<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

<h1>Macbi' Challenge for Friday, January 20th</h1>

<h1 style=”font-family: sans-serif”>Macbi' Challenge for Friday, January 20th</h1>

--- style is an attribute. style=”” no white space between. ---

Add css style directly to html element

Can add more than 1 property to the element. Use ; between each property

COLOR

Hex code : #ABCDEF AB=red CD=green EF=blue

--- google color picker --

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Format Document

Shift + option + F



Extension – Prettier Don’t forget to set the format default.

<a> element = ankle element

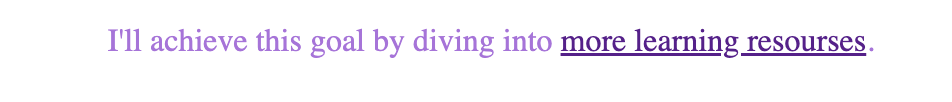
Add link

<p *style*="font-family: ;sans-serif; text-align:center; color:#a771da">

I'll achieve this goal by diving into

<a *href*="https://www.google.com">more learning resourses</a>.

</p>



When not using inline styles (via the style attribute), CSS code typically looks something like this:

1. p {
2. font-family: sans-serif;
3. text-align: center;
4. }

This code is formatted to be more readable. Theoretically, you could also write it like this:

1. p {font-family: sans-serif;text-align: center;}

But of course such kind of code is way harder to understand and maintain, hence we typically go for the more readable version.

Here are a couple of conventions about CSS code formatting, which you should keep in mind:

* The selector (p in the above example) and the opening curly brace typically go into the same line
* You then have one CSS property + its value per line
* Every line MUST end with a semi-colon
* The lines are indented (automatically, via the "Format Document" shortcut or because you pressed the TAB key on your keyboard)
* The closing curly brace goes into a separate line, with no indentation

<style>

h1 {

font-family: sans-serif;

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

p {

font-family: sans-serif;

text-align: center;

color: #a771da;

}

</style>

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<p>

Learn about the basics of web development - specifically dive into HTML & CSS.

</p>

<p>

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</p>

HTML Document skeleton

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html>

<head>

Put <style>, <title>

</head>

<body>

Put <h1>, <p>, …

</body>

</html>

<title> 🡪 title on the tap

Useful short cut

* + Can drag and drop the marked phrase
  + Use option key + arrow keys to move the marked phrase

"**Comments**" in code.

As a developer, you can add extra, human-readable comments into your HTML or CSS code which will be ignored by the browser but can help you or other developers understand your code.

Here's how you would add a comment in HTML:

1. <body>
2. <h1>This is a main title!</h1>
3. <!-- This is a comment - the browser ignores it. It won't show up on the user's screen -->
4. </body>

Comments are added with help of the special <!-- opening and --> closing tags. They are only visible in your source code, not on the rendered page.

You can also add comments in your CSS code:

1. p {
2. font-family: sans-serif; /\* Switch to sans-serif instead of serif \*/
3. }

In CSS, you create comments via the /\* \*/. Again, you can add extra annotations for other developers (or yourself) with help of comments - the browser will ignore them, they hence won't affect your page styles.

Comments are also not just used for adding extra information but also for "**commenting out**" unused code.

In Visual Studio Code, there also are **shortcuts** for quickly adding or removing comments around the code in a selected line - simply search for the "Toggle Line Comment" shortcut