🍓 Projects

Top 5 emojis

Create a top 5 emojis webpage.

Step 1   Introduction

In this project, you will create a top 5 list of emojis with animated emojis and an emoji background.

> CSS animations are used to grab people's attention and make a website engaging without slowing down the loading of pages. The animations work by changing one or more properties of an element over a period of time. Examples of animations are hover effects, loading images, text animation, particle effects, and animated images.

You will:

- 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

> A **content writer** or content author researches and writes interesting articles for a website. Top 5 or 10 lists are popular with lots of people. What would you make a list about?

Step 2   Create a top 5 list

In this step, create a top 5 ordered list to show the most used emojis.

Open the **starter project** **[(https://trinket.io/embed/html/769dc6ee61)](https://trinket.io/embed/html/769dc6ee61)**.

Collapse the `<head>` section to make your code easier to read.

Look: 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, just like in the **Anime expressions** **[(https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/anime-expressions)](https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/anime-expressions)** project.

index.html

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

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

index.html

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

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

index.html

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

Lists are a great way to display information on a webpage. A list contains multiple list items `<li>`. There are two types of lists:

- An **unordered list** `<ul>`: each new item starts with a bullet point. An unordered list could be ingredients on a shopping list or a collection of your favourite colours.
- An **ordered list** `<ol>`: each new item is numbered and the order written is important. You could use an ordered list for a top ten songs list or a sports league table.

Where else might you see an unordered list and an ordered list?

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

index.html

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

Within your `<ol>` tags, add in an `<li>` 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.

ℹ️ **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.

index.html

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

Your emojis will look different on different operating systems.

Add the code for the remaining list items `<li>`.

👍 👍🏻 👍🏼 👍🏽 👍🏾 👍🏿 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.

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
45    </main>
```

Test: 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.

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

Step 3   Animate an emoji

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

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 🏆 .

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

index.html

```
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: Check the big trophy emoji appears underneath the list.

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

index.html

```
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: 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.

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

- Add the `wide` class to the `<ol>` tag

- Add the `narrow` class to your trophy emoji paragraph

index.html

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

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.

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.

animation.css

```
1    .spinme {
2      animation: rotate-center linear 8s 2; /* Time taken for animation and number of repetitions */
3      display: inline-block;
4    }
5
6    @keyframes rotate-center {
7    /* The spin me animation code */
8      0% { /* Rotate from 0 to 360 degrees */
9        transform: rotate(0);
10     }
11     100% {
12       transform: rotate(360deg);
13     }
14   }
```

Go back to the `index.html` file. Add the `spinme` class to the paragraph containing the trophy.

index.html

```
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: Your trophy should spin twice each time you load the page.

Tip: You can click the arrow next to the Run button to reload your webpage and see the animation again.

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?

Step 4   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.

The CSS `background-image` property allows you to set an image to be the background for your webpage.

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

```
46    /* add a background image to body */
47
48    body {
49      background-image: url('emojis.png'); /* Uncomment and change filename to add a background image
50      /*background-repeat: repeat;*/ /* Make the image repeat */
51      /*background-size: cover;*/ /* Make the image cover the whole container */
52    }
```

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

Tip: If you view your webpage on a mobile phone, try to rotate the screen into landscape mode.

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.

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

style.css

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

So far, you have used CSS classes that were created for you. Now you are going to create a new CSS class called `transparent`, which you can use to make the `<main>` HTML element transparent.

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    }
```

You have added a new CSS class, but now you need to use it.

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: Check that the main part of your page is slightly transparent.

What happens if you change the `opacity` to `0.50`, `0.75`, or `0.90`? Try different values in your CSS rule and see which you prefer.

Step 5   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 `</a>`
- 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 webpage 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.

Add a new `<section>` for your link. Within the section, add a new paragraph that contains your link.

index.html

```
43   <p class="narrow hugefont spinme">🏆</p>
44   </section>
45
46   <section>
47      <p class="xcenter"><a href="https://rpf.io/emoji" target="_blank">More emoji!</a></p>
48   </section>
```

Test: 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.

The appearance of the link is set by a rule for `<a>` elements in your style file.

The `<blockquote>` tag is used when you want to quote someone. To give them credit, you can use the `<cite>` tag.

> "Oceans of emotion can be transmitted through a text message, an emoji sequence, and a winking semicolon, but humans are hardwired to respond to visuals." - Jenna Wortham.

Add another section for your quote.

index.html

```
46    <section>
47        <p class="xcenter"><a href="https://rpf.io/emoji" target="_blank">More emoji!</a></p>
48    </section>
49
50    <section class="wrap">
51        <blockquote>
52            <p>"Oceans of emotion can be transmitted through an emoji sequence"</p>
53            <cite>- Jenna Wortham.</cite>
54        </blockquote>
55    </section>
```

Test: Look at your webpage and see that the quote is 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.

Step 6   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.

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

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

index.html

```
30    <header class="secondary border-bottom">
31      <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
32      <span class="bigfont">🤣</span>
33      <span class="bigfont">😇</span>
34      <span class="bigfont">🙂</span>
35      <span class="bigfont">🤩</span>
36      <span class="bigfont">🥳</span>
37    </header>
```

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.

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

```
.bounceme {
    animation: bounce ease 2s 3; /* runs the 'bounce' animation with ease timing (slow start and end) for two
seconds. Runs the animation twice. */
    display: inline-block;
}

@keyframes bounce {
    /* The bounce animation code */
    0% {
        transform: scale(1, 1) translateY(0); /* Starting position and actual size */
    }
    10% {
        transform: scale(1.1, 0.9) translateY(0); /* Grow width and shrink height for pre-bounce squash effect
*/
    }
    30% {
        transform: scale(1, 1) translateY(-6rem); /* Return to actual size and move emoji up 100px from current
position */
    }
    50% {
        transform: scale(1, 1) translateY(0); /* Move emoji back to starting position */
    }
}
```

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

index.html

```
30   <header class="secondary border-bottom">
31     <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
32     <span class="bigfont">🤣</span>
33     <span class="bigfont">😇</span>
34     <span class="bigfont">🤮</span>
35     <span class="bigfont bounceme">🤩</span>
36     <span class="bigfont">🥺</span>
37   </header>
```

Test: 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 `<ol>`.

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.

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.

Look: This `translate` code uses `vw` (viewport-width). The start point of `-60vw` is 60% left of the coded position on the viewport. The animation ends in the coded position `0vw`.

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
73     to {
74       transform: translate(0vw) rotate(360deg);
75     }
76   }
```

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

index.html

```
30    <header class="secondary border-bottom">
31      <h1>Top 5 Emojis!</h1>
32      <span class="bigfont rollmeleft">🤣</span>
33      <span class="bigfont">😇</span>
34      <span class="bigfont">🫣</span>
35      <span class="bigfont bounceme">🤩</span>
36      <span class="bigfont">😘</span>
37    </header>
```

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

Tip: Click Run to watch the animations again.

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`

Upgrade your project

If you have time, you can add more emojis, animations, links, quotes, or styling to your webpage.

Try to add more emojis to animate or change the animations you have used:

- Change the length of the animation or the number of repeats
- Change the animation timing using `linear` or `ease`
- Change the properties to make the emojis bounce higher or grow larger

You could change the list of emojis to your personal top 5 or top 10 emojis.

You could change the `opacity` value in the `transparency` class that you created.

You could add a link to a different emoji webpage or another link.

You could add another quote about emojis. If you quote a friend, then don't use their real name.

Animate other parts of the webpage, like the emojis in the list.

You could add content to the `<footer>` of your webpage.

Completed project

You can view the **completed project here** [(https://trinket.io/library/trinkets/092b44465f)](https://trinket.io/library/trinkets/092b44465f).

What next?

If you are following the **Intro to web** **(https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/pathways/web-intro)** path, you can move on to the **Flip treat webcards** **(https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/flip-treat-webcards)** project. In this project, you will make a webpage of flip cards with a picture of a treat on the front and information about the treat on the back.

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View **project & license on GitHub** **(https://github.com/RaspberryPiLearning/top-5-emoji-list)**