If you want to try removing the style from the Youtube homepage yourself, follow these instructions:

1. Visit [**https://www.youtube.com/**](https://www.youtube.com/) or any other website of your choice.
2. Right click anywhere on the page, and click "Inspect" (on Mac) or "Inspect Element" (Firefox)
3. You'll see a panel showing HTML. Inside the <head> element, delete any line that has rel="stylesheet". For example:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="//s.ytimg.com/yts/cssbin/www-core-webp-vflCayM79.css" name="www-core" **class**="css-httpssytimgcomytscssbinwwwcorewebpvflCayM79css">

Congrats! You have just used Developer Tools! You will learn more about Dev tools later in this lesson.

# Comments

Let's take a quick diversion to cover something useful: **code comments**.

A [**comment**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comment_(computer_programming)) is a human-readable message inside code. Comments are usually surrounded by or preceded by special characters that instruct computers to completely ignore whatever text is inside the comment. Comments are great because they allow you, the developer, to leave clarifying messages and instructions for other developers (as well as your future self!). Every programming language gives you the ability to write comments.

Comments are also useful when you're testing your code. Rather than deleting potentially useful chunks of code, you can comment them out, getting the same effect without the risk of accidentally losing work!

### CSS Comments

You saw a CSS comment in the code from your previous quiz:

p {

color: blue;

}

*/\* add CSS here \*/*

h1 {

color: red;

}

The line /\* add CSS here \*/ is a comment. CSS comments are surrounded by an opening /\* and a closing \*/. You must use both. The comment made it clear to you where you needed to add your code and it did not affect the style of the page in any way.

### HTML Comments

You can write comments in HTML too! Here's how they look.

*<!-- This is a comment -->*

<div class="example">Words, words, words.</div>

You must surround your HTML comments with a starting <!-- and a closing -->.

Now, back to CSS.

#### Instructions — Which paragraph(s) would be affected by the style?

p {

text-align: right;

}

1. the first paragraph
2. all paragraphs

#### Tag Selector

h1 {

color: green;

}

#### class Attribute Selector

.book-summary {

color: blue;

}

#### id attribute selector

**#site-description** {

color: red;

}

#### Instructions — Which HTML elements match the given CSS statement?

.right {

text-align: right;

}

1. <div class="right"></div> - yes
2. <a href="#" class="leftright"></a> - no
3. <button id="right"></button> - no
4. <p class="highlight module right"></p> - yes

#### Instructions — Use CSS References to answer the questions below.

1. What CSS property is used to italicize text? font-style
2. What CSS property is used to underline text? text-decoration
3. What CSS property is used to uppercase text? text-transform
4. What CSS property is used to bold text? font-weight

#### CSS References

* Mozilla Developer Network - [**CSS Reference**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference)
* css-tricks.com - [**CSS Almanac**](https://css-tricks.com/almanac/)

**Developer tools on different browsers**

Did you know, every modern web browser includes its own set of developer tools?

If you didn't, that's okay. Developer tools aren't always the easiest thing to find in your browser. So, we've decided to help you out by creating this guide to developer tools!

**Instructions**

* [**Google Chrome**](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd001/parts/aabd87fc-6edf-4818-a911-15dfa9cabcb8/modules/4d4626ff-de39-4af7-9cf1-a26774ee022c/lessons/7473321627/concepts/74478058180923#google)
* [**Mozilla Firefox**](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd001/parts/aabd87fc-6edf-4818-a911-15dfa9cabcb8/modules/4d4626ff-de39-4af7-9cf1-a26774ee022c/lessons/7473321627/concepts/74478058180923#firefox)
* [**Internet Explorer**](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd001/parts/aabd87fc-6edf-4818-a911-15dfa9cabcb8/modules/4d4626ff-de39-4af7-9cf1-a26774ee022c/lessons/7473321627/concepts/74478058180923#explorer)
* [**Microsoft Edge**](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd001/parts/aabd87fc-6edf-4818-a911-15dfa9cabcb8/modules/4d4626ff-de39-4af7-9cf1-a26774ee022c/lessons/7473321627/concepts/74478058180923#edge)
* [**Safari**](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd001/parts/aabd87fc-6edf-4818-a911-15dfa9cabcb8/modules/4d4626ff-de39-4af7-9cf1-a26774ee022c/lessons/7473321627/concepts/74478058180923#safari)
* [**Opera**](https://classroom.udacity.com/nanodegrees/nd001/parts/aabd87fc-6edf-4818-a911-15dfa9cabcb8/modules/4d4626ff-de39-4af7-9cf1-a26774ee022c/lessons/7473321627/concepts/74478058180923#opera)

**Google Chrome**

The Chrome DevTools are a set of web authoring and debugging tools built into Google Chrome. Use the DevTools to iterate, debug and profile your site. [**Learn more about Chrome DevTools here**](https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/).

To open Chrome DevTools, either right-click on any page element and select Inspector open the Chrome settings menu in the top-right corner of your browser window and select More Tools > Developer Tools. Alternatively, you can use the shortcuts:

* Command + Option + i (Mac)
* Ctrl + Shift + i (Windows/Linux).

**Mozilla Firefox**

Firefox Developer Tools allow you to examine, edit, and debug HTML, CSS, and JavaScript on the desktop and on mobile. Also, you can download a version of of Firefox called Firefox Developer Edition that is tailored for developers, featuring the latest Firefox features and experimental developer tools. [**Learn more about Mozilla Firefox DevTools here**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Tools).

To open Firefox Developer Tools, either right-click on any page element and select Inspect Element or open the Firefox settings menu in the top-right corner of your browser window and select Developer. Alternatively, you can use the shortcuts:

* Command + Option + i (Mac)
* Ctrl + Shift + i (Windows/Linux).

**Internet Explorer**

If you use Internet Explorer, then you can access F12 developer tools by simply pressing F12. The features vary between versions, but starting at Internet Explorer 8 remain pretty consistent. Below, we've linked to documentation for each version, but if you've upgraded to Microsoft Edge, then check the next section.

* [**Internet Explorer 8**](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd565628.aspx)
* [**Internet Explorer 9**](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg589512.aspx)
* [**Internet Explorer 10**](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh673549.aspx)
* [**Internet Explorer 11**](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bg182636.aspx)

**Microsoft Edge**

Microsoft Edge introduces great new improvements to the F12 developer tools seen in Internet Explorer. The new tools are built in TypeScript, and are always running, so no reloads are required. In addition, F12 developer tools documentation is now fully available on [**GitHub**](https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/edge-developer).

Just like Internet Explorer, to open developer tools in Microsoft Edge simply press F12.

[**Learn more about Microsoft Edge DevTools here**](https://dev.windows.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/platform/documentation/f12-devtools-guide/).

**Safari**

For any Mac users, Safari includes Web Inspector, a powerful tool that makes it easy to modify, debug, and optimize a website for peak performance and compatibility on both platforms. [**Learn more about Safari Web Inspector here**](https://developer.apple.com/safari/tools/).

To access Safari's Web Development Tools, enable the Develop menu in Safari’s Advanced preferences. Once enabled, you can right-click on any page element and select Inspect Element to open Web Development Tools or use the shortcut Command + Option + i.

**Opera**

Fast, lean and powerful, Opera comes pre-packed with a fully-featured suite of developer tools. Named Opera Dragonfly, it is designed to make your job easier. [**Learn more about Opera Dragonfly here**](http://www.opera.com/dragonfly/).

Launch Opera Dragonfly with the following keyboard shortcuts:

* Command + Option + i (Mac)
* Ctrl + Shift + i (Windows/Linux).

Alternatively, you can target a specific element by right-clicking in the page and selecting Inspect Element.

#### Resources about CSS Units

* Mozilla Developer Network - [**CSS Length**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/length)
* css-tricks.com - [**The Length of CSS**](https://css-tricks.com/the-lengths-of-css/)

#### Image Credits

* 'Karakoram Highway' by [**Marc van der Chijs**](https://www.flickr.com/photos/chijs/) via Flickr, Creative Commons.
* 'Silhouette of Car with Driver' by [**Inkwina**](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Inkwina) via Wikipedia, Creative Commons.

Fixed (Absolute) versus Relative (Comparison) Units

#### Instructions — Add the following changes to the webpage:

1. set the first div's width to 100px (pixels)
2. set the second div's height to 200px (pixels)
3. set the third div's margin to 1em
4. set the fourth div's font-size to 2em

#### How Hexadecimal Works

* [**The Hexadecimal Numeral System**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexadecimal)
* [**Hex to RGB Convertor**](http://hex.colorrrs.com/)

#### Image Credits

* Photos by [**Markus Spiske**](http://www.raumrot.com/) via Raumrot, Creative Commons.
* 'A powerful light shining in the dark' by [**Zouavman Le Zouave**](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Zouavman_Le_Zouave) via Wikipedia, Creative Commons.

#### nstructions — Which CSS declarations can be used to represent the standard color for blue?

1. color: #ff0000;
2. color: blue; - yes
3. color: rgb(0, 0, 255); - yes
4. color: #ffff00;
5. color: #00f; - yes