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 — 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`.