

Top 5 emojis

Introduction

What you will make

In this project, you will create a simple webpage that displays a list of your five favourite smiley faces also known as **emojis**. The webpage will include a top list of 5 emojis, some **animated** emojis, and an emoji background.



- An **animation** is a way to make things like text or pictures on a webpage move or change over time.
- CSS animations are used to make websites look more engaging and fun without slowing down the loading of pages. They work by changing properties of an element over a period of time. For example, you can add effects when you move the mouse over something, make pictures move, or add special effects to text and backgrounds.

You will learn to:

- Use **lists**, **block quotes**, and **links** in HTML
- Use CSS **animations** to make your page attract people's attention
- Create your own **CSS class** that makes elements transparent so you can see a background image.

Open the URL (rpf.io/cc-emojis) in your browser and check **index.html preview** under **Try it** section. Click on **Run** and observe the webpage.

Watch the animations on this webpage. How often do they repeat?

- List
- Quote
- Line

How will you open the project

Online: Open the starter project Top 5 emojis rpf.io/emojis-starter in a new browser window.

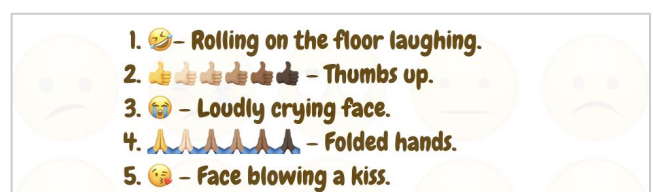


1. Create a top 5 list

In this step, you will create a list of your top 5 favorite emojis in order. This list will show the ones you use the most.

Step 1:

Open the starter project: rpf.io/emojis-starter



Step 2:

Click to collapse the `<head>` section and make your code easier to read.

```
index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <!-- This part is for extra information the browser needs -->
5 <head>
6
7   <meta charset="utf-8">
8   <!-- Don't shrink the page on mobile -->
9   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

Step 3:

Check out the `<header>` code.

Notice that the CSS classes to style the header have already been added for you. These set the secondary colours and the bottom border.

Index.html

```
30 <header class="secondary border-bottom">
31
32 </header>
```

Step 4:

Add an `<h1>` heading with the content `Top 5 Emojis!`.

Index.html

```
30 <header class="secondary border-bottom">
31 <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
```

Step 5:

Within your `<main>` tags, add in `<section>` tags for your top 5 smileys list. Remember to leave a blank line between the `<section>` tags to give you room to add more content.

```
34 <main>
35   <section>
36
37   </section>
38
39 </main>
```

Lists are a great way to display information on a webpage. There are two types of lists:

- An **unordered list** ``: Items are marked with bullet points. Use it for lists where the order doesn't matter, like a shopping list or your favourite colours.
- An **ordered list** ``: Items are numbered. Use it for lists where the order is important, like a top 10 songs list or a sports ranking.
- A list contains multiple list items ``

Step 6:

Within your `<section>` tags, add in `` tags to create an ordered list.

Index.html

```
34 <main>
35   <section>
36     <ol>
37
38     </ol>
39   </section>
40
41 </main>
```

Step 7:

Within your `` tags, add in an `` tag for your first list item. This includes the **rolling on the floor emoji** 🤪. To get the emoji icon, you can **copy** and **paste** it from below or use the emoji keyboard.

```
34 <main>
35   <section>
36     <ol>
37       <li>🤪 - Rolling on the floor laughing.</li>
38     </ol>
39   </section>
40
41 </main>
```

Use the emoji keyboard

Keyboard shortcuts can be used to access the emoji keyboard on your computer. Below are common keyboard shortcuts:

- **Windows**
Select Windows and press the dot '.' (full stop or period) at the same time.
- **Linux**
Select Ctrl + Alt + E together.
- **Mac**
Select CTRL + CMD + Space together.

Step 8:

Add the code for the remaining list items ``.

👍👍👍👍👍 Some emojis, for example, thumbs up and folded hands, have multiple skin tones to choose from. You can add one or include all of the options in your list.

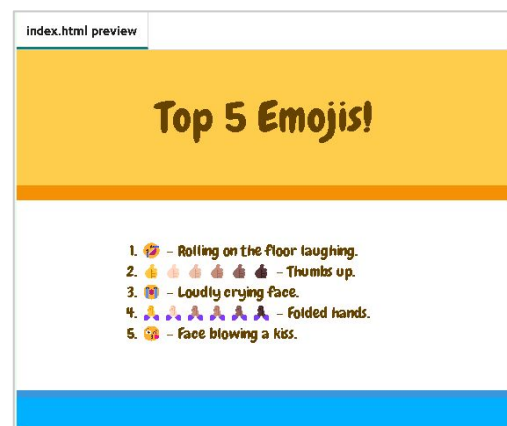
Step 9:

Test: Click the **Run** button.

Check that your output shows a numbered list. The web browser inserts the numbers for you so it's easy to add and remove list items

Index.html

```
34 <main>
35   <section>
36     <ol>
37       <li>🤪 - Rolling on the floor laughing.</li>
38       <li>👍👍👍👍👍 - Thumbs up.</li>
39       <li>😭 - Loudly crying face.</li>
40       <li>🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏 - Folded hands.</li>
41       <li>😘 - Face blowing a kiss.</li>
42     </ol>
43   </section>
44 </main>
```



Tip: If your computer doesn't support emojis, then you can make them from characters, such as ;).

2. Animate an emoji

In this step, you will add a large animated emoji to make your web page more engaging for viewers.

Step 1:

Open URL (rpf.io/emojis-2) in your browser.

Step 2:

Click on **Run** to see what you are going to make.



You will use a large trophy emoji to highlight that these are the most popular emojis.

Add a new paragraph `<p>` to your `<section>` to display the trophy emoji 🏆.

Step 3:

The `hugefont` class makes the emoji text really big.

```
35 <section>
36   <ol>
37     <li>🤪 - Rolling on the floor laughing.</li>
38     <li>👍👍👍👍👍 - Thumbs up.</li>
39     <li>😭 - Loudly crying face.</li>
40     <li>🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏 - Folded hands.</li>
41     <li>😘 - Face blowing a kiss.</li>
42   </ol>
43   <p class="hugefont">🏆</p>
44 </section>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button. Check the big trophy emoji appears underneath the list.

Check the big trophy emoji appears underneath the list.

The style sheet also includes `wide` and `narrow` classes that you can use to change the width of different elements:

Step 5:

Add the `wide` class to the `` tag. Add the `narrow` class to your trophy emoji paragraph.

```
35 <section class="wrap">
36   <ol class="wide">
37     <li>🤪 - Rolling on the floor laughing.</li>
38     <li>👍👍👍👍👍 - Thumbs up.</li>
39     <li>😭 - Loudly crying face.</li>
40     <li>🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏 - Folded hands.</li>
41     <li>😘 - Face blowing a kiss.</li>
42   </ol>
43   <p class="hugefont narrow">🏆</p>
44 </section>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

Check that the list is wider. If your webpage is wide enough, then the trophy appears to the right.

Step 6:

The line `animation: rotate-center linear 8s 2;` tells the class to use the `rotate-center` animation with `linear` timing so that it runs at the same speed all the way through. The animation runs for eight seconds and repeats twice.

Step 4:

Add the `wrap` class to your `<section>` to make your website responsive by adjusting the layout to fit the available space.

```
35 <section class="wrap">
36   <ol>
37     <li>🤪 - Rolling on the floor laughing.</li>
38     <li>👍👍👍👍👍 - Thumbs up.</li>
39     <li>😭 - Loudly crying face.</li>
40     <li>🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏 - Folded hands.</li>
41     <li>😘 - Face blowing a kiss.</li>
42   </ol>
43   <p class="hugefont">🏆</p>
44 </section>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

Check that the trophy appears next in the list, if the webpage is wide enough. The list and the trophy should have the same width.

You can also use HTML and CSS to create **animations** that change elements on a webpage. A CSS `@keyframes` rule can be set to change over time. You can change an element's colour, position, size, and rotation, as well as changing many more properties.

`@keyframes` control how the element should look when a percentage of the running animation is complete.

Find: Search for the `spinme` class at the top of the `animation.css` file. The `spinme` class has been created for you and it runs a CSS animation called `rotate-center` that rotates from a start position of 0 degrees and ends at 360 degrees.

animation.css

```
1 .spinme {
2   animation: rotate-center linear 8s 2;
3   display: inline-block;
4 }
5
6 @keyframes rotate-center {
7   /* The rotate animation code */
8   0% {
9     /* Rotate from 0 to 360 degrees */
10    transform: rotate(0);
```

Step 7:

Go back to the `index.html` file.

Add the `spinme` class to the paragraph containing the trophy.

```
35 <section class="wrap">
36   <ol class="wide">
37     <li>🤪 - Rolling on the floor laughing.</li>
38     <li>👍👍👍👍👍👍 - Thumbs up.</li>
39     <li>😭 - Loudly crying face.</li>
40     <li>🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏 - Folded hands.</li>
41     <li>😘 - Face blowing a kiss.</li>
42   </ol>
43   <p class="hugefont narrow spinme">🏆</p>
44 </section>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

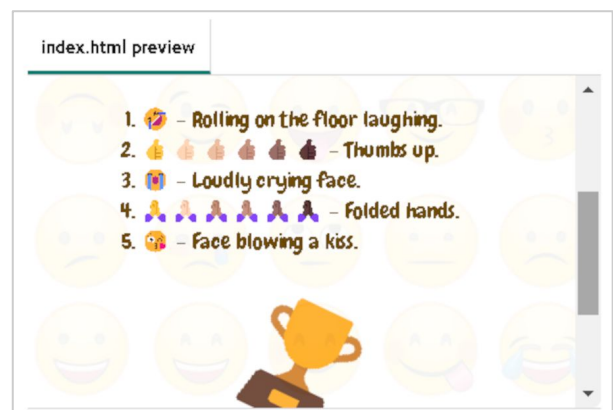
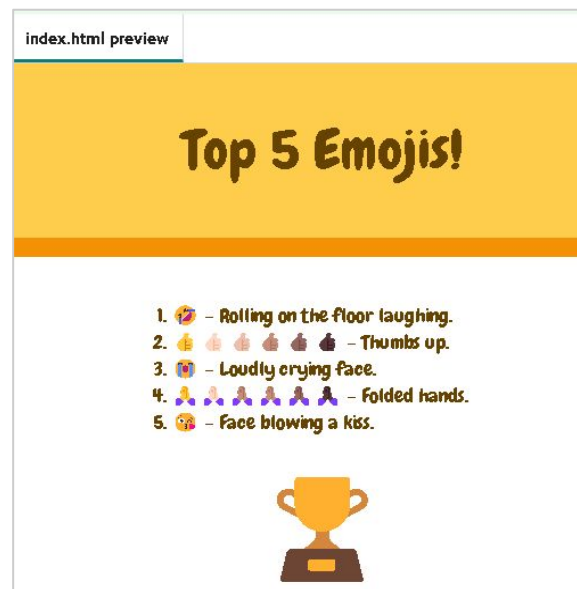
Your trophy should spin twice each time you load the page (by clicking the **Run** button).

Step 8:

Go back to the `animation.css` file.

Choose: Change the last two values in the line `animation: rotate-center linear 8s 2;` to customise your animation.

- What happens if you run the animation longer than eight seconds?
- Do you want your animation to run more than twice?



3. Add a background image

Add a colourful emoji background and make the main part of the page transparent so you can see the image through the main content.

Step 1:

Find: In `style.css`, find the CSS `body` rule and **uncomment** the `background-image` line to set the background image for your webpage.

style.css

```
44 /* add a background image to body */
45
46 body {
47   background-image: url('emojis.png');
48   /*background-repeat: repeat;*/ /* Make it repeat
49   /*background-size: cover;*/ /* Make it cover
50 }
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

You should see the colourful emoji image at the edges of your webpage.

Opacity means how difficult it is to see through an object. An opacity of **1** means an HTML element is fully solid and you cannot see through it. An opacity of **0** means that an element is completely transparent.

Step 2:

Find: In the `style.css` file, find the `/* Add a transparent effect */` comment.

`style.css`

```
93  /* Add a transparent effect */
```

Step 3:

An opacity of `0.95` is slightly transparent. Add the `.transparent` rule below the comment.

`style.css`

```
93  /* Add a transparent effect */
94
95  .transparent {
96    opacity: 0.95;
97  }
```

Step 4:

Add your new `transparent` class to `<main>` in your HTML file.

`index.html`

```
34  <main class="transparent">
35    <section class="wrap">
36      <ol class="wide">
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.



4. [Add quote and link](#)

In this step, you will use three more HTML tags: `<blockquote>` and `<cite>` to include quotations and `<a>` to add links to other webpages.

A **hyperlink** is a clickable link to another webpage. Links are usually underlined or otherwise styled to separate them from the rest of the text.



In HTML, the `<a>` tag is used to create links:

- You put the link text that appears on the webpage inside `<a>` and ``
- The `href` attribute provides the web address (usually beginning with 'https://') of the page you want to link to
- You can also add `target="_blank"` to make the linked web page open in a new tab in the web browser, instead of the new page replacing the current webpage.

We have created a short web address <https://rpf.io/emoji> that links to a useful webpage.

Step 1:

Add a new `<section>` that uses the `xcentre` class and includes your link.

index.html

```
<p class="narrow hugefont spinme">🏆</p>
</section>

<section class="xcenter">
  <a href="https://rpf.io/emoji" target="_blank">More emojis!</a>
</section>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

- Look at your webpage and check that the link is centred on the page, underlined, and in a bold font.
- Click the link to open the emoji webpage in a new tab.

Step 2:

Add another section for your quote.

```
<section class="xcenter">
  <a href="https://rpf.io/emoji" target="_blank">More emojis!</a>
</section>

<section class="wrap">
  <blockquote>
    <p>"Oceans of emotion can be transmitted through an emoji sequence"</p>
    <cite>- Jenna Wortham.</cite>
  </blockquote>
</section>
```

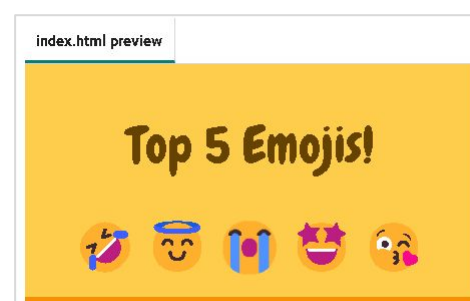
Test: Click the **Run** button.

- Look at your webpage. The quote should be styled in a large font and the citation is in a small font below.
- This is because your style file contains rules for styling `<blockquote>` and `<cite>` elements.

5. [Animate more emojis](#)

In this step, you will add animated emojis to your website header.

You have made your website header engaging by using bold colours and a stylish font. Header animations make the website really eye-catching for your viewers.



You have made your website header engaging by using bold colours and a stylish font. Header animations make the website really eye-catching for your viewers.

Step 1:

Add five emojis to your header. Use the `bigfont` class to make them large.

The `` tag allows you to add different animations to each emoji later.

index.html

```
<header class="secondary border-bottom">
  <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
  <span class="bigfont">🌈</span>
  <span class="bigfont">🍷</span>
  <span class="bigfont">👨</span>
  <span class="bigfont">🍷</span>
  <span class="bigfont">👨</span>
</header>
```

Step 3:

Look: To create a bounce effect, the `scale` property adjusts the size and the `translateY` property moves the element up and down the y-axis.

animation.css

```
@keyframes bounce {
  /* The bounce animation code */
  0% {
    transform: scale(1, 1) translateY(0); /*
  }
  10% {
    transform: scale(1.1, 0.9) translateY(0);
  }
  30% {
    transform: scale(1, 1) translateY(-6rem);
  }
  50% {
    transform: scale(1, 1) translateY(0); /*
  }
}
```

Step 2:

Click on the `animation.css` file and find the `bounceme` class.

The `bounce` animation runs with `ease` timing so the animation starts and ends slowly but speeds up in the middle.

animation.css

```
.bounceme {
  animation: bounce ease 2s 3; /* runs the 'bounce'
  display: inline-block;
}
```

Step 4:

Click on the `index.html` file and add the `bounceme` class to the star-struck emoji 🤩.

index.html

```
<header class="secondary border-bottom">
  <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
  <span class="bigfont">🌈</span>
  <span class="bigfont">🍷</span>
  <span class="bigfont">👨</span>
  <span class="bigfont bounceme">🤩</span>
  <span class="bigfont">🍷</span>
</header>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

Each time you load your page, your star-struck emoji 🤩 should bounce three times.

Debug:



An emoji in the list is bouncing instead of an emoji in the header!

You need to add `bounceme` to an emoji in the `<header>`, not the emoji in the ``.

When you look at a webpage, the part that is visible to you is called the **viewport**. A mobile phone has a much smaller viewport than a desktop computer screen.

Your project already has code to control the **viewport** size and scale to adapt to the device width. You can use viewport in animations to make the animation change to fit the viewport.

Step 5:

Click on the `animation.css` file and find the `rollmeleft` class. This creates a rolling animation from the left.

A combination of `translate` and `rotate` is used to create the roll.

animation.css

```
62 .rollmeleft {
63   animation: rollleft ease 8s 1;
64   display: inline-block;
65 }
66
67 @keyframes rollleft {
68   /* The roll animation code */
69   from {
70     transform: translate(-60vw) rotate(0deg);
71   }
72   to {
73     transform: translate(0vw) rotate(360deg);
74   }
75 }
76 }
```

Step 6:

Click on the `index.html` file and add the `rollmeleft` class to the rolling on the floor laughing emoji 🤣.

index.html

```
<header class="secondary border-bottom">
  <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
  <span class="bigfont rollmeleft">🤣</span>
  <span class="bigfont">😂</span>
  <span class="bigfont">😭</span>
  <span class="bigfont bounceme">👍</span>
  <span class="bigfont">🤔</span>
</header>
```

Test: Click the **Run** button.

Your rolling on the floor laughing emoji 🤣 should move in from the left and rotate as it moves.

Step 7:

Choose: Add animation classes to the remaining emojis 😂😭👍🤔 to finish your fun eye-catching header.

You can use any animations from the `animation.css` file:

- spinme
- bounceme
- scaleme
- movemeleft
- movemeright
- rollmeleft
- rollmeright

