
LET'S GET EVERYTHING SET UP!

1. Navigate to the FEWD 42 Dashboard (saraheholden.com/fewd_dashboard/) and download the Lesson 2 starter code and slides. You'll want to keep the dashboard open for other links and resources we'll be referencing in class.
2. Move the starter code and slides from your Downloads folder to the **fewd** folder we added to your Desktop last class.
3. Double-click on `starter_code_lesson_2.zip` to unzip it
4. After you've unzipped, be sure to delete the original .zip file to avoid confusion and make sure you don't unzip it again later!
5. Open the entire **fewd** folder with Sublime Text (either drag and drop the folder on the Sublime icon in the dock on Mac, or open Sublime and go to file > open... and select `starter_code_lesson_2` folder).
6. Log in to the FEWD 42 Slack (fewd42.slack.com) and join the class2 channel.
7. Open the Github desktop app.
8. Navigate to <https://github.com/> in Chrome and sign into your Github account. Keep this tab open.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Define a version control system (Git) and explain its benefits
- Connect local repositories to remote repositories using the GitHub app
- Predict image paths and apply relative paths to `` and `<a>` tags.
- Differentiate between basic web color principles: RGB, RGBA, hexadecimal color.
- Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

AGENDA



- Intro to Git and Github
- Review
- More HTML Basics
- Intro to CSS
- Lab

FEWD

**OPEN THE GITHUB APP
AND
SIGN INTO GITHUB.COM**

FORM BASICS

GIT AND GITHUB

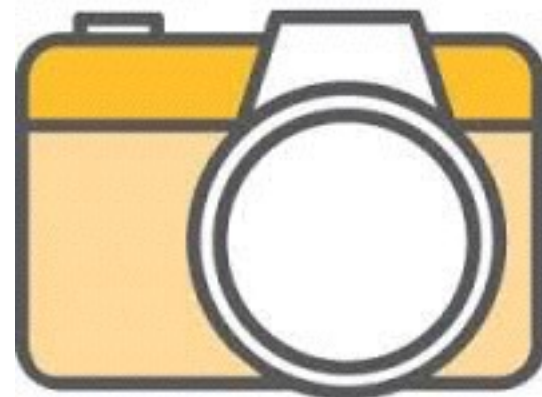
FORM BASICS

KEY VOCABULARY TERMS

WHAT IS GIT?

GIT

- ▶ A **version control** program that saves the state of your project's files and folders
- ▶ Basically, it takes a "snapshot" of what all your files look like at a moment and stores a reference to that "snapshot"



WHAT IS A REPOSITORY?

REPOSITORY:

- ▶ **Central location** in which data - typically about a project - is stored and managed



GIT WORKFLOW

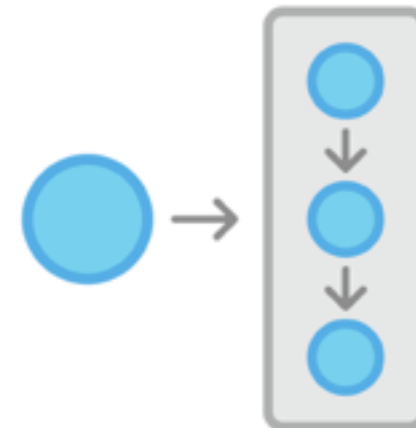
CLONE

- **Download data** from the cloud to your local machine (laptop, computer, etc.)



COMMIT

- **Save a version** of your project to git



WHAT IS GITHUB?

WHAT IS GITHUB?

GITHUB

- **Platform** that makes it easy to manage git repositories.
- Similar to Dropbox or Google Drive, but for code.
- Stores a history of files and the changes that happen within each changed document.
- Hosts files on the cloud so you can share the finished product with other people.
- **Git** - the technology that Github is based on top of - was designed to allow for multiple engineers to work on the same project.

GitHub



WHY USE GITHUB?



HISTORY

- ▶ Since GitHub stores a history of the code, it allows developers to go back in time if something breaks.



COLLABORATION

- ▶ Allows multiple developers to work on the same project. Much like Google Drive lets multiple people collaborate on the same document, GitHub allows this for code.
- ▶ You can see who worked on what.



FEEDBACK

- ▶ GitHub allows for feedback to be given on the code which, hopefully, increases code quality.

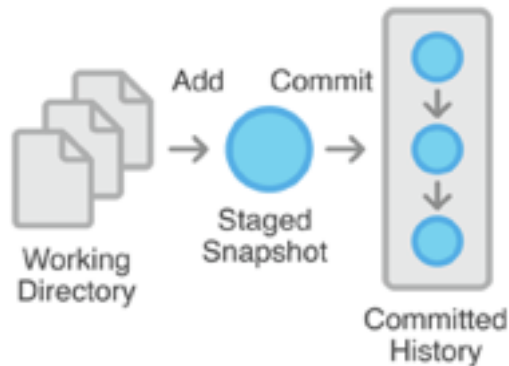
FORM BASICS

GITHUB WORKFLOW

WHAT DOES A TYPICAL WORKFLOW LOOK LIKE?

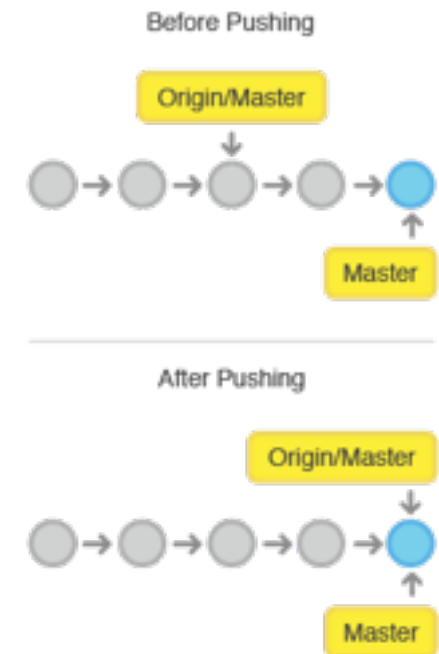


1. Each GitHub project is called a "repository". Engineers joining a team start by "cloning" the repository (or repo, for short).



2. As developers are working on a project, they "add" and "commit" their changes. This establishes a saved version of a project and creates a history of what they are working on.

3. Developers then "push" their local changes to a remote repository (Github)



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

Define Git and explain the benefits of using a version control system

TIMING

1 min

1. Turn to partner and discuss

2 min

2. Share with rest of class

FORM BASICS

LET'S GIVE IT A WHIRL!

CODE ALONG — GITHUB

- Navigate to github.com and sign into your account.
- Click on the green +New Repository button in the right hand panel.
- Name the repository "homework" and click "create repository"
- Click the "Set Up in Desktop" button (which will launch the Github app)
- Select Desktop > fewd as your location and click "Clone"
- Navigate to the Desktop > fewd folder in your finder/explorer
- Open up the starter_code_lesson_2 folder you downloaded at the beginning of class and drag the wendy_bite folder into the homework folder.
- In the github app, enter a commit message (where it says "Summary") and click "Commit to master".
- Click the "publish" button in the upper right corner.
- Navigate back to github.com in Chrome, refresh and make sure your changes appear
- Copy the link to your homework repository and send it in the #homework Slack channel.

CODE ALONG — GITHUB — UPDATING

- In Sublime text open Homework > wendy_bite > index.html
- Add the word "rocks" after Wendy G. Bite.
- Make sure all your changes are saved in Sublime Text
- Open the github app, make sure all files are selected then enter a commit message (where it says "Summary") and click "Commit to master".
- Click the "sync" button in the upper right corner.

FORM BASICS

HOMEWORK POLICIES

CODE ALONG — GITHUB — UPDATING

- ▶ Due Mondays at 11:59pm

GA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CSS BASICS

Sarah Holden

FEWD

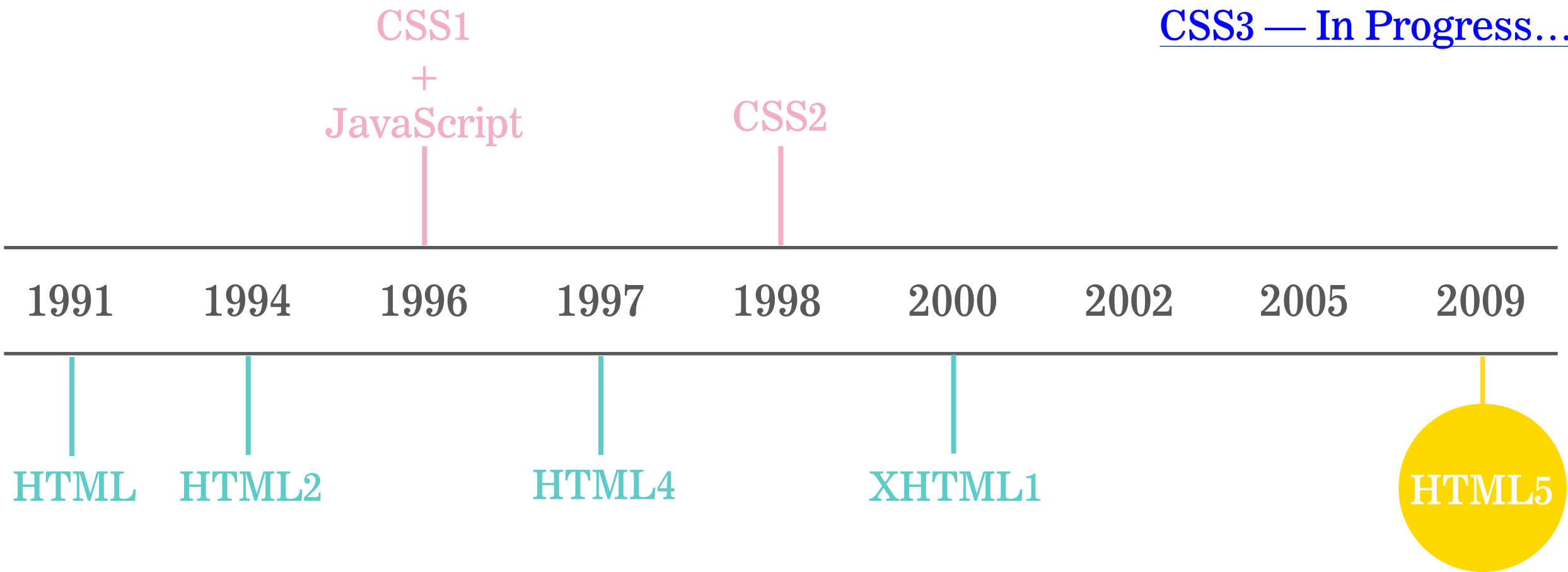
QUESTIONS

EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

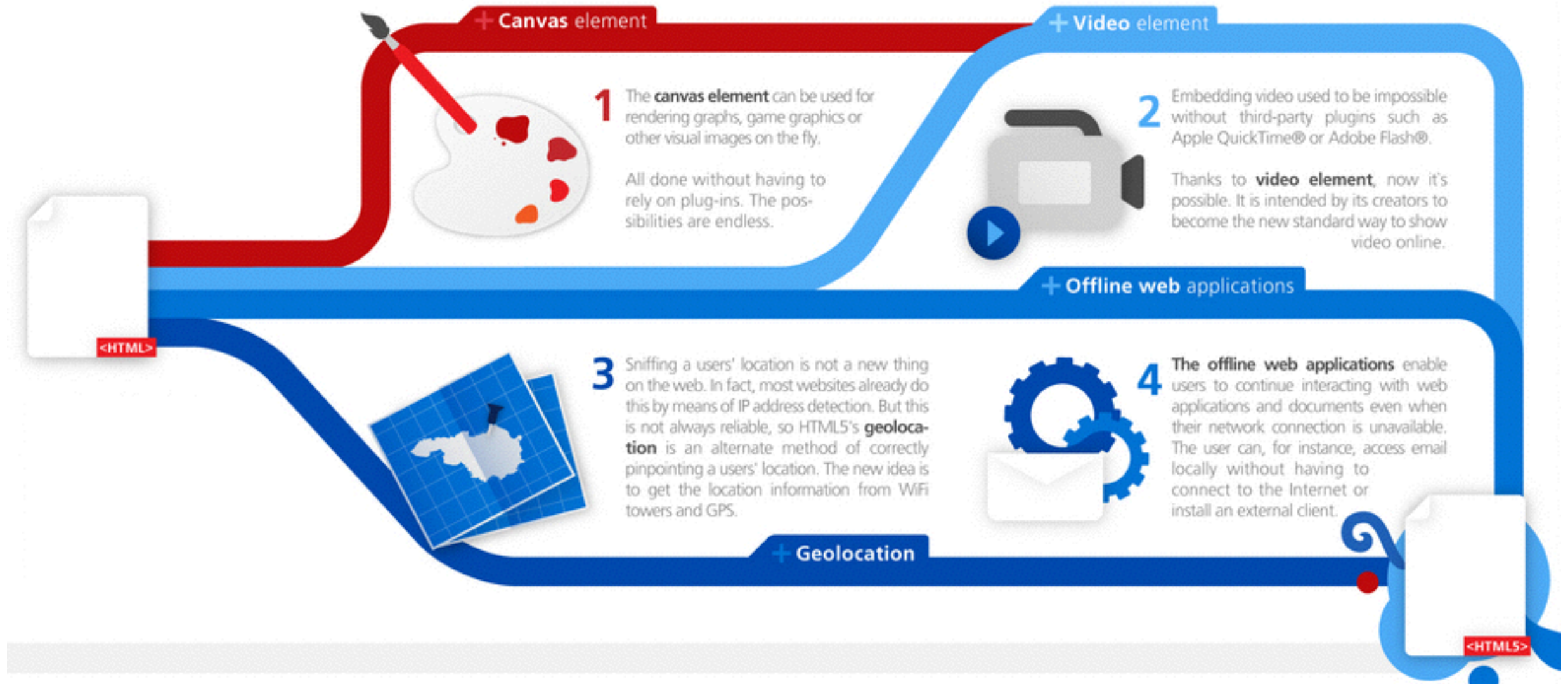
WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER SITE:

- Are there other versions of HTML other than HTML5?
- Best practices when nesting HTML tags.
- Multiple paragraphs - one `<p>` tag or multiple `<p>` tags?
- Other helpful resources for practicing outside of class.
- Sublime shortcuts
- Why use inline tags like `` in the HTML instead of CSS?
- [Prevent autocomplete](#) for tags in Sublime

HTML — A BRIEF HISTORY



- ▶ HTML5 introduces a number of new elements and attributes.

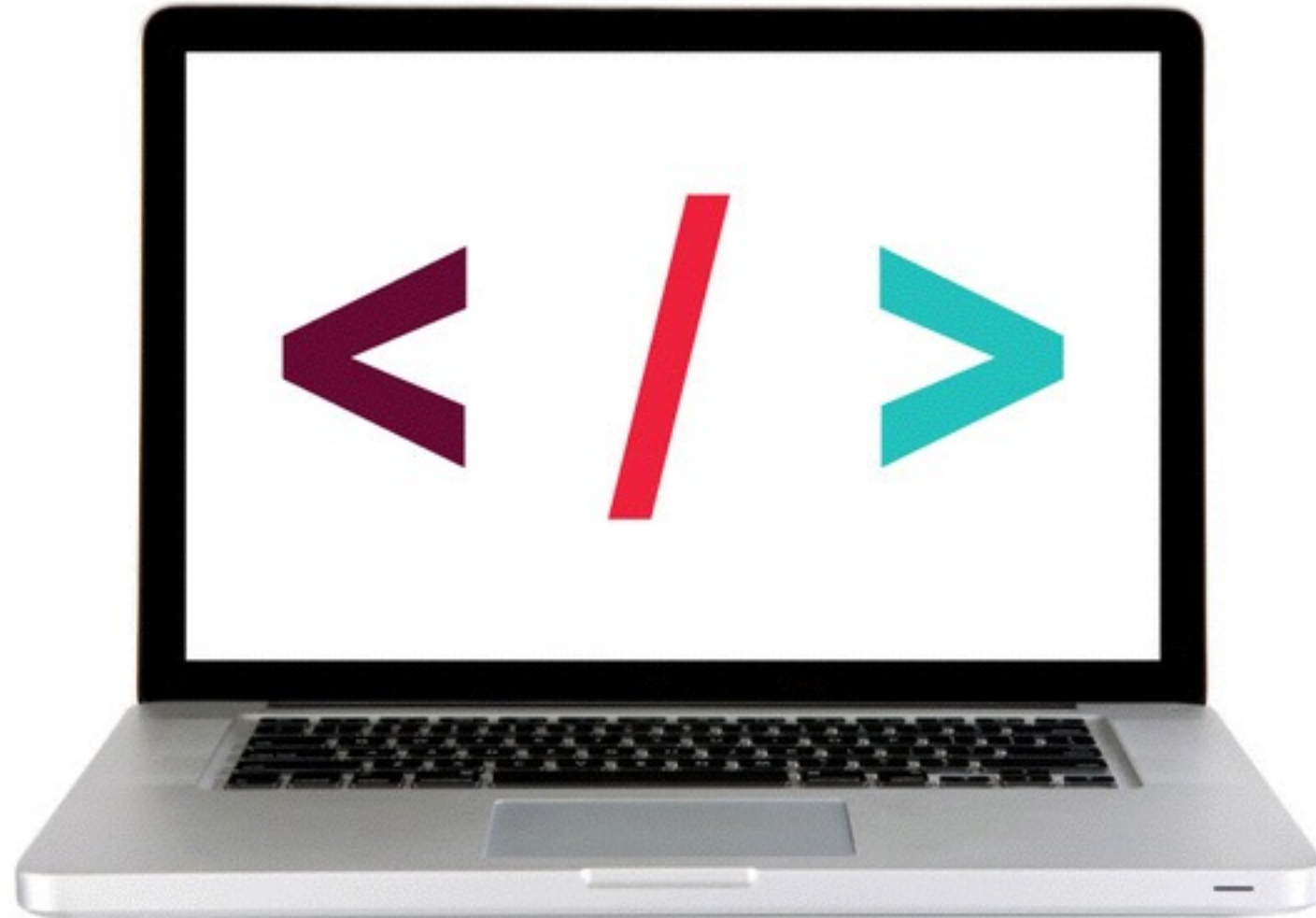


EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

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LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

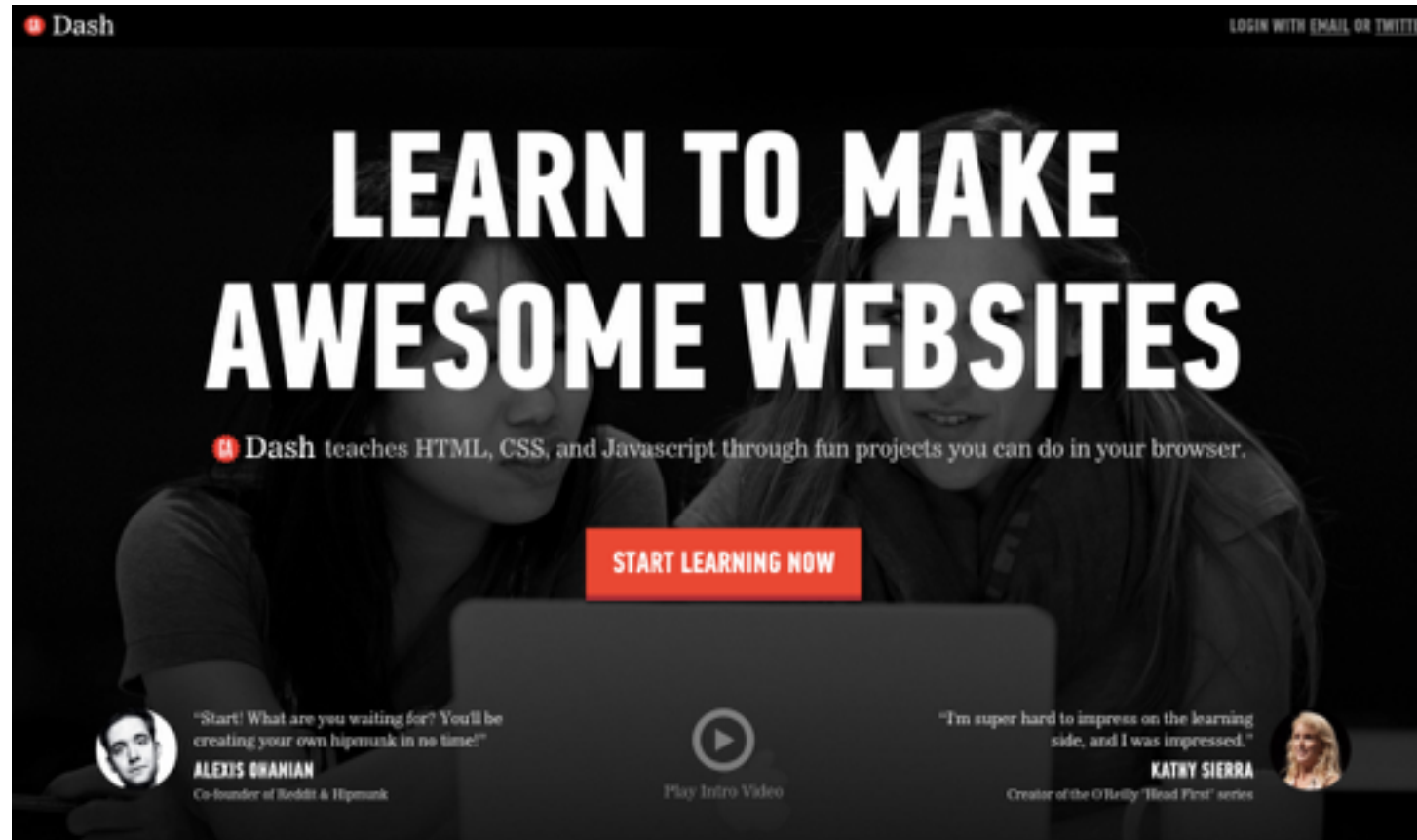


EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

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EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

The image shows the landing page for 'Dash', a web development learning platform. The background is dark with a grayscale image of two people looking at a laptop. The main heading 'LEARN TO MAKE AWESOME WEBSITES' is in large, bold, white capital letters. Below it, a subheading states 'Dash teaches HTML, CSS, and Javascript through fun projects you can do in your browser.' A prominent orange button with the text 'START LEARNING NOW' is centered. At the bottom, there are two testimonials with circular profile pictures of the speakers. The left testimonial is from Alexis Ohanian, co-founder of Reddit & Hipmunk, who says, 'Start! What are you waiting for? You'll be creating your own hipmunk in no time!'. The right testimonial is from Kathy Sierra, creator of the O'Reilly 'Head First' series, who says, 'I'm super hard to impress on the learning side, and I was impressed.' In the center of the bottom section is a play button icon with the text 'Play Intro Video' below it. The top left corner has the 'Dash' logo, and the top right corner has a link to 'LOGIN WITH EMAIL OR TWITTER'.

EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER SITE:

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EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

Mac: ⌘ = Command, ⇧ = Shift

PC: ⌘ = Control, ⇧ = Shift

- Comment Selection/Line: ⌘ + /
- Select Next Match of a Selection: ⌘ + D
- Indent selection: Select text then Tab
- Unindent Selection: Select text then ⇧ + Tab
- Multiple Columns: ⌘ + (number of tabs) Example: ⌘ + 2
- Create multiple cursors: ⌘ + click
- Drag to create multiple cursors: alt + hold down mouse/finger and drag

EXIT TICKET QUESTIONS

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FEWD

REVIEW

HTML SYNTAX — TAGS

Opening tag

Closing tag



The diagram illustrates the structure of an HTML element. It features the text `<tag name>content</tag name>` in a large, light pink font. The word `content` is highlighted in yellow. Above the opening tag `<tag name>`, there is a bracket labeled "Opening tag". Above the closing tag `</tag name>`, there is a bracket labeled "Closing tag". Below the entire sequence, there is a long bracket labeled "Element".

Element

HTML SYNTAX — ATTRIBUTES

Attribute
Name

<tagName name="value"></tagName>

Attribute
Value

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Review HTML Tags

TIMING

15 min

1. Look at review.png in homework > wendy_bite folder.
2. Add markup to the text in homework > wendy_bite > index.html
3. Google and implement <nav> and <hr> tags.

CODE ALONG — GITHUB — UPDATING

- ▶ Make sure all your changes are saved in Sublime Text
- ▶ In the github app, make sure all files are selected then enter a commit message (where it says "Summary") and click "Commit to master".
- ▶ Click the "sync" button in the upper right corner.

NAVIGATION AND HR

- Used to contain a set of navigational links.
- Used to wrap **major navigational blocks**

`<nav> </nav>`

- Used to create a horizontal rule, or line, across the page

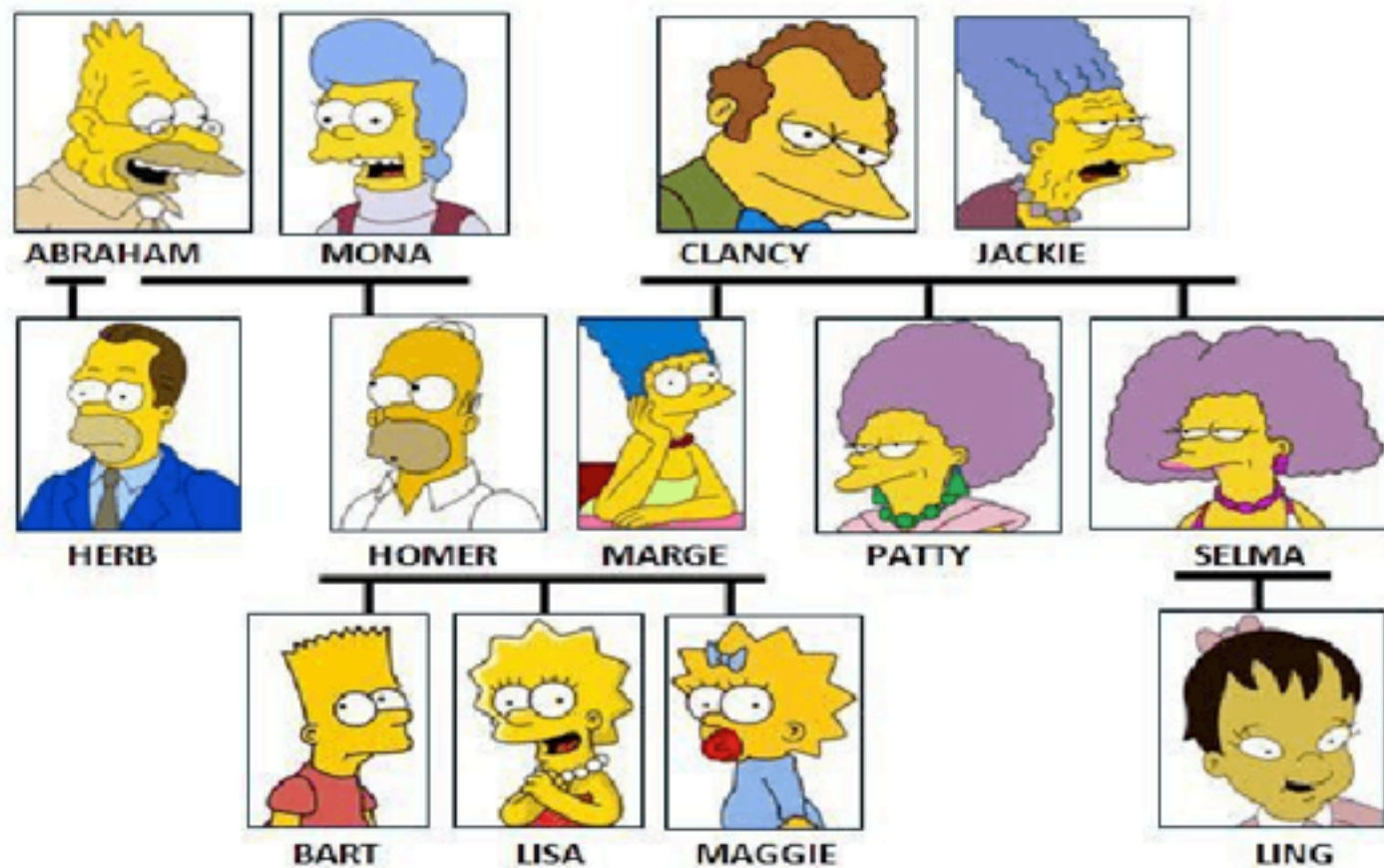
`<hr>`

HTML ENTITY CODES

Use HTML [entity codes](#) to add special characters to your HTML.

<code>&Tab;</code>	<code>&NewLine;</code>	! <code>&excl;</code>	" <code>&quot; &QUOT;</code>	# <code>&num;</code>	\$ <code>&dollar;</code>	% <code>&percent;</code>	& <code>&amp; &AMP;</code>
' <code>&apos;</code>	(<code>&lpar;</code>) <code>&rpar;</code>	* <code>&ast; &midast;</code>	+ <code>&plus;</code>	, <code>&comma;</code>	. <code>&period;</code>	/ <code>&sol;</code> <code>&#x002F;</code> <code>&#47;</code>
:	; <code>&semi;</code>	< <code>&lt; &LT;</code>	= <code>&equals;</code>	> <code>&gt; &GT;</code>	? <code>&quest;</code>	@ <code>&commat;</code>	[<code>&lqb; &lbrack;</code>
\ <code>&bsol;</code>] <code>&rqb; &rbrack;</code>	^ <code>&Hat;</code>	— <code>&lowbar;</code>	` <code>&grave;</code> <code>&DiacriticalGrave;</code>	{ <code>&lcb; &lbrace;</code>	 <code>&verbar; &vert;</code> <code>&VerticalLine;</code>	} <code>&rcub; &rbrace;</code>

the SIMPSONS



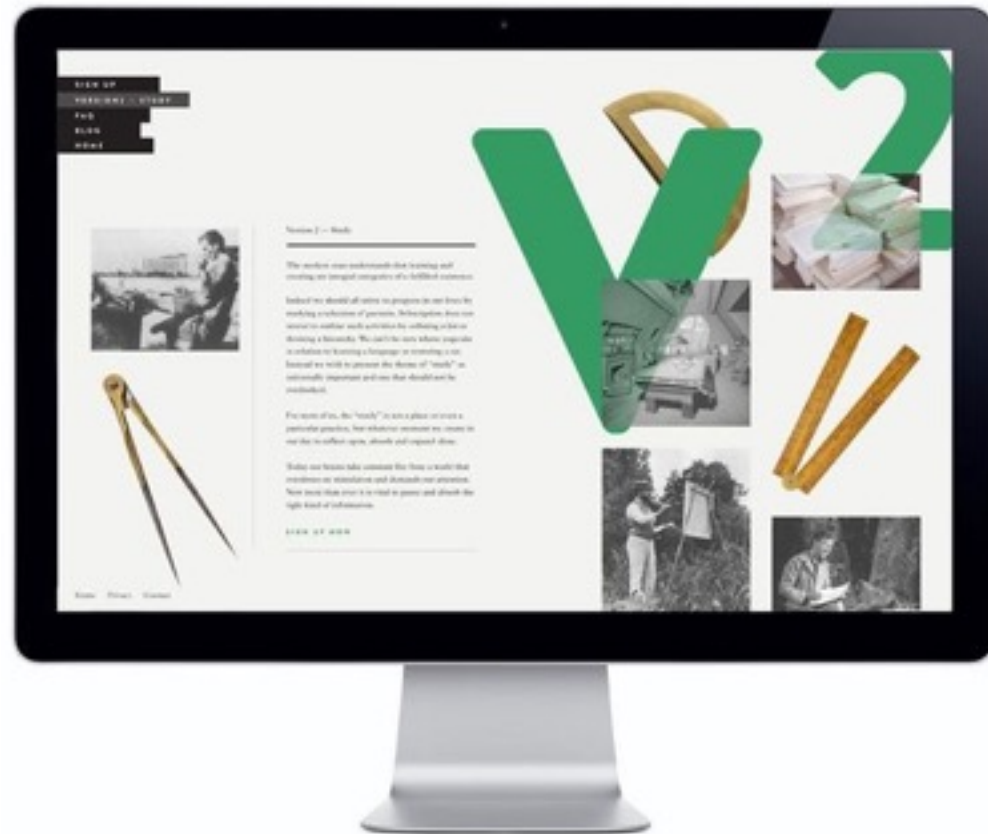
FEWD

MORE HTML BASICS

MORE HTML BASICS

HTML STRUCTURE

WHAT IS THE DOM?

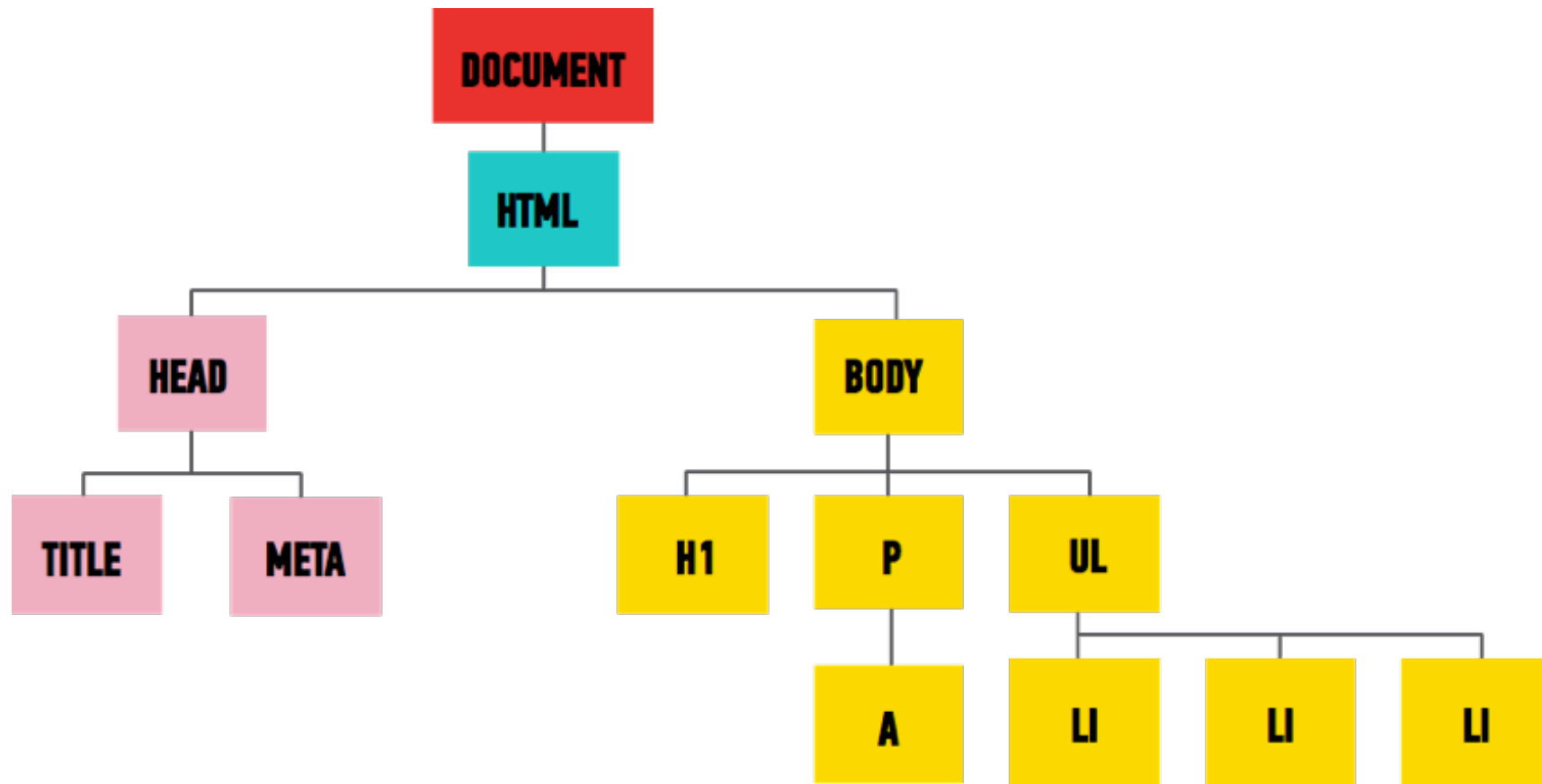


WHAT IS THE DOM?

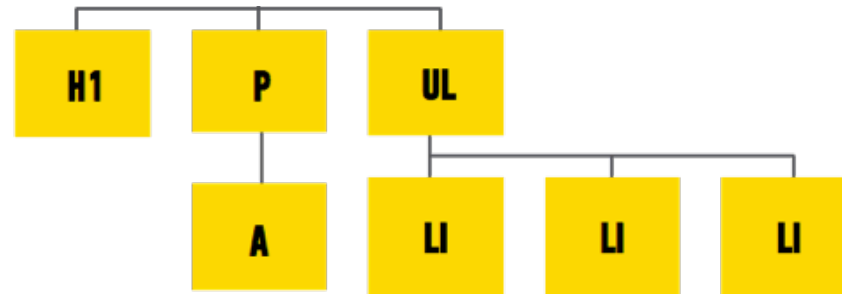


DOM TREE

- The Document Object Model (DOM) is the model that **describes how all elements in an HTML page, like headers, images, paragraphs etc., are related to the topmost structure: the document itself.**

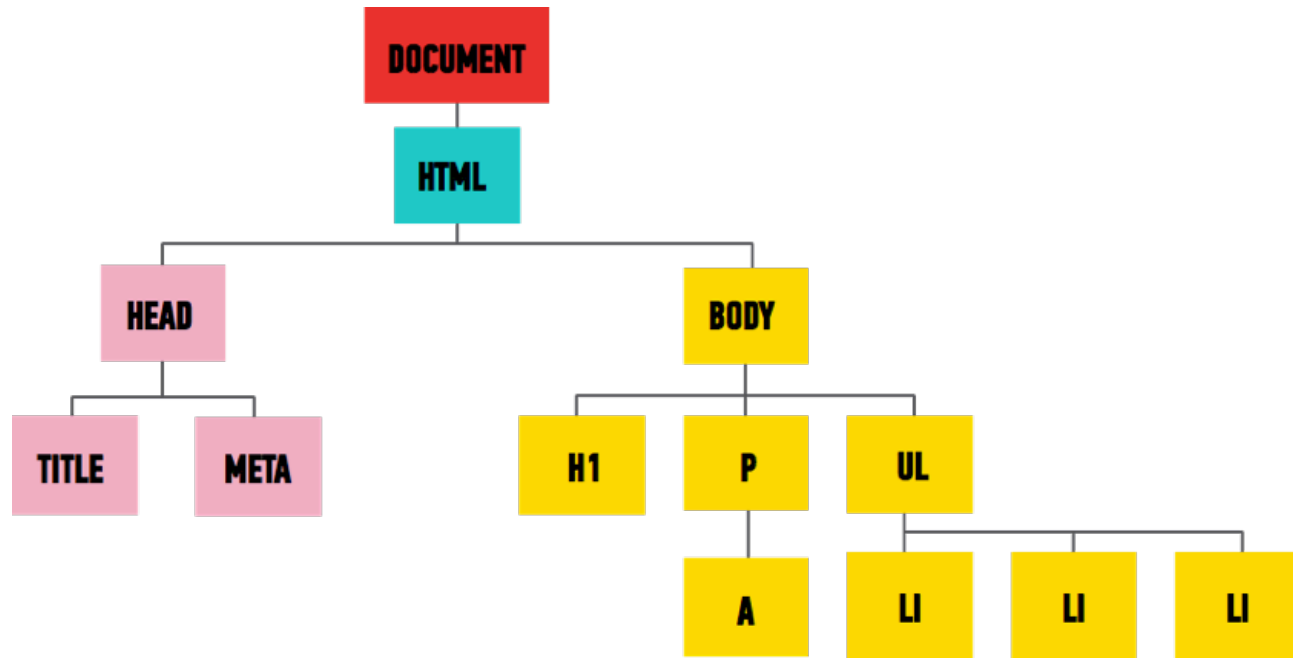


DOM TREE



```
<h1>Site title</h1>
<p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail frankfurter cupim pig salami.
Biltong beef ribs ribeye short loin flank corned beef tri-tip beef ball tip
sausage jowl swine. Fatback porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes/pork-belly-roast/">pork
belly</a>. Rump picanha jowl ground round, pancetta doner boudin landjaeger
prosciutto meatloaf.</p>
<ul>
  <li>Bacon</li>
  <li>Chicken</li>
  <li>Meatloaf</li>
</ul>
```


HTML STRUCTURE



```
index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>Document</title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8
9     <h1>Site title</h1>
10    <p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail
    frankfurter cupim pig salami. Fatback
    porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
    http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes
    /pork-belly-roast/">pork belly</a></p>
11    <ul>
12      <li>Bacon</li>
13      <li>Chicken</li>
14      <li>Meatloaf</li>
15    </ul>
16
17  </body>
18 </html>
```

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

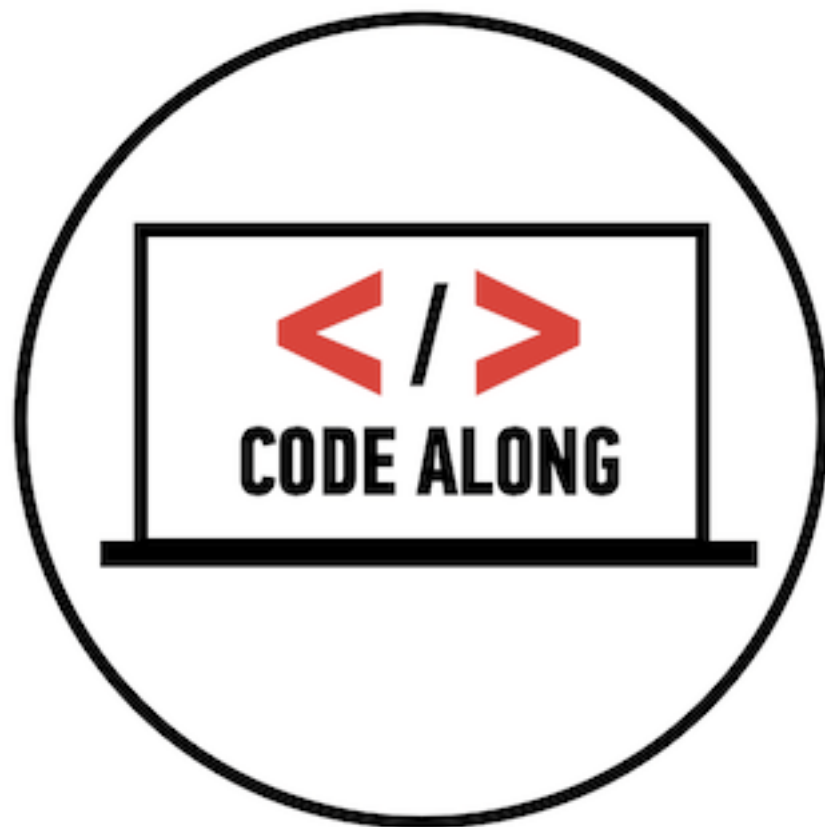
- ▶ Draw out a simple DOM tree

TIMING

2 min

1. Review `starter_code > dom_tree > index.html`
2. On the back of your index card, draw out a simple DOM tree for the HTML

CODE ALONG



CODE ALONG

- Open starter_code_lesson_2 > html_structure > index.html
- Open homework > wendy_bite > index.html
- Select lines 1-7 from html_structure > index.html and copy those lines (Command + C)

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>Page Title</title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
```

- Paste those lines on line 1 of wendy_bite > index.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>Page Title</title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8
9   ABOUT ME PAGE
10
11 The series revolves around four older, single wor
```

CODE ALONG

- ▶ Select and copy lines 11-12 from html_structure > index.html

```
10
11     </body>
12 </html>
```

- ▶ Paste those lines at the very end of wendy_bite > index.html

```
41
42 General Assembly WDI - 2013
43 Queens College B.A. 1923
44 Brooklyn Etiquette School For Girls 1920(Honors)
45
46     </body>
47 </html>
```

- ▶ Select everything between the opening and closing <body> tags and hit tab to indent.

```
<!-- HTML5 DOCTYPE -->
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <title>Wendy's Bite</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- ABOUT ME PAGE -->
    <h2>About Me</h2>
    <p>The serious randoms around their older, single women (three widows and one divorced) sharing a house in Miami, Florida. The owner of the house is a widow named Blanche Devereaux.
    Her McCarroll, who was joined by fellow widow Rose Hyland (Betty White) and divorcee Dorothy (Dorothy Arzner). They both responded to a room-for-rent ad on the bulletin
    board of a local grocery store. In the pilot episode, the owner had a gay cook named Lou (Charles Lenoir), who was subsequently removed. The three were soon joined by
    Dorothy's mother, Sophie (Sophie Davis), after the retirement home where she lived, broke down.
    </p>
    <p>Thank You For Being a Friend. Travel down a road and back again. Your heart is true, you're a girl and a confident. And if you throw a party, invited everyone you know, you would
    see the biggest girl would be from me and the card attached would say, Thank You For Being a Friend.
    </p>
    <!-- RESUME PAGE -->
    <h2>Resume</h2>
    <p>I recently graduated from a Web Development course at General Assembly where I increased my typing speed from 38 words per minute on my typewriter to 100 words per minute on my
    new MacBook Pro. They also taught me how to be an awesome Web Developer. During my spare time, I enjoy senior water aerobics, pickling, and spending time with my great grand
    children.
    </p>
    <h3>Relevant Experience</h3>
    <p>Web Developer (2013 - present)
    Building a user friendly interface that is easy for beginner programmers to use and learn the benefits of git.
    </p>
    <p>Copy Editor (2012 - 2013)
    Reviewed, organized and filed multiple complaints to neighbors, local stores, and government officials. (Just kidding)
    </p>
    <p>Master Baker Christmas Sweets (2010 - 2011)
    Created delightful christmas sweets for young boys and girls. Extremely gifted in sewing green, red and gold threads.
    </p>
    <p>Senior Vice President The Golden Girls Appreciation Society (1990 - 1995)
    Managed a team of three and over saw day to day operations at The Golden Girls Retirement Facility in Miami.
    </p>
    <p>Certified Mini Candy and Popcorn Based Sweets Distributor, (2000)
    Was multiple awards for my secret chocolate chip recipes. My grand children enjoy them too!!
    </p>
    <h3>Education</h3>
    <p>General Assembly WDI - 2013
    Queens College B.A. 1923
    Brooklyn Etiquette School For Girls 1920(Honors)
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML STRUCTURE



MORE HTML BASICS

IMAGES

IMAGES – THE IMG ELEMENT

Images are added to the page with the img element

- **Void element** — Doesn't need a closing tag
- Two *required* attributes — src and alt



```

```

IMAGES

The **src** attribute tells the browser where it can find an image.



Path to the image file

``

IMAGES

The **alt** attribute provides a text description of the image that:

- Replaces the image if it doesn't load
- Is used by screen readers

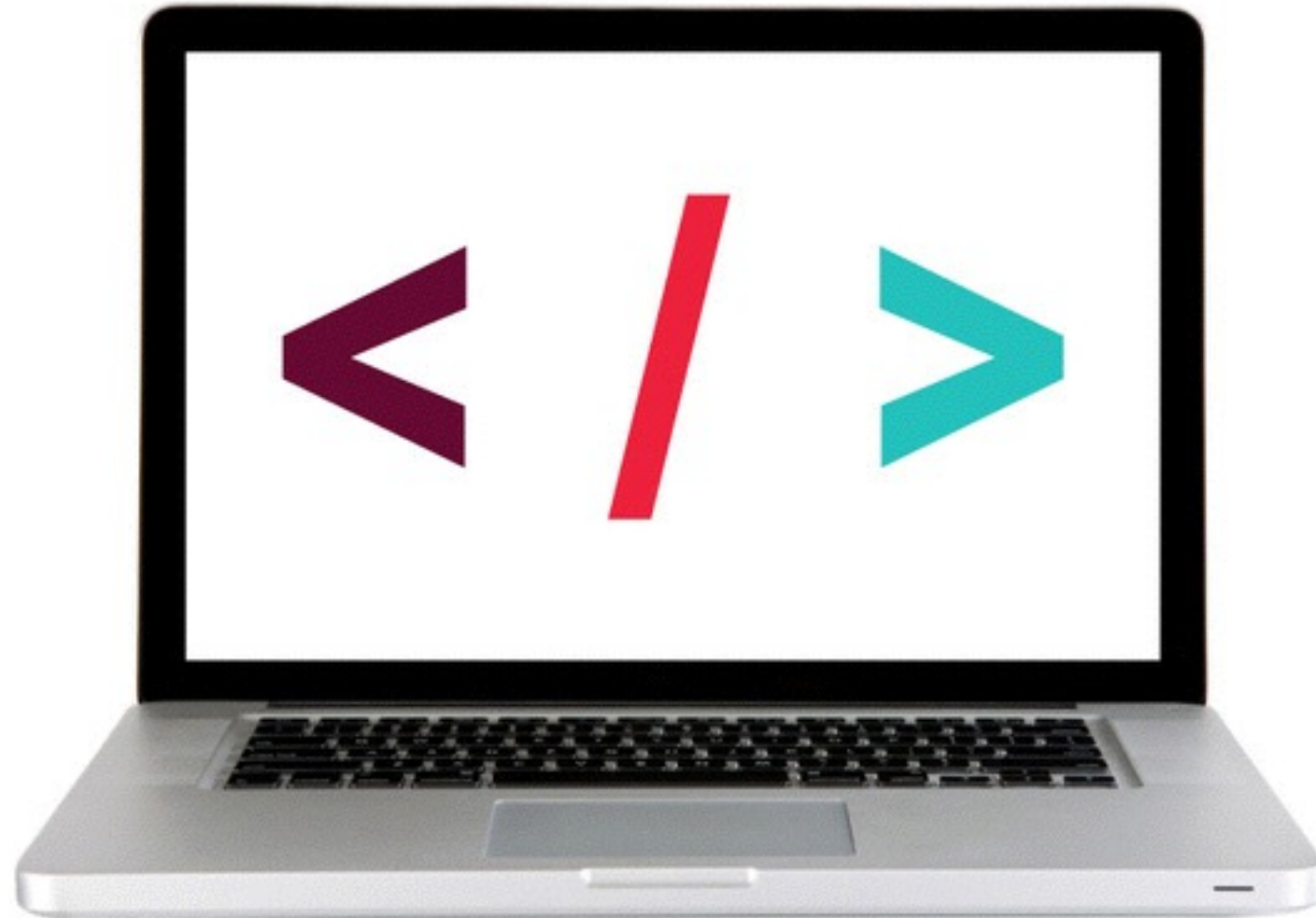


Text description

```

```

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



MORE HTML BASICS

URLS

TYPES OF URLS

▸ There are two main types of URLs:



ABSOLUTE



RELATIVE

LINKING TO OTHER SITES – ABSOLUTE URLS

ABSOLUTE

WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER SITE:

- ▶ Value of the href attribute will be the *full web address* for the site
- ▶ This is known as the **absolute** URL.

Absolute URL


Amazon

LINKING TO OTHER PAGES ON THE SAME SITE — RELATIVE URLS

RELATIVE

WHEN YOU LINK TO ANOTHER PAGE OR FILE ON THE SAME SITE:

- You don't need to specify a domain name in the URL.
- Use **Relative URL**: indicates where pages are *in relation to the current page*

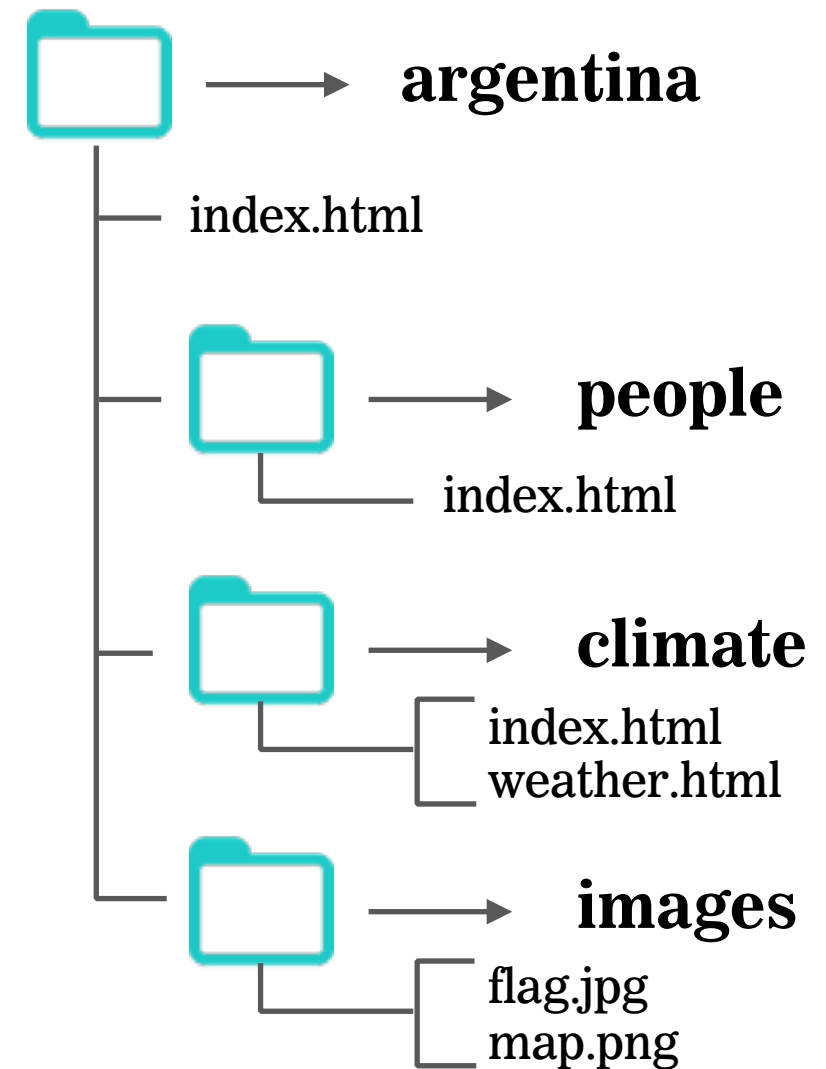
Relative URL

`About Page`

``

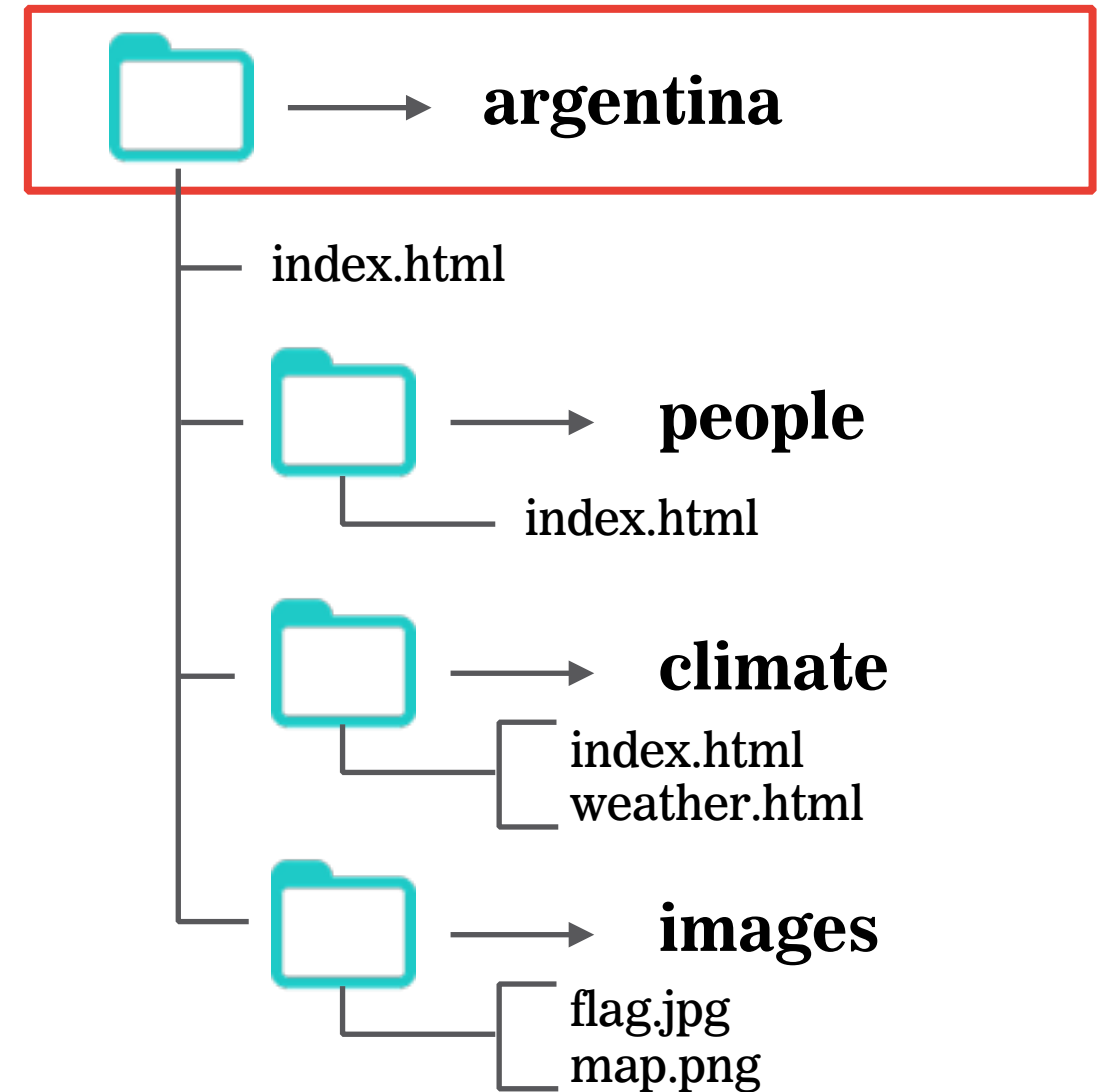
DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

- On larger sites, it's *best practice* to organize code by placing the files for each major section of the site into a new folder
- These folders are often referred to as **directories**.

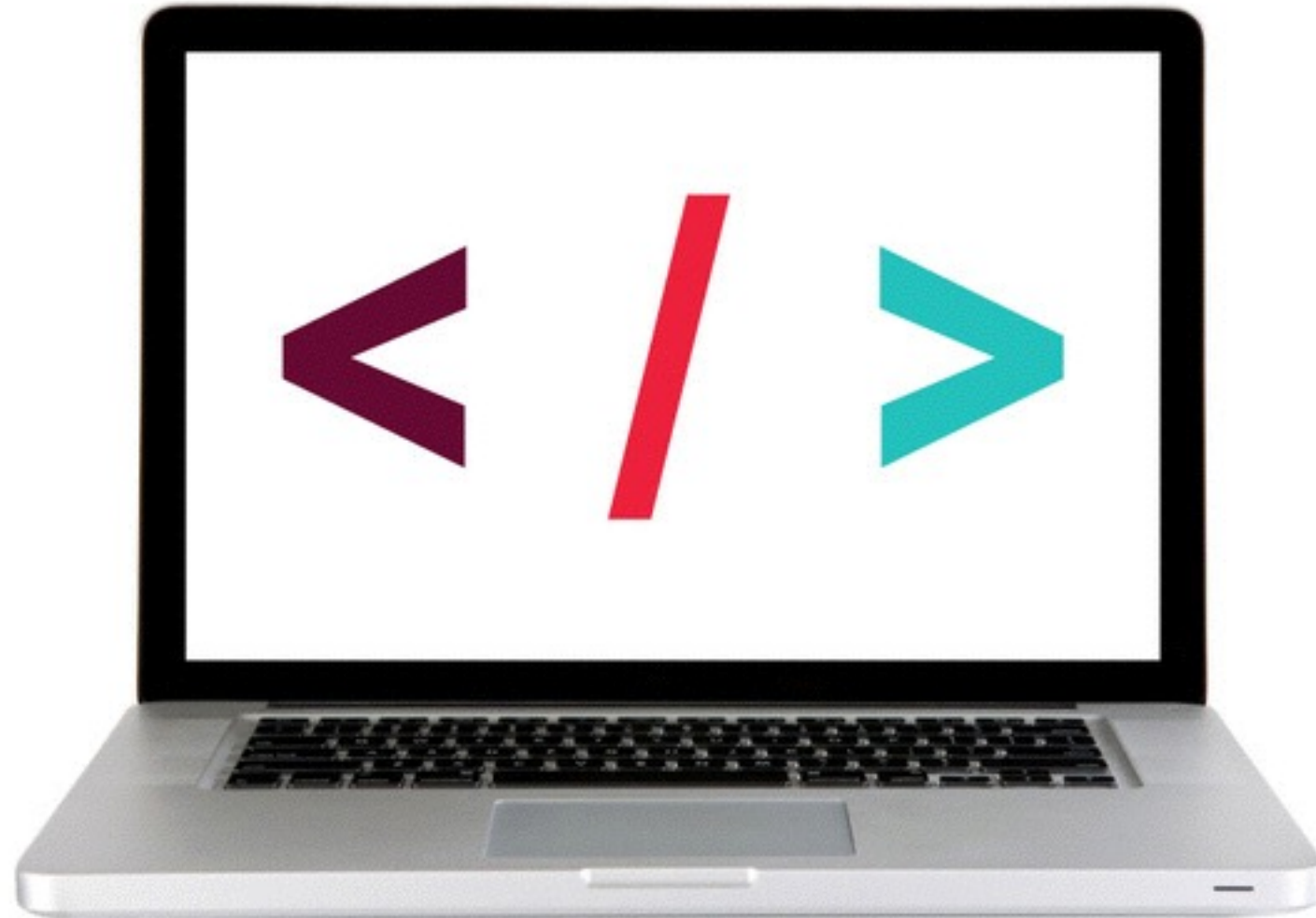


DIRECTORY STRUCTURE — ROOT

- ▶ The topmost folder is called the **root** folder. It contains all other files and folders for a website.

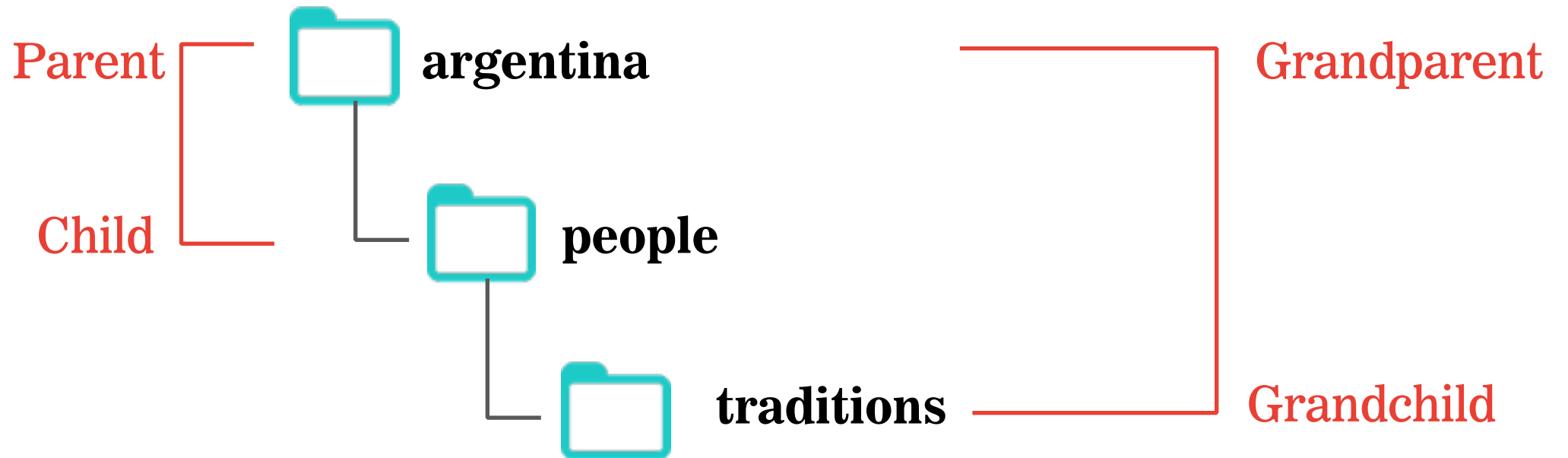


LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

- Relationships between folders can be described using similar language to that of a family tree



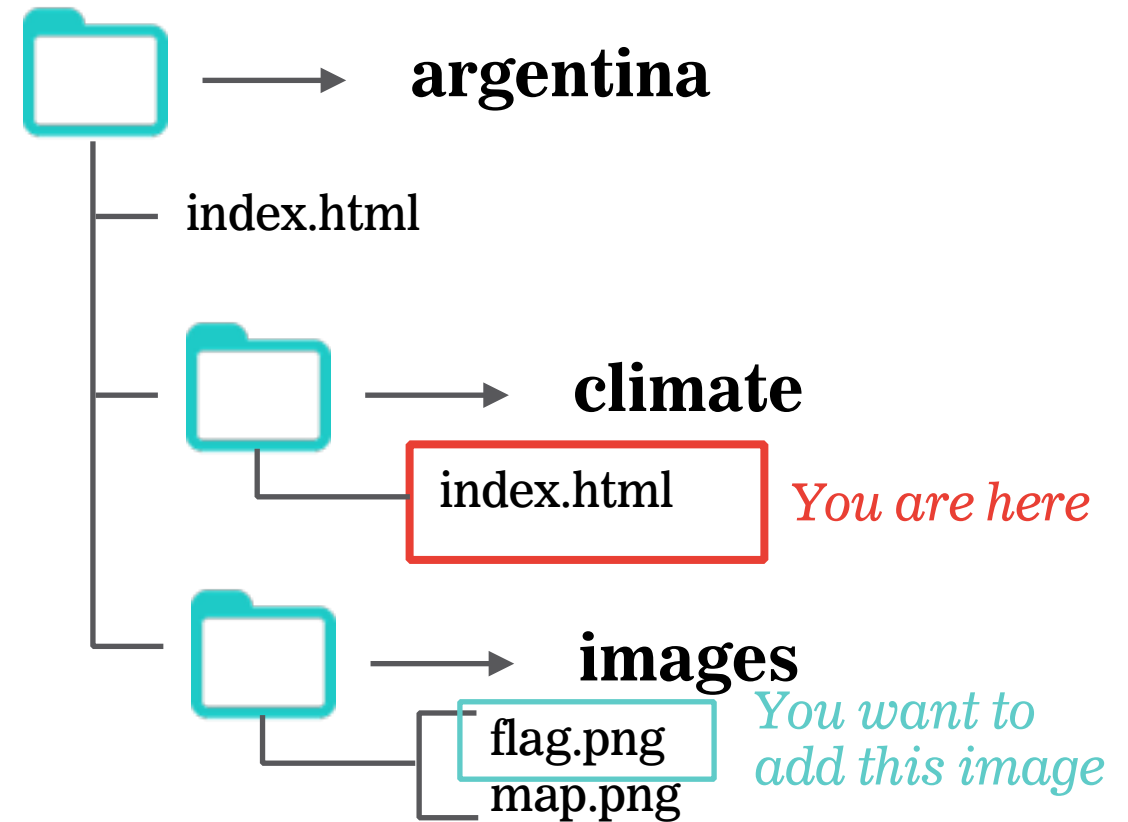
RELATIVE URLS

FOLDER FILE IS IN:	DESCRIPTION		EXAMPLE
	SAME	File name	info.html
	CHILD	Name of child folder + / + file name	people/index.html
	GRANDCHILD	Name of child folder + / + Name of grandchild folder + / + file name	people/culture/index.html
	PARENT	../ + path	../index.html
	GRANDPARENT	../.. / + path	../../index.html

Note that ../ means to go up one directory, and can be used repeatedly:
../.. / would go up two directories.

RELATIVE URLS

1. First we use ../ to go back to the parent directory
2. Then we add the path to the image



```
img src="../../images/flag.png" alt="Flag">
```

ACTIVITY



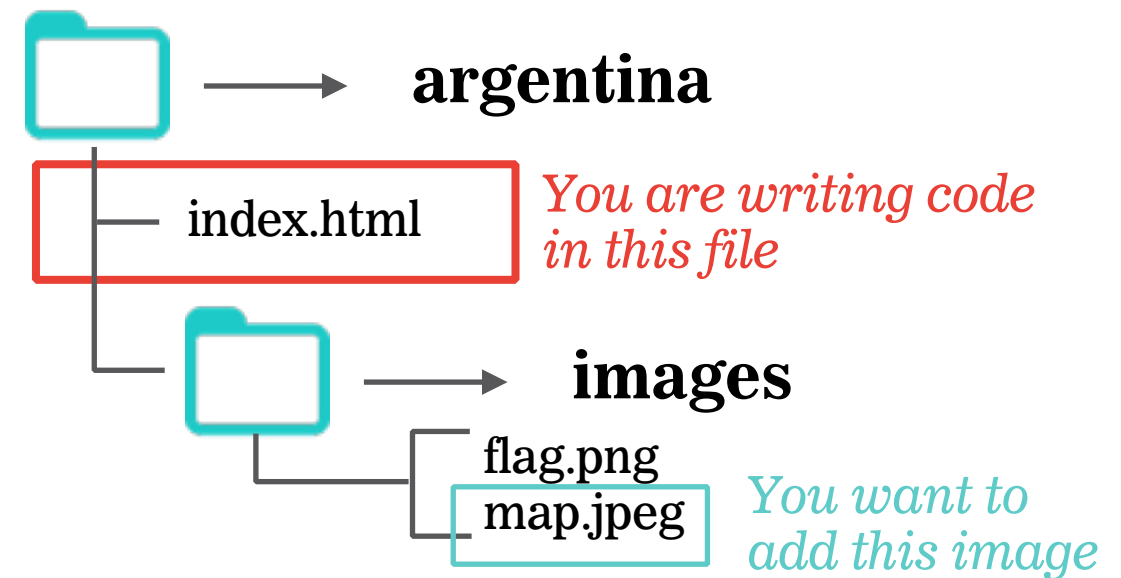
EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Practice writing absolute and relative paths

ACTIVITY

- ▶ We want to add the image map.jpeg to our homepage (index.html)
- ▶ Write out the image tag (include src and alt attributes)



Answer: ``

	DESCRIPTION	PATH
CHILD	Name of child folder + / + file name	images/map.jpeg

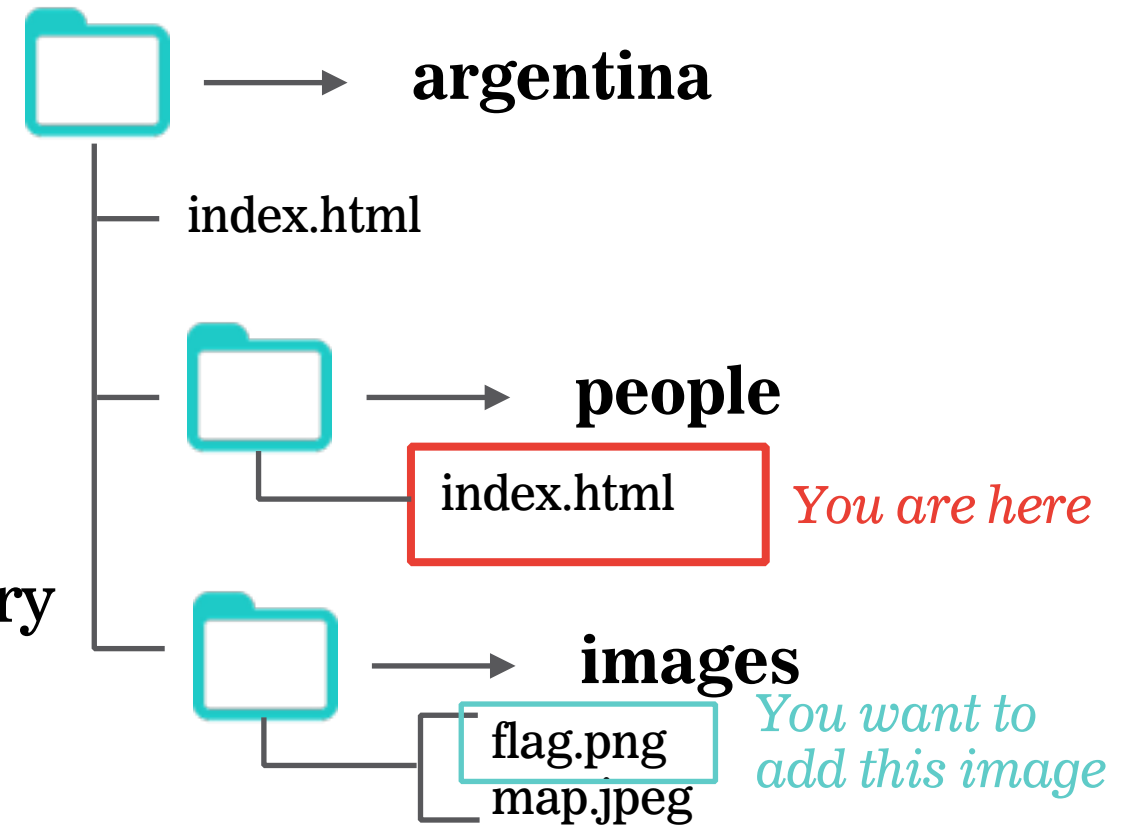
ACTIVITY

- ▶ We want to add flag.png to the homepage of the "people" section of our site.
- ▶ Write out the image tag (include src and alt attributes)

HINT:

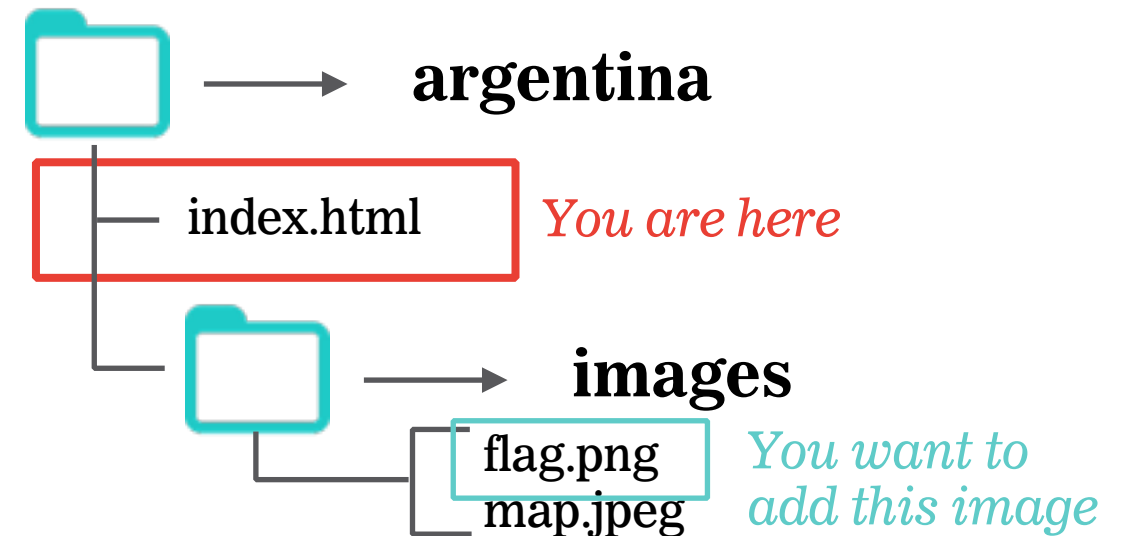
1. First we use ../ to go back to the parent directory
2. Then we add a path to the image

`img src="../../images/flag.png" alt="Flag">`



ACTIVITY

- ▶ We want to add the image flag.png to our homepage (index.html)
- ▶ Write out the image tag (include src and alt attributes)



ACTIVITY

- ▶ We want to add a link from our homepage (index.html) to our about page (about.html)
- ▶ Write out the anchor tag (including href attribute)



`About Page`



**PLEASE TAKE A FEW MOMENTS
TO FILL OUT YOUR SLACK
PROFILE WITH A PICTURE AND
A LITTLE BIT ABOUT YOURSELF**

HTML BASICS

INTRO TO CSS

HTML BASICS

THE BASICS

WHAT IS CSS?

Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher
mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar
Kickstarter. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical,
flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation
Kickstarter mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic
lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO
Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

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WHAT IS CSS?

- ▶ CSS is what handles the presentation layer of our webpage.
- ▶ CSS allows us to associate style rules with HTML elements.



plain ol' HTML



HTML + CSS

CSS SYNTAX

Selector

`h1 { color: yellow; }`

Declaration

CSS SYNTAX

h1, h2 {

color: yellow;

font-size: 16px;

}

Property

Value

USING INTERNAL CSS — :(

- ▶ You can include CSS rules by placing them inside a `<style>` element, which usually sits inside the `<head>`.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Visit Big Sur</title>

  <style>
    h1 {
      color: yellow;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

USING EXTERNAL CSS — :)

- Use the `<link>` element to tell the browser where to find the CSS file that should be used to style the page.
- This should live inside the `<head>` of the document.

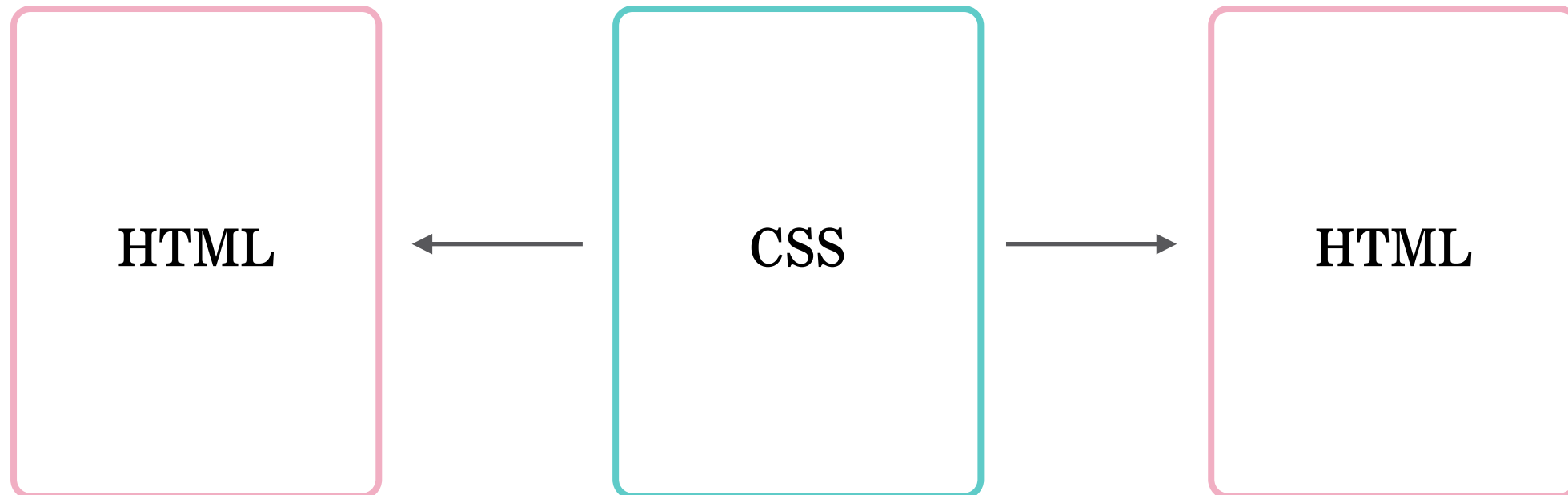
```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
```

- The **href** specifies the path to the CSS file.
- The **rel** attribute specifies the relationship between the HTML page and the file it is linked to.

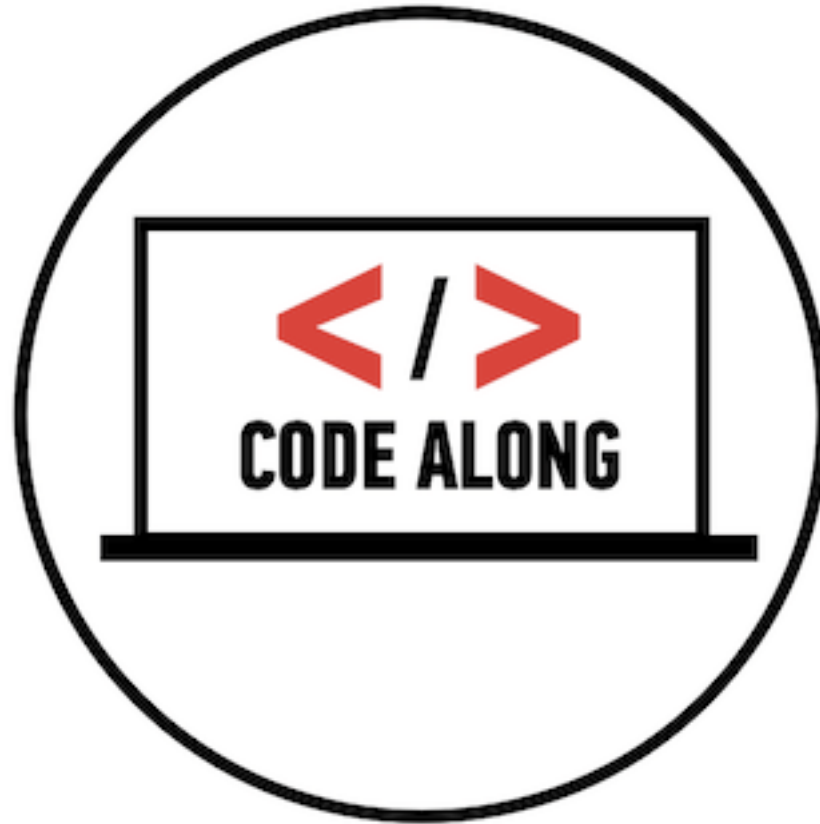
INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL CSS

BENEFITS OF USING AN EXTERNAL STYLESHEET:

- Multiple pages can use same stylesheet (Don't repeat yourself!)
- Only have to make changes in one file
- Keep content separate from presentation



CODE ALONG — CSS PRACTICE



INTRO TO CSS

COLOR

COLOR

TEXT COLOR:

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```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}  
  
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

BACKGROUND COLOR:

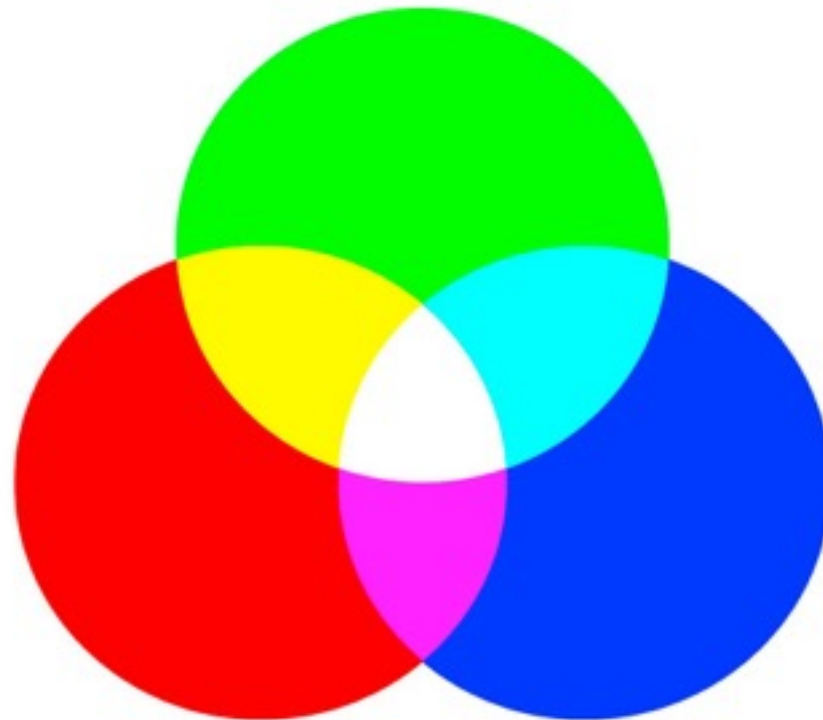
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```
body {  
  background-color: blue;  
}
```

COLOR

- Every color on a computer screen is created by mixing amounts of **red**, **green**, and **blue**
- To find the color you want, you can use a color picker
- Mac: [Sip](#) (free)
- Windows: [Just Color Pic](#) (free)
- Photoshop



COLOR

RGB VALUES

- Values for red, green and blue are expressed as numbers between 0 and 255



rgb(72, 209, 204)

HEX CODES

- Represent values for red, green and blue in hexadecimal (base 16) code



#48D1CC

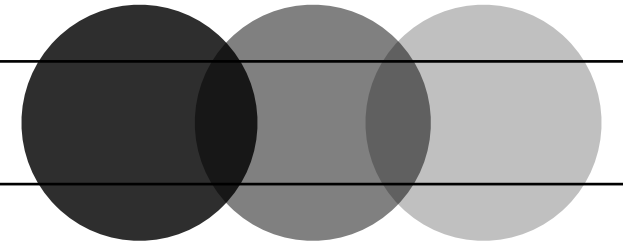
COLOR NAMES

- Colors are represented by predefined names. They are not used very much but are helpful for basic colors such as black and white. [Full list of color names](#)



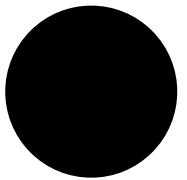
MediumTurquoise

OPACITY

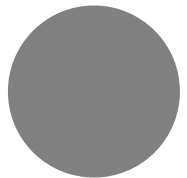


RGBA

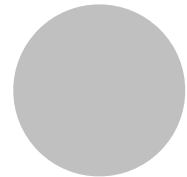
- ▶ RGBA works the same as RGB, except that it takes a 4th value called 'alpha'.
- ▶ This is a value between 0 and 1 which can be used to determine a color's opacity on the page.



`rgba(0, 0, 0, 1)`

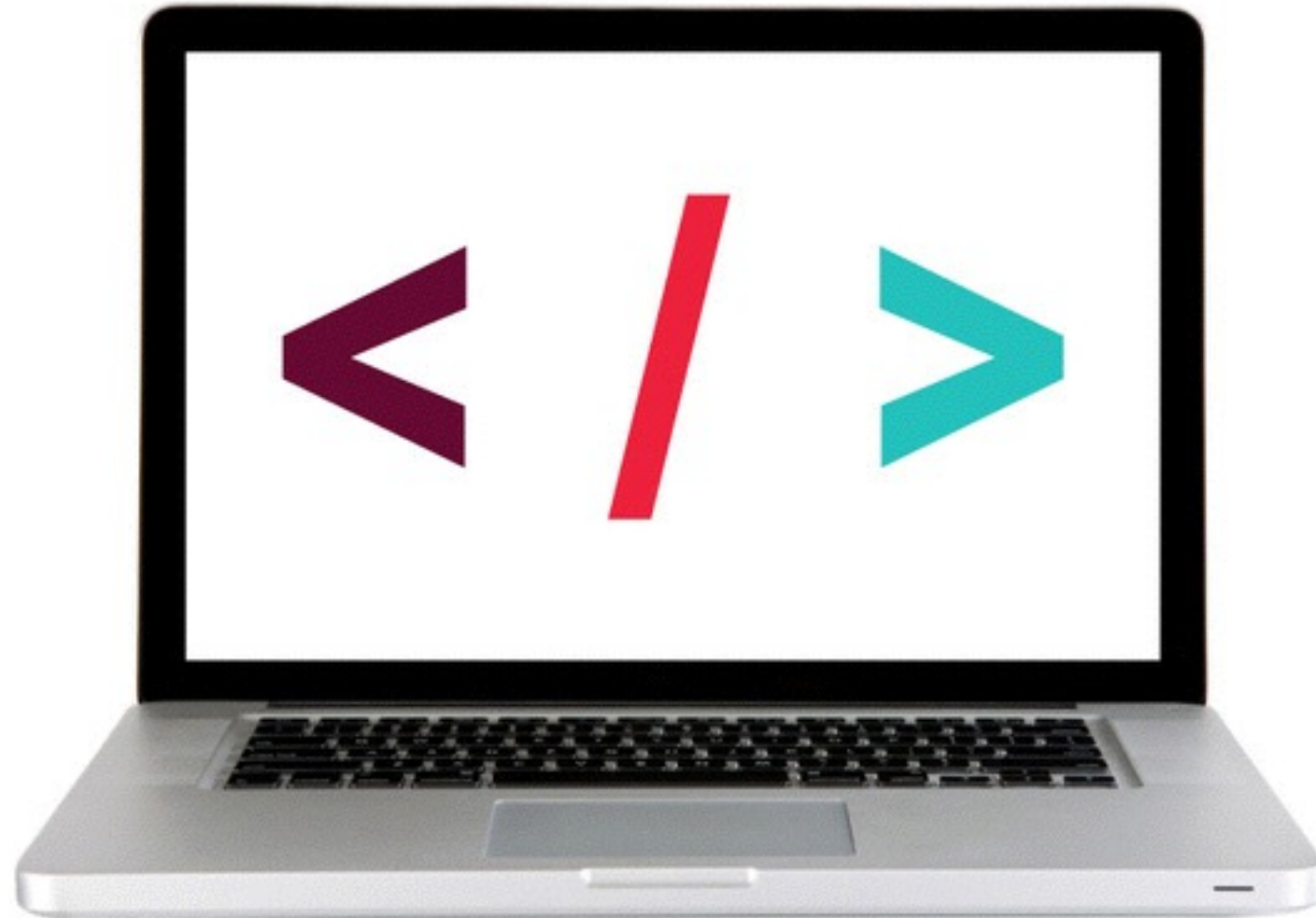


`rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5)`



`rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.25)`

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

TIMING

3 min

1. (together) Add a link to the style.css file
2. Open starter_code > css_practice > index.html
3. Follow the instructions under Part 1

INTRO TO CSS

TYPE

TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY

TEXT-ALIGN

left
center
right
justify

TEXT-TRANSFORM

UPPERCASE
lowercase
Capitalize

TEXT-DECORATION

none
underline

LINE-HEIGHT

20px

FONT-WEIGHT

Normal
Bold

FONT-STYLE

Regular
Italic

FONT-FAMILY

sans-serif
serif

FONT-SIZE

12px
26px

FONT-FAMILY

serif

- Georgia
- Times
- Times New Roman

sans-serif

- Arial
- Verdana
- Helvetica

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

TIMING

3 min

1. Refer back to `starter_code > css_practice > index.html`
2. Follow the instructions under Part 2

HTML BASICS

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

HOW CSS RULES CASCADE

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Cascade: CSS rules are able to override one another and cancel each other out, depending on their order. In other words, the rules are able to cascade downward until they are canceled out by another rule.

LAST RULE

- If the two selectors are identical, the latter will take precedence

INHERITANCE



- Inheritance in CSS is how certain properties are passed on from a parent element down to its children
- If you specify the font-family or color properties on the `<body>` element, they will apply child elements. This is because the font-family property is **inherited** by child elements.
- Not all properties are inherited. For example, it wouldn't make sense for the border to be inherited since it's unlikely that a child element should need the same border as its parent.
- You can force a lot of properties to inherit values from their parent elements by using 'inherit' for the value of the properties.

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Practice using CSS by styling Wendy Bite's Resume page

TIMING

- Until 9:20*
1. Review supplied .pngs starting with Lab...
 2. (together) project set up
 3. Style Wendy's About Me and Resume pages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Define a version control system (Git) and explain its benefits
- Connect local repositories to remote repositories using the GitHub app
- Predict image paths and apply relative paths to `` and `<a>` tags.
- Differentiate between basic web color principles: RGB, RGBA, hexadecimal color.
- Use CSS to add basic styles to an HTML page.

CSS BASICS

HOMEWORK

HOMework

- ▶ Read through the [homework specs](#) on the FEWD 42 Dashboard

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED COURSE MATERIALS:

- ▶ [Jon Duckett - Web Design with HTML, CSS, JavaScript and jQuery Set](#)



SNACK CALENDAR

[SIGN UP HERE](#)

EXIT TICKETS

Bookmark this link:

<http://goo.gl/forms/vPhCOlfESf>