

Exercise 3

STYLING FONTS WITH CSS

In this exercise, you'll see a little of what CSS can do to styling your web page. We'll start with something simple: changing the default font color and font family for what you wrote in the Exercise 2.

Remember: repetition is your friend.

- Start by recreating the HTML and JavaScript from the previous exercise. Look at the code in index.html and you'll see I've added a line of code:

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Bangers|Lobster&display=swap"
      rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```

Your repl may have a red "x", indicating an error. Don't worry: you haven't done anything wrong. This is a glitch in the repl code, but it won't affect what you're doing.

- This is one of the coolest innovations brought to you by Google. It's a large number of fonts that you can use — even if the user doesn't have these fonts installed on their machine. It works by downloading those fonts automatically for you onto the user's machine.

I've already gone to fonts.google.com and selected two font families: **Bangers** and **Lobster**. (If you feel adventurous, you can extend this exercise by trying to download fonts of your own choosing afterwards.)

- Now, let's put these two fonts to work. Open [index.css](#). We're going to create a style for the `<div>` with an `id` of `first`:

```
#first {
  color: grey;
  font-family: Lobster
}
```

- Now run the repl and you should see the user's first name displayed in a grey Lobster font.
- Now it's your turn. Matching the pattern shown above, create a CSS rule for elements with an `id` of `last`, where the `color` is blue and the `font-family` is Bangers. If you get stuck, check out [answer.css](#).