms and conditions

The "required" attribute is used to make the field mandatory and the form won't submit. An error message will display on submission.

We also used oninvalid="this.setCustomValidity()" to display a specific message when the input data is invalid

Javascript

We used javascript to validate the following:

- To validate if the input is blank
- To validate if first name and last name is between length of 5 to 15 character
- To validate and compare the password
- To check the users age which must be at least 10 years old to register

Regular expression is used:

- Minimum 8 characters - {8,}
- At least 1 upper case letter- (?=.*[A-Z])
- at least one lower case letter- (?=.*[a-z])
- At least one number-(?=.*\d)
- At least one special character-(?=.*[@$!%*?&])

[A-Za-z\d@$!%*?&]. The characters listed inside the brackets are part of a matching-character set. For example [abcd] will match a, b, c, d, abcd.

^ is used to match the start of the string
$ is used to match the end of the string
g is used to test against all possible matches in a string. g is also known global.
Our final that we used is:
/^(?=.*[a-z])(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*\d)(?=.*[@$!%*?&])[A-Za-z\d@$!%*?&]{8,}$/g

For the input type of the country, we used an API from https://restcountries.com/v2/all where we get all the names of the countries for the drop drown.

Sign Up Page

CSS

There is a div with a class called content-wrapper where its background has a color of #e1e5f2
All the headings in the sign up page is aligned to the center using text-align: center;
 with a padding of 10px.

Inside this div there is another div its class called form-wrapper
The form-wrapper div :

- is centered
- has a border radius(using border-radius)
- a white color background (using background-color)

All the input has a border radius but there are 2 different width (290px and 420px)

There is a div with a class "align". it makes the inputs inline using flexbox(display: flex;) and using a property called
 justify-content which defines the alignment along the main axis and distribute spaces using space-between (justify-content: space-between;)

The button is in a div and has a class called "btn". The button is centered using flexbox and with
 justify-content: center;

The button has a:

- dimension of 200px * 45px
- text color is white (color: white;)
- background color of #1f7a8c
- border radius

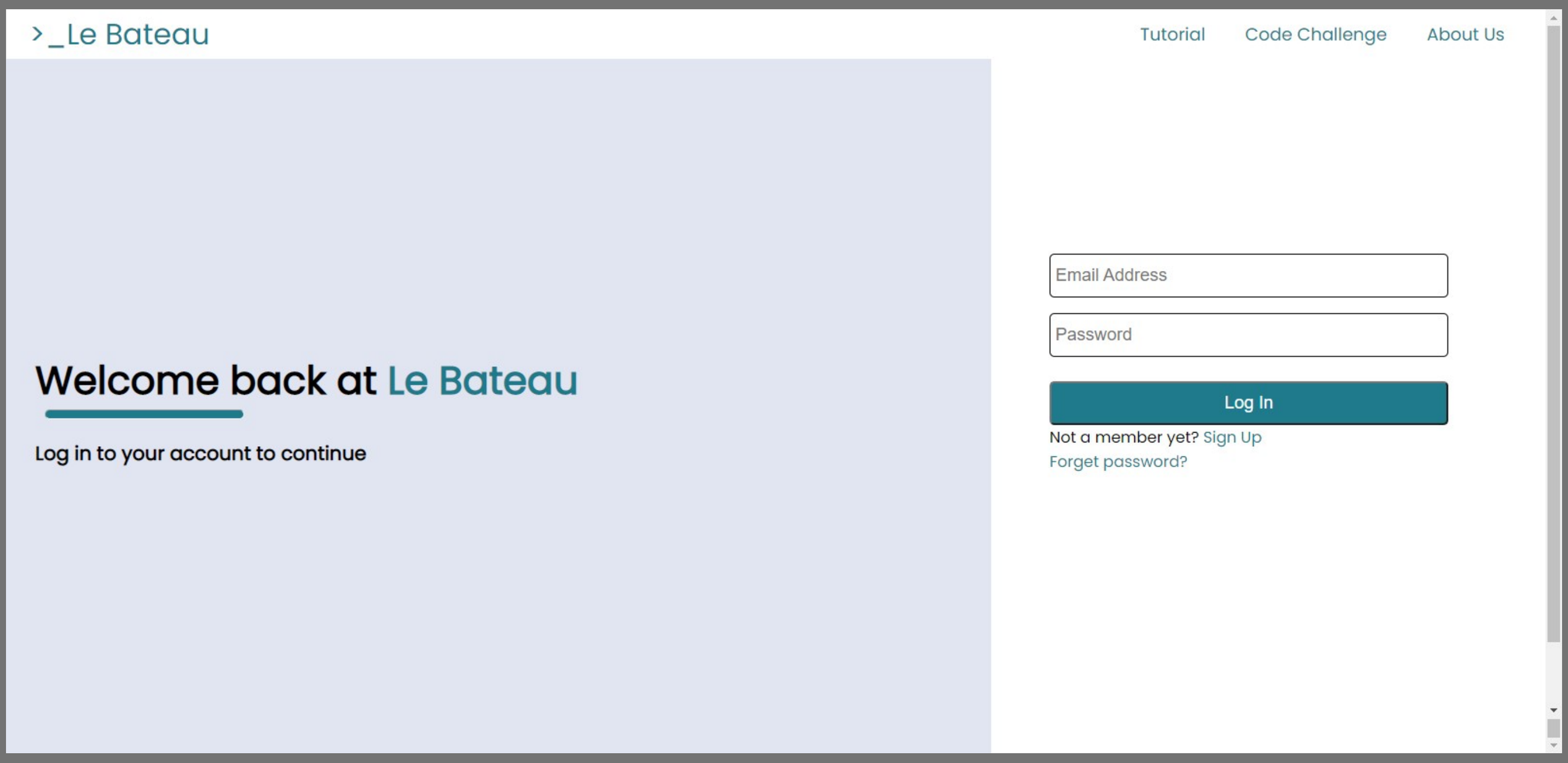
We also used small tag which displays text in a smaller size.

A div which has a class of "member " and its content is centered using flexbox.

Log in Page

Description

- This is the Log in page where the user can log in to his account



Html

A form tag is used to represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information with a name of "login-form".The form will be process at "login.php".
method="POST" is used as data cannot be exposed in the url bar.

2 input field is used:

- Email Address
- Password

The "required" attribute is used to make the field mandatory and the form won't submit. An error message will display on submission.

A span tag is used which defines an inline styleless section in a document
<hr> tag is also used to produced a horozontal line.

Javascript

We used javascript to validate the following:

- To validate if the input is blank

CSS

The is a div with a class called "main". inside this div there are another 2 div
with classes called form-group and left-section. The 2 divs is inline using flexbox.

The form-group:

- Inputs:
  - have a dimension of 410px*45px
  - border radius of 5px
  - font size of 18px
- button:
  - font-size of 18px
  - background color of #1f7a8c
  - text color of white
  - dimension of 410px*45px
  - border radius of 5px

The left-section:

- flex-grow set to 1, the remaining space in the container will be distributed equally
- background color of #e1e5f2
- h2 of font size 40px
- h3 of font size 20px
- "le bateau" is in a span tag and the text color is #1f7a8c
- line
  - background color of #1f7a8c
  - dimension of 205px*10px
  - border-radius of 25px

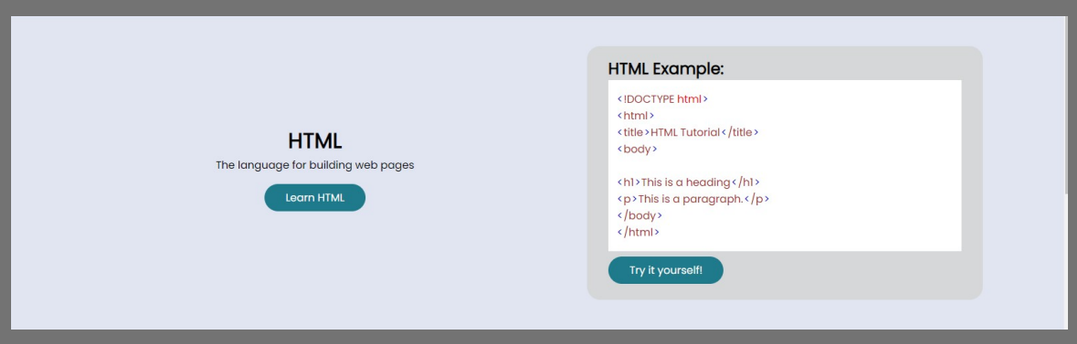
Tutorial Page

Description

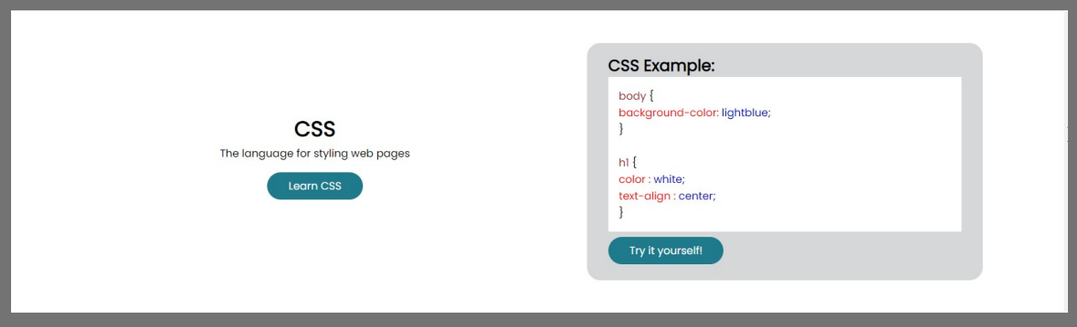
- This is the tutorial landing page. A user can select on the different tutorials; when a user select on a particular topic(for example, HTML tutorial), it would redirects them to the appropriate pages.

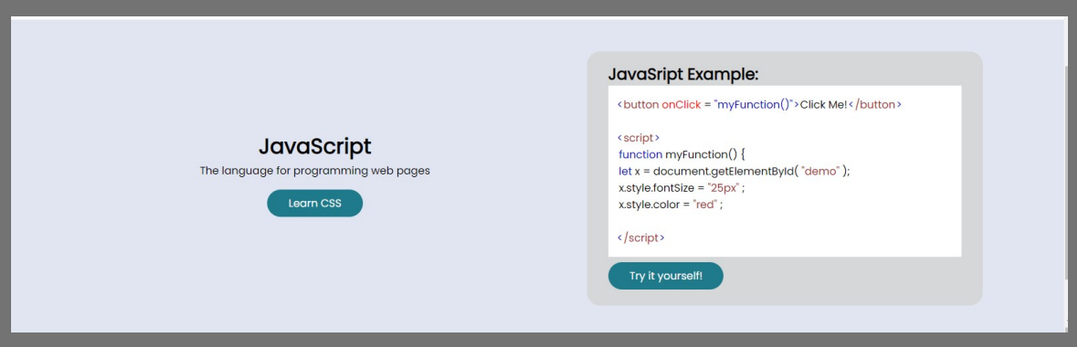
Break-Down

- Already explained in the Home page break-down.



- **Note:** all 3 parts was build around the same concepts.
- A section with a class of "card-wrapper" was used.
- 3 Divs are embedded inside the section with a class of:
  - html-card-wrapper.
  - css-card-wrapper.
  - js-card-wrapper.
- Inside the divs mention above, contains 2 more divs with a class of:
  - description which holds:
    - H1 tag
    - p tag
    - An anchor tag for the button
  - card which holds:
    - H2 tag
    - A div tag which holds several span tags to illustrate some code.
- The html-card-wrapper, css-card-wrapper, js-card-wrapper was given a display of flex so that the embedded html elements sits horizontally





- Already explained in the Home page break-down.

HTML

The language for building web pages

Learn HTML

HTML Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>HTML Tutorial</title>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself!

CSS

The language for styling web pages

Learn CSS

CSS Example:

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

h1 {
color : white;
text-align : center;
}
```

Try it yourself!

JavaScript

The language for programming web pages

Learn CSS

JavaSript Example:

```
<button onClick = "myFunction()">Click Me!</button>

<script>
function myFunction() {
let x = document.getElementById( "demo" );
x.style.fontSize = "25px" ;
x.color = "red" ;

</script>
```

Try it yourself!

About-us Page

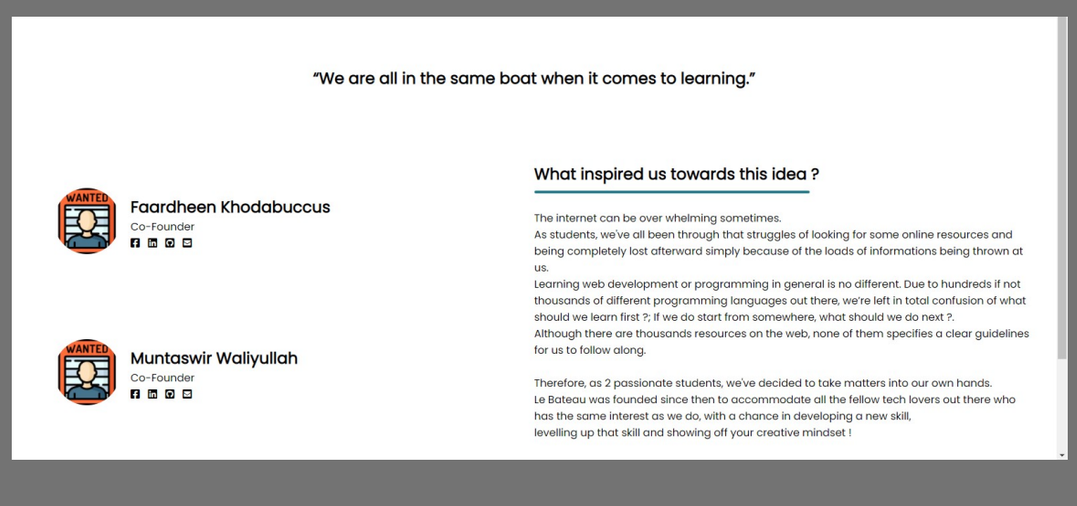
Description

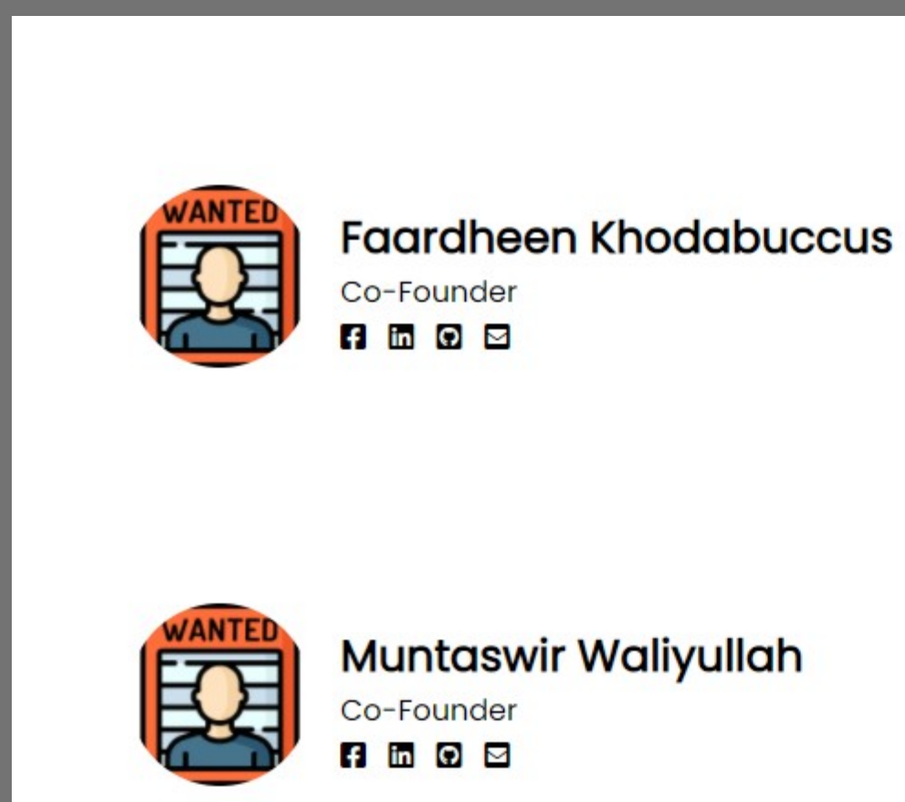
- The about-us page consists of our personal information. We made use of a **cdn** from 'font-awesome' to import some icons and when a user clicks on them, it will directs them to our social media accounts.
- For content purposes, we decided to add a little background story to our idea of creating this website.

- You can see more about font-awesome using this link: https://fontawesome.com/

Break-Down

- Already explained in the Home page break-down.



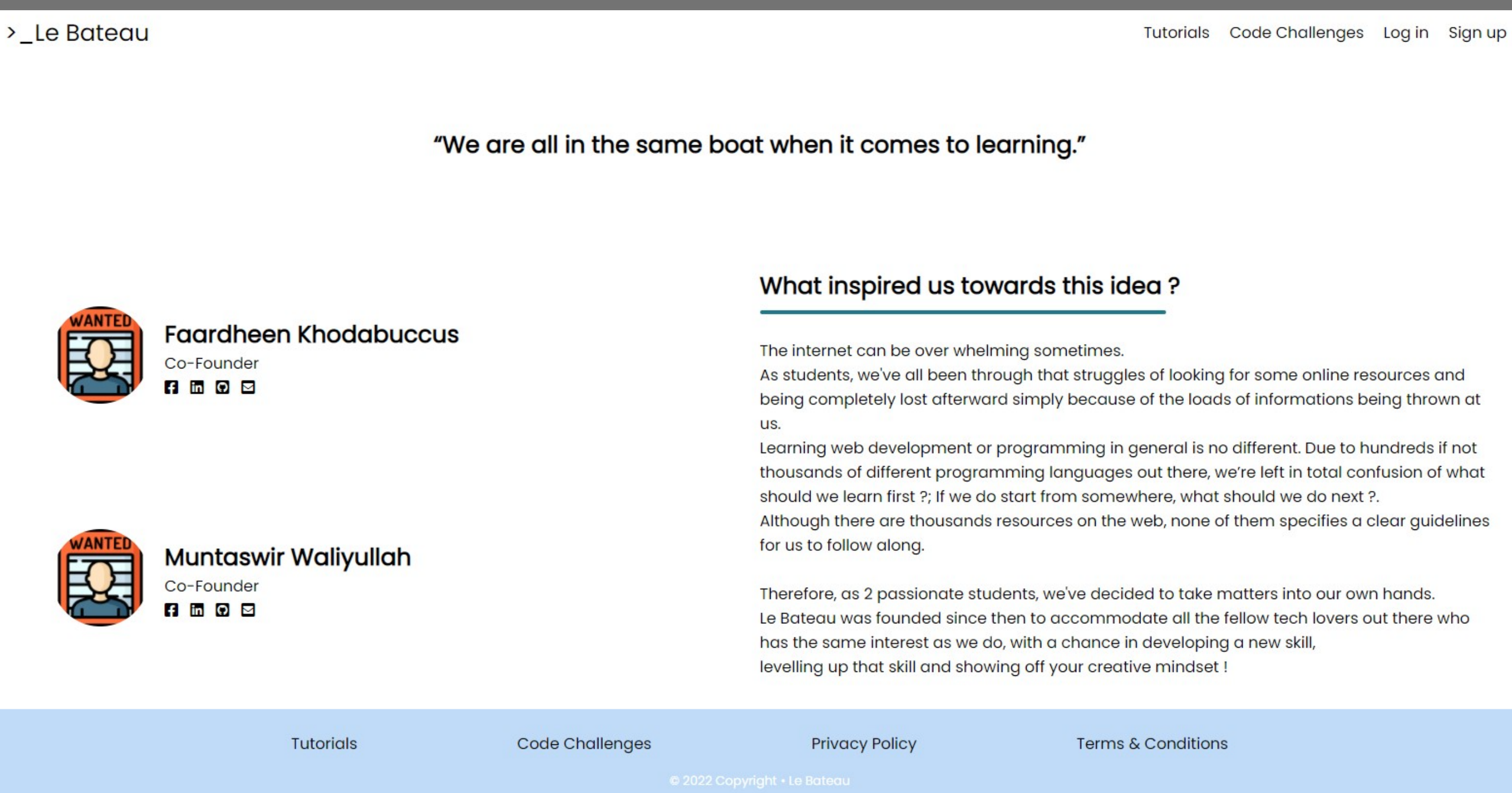


- The div "profile-wrapper" hold 2 divs(one for each co-founder) with a class of:
  - profile-picture
  - bio - which holds:
    - Span tags for the name and role(i.e co-founder)
    - Another div with a class of "icons" - which consists of the icons nested in anchor tags.

- Each div for the co-founder was given a display of flex to horizontally align the profile-picture and the bio.

- Already explained in the Home page break-down.

Final Look



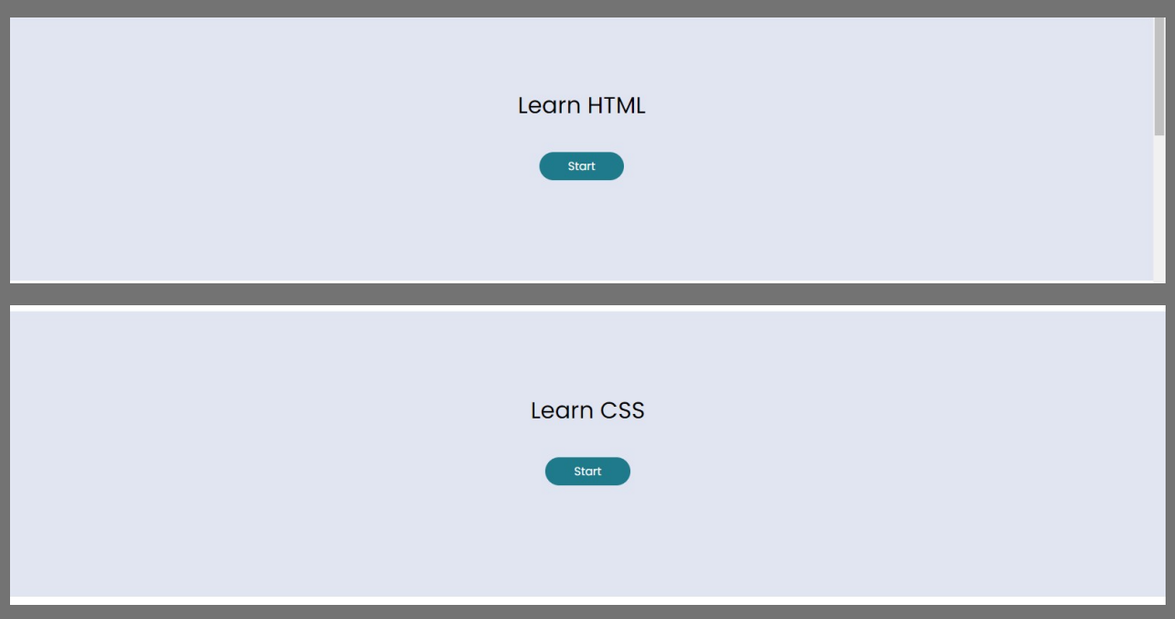
HTML, CSS & JavaScript tutorial landing page.

Description

- **Note: the 3 tutorial landing pages were build around the same concepts and made use of the same html elements.Therefore, some parts will not be shown in the break down to avoid duplicated slides.**
- Those landing pages was build mainly to give users a broad overview of what they be expected to learn.
- The landing pages mainly lists;
  - Describes a basic overview of the course.
  - The different topics that will be covered.
  - The different projects they will be able to build

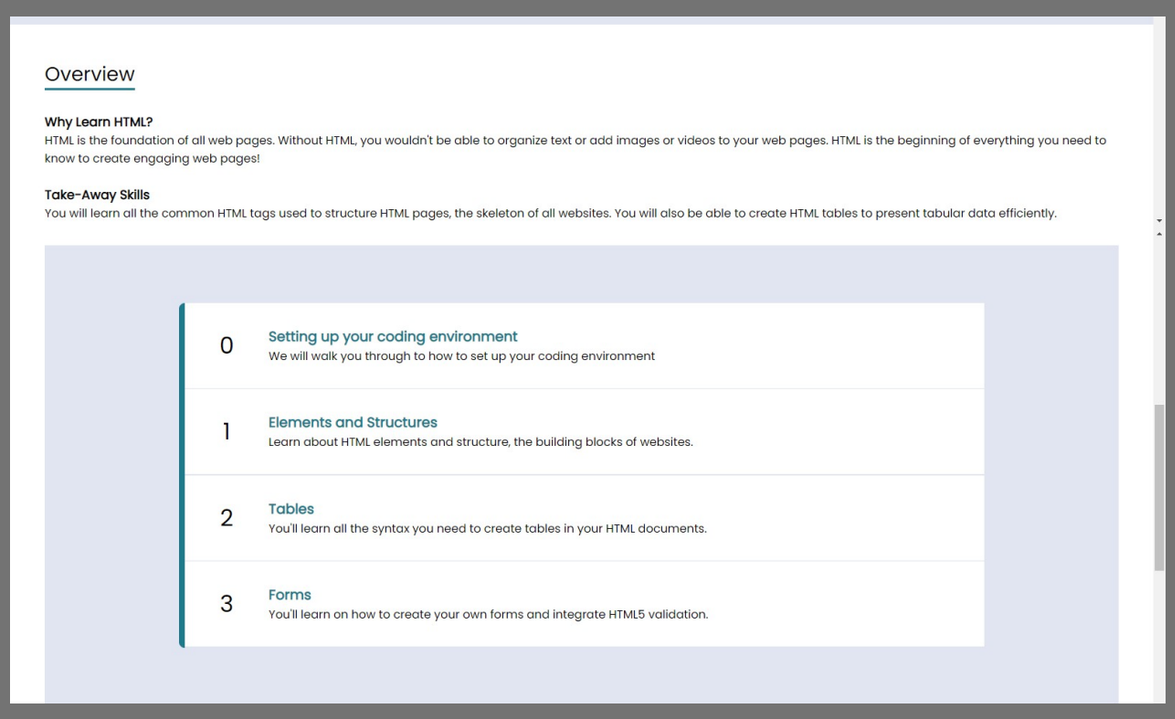
Break-Down

- Already explained in previous break-downs.

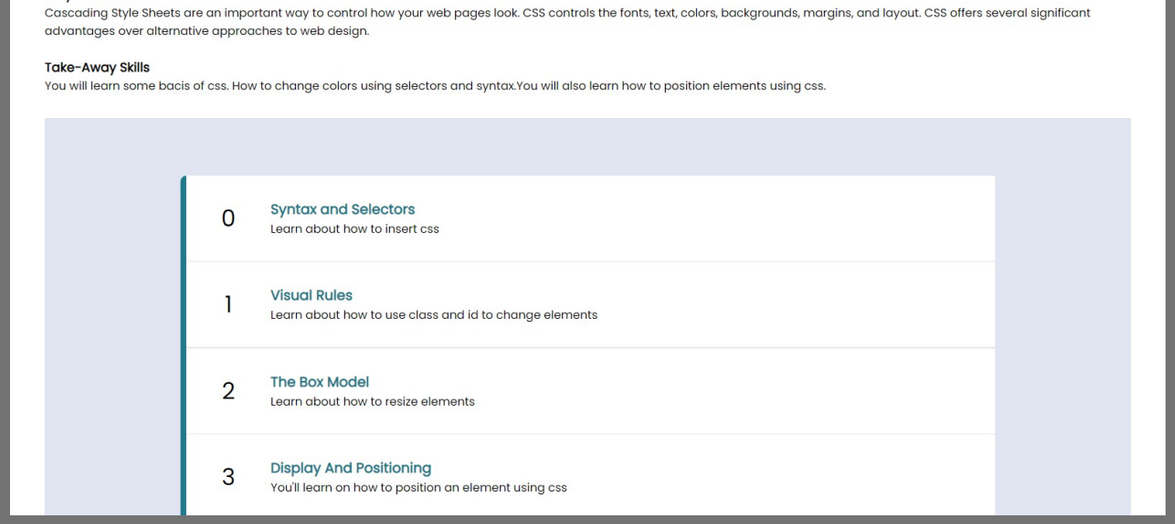


- A section was used.
- A Div is embedded inside the section with a class of "banner" which holds:
  - 2 nested divs where:
    i. holds a span tag for the heading
    ii. holds the anchor tag for the button

- CSS flexbox was used to horizontally and vertically align the elements.



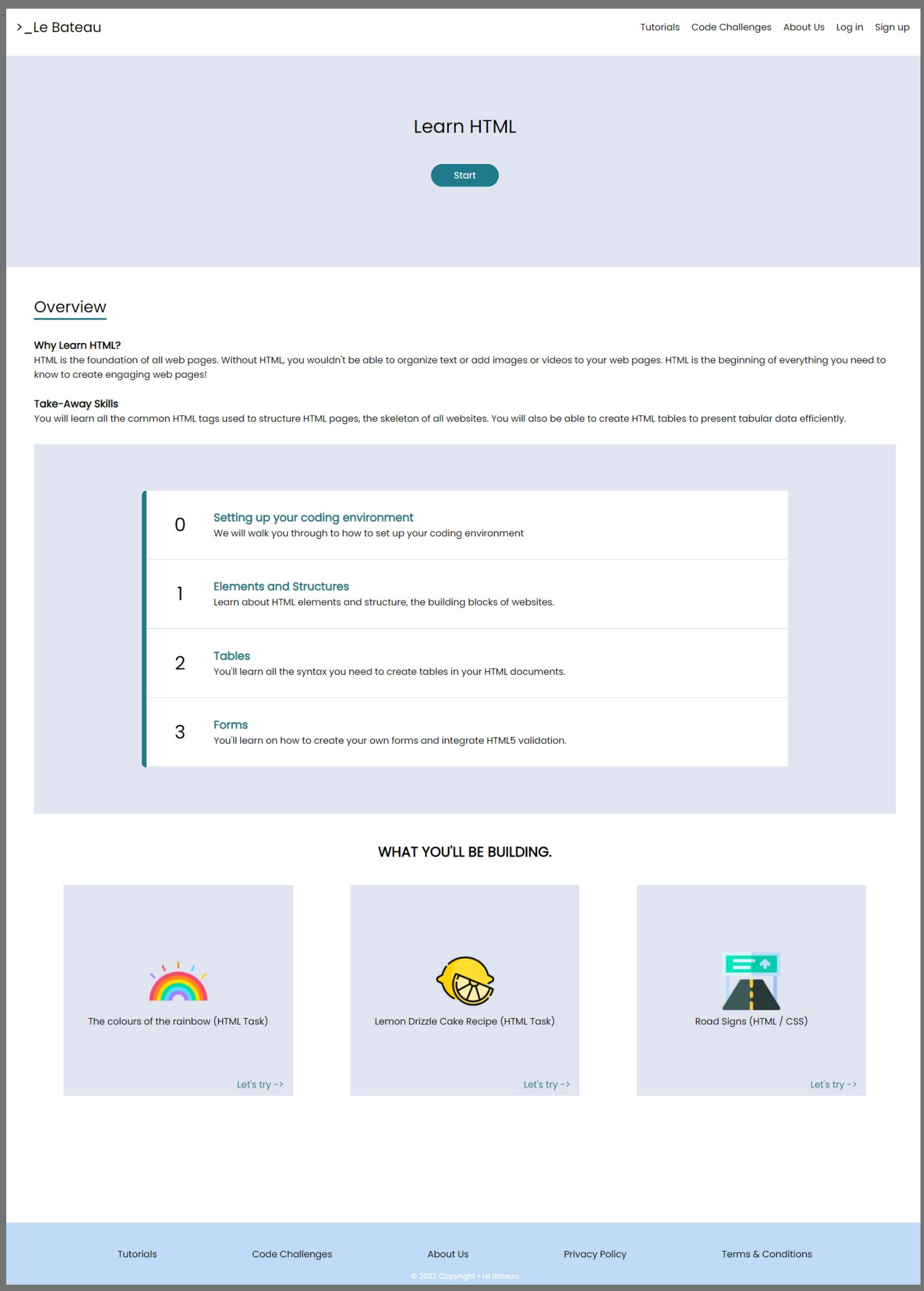
- A section with a class of "overview-wrapper" was used.
- The section consists of:
  - A div that holds a span tag which display "Overview"
  - 2 Article Tags where each;
    - one holds:
      - 2 span tag for the heading(i.e: Why learn HTML?)
      - 2 p tag for description
    - The second holds:
      - The syllabus, which consist of an ordered lists
  - The second article was style using CSS flexbox and given a background color.
  - The li tags was given a little bit of padding.



- Already explained in previous break-downs.

- Already explained in the previous break-down.

Final Look



Learn CSS

Start

Overview

Why Learn CSS?
Cascading Style Sheets are an important way to control how your web pages look. CSS controls the fonts, text, colors, backgrounds, margins, and layout. CSS offers several significant advantages over alternative approaches to web design.

Take-Away Skills
You will learn some bacis of css. How to change colors using selectors and syntax.You will also learn how to position elements using css.

0 **Syntax and Selectors**
Learn about how to insert css

1 **Visual Rules**
Learn about how to use class and id to change elements

2 **The Box Model**
Learn about how to resize elements

3 **Display And Positioning**
You'll learn on how to position an element using css

4 **Colors**
You'll learn on how to change colors of a specific element

5 **Typography**
You'll learn on how to change the typography

WHAT YOU'LL BE BUILDING.

The colours of the rainbow (HTML Task)

Let's try ->

Lemon Drizzle Cake Recipe (HTML Task)

Let's try ->

Road Signs (HTML / CSS)

Let's try ->

Learn JavaScript

Start

Overview

Why Learn JavaScipt?
JavaScript is among the most powerful and flexible programming languages of the web. It powers the dynamic behavior on most websites, including this one

Take-Away Skills
You will learn programming fundamentals and basic object-oriented concepts using the latest JavaScript syntax. The concepts covered in these lessons lay the foundation for using JavaScript in any environment.

1 **Introduction**
You will learn all about JavaScript Fundamentals.

2 **Conditionals**
Learn how to use conditional statements.

3 **Functions**
Learn about JavaScript function syntax, passing data to functions, the return keyword, and concise body syntax.

4 **Arrays**
You will learn about the fundamentals of arrays.

5 **Loops**
In this course, you will learn how to use for and while loops to execute blocks of code multiple times.

WHAT YOU'LL BE BUILDING.

Minesweeper

Let's try ->

Poker Card Game

Let's try ->

Click Me!

Let's try ->

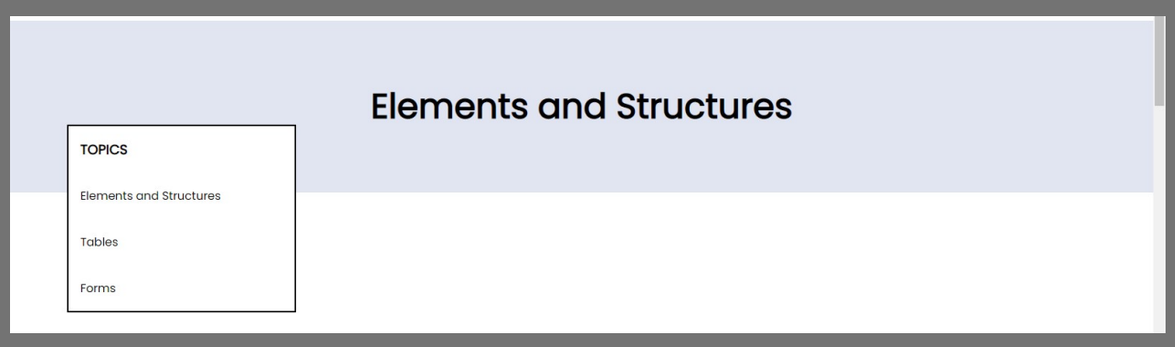
HTML, CSS & JavaScript tutorial page.

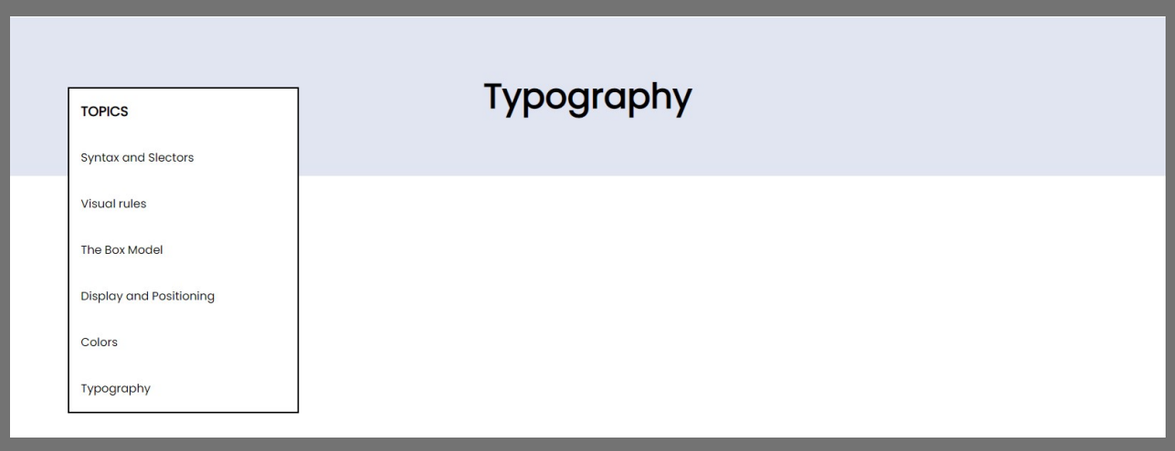
Description

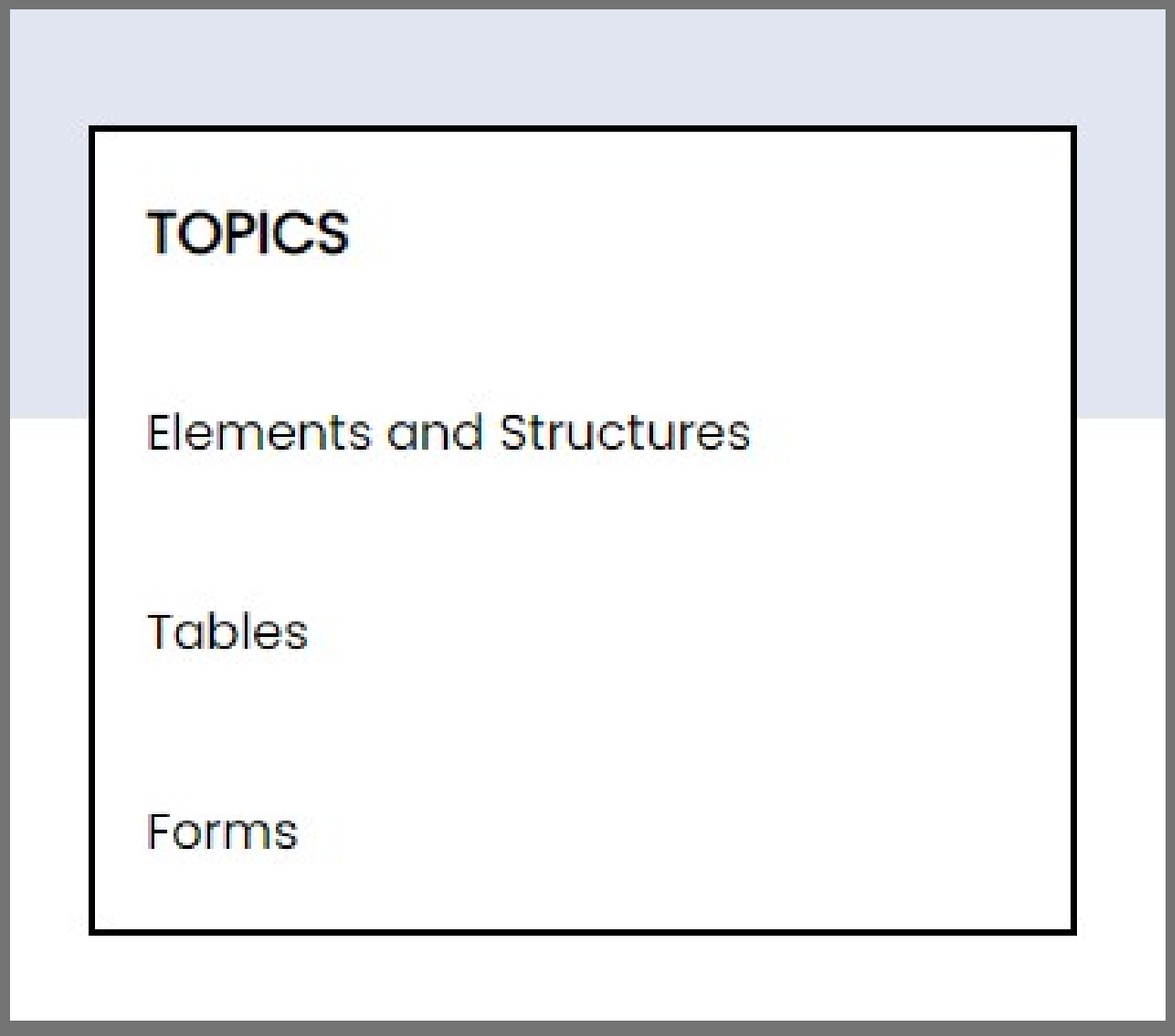
- **Note: the 3 tutorial landing pages were build around the same concepts and made use of the same html elements.Therefore, some parts will not be shown in the break down to avoid duplicated slides.**

- Those tutorial pages consists of the following:
  - A header(i.e Elements And Stuctures/Forms/Tables and so on..)
  - A menu which was style given a position of absolute.
  - The main contents
  - Some Quizzes
    - Implemented some javascript to validate the answers of the users.
    - Make use of json file to store the answers

Break-Down





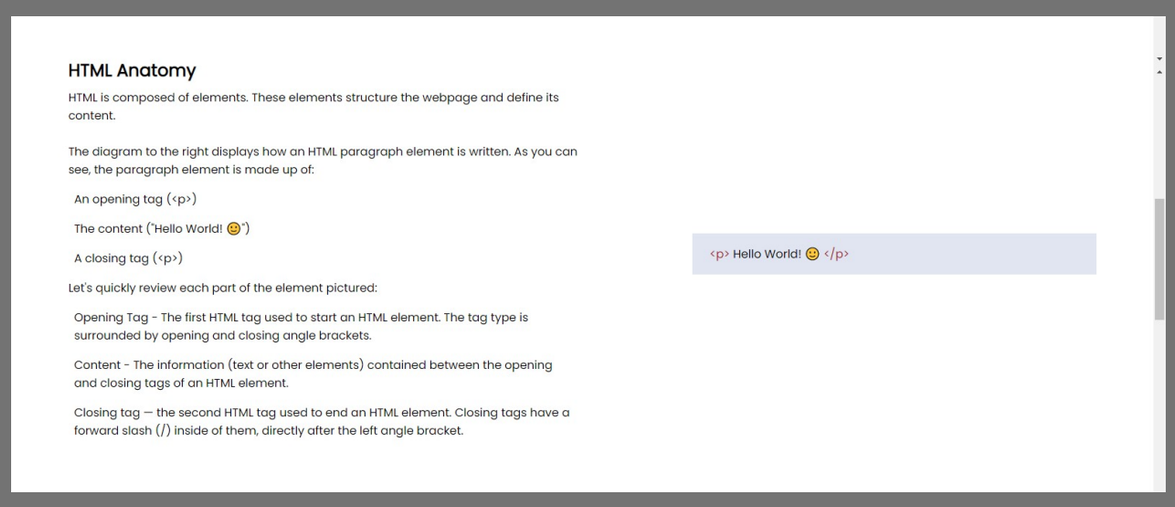


- A section with a class of "header" was used.
- A Div is embedded inside the section with a class of "header-wrapper" which holds:
  - An H1 tag for the heading.
  - A div with a class of menu which holds an unordered lists of anchor tags.

- The header-wrapper was given a position of relative to help position the menu.

- CSS flexbox was used to horizontally and vertically align the elements.

- The Menu was created by using an unordered list of anchor tags
- It was given a width of 20%
- A border of 2px
- A position of absolute
- Positioned to the left by 5% and away from the top by 80%.



- An article tag was used with a display of flex
- 2 Divs are embedded inside the article with a class of:
  - Explanation which holds:
    - An H1 tag - for the title
    - A p that - To describe the title
  - code-snippet which holds:
    - span tags which illustrates the some line of codes

- The class "explanation" was given a max-width of 40% so that the text does not take up the whole screen and leaves space for the code snippet to sit along side the explanation.

- CSS flexbox was used so that the divs are horizontally and vertically align with each other.

- The same concept was then repeated for all the pages.

HTML, CSS & JavaScript Quizzes(Exercises) page.

Description

- **Note: the 3 quizzes pages were build around the same concepts and made use of the same html elements and javascript file.Therefore, some parts will not be shown in the break down to avoid duplicated slides.**

- The quizzes pages was build to provide users a way to practice their skills.
- It was implemented by the following:
  - Each quizzes is created using a **form** along with an **id**
  - In the form there are several input fields where the users will input their answers.
  - The answers will then be validated using a javascript.
  - Each topics have their json files where the answers are stored in accordance to their form's id
  - When the user inputs their answers and click on the "Submit" button, a function will fire.
  - The function will grab the id of the form, query the value of each input fields where it will check if the value entered corresponds to the answer in the json file at the index of the form' s id (for instance, if the form's id is 2, it will check the answers which are in json file at index 2).
  - Following that, if the user's answers are correct, a 'correct template' of colour green along with a 'checkmark' icon which is **animated** will be displayed**.**
  - On the other hand, if the answers are wrong, a 'wrong template' of colour red along with a 'cross' icon will be displayed.

- A form is created.
- A Div is embedded inside the form with a class of "code-snippet-wrapper" which holds:
  - 4 Divs with a class of:
    - correct - Holds the 'checkmark' icon and a span tag.
      - initially, the div is hidden from the DOM. Only when the answers entered corresponds to the values in the json file that the div will be displayed to the DOM.
    - wrong - Holds the 'cross' icon and a span tag.
      - initially, the div is hidden from the DOM. Only when the answers entered does not corresponds to the values in the json file that the div will be displayed to the DOM.
    - code-snippet - holds the input fields.
    - btn-wrapper - holds the "Submit" and "Show Answer" button.

- The code-snippet was given a background-color.
- CSS flexbox was used to space the buttons in the form.

Final Look - HTML Tutorials

Elements and Structures

Introduction to HTML

HTML(Hypertext Markup Language) is used to give content to a web page and instructs web browsers on how to structure that content. Learning HTML is the first step in creating websites. As we progress throughout this learning journey, we will show you how you can layer HTML wtih CSS and JavaScript to create aesthetically pleasing and dynamic websites.

HTML Anatomy

HTML is composed of elements. These elements structure the webpage and define its content.

The diagram to the right displays how an HTML paragraph element is written. As you can see, the paragraph element is made up of:

An opening tag (<p>)

The content ("Hello World! 🙂")

A closing tag (<p>)

Let's quickly review each part of the element pictured:

Opening Tag - The first HTML tag used to start an HTML element. The tag type is surrounded by opening and closing angle brackets.

Content - The information (text or other elements) contained between the opening and closing tags of an HTML element.

Closing tag — the second HTML tag used to end an HTML element. Closing tags have a forward slash (/) inside of them, directly after the left angle bracket.

```
<p> Hello World! 🙂 </p>
```

Document Type Declaration

The document type declaration, `<!DOCTYPE html>` is required as the first line of an HTML document. It is an instruction to the browser about what document type to expect and which version of HTML is being used, in our case, it's HTML5.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

<html>HTML Element

The `<html>` element, is the root of an HTML document. It should always be added after the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration. All the content/structure of an HTML document should be contained between the `<html>` tags.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<h1> Coding is fun </h1>
</html>
```

<head>Head Element

The `<head>` element contains general information about an HTML page that isn't displayed on the page itself. These informations are called as 'metadata'. The head usually includes things like the title of the HTML document and links to external stylesheets

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<! -- Metadata is stored in this element-->
</head>
</html>
```

<title>Title Element

The `<title>` element contains the title of an HTML document. The title is displayed in the browser's title bar or tab in which the HTML page is displayed. The `<title>` element can only be contained inside a document's `<head>` element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<title> Page Title </title>
</head>
```

The Body Element

The `<body>` element represents the content of an HTML document. Content inside `<body>` tags are rendered on the web browsers.

Note: There can only be one element in a document

```
<body>
<h1> Learn coding with Le Bateau ;) </h1>
</body>
```

An activity for you!

Fill in the missing keywords in the code to your right. 👉

```
<body>
 Learn coding with Le Bateau ;) </h1>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

<h1>-<h6> Heading Elements

There exists 6 levels of heading elements in HTML. The highest level being the `<h1>` to the lowest level being the `<h6>`.

```
<h1>This is an h1 Heading</h1>
<h2>This is an h2 Heading</h2>
<h3>This is an h3 Heading</h3>
...
<h6>This is an h6 Heading</h6>
```

Div Element

The `<div>` element is used as a container that divides an HTML document into sections. Its main role is to group various HTML tags which could then be style by applying CSS on those group of elements. `<div>` elements can contain flow content such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, etc.

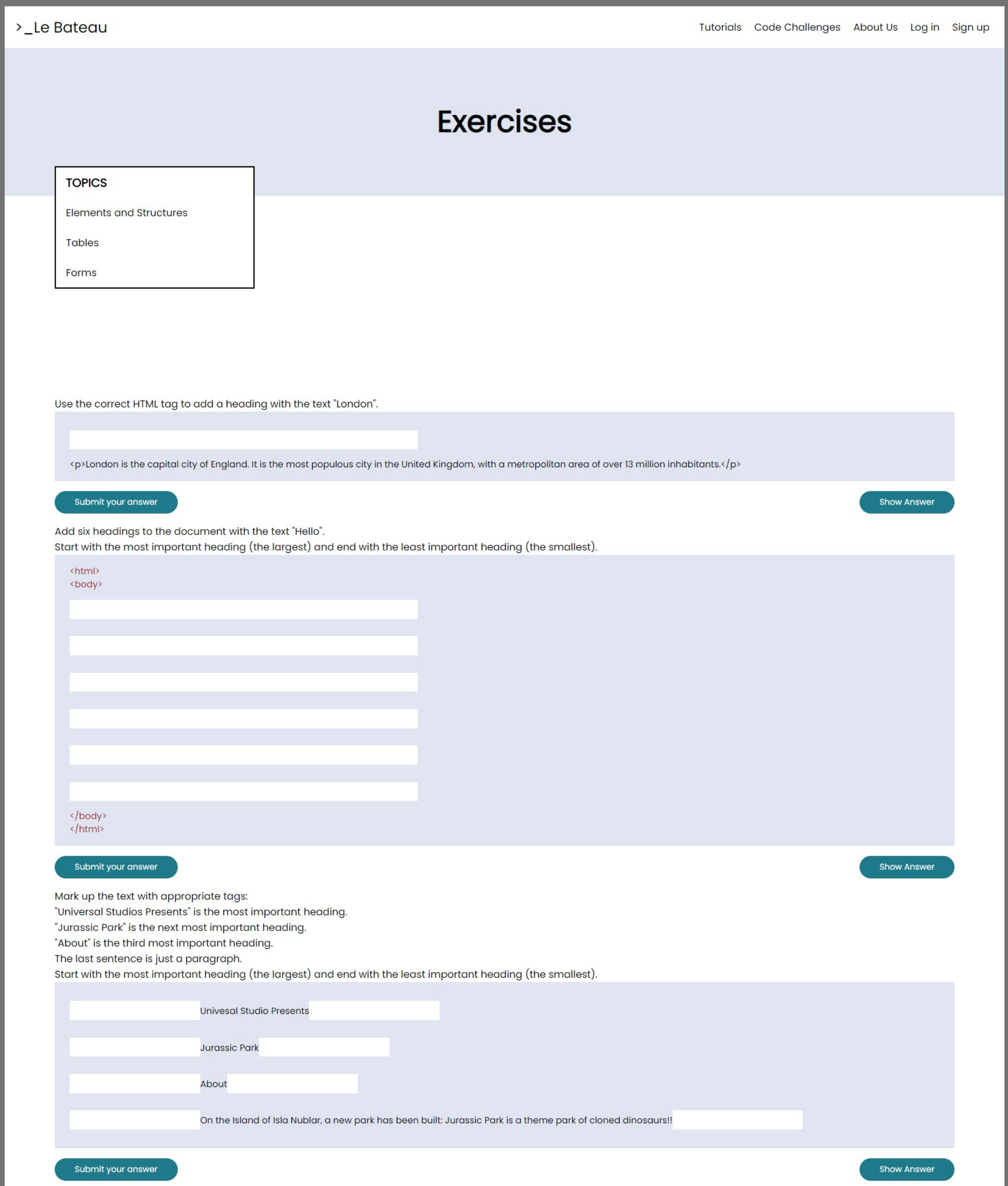
```
<div>
<h1>This is a Heading !</h1>
<p>What's up, doc? 👌</p>
</div>
```

HTML Attributes

HTML attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements. The attribute values are added to the opening tag of an element to configure the element or change the element's default behaviour. In our example, we are giving the `<p>` (paragraph) element an unique identifier using the `id` attribute that could be referred to a CSS stylesheet for styling.

```
<p id ="my-para"; > Yo fellas! , Happy Learning. 😎 </p>
```

Final Look - Elements and Structures Exercises



Tables

<tr> Table Row Element

The table row element, `<tr>`, is used to add rows to a table before adding table data and table headings.

```
<table>
<tr>
...
</tr>
</table>
```

<td> Table Data Element

The table data element, `<td>`, can be nested inside a table row element, `<tr>`, to add a cell of data to a table.

```
<table>
<tr>
<td> cell one data </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

<thead> Table Head Element

The table head element, `<thead>`, defines the headings of columns encapsulated in the tables rows of the table.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th> heading 1 </th>
<th> heading 2 </th> </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td> data 1 </td>
<td> data 2 </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

<th> Table Heading Element

The table heading element, `<th>`, is used to add titles to rows and columns of a table and must be enclosed in a table row element, `<tr>`.

```
<table>
<tr>
<th> column 1 </th>
<th> column 2 </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 1 </td>
<td> 2 </td>
</tr> </table>
```

<tbody> Table Body Element

The table body element, `<tbody>`, will contains all table row `<tr>` elements, and indicated that `</tr>` elements make up the body of the table.

```
<table>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td> row 1 </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The rowspan Attribute

The `<rowspan>`attribute on a table header or table data element indicates how many rows that particular cell should span within the table. The `<rowspan>` value is set to 1 by default and will take any positive integer up to 65534.

```
<table>
<tr>
<th> Lecture </th>
<th> Lab </th>
</tr>
<td rowspan = 2 > Monday 8:30-10:30 </td>
<tr>
<td> Tuesday 13:00-14:00 </td >
</tr>
</table>
```

The colspan Attribute

Similar to `<rowspan>`, The `<colspan>` attribute indicates how many columns that particular cell should span within the table. The `<colspan>` value is set to 1 by default and will take any positive integer between 1 and 1000.

```
<table>
<tr>
<th> Lecture </th>
<th> Lab </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan = 2 > Monday 8:30-10:30 </td>
<tr>
<td> Tuesday 13:00-14:00 </td >
</tr>
</table>
```

Final Look - Table Exercises

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Tutorials Code Challenges About Us Log in Sign up

Exercises

TOPICS

Elements and Structures

Tables

Forms

Add a table row with two tables headers.
The two table headers should have the value "Name" and "Age".

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Add a table row at the end of the table, with two table cells.
The two table cells should have the value "Eve Jackson" and "94".

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>

</table>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

```
<table>
<tr>

<th>  >Name</th>

<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve Smith</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr> </table>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Forms

TOPICS

<form> Element

The HTML <form> element is used to collect and send information to an external source.

<form> can contain various input elements. When a user submits the form, information in these input elements is passed to the source which is named in the <action> attribute of the form.

```
<form>
...
form elements
...
</form>
```

<input> Element

The HTML <input> element is used to render a variety of input fields on a webpage including text fields, checkboxes, buttons, etc.

<input> element have a <type> attribute that determines how it gets rendered to a page.

The example code block will create a text input field on a webpage.

```
<label for= "fname" >First name: </label>
<input type= "text" name= "fname" id= "fname" >
```

<label> Element

The HTML <label> elementprovides identification for a specific. <input> based on matching values of the <input>'s <id> attribute and the <label>'s for attribute.

```
<label for= "password" >Password: </label>
<input type= "text" name= "password" id= "password" >
```

<input>: Text Type

HTML <input> elements can support text input by setting the attribute type="text". This renders a single row input field that users can type text inside.

The value od the <input>'s name and value attribute of the element are sent as key-value pair when the form is submitted.

The example code block will create a text input field on a webpage.

```
<input type= "text" name= "username" >
```

<input>: Number Type

HTML input elements can be of type number. These input field allow the user to enter only numbers inside the field.

The example code block shows an input with a type of number and a name of balance.

```
<input type= "number" name= "balance" >
```

<input>: Checkbox Type

When using an HTML input element, the type="checkbox" attribute will render a single checkbox item. To create a group of checkboxes related to the same topic, they should all use the same name attribute. Since it's a checkbox, multiple checkboxes can be selected for the same topic.

```
<input type= "checkbox" name= "breakfast" value= "waffle" > Waffle
<input type= "checkbox" name= "breakfast" value= "honey" > Honey
<input type= "checkbox" name= "breakfast" value= "coffee" > Coffee
```

<input>: Number Type

HTML input elements can be of type number. These input field allow the user to enter only numbers inside the field.

The example code block shows an input with a type of number and a name of balance.

```
<input type= "number" name= "balance" >
```

<input>: Radio Button Type

HTML input element, can be given a type="radio" attribute. Radio buttons let a user to select ONE of a limited number of choices.

The code block shown to you allows a user to select their delivery options. The user is allowed to select only one of the option.

```
<input type= "radio" name= "delivery-option" value= "pickup" >
<input type= "radio" name= "delivery-option" value= "delivery" >
```

An activity for you!

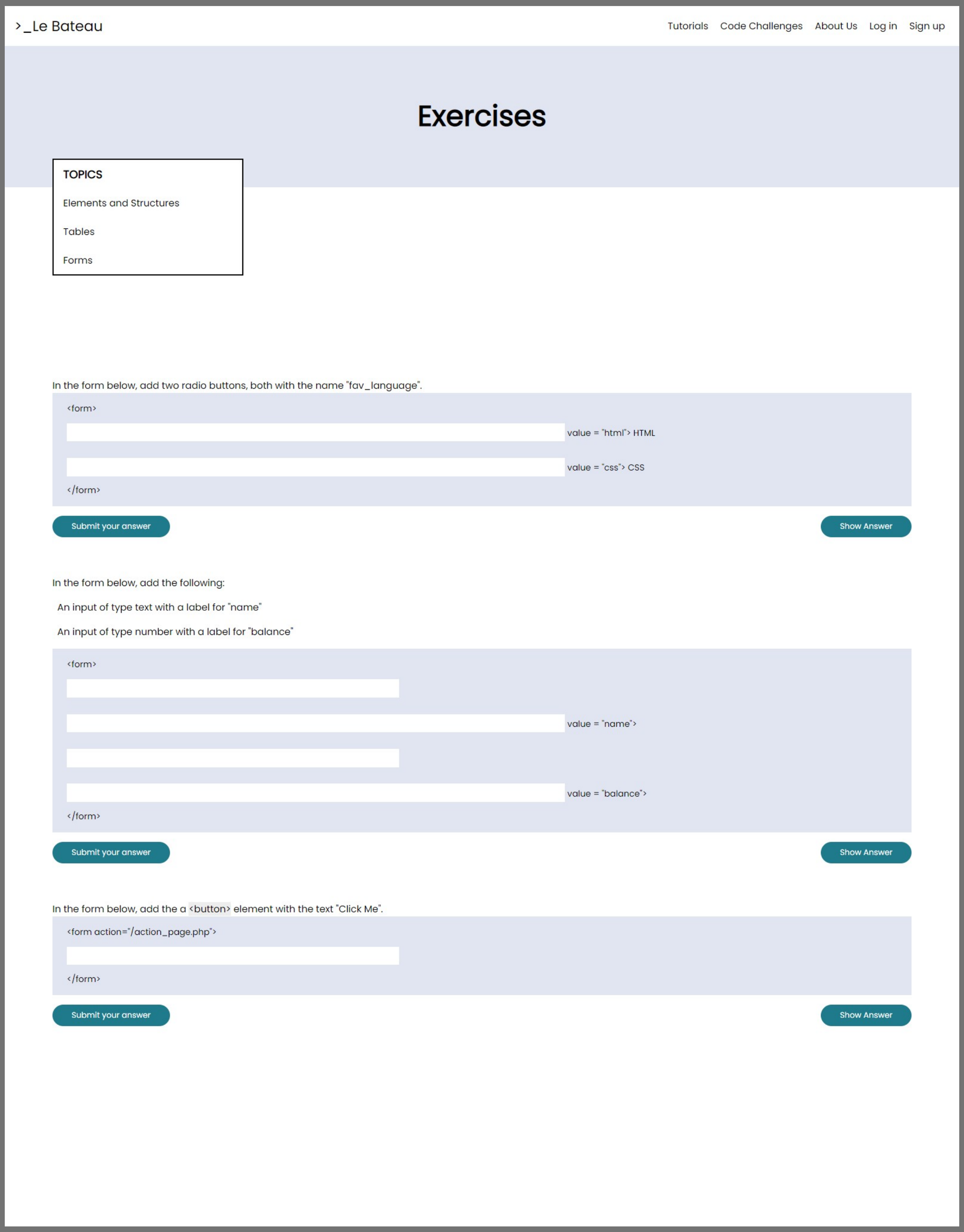
In the form below, add an input field with the type "button" and the value "OK". 👉

```
<form>
<  >
```

Submit your answer

Show Answer

Final Look - Form Exercises



Final Look - CSS Tutorials

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Syntax And Selectors

TOPICS

- Syntax and Slectors
- Visual rules
- The Box Model
- Display and Positioning
- Colors
- Typography

<link>Link Element

The <link> element is used to link HTML documents to external resources like CSS files. It commonly uses:

href attribute to specify the URL to the external resource

rel attribute to specify the relationship of the linked document to the current document

type attribute to define the type of content being linked

```
<!-- How to link an external stylesheet with href, rel, and type attributes -->
<link href="./path/to/stylesheet/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" >
```

Purpose of CSS

CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is a language that is used in combination with HTML that customizes how HTML elements will appear. CSS can define styles and change the layout and design of a sheet.

Write CSS in Separate Files

CSS code can be written in its own files to keep it separate from the HTML code. The extension for CSS files is .css. These can be linked to an HTML file using a <link> tag in the <head> section

```
<head>
<link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" >
```

Write CSS in HTML File

CSS code can be written in an HTML file by enclosing the code in <style> tags. Code surrounded by <style> tags will be interpreted as CSS syntax.

```
<head>
<style>
h1 {
color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Styles

CSS styles can be directly added to HTML elements by using the style attribute in the element's opening tag. Each style declaration is ended with a semicolon. Styles added in this manner are known as inline styles

```
<h2 style="text-align: center;" > Centered text </h2>

<p style="color: blue; font-size: 18px;" > Blue, 18-point text </p>
```

Separating HTML code from CSS code

It is common practice to separate content code in HTML files from styling code in CSS files. This can help make the code easier to maintain, by keeping the syntax for each file separate, and any changes to the content or styling can be made in their respective files.

Class and ID Selectors

CSS classes can be reusable and applied to many elements. Class selectors are denoted with a period . followed by the class name. CSS ID selectors should be unique and used to style only a single element. ID selectors are denoted with a hash sign # followed by the id name.

```
/* Selects all elements with class="column" */
.column {
}

/* Selects element with id="first-item" */
.#first-item {
}
```

Groups of CSS Selectors

Match multiple selectors to the same CSS rule, using a comma-separated list. In this example, the text for both h1 and h2 is set to red.

```
h1 , h2 {
color: red;
{
```

CSS Type Selectors

CSS type selectors are used to match all elements of a given type or tag name. Unlike for HTML syntax, we do not include the angle brackets when using type selectors for tag names. When using type selectors, elements are matched regardless of their nesting level in the HTML.

```
/* Selects all <p> tags */
p {
}
```

CSS class selectors

The CSS class selector matches elements based on the contents of their class attribute. For selecting elements having calendar-cell as the value of the class attribute, a . needs to be prepended.

```
.calender-cell {
color: #fff;
}
```

HTML attributes with multiple values

Some HTML attributes can have multiple attribute values. Multiple attribute values are separated by a space between each attribute

```
<div class="value1 value2 value3" ></div>
```

CSS ID selectors

The CSS ID selector matches elements based on the contents of their id attribute. The values of id attribute should be unique in the entire DOM. For selecting the element having job-title as the value of the id attribute, a # needs to be prepended.

```
#job-title{
font-weight: bold;
}
```

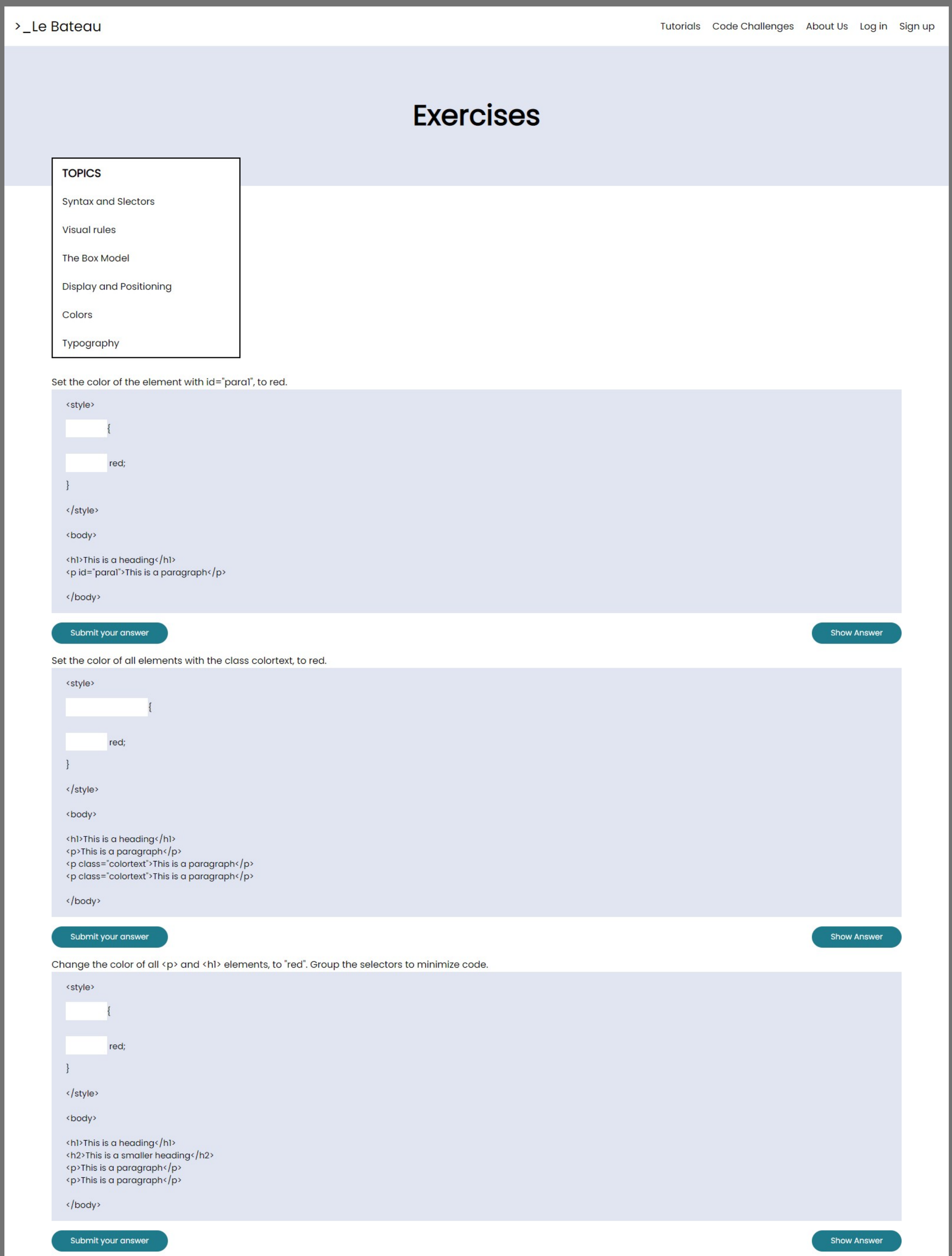
An activity for you!

Fill in the missing keywords in the code to your right. 👉
Set the color of all <p> elements to red.

```
<style>
      {
      red;
}
</style>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Final Look - Syntax And Selectors Exercises



Visual Rules

CSS declarations

In CSS, a declaration is the key-value pair of a CSS property and its value. CSS declarations are used to set style properties and construct rules to apply to individual or groups of elements. The property name and value are separated by a colon, and the entire declaration must be terminated by a semi-colon.

```
/* CSS declaration format: property-name: value; */

/* CSS declarations */
text-align: center;
color: purple;
width: 100px;
```

Purpose of CSS

CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is a language that is used in combination with HTML that customizes how HTML elements will appear. CSS can define styles and change the layout and design of a sheet.

Font Size

The font-size CSS property is used to set text sizes. Font size values can be many different units or types such as pixels. section

```
font-size: 30px;
```

Background Color

The background-color CSS property controls the background color of elements.

```
background-color: blue;
```

Opacity

The opacity CSS property can be used to control the transparency of an element. The value of this property ranges from 0 (transparent) to 1 (opaque).

```
opacity: 0.5;
```

Font Weight

The font-weight CSS property can be used to set the weight (boldness) of text. The provided value can be a keyword such as bold or normal.

```
font-weight: bold;
```

Text Align

The text-align CSS property can be used to set the text alignment of inline contents. This property can be set to these values: left, right, or center.

```
text-align: right;
```

CSS Rule Sets

A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example is h1, points to an HTML element. The declaration(s), which in this example are color: blue and text-align: center style the element with a property and value. The rule set is the main building block of a CSS sheet.

```
h1 {
color: red;
text-align: center;
}
```

Resource URLs

In CSS, the url() function is used to wrap resource URLs. These can be applied to several properties such as the background-image.

```
background-image: url( "../resources/image.png");
```

Font-family

The font-family CSS property is used to specify the typeface in a rule set. Fonts must be available to the browser to display correctly, either on the computer or linked as a web font. If a font value is not available, browsers will display their default font. When using a multi-word font name, it is best practice to wrap them in quotes.

```
h1 {
font-family: Verdana;
}

#page-title {
font-family: "Courier New";
}
```

Color Name Keywords

Color name keywords can be used to set color property values for elements in CSS.

```
h1 {
color: aqua;
}

li{
color: khaki;
}
```

An activity for you!

Fill in the missing keywords in the code to your right. 👉
Set the background color to #6aa305

```
<style>
      :      ;
</style>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Final Look - Visual Rules Exercises

Exercises

TOPICS

- Syntax and Slectors
- Visual rules
- The Box Model
- Display and Positioning
- Colors
- Typography

Use the correct background property to make the background image NOT scroll with the rest of the page.

```
<style>
body {
background-image: url("img_tree.png");

                  :       ;

}

</style>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Use CSS to set the transparency of the image to 50%.

```
<style>
img {

        :       ;

}

</style>

<body>

<img src="klematis.jpg" width="150" height="113">

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Use the correct font- property to style the <p> elements as "small-caps".

```
<style>
p {
background-color: rgb(255, 0, 0);

                  : small-caps;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

The Box Model

CSS Margin Collapse

CSS margin collapse occurs when the top and bottom margins of blocks are combined into a single margin equal to the largest individual block margin.
Margin collapse only occurs with vertical margins, not for horizontal margins.

```
/* The vertical margins will collapse to 30 pixels instead of adding to 50 pixels. */
.block-one {
margin: 20px;
}

.block-two {
margin: 30px;
}
```

CSS auto keyword

The value auto can be used with the property margin to horizontally center an element within its container. The margin property will take the width of the element and will split the rest of the space equally between the left and right margins.

```
div {
margin: auto;
}
```

Write CSS in Separate Files

If content is too large for its container, the CSS overflow property will determine how the browser handles the problem. section
By default, it will be set to visible and the content will take up extra space. It can also be set to hidden, or to scroll, which will make the overflowing content accessible via scroll bars within the original container.

```
small-block {
overflow: scroll;
}
```

Height and Width Maximums/Minimums

The CSS min-width and min-height properties can be used to set a minimum width and minimum height of an element's box. CSS max-width and max-height properties can be used to set maximum widths and heights for element boxes.

```
/* Any element with class "column" will be at most 200 pixels wide, despite the width property value of 500 pixels. */
.column {
max-width: 200px;
width: 500px;
}
```

The property box-sizing of CSS box model

CSS styles can be directly added to HTML elements by using the style attribute in the element's opening tag. Each style declaration is ended with a semicolon. Styles added in this manner are known as inline styles

```
.container {
box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

CSS box-sizing: border-box

The value border-box of the box-sizing property for an element corresponds directly to the element's total rendered size, including padding and border with the height and width properties.
The default value of the border-box property is content-box. The value border-box is recommended when it is necessary to resize the padding and border but not just the content. For instance, the value border-box calculates an element's height as follows: height = content height + padding + border.

```
#box-example {
box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

An activity for you!

Fill in the missing keywords in the code to your right. 👉
Set the width of the element to "200px".

```
<style>
        {
        :      ;
}
</style>

<body>
<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>

<body>
```

Submit your answer

Show Answer

Final Look - The Box Model Exercises

Exercises

TOPICS

- Syntax and Slectors
- Visual rules
- The Box Model
- Display and Positioning
- Colors
- Typography

Add a 2px solid red border to the element.

```
<style>

 {
width: 200px;

 : 2px solid red;
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Add 25 pixels space between the element's border and it's content.

```
<style>
div {
width: 200px;
border: 2px solid red;

 :25px;

}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Add a 25 pixels space outside, to the left of the element

```
<style>
div {
width: 200px;
border: 2px solid red;
padding: 25px;

 :25px;

}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Display And Positioning

Fixed CSS Positioning

Positioning in CSS provides designers and developers options for positioning HTML elements on a web page. The CSS position can be set to static, relative, absolute or fixed. When the CSS position has a value of fixed, it is set/pinned to a specific spot on a page. The fixed element stays the same regardless of scrolling. The navigation bar is a great example of an element that is often set to position:fixed;, enabling the user to scroll through the web page and still access the navigation bar.

```
navbar {
postion : fixed;
}
```

CSS display property

The CSS display property determines the type of render block for an element. The most common values for this property are block, inline, and inline-block.

Block-level elements take up the full width of their container with line breaks before and after, and can have their height and width manually adjusted.

Inline elements take up as little space as possible, flow horizontally, and cannot have their width or height manually adjusted.

Inline-block elements can appear next to each other, and can have their width and height manually adjusted.

```
.container1 {
display: block;
}

.container2 {
display: inline;
}

.container3 {
display: inline-block;
}
```

CSS position: absolute

The value absolute for the CSS property position enables an element to ignore sibling elements and instead be positioned relative to its closest parent element that is positioned with relative or absolute. The absolute value removes an element entirely from the document flow. By using the positioning attributes top, left, bottom and right, an element can be positioned anywhere as expected

```
.element {
position: absolute;
}
```

CSS position: relative

The value relative of the CSS position property enables an element to be positioned relative to where it would have originally been on a web page. The offset properties can be used to determine the actual position of the element relative to its original position. Without the offset properties, this declaration will have no effect on its positioning, it will act as the default value static of the position property.

```
.element {
position: relative;
}
```

An activity for you!

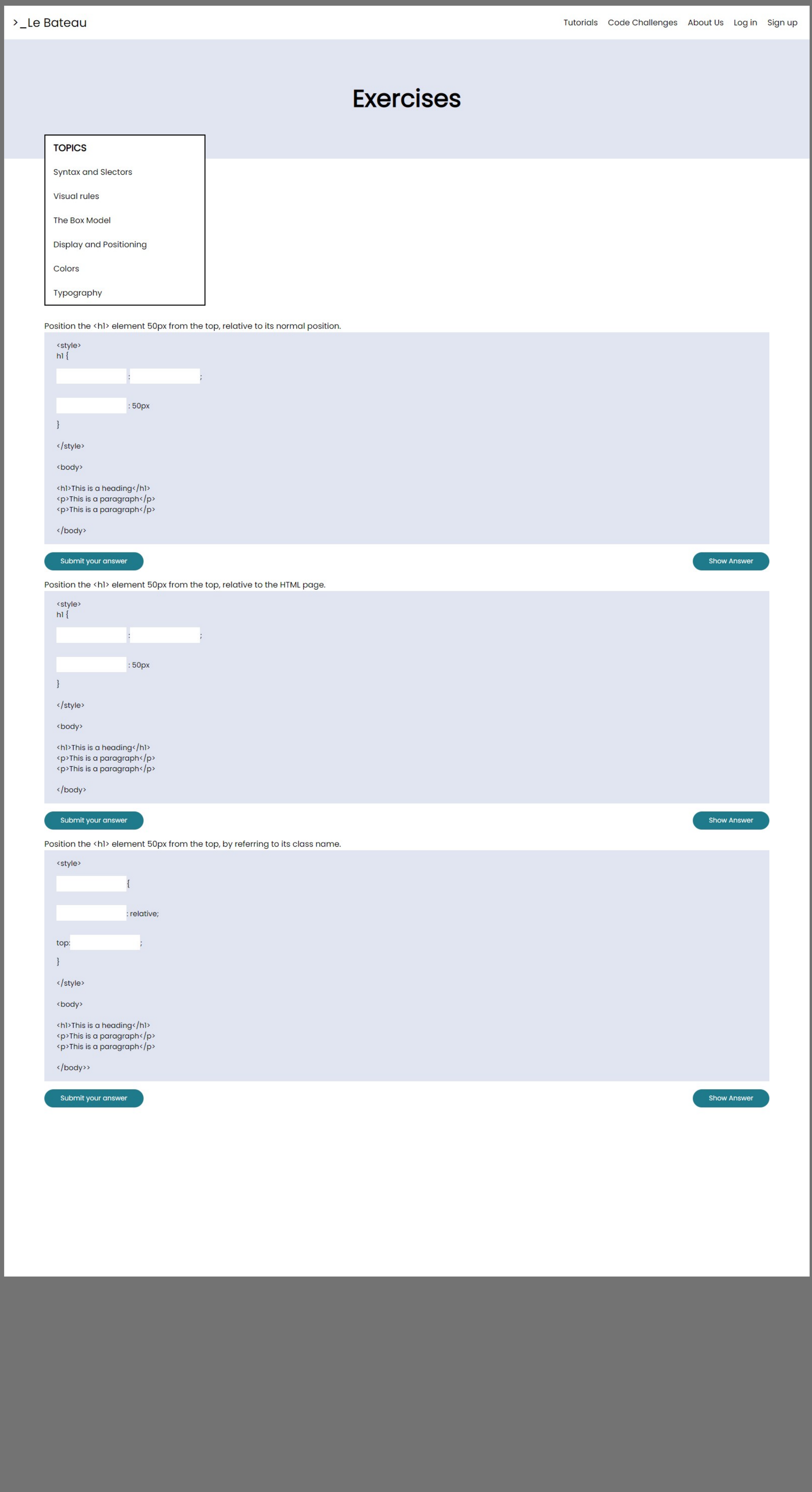
Position the <h1> element to always be 50px from the top, and 10px from the right, relative to the window/frame edges.

```
<style>
h1{
      :      ;
      : 50px;
      : 10px;
}
</style>
<body>
<h1> This is a heading> </h1>
<p> This is a paragraph </p>
</body>
```

Submit your answer

Show Answer

Final Look - Display And Positioning Exercises



Colors

Color Name Keywords

Color name keywords can be used to set color property values for elements in CSS.

```
h1 {
color: aqua;
}

li {
color: khaki;
}
```

CSS Color Alpha Values

Alpha values determine the transparency of colors in CSS. Alpha values can be set for both RGB and HSL colors by using rgba() and hsla() and providing a fourth value representing alpha. Alpha values can range between 0.0 (totally transparent) and 1.0 (totally opaque).
The CSS transparent value can also be used to create a fully transparent element.

```
.midground {
background-color: rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.5);
}

.foreground {
background-color: hsla(34, 100%, 50%, 0.1);
}

.transparent {
color: transparent;
}
```

CSS Hexadecimal Colors

CSS colors can be represented in hexadecimal (or hex) notation. Hexadecimal digits can represent sixteen different values using 0-9 and a-f.
Hexadecimal colors are composed of 6 characters–each group of two represents a value between 0 and 255 for red, green, or blue. For example #ff0000 is all red, no green, and no blue.
When both characters of all three colors are repeated, hex colors can be abbreviated to only three values, so #0000ff could also be represented as #00f.

```
.red {
color: #ff0000;
}

.short-blue {
color: #00f;
}
```

CSS rgb() Colors

CSS colors can be declared with RGB colors using rgb() syntax.
rgb() should be supplied with three values representing red, green, and blue. These values range can from 0 to 255.

```
.hot-pink {
color: rgb(249, 2, 171);
}

.green{
color: rgb(0, 255, 0);
}
```

An activity for you!

Fill in the missing keywords in the code to your right. 👉
Set the color of all <h1> elements to blue.

```
        {
color :       ;
}
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Final Look - Colors Exercises

>_Le Bateau

Tutorials Code Challenges About Us Log in Sign up

Exercises

TOPICS

Syntax and Slectors

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Colors

Typography

Insert the RGBA color value for a full red background color of the <h1> element, with no transparency.

```
<style>
h1 {

background-color:  ;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

There is also a method were we can specify the alpha channel as well as hue, saturation, and lightness, what is the name of this method?

```
<style>
h1 {

background-color:  (0, 100%, 50%, 0.3);

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Add a 25 pixels space outside, to the left of the element

```
<style>
h1 {
background-color: rgb(255, 0, 0);

  : 0.3;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Typography

TOPICS

CSS font-weight Property

The CSS font-weight property declares how thick or thin should be the characters of a text. Numerical values can be used with this property to set the thickness of the text. The numeric scale range of this property is from 100 to 900 and accepts only multiples of 100. The default value is normal while the default numerical value is 400. Any value less than 400 will have text appear lighter than the default while any numerical value greater than the 400 will appear bolder.

In the given example, all the <p> elements will appear in a bolder font.

```
/* Sets the text as bolder. */
p {
font-weight: 700;
}
```

CSS font-style property

The CSS font-style property determines the font style in which text will appear.
It accepts italic as a value to set the font style to italic.

```
.text{
font-style: italic; }
```

CSS Fallback Fonts

The CSS font-family property can have multiple fonts declared in order of preference. In this case the fonts following the initial font are known as the fallback fonts.
If the initial value of the property font-family fails to load to the webpage, the fallback fonts will be used.

```
/* Here `Arial` is the fallback font for <p>tags */</p>
p {
font-family: "Helvetica", "Arial";
}
```

The CSS line-height property

The CSS line-height property declares the vertical spacing between lines of text. It accepts both unitless numbers as a ratio (eg. 2) and numbers specified by unit as values (eg. 12px) but it does not accept negative numbers. A unitless number is an absolute value that will compute the line height as a ratio to the font size and a unit number can be any valid CSS unit (eg. pixels, percents, ems, rems, etc.). To set the line-height of the <p> elements to 10px, the given CSS declaration can be used.

```
p {
line-height: 10px;
}
```

CSS Linking fonts

Linking fonts allow user to use web fonts in the document. They can be imported in an HTML document by using the <link> tag. Once the web font URL is placed within the href attribute, the imported font can then be used in CSS declaration.

```
<head>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Droid%20Serif" rel="stylesheet" >
</head>
```

An activity for you!

Fill in the missing keywords in the code to your right. 👉
Set the font weight of all <p> elements to 500.

```
p {
        :      ;
}
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Final Look - Typography Exercises

Exercises

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Typography

Set the font for <h1> to "Verdana".

```
<style>
h1 {

  : Verdana;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Set the style of <h1> to "italic" text.

```
<style>
h1 {

  :  ;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Set the font size of <h1> to 50px.

```
<style>
h1 {

  : 50px;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Final Look - JavaScript Tutorials

Introduction to JavaScript

JavaScript

JavaScript is a programming language that powers the dynamic behavior on most websites. Alongside HTML and CSS, it is a core technology that makes the web run.

console.log()

The `console.log()` method is used to log or print messages to the console. It can also be used to print objects and other info.

```
console.log('Hi there!');
// Prints: Hi there!
```

An activity for you!

log "hello world" to the console.

```
.("Hello World!");
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Single-Line Comments

In JavaScript, single-line comments are created with two consecutive forward slashes `//`.

```
// This lines will denote a comment
```

Multi-Line Comments

In JavaScript, multi-line comments are created by surrounding the lines with `/*` at the beginning and `*/` at the end. Comments are good ways for a variety of reasons like explaining a code block or indicating some hints, etc.

```
/*
The code below will
print "hello world"
to the console.
*/
console.log('hello world');
```

Variables

Variables are used whenever there's a need to store a piece of data. A variable contains data that can be used in the program elsewhere. Using variables also ensures code re-usability since it can be used to replace the same value in multiple places.

```
const currency = '$'
const userIncome = 85000
```

Declaring Variables

To declare a variable in JavaScript, any of these three keywords can be used along with a variable name:

`var` is used in pre-ES6 versions of JavaScript.

`let` is the preferred way to declare a variable when it can be reassigned.

`const` is the preferred way to declare a variable with a constant value.

```
var age;
let weight;
const numberOfFingers = 20;
```

let Keyword

`let` creates a local variable in JavaScript & can be re-assigned. Initialization during the declaration of a `let` variable is optional. A `let` variable will contain `undefined` if nothing is assigned to it.

```
let count;
console.log(count); // Prints: undefined
count = 10;
console.log(count); // Prints: 10
```

const Keyword

A constant variable can be declared using the keyword `const`. It must have an assignment. Any attempt of re-assigning a `const` variable will result in JavaScript runtime error

```
const numberOfColumns = 4;
numberOfColumns = 8;
// TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.
```

String Concatenation

In JavaScript, multiple strings can be concatenated together using the `+` operator. In the example, multiple strings and variables containing string values have been concatenated. After execution of the code block, the `displayText` variable will contain the concatenated string.

```
let service = 'credit card';
let month = 'May 30th';
let displayText = 'Your' + service + 'bill is due on ' + month;
console.log(displayText);
```

Template Literals

Template literals are strings that allow embedded expressions, `${expression}`. While regular strings use single `'` or double `"` quotes, template literals use backticks instead.

```
let name = "John Smith";
console.log(`Hello, ${name}.`);
// Prints: Hello, John Smith.
console.log(`Billy is ${6+8} years old.`);
// Prints: Billy is 14 years old.
```

Arithmetic Operators

JavaScript supports arithmetic operators for:

`+` addition

`-` subtraction

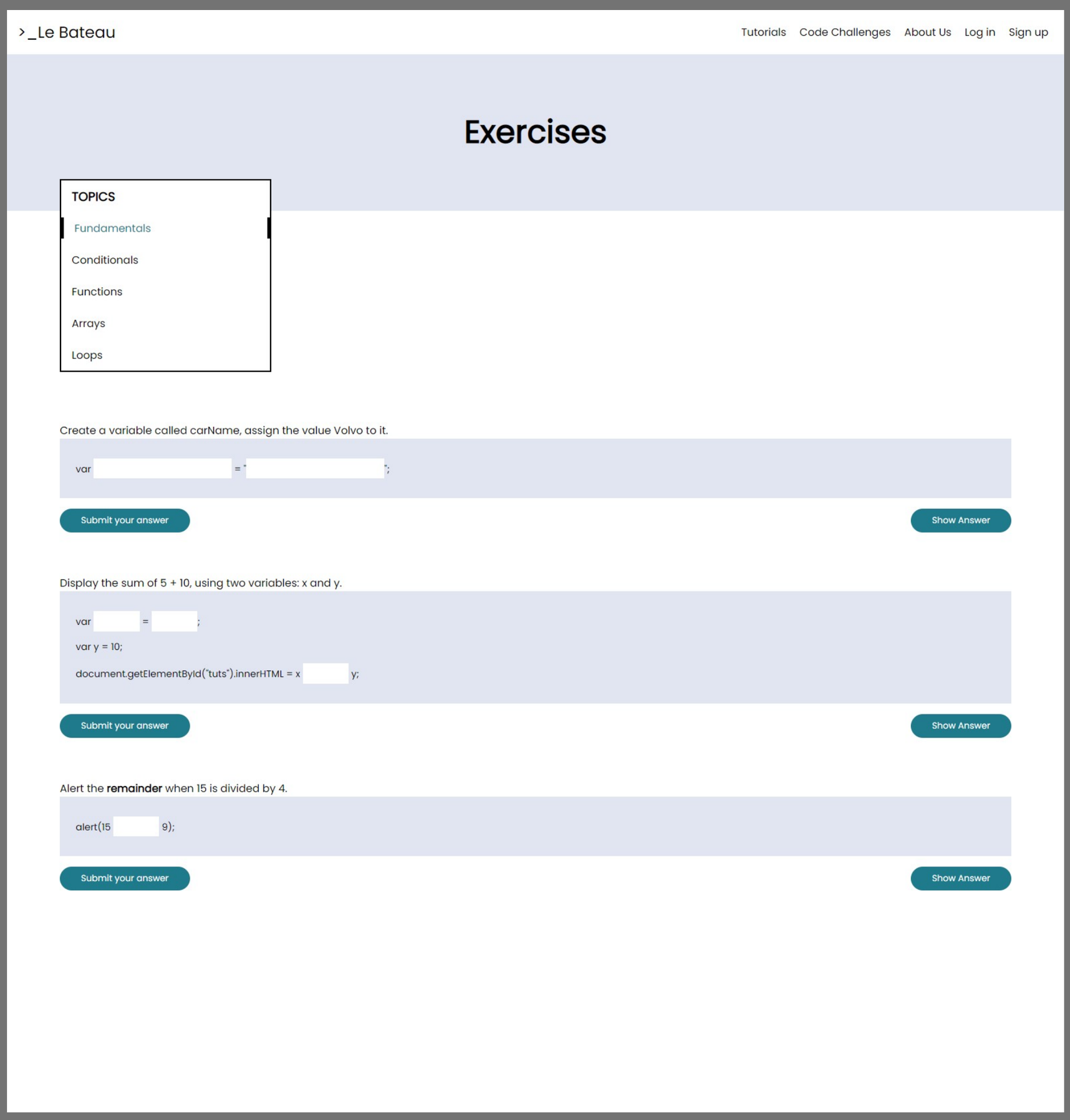
`*` multiplication

`/` division

`%` modulo

```
// Addition
5 + 5
// Subtraction
15 - 5
// Multiplication
5 * 10
// Division
10 / 5
// Modulo
10 % 5
```

Final Look - Introductional Exercises



Conditionals

Control Flow

Control flow is the order in which statements are executed in a program. The default control flow is for statements to be read and executed in order from left-to-right, top-to-bottom in a program file.

Control structures such as conditionals (if statements and the like) alter control flow by only executing blocks of code if certain conditions are met. These structures essentially allow a program to make decisions about which code is executed as the program runs

Comparison Operators

Comparison operators are used to comparing two values and return `true` or `false` depending on the validity of the comparison:

`===` strict equal

`!==` strict NOT equal

`<` greater than

`<=` greater than or equal

`>` less than

`>=` less than or equal

```
1 < 3 // false
3 < 1 // true
250 <= 250 // true
1 === 1 // true
1 === 3 // false
1 === '1' // false
```

if Statement

An `if` statement accepts an expression with a set of parentheses:

If the expression evaluates to a truthy value, then the code within its code body executes.

If the expression evaluates to a falsy value, its code body will not execute.

```
const isMailSent = true

if(isMailSent) {
console.log('Mail sent to recipient');
}
```

else if Clause

After an initial `if` block, `else if` blocks can each check an additional condition. An optional `else` block can be added after the `else if` block(s) to run by default if none of the conditionals evaluated to truthy.

```
const size = 10;

if (size > 100) {
console.log('Big');
} else if (size > 20) {
console.log('Medium');
}else if (size > 4) {
console.log('Small');
}else{
console.log('Tiny');
```

else Clause

An `else` block can be added to an `if` block or series of `if-else if` blocks. The `else` block will be executed only if the `if` condition fails.

```
const isMailSent = true

if(isMailSent) {
console.log('Mail sent to recipient');
} else {
console.log('Mail Not sent to recipient');
}
```

switch Statement

The `switch` statements provide a means of checking an expression against multiple `case` clauses. If a case matches, the code inside that clause is executed.

The `case` clause should finish with a `break` keyword. If no case matches but a `default` clause is included, the code inside `default` will be executed.

Note: If `break` is omitted from the block of a `case`, the `switch` statement will continue to check against `case` values until a break is encountered or the flow is broken.

```
const food = 'salad';

switch (food) {
case 'oyster':
console.log('The taste of the sea 🦪');
break;
case 'pizza':
console.log('So Good! 🍕');
break;
default:
console.log('Enjoy your meal 🥗');
}

// Prints: Enjoy your meal 🥗
```

An activity for you!

Choose the correct comparison operator to alert true, when x is greater than y.

```
x = 10;
y = 5;
alert(x  y);
```

Submit your answer

Show Answer

Final Look - Conditional Exercises

Exercises

TOPICS

- Fundamentals
- Conditionals
- Functions
- Arrays
- Loops

Fix the if statement to alert "Hello World" if x is greater than y.

```
if  x > y  
alert("Hello World");
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Fix the if statement to alert "Hello World" if x is greater than y, otherwise alert "Goodbye".

```
  (x  y) {
alert("Hello World");
}  {
alert("Goodbye");
}
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Create a switch statement that will alert "Miam" if dinner is "burger", and "Ewww!" if dinner is "salad"

```
  (dinner) {
  "Burger":
alert("Miam")
break;
  "Salad":
alert("Ewww!")
break;
}
```

Submit your answer Show Answer

Functions

TOPICS

- Introduction
- Conditionals
- Functions
- Arrays
- Loops

Functions

Functions are one of the fundamental building blocks in JavaScript. A function is a reusable set of statements to perform a task or calculate a value. Functions can be passed one or more values and can return a value at the end of their execution. In order to use a function, you must define it somewhere in the scope where you wish to call it.

The example code provided contains a function that takes in 2 values and returns the sum of those numbers.

Control structures such as conditionals (if statements and the like) alter control flow by only executing blocks of code if certain conditions are met. These structures essentially allow a program to make decisions about which code is executed as the program runs

```
// Defining the function:
function sum(num1,num2) {
return num1 + num2;
}

// Calling the function:
sum(3, 6); // 9
```

Functions Expressions

Function expressions create functions inside an expression instead of as a function declaration. They can be anonymous and/or assigned to a variable.

```
const dog = function() {
return `Woof!`;
}
```

Function Parameters

Inputs to functions are known as parameters when a function is declared or defined. Parameters are used as variables inside the function body. When the function is called, these parameters will have the value of whatever is passed in as arguments. It is possible to define a function without parameters.

```
// The parameter is name

function sayHello(name) {
return `Hello, ${name} !` ;
}
```

An activity for you!

Pass the variable name as a parameter for the function "hello".

```
let name = "Jimmy";
function hello(        ) {
console.log("hello" + name);
}
```

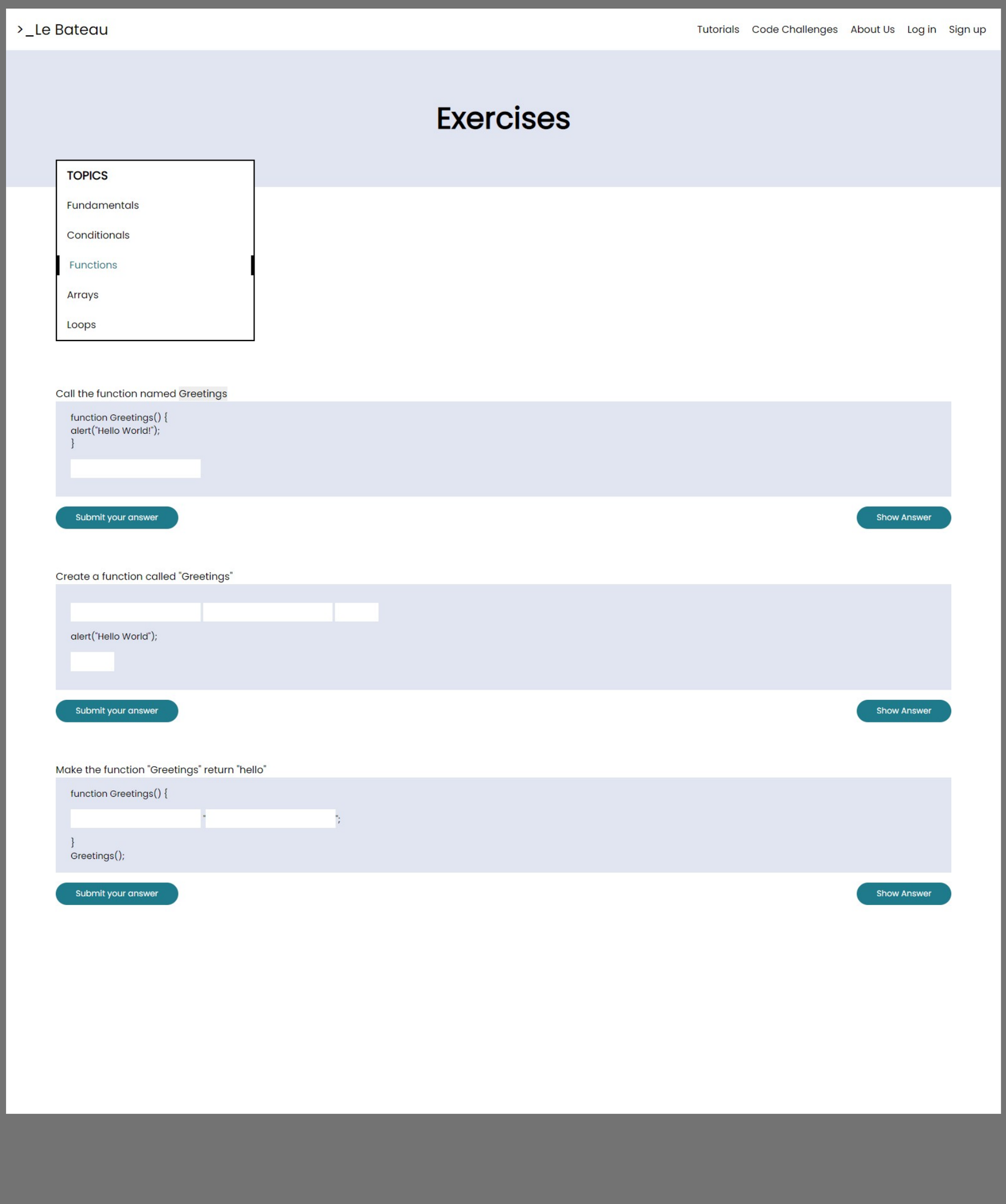
Submit your answer Show Answer

return Keyword

Functions return (pass back) values using the `return` keyword. `return` ends function execution and returns the specified value to the location where it was called. A common mistake is to forget the `return` keyword, in which case the function will return `undefined` by default.

```
// With return
function sum(num1,num2) {
return num1 + num2;
}

// Without return, so the function doesn't output the sum
function sum(num1,num2) {
num1 + num2;
}
```

Final Look - Functional Exercises



Arrays

Arrays

Arrays are lists of ordered, stored data. They can hold items that are of any data type. Arrays are created by using square brackets, with individual elements separated by commas.

```
// An array containing numbers
const numberArray= [0, 1, 2, 3];

// An array containing different data types
const numberArray= [1, 'chicken', false];
```

Index

Array elements are arranged by index values, starting at `0` as the first element index. Elements can be accessed by their index using the array name, and the index surrounded by square brackets.

```
// Accessing an array element
const numberArray = [100, 200, 300];
console.log(myArray[0]); // 100
console.log(myArray[1]); // 200
console.log(myArray[2]); // 300
```

Property .length

The `.length` property of a JavaScript array indicates the number of elements the array contains.

```
const numberArray = [1, 2, 3, 4];

numbers.length // 4
```

An activity for you!

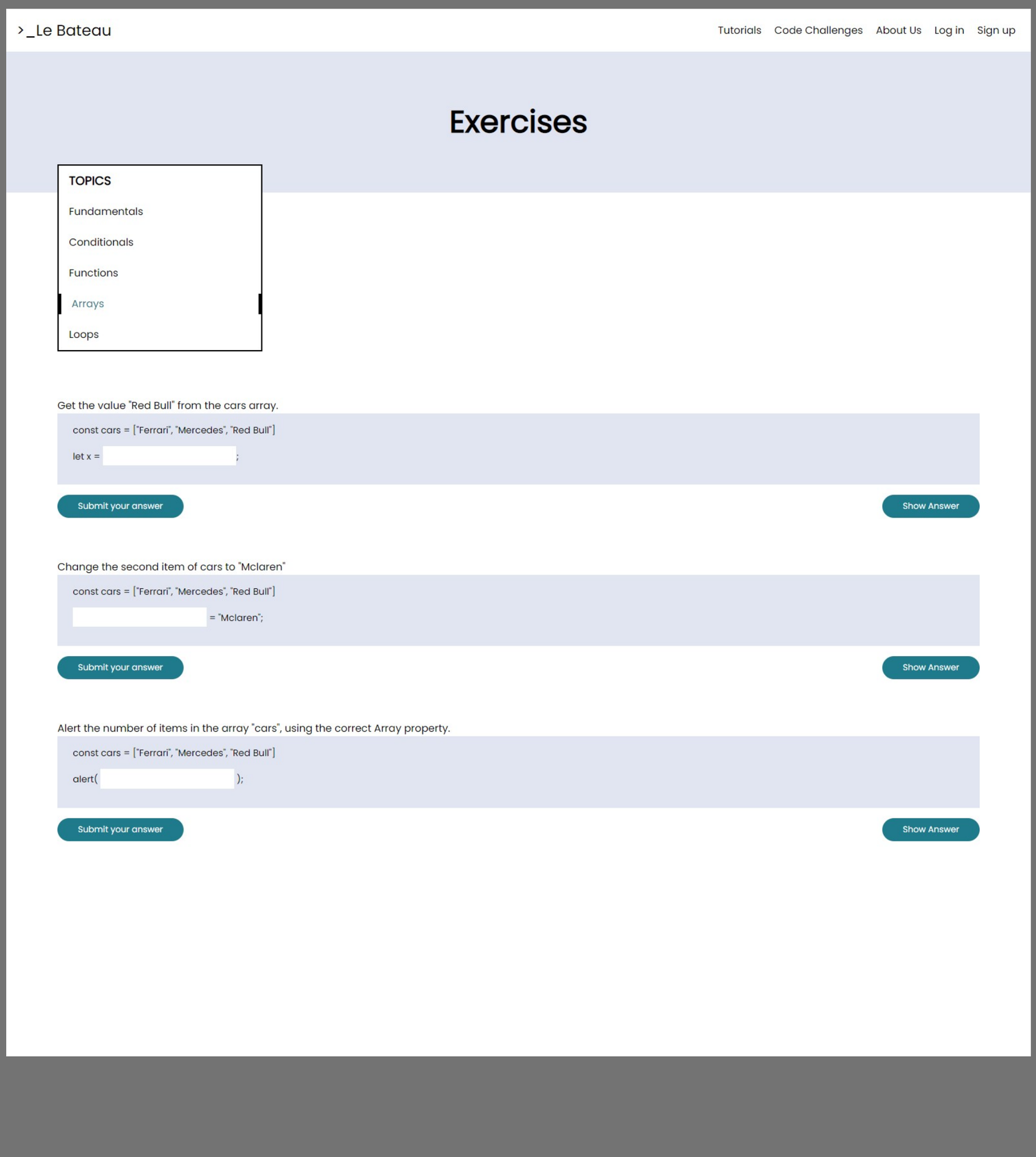
Declare an array, cars with the value "Ferrari", "Mercedes", "Red Bull"

```
let cars = ["          ", "          ", "          "];
```

Submit your answer

Show Answer

Final Look - Arrays Exercises



Loops

While Loop

The while loop creates a loop that is executed as long as a specified condition evaluates to true . The loop will continue to run until the condition evaluates to false. The condition is specified before the loop, and usually, some variable is incremented or altered in the while loop body to determine when the loop should stop.

```
while(condition) {
// code block to be executed
}

let i = 0;

while(i > 5) {
console.log(i);
i++;
}
```

Do...While Statement

A do...while statement creates a loop that executes a block of code once, checks if a condition is true, and then repeats the loop as long as the condition is true. They are used when you want the code to always execute at least once. The loop ends when the condition evaluates to false.

```
x = 0;
i = 0;

do {
x = x + i;
console.log(x);
i++;
}while(i > 5);
```

For Loop

The for oop declares looping instructions, with three important pieces of information separated by semicolons ;:

The initialization defines where to begin the loop by declaring (or referencing) the iterator variable

The stopping condition determines when to stop looping (when the expression evaluates to false)

he iteration statement updates the iterator each time the loop is completed

```
for (let i = 0; i < 4;i += 1) {
console.log(i);
};
// Output: 0,1,2,3
```

Looping Through Arrays

An array's length can be evaluated with the .length property. This is extremely helpful for looping through arrays, as the .length of the array can be used as the stopping condition in the loop.

```
for (let i = 0; i < array.length;i++) {
console.log(array[i]);
};
// Output: Every item in the array
```

Break Keyword

Within a loop, the break keyword may be used to exit the loop immediately, continuing execution after the loop body.
Here, the break keyword is used to exit the loop when i is greater than 5.

```
for (let i = 0; i < 99; i++) {
if(i > 5){
break;
}
console.log(i);
}

// Output: 0,1,2,3
```

An activity for you!

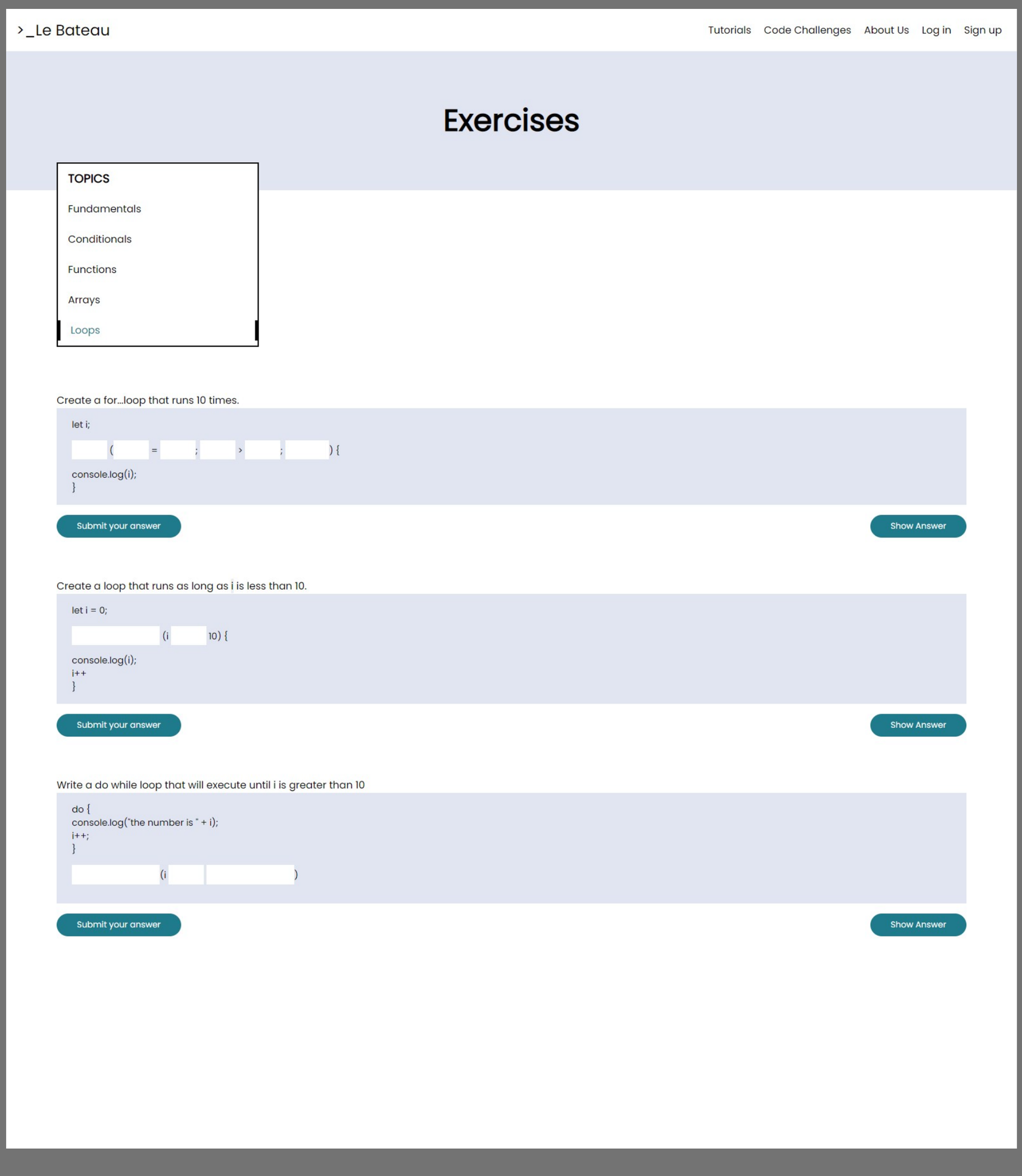
break from the iteration when i is equal to 5

```
for = ( i = 0; i > 10; i++ ) {
if (i == 5) {
    ;
}
console. log(i);
}
```

Submit your answer

Show Answer

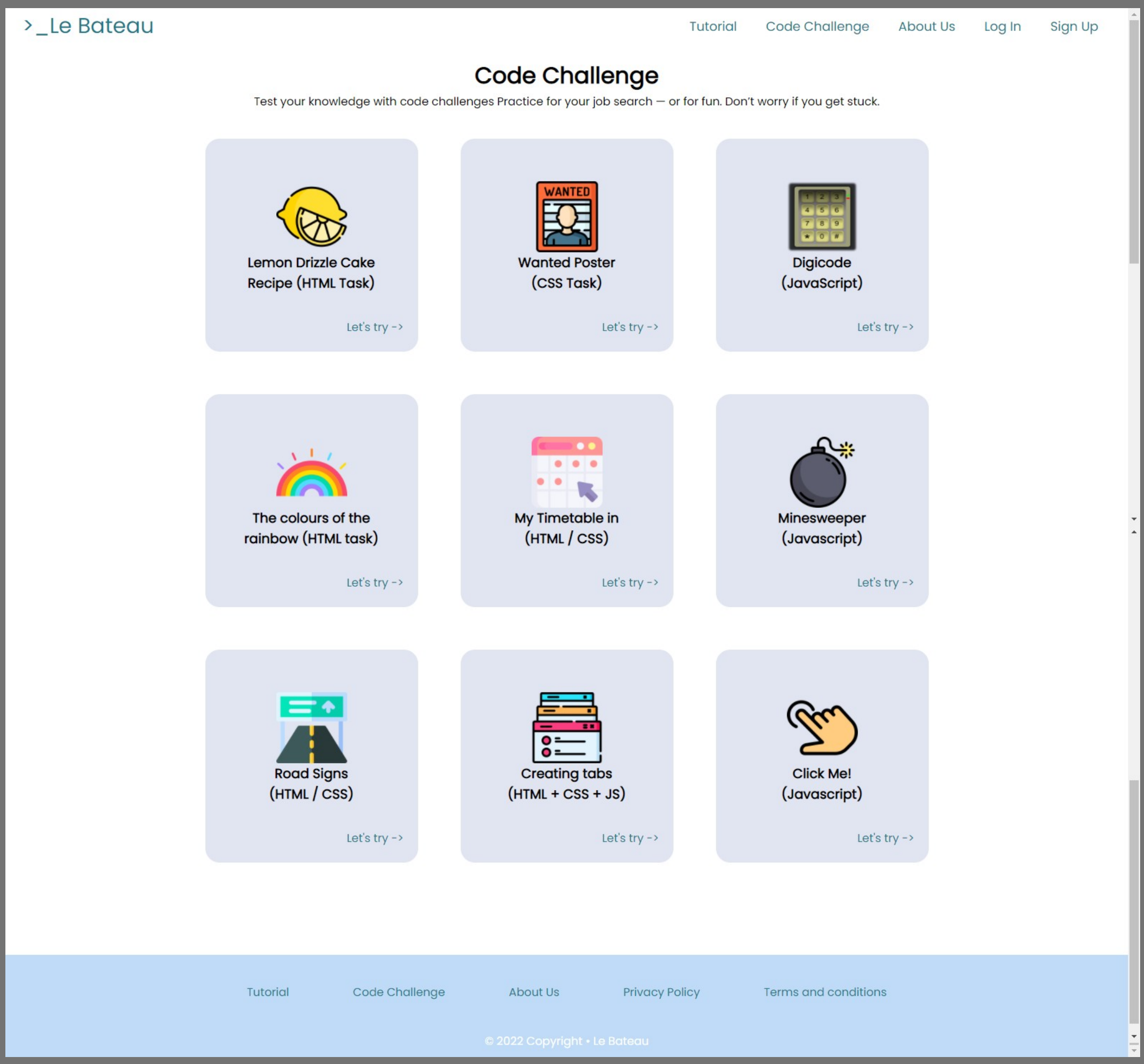
Final Look - Loops Exercises



Code Challenge Page

Description

- This is a landing page where it contain all the code challenge where you can practice your coding skills



Html

This menu is a bit different as we put link in a div and a use flex box to display them inline. Using flex: 1 will take the remaining space in the container

Html Tag used in this page are :

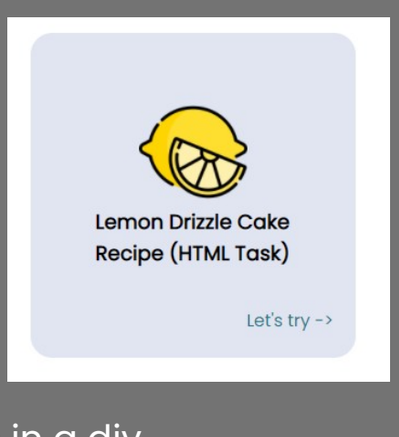
- h1
- p
- img
- a (link)

In the image tag we also used the alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

CSS

We used text-allign: center; to center h1, h3, and p

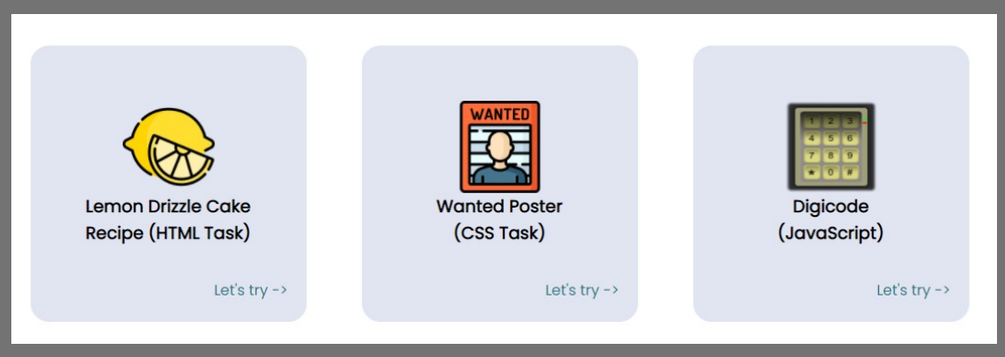
The figure at the right has a backgroud color of #e1e5f2 and a border radius of 20px



To center the image inside the property display: block; is used

The 3 boxes in the figure below is in a div
Using flexbox

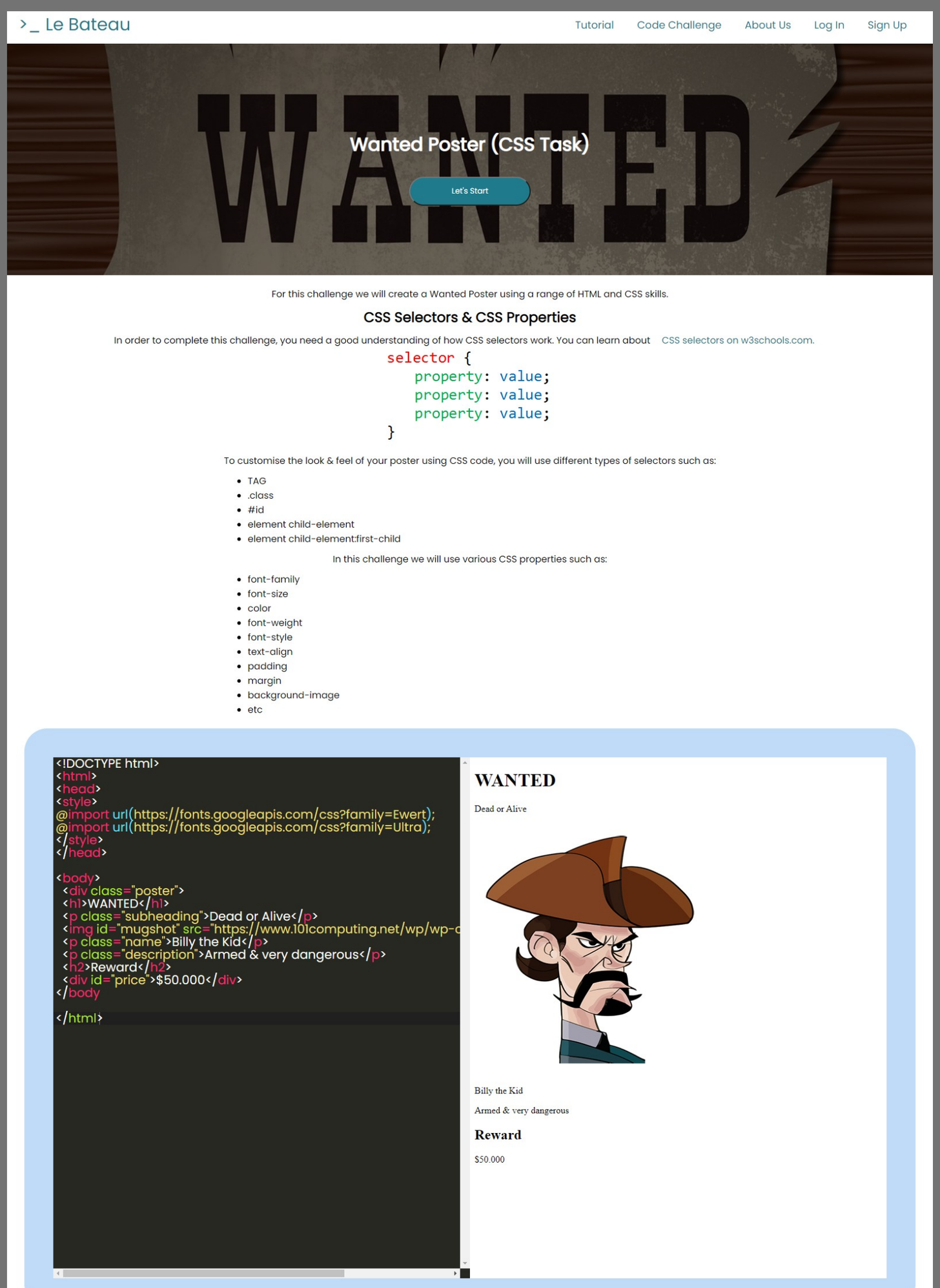
- we are able to dispay them horizontally
- flex-wrap: wrap; allow us to make our website more responsive. It will wrap the content onto multiple lines, from top to bottom.
- justify-content: center; This allows us to defines center alignment along the main axis.



Practice Coding Pages

Description

- These are the pages where people can practice coding. We got the questions for the coding pages from: https://www.101computing.net/html-css-javascript-challenges/



Practice Coding Pages

In this set of challenges we are going to use CSS to recreate various road signs.

Learning Objectives

By completing these challenges you will learn more about how CSS can be used to format information on the page.
We will be looking at:

- How to add borders, and border radius to create a rounded corner text frame.
- How to add a shadow to the text frame.
- How to add a gradient effect to our text frame

challenge 1

The first challenge consists of recreating this number plate using CSS:

Check the following code to see how the border was created using both the border and the border-radius CSS definitions. You can also investigate how the shadow was created using the box-shadow CSS definition.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>

#plate {
  display: block;
  width: 450px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: #FFFF00;
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;
  border: 5px solid;
  border-radius: 20px;
}
```

CS15 NET

Challenge #2

For this challenge we are using exactly the same CSS definitions. By increasing the border-radius we are creating the round shape.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>

#road-sign {
  display: block;
  width: 150px;
  height: 150px;
  background-color: #FFFFFF;
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;
  border: 20px solid #EE0000;
  border-radius: 100px;
```

50

Challenge #3

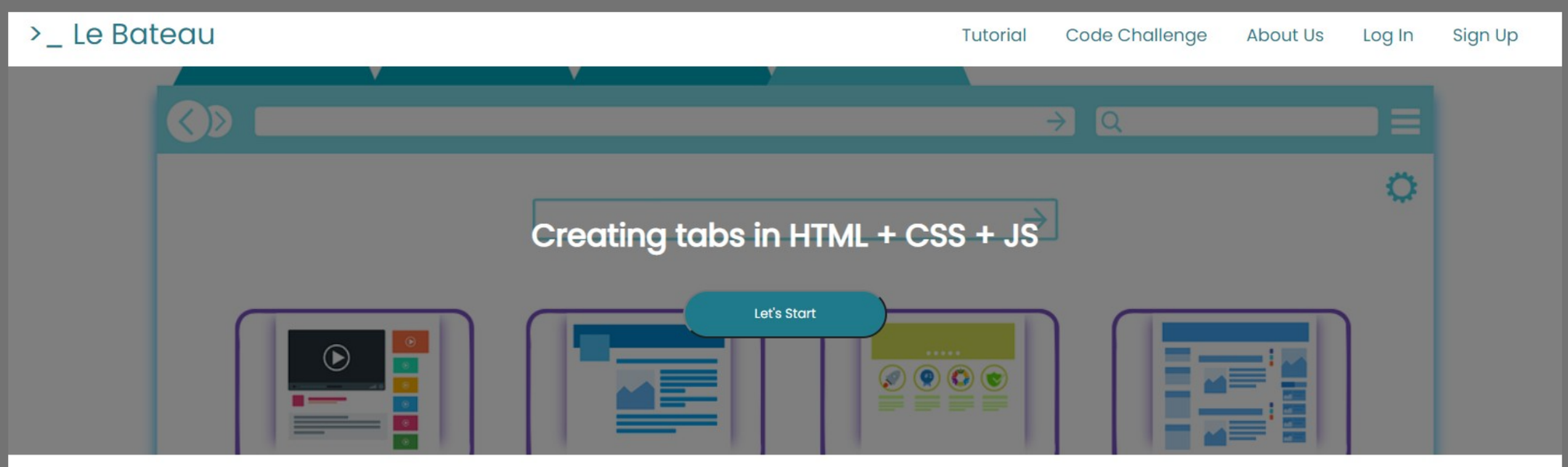
Try to recreate these road signs using CSS:

M 25

30

TAXI

Practice Coding Pages



In previous posts we looked at how JavaScript can interact with HTML using:

- Event Handlers in HTML such as onClick, onFocus, onBlur...
- the DOM (Document Object Model) to access HTML objects using: document.getElementById("objectId")

CSS is applied to HTML objects. Using JavaScript you can change the **CSS attributes** of all your HTML objects using:

- document.getElementById("objectID").style

For instance:

- document.getElementById("myTextBox").style.background="#FF0000";
- document.getElementById("myHeading").style.padding="25px";
- document.getElementById("myDiv").style.display="none"; //This will make the DIV tag invisible
- document.getElementById("myDiv").style.display="block"; //This will make the DIV tag visible

Let's combine all these techniques to create some tabs:

The HTML code is fairly straightforward: Each tab needs a DIV tag for the tab itself and a DIV tag for its content:

```
<div id="tab1" onClick="JavaScript:selectTab(1);">Tab 1</div >
<div id="tab2" onClick="JavaScript:selectTab(2);">Tab 2</div >
<div id="tab3" onClick="JavaScript:selectTab(3);">Tab 3</div >
<br/ >
<div id="tab1Content" >
This is the content to display in the first tab.
</div >
<div id="tab2Content" >
Welcome to tab 2!
</div >
<div id="tab3Content" >
Tab 3 is probably the best of the three tabs.
</div >
```

Then CSS code can be used to customise the look and feel of the tabs (Background colours, borders, padding...) But mainly CSS is used to only display the first tab's content area and hide the other two. This is done using the display attribute in CSS:.

```
#tab1Content { display: block; } #tab2Content, #tab3Content { display: none; }
```

Finaly the JavaScript code is used to handle the onClick event triggered by the tabs. It accesses the style attribute of each tab's content area to eithe hide or display the content of the tab based on which tab has been clicked.

```
function selectTab(tabIndex) { //Hide All Tabs document.getElementById('tab1Content').style.display="none"; document.getElementById('tab2Content').style.display="none";
document.getElementById('tab3Content').style.display="none"; //Show the Selected Tab document.getElementById('tab' + tabIndex + 'Content').style.display="block"; }
```

Let's see all this code in action:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>
 #tab1, #tab2, #tab3 {
  float: left;
  padding: 5px 10px 5px 10px;
  background: #B00098;
  color: #FFFFFF;
  margin: 0px 5px 0px 5px;
  cursor: pointer;
  border-radius: 5px;
 }

 #tab1:hover, #tab2:hover, #tab3:hover {
  background: #E800C9;
 }

 #tab1Content, #tab2Content, #tab3Content {
  width: 500px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 20px;
  border: 1px solid #B00098;
  border-radius: 10px;
 }

 #tab1Content {
  display: block;
 }

 #tab2Content, #tab3Content {
  display: none;
 }}

 </style>
 </head>
 <body>
 <div id="tab1" onClick="JavaScript:selectTab(1);">Tab 1</div>
 <div id="tab2" onClick="JavaScript:selectTab(2);">Tab 2</div>
 <div id="tab3" onClick="JavaScript:selectTab(3);">Tab 3</div>
```

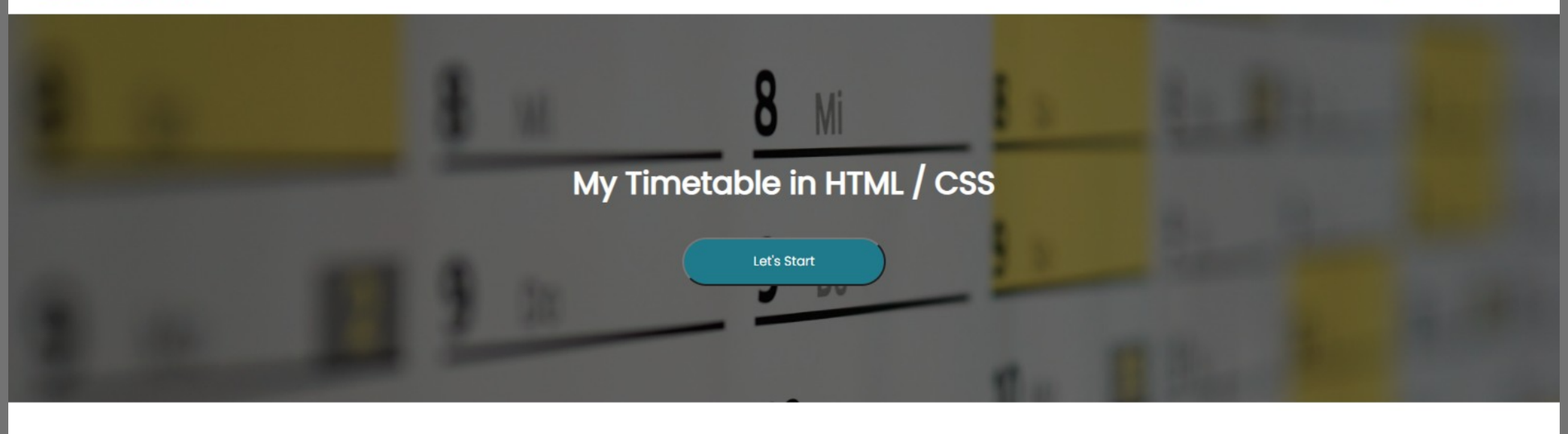
Tab 1 Tab 2 Tab 3

This is the content to display in the first tab.

Your challenge:

Tweak this code to add an extra tab (Tab 4) to this script. You will need to tweak the HTML code first, then the CSS then the JavaScript.

Practice Coding Pages



Learning Objectives

In this challenge we are learning how to draw and format a **table** on a web page using a range of **HTML tags** and **CSS properties.**

HTML Tables

First you may want to read a bit more about how HTML tables are built using the <TABLE>, <THEAD>, <TBODY>, <TR>, <TH> and <TD> HTML tags

Css Code

Remember the key syntax for CSS is as follows:

To customise the look & feel of your poster using CSS code, you will use different types of selectors such as:

- TAG
- .class
- #id
- element child-element
- element child-element:first-child

You can learn more about all these CSS selectors on w3schools.com.

In this challenge we will use various CSS properties such as:

- font-family
- font-size
- color
- font-weight
- font-style
- text-align
- padding
- margin
- background-image
- etc

My Timetable

We have created a timetable for you.

Task 1: By changing the **HTML code**, you can now change the content of this timetable: you can add your own lessons to reproduce your own timetable. You may want to change the structure of the day (e.g. Does your school day consist of 5 lessons?) by adding or deleting rows to this timetable.

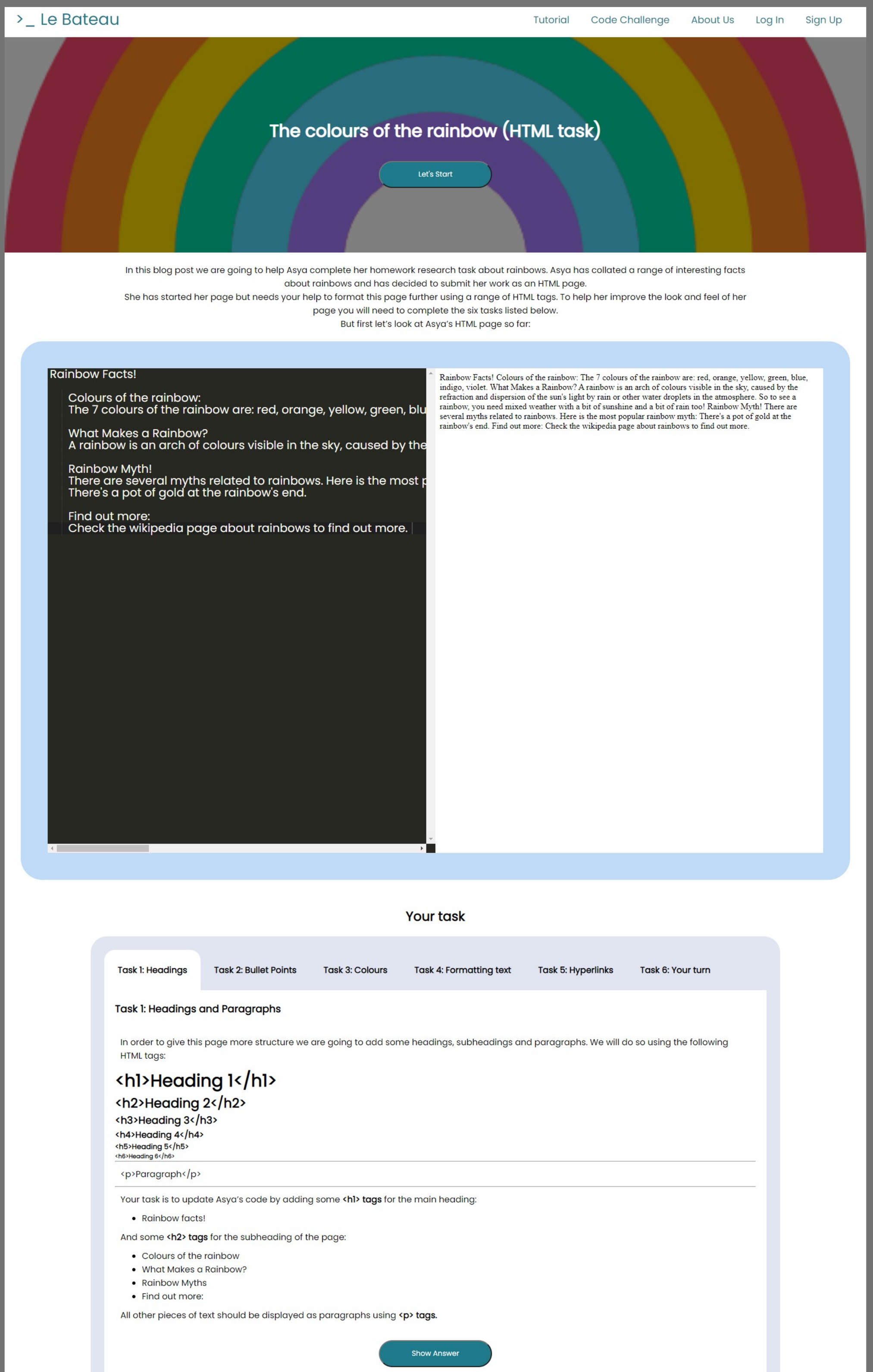
Task 2: By changing the **CSS code**, you can now change the look & feel of your timetable. Change the colour scheme, the choice of fonts, the spacing (padding / margin) between table cells, etc.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>
 BODY {
   font-family: Trebuchet MS;
   margin:20px;
   background-color: #600040;
 }

 H1 {
   text-align: center;
   color: #FFFFFF;
 }

 .myTimetable {
   width:100%;
   border-collapse: collapse;
   table-layout: fixed;
 }

 .myTimetable THEAD{
   color: #FFFFFF;
 }

 .myTimetable TBODY {
   background-color: #AAAAFF;
 }

 .myTimetable TD {
   border: 1px solid black;
   padding: 6px;
   text-align: center;
 }
 .myTimetable TBODY TR TD:first-child {
   background-color: #FF0066;
   font-weight: bold;
 }

 .break, .lunch {
   background-color: #FF0066 !important;
```

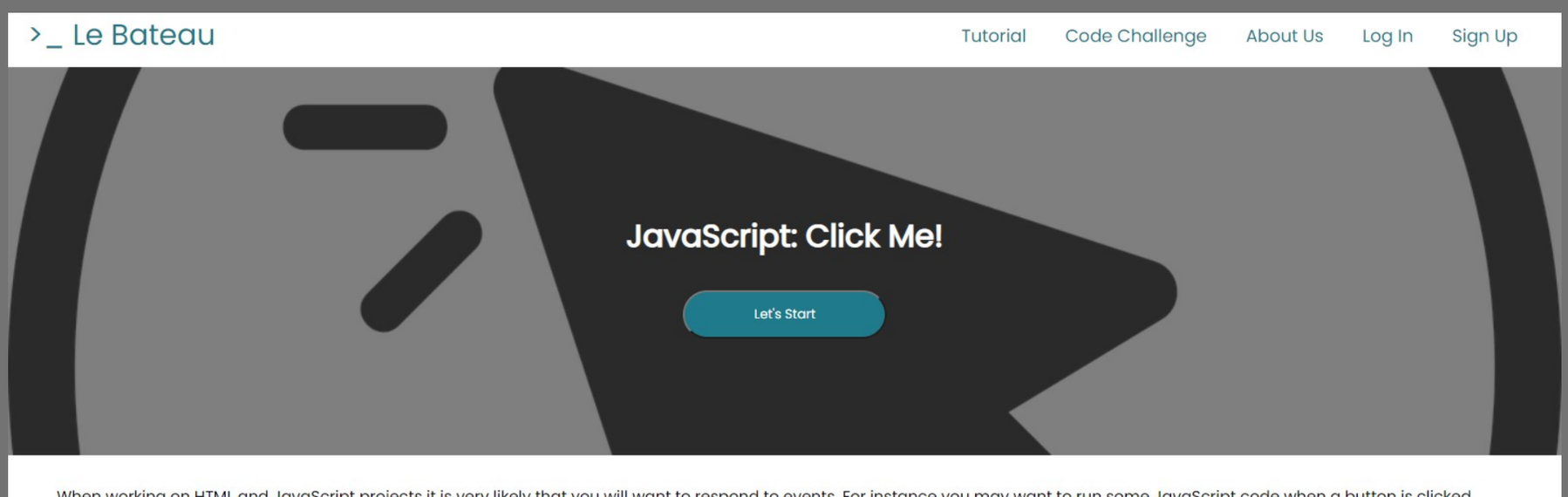
My Timetable

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
P1	Maths *A120*	Art *C1*	English *B21*	Maths *A120*	Geography *B101*
P2	Science *Lab1*	History *B104*	Spanish *C17*	P.E. *A Gym*	Maths *A120*
Break					
P3	I.T. *ICT 1*	English *B21*	Musique *C5*	English *B21*	PSHE *A24*
Lunch					
P4	History *B104*	Drama *C17*	Maths *A120*	Geography *B101*	P.E. *A Gym*
P5	Spanish *C17*	Science *Lab1*	English *B21*	Science *Lab1*	R.E. *B18*

Practice Coding Pages



Practice Coding Pages



When working on HTML and JavaScript projects it is very likely that you will want to respond to events. For instance you may want to run some JavaScript code when a button is clicked.

Examples of HTML events:

- When a user clicks the mouse (onClick event)
- When a web page has loaded (onLoad event)
- When the mouse moves over an element (onMouseOver and onMouseOut events)
- When an input field get the focus (onFocus event) or loses the focus (onBlur event)
- When an input field is changed (onChange event))
- When an HTML form is submitted (onSubmit event)
- When a user strokes a key (onKeyPress event)

To assign events to HTML elements you can use event attributes within your HTML code. For instance:

```
<INPUT type="button" value="Click Me!" onClick="JavaScript: alert('Ouch!');">
```

Let's look at a few examples:

onClick Event

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>
 #timeBox {
   display: block;
   width:300px;
   height: 40px;
   text-align:center;
   border: 1px solid #FF0000;
   padding-top:20px;
   margin-top:20px;
   }
```

onFocus and onBlur Events

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 </head>
 <body>
 Enter your firstname: <input type="text" onfocus="JavaScript:high
<br/>
Enter your lastname: <input type="text" onfocus="JavaScript:highli

<p>When the input field gets focus, a function is triggered to chan
<p>When the input field loses focus, a function is triggered to char
<p><b>Did you notice?</b> Using "<b>this</b>" as a parameter in t
 <script>
```

Enter your firstname:
Enter your lastname:

When the input field gets focus, a function is triggered to change the background color using the **onFocus** event.

When the input field loses focus, a function is triggered to change the background color back to white using the **onBlur** event.

Did you notice? Using "**this**" as a parameter in the JavaScript function enables to access the form control that triggered the event. So the same function could be used for more than one form control.

onChange Event

Did you notice? Using "this" as a parameter in the JavaScript function enables to access the form control that triggered the event. So the same function could be used for more than one form control.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 </head>
 <body>
 Enter your name: <input type="text" onchange="JavaScript: chan
<p>When you leave the input field, a function is triggered using the
<p><b>Did you notice?</b> Using "<b>this</b>" as a parameter in t
 <script>
 function changeCase(x) {
   x.value = x.value.toUpperCase();
}
 </script>
```

Enter your name:

When you leave the input field, a function is triggered using the **onChange** event to transform the input text to upper case.

Did you notice? Using "**this**" as a parameter in the JavaScript function enables to access the form control that triggered the event. So the same function could be used for more than one form control.

onMouseOver and onMouseOut Events

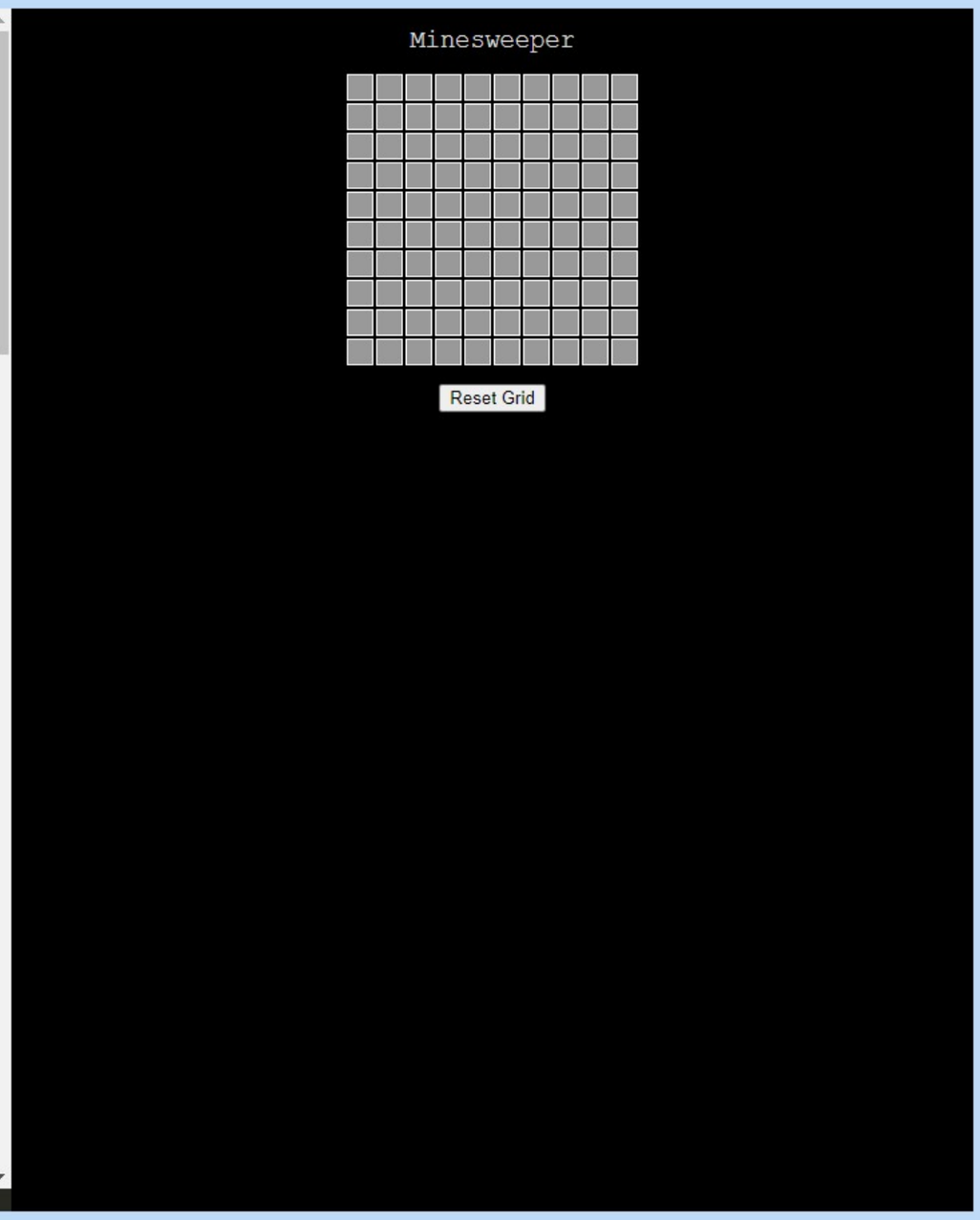
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
  <img src="https://www.101computing.net/wp/wp-content/uploc
  onMouseOver="JavaScript: this.src='https://www.101computing.
  onMouseOut="JavaScript: this.src='https://www.101computing.n
  </body>
  </html>
```

Practice Coding Pages

In this blog post we will work on the classic game of Minesweeper. Minesweeper is a single-player puzzle video game. The objective of the game is to clear a rectangular board containing hidden "mines" or bombs without detonating any of them, with help from clues about the number of neighbouring mines in each field. The game originates from the 1960s, and has been written for many computing platforms in use today.
We have created a fully working version of the game using HTML, CSS and JavaScript. Your task will be to reverse-engineer the code to be able to improve this game further.

Full Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>
 BODY {
   background: black;
   color: #DDDDDD;
   font-family: courier new;
   text-align: center;
 }

 H1 {
   text-align: center;
   font-size: 14pt;
   font-weight: normal;
 }
 #grid {
   margin-left: auto;
   margin-right: auto;
 }

 #grid TR TD{
   border:1px solid white;
   background: #999999;
   width: 16px;
   height: 16px;
   text-align: center;
 }

 #grid TR TD.clicked {
     background: #333333;
 }

 #grid TR TD.mine {
     background: #FF0000;
 }

 BUTTON {
   margin: 12px;
 }
```

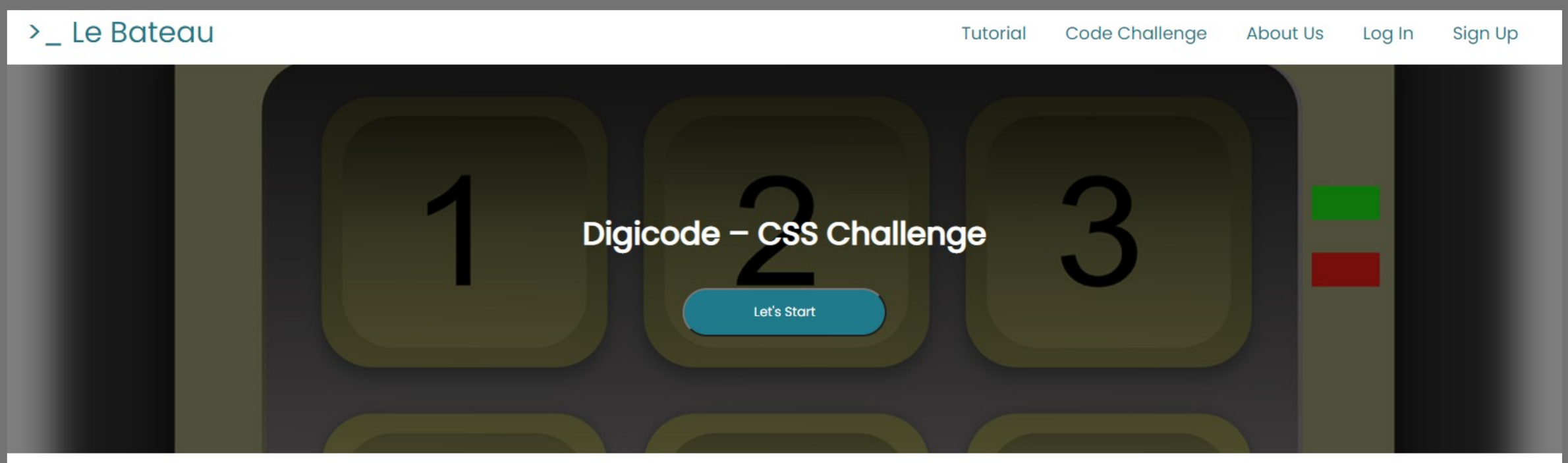


Your Challenge

Improve this code further to:

- Calculate and display a score in real time (number of cells that have been visited).
- Allow the user to add a cross to a cell (by right clicking?) to indicate the position of a mine.
- Allow the user to choose a difficulty level or change some settings (e.g. Number of mines, size of the grid).
- Add a timer to the game.

Practice Coding Pages



In this challenge you are going to use **CSS** to create your own digicode keypad.

Learning Objectives

By completing this challenge you will familiarise yourself with **CSS pseudo-classes.** A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- document.getElementById("objectID").style

For instance:

- Style an element when a user rolls over it.
- Style visited and unvisited hyperlinks differently.
- document.getElementById("myDiv").style.display="none"; //This will make the DIV tag invisible
- Style active elements (for instance when a user clicks on an element, it becomes active).

Let's combine all these techniques to create some tabs:

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

```
selector:pseudo-class { property:value; }
```

For instance to create a roll-over effect for hyperlinks:

```
A:hover { color:#FF0000; }
```

You can also have a pseudo-class for when a link or button is active (being clicked on):

```
A:active { font-weight:bold; }
```

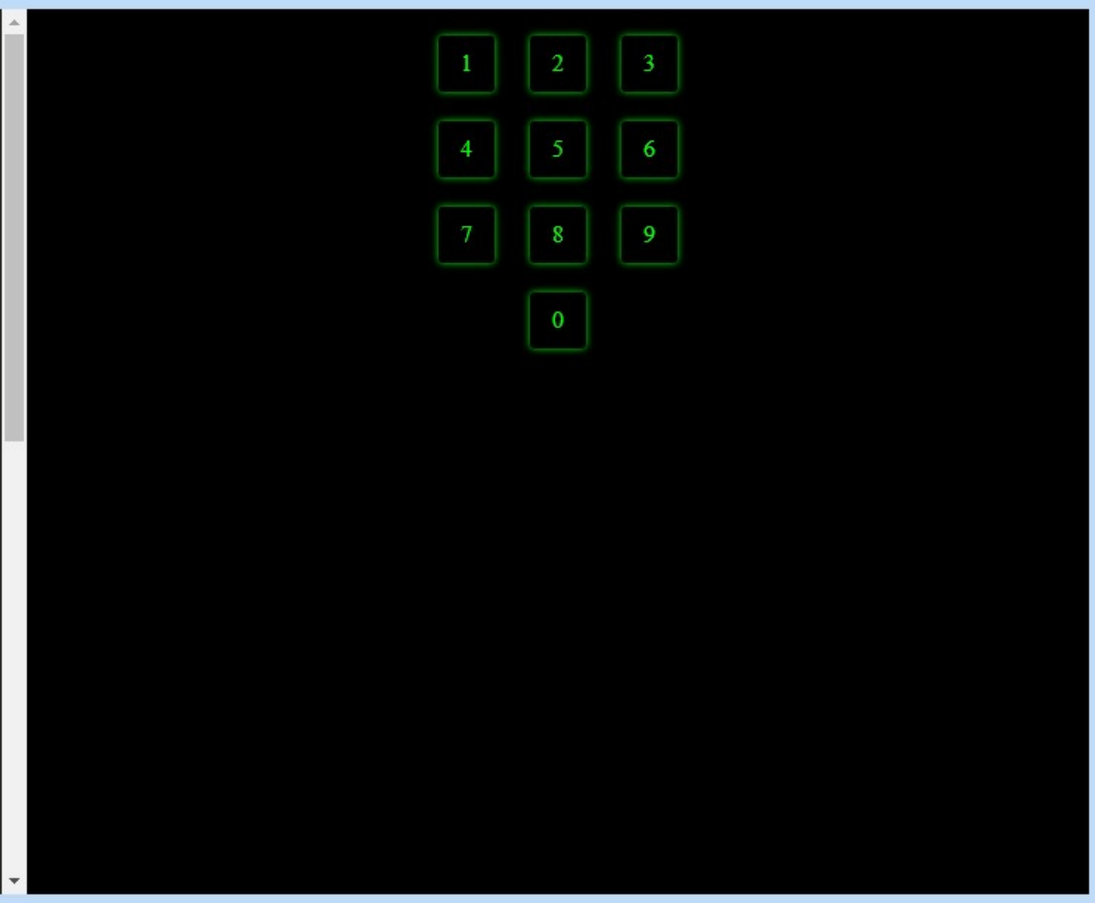
Find out more on pseudo classes

Let's see the code in practice by completing this challenge.

Your Task

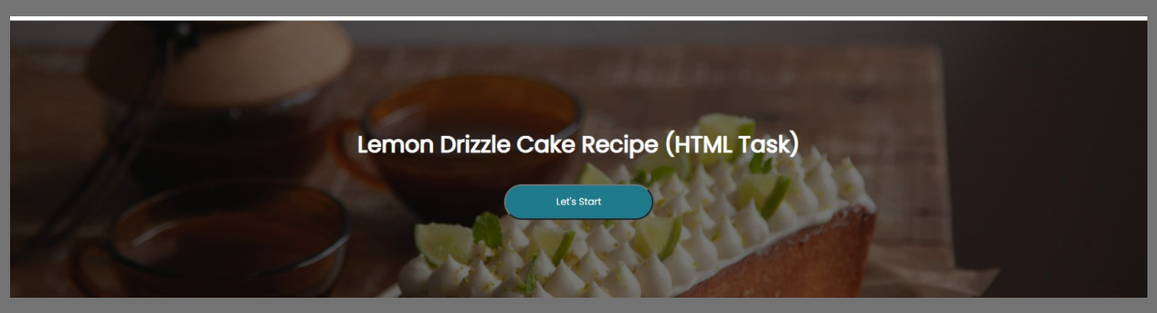
Tweak the code below to create your own look & feel for your "digicode":

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <style>
 BODY {
   background-color: #000000;

 }
 #digipad {
   width: 200px;
   text-align: center;
   margin-left: auto;
   margin-right: auto;
 }

 .key {
   display: inline-block;
   color: #00FF00;
   padding: 10px 15px 10px 15px;
   margin: 10px;
   box-shadow: 0px 0px 5px #00FF00;
   border-radius: 3px;
}

.key:hover {
   box-shadow: 0px 0px 5px #00FFFF;
   color: #00FFFF;
```



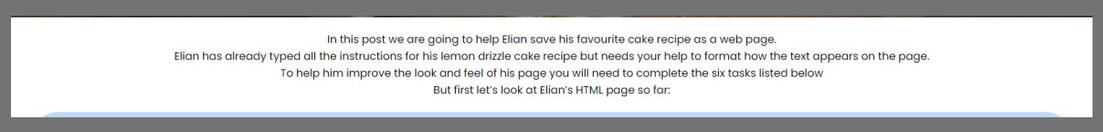
Practice Coding Pages

All the coding pages are more or less the same. So in this page we will break down this webpage.



This part is in a div with a class called lemon-banner

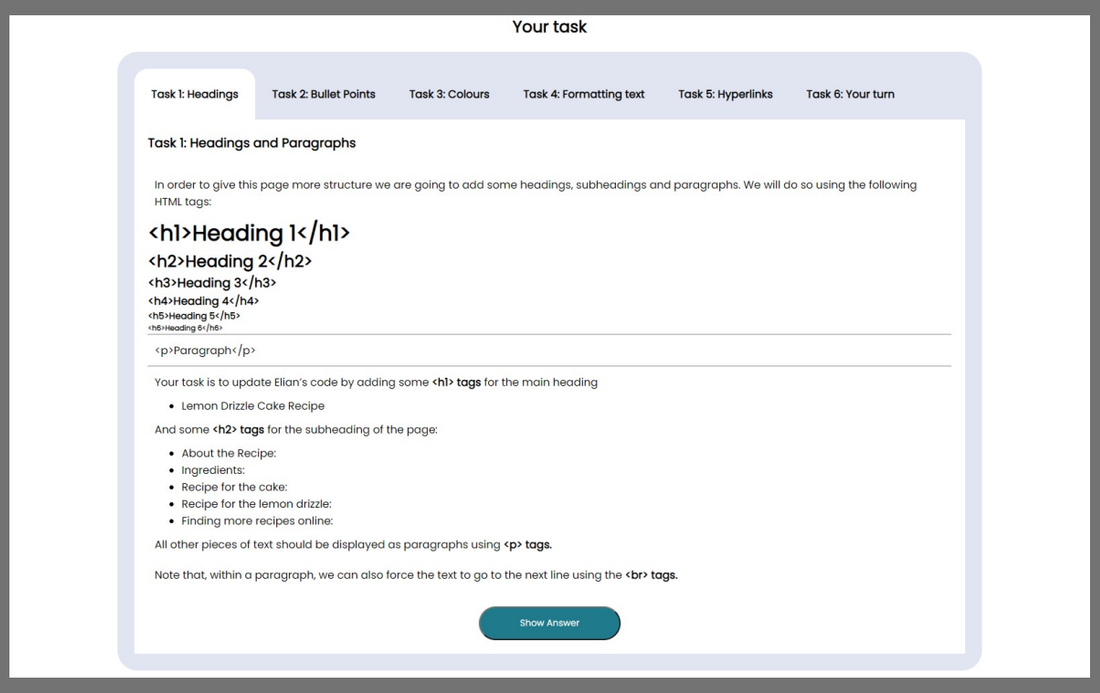
- The h1 and button centered
  - when the button is clicked, will jump to the start of the question using an anchor tag
  - z-index is property specifies the stack order of an element
- We made this background fixed when scrolling. To achieve this we:
  - first placed a background image (background image:url("/assets/lemon-cake.jpg");
  - Position the image using background-position: 50% 100%;
  - used background-repeat: no-repeat; so that it will not repeat the background
  - background-attachment: fixed; is property sets to the background image that will not scrolls with the rest of the page
- You can also see that we put a filter on the image to make it a little bit darker. So we :
  - .lemon-banner::after {} is creates a pseudo-element that is the last child of the selected element. It is often used to add cosmetic content(content: "";) to an element with the content property.
  - And a background color of black is applied



Paragraph tag is used and is centered

This is a code-editor where we imported from https://cdnjs.com/libraries/ace. We followed this tutorial to initialize the code-editor: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jEeYPFFmMcs&t=452s&ab_channel=ShaiUI

overflow: auto; is used to add a scroll bar.

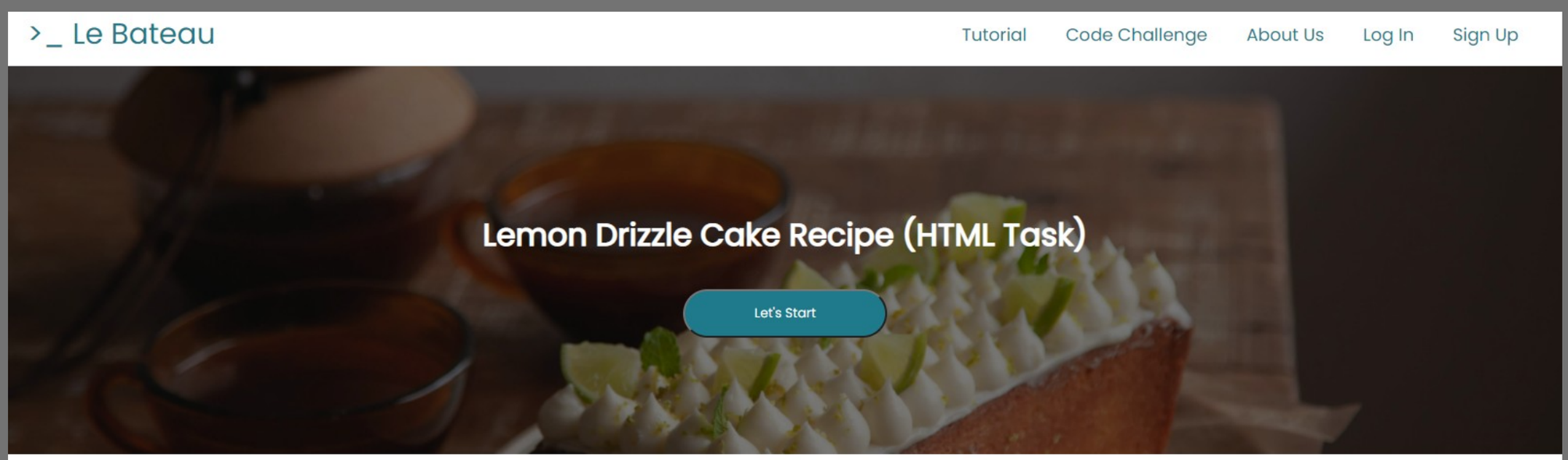


To implement this tab we used :

- input type of radio
- A label is used for the input type
- The name attribute is used as the tabs belong in the same group
- To hide the radio button input[type="radio"] display: none; is used
- order: 1 is used to make all the tabs becomes after all the labels
- To hide the content display:none is used
- .myTask input[type='radio']:checked + label + .tab { display: block;}
  - so, when the radio button is checked it will look for the next element which is the label and the next element which is the content of the tab
- border-top-left and right -radius is also used to make the top corners rounded

When the button is clicked, we used javascript to show the answers and hide the "show answer" button and display another button with "hide answers". When this button is clicked it will return to normal.

Final Look



In this post we are going to help Elian save his favourite cake recipe as a web page.
Elian has already typed all the instructions for his lemon drizzle cake recipe but needs your help to format how the text appears on the page.
To help him improve the look and feel of his page you will need to complete the six tasks listed below
But first let's look at Elian's HTML page so far:

```
Lemon Drizzle Cake Recipe

  About the Recipe:
  Preparation Time: 15 mins
  Cooking Time: 45 mins
  Level of difficulty: Easy
  Number of servings: 6

  Ingredients:
  225g unsalted butter
  180g caster sugar
  4 eggs
  225g self-raising flour
  1 lemon, zested
  2 lemons, juiced
  65g caster sugar

  Recipe for the cake:
  Pre-heat the oven to 180°C.
  Beat together the butter and caster sugar until creamy, then ad
  Sift in the self-raising flour, then add the lemon zest and mix unt
  Line a loaf tin (8 x 21cm) with greaseproof paper, then pour in th
  Bake for 45 to 50 minutes.

  Recipe for the lemon drizzle:
  Mix the lemon juice and caster sugar to make the drizzle.
  Prick the cake all over with a fork, then pour over the drizzle – Let
  Leave the cake in the tin until completely cool before serving.

  Finding more recipes online:
  You will more recipes on the BBC Good Food website: https://ww
```

Lemon Drizzle Cake Recipe About the Recipe: Preparation Time: 15 mins Cooking Time: 45 mins Level of difficulty: Easy Number of servings: 6 Ingredients: 225g unsalted butter 180g caster sugar 4 eggs 225g self-raising flour 1 lemon, zested 2 lemons, juiced 65g caster sugar Recipe for the cake: Pre-heat the oven to 180°C. Beat together the butter and caster sugar until creamy, then add the eggs, one at a time, slowly mixing through. Sift in the self-raising flour, then add the lemon zest and mix until well combined. Line a loaf tin (8 x 21cm) with greaseproof paper, then pour in the mixture and level the top with a spoon. Bake for 45 to 50 minutes. Recipe for the lemon drizzle: Mix the lemon juice and caster sugar to make the drizzle. Prick the cake all over with a fork, then pour over the drizzle – Let the juice sink in. The sugar will form a sweet, crisp topping. Leave the cake in the tin until completely cool before serving. Finding more recipes online: You will more recipes on the BBC Good Food website: https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/

Your task

Task 1: Headings | Task 2: Bullet Points | Task 3: Colours | Task 4: Formatting text | Task 5: Hyperlinks | Task 6: Your turn

Task 1: Headings and Paragraphs

In order to give this page more structure we are going to add some headings, subheadings and paragraphs. We will do so using the following HTML tags:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

```
<p>Paragraph</p>
```

Your task is to update Elian's code by adding some **<h1> tags** for the main heading

- Lemon Drizzle Cake Recipe

And some **<h2> tags** for the subheading of the page:

- About the Recipe:
- Ingredients:
- Recipe for the cake:
- Recipe for the lemon drizzle:
- Finding more recipes online:

All other pieces of text should be displayed as paragraphs using **<p> tags.**

Note that, within a paragraph, we can also force the text to go to the next line using the **
 tags.**

Show Answer

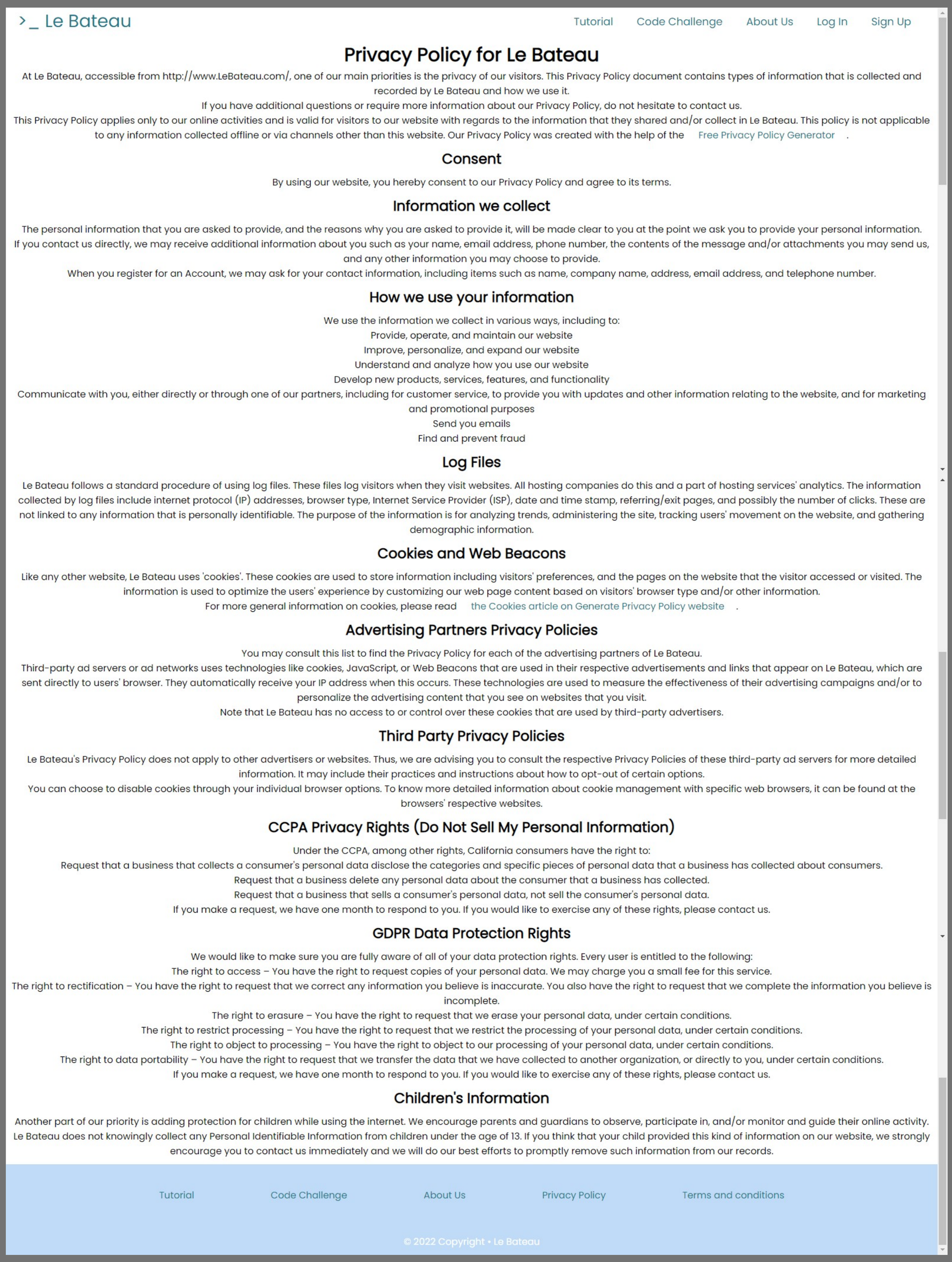
Terms And conditions Page

In this page we used the following tag:

- <article>
- <h2>
-

All the text is aligned to the center. We used a generator to generate the content for terms and conditions: https://www.termsandcondiitionssample.com/

Privacy Policy Page



In this page we used the following tag:

- <article>
- <h2>
-

All the text is aligned to the center. We used a generator to generate the content for privacy policy: https://www.generateprivacypolicy.com/

All the pictures are taken from the following websites:

- https://www.pixabay.com/
- https://www.pexels.com/
- https://www.flaticon.com/

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