# Conspiracy Starter Pack:
## Learn Basic HTML to
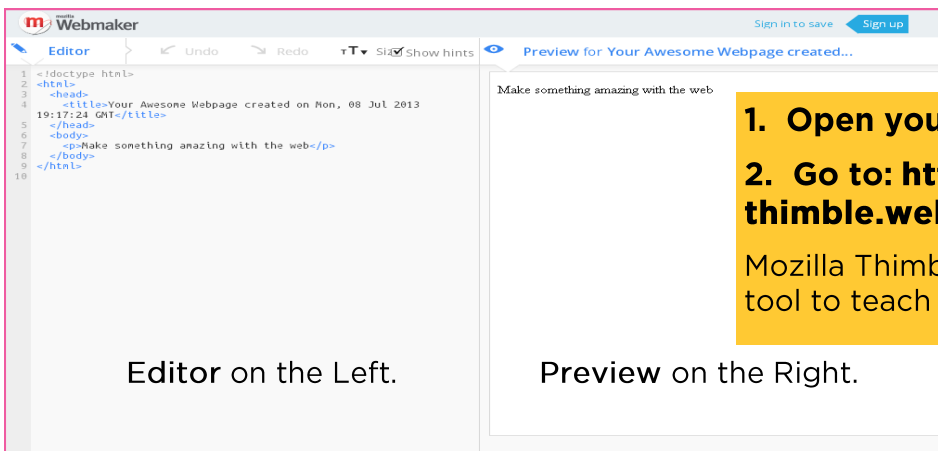## Create Your Own Conspiracy Webpage

**DIFFICULTY**
★ ★ ★

The hallmark of a good (i.e. wack-a-doo) conspiracy theory is a website with really basic web design.  Now it's your turn!  Come up with your own conspiracy theory and start coding with HTML!

**Before Getting Started:  Brainstorm a Conspiracy.  Jot down a few details about the "evidence" you have "found", and give it a name!**

Examples:  Your dog reads your emails; Your (least) favorite pop-star is an alien; Cell phones are government sanctioned mind-controllers; Space is Fiction; etc.

## Step One:  Open Mozilla Thimble



**Editor** on the Left.          **Preview** on the Right.

**1.  Open your preferred browser.**

**2.  Go to: https://thimble.webmaker.org/**

Mozilla Thimble is an open-source, web making tool to teach you how to code!

## Step Two:  Some HTML coding basics

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.  HTML is a markup language that gives structure to content on web pages.  It isn't showy (we will get there with CSS), but who needs show when there's a conspiracy to unveil!?!

HTML is made up of tags.  They surround your content with an opening and closing tag to give it meaning and structure.  Tags are made of angle brackets <>.  Closing tags also have a / in the brackets.

Sample Tags:
<body> The main BODY of the webpage goes here. </body>
<title> Every page needs one </title>

**1.  Do you see the title tags in the Editor?   They look like this:  <title></title>.**
**2.  Change the text between the tags from *Your Awesome Webpage created on…* to your new conspiracy's catchy title.**

The title is part of the <head> which contains information ABOUT the webpage, but doesn't appear in the browser.  When you open a new webpage the title is what shows on the new tab, window or when you bookmark the page.

# Step Three:  Some More HTML Basics

Tags are the opening and closing pieces of an **Element**.  Elements are the bits that make up a webpage.  Everything between <body> and </body> including the tags themselves make up the body element.  Elements nest together for maximum efficiency!



Screenshot of Mozilla Webmaker Editor with a green speech bubble:

A.  How many different elements are here?
B.  Which element is <title> nested in?
C.  Which element is <p> nested in?

A. 6  B. Head  C. Body

Editor code shown:
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Cutespiracy: How the Government Uses
Cute Animals to Keep Me Docile</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <p>Make something amazing with the web</p>
8   </body>
9 </html>
10
```

1. **Add content to the <body> by changing the text of the <p> element.  Give a one to two sentence explanation of your conspiracy.**

The body contains all the content that will appear on the webpage.  The <p> tag is for paragraphs.  They help give additional structure to your content.



Editor code shown:
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Cutespiracy:  How the Government Uses
Cute Animals to Keep me Docile</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <p>Cutespiracy:  How the Government Uses
Cute Animals to Keep Me Docile
8     1.  Evidence:  They are cute.</p>
9
0   </body>
```

Preview:
Cutespiracy: How the Government Uses Cute Animals to Keep Me Docile 1. Evidence: They are cute.

Orange note bubble:
Note:  The browser doesn't see lines or big spaces in the Editor.  You'll have to use another <p> element for your second paragraph to appear on a different line.

Change it in the Editor to:
<p> 1.  Evidence:  They are cute.</p>

2. **Add more content!  Add at least 4 more lines of new <p></p>.  Tell the world about your conspiracy!**

More fun tags to try, and remember to nest!:

<em> *for emphasis* </em>
<br/> line break:  There is no content, so no  closing tag.
<strong> **strong importance** </strong>

# Step Four:  Headings

The tags specifically used to designate different headings are called… headings.  Think about the Table of Contents in a book; the title of the book is a little larger than the chapters.  What's the main heading of your page?  That will get a <h1> tag.  The next most important would be <h2>, and on down the line till <h6>.  You should only use the <h1> once, but <h2> through <h6> are fair game.

1. **Create a heading for each of your paragraphs.  Use the <h1> tag for the most important heading.  Following headings should use lesser heading tags.  Heading tags can take the place of paragraph tags, so don't be afraid to change some <p> tags out.**



# Step Five:  Images

Image tags look a little different, because they are self-closing.  Basically, they look like this: <img src="picture url">.  src is an attribute; it tells the browser where to look for the image.

1. **Add some pictures to your evidence!  Look for a picture or gif online.  When you find one, right click on the picture, and select Copy Image URL.**

2. **Insert your picture.  Start with <img src= .  Then paste your image URL with quotation marks around it.  Finish it with an >.**

**Example:  <img src= "http://ibelike.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/nbkvs.gif:">**



**CONGRATULATIONS! YOU'VE TAKEN THE FIRST STEPS TO LEARNING WEB DESIGN! KEEP ADDING TO YOUR CONSPIRACY:**
**USE SOME OF THE CODES ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE TO KEEP LEARNING.**

# HTML Cheat Sheets

## Basic Structure

| | |
|---|---|
| `<html></html>` | Creates an HTML document. |
| `<head></head>` | Sets off the title and other information that isn't displayed on the web page itself. Must include a title for the document, and can include scripts, styles, meta information, and more. |
| `<body></body>` | Sets off the visible portion of the document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc. |
| `<div></div>` | Defines a division or a section in an HTML document. Used to group block-elements to format them with styles. |
| `<span></span>` | Used to group inline-elements in a document. |

## Text

| | |
|---|---|
| `<p></p>` | Creates a new paragraph |
| `<h1></h1>` | Creates the largest heading. |
| `<h6></h6>` | Creates the smallest heading. |
| `<b></b>` | Creates bold text. |
| `<i></i>` | Creates italic text. |
| `<em></em>` | Emphasizes a word (with italic) |
| `<strong></strong>` | Emphasizes a word (with bold) |
| `<br />` | Inserts a line break |

## Images and Links

| | |
|---|---|
| `<img src="name">` | Adds an image. |
| `<a href="URL"></a>` | Creates a hyperlink. Text of link is placed between tags. |
| `<a href="mailto:EMAIL"></a>` | Create a link which will open up an email program. |
| `<a href="URL"> <img src="URL"> </a>` | Uses an image as a link. |
| `<a id="NAME"></a>` | Creates an anchor location within a document. |
| `<a href="#NAME"></a>` | Links to an anchor location from elsewhere in the document. |

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## YOU'RE DONE! HERE'S SOME NEXT STEPS YOU COULD TAKE:

**Publish It!:** Click on the **Publish** button on the Mozilla Thimble page, and share your conspiracy with your friends!  Post the link to the teens.denverlibrary.org to claim your HTML badge!

**Keep Building It!:** Try some new and exciting tags!  Google *CSS tutorial* to amp up the volume!

**codecademy.com:**  Learn to code interactively for FREE with this website!

**htmldog.com:**  Another great tutorial to learn HTML and CSS.