Lab 5 Questions

**Exercise 1:**

The first change, just changed the text color to red. While the second change kept the text color to red, but changed the background color to gray.

**Exercise 2:**

The change didn’t do anything since the background was already set to gray. The group selector with the font family changed h1, h2, and h3’s fonts. Adding the font family for the body didn’t affect the previous fonts created for the headers, it just changed the fonts for the different paragraphs.

**Exercise 3:**

Adding the new style sheet I created to the excercise3.html file added all the different colors and fonts to the html file.

**Exercise 4:**

Adding the .first to the CSS caused the specific writing that has the class name “first” to be italicized and colored gray.

**Exercise 5:**

The different symbols such as \* and ^ can make cool changes to the CSS code without needing to add a bunch of more code. The \* symbol selects all elements that contain the word Calgary while the ^ symbol selects all the elements that start with the word Calgary.

**Exercise 6:**

The hover element adds style to the website as well as adding padding to the nav bar so when you hover the mouse over the link it will fit in perfectly.

**Exercise 7:**

This exercise showed how using different symbols you can achieve very different things without changing the code too much. Such as using the ~ symbol after h3 and before p causes any p element to change according to the attributes specified if they share the same parent as the h3 element.