PROJECT 1

YAAAAAAYYYYY!
INTRO GUIDE

PRONOUNCED: CODE-GEE-KA
JIKA MEANS “DANCE” OR TURN IN ZULU, A SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE.

LEARN MORE: www.CODEJIKA.com

WHAT’S THE DEAL?

PROJECT 1:
Introduces you to building a website. The outcome is a simple, colorful landing page.

LEARN:
The practical skills of a Jnr. Web Developer over 12 Projects.

PURPOSE:
Teach yourself. Teach your friends. Help others.
SO EXCITED!
Ready to start a new chapter of your life?
Start by opening “Notepad” on your PC.
ACTION:

1. Click “Start”.

2. Type “Notepad”

3. Open Notepad.
**CHALLENGE**

**STEP 2**

Save a file in notepad.

**ACTION:**

1. Click “File”.
2. Click “Save”.
CHALLENGE

STEP 3

Save an .html file.

ACTION:

1. Type your name and .html at the end.
2. Click “Save”.

NOTEPAD:

Save an .html file.
GOOD JOB!

Now add a <h1> with your name in it.
CODE:

In Notepad type `<h1>` and your name.
Close it with `</h1>`.

EXAMPLE:

```
<h1>
  Your name
</h1>
```

TIP: Notice the `/`?
Good programmers know lots of keyboard shortcuts.

Learn your first one.
Step 2

Learn a keyboard shortcut for “Save”.

**Review:**

1. Click “File”.

2. Click “Save”.

**Shortcut:**

Save your file: Ctrl + S

**Tip:** Hold down the “Ctrl” key and hit the “S” key at the same time.
ACTION:

1. **Double click on the file** you saved on the Desktop.

TIP:
If you saved it with `.html` it should open in a web browser.

Your file name should be: `name.html` **NOT** `.txt`
Your browser should look something like this: (With your name.)
THINK

How do you see changes you’ve made to your html file?
Here’s a simple way.
See changes in your browser:

1. Save your file.
2. Refresh your browser.
Refresh the browser:

1. Click anywhere on it (to select it.)

2. Hit the Short-cut key: F5

TIP: F5 is on the top row of your keyboard.
CHALLENGE

Modify code, save & view it.

ACTION:

1. Change some of the text in the \textless h1\textgreater.
2. Save it. ( Ctrl + S )
3. Refresh browser & see changes. ( F5 )
GREAT!

You’re almost done the INTRO LESSON.
You want to see three things on your desktop (screen):

1. **Slides** (These slides)
2. **Code Editor** (Notepad++)
3. **The Results** (In the browser)

Here’s how some people do it…
SETUP YOUR DESKTOP:

Write code in the notepad and see the output the browser.

Slides - ADOBE READER

Editor - NOTEPAD++

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Want to know how the curriculum works?
1. **BRIEFING SLIDES**

Give you information.
2. **CHALLENGE SLIDES**

Tell you what to do.

When you see yellow - It's time to take action.
3. **CHECKPOINT SLIDES**

Check your work.
Refresh the browser:

1. Click anywhere on it (to select it.)

2. Hit the Short-cut key: F5

**TIP:** F5 is on the top row of your keyboard.
Our Mission:

To allow you to dream of **building digital tools** for your community.

And provide you with the tools to do so.
BUT WAIT,…

Say I close down notepad.

When I open my file, it only opens in the internet browser.

What if I want to add more code?
How to edit .html files?

**METHOD A:**

1. Right-click on the .html file.
2. Click on **Open with**.
3. Click on **Notepad**.

**TIP:** Remember where you saved your file?
METHOD B:
1. Click **Notepad**.
2. Click **File**.
3. Click **Open...**.
4. Find your file. Click **Open**.

**TIP:** Remember where you saved your file?
Take a quick quiz...
What’s a shortcut to save a file?

A. F5
B. Ctrl + S
C. Click “File” then “Save”.
D. <h1>
What's a shortcut to refresh your browser?

A. Ctrl + S
B. Click “File” then “Refresh”.
C. F5 key on the top row.
D. Click “Start”
QUIZ
WHAT WAS YOUR SCORE?
1.  2.
☐   ☐
50%  100%

PREVIOUS ANSWER:  C.

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FANTASTIC!

Now you’re ready to get started with Training 1.
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PROJECT 1
Training 1

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Desktop – v13

LEARN MORE: WWW.CODEJIKA.com
## TRAINING SESSIONS:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Structure</strong> <code>&lt;body&gt;</code> // <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;p&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>CSS</strong> <code>&lt;style&gt;</code> // <strong>Type</strong> <strong>Selector</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Page Sections</strong> // <strong>Header, Section &amp; Footer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>&lt;div&gt;</strong> // <strong>Fonts, borders &amp; padding</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let's start with the page structure.
Add a HTML structure to a new file.

... 

This mission will include 4 challenges.
1.1.2

TIP: Remember this.

**HTML STRUCTURE:**

```html
<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>
```
REMEMBER

What’s the **structure** of a website?
GREAT!

Now add a `<head>` section.
CHALLENGE

STEP 1

**CODE:**

Add:

```html
<head>
</head>
```

In the code editor.
**CHALLENGE**

STEP 2

**CODE:**

Add a body section below your head section.

**TIP:**

Check the “Structure” slide.
CHECKPOINT

Your code should look something like this:

```html
<head>
</head>

<body>
</body>
```
NICE.

Let's add some content now.
A “Landing Page” is a simple, one-page website.

It tells visitors that the main website is launching soon.
1. Is used for the **largest text** on your page.

2. Goes in the `<body>` section.

**EXAMPLE:**

```
<h1>
  My Name
</h1>
```
REMEMBER

What’s the `<h1>` used for?
CHALLENGE

STEP 4

CODE:

Type an opening & closing `<h1>` tag.

TIP:

In the `<body>` section.
CHALLENGE
STEP 5

CODE:
Insert your First & Last name between the <h1> tags.

TIP:
Check the example in the <h1> briefing.
Now we’re going to learn about tags.
READY?
Think of tags as taps.
If you **open** a tap (tag) **close** it.

```
Open
<h1>
Close
</h1>
```
EXAMPLE:

```html
<h1> Open
My name
</h1> Close

<div> Open
</div> Close

To close, put “/” (a backslash) in front of the closing tag name.
GOOD!

You learned about tags.

Now let's move on.
<h3> Tag</h3>

&lt;h3&gt; &lt;/h3&gt;

&lt;h3&gt; is used mainly for subtitles.

EXAMPLE:

&lt;body&gt;
    &lt;h1&gt;
        My Name
    &lt;/h1&gt;
    &lt;h3&gt;
        Launching Soon...
    &lt;/h3&gt;
&lt;/body&gt;
REMEMBER

What's `<h3>` used for?
CHALLENGE

CODE:
Write: “Launching Soon...” between <h3> tags.

WHERE:
Below <h1>.
CHALLENGE

CODE:
Write: “Launching Soon...” between <h3> tags.

WHERE:
Below <h1>.
<p>Tag</p>

1. Stands for “paragraph”.
2. You can have lots of <p> tags in your site.

EXAMPLE:
<body>
  <p>
    My stuff...
  </p>
</body>
REMEMBER

What's the `<p>` used for?
CHALLENGE

CODE:
Add a <p> with today's date.

EXAMPLE:
<p>
  10 October, 2021
</p>

WHERE:
Below <h3>.
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>
    Your Name
  </h1>
  <h3>
    Launching soon...
  </h3>
  <p>
    10 October, 2021
  </p>
</body>
And your **website** like this:
CONGRATULATIONS

You've finished Training 1.
Set a time every day to do coding.

Twice per week is fine too.
Ready to start
Training 2?
THINK

Who do you want to make a website for?

TIP: A sister, a brother, small business, a celebrity, a project of your own, your class or your school.
PROJECT 1

Training 2

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AWESOME!

Are you ready to JIKA*?

*party
# PROJECT 1

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>4. <strong>&lt;div&gt;</strong> // <strong>Fonts, borders &amp; padding</strong></td>
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</table>
Before we start, here’s a quick overview:
### PROJECTS OVERVIEW:

1. **Simple Landing Page**  //  4 Sessions  |  90 Minutes

2. **CV Website**  //  6 Sessions  |  90 Minutes

3. **Simple Biz Website**  //  6 Sessions  |  2.5 Hours

4. **Styling your Website**  //  4 Sessions  |  3 Hours

5. **JavaScript OrderForm**  //  4 Sessions  |  3 Hours

6. **Basic Business Website**  //  5 Sessions  |  4 Hours

---

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TRAINING SNAPSHOT

These are your missions for today:

1. Learn CSS structure.
2. Add some text in an `<h3>`.
3. Learn `<i>` & `<br>`
REMEMBER THIS?

HTML STRUCTURE

<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<style>
</style>
</head>
<body>
</body>
CSS is the STYLE (BLING)

```html
<style>
  h1 {
    color: pink;
  }
</style>

CSS is the STYLE (BLING)
1. Add a `<style>` section.
2. Style the `<h1>` using CSS.

This mission will include 3 challenges.
1. All code in the `<style>` section is CSS.

2. `<style>` goes in the `<head>`.
REMEMBER

Where does the `<style>` section go?
Add a `<style>` section.

TIP:
Remember to close the `<style>` tag.
DID YOU KNOW?

CSS code is slightly different then HTML?

CSS uses cute “curly brackets” `{ }` to wrap the style.
MEMORY JOGGER

When you see curly brackets

{} {}

...think BLING (CSS).
Ready to learn some CSS?
CSS Basics

Selector

Selector is the “name”.

It works like this:
CSS Basics

It works like this:

```css
h1 {
  font-size: 75;
}
```

Styling

Property & value say what.

- **property**
- **value**
The whole thing is a “rule”.

It works like this:

```
CSS Basics

```

1. Selector

2. Property

3. Value

```

h1 { font-size: 75; }

```
Let’s talk practical...

You want to add CSS styling to the `<h1>` text.
CSS Basics

It works like this:

```html
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      font-size: 75;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>
    Hi, It’s me! :-)
  </h1>
</body>
```

CSS <style> is applied to <h1> in <body>
Now you’ll add a **h1** selector.

**EXAMPLE:**

```
h1 {
    
}
```
Add a **h1** selector.

**CODE:**

Add a **h1** selector.

**TIP:**

In `<style>` section.
CODE:
Add

font-size: 75px;

TIP:
Between the curly brackets.
Your code should look something like this:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      font-size: 75;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  
  ...
</body>
```
GREAT!

The next one is even more fun.
Add a <h3> with a title and a short sentence.

This mission will include 3 challenges.
MOTIVATION:

Place it below the <h1> tags.
**CHALLENGE**

**STEP 2**

**TIP:**
Between the `<body>` tags.

**CODE:**

Wrap it in `<h3>` tags.

```html
<h3>
MOTIVATION:
</h3>
```
NOW IT’S YOUR TURN.

Tell us **why** you want to learn how to **code**.
It could look something like this:

EXAMPLE:

I want to learn to code because...
A short sentence about why you are learning coding.

Below “Motivation” inside the <h3> tags.
GOOD JOB!
Learn about italics and how to create a new line.

This mission will include 3 challenges.
Let's learn about italics and apply CSS to your sentence.

i
The `<i>` tag stands for *italics*. Italics is text slanted to the side.

I `<i>LOVE</i>` ICECREAM!
You can add *italics* to a sentence like this:

**EXAMPLE:**

```html
<i>
Because...
</i>
```
Put your sentence into *italics* with the `<i>` tag.

```html
<h3>
  MOTIVATION
  <i>
    Sentence...
  </i>
</h3>
```
Change the size of your `<i>` text in CSS like this:

**EXAMPLE:**

```css
i {
  font-size: 25px;
}
```
Using CSS reduce the size of the italics text to 25px.

TIP:
Start with i{} in style.
DID YOU KNOW?

In HTML there's a special symbol to make a new line.
DEFINITION

<br> = New line

Typing <br> is like hitting the “Enter” key on your keyboard...

It adds a line.
Where to place the `<br>` ?

```html
<h3>
MOTIVATION:
<br> <br>
<i>
Because...
</i>
</h3>
```
CODE:

Add `<br>` *twice* immediately after MOTIVATION: `</h3>` closing tag.

```html
<br>
<br>
```
CHECKPOINT

Your code should look something like this:

```
...<br>  
<h3>
  MOTIVATION:
  <br>  
  <i>
    I want to learn how to code because...[your reasons].
  </i>
  
  </h3>
...
```
CONGRATULATIONS

You've finished Training 2.
STUCK?

Invite your friends to learn how to code.

When working together one of the squad will usually figure it out.

TIP:
Whatsapp Groups are great for sharing screenshots and code.
Take a quick quiz...
In the rule:

```css
h1 { font-size: 75px; }
```

what is h1?

1. An increase in text size.
2. Value
3. Selector
4. CSS

**QUESTION 2.1**
How would you start to write a new rule for `<h3>`?

A. `<h3>` Hello World! `</h3>`

B. `h3 { }`

C. `<style>`

D. `<br>`
QUIZ

WHAT WAS YOUR SCORE?

1.  
2. 

☐ ☐

50% 100%

PREVIOUS ANSWER:  B.
SUGGESTION:
If you have internet: Download and install a better code editor.

WHY?
It’s easier and shows any mistakes in your code.

We recommend: Notepad++

FOLLOW THE LINK:
https://notepad-plus-plus.org/download/
Ready for Training 3?
LET’S GO.
LOADING . . .
PROJECT 1

Training 3

PURPOSE:
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Let's ROCK this!
## PROJECT 1

### TRAINING SESSIONS:

1. **Structure `<body>`** // `<h1>`, `<h3>` & `<p>`

2. **CSS `<style>`** // Type Selector

3. **Page Sections** // Header, Section & Footer

4. **<div>** // Fonts, borders & padding
Missions for today:

1. Learn page sections.
2. Add a LIT background.
3. Add a footer.
Ace page sections.

This mission will include 0 challenges.
BRIEFING

1.1.2

Desktop Website Structure

This is a **Desktop** Website Page Structure.
Mobile Website Structure
How is the Desktop PC website structure different then the Mobile website?
THINK

How do you think the sections are created?
BRIEFING

Website Structure

STRUCTURE:

Each section is constructed with;

1. **CSS boxes** and styles linked to
2. **HTML sections**.

**TIP:**
Remember this.
BRIEFING

1.1.2 Website Structure

SECTIONS:

Here are some **common** HTML sections:

```html
<header>
  <menu>
  <section>
  <footer>
```
BRIEFING

1.1.2 Website Structure

SECTIONS:

All placed inside `<body>`.
BRIEFING

Website Structure

SECTIONS:

Like this:

```html
<body>
  <header>
  </header>
  <menu>
  </menu>
  <section>
    <stuff>
    </stuff>
  </section>
  <footer>
  </footer>
</body>
```
All good so far?
This mission will include 2 challenges.
<header> Tag

1. Goes in the <body> section.
2. <header> has nothing to do with <head>.
EXAMPLE:

```html
<body>
<header>
  <h1>
    My Name
  </h1>
  <h3>
    Launching soon...
  </h3>
  <p>
    18th June, 2018
  </p>
</header>
<section>
  ...
</section>
</body>
```
CODE:

Insert a `<header>`.

WHERE:

1. Open it before `<h1>`.
2. Close it after the `<p>` tags.
AWESOME!

That’s a great first step.
Let’s give this `<header>` a LIT background.
Like this:

background: linear-gradient(110deg, yellow 40%, pink 40%);
I know, you’re thinking...
Just try it.
**CHALLENGE**

**STEP 1**

**CODE:**

Add a header selector in `<style>`.

```html
header {
}
```
Add this first half of the rule:

```css
header {
  background: linear-gradient
}
```
Complete the rule with this line:

```css
header {
  background: linear-gradient(110deg, yellow 40%, pink 40%);
}
```

**TIP:**
No space between `gradient` & `110deg`.
BE PROUD.

You now have an awesome background.
Let’s rock this next <section>.
<section> Tag

All my stuff...
</section>

<section> is for the main content of your site.

<section>

All my stuff...
</section>
BTW,...
(By the way)

Were you wondering what “Content” means?
DEFINITION

CONTENT

1. The main message of the webpage.

2. Can be text, graphics and video.
Now,.. Wrap the motivation content in the `<section>` tag.

```html
<section>
  <h3>
    MOTIVATION:
    <br><br>
    Because...
  </h3>
</section>
```
STEP 1

**CODE:**

Place your “Motivation” `<h3>` within `<section>` tags.
Challenge

Step 2

**Code:**

Style `<section>` with a grey background.

```html
section {
  background: lightgrey;
}
```
NICE.

Add a footer to make your Landing Page look more complete.
Add and style a footer.

This mission will include 3 challenges.
1. Important links & resources are listed.

2. Copyright symbol is inserted here.
CODE:

Insert a `<footer>` before the closing `</body>` tag.
Copyright

Copyright says “You can't copy my content without asking.”

It is normally the last line on the website.
Copyright Line

The line should include:

1. Copyright symbol ( &copy )
2. The Year
3. Your Name
 Add a copyright line in `<footer>`.

```html
<footer>
    &copy 2021 My Name
</footer>
```
Style your footer with a black background and white text.

These two lines of CSS should work:

```css
background: black;
color: white;
```
CODE:

Using a `footer {}` selector in CSS, make your footer background black and the text white.
CONGRATULATIONS

You've finished Training 3.
CHECKPOINT

Your code should look something like this:

...<h3>MOTIVATION:<br><br><i>I want to learn how to code because...[your reasons].</i></h3>...

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Take a quick quiz...
What’s the rule for tags?

A. Open it? Close it.

B. Do or Die!

C. Catch whoever you can.

D. Only close the tag if you have to.
How do you write a rule in CSS?

A. h2 { background: lime; }

B. <footer> &copy 2021 My Name </footer>

C. section ( color; blue; )

D. <style> h1 { } </style>
QUIZ

WHAT WAS YOUR SCORE?

1. 2.

50% 100%

PREVIOUS ANSWER: A.
Change some colors

```
header {
  background: linear-gradient(110deg, yellow 40%, pink 40%);
}
```

Try these colors:

- teal
- maroon
- grey
- lightblue
- red
EXPERIMENT

Change this to \textbf{250}

```css
header {
  background: linear-gradient(110deg, yellow 40%, pink 40%);
}
```

What happened?

Discuss with your friends why.
Ready for Training 4?
YIPPEEE.

😊
LOADING . . .
PROJECT 1

Training 4

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Desktop - v2

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Let's DO this!
# PROJECT 1

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Missions for today:

1. Learn `<div>`.
2. Be “Font” savvy.
3. Add borders and padding.
Do the <div>.

1. **Understand** it.

2. **Wrap** content in it.

...  

This mission will include 0 challenges.
What's a **DIV**?

It's like a *magical stretchy container* & you can put any type of object in it.

```html
<div>
  It's like a magical stretchy container & you can put any type of object in it.
</div>
```
1. A HTML section.

2. There can be lots of <div> s in a site.

3. You can even put a <div> inside another <div>.
REMEMBER

What's a `<div>`?

What can you put in it?
CHALLENGE

CODE:
Insert a <div> in <header>.

WHERE:
1. Open it before <h1>.
2. Close it after the <p> tags.
Your code should look something like this:

```html
<header>
  <div>
    <h1>My Name</h1>
    <h3>Launching soon...</h3>
    <p>18th June, 2018</p>
  </div>
</header>
```

...
Now wrap the `<section>` content in a `<div>`.
Insert a `<div>` in `<section>`.

**WHERE:**

1. Open the `<div>` before your `<h3>`.
2. Close it after the `</h3>` tags.
CHECKPOINT

Your code should look something like this:

```html
<section>
  <div>
    <h3>
      MOTIVATION:
      <br><br>
      Because...
    </h3>
  </div>
</section>
```
GOOD JOB!
Do the same in `<footer>`.
Wrap the content in `<footer>` with a `<div>`.
CHECKPOINT

Your code should look something like this:

```html
<footer>
  <div>
    &copy 2021 My Name
  </div>
</footer>
```

...
GREAT!
Now let's style these divs.
The rules (styles) you write to the `div {}` are applied to all the `<div>` s.
It works like this:

```html
<body>
  <header>
    <div>
    </div>
  </header>
  <section>
    <div>
    </div>
  </section>
  <footer>
    <div>
    </div>
  </footer>
</body>
```

```css
div {
  font-size: 75;
}
```

Applied to all `<div>`s.
Style the `<div>` s.

This mission will include 3 challenges.
Styling the `<div>`

Use `div {}` to apply style to everything in the `<div>`.

```css
div {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 40px;
}
```

**TIP:**
Make sure your CSS rule is in the `<style>` section.
**CHALLENGE**

**STEP 1**

**CODE:**

Add a `div {}` selector in the `<style>` section.

```html
div {
}
```
**BRIEFING**

1.1.2

**CSS Styling**

text-align:

**text-align:**

Tells the text where to “lean”.

```
  text-align: left;
  text-align: right;
  text-align: center;
```

Left, right or center.
Center align all the content in the <div> s.
CSS Styling

padding:

It's like having pillows around you when you are inside a box.

padding: 40px;
FYI
(For Your Information)

Your CSS div (Selector) will look something like this:

```css
div {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 40px;
}
```
Using CSS, add 40px padding to div.
CHECKPOINT

Is all the content (text) on the page centered?

If not, then something's wrong.
You completed the mission.
Style the <h3> s.

This mission will include 5 challenges.
CODE:
Add the h3 Selector to <style> section.
Start with a cool border.

border: 2px solid white;
CSS Styling

border:

**Puts a border around text or objects.**

**EXAMPLE 1:**
```
border: 2px solid white;
```

**EXAMPLE 2:**
```
border: 4px dashed red;
```
Add a white solid 2px border to `h3 { }`.
CODE:

Add a font-size 45px & a padding of 15px to h3 {
  }

font-size: 45px;
padding: 15px;
BRIEFING

CSS Styling

1.1.2

margin:

CSS Styling

margin: auto;

This is a trick to center your box or text.

TIP:

margin: 20px;

It's the **boundaries outside your box or text.**
CHALLENGE
STEP 4

CODE:

Center your h3 { } by using the margin: auto; trick.

margin: auto;
max-width:

It's the maximum width your container will become.

max-width: 400px;

This is important if your site will be viewed on different screen sizes.

(For example, mobile & desktop.)
Beautify your h3 border by giving it a max-width of 400px.

max-width: 400px;
CHECKPOINT

Your h3 CSS code should look something like this:

```css
h3 {
    border: 2px solid white;
    font-size: 45px;
    padding: 15px;
    margin: auto;
    max-width: 400px;
}
```
One last thing...

Give your `<h1>` some class.

See if you like it more **white**.
Like this:

```html
h1 {
  font-size: 75px;
  color: white;
}
```
CODE:
Make your h1 text white.
GUESS WHAT
JUST HAPPENED
???
You just completed PROJECT 1.
That’s so amazing.

It’s time to
PAAARTYYYYY!!!
See you in
PROJECT 2.
BYE.

See you soon.