


Browser tabs: Untitled – Figma, Prework Study Guide, Module 2 Challenge, HTML Links Hyperlinks.

Address bar: abigailmgarcia.github.io/prework-study-guide1/

Navigation bar: GitHub, Dashboard-Cours..., University of Texa..., Gmail, YouTube, Maps, Home - Netflix.

Prework Study Guide



✨ Open the Console to See What's Happening ✨

HTML

- The head elements contain information about the webpage
- Head elements are NOT visible to webpage user
- The body element represents visible content shown to the user.
- HTML is made up of elements which work together to provide content and basic framework for webpage
- Usually composed of opening and closing angle brackets
- HTML elements are case sensitive
- Attributes define additional info about element, ALWAYS defined in beginning element

CSS

- CSS gives content style such as: colors, aesthetics, visual layout, organization
- A margin indicates how much space we want around the OUTSIDE of elements
- A padding indicates how much space we want around the content INSIDE an element
- 3 ways to style using CSS: inline, internal style sheet, and most common and flexible external CSS stylesheet
- Inline styles element directly into HTML and apply to specific tag; useful for quick permanent changes.
- Internal Stylesheet is embedded directly into HTML file using style and head element
- External Stylesheet: preferred bc it allows developers to keep CSS rules in separate file, making design changes easier
- We use link element to link external file sheets into HTML
- declarations contain two important components: "prop.: value;"
- ALWAYS add stylesheet to index.html
- Class attribute allows us to share a CSS rule to any element we choose by assigning the rule to a class attribute with a selector
- Assigning colors in css can be done in many ways including semantic references such as "color itself" or by referring to color by its