Christian Patton

January 25, 2019

WEB 120 - 6349

CSS Essential Training 1 (by Christina Truong)

[**HTML overview/review**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/html-overview-review?)

**1) What’s another name for a tag?**

Another name for a tag is element

[**Default browser styles**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/default-browser-styles)

[**Inline, internal and external CSS**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/inline-internal-and-external-css)

**2) Why does the author advise against using internal styles?**

The author advises against using internal styles because there are other, more efficient CSS techniques for handling scenarios.

**CSS Core**

[**Syntax, terminology, and naming conventions**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/syntax-terminology-and-naming-conventions)

**3) [Critical Thinking] Write a CSS snippet that would turn the background of the html element red.**

body {

background: red;

}

[**Type, class and id selectors**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/type-class-and-id-selectors)

**4) We can’t use spaces when we create the names of classes. What does it mean when we see spaces inside a class attribute?**

Spaces indicate that there are multiple classes.

[**Pseudo class selectors**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/pseudo-class-selectors)

**5) [Critical Thinking] Write a CSS snippet that groups three elements in one declaration block and and changes the font color of each to green.**

h1, h2, h3 {

color: red;

}

[**Selectors: best practices**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/selectors-best-practices)

**6) [True or False] The author likes to use ids only for CSS.**

False

**7) [Critical Thinking] Write a CSS snippet that has a combination descendent selector that turns the background color to yellow to all h2 and h3 tags inside a class named my-class.**

h1, h2, .my-class {

background: yellow

}

[**Cascading, inheritance and specificity**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/cascading-inheritance-and-specificity)

**8) Of the three selectors, which has the highest specificity: id, class or type?**

ID has the highest

**Typography**

[**Web-safe fonts and the font family property**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/web-safe-fonts-and-the-font-family-property)

**9) [Critical Thinking] Why should we consider always referencing web safe fonts in our font families?**

Referencing web safe fonts should be considered because if the specified fonts are not available on the user's computer, declaring the last option with a generic font family will provide default choices defined by each browser.

**Layouts**

[**Block vs inline display**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/block-vs-inline-display)

**10) According to the author, what is an easy way to check if an element is inline or block?**

An easy way to check if an element is block or inline is to add a background color or border style around it. If the color stretches all the way across the container, it's a block element, and if it only spans the width of the actual content, then it's an inline element.

**11) [True or False] By default, width and height have no effect on inline elements**

True

**12) What CSS display value can I change an inline element to so that it takes the height and the width values the way block-level elements do?**

Setting the display to block for the inline elements will cause the inline elements to behave like block-level elements.

[**The box model**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/the-box-model)

**13) What box model property adjusts the amount of space inside the element?**

Padding

**14) What box model property controls the amount of space around the outside of the element?**

Margin

**15) [Critical Thinking] Write the shortest possible rule (shorthand syntax) that sets all elements with a class of my-class to a padding of 2 pixels on all sides.**

my-class {

padding: 2px;

}

**16) [Critical Thinking] When we see 2 values in a rule that adjusts the margins of elements, which sides of the element does the first value apply to (example: margin:10 30)?**

top & bottom

**17) [Critical Thinking] Why do inline elements take padding and margin values, but only push the other elements out horizontally, not vertically?**

The elements stay within the line, unless you use the display property. By adding display inline block, block properties can be applied to it while remaining in a line just like inline-level elements. By adding display inline block, the margin will display horizontally and vertically.

[**Margin and page layouts**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/margin-and-page-layouts)

**18) [Critical Thinking] Write a rule to set all divs with a class of my-class to a width of 1000 pixels and be aligned to the center of it’s container.**

div, .my-class {

width: 1000px;

margin: 0 auto;

}

**19) [Critical Thinking] In the video the author creates a div with a class of content-wrapper. Why does she do this?**

In the authors video, a div is used because the element has no symantic meaning. It's being used as a hook just for styling purposes, so a class needs to be added to use as the selector.

[**Floats**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/floats)

**20) In the video, what is the exact CSS rule the author uses to make sure the H1 tag doesn’t float to the right of the image?**

The clear property is added to the H1 with the value of both to clear any left or right float:

h1 {

clear: both;

}

**21) Using the overflow property to wrap a floated element has drawbacks. What is the name of the hack the author recommends trying to self clear the float?**

The "Clearfix" hack:

.clearfix:after {

content: " ";

display: table;

clear: both;

}

[**The box model fix**](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1/the-box-model-fix)

**22) What does the author do to change the box model so that padding and border will no longer affect the overall sizing of an element?**

Adds this CSS code snippet:

html {

box-sizing: border-box;

}

\*, \*:before, \*:after {

box-sizing: inherit;

}