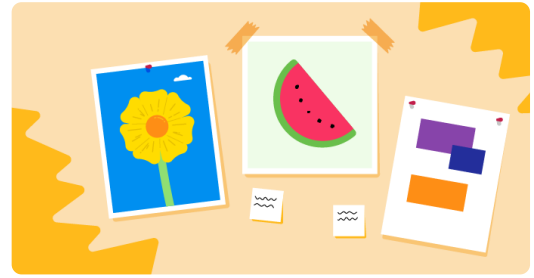




Projects

Mood board

Create a mood board webpage for a real or imaginary project.



Step 1 Introduction

In this project, you will create a mood board webpage for a real or imaginary project. You could make a mood board to redesign your bedroom or to represent a fashion item, party, or website. Alternatively, your mood board could be a reminder of all the things that make you happy.

A **mood board** is a collage that arranges images, fonts, colours, and other design elements to create a look or style for a project. Mood boards can be used to create brand designs, product designs, and lots of other types of design projects.

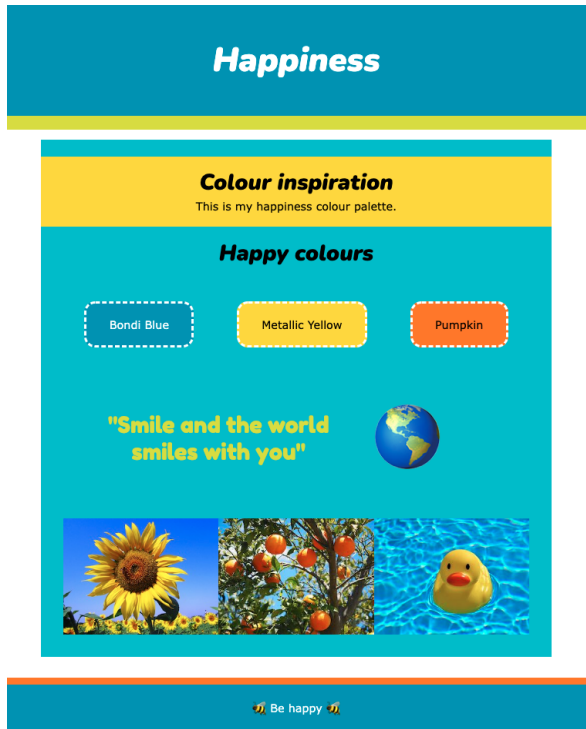
You will:

- Have multiple sections with different layouts in your webpage
- Use different colours and fonts that work well together
- Use images, emojis, or both



Get inspiration

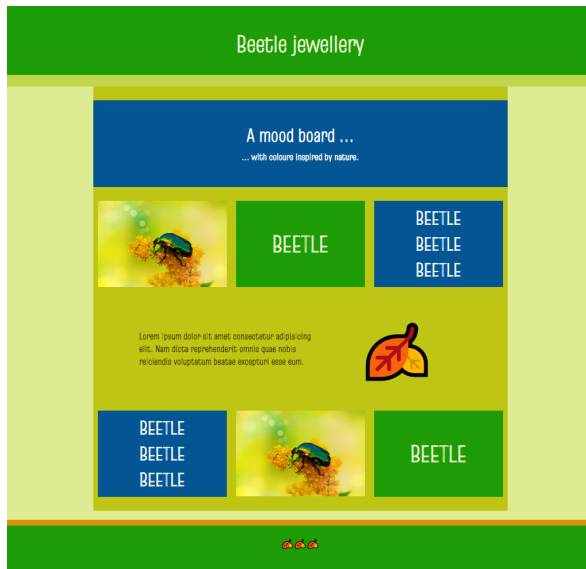
Happiness



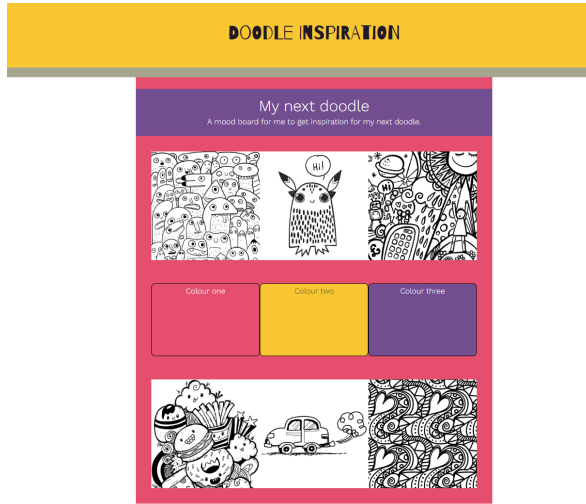
Colours of India



Beetle



Doodles



Step 2 Design your mood board

In this step, you will decide on a topic for your mood board and choose a matching colour palette and fonts. You will also need to check that your palette has good colour contrast so that it is accessible.



What is the topic of your mood board? ✓

- 🎉 **Party:** For a specific occasion or theme
- 🎨 **Artwork:** Book cover, poster, flyer, comic book
- 🏠 **Logo** or **product** design
- 🏠 **Decorate a space:** Classroom, maker space, cafe
- 👗 **Fashion design:** Glasses frames, sari, bag
- 🌿 **Inspired by nature:** Terrarium, outside space
- 🐟 **Inspired by animals:** Fish tank, tropical rainforest
- 🚗 **Character** design or world **building**

Remember, you don't need to create a complete webpage. For the project, you need to make a webpage that is visually appealing and sets a mood.

Your webpage should not contain any **personal information** that can reveal your identity and/or location. Be very careful about who you share personal information with.

Open the **mood board starter project** (<https://trinket.io/embed/html/bb2ee12497>). ✓

Change the `<title>` element text to the title of your page. For example `Summer party`. ✓

Change the `<h1>` heading of your mood board to match your topic. You can use the same text that you used for your `<title>`. ✓

Graphic designers, interior designers, industrial designers, photographers, user interface designers, and other creative artists use mood boards to visually illustrate the style they wish to pursue. Amateur and professional designers may use mood boards as an aid for more subjective purposes, such as how they want to decorate their bedroom or the vibe they want to convey through their fashion.

Your mood board will use a colour palette so that it looks appealing with colours that work well together.

Colour palette variables explained

The 'default.css' stylesheet includes a palette of colour variables:

`:root` means that these variables will be used for the whole page.

default.css

```
:root {
  --primary: #bccad0;
  --onprimary: #4f4e4e;
  --secondary: #495054;
  --onsecondary: #ffffff;
  --tertiary: #747474;
  --ontertiary: #ffffff;
  --page: #ffffff;
  --onpage: #000000;
  --detail: #9ba8ae;
  --detail2: #000000;
}
```

The colour palette variables are:

- `page` and `onpage`: contrasting colours which are used for the background of your page,
- `primary`, `secondary` and `tertiary`: these can be used whenever you want different coloured `<section>` or `<div>` elements,
- `onprimary`, `onsecondary` and `ontertiary`: used for text to contrast with the primary, secondary and tertiary colours,
- `detail` and `detail2`: colours which can be used to add coloured highlights. `detail2` is used for `` text and borders.

The `page` colour scheme is used outside of the `<main>` content.

The `primary` colour scheme is used for content inside `<main>` unless you use a different class.

Choose: Set the colour palette for your mood board.



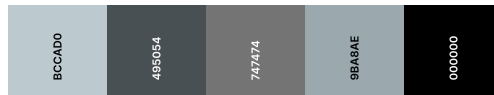
Choose one of the 20 included colour palettes.



Starter project colour palettes

The starter project contains 20 colour palette CSS files.

The starter project is set up to use `default.css` a greyscale colour palette:



Find: In the `<head></head>` element of `index.html` find the line of code that links to `default.css`:

index.html

```
19 <!-- Include CSS style file -->
20
21 <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
22 <link href="animation.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
23 <link href="default.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
24 </head>
```

Change the filename in the link to use the CSS file name of the colour palette you want to use.

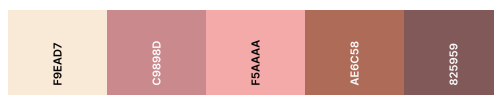
index.html

```
19 <!-- Include CSS style file -->
20
21 <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
22 <link href="animation.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
23 <link href="fiesta.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
24 </head>
```

Below is a list of all the included colour palettes and their filenames:

Cafe

filename: `cafe.css`



Comic

filename: `comic.css`



Companion

filename: companion.css

Disco

filename: disco.css

Festival

filename: festival.css



Fiesta

filename: fiesta.css



Helpful plumber

filename: helpful-plumber.css

Land animals

filename: land-animals.css

Medals

filename: medals.css



Money

filename: money.css



Nature

filename: nature.css



Pastel

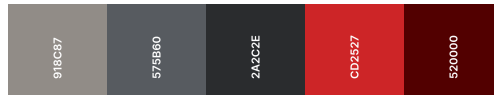
filename: pastel.css

**Primary**

filename: primary.css

**Smokey**

filename: smokey.css

**Space**

filename: space.css

Sunset

filename: sunset.css

**Sunshine**

filename: sunshine.css

Thriller

filename: thriller.css

**Water animals**

filename: water-animals.css

Woodland

filename: woodland.css



Test: Check that your webpage uses your new colour palette.





The starter project has matching font variables that have been set up for you. You can change the fonts used in these variables if you want to use a different style.

Use fonts from the starter project

The starter project has 20 fonts already imported from the Google fonts library.

Tip: If you have used one of the css colour palettes included in the starter project, a matching font has already been assigned but you can replace it.

The included fonts are:

Go to `default.css` or the filename of your chosen colour palette (example `festival.css`).

Replace the existing `header-font`, `title-font` and `quote-font` with the name of your chosen font:

default.css

```
--body-font: 1rem Verdana, sans-serif;
--header-font: lighter 3rem "spirax", cursive;
--title-font: lighter 2rem "spirax", cursive;
--quote-font: lighter 1.5rem "spirax", cursive;
```

You can also add your font variables to existing classes or use them when you make your own classes:

default.css

```
.bigfont {
  font-size: 3rem;
  font: var(--header-font);
}
```

Fonts for the web

Web designers carefully consider the font styles for their website.

The **three** most common categories of font are:

- Library fonts
- Web safe fonts
- Fallback fonts

Library fonts are typically imported from a third party library such as **Google Fonts** (<https://fonts.google.com/>). Companies will sometimes pay a fee to use a font as part of their website branding.

Web safe fonts are standard fonts that should be available through any web browser. However, you can never be 100% sure that this is the case. Here is a list of web safe fonts:

- Arial
- Verdana

- Helvetica
- Tahoma
- Trebuchet MS
- Times New Roman
- Georgia
- Garamond
- Courier New
- Brush Script MT

Fallback fonts are generic font families that are used to match the styling that the web designer would like to use. The main font families are:

- Serif - a font style typically used in print publishing, letters have tiny decorative edges called 'serifs'
- Sans-serif - a clean, screen readable font without the decorative edges
- Monospace - a font where each character uses the same width of space
- Cursive - a handwriting font
- Fantasy - a decorative font typically used for big headings

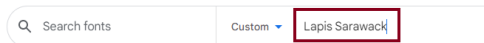
If a fallback font isn't listed then the web browser will use the browsers default font which is typically Times New Roman.

Add Google fonts

Google has a free online font library with over 1400 fonts to choose from. The site allows you to browse different fonts using your own sample text to help you find the right one. It then gives you the **HTML** and **CSS** code that you need to **import** the font into your website.

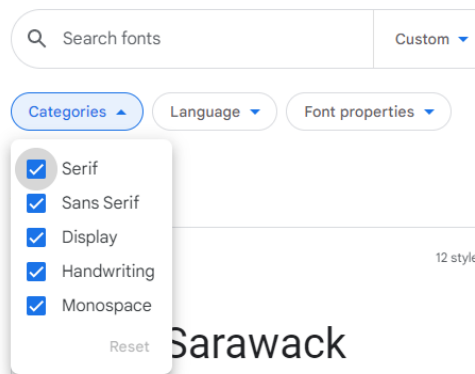
Open **fonts.google.com** (<https://fonts.google.com/>). It will open in a new tab.

Type in some sample text in the **sentence** box:



Note how the examples below now show your sample text. You can see how your words will look in all of the fonts available.

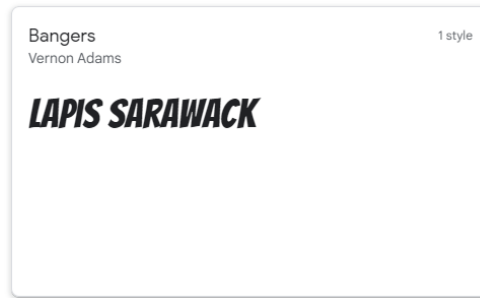
There are many different search options to choose from. You can search by category (fallback font families), language or different font properties:



You can scroll down until you find a font you like or, if you know the name of the font, you can type it in the main search box:

Note that you can now see an example of the Bangers font being applied to the sample text.

Click on the card for the font you want to use:



Click on the **Select this style** link.

Note that a pane will pop in from the side that gives you the code that you need.

Highlight the HTML text and right click and select copy (tap and hold) to copy the HTML code:

Use on the web

To embed a font, copy the code into the `<head>` of your html

`<link>` `@import`

```
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://
fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://
fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.
com/css2?family=Bangers&display=swap"
rel="stylesheet">
```

CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Bangers', cursive;
```

Find the comment in your `index.html` document that says `<!-- Import fonts from Google -->`.

Insert the HTML code that you have just copied below the comment:

index.html

```
15 | <!-- Import fonts from Google -->
16 | <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
17 | <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
18 | <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Bangers&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

You have now imported the fonts that you need from the Google font library. You now need to add in the correct CSS so that the web browser knows when to use this font.

Go back to the Google font library webpage and copy the CSS code. You only need the code **after font-family:**

Go to your css colour palette file. This will be `default.css` or the file containing the colour palette you have chosen (for example `fiesta.css`).

Find the `header-font`, `title-font` and `quote-font` variables.


Replace the current fonts with your new one by deleting the existing text and pressing paste.

default.css

```
15  --body-font: 1.1rem Verdana, sans-serif;  
16  --header-font: lighter 3rem "Bangers", cursive;  
17  --title-font: lighter 2rem "Bangers", cursive;  
18  --quote-font: lighter 1.5rem "Bangers", cursive;
```

Test: Check that your webpage uses your new fonts, if you have added them.



Now that you have decided the theme for your mood board webpage, and created your colours and fonts, it is a good idea to save your project. 

If you have a Trinket account, you can click on the **Remix** button to save a copy to your **My Trinkets** library.

If you don't have a Trinket account, you can still come back to your project in the future on the same computer by using the starter project link.

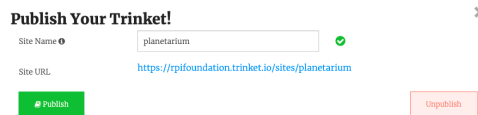
You can also publish your saved mood board to see what it would look like as a full webpage. Each time you save your project, your published site is updated.

Publish your project

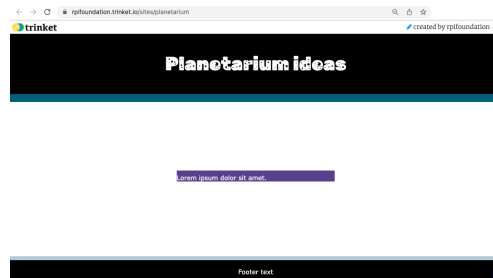
Click on the **Click To Publish** button:



You can update the **Site name** to customise your link then click on **Publish**:



The URL will take you to the published version of your web page. This is how your audience will see your web page when you share the link with them:



Tip: To make your mood board viewable by people with disabilities and appealing to a wide audience, you need to make sure it is accessible.

Check web page accessibility

Accessibility tools check that your website can be viewed by people with disabilities.

Click on the **Published** button:



Right-click on the **Site URL** link and choose **Copy Link Address**:

Go to the **WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool** (<https://wave.webaim.org/>) website and paste in your published site URL then click on the arrow:



The aim is to have zero contrast errors:

If contrast errors are reported, click on the Contrast tab and use the sliders to change the foreground or background colours until they pass the test:

Copy the new hex codes and replace them in the colour variables of your mood board web page.

Step 3 Choose a layout for your mood board

In this step, you will design the overall layout of your mood board and add content sections with placeholder content.

You will create several sections of content for your mood board and can use a combination of text, images, or emojis.



Think about the sections you want to add. You could sketch your layout on paper if you prefer.



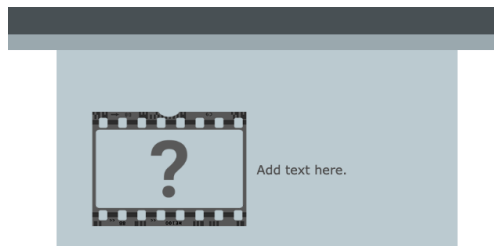
Add at least three sections to `<main></main>` in your mood board. You can add more if you like.

i Add a full width section with title and text

index.html

```
<section>
  <h2>Section title</h2>
  <p>Section text.</p>
</section>
```

i Add side by side image and text



index.html

```
<section class="wrap">
  
  <div>
    <p>Add text here.</p>
  </div>
</section>
```

You can swap the order of the `` and `<div>` elements if you want the text to come first.

i Add a wrapped section with regular width elements

index.html

```
<section class="wrap">
  <div class="secondary">
    <p>Add text here.</p>
  </div>
  
  <div class="tertiary">
    <p>Add text here.</p>
  </div>
</section>
```

Add or remove `<div>` and `` elements as needed. They will wrap if there is not enough space.

Use the `primary`, `secondary` and `tertiary` styles to control the background and font colour for paragraphs of text.



Add wrapped tiles with text, text, text



The code example below will create three tiles of equal height. The text within the tile will be centred on the x and y axis.

- `xcenter` places the text in the centre horizontally
- `ycenter` places the text in the center vertically
- `tile` sets a fixed height for the `div` content

index.html

```

1 <section class="wrap">
2   <div class="tertiary xcenter ycenter tile">
3     <p>Add text here.</p>
4   </div>
5   <div class="secondary xcenter ycenter tile">
6     <p>Add text here.</p>
7   </div>
8   <div class="tertiary xcenter ycenter tile">
9     <p>Add text here.</p>
10  </div>
11 </section>

```



Add wrapped tiles with text, image, text

The code example below will create three tiles. The first tile contains text, the second tile is an image and the third tile contains text. The two text blocks are of equal height using the `tile` class.

- `xcenter` places the text in the centre horizontally
- `ycenter` places the text in the center vertically
- `tile` sets a fixed height for the `div` content

index.html

```

1 <section class="wrap">
2   <div class="tertiary xcenter ycenter tile">
3     <p>Add text here.</p>
4   </div>
5   
6   <div class="tertiary xcenter ycenter tile">
7     <p>Add text here.</p>
8   </div>
9 </section>

```

If you need to adjust the height of the text boxes then you can change the CSS code:

style.css

```

1 | .tile {
2 |     height: 9.4rem;
3 | }

```



Add a wrapped section with wide and narrow elements

index.html

```

<section class="wrap">
  <div class="wide">
    <p>Wide paragraph of text</p>
  </div>
  
</section>

```



Add a full width quote

index.html

```

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

```



Add a gap between wrapped elements

You can use the `gap` property on the `wrap` class in `style.css` to create a horizontal and/or vertical gap between wrapped items. This is useful when you are using borders or shadows.

Note: The `gap` property is not supported by older web browsers.

style.css

```

/* Styles just for the .wrap class */

.wrap {
  /* Make content wrap over mutiple rows */
  display: flex;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  gap: 1rem 1rem; /* horizontal and vertical gap */
}

```

Test: Check that you are happy with the layout of the page. Don't worry about the actual content or images yet. You will add those in the next step.



My webpage isn't displaying correctly



Incorrect tags or properties

Carefully check the spelling of your HTML tags, attributes and classes.

Incorrect tags can mean that the tag text gets displayed on your web page instead of controlling the layout.

This example incorrectly uses 'image' instead of 'img!' `` is the correct HTML tag.

index.html

```
<image class="bordered-box" src="happy.png" alt="An outline of an anime style girl with a happy facial expression."/>
```

It is also incorrect to have spaces in tags, this example is incorrect:

index.html

```
< h1>Lorem ipsum</h1>
```



Mismatched tags or brackets

Make sure that tags with an open and close tag such as `<div>` and `</div>` are correctly matched and nested.

This HTML is incorrect because there is no closing `</div>` tag.

index.html

```
<section>
<div><p>Lorem ipsum</p>
</section>
```

This HTML is incorrect because the `</div>` appears before the closing `</p>` tag.

index.html

```
<div><p>Lorem ipsum</div></p>
```

Tip: If your HTML is incorrect then sometimes a web browser will work out what you meant. You should still make sure your HTML is correct as incorrect HTML might cause problems later and make it difficult for screen readers to understand your page.

Step 4 Add your content

In this step, you will fill in your layout with content to create the mood that you want.



Add any **text** that you want to appear on your mood board.

Choose: Your text could be any combination of:

- Short words or phrases that fit with your topic
- Nonsense placeholder text ('lorem ipsum') to give an idea of what the text would look like
- An inspirational quote

Don't spend too much time on the text details. A mood board just sets the mood for your project.



Add 'lorem ipsum' placeholder text

It is traditional to use nonsense Latin text as a placeholder on a web page so that you can see what a layout looks like.

index.html

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Atque, officia libero! Quam perspiciatis necessitatibus repellat vel doloremque possimus ullam molestiae modi. Exercitationem nostrum, quibusdam enim velit iusto unde delectus molestiae?</p>
```



Add a full width quote

index.html

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



Choose: Add images and/or emojis to make your webpage look interesting.

The starter project includes lots of images that you could use on your mood board.

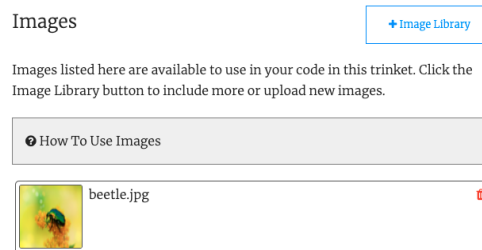
Choose an image from the library

The starter file has a library of useful images.

Click on the 'View and Add images' icon:



Scroll through the image library and make a note of the file name of an image you would like to use in your web page:



Add your image to the `<main></main>` in `index.html` so that it appears on your web page:

index.html

```

32 | <!-- The main content for the web page goes between the main tags -->
33 | <main>
34 |   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.
35 |   
36 |
37 | </main>

```

Add a huge emoji

Anywhere you have an `` element you could replace it with a huge emoji:

index.html

```

<p class="narrow, hugefont">
  🐞
</p>

```

There are lots of different emojis to choose from.

Choose an emoji

There are over 3000 emoji available for you to use. They cover a wide variety of emotions, themes and activities.

Tip: Emoji look slightly different on different devices so someone else may not see exactly the same image as you. Some emoji are not supported on some devices, these will appear as a square.

The emoji keyboard

Your device might have an emoji keyboard that you can use to select an emoji.

- **Mobile or tablet:** Press the emoji icon (this is typically a smiley face)
- **Windows:** Windows key + Full stop
- **Mac:** CTRL + CMD + Space
- **Linux:** Ctrl + Alt + E

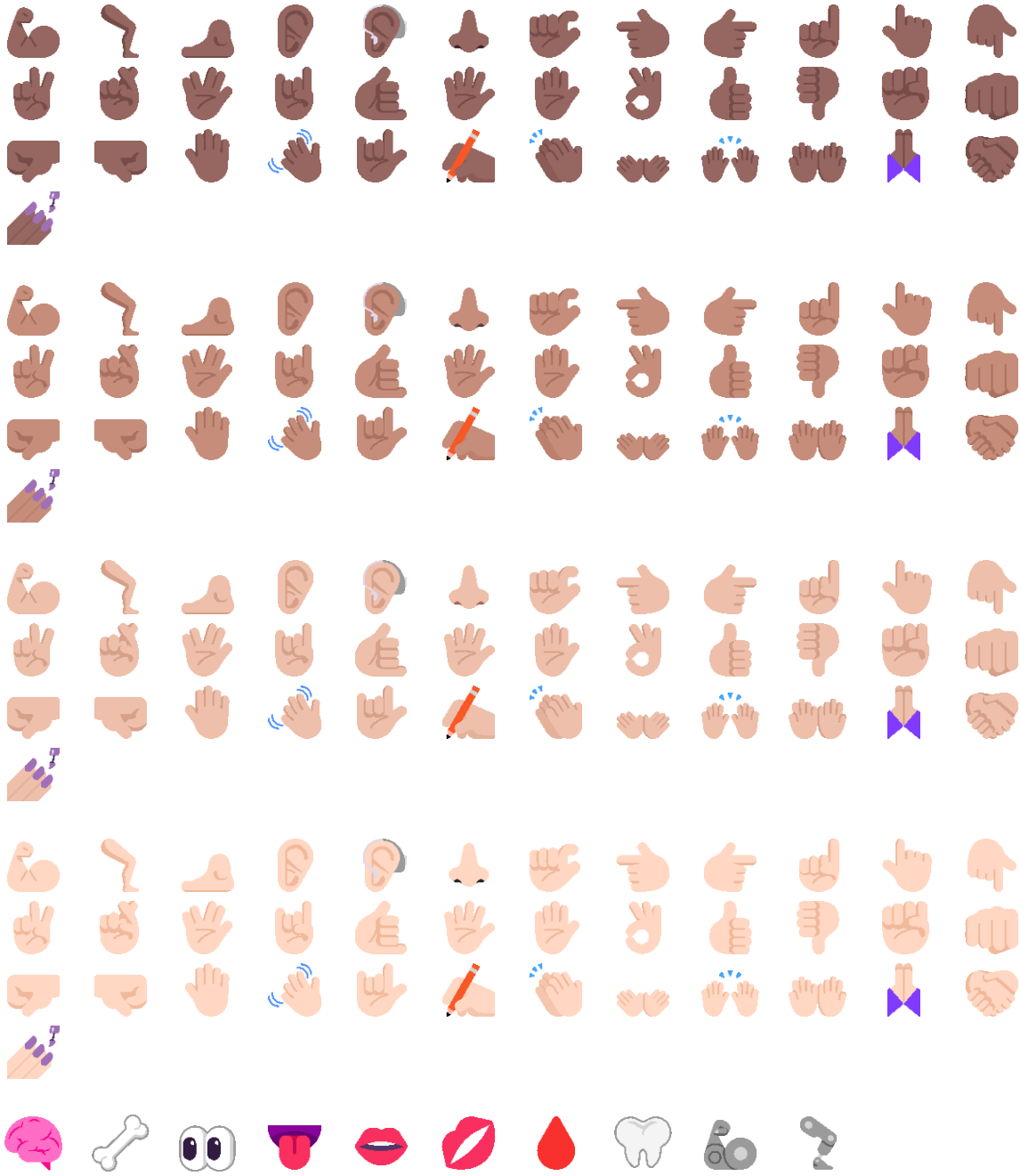
Below are some of the most popular emoji that you could use in your project. You can copy them from here:

Smileys

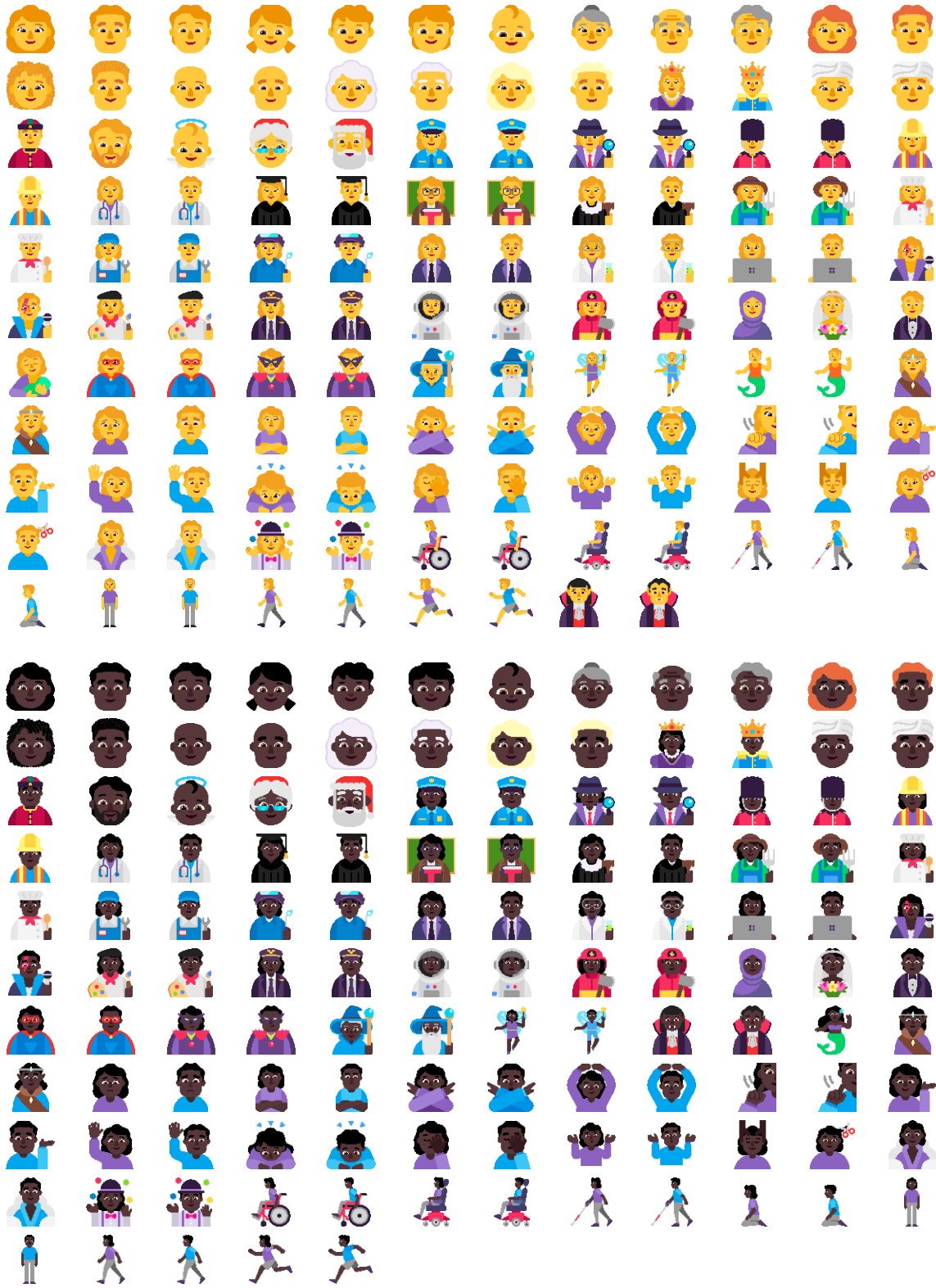


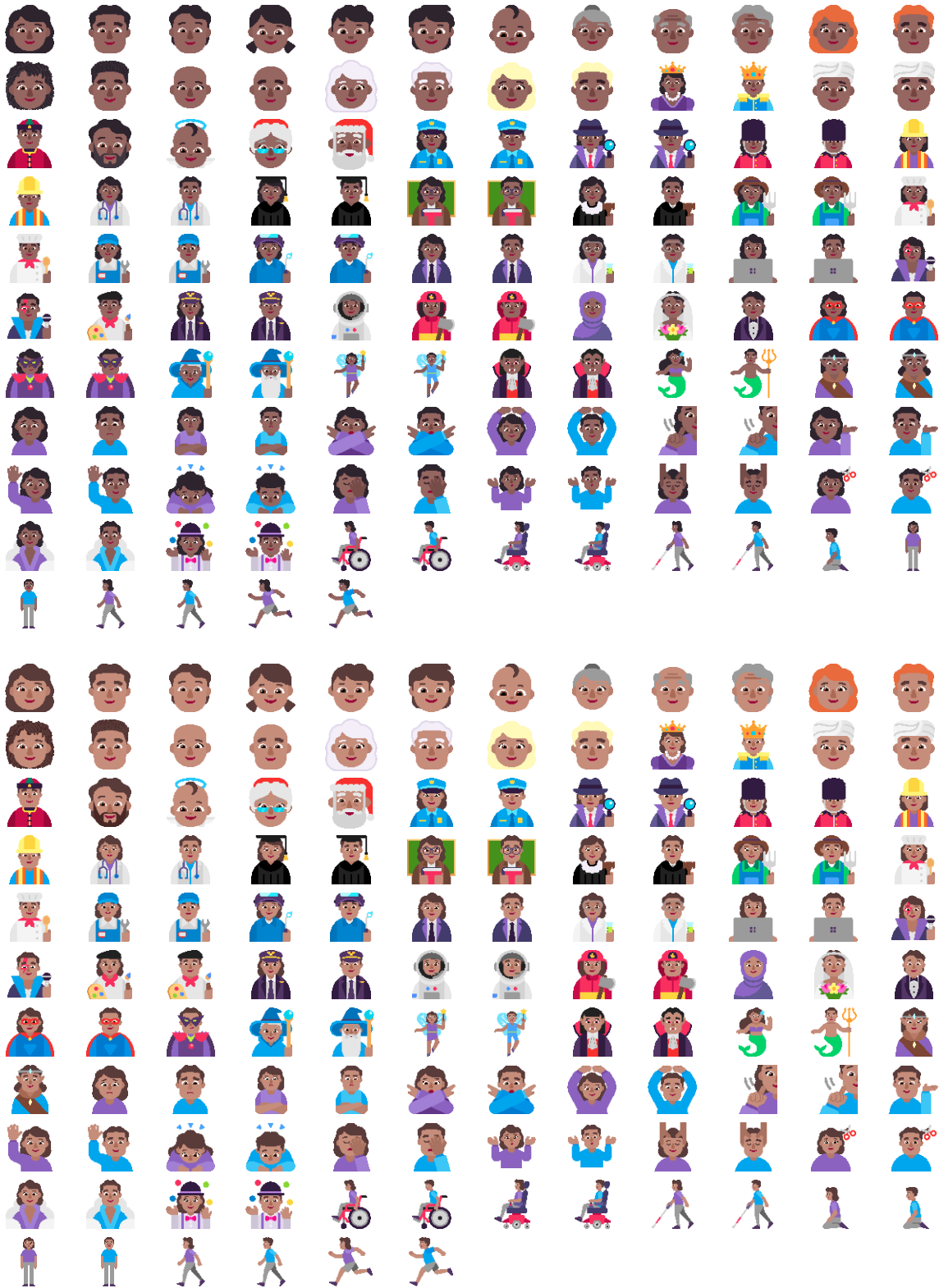
Body

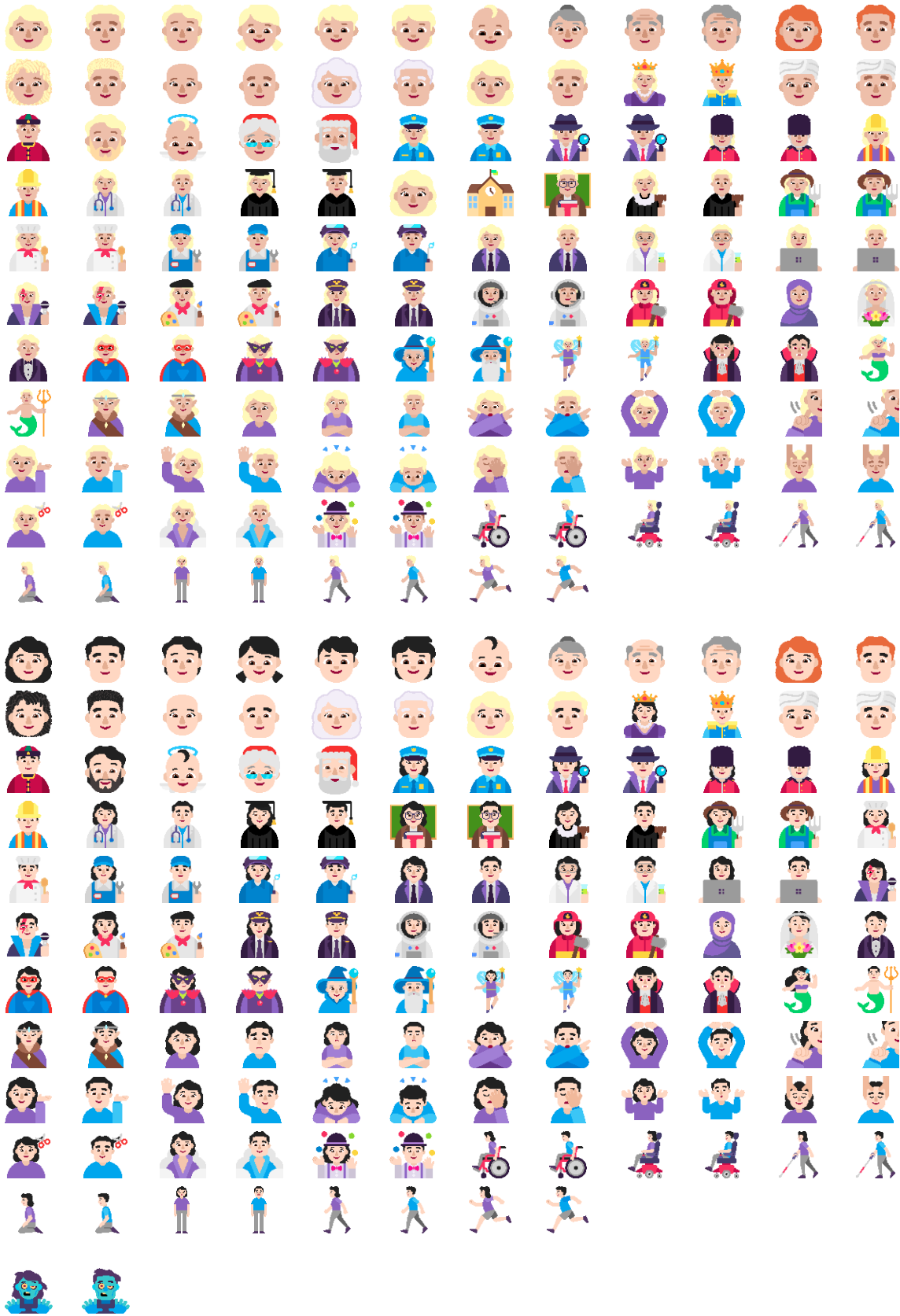




People



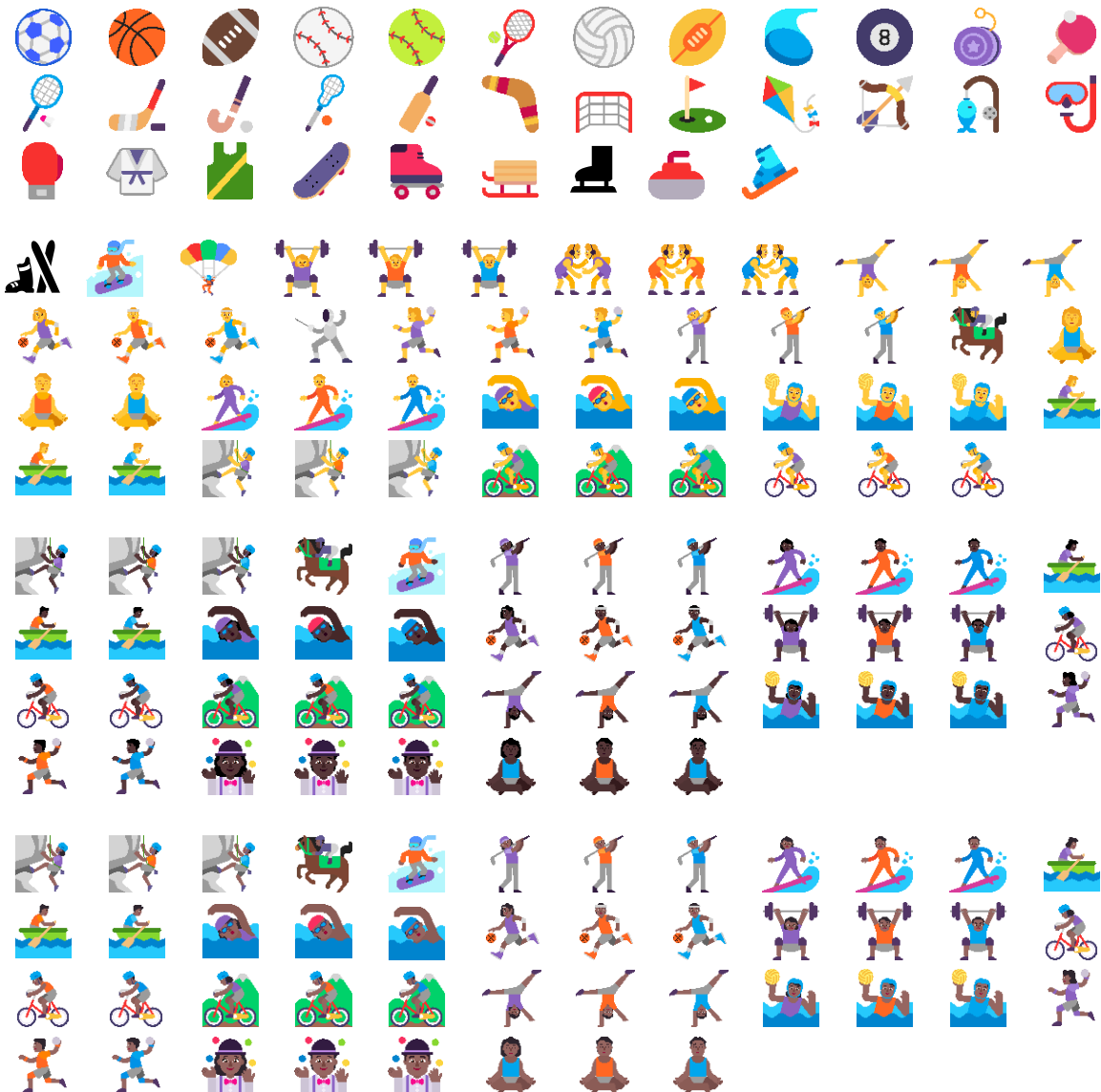




Accessories



Activity and Sports

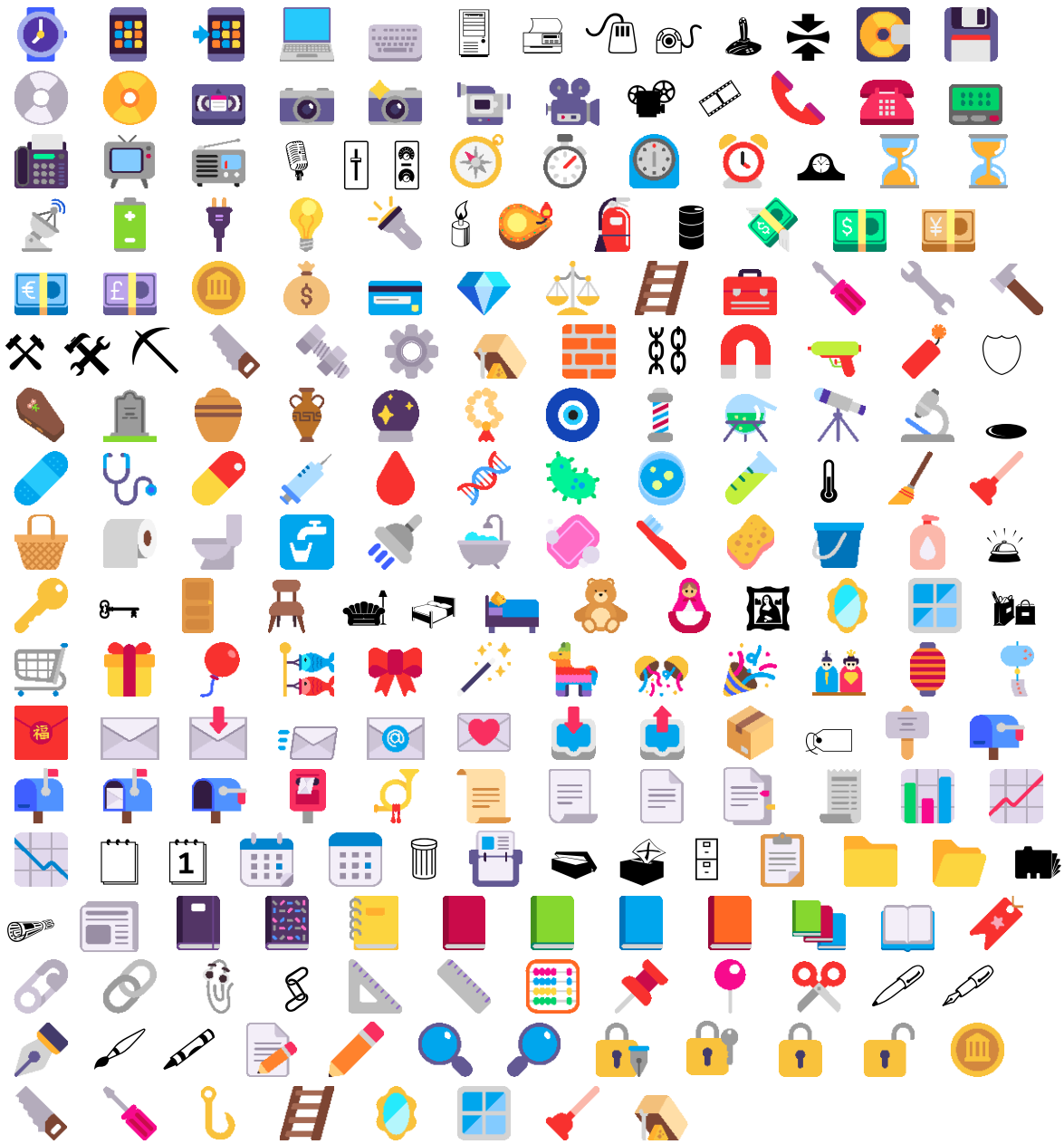




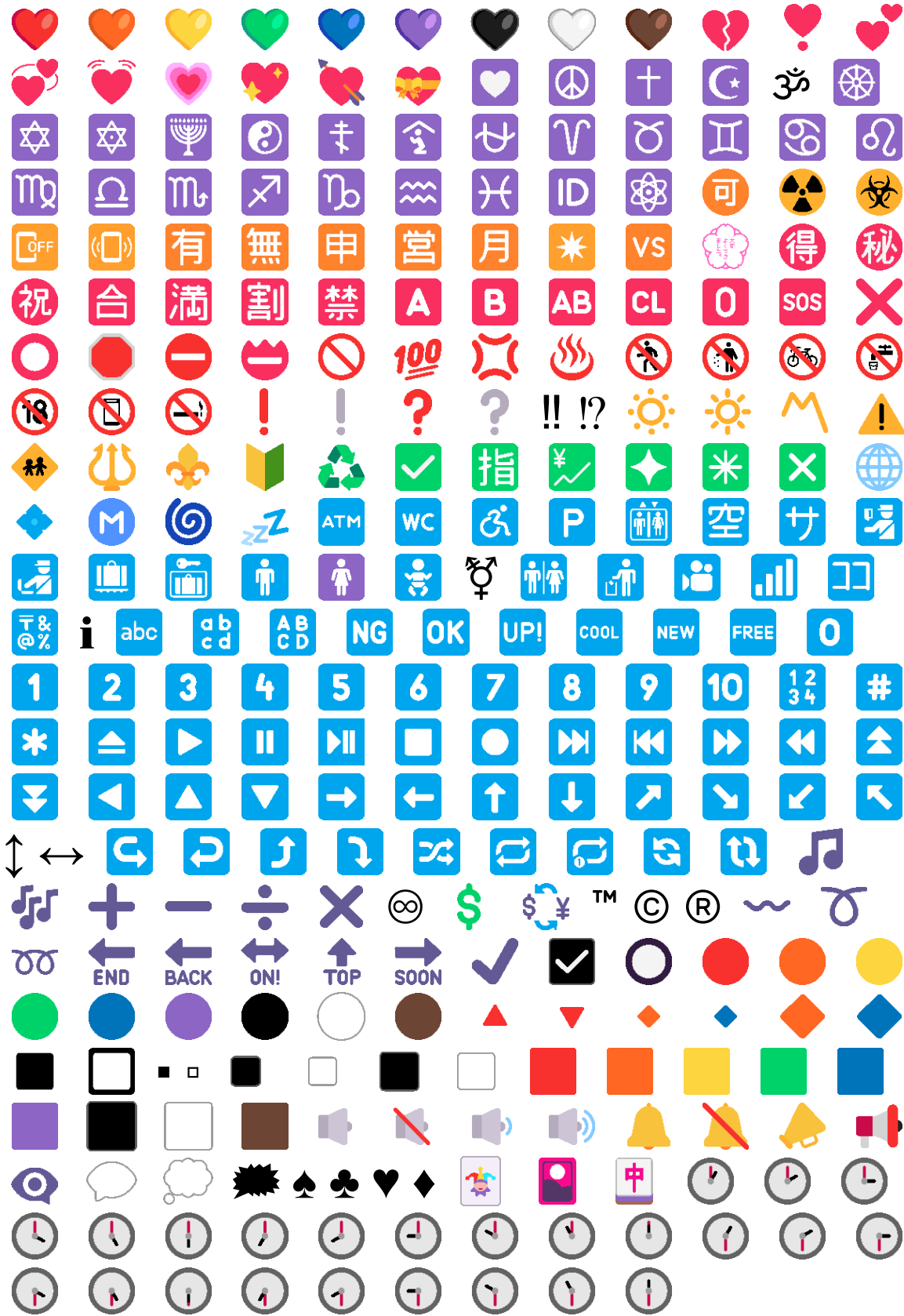
Weather



Travel and Places



Symbols



Flags

Flags are not supported on some devices.



AF AX AL DZ AS AD

AO AI AQ AG AR AM AW AU AT AZ BS BH BD BB BY
 BE BZ BJ BM BT BO BA BW BR IO VG BN BG BF BI KH
 CM CA IC CV BQ KY CF TD CL CN CX CC CO KM CG CD
 CK CR CI HR CU CW CY CZ DK DJ DM DO EC EG SV
 GQ ER EE ET EU FK FO FJ FI FR GF PF TF GA GM GE
 DE GH GI GR GL GD GP GU GT GG GN GW GY HT HN
 HK HU IS IN ID IR IQ IE IM IL IT JM JP 🇯🇵 JE JO KZ
 KE KI XK KW KG LA LV LB LS LR LY LI LT LU MO MK
 MG MW MY MV ML MT MH MQ MR MU YT MX FM
 MD MC MN ME MS MA MZ MM NA NR NP NL NC NZ
 NI NE NG NU NF KP MP NO OM PK PW PS PA PG PY
 PE PH PN PL PT PR QA RE RO RU RW WS SM SA SN
 RS SC SL SG SX SK SI GS SB SO ZA KR SS ES LK BL SH
 KN LC PM VC SD SR SZ SE CH SY TW TJ TZ TH TL TG
 TK TO TT TN TR TM TC TV VI UG UA AE GB 🇬🇧 🇬🇧
 🇬🇧 UN US UY UZ VU VA VE VN WF EH YE ZM ZW

Emojipedia

If you can't find what you are looking for in the examples above then you can visit **emojipedia** (<http://emojipedia.org/>) and explore a wider variety there.

Tip: It's fine to use the same image or emoji multiple times on your webpage to quickly fill your page.

Debug:**My content has different heights and it looks odd**

When you add content that has different heights, the boxes around them will be different heights.

You can change this by adding in the `tile` class:

index.html

```
<div class="tile">
```

`tile` sets a specific height for each of the elements that have this class. To adjust the height, change it in the `style.css` file.

style.css

```
.tile {  
  height: 9.4rem;  
}
```

Add the `tile` class to make every element with that class the same height.

Test: Have a look at your webpage. Make sure you are happy with the content on your page.



My image isn't displayed

Check carefully that the name of your image in the `src` property matches the file name. This includes making sure that use of capital letters is the same. 'myimage.png' is *not* the same as 'myimage.PNG'.

This HTML will not display an image saved as 'happy.PNG':

index.html

```

```



My link to a web page doesn't work

Remember that the `<a>` (anchor) tag is used to create a link to another web page (not the 'link' tag which is used to link to resources such as fonts).

Also check that you have the correct web address (url) for the `href` property.

The part of a web address after the the domain name (such as 'projects.raspberrypi.org'), is case sensitive so you need to make sure capital letters match.

This example uses correct HTML to link to a web page that will open in a new browser tab:

index.html

```
<a href="https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/raspberrypi/web-intro" target="_blank">Make a web page like this!</a>
```

Step 5 Add style

In this step you can style your mood board with font sizes and styles, centering, borders, gradients, transparency, or rounded corners. You don't need to add everything! Just add the features that you need to create the effect you want.

Use the `primary`, `secondary`, and `tertiary` classes to control the colours of each `<section>` or `<div>`.



Tip: You don't have to have text in every box. You can just create a solid block of colour.



Use primary, secondary and tertiary colour classes

Use the `primary`, `secondary` or `tertiary` class to set the background and font colours.

These classes use the colours set in the font palette at the top of `style.css`.



index.html

```
<section class="wrap">
  <div class="primary">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
  <div class="secondary">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
  <div class="tertiary">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
</section>
```

You can change the size, centering, font weight, and style of text on your mood board.



Add large text tiles.

You can use heading tags `<h1>`, `<h2>` and `<h3>` to create large text headings in coloured tiles.



index.html

```
<main class="page">
  <section class="wrap">
    <div class="primary tile">
      <h1>LOREM</h1>
    </div>

    <div class="secondary tile">
      <h2>LOREM<br>IPSUM</h2>
    </div>

    <div class="tertiary tile">
      <h3>Lorem<br>ipsum<br>dolor</h3>
    </div>
  </section>
</main>
```

Use the `tile` class to make sure your tiles are all the same height.

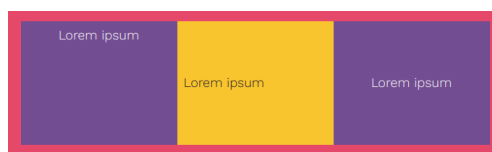
Tip: You can adjust the `height` of the `tile` class in `style.css`.



Center text horizontally and vertically

Some items will automatically be centered because of the style for their element.

You can use the `xcenter` and `ycenter` classes to center other elements horizontally and vertically.



index.html

```
<section class="wrap">
  <div class="tertiary xcenter tile">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
  <div class="secondary ycenter tile">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
  <div class="tertiary xcenter ycenter tile">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
</section>
```



Use bold and italic text

Use the `` and `` tags to emphasise text. `` is used for important text which should be bold. `` is used for emphasised text that should have an italic (slanted) font.

Lorem ipsum **Lorem ipsum** *Lorem ipsum* **Lorem ipsum**

index.html

```
<section>
  <p>Lorem ipsum <strong>Lorem ipsum</strong> <em>Lorem ipsum</em> <strong><em>Lorem ipsum</em></strong></p>
</section>
```

Tip: You can combine `` and `` tags to create text which is bold and italic.

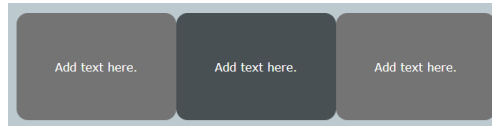


You can add rounded corners, shadows, borders, gradients, and transparency to style your `<section>` or `<div>` elements.



Add rounded corners

To make the corners of an element rounded, you can use the `rounded` class.



index.html

```
<div class="rounded">
  <p>Add text here</p>
</div>
```

Tip: You can adjust the `border-radius` of the `rounded` class in 'style.css'.

style.css

```
.rounded {
  border-radius: 1rem;
}
```



Add solid or dashed borders

Use the `solid-border` or `dashed-border` class to add a solid or dashed border around a `<section>` or `<div>`. The borders use the `detail2` colour.

index.html

```
<section>
  <h2 class="xcenter dashed-border">Lorem Ipsum</h2>
</section>

<section class="wrap">
  <div class="secondary dashed-border xcenter ycenter tile">
    <h3>Lorem ipsum</h3>
  </div>
  <div class="tertiary xcenter ycenter tile">
    <h3>Lorem ipsum</h3>
  </div>
  <div class="primary solid-border xcenter ycenter tile">
    <h3>Lorem ipsum</h3>
  </div>
</section>
```

Tip: You can adjust the `border` values for the `solid-border` and `dashed-border` classes in 'style.css'



Add a gradient

The `gradient1` and `gradient2` styles provide different gradient effects.

index.html

```
<div class="gradient1">
  <p>Add text here</p>
</div>
<div class="gradient2">
  <p>Add text here</p>
</div>
```

Tip: To change the colours and direction of the gradient, adjust the `background-image` values for the `gradient1` and `gradient2` class in 'style.css'.

style.css

```
.gradient1 {
  background-image: linear-gradient(
    to bottom right,
    var(--secondary),
    var(--detail)
  );
  color: var(--onsecondary);
}

.gradient2 {
  background-image: linear-gradient(
    to top right,
    var(--tertiary),
    var(--detail2)
  );
  color: var(--ontertiary);
}
```



Add a shadow effect.

You can use the `shadow` CSS class to add a drop shadow effect to HTML elements including `<section>`, `<div>`, `` and `<blockquote>`.

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET.

This example adds a shadow effect to a `<blockquote>` element.

index.html

```
<main class="page">
  <section class="wrap">
    <blockquote class="secondary shadow"><p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p></blockquote>
  </section>
</main>
```

You can adjust the properties of the `shadow` class in `style.css` to create different shadow effects.

style.css

```
.shadow {  
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 3px 0px #888888; /* right and bottom shadow size, blur, spread and colour */  
  /*box-shadow: 5px 5px 4px 2px var(--detail);*/  
}
```

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET.

Tip: Try creating coloured shadows using your detail colours `var(--detail)` or `var(--detail2)` to create coloured shadow effects.

You may want to create additional colour variables to use in your project.



Add extra colour variables

You can create additional variables in `default.css` to store more colours.

Tip: You might want to add a new background colour **and** a new text colour to use with it.

default.css

```
4  :root {
5    --primary: #08586B;
6    --onprimary:#4f4e4e;
7    --secondary: #E0DB54;
8    --onsecondary:#ffffff;
9    --tertiary:#AF5C08;
10   --ontertiary: #ffffff;
11   --page:#ffffff;
12   --onpage:#000000;
13   --detail: #AB7C1C;
14   --detail2: #38640D;
15   --highlight: #DC9110;
16   --onhighlight: #443C35;
17 }
```

You can create a class in `style.css` that uses your new colours.

style.css

```
8  .secondary {
9    background: var(--secondary);
10   color: var(--onsecondary);
11 }
12
13 .tertiary {
14   background: var(--tertiary);
15   color: var(--ontertiary);
16 }
17
18 .highlight {
19   background: var(--highlight);
20   color: var(--onhighlight);
21 }
```

Your new class can then be used in your `index.html` file at any time so that an element can use your new colour pairing.

index.html

```
<section class="highlight">
```

You may want to add your own class. This example adds a class for a photograph effect.



Add a CSS class

You can add new CSS classes whenever you want to create a new style. Make sure you give the style a sensible name.

Try to make sure your style is reusable and just contains properties that you will want to use together.



This **photo** class creates a printed photo style that can be applied to an image.

style.css

```
/* Printed photo style */

.photo {
  border: 1px solid #D0D0D0; /* Add a solid border */
  width: 14rem;
  height: 15rem;
  background: #ffffff;
  padding-top: 1rem;
  padding-left: 1rem;
  padding-right: 1rem;
  padding-bottom: 3rem;
  box-shadow: 8px 8px 10px 4px #888888; /* right and bottom shadow, blur, spread and colour */
  transform: rotate(3deg);
}
```

index.html

```
<section>
  
</section>
```

Test: Check that you are happy with the way your mood board looks. Don't feel that you have to use lots of different effects. Remember – sometimes less is more!



Upgrade your project

If you have time, you could add more to your mood board or improve the design.

You could:



- Replace 'lorem ipsum' placeholder text with text that helps to set the mood
- Add more images or emojis
- Add more sections of content
- Add really helpful image `alt` text that would help set the mood for a person using a screen reader
- Experiment with different border, gradient, or transparency effects
- Create a different mood board using different techniques and styles

You could also:

- Adjust the colour palette



Create your own custom colour palette

The starter project uses the `default.css` file to assign colours to the variables. The existing colours use a greyscale scheme.

Choose Change the colour codes in `default.css` to the colours you would like to use in your web page. Your web page colours will update as you update them.

Tip: You can use colors.co (<https://colors.co>) to generate and customise colour palettes then update your colour codes in `default.css`.

default.css

```
4  :root {
5    --primary: #bccad0;
6    --onprimary:#4f4e4e;
7    --secondary: #495054;
8    --onsecondary:#ffffff;
9    --tertiary:#747474;
10   --ontertiary: #ffffff;
11   --page:#ffffff;
12   --onpage:#000000;
13   --detail: #9ba8ae;
14   --detail2: #000000;
15 }
```

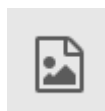
Or, you could choose an image and then select a colour palette to match.



Choose an image from the library

The starter file has a library of useful images.

Click on the 'View and Add images' icon:



Scroll through the image library and make a note of the file name of an image you would like to use in your web page:

Images

[+ Image Library](#)

Images listed here are available to use in your code in this trinket. Click the Image Library button to include more or upload new images.

How To Use Images



beetle.jpg

Add your image to the `<main></main>` in `index.html` so that it appears on your web page:

index.html

```

32 | <!-- The main content for the web page goes between the main tags -->
33 | <main>
34 |   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.
35 |   
36 |
37 | </main>

```



Get colours from an image

Right click on the image on your web page and select **Copy image address**:

In a new browser window, go to **colors.co** (<https://colors.co>) and select the **Tools** menu then **Image picker**:

Click on the **Browse image** button:

Browse image



Click on **URL** then paste the copied image address into the **Image URL** box. Click **OK**:

Sample palettes are created from your image. You can use the **picked palette** slider to select which colour scheme you want to use:

When you are happy with the palette, click on the dropdown arrow of the **Export palette** button and select **Open in the generator**:

The final palette will be shown. The coded letters and numbers are the hex codes for your chosen colours. Update the variable values in your `default.css` file to use these new colours:

default.css

```
4 | :root {
5 |   --primary: #085868;
6 |   --onprimary: #4f4e4e;
7 |   --secondary: #E0DB54;
8 |   --onsecondary: #ffffff;
9 |   --tertiary: #AF5C08;
10 |  --ontertiary: #ffffff;
11 |  --page: #ffffff;
12 |  --onpage: #000000;
13 |  --detail: #AB7C1C;
14 |  --detail2: #38640D;
15 | }
```

Notice that **page** is typically kept white **#ffffff**, but you might decide to change it as well.

- Check that your colour palette uses contrasting colours

Contrasting colours make the text readable for your user. You can check and adjust your colours using a **contrast checker** (<https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>).



Find a contrasting colour

Task 1

Open the **contrast checker** (<https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>) website.

Task 2

Under 'Background color' enter the hex code for your background colour. **primary**, **secondary** and **tertiary** are all background colours.

Task 3

Choose: To the left of the 'Background color' section is a 'Foreground color' section.

Use the colour picker to pick a colour that you think will work well with your background colour.

Note that it must be a contrasting colour. If your background colour is dark then use a light foreground colour.

Task 4

Check that you have chosen a contrasting colour by looking at the statuses below. They should all be 'Pass'.

If the status for your colour is not showing as 'Pass' then you can slide the 'Lightness' bar until they do.

Task 5

Copy and paste the contrasting hex code colour into your colour palette. You need to find contrasting colours for:

- onprimary
- onsecondary
- ontertiary

Tip: If you find it difficult to find contrasting colours, black works well on light backgrounds and white works well on dark backgrounds.

Doodle inspiration upgrade: See inside (<https://trinket.io/html/53045685dc>)

Share

If you are in a club, why not share your project with friends? You could also show your family how your project works.

Show your mood board to someone and ask them to describe how it makes them feel. Does what they say match the mood you were trying to create?



Share: You can get a shareable web link (url) for your project.



Share your project

If you are in a club, why not share your project with friends?

You could also show your family how your project works by sending them a link.

Important: Before sharing, make sure that your project doesn't contain any personal information.

To get a link go to the **Share** menu button in the upper-right of your Trinket's edit page and select **Link**.

Tip: You can share a link to your project even if you don't have a Trinket account; however, without an account, the link to your project will change each time you update it. If you have shared the link with someone, you will need to send a new link for them to see the changes.

Why not invite your friends to create a project? Let them know how you had fun.



Inspire the Raspberry Pi Foundation community with your project!



To submit your project to our '**Mood board - Community**' (https://wke.it/w/s/1bHup_) gallery, please complete **this form** (<https://form.raspberrypi.org/f/community-project-submissions>).

What next?

If you are following the **Intro to web** (<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/raspberrypi/web-intro>) path, you should move on to the **Sell me something** (<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/sell-me-something>) project. In this project, you will make a webpage to promote a product or idea.

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View project & license on GitHub (<https://github.com/RaspberryPiLearning/mood-board>).