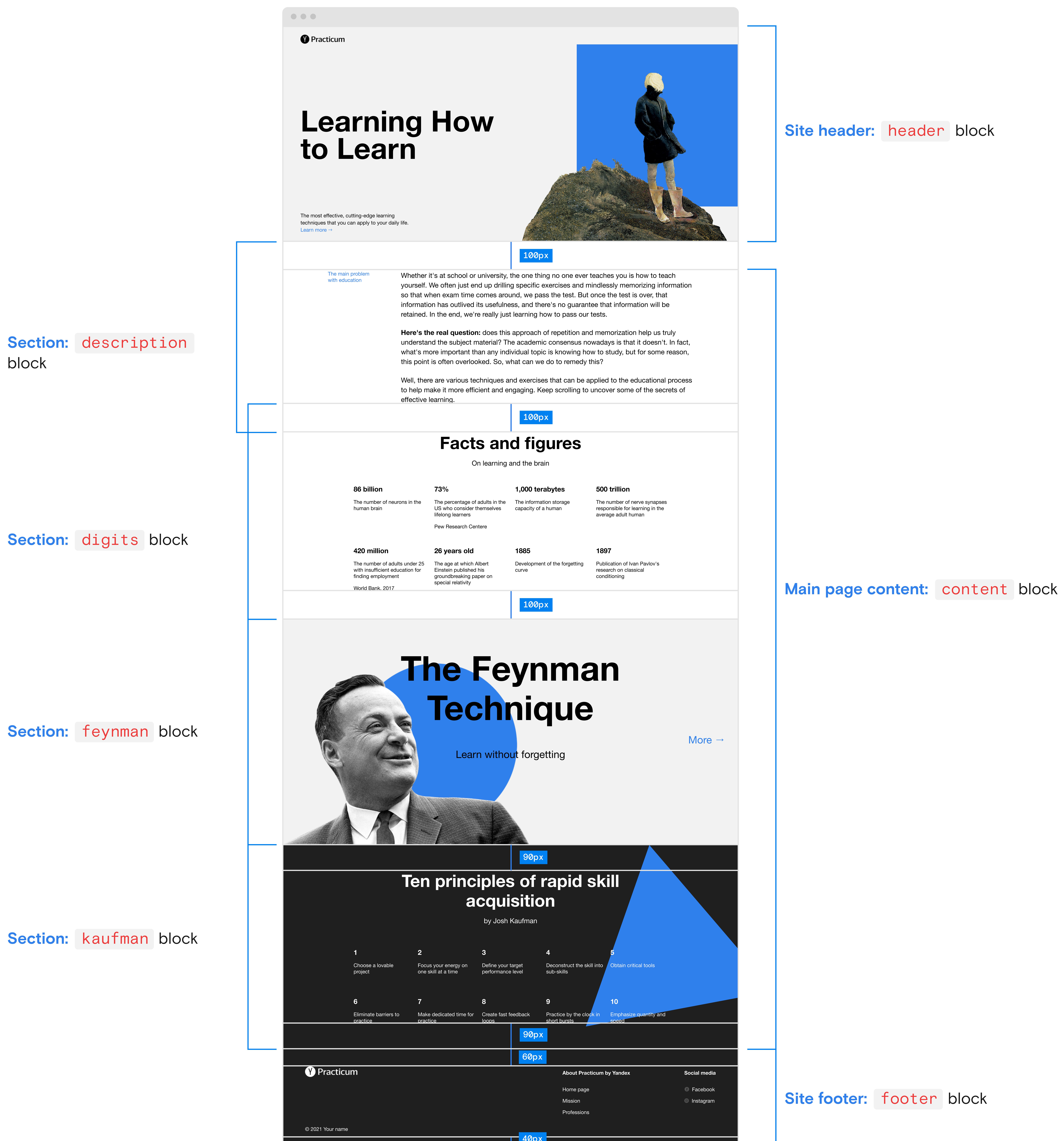


Block for the whole page: `page`

6 blocks

All the content of the page must be wrapped in a set of `<div></div>` tags, which should be assigned the `page` class.



All elements on the page are nested within the parent `page` block, which should have a minimum width of `1100px` and a maximum width of `1600px`. All content is organized according to the structure shown above. This part will have already been done for you in the starter kit.

Take into consideration that `normalize.css` doesn't remove the margin or padding values of some text elements. Reset these properties at the block level. Your project shouldn't have any margin or padding values inherited from the default browser styles.

For fonts, write out each one and separate them with commas in the `font-family` property. For example, font declarations should look something like this:

`font-family: "Helvetica Neue", "Arial",`

`"sans-serif";`

If the first one isn't installed on the computer, the second will be used. Otherwise, "sans-serif" will be chosen, in which case the default system font without serifs will be used. Fonts have already been assigned to the `page` class in your starter kit.

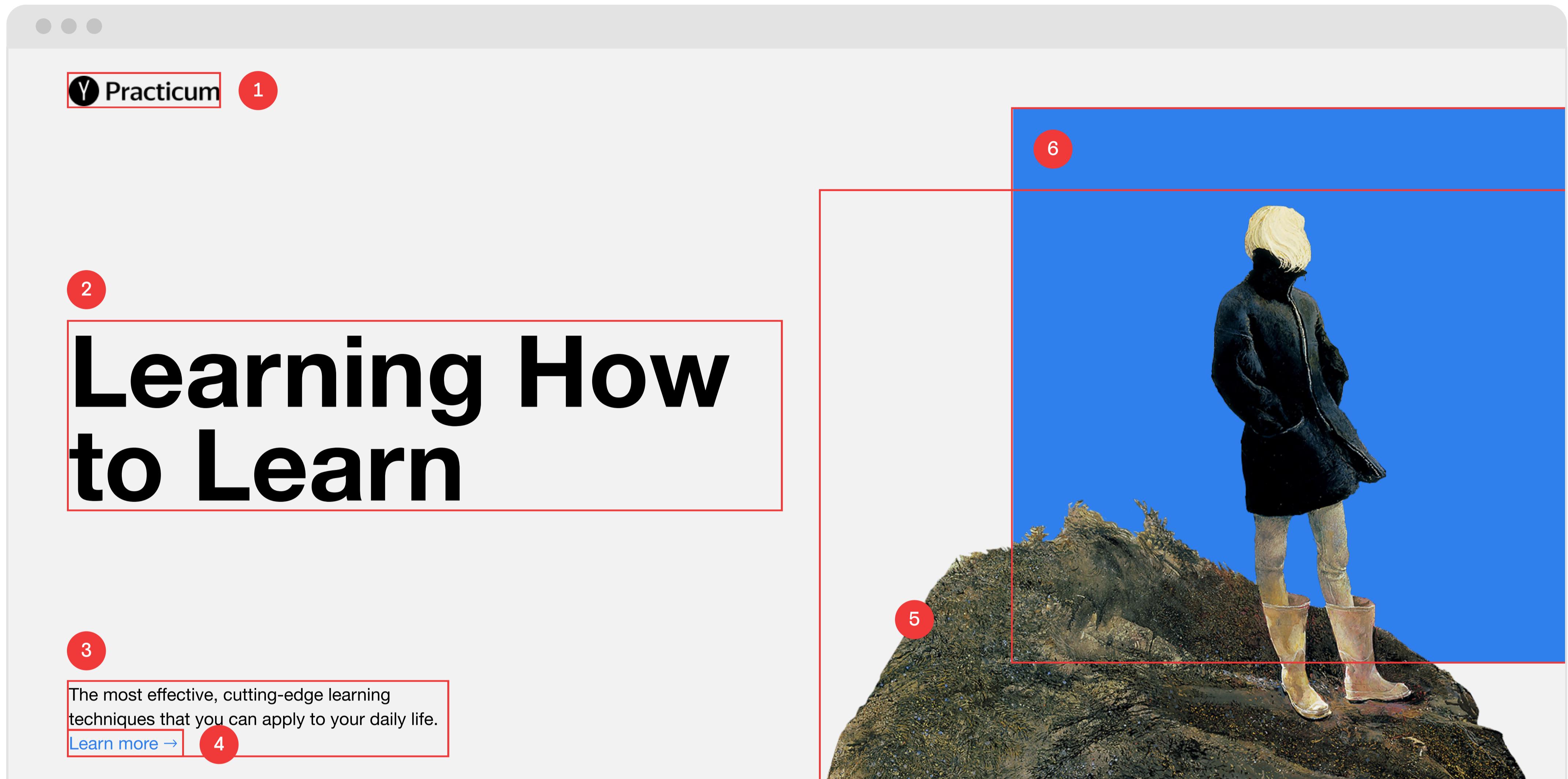
Colors:

● gray (background) #1F1F1F

● gray (background) #F2F2F2

● blue (links, shapes) #2F80ED

● black #000000

Header height: `100vh;`

This section of the brief describes how to name your classes:

1/ For the logo, you'll need to assign two classes. The first one should be a block named `logo`. You'll use this class to apply styles to both the header and footer logos.

The second class should be a modifier specifically for the header logo. This should be a key-value modifier. You can write it as follows: `logo_place_header`.

2/ block: `header`, element: `title`. The instructions for writing class names follow this format throughout the brief. In this case, it means that your class name should be written as follows: `header__title`.

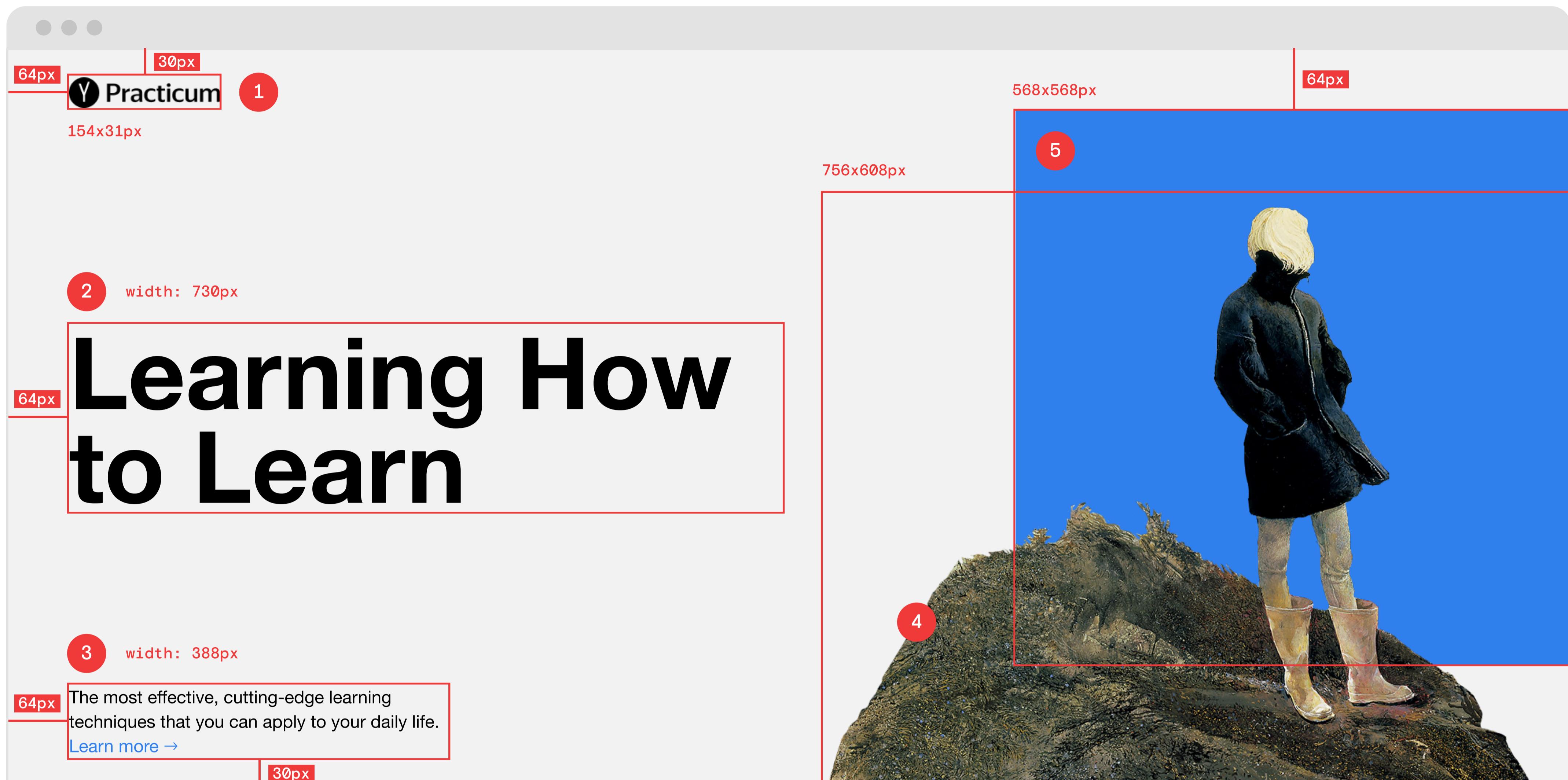
3/ block: `header`, element: `subtitle`

4/ block: `header`, element: `link`

5/ block: `header`, element: `main-illustration`

6/ block: `header`, element: `square`

Minimum block height: `600px`, maximum block height: `756px`



This section of the brief describe how to distribute, position, and size your elements:

- 1/ Give the element absolute positioning. Make sure that on smaller screens, the logo appears in front of any images or backgrounds. Do this using the `z-index` property.
- 2/ Use flexbox to center the element vertically and the `margin` property to shift it to the right. Make sure that it appears in front of any images or backgrounds on smaller screens.
- 3/ Give the element absolute positioning and make sure that the text appears in front of any images or backgrounds on smaller screens.
- 4/ Give the element absolute positioning. Place it in the bottom-right corner of the header block. Make sure the image has the required `alt` attribute. The value of this attribute can be whatever you want; code reviewers will only be checking that the attribute is there, and that it has some sort of value. However, to make your site more accessible to people using screen readers, it's best to be as descriptive as possible. For example, you can write something like "Epic ponderer stood on a mountaintop deliberating over the finer points of the modern educational system, while also wondering where that giant blue square came from."
- 5/ Give the element absolute positioning. It should be placed at the right-hand edge of the header and indented from the top edge.

The screenshot shows a web page with a light gray header containing three dots. Below the header is a logo with a stylized 'Y' icon and the word 'Practicum'. The main content area has a white background. On the left, there is a large, bold, black title 'Learning How to Learn'. To the left of the title are two red circular callout numbers: '1' above the title and '2' below it. To the right of the title is a block of text: 'The most effective, cutting-edge learning techniques that you can apply to your daily life.' followed by a blue link 'Learn more →'. To the right of this text block is a painting of a person with blonde hair, wearing a dark coat and yellow boots, standing on a rocky, grassy hill against a solid blue sky.

This section of the brief describes the styles you need to set for text elements:

- 1/ Set the line height to `96px`, the font size to `102px`, and the font weight to `bold`
- 2/ Set the line height to `25px`, the font size to `18px`, and the font weight to `normal`

The screenshot shows a web page with a blue header bar. Below it is a light gray sidebar containing three small circular icons. The main content area has a blue border and is divided into two columns by a vertical line. The left column contains a single paragraph. The right column contains three paragraphs, each with a red circle containing a number (4, 5, 6) positioned near the end of the text. A red circle with the number 7 is placed above the first paragraph in the right column. A red circle with the number 1 is located on the far left, just outside the main content area. A red circle with the number 2 is located in the top-left corner of the first paragraph's cell. A red circle with the number 3 is located at the bottom center of the page, below the right column.

The main problem with education

Whether it's at school or university, the one thing no one ever teaches you is how to teach yourself. We often just end up drilling specific exercises and mindlessly memorizing information so that when exam time comes around, we pass the test. But once the test is over, that information has outlived its usefulness, and there's no guarantee that information will be retained. In the end, we're really just learning how to pass our tests.

Here's the real question: does this approach of repetition and memorization help us truly understand the subject material? The academic consensus nowadays is that it doesn't. In fact, what's more important than any individual topic is knowing how to study, but for some reason, this point is often overlooked. So, what can we do to remedy this?

Well, there are various techniques and exercises that can be applied to the educational process to help make it more efficient and engaging. Keep scrolling to uncover some of the secrets of effective learning.

Each paragraph has to be a separate element. You should end up with three paragraphs

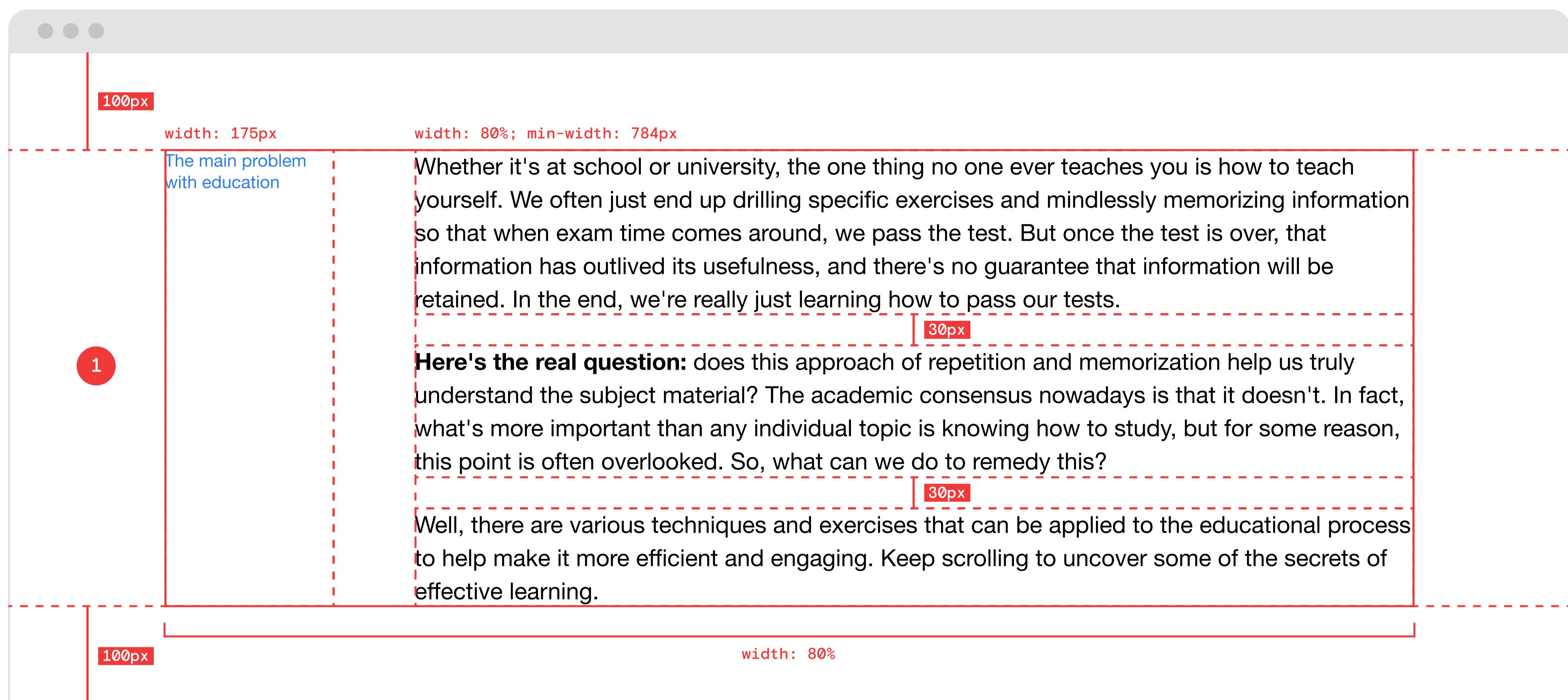
1/ block: `two-columns`

2/ block: `two-columns`, element: `brief` — this is a second-level heading, so be sure to use an appropriate HTML tag

3/ block: `two-columns`, element: `main-text`

4-6/ block: `two-columns`, element: `paragraph`

7/ block: `two-columns`, element: `span-accent` — this is for the part of the text shown in bold in the brief. This text should be wrapped in a set of `` tags. The `` element is an inline tag often used to apply separate styles to part of a paragraph in order to make it stand out.



1/ Use flexbox to center the block horizontally.

Use `space-between` to spread elements along the main axis

Be careful when using min-height

The main problem with education

- 1
- 2 Whether it's at school or university, the one thing no one ever teaches you is how to teach yourself. We often just end up drilling specific exercises and mindlessly memorizing information so that when exam time comes around, we pass the test. But once the test is over, that information has outlived its usefulness, and there's no guarantee that information will be retained. In the end, we're really just learning how to pass our tests.
- 3 **Here's the real question:** does this approach of repetition and memorization help us truly understand the subject material? The academic consensus nowadays is that it doesn't. In fact, what's more important than any individual topic is knowing how to study, but for some reason, this point is often overlooked. So, what can we do to remedy this?

Well, there are various techniques and exercises that can be applied to the educational process to help make it more efficient and engaging. Keep scrolling to uncover some of the secrets of effective learning.

- 1/ Set the line height to **1.2**, the font size to **18px**, and the font weight to **normal**
- 2/ Set the line height to **34px**, the font size to **24px**, and the font weight to **normal**
- 3/ Set the line height to **34px**, the font size to **24px**, and the font weight to **bold**

The screenshot shows a digital interface with a light gray header bar at the top. Below it is a main content area. In the center, there's a large heading **Facts and figures** enclosed in a blue-bordered box. Above this box is a small red circle with the number **1**. To the right of the main title is another blue-bordered box containing the text **On learning and the brain**, with a red circle **2** to its right. Below the main title, there's a red circle **3**. On the left side, a vertical blue bracket labeled **4** groups two rows of four boxes each. The first row contains four boxes with the following content:

- 86 billion** (red circle **5**)
The number of neurons in the human brain (red circle **6**)
- 73%**
The percentage of adults in the US who consider themselves lifelong learners
Pew Research Center
- 1,000 terabytes**
- 500 trillion**
The information storage capacity of a human

The second row contains four boxes with the following content:

- 420 million**
The number of adults under 25 with insufficient education for finding employment
World Bank, 2017
- 26 years old**
The age at which Albert Einstein published his groundbreaking paper on special relativity
- 1885**
Development of the forgetting curve
- 1897**
Publication of Ivan Pavlov's research on classical conditioning

You'll use all the blocks and elements in this section again in other sections, only with modifiers.

Keep this in mind when writing your code.

1/ block: `section-title`

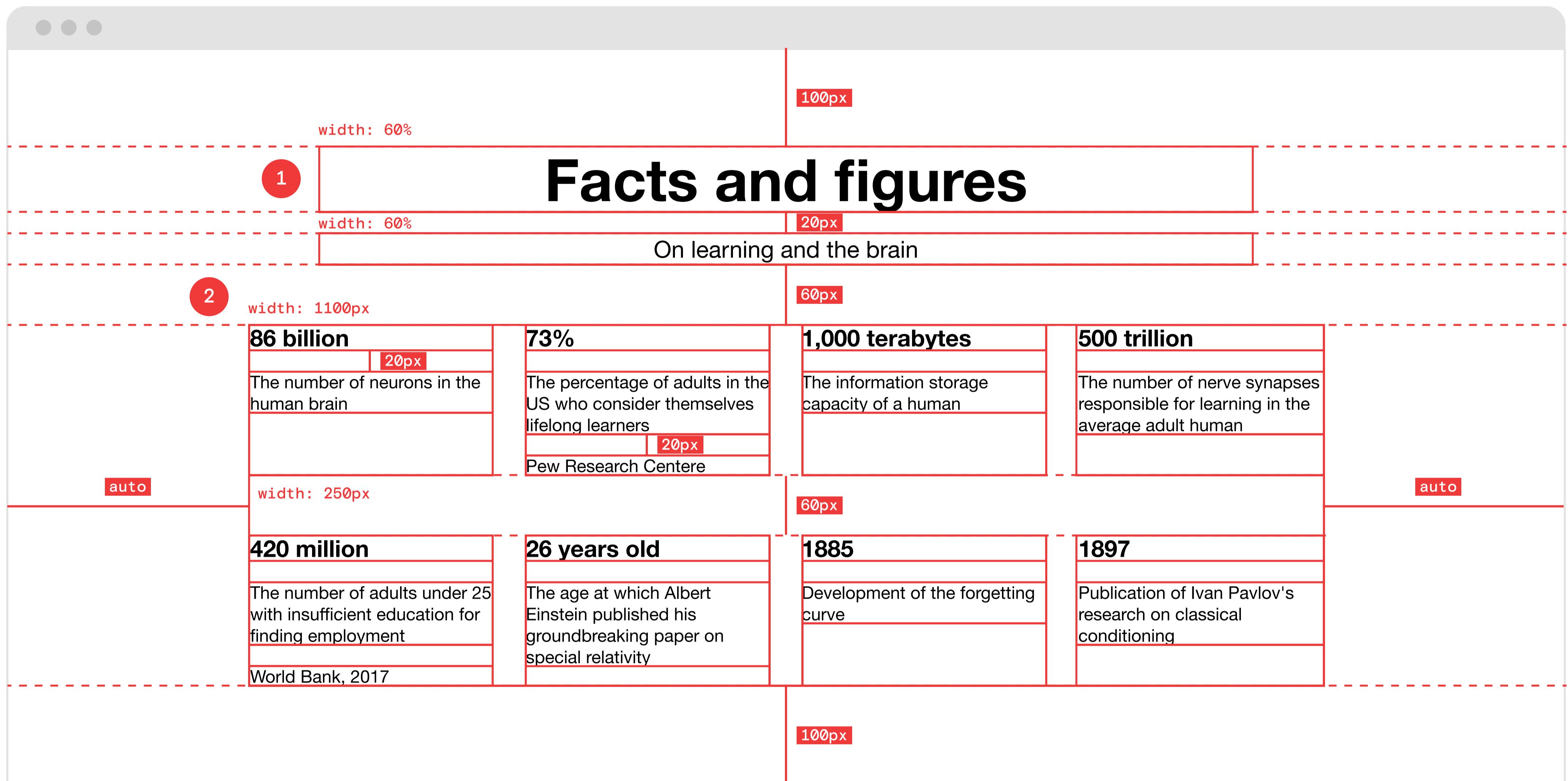
2/ block: `section-subtitle`

3/ block: `table`

4/ block: `table`, element: `cell`

5/ block: `table`, element: `heading`

6/ block: `table`, element: `text`



You'll use all the blocks and elements in this section again in other sections, only with modifiers. Keep this in mind when writing your code.

- 1/ Pay attention to the syntax for headings and use different heading elements for titles at different levels
 - 2/ Use flexbox to create a table with automatically calculated distances between cells. Note that the table should be a list, with each cell constituting a list item. Using these semantic elements is important both for SEO and accessibility purposes. One way to make the table take up two rows is to set the `flex-wrap` property to `wrap` on the flex container (In our case, this is the `table` class).

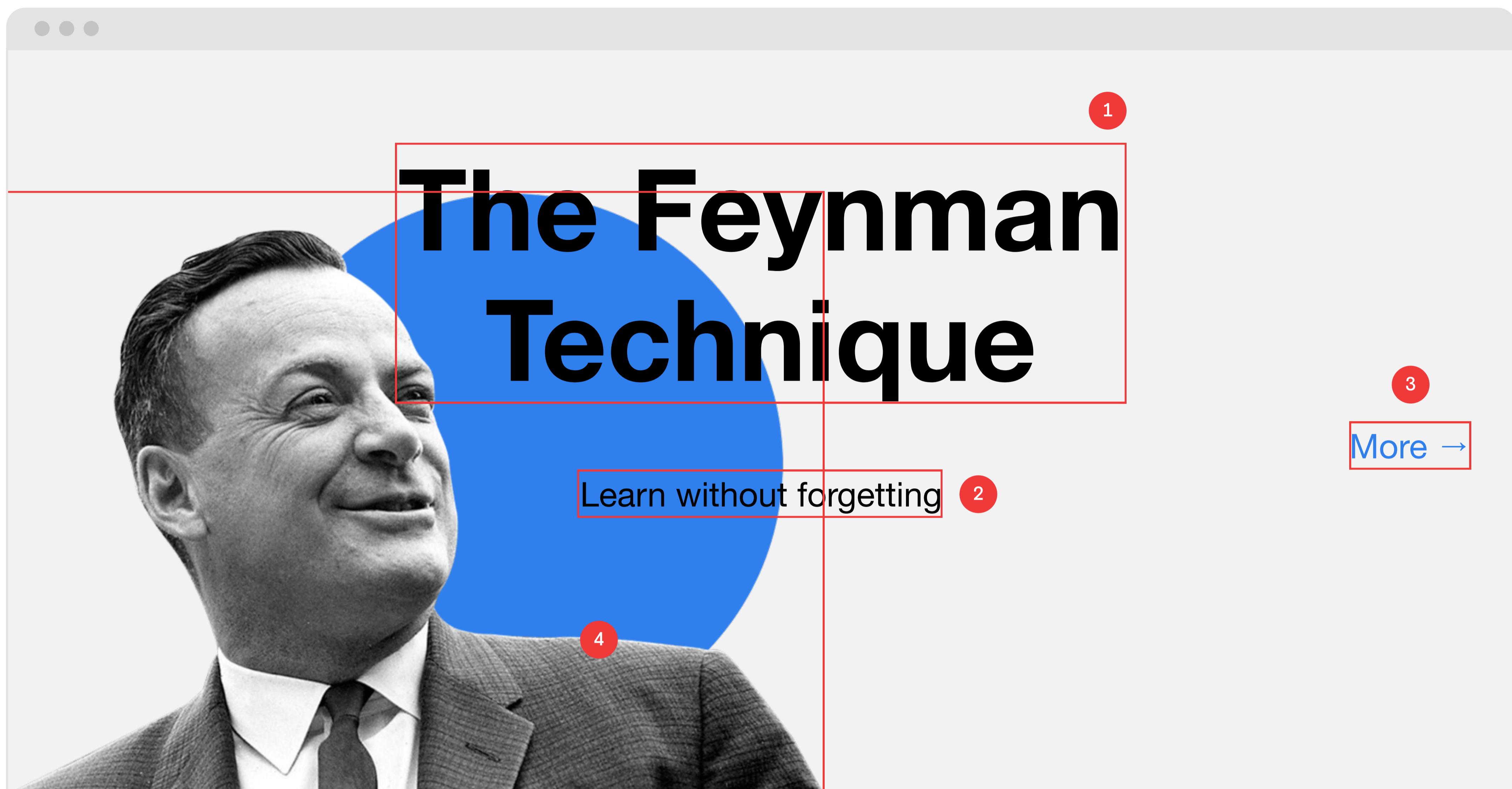
1 Facts and figures

2 On learning and the brain

3 86 billion 4 The number of neurons in the human brain	73% The percentage of adults in the US who consider themselves lifelong learners Pew Research Center	1,000 terabytes The information storage capacity of a human	500 trillion The number of nerve synapses responsible for learning in the average adult human
420 million The number of adults under 25 with insufficient education for finding employment World Bank, 2017	26 years old The age at which Albert Einstein published his groundbreaking paper on special relativity	1885 Development of the forgetting curve	1897 Publication of Ivan Pavlov's research on classical conditioning

You'll use all the blocks and elements in this section again in other sections, only with modifiers.
Keep this in mind when writing your code.

- 1/ Set the line height to **69px**, the font size to **60px**, and the font weight to **bold**
- 2/ Set the line height to **34px**, the font size to **24px**, and the font weight to **normal**
- 3/ Set the line height to **1.15**, the font size to **24px**, and the font weight to **bold**
- 4/ Set the line height to **1.2**, the font size to **18px**, and the font weight to **normal**

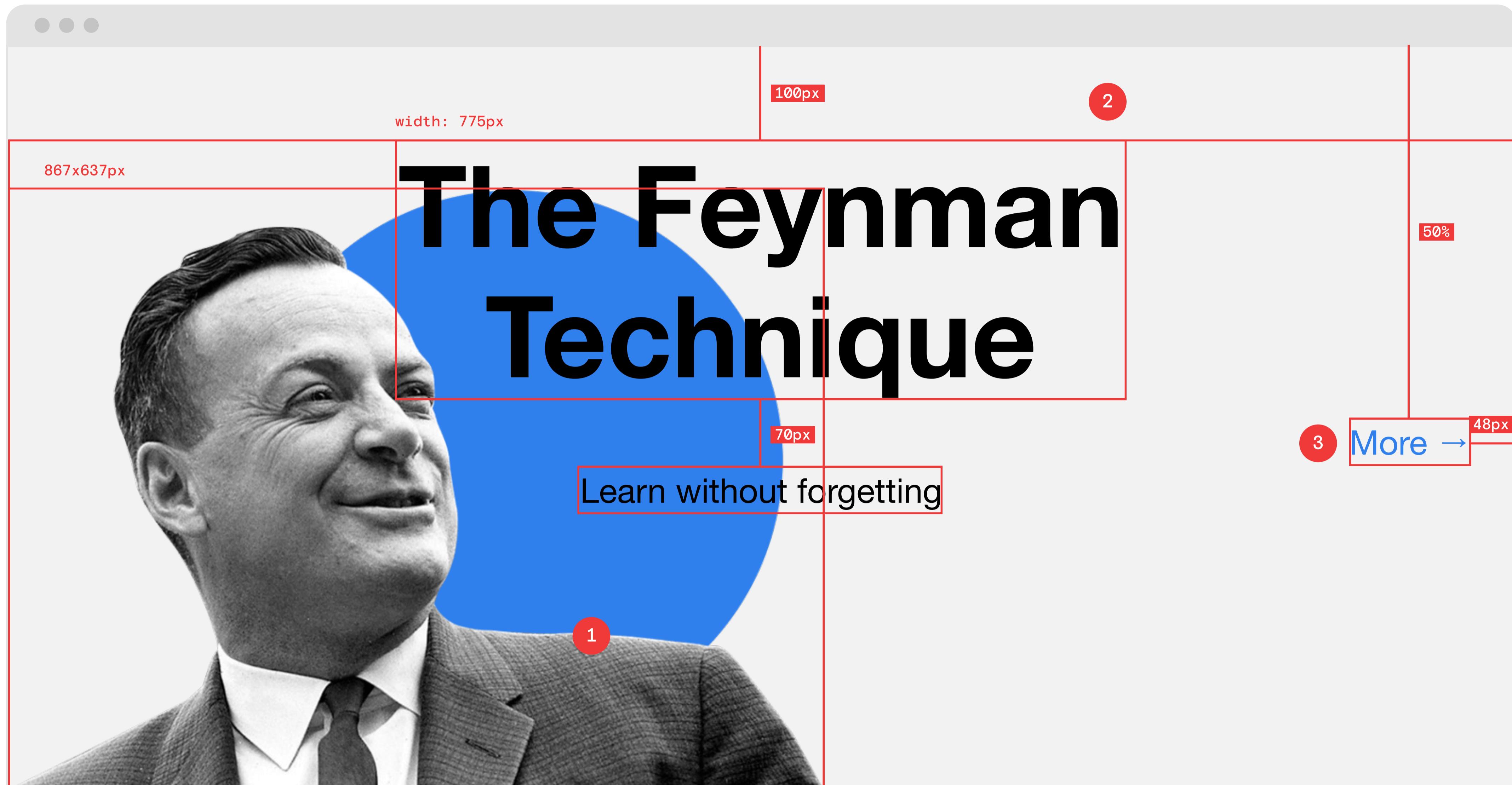


1/ block: `feynman` , element: `title`

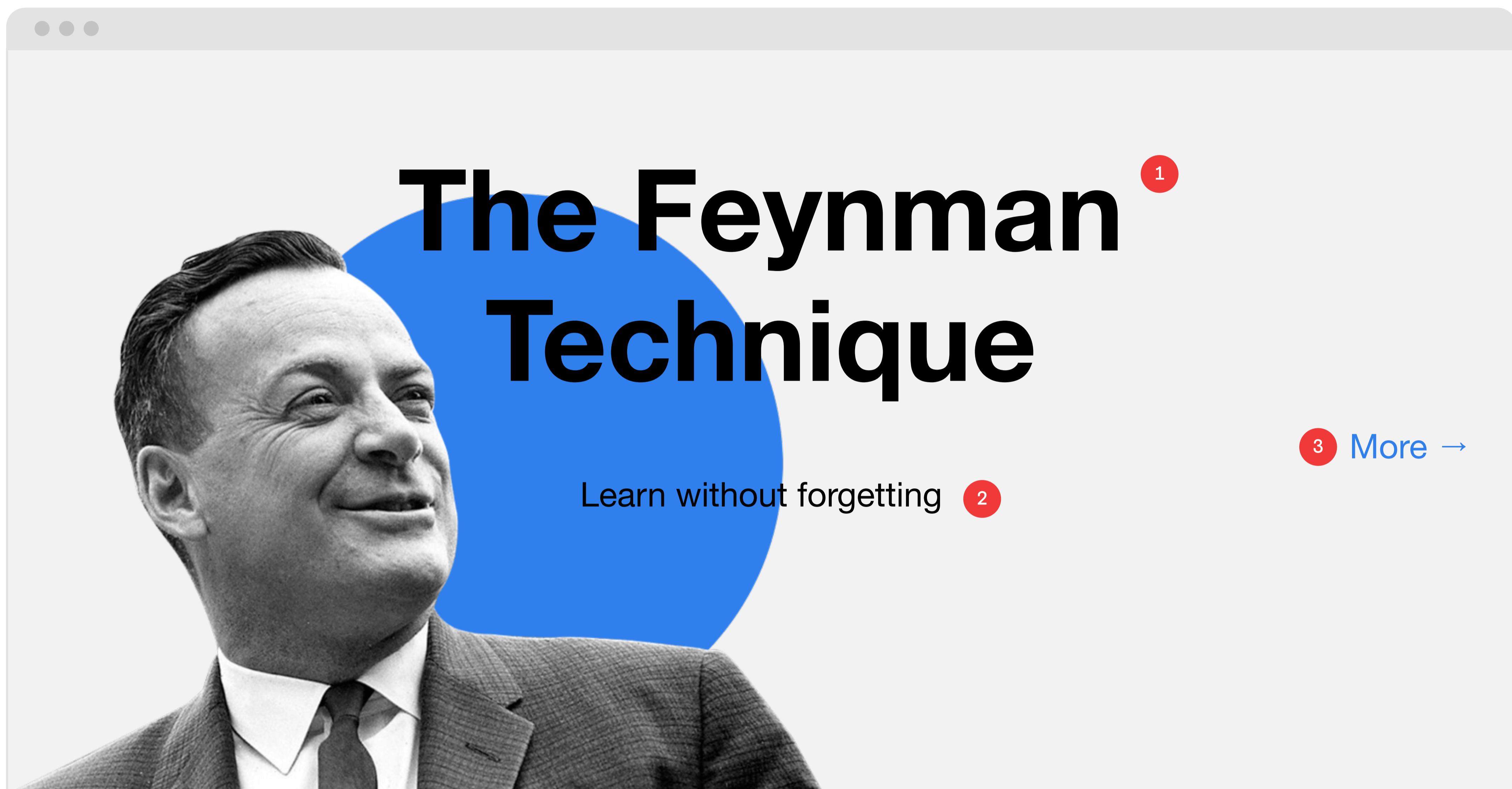
2/ block: `feynman` , element: `subtitle`

3/ block: `feynman` , element: `link`

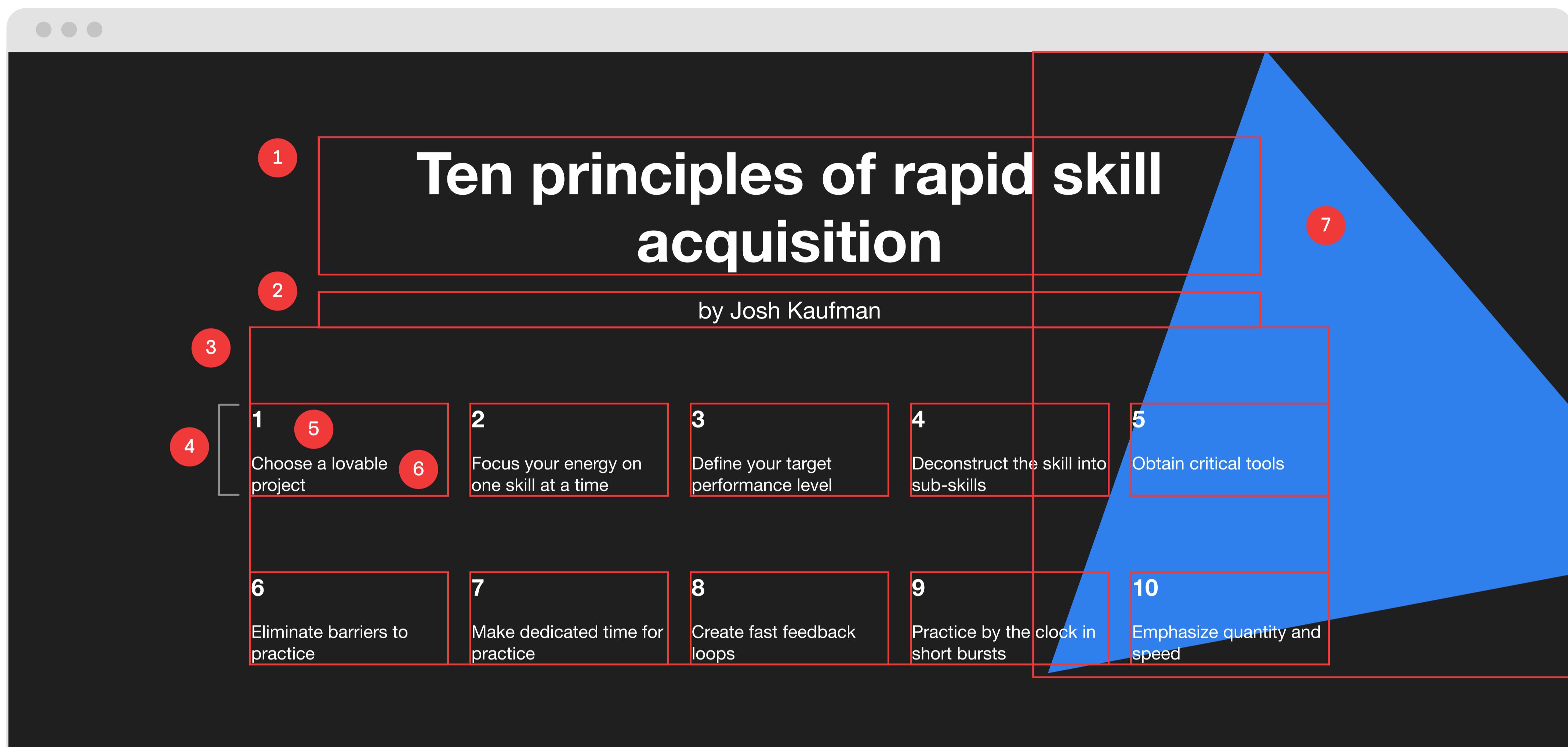
4/ Add the image to the `feynman` block using the `background-image` property. The image should be placed in the bottom-left corner of the block. Alternatively, you can use an `` element with absolute positioning (block: `feynman` , element: `image`).

Block height: **790px**

- 1/ Remember to include the required `alt` attribute if you used an `` element. Suggested `alt` text: "A picture of Richard Feynman, a world-renowned quantum physicist. The Feynman Technique is derived from his studying methods when he was a student at Princeton."
- 2/ Pay attention to the syntax for headings and use different heading elements for titles at different levels
- 3/ Give the link absolute positioning at a height equal to half the section height



- 1/ Set the line height to `1.15`, the font size to `120px`, and the font weight to `bold`
- 2/ Set the line height to `51px`, the font size to `36px`, and the font weight to `normal`
- 3/ Set the line height to `51px`, the font size to `36px`, and the font weight to `normal`



Create another table in this section using flexbox once again, as well as `` and `` elements. You can give this table the same basic structure and layout as the previous one by assigning it the same block and element classes as before. They will also need additional modifiers in order to set unique styles for this block's dark theme. Use key-value modifiers for such cases. They're written like this:

`block__element_key_value`. Modifiers can be used both for blocks and elements. For example: `table__text_theme_dark` or `table_theme_dark`.

1/ block: `section-title`, modifier key: `theme`, modifier value: `dark`

2/ block: `section-subtitle`, modifier key: `theme`, modifier value: `dark`

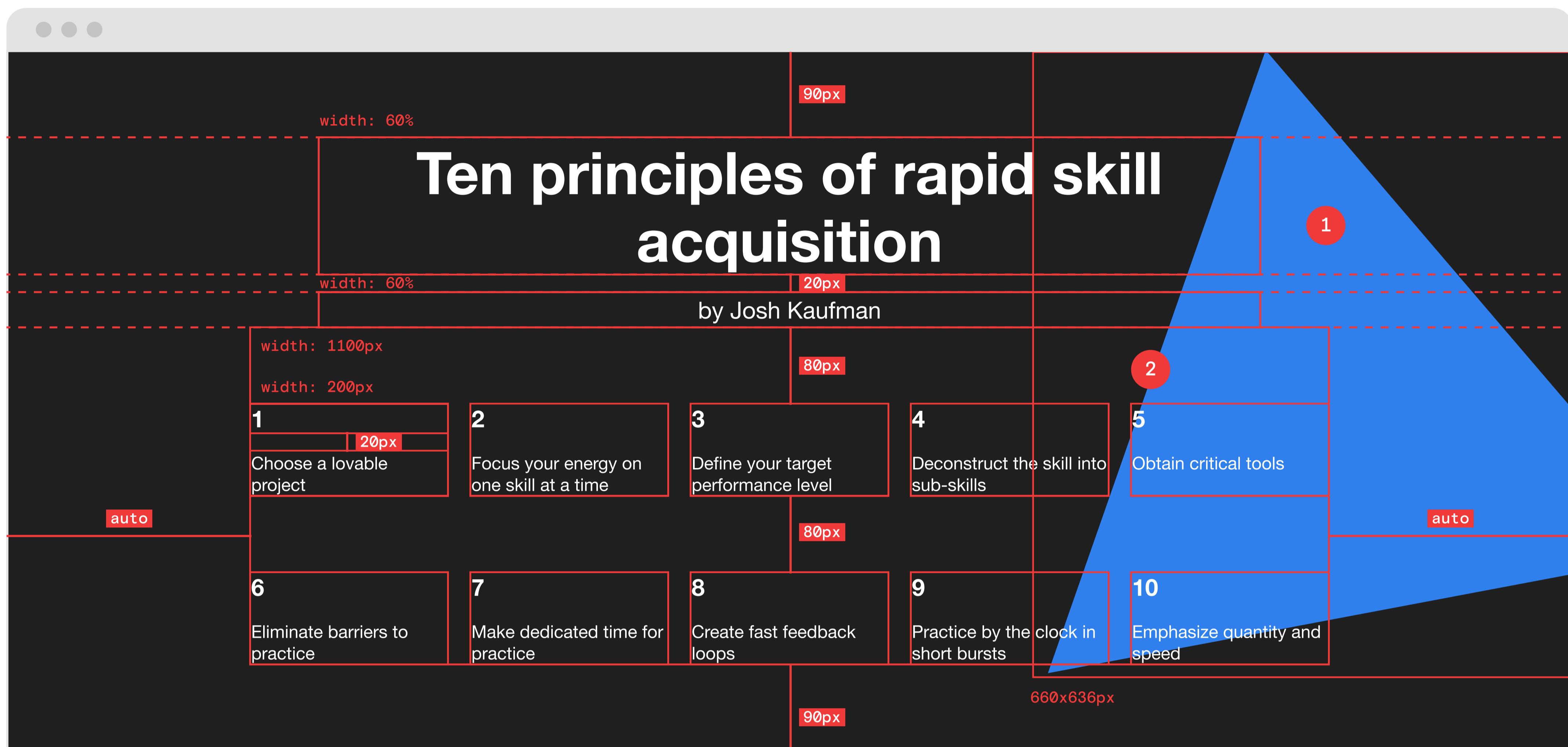
3/ block: `table`, modifier key: `theme`, modifier value: `dark`

4/ block: `table`, element: `cell`, modifier key: `theme`, modifier value: `dark`

5/ block: `table`, element: `heading`, modifier key: `theme`, modifier value: `dark`

6/ block: `table`, element: `text`, modifier key: `theme`, modifier value: `dark`

7/ block: `kaufman`, element: `triangle`



1/ Give the element absolute positioning. Place it so that it overlaps the right-hand border by `124px`. Do this using negative values. To make sure we don't see the part of the triangle that extends beyond the borders of the block, give the entire Kaufman block the `overflow: hidden;` declaration. You'll learn more about this in Sprint 2. Make sure the image has the `alt` attribute. Suggested `alt` text: "A big blue triangle, over which Josh Kaufman claims ownership"

2/ Make sure the triangle doesn't obstruct the table

① Ten principles of rapid skill acquisition

② by Josh Kaufman

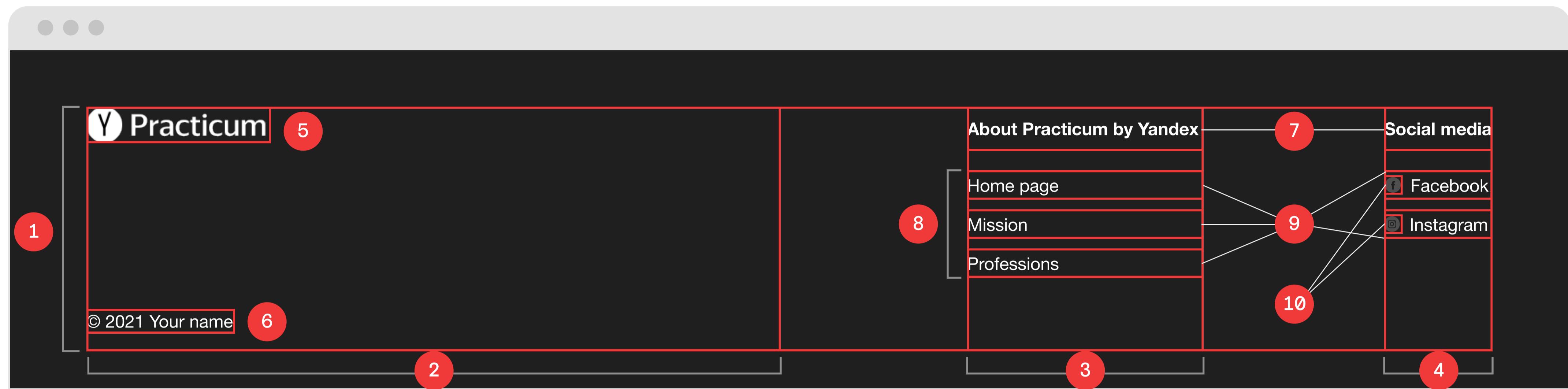
③ 1 Choose a lovable project ④	2 Focus your energy on one skill at a time	3 Define your target performance level	4 Deconstruct the skill into sub-skills	5 Obtain critical tools
6 Eliminate barriers to practice	7 Make dedicated time for practice	8 Create fast feedback loops	9 Practice by the clock in short bursts	10 Emphasize quantity and speed

1/ Set the line height to `69px`, the font size to `60px`, and the font weight to `bold`

2/ Set the line height to `34px`, the font size to `24px`, and the font weight to `normal`

3/ Set the line height to `1.15`, the font size to `24px`, and the font weight to `bold`

4/ Set the line height to `1.2`, the font size to `18px`, and the font weight to `normal`



1/ block: `footer` , element: `columns`

2/ block: `footer` , element: `column` , modifier key: `content` ,
modifier value: `copyright`

3/ block: `footer` , element: `column` , modifier key: `content` ,
modifier value: `about`

4/ block: `footer` , element: `column` , modifier key: `content` ,
modifier value: `social`

5/ block: `logo` , modifier key: `place` , modifier value: `footer` .
Use the component from the header section again, assigning a
modifier to the unique image. Use flexbox instead of absolute
positioning.

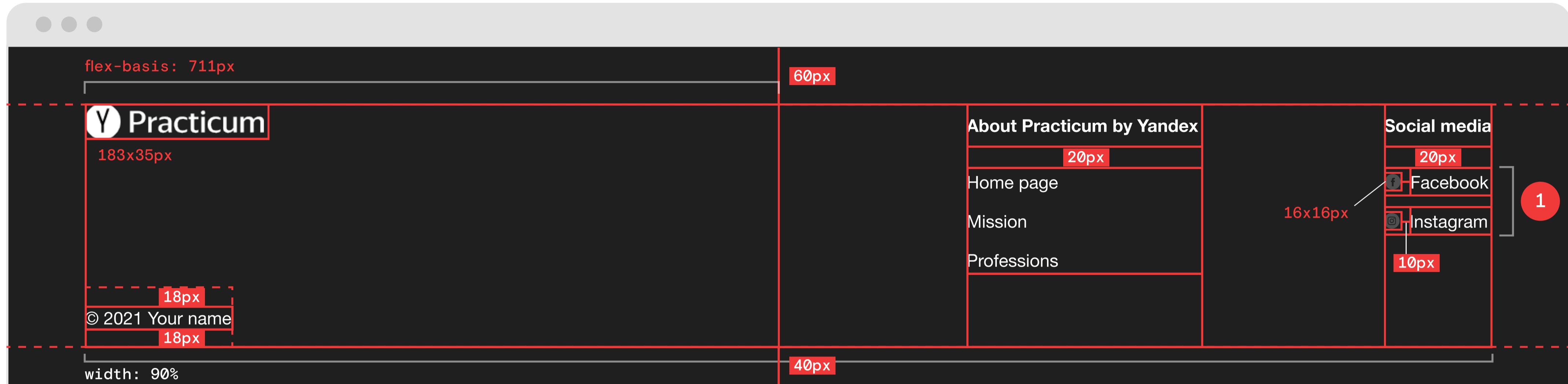
6/ block: `footer` , element: `author`

7/ block: `footer` , element: `column-heading`

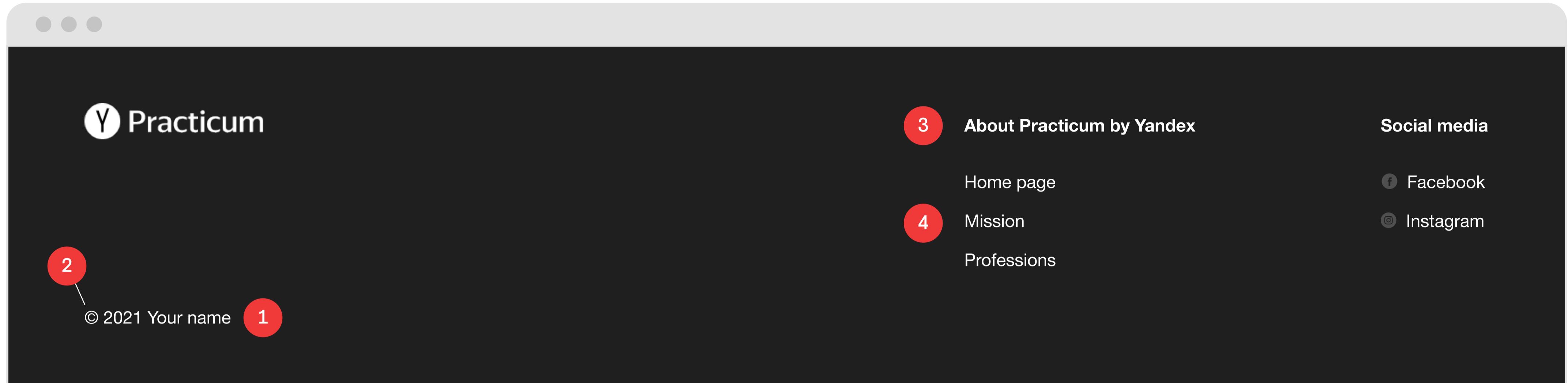
8/ block: `footer` , element: `list`

9/ block: `footer` , element: `column-link`

10/ block: `footer` , element: `social-icons`

Minimum block height: **350px**

- 1/ The social media icons should be nested in the link elements along with the texts. Make sure that the icons have **alt** attributes. Example **alt** text: "Facebook icon"



- 1/ Set the line height to `25px`, the font size to `18px`, and the font weight to `normal`
- 2/ The general rule for characters like this is to use HTML entities. These are special symbols that the browser turns into characters. For example, the copyright mark is ©. Add it to the HTML code as normal text. Here's a list of HTML entities:
https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_entities.asp
- 3/ Set the line height to `30px`, the font size to `18px`, and the font weight to `bold`
- 4/ Set the line height to `30px`, the font size to `18px`, and the font weight to `normal`. This is a list element. You'll need to override the default padding by setting it to `0` and list marker by setting list style to `none`.