**Day 3 Lab Assignments**

1. What is the difference between Em and Rem units?

In CSS, em and rem represent relative units that display the scalable and responsive results.

em: It is relative to the font size of the parent. For example, if a parent font size is 20px, then 2em will equal 40px.

:rem: It's relative to root element font size, usually <html>. For example, if root font size is 16px, then 1rem equals 16px.

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**Selectors task**

1- select p elements and make them red

2- select p and div elements

3- select p with class mainClass direct child for div with id myDiv and make it styled

4- select all p inside div and style them

5- select input with type text element with class myClass

6- select span elements after div

7- select p with class myClass

8- select div with id myDiv

**Do the following CSS style for the given HTML page** (run the page and see the result after each point)**:**

1. Make External CSS file for that:
   1. Make the font type "Lucida Calligraphy" for any p or div or span tag (use one CSS rule).
   2. <h1> tag which is child from div tag to be in the center of the page.
2. Make inline style for the div with "header" id, that make its width=100%, its height=60px, and its background color red.
3. Make inline style for the span which its id is "linksbar" , that make its width=25%, its background color gray, and make it starts from the left of the page (float property).
4. Make inline style for the span which its id is "content", that make its width=75%, its height=70%, its back color pink, and make it comes to the left side after the previous span (float property).
5. Make internal style that:
   1. Make a class name "none-bullet-list" that can be applied on <ul> tags, and makes list style type of the <ul> without bullets (none), and apply this class on the <ul> tag that contains the links (apply it to the <ul> tag in html directly, the selector will be class name only).
   2. Make color red, and backgr ound color pink for the links that're direct child for <li> tag, which inside span with id= "linksbar", and make it appear without underline (text-decoration property).
   3. Make color pink, and background color red for the links that're direct child for <li> tag, which ( inside span with id= "linksbar", when mouse is over it.
   4. Make the font weight bold, and font size 12px, for the paragraph that comes directly after (sibling) <h2> tag which is direct child for <span> with id="content".
   5. Make a dashed border, with size 2, and color rgb(20,70,60), for the div with id " loginform".
   6. Make style that makes the background color yellow of the any <input> of type "text", and another style that makes its background color white when it's focused.
   7. Make a class named "tabled-bordered" that can be applied on any tag, and make it displayed as table cells (use display property), its padding 5, and make a border for it. Apply the class to the 3 <p> tags that are in the "titles" div (apply them on the p tags that are in "titles" div in html file, the selector will be class name only).
      1. Try to change the <p> tags inside the div with id "titles" to spans, is there any difference?
   8. Use ::after pseudo element, to add this text “Read this” with color yellow” after the paragraph that is nested from span.
6. Make an internal style that makes font color red for the <p> with id "aboutus", and another internal style that makes the color yellow for the <p> with id "aboutus" that's direct child from span with id "content". Which style will be applied to the paragraph? And why?

The first will be applied, cuz he comes the first

1. Use !important with the first style of the previous 2 styles. What's the change that happened and why?

The text becomes red.

Important applies high priority to apply the style that contains it.

The page should be like that after you apply the previous styles:



**Bonus**

1. On home page in Day.2 assignments, redo the page layout using CSS instead of table-based layout. (you can follow the following guidelines: (<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_website_layout.asp>)
2. Use CSS features to design this table as shown:

