## The Solution

In the playground below, you will find my solution.

I have written loads of comments to help you understand every solution.

See them below:

```
Output
                                  HTML
                                CSS (SCSS)
/*===========
1. Underline the h1 heading.
Tip: You can include an underline by writing: `text-decoration: underline`.
However, I have used a border to achieve a more flexible effect.
The spacing between the underline and header may be tweaked using padding.
                 Uncomment the padding declaration below to see the result.
=========*/
 border-bottom: 1px solid rgba(224,224,224,1);
 /*padding-bottom: 15px; */
2. Remove the large gap between the h1 element and the following paragraph
Tip: To remove all space between a heading and the paragraph that follows it,
                 you must remove the bottom margin from the heading as well as the top
=======*/
 margin-bottom: 0
h1 + p {
 margin-top: 0
                 /*
                        what on earth is the "+"? It is called the adjacent sibling of
                        so i get a chance to explain it to you.
```

```
The adjacent sibling combinator (+) matches the second
                        element only if it immediately follows the first element
                       In this example, it will match every paragraph, "p" that come
/*==========
3. Target the ".highlight" class and Highlight the text. Give it a yellow highlight.
Tip: The highlight is basically just a yellow background color.
                It is common for websites to highlight important items on a page.
========*/
.highlight {
 background-color: yellow
/*===========
4. Target the ".justify" class and justify the text i.e make the text flush with both
                margins - left and right.
Tip: when you justify text, the left and right margins of the text is aligned.
The `text-align` property controls the alignment options for texts in general.
                The values the `text-align` property can take include:
 (i) right
 (ii) left
 (iii) center
 (iv) justify
Try them out!
Justifying a text can be easily achieved using CSS like so:
========*/
.justify {
 text-align: justify
/*==========
5. Target the ".center" class and center the text with the text-align property.
=======*/
.center {
 text-align: center
/*===========
Target the ".caps" class and make the text appear in capital letters ONLY!
TIP: Sometimes you want to draw attention by making the text all capital letters.
                There's a css property for that! It is called ``text-transform`
The values it can take include:
 (i) uppercase
 (ii) lowercase
 (iii) none
 (iv) capitalize
Try them out!!
========*/
.caps {
 text-transform: uppercase;
 color: rgba(55,71,79,1)
```

```
/*=============
7. Target the ".indent" class and indent the text.
Tip: Indenting text in CSS isn't as hard as you think.
                If you tried to use margins or padding to force a space, that's not g
               Use the `text-indent` property, and give it a length value like so:
=======*/
.indent {
 text-indent: 2em
/*==========
8. Target the ".drop-cap" class and give it a drop cap effect.
               The solution is simple. Target the first letter and style it differer
========*/
.drop-cap:first-letter {
 font-weight: bold;
 font-size: 300%;
 line-height: 1;
 float: left; /* uncomment this to see the effect */
 width: 0.9em;
/*==========
9. Target every link in the document, and ...
   -> give them a color of "DarkBlue" and a bold size EXCEPT the link in the
                                            ".no-link" class. Give it a color of
   -> change the color of the link when the cursor moves over it
========*/
          a {
 color: darkblue;
 font-weight: bold
.no-link a {
 color: red
/*==========
10. Also, on hover change the color of the links when the cursor moves over it to 'teal
========*/
a:hover,
.no-link a:hover {
 color: teal
```



 $\leftarrow$ 

understand what's really going on.

Go on, I'll wait.