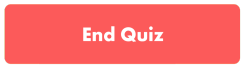
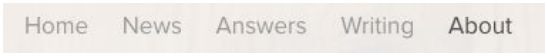
Topic	PERSONAL WEBSITE	
Class Description	**Kids learn to build and host their very first personal portfolio website using advanced Web Development concepts thus initiating them into the world of youngest web developers.**	
Class	**ADV-C58**	
Class time	**55 mins**	
Goal	• Build and Host personal portfolio website.	

Resources Required	• Teacher Resources
	  ○ Use gmail login credentials
	  ○ Earphone with mic
	  ○ Notepad and Pen
	• Student Resources
	  ○ Use gmail login credentials
	  ○ Earphone with mic (optional)
	  ○ Notepad and Pen	

Class structure	**Warm Up** **Teacher-Led Activity** **Student-Led Activity** **Wrap Up**	**2 Mins** **8 Mins** **30 Mins** **5 Mins**

Class Steps	Say	Do
Step 1: Warm up (2 mins)	In the last class we started to learn to build an amazing personal website about the inventor of the internet Tim Beners-Lee. and we are going to continue with the same today.	Ask the student to get into **Fullscreen** mode.

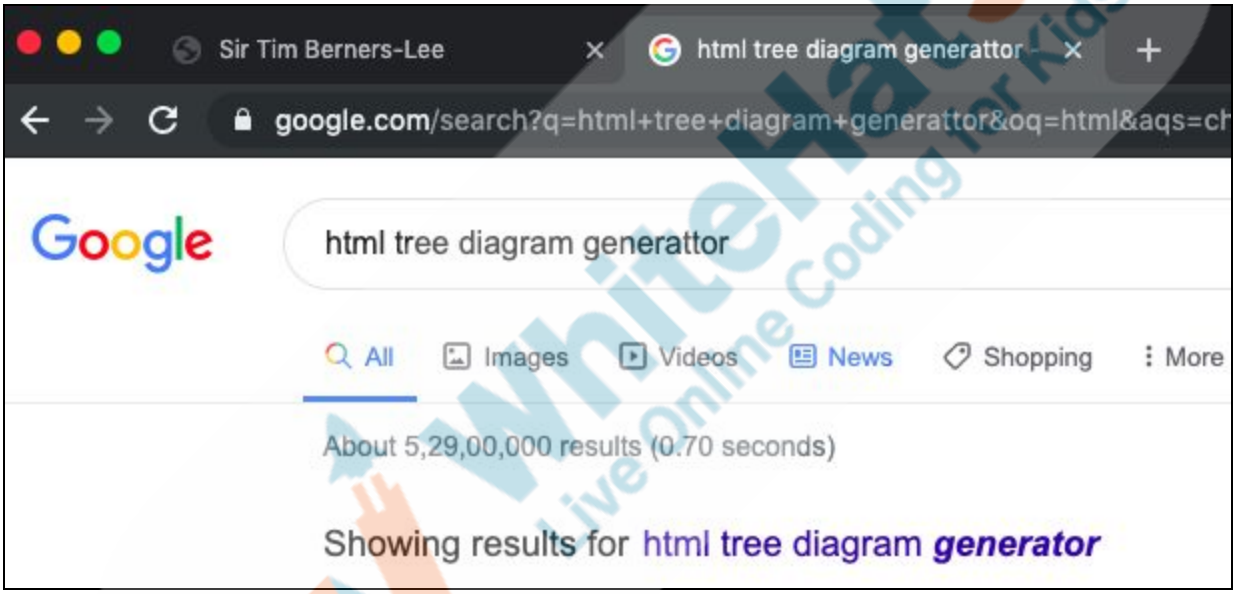
	I have an exciting quiz question for you! Are you ready to answer this question? Today we are going to add Menu Items to our website and also add fonts to it.	Please click on the  button on the bottom right corner of your screen to start the In-Class Quiz. A quiz will be visible to both you and the student. Encourage the student to answer the quiz question. The student may choose the wrong option, help the student to think correctly about the question and then answer again. After the student selects the correct option, the  button will start appearing on your screen. Click the End quiz to close the quiz pop-up and continue the class.
Teacher Initiates Screen Share		
Step 2: Teacher-Led Activity (8 mins)	Lets again have a look at the Personal website of JK Rowling, the author of Harry Potter. Can you read out the menu on the	Teacher Activity 1-JKR WEBSITE Explain each Menu item.

	homepage.  Similarly, we are going to create a menu for Tim Beners-Lee's Website. I have already created a Menu. Let me show you how it looks. For now, it is inactive. We will be creating pages for each menu item together.  **Home:** This is the homepage or the first page your users come to when they type your website name. **Videos:** On This page we will embed a few of his good videos. **Work:** On This page we will provide a list of his career history since his first job till now. **Writings:** On this page we will enlist few articles/blog posts written by him. **Contact:** This is where we display the info on how to contact him via email, phone number, etc.	Teacher Activity 2-TBL WEBSITE FOLDER Download the folder and open it using brackets on your computer to explain the code to the students using HTML Tree Generator. Teacher Activity 3-HTML TREE GENERATOR This will help the teachers and student to understand the structure of any

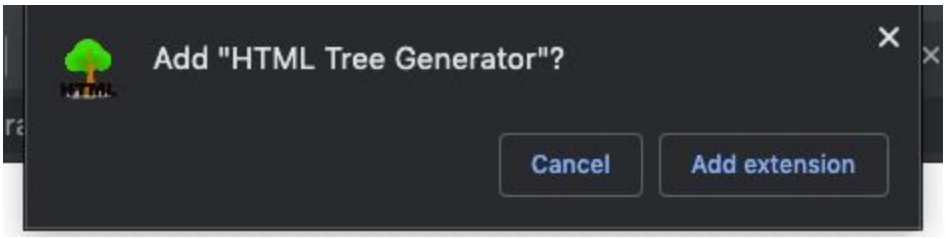
		webpage you open in the browser. Goto any website and press this icon to see the internal html structure of it.

Installing HTML Tree Generator Extension:

1. Press Live Preview in Brackets to open the a chrome window. Now Open another tab in the same live preview chrome window. Copy and paste the Teacher Activity 3 link or search for html tree generator in another tab.

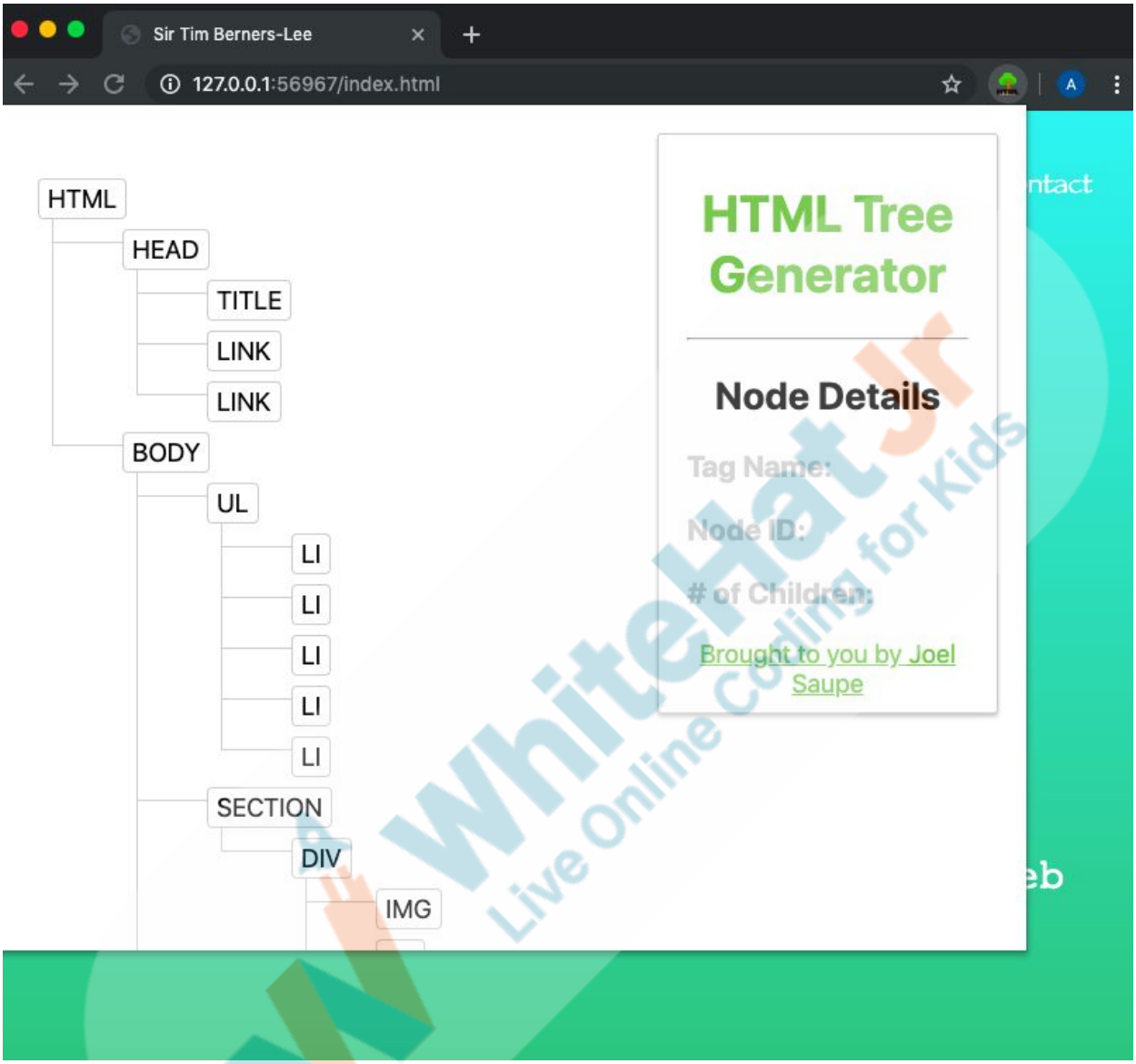


Make sure you are adding the extension in the live preview chrome window as shown above.

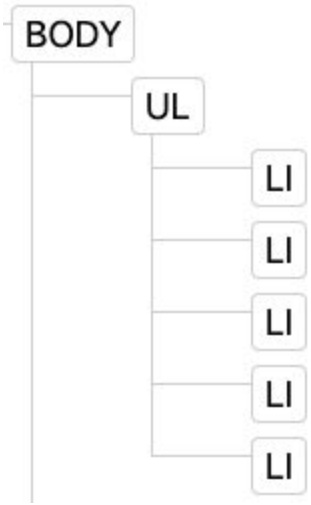


2. You will see the tree icon added to the chrome on the top right  .
Close the remaining tabs except the Tim Beners-Lee's website tab.

3. Now you can generate the HTML Tree Diagram of any webpage that is currently open by clicking on the Top right Tree  icon to explain the HTML page structure to the students.
For example:



	You see the Menu is just a list of items. You can have any number of items in the menu. Here each menu item or label should link to another html page which we will create in the next class.	



Here we used the <ul> tag for unordered list.

 list is used for any list without numbering.

so if you replace <ul> tag with <ol> ordered list tag you will see your menu items will be numbered.

In index.html file

```
12      <ul class="menu">
13          <li class="links">Home</li>
14          <li class="links">My Videos</li>
15          <li class="links">Work</li>
16          <li class="links">Writings</li>
17          <li class="links">Contact</li>
18
19      </ul>
```

 tag is used here with classname menu. 'ul' stands for 'unordered list'.

Now to put items in the list we use the <li> tag which stands for 'list item' to specify items in the list. All the list items are given the same classname=links. This is to style them well in css.
These links are inactive for now as we have not built their pages yet.

In style.css file

```
82  .menu {
83
84      list-style: none;
85      font-family: sans-serif;
86      position:absolute;
87      top:10px;
88      right: 30px;
89      z-index: 10;
90      cursor: pointer;
91  }
```

Here the selector menu is the class name so it is styled using *dot classname.* List style is set to 'none list style' property to avoid bullets. 'font-family' is set to 'serif'.

Position is fixed which means the position will remain fixed with respect to the browser window. This means, on scrolling the menu scrolls with the browser. If you set it to `position:absolute;` then the menu stays with the parent element.

This means that the ul tag is inside the body tag so the body tag is the parent of the ul tag. Hence the ul tag will stick to the body tag.

Since we have set the position to fixed, there is no question of top-margin, as this is a floating element. We just specify the top margin as 'top' (distance from the top of the browser window) and right margin as 'right' to align the ul from the right side of the page or browser window. If you change it to `left: 30px;` the menu will shift to left.

Cursor needs to appear clickable so it is set to 'pointer'.

The z-index refers to overlapping or overlaying of html elements.

Now because we want this menu to be displayed over the section welcome and scroll over it, we have set the z-index of menu to 10 and that of section welcome to 9.

The higher z-index element is overlapped or displayed on the top of the lower z-index element. You can write any number in z index.

```
#welcome {

    position: absolute;
    height: 800px;
    color: #FFFFFF;
    left: 0;
    top: 0;
    bottom: 0;
    right: 0;
    opacity: 0.83;
    background: linear-gradient(#60ebeb 0%, #27ae60 100%);
    display: table;
    width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
    z-index: 9
}
```

```
.links {
        float: left;
        color: #fff;
        padding-top: 5px;
        padding-left: 9px;
        padding-right: 9px;
        padding-bottom: 5px;
        font-family:fantasy;
        font-size: 20px
  }
```

All the list items have the same classname=links. So the styling is applied to all the menu items.

'float left' means order the items from left. You can flip the menu items to right by setting this to 'float right'.

Padding is just to provide internal spacing between menu items.

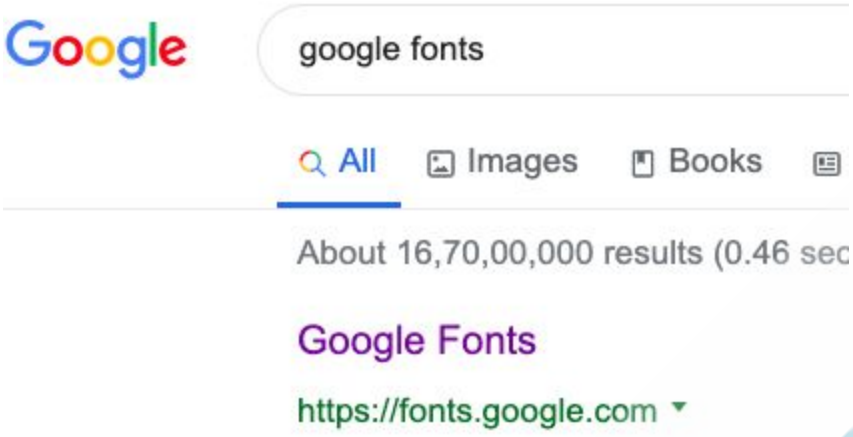
```
.links:hover {
      background-color:dodgerblue;
  }
```

This is important. Now if you hover the cursor on the links, the background color of that link is set to blue.

You can set events in css just like in javascript. But in css, only the design effect will take place. However, in javascript events, you can run a code or function.

Great! Now let's add beautiful fonts to our webpage using google fonts.

1.Go to Google Fonts.



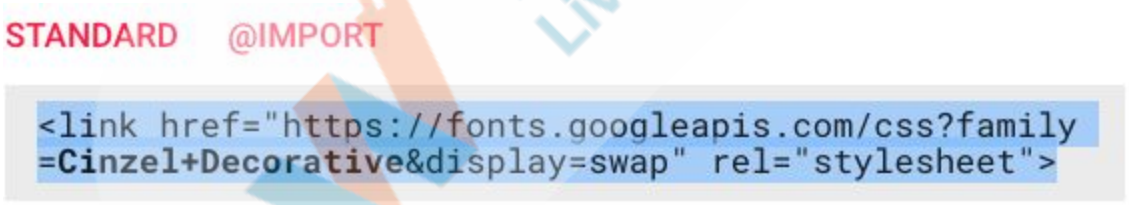
2. You can choose any font you like, I looked for *cinzel* font.

3. Press the  button. You will see it gets added to 'Family Selected'.

4. Now click 

.

5. Copy the code.



6. Paste it in the **index.html file header** to import this font from google when the index.html file gets loaded .

```
<head>
    <title>Sir Tim Berners-Lee</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Cinzel+Decorative&display=swap"
    rel="stylesheet">

```

7. Copy the css code to our style.css file.

Specify in CSS

Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:

```
font-family: 'Cinzel Decorative', cursive;
```

For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the getting started guide.

8. Let's replace the font in the name selected to this copied font family.

```
39 ▼ #name {
40       font-size: 30px;
41       line-height: 1.2;
42       font-family: 'Cinzel Decorative', cursive;
43   |
44   }
```

Great you see the font is added successfully!

This is how you can style fonts on your webpage using free google fonts.

Now let's learn to host this website.

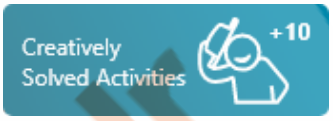
Websites are hosted, or stored, on special computers called servers. When Internet users want to view your website, all they need to do is type your website address or domain into their browser. Their computer will then connect to your server and your web pages will be delivered to them through the browser.

Most hosting companies require that you own your domain in order to host with them like www.harrypotter.com.

You will need to purchase a domain name like this but we can still host our website using another tool without domain name. We will store our website on Github. I will guide how to host your website after you have completed the HTML and CSS code		
	Now it is your turn.	**Teachers should guide the student to setup.**
Teacher Stops Screen Share		
• **Ask Student to press ESC key to come back to panel** • **Guide Student to start Screen Share** • **Teacher gets into Fullscreen**		
Step 3: Student-Led Activity (30 mins)	Open Bracket IDE on your computer and open your stored html file we code last time. let's add a menu to the website. Now lets host your website on Github Today we will be learning how to host websites and storing our code online. Which is using **GitHub.** This is one way to make our code available in public on the internet. **The "Git" in GitHub** To understand GitHub, you must first have an understanding of Git. Git is an open-source version control system that was started by Linus Torvalds. Git is similar to other version control systems. So, Git is a version control system, but what does that mean? When developers create something (an app	Student Activity 1-TBL TREE DIAGRAM **Encourage the student to code freely.** Student Activity 2-GitHub **Guide the student to upload the code files on Github and generate the link by following the hosting procedure shown in Teacher Activity 5 or Student Activity 2 .** Student Activity 3-HTML REFERENCE Student Activity 4-CSS REFERENCE Student Activity 5-JS

	or websites), they make constant changes to the code, and release new versions. Version control systems keep all of the changes and their versions, and store the modifications in a central repository. This allows developers to easily collaborate and contribute. Git is the preferred version control system of most developers, since it has multiple advantages like storing files and changing them more efficiently. **The "Hub" in GitHub** The hub means developers can store their projects here. Let's go over a few of the main reasons that developers like to use GitHub. **Repository:** A repository (usually abbreviated to "repo") is a location where all the files for a particular project are stored. Each project has its own repo, and you can access it with a unique URL. And you can host your website on GitHub. So today we are going to learn how to host the website. Now lets host your website using GitHub. **Note: Refer Teacher Activity 5 or Student Activity 2 to upload the files on github and generate the link.**	REFERENCE

	After the link is generated wait for 3 - 5 minutes as github takes some time to host your website.	
Teacher Initiates Screen Share		
Step 5: Project Pointers and Cues (5 min)	## MY FAVORITE - 2 **Goal of the Project:** Today you continued to learn about how to build an amazing personal portfolio website using Brackets IDE. In this project you are going to implement what you have learned in the class and complete building the website, which you started in project 57. ** This is a continuation of the project for Class 57. Make sure that you have completed that project before attempting the project of Class 58. ** **Story:** You have been working on the website, “my.favorite.com”, that would be published by Oxford University Press. You have already added some design and a paragraph about the topic of your choice. Let’s continue the creative design of this website and add a menu. I am very excited to see your website and I know you will do really well.	

	Best of Luck!	
Teacher Guides Student to Stop Screen Share		
Step 4: Wrap-Up (3 mins)	You did great today as well. You have bagged a hats off.	*(Give at least 2 hats off)* Press the Hats Off Icon for ***Creatively Solving Activities***  Press the Hats Off Icon for ***Great Question***  Press the Hats Off Icon for "***Strong Concentration..***" 
Teacher Clicks 		
Additional Activities	Free coding.	

Activity	Activity Name	Links
Teacher Activity 1	JKR WEBSITE	https://www.jkrowling.com/about/
Teacher Activity 2	TBL TREE DIAGRAM	https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vQLAc8UL-M7XWEz9-zd0-6j3yDsLCJBhr1k3_1YGz2JUkYFiQvTcPZUX30mlucEBeUoxyK2IJDD

		Rzxx/pub
Teacher Activity 3	TREE GENERATOR	https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/html-tree-generator/dlbbmhhaadfnbbdnjalilhdakfmiffeg
Teacher Activity 4	SOURCE CODE	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ApKsKOfz6p3il1KtlOQzfUdvBU3yTdEf?usp=sharing
Teacher Activity 5	GITHUB REFERENCE	https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vSALRoY8p7bVtXNfuKEOG3Bmp5lqkQCnUqpCSMTuHvSCa37BumNEdYgwXPDlC0LZmbPzq8Hg-6frES8/pub
Student Activity 1	TBL WEBSITE	https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vQLAc8UL-M7XWEz9-zd0-6j3yDsLCJBhr1k3_1YGz2JUkYFiQvTcPZUX30mlucEBeUoxyK2IJDDRzxx/pub
Student Activity 2	GITHUB	https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vSALRoY8p7bVtXNfuKEOG3Bmp5lqkQCnUqpCSMTuHvSCa37BumNEdYgwXPDlC0LZmbPzq8Hg-6frES8/pub
Student Activity 3	HTML Reference	https://www.w3schools.com/tags/
Student Activity 4	CSS Reference	https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/
Student Activity 5	JS reference	https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_reference.asp