Lab 05

1. You can use the style attribute for an element and directly write in the CSS needed (such as color, background-color, etc.) as you would in a normal CSS file; the difference being that now you do not have to use selectors since you are only applying the style to only that element. This is called inline styles.
2. Initially, when the style tag is written into the header nothing happens because inline style is present for h1. This shows that there is a preference for inline styling over embedded styles. Removing the inline style means the website refers to the embedded and now it works. A grouped selector is elements separated by commas used as a selector. A font-family defines what fonts to use and the preference (left to right) in consideration of what the browser supports. Since h1 is more specific than the grouped selector, the h1 selector and its font family are given more importance than the grouped selector which includes h1. When the last part of the exercise uses the font-family of the grouped selector instead of the body since now the grouped selector is more specific.
3. By inserting <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="exercise03.css"> to the head element in the exercise03.html file, we can link the stylesheet excercise03.css we made earlier.
4. You can use the id attribute in HTML elements and link it to CSS for the element by using # in CSS followed by the id from HTML as a selector; preferably for cleanliness, readability, and for better documentation, it is suggested to specify the element of html that the id belongs to before the # (with no spaces, ex. p#second as a selector). If a style has to be applied to more than one element but not all, then the class attribute can be used for the HTML elements needed and then call that class with a period in CSS; for example, if there are 3 <h2> elements then by giving 2 of the elements a class attribute, maybe “change”, we can then call this class in CSS by using .class{} and this will mean the style is applied to the specified 2 <h2> elements.
5. If HTML elements have an attribute we can use the attribute selector in CSS; this would be done by using square brackets surrounding. This is for any mentions of the attribute but we can also instead put in the attribute with an equal sign and a string, with all surrounded by square brackets, if it is only attributes with a particular argument passed in that should have the style applied to it. An example would be [alt] and [alt=”city”]. By adding an “\*” before the equal sign in CSS, any alt attribute argument in the HTML file will get affected as long as the attribute has the string passed in after the equal sign in CSS as a substring in the HTML attribute argument. For example, if an img tag has alt=”cityscape” then [alt\*=”city”] would apply to the img as well. Instead of an “\*” a “^” would mean that only an attribute starting with the string would have the style applied; that would mean [alt^=”city”] would apply to alt=”cityscape” but not alt=”scapecity”.
6. Having a “:” after a selector means that we can specify when the style has to be applied. If there is an element that has to be changed within a container or parent then we can call the parent/container and then with a space separate and call the element to be changed. You can change block elements to inline by using display: inline; for the element in CSS. We can also add margins (noting that only horizontal margins are applied to inline elements). Padding to an element can be added using padding in CSS.
7. As we did in exercise 6 with the nav ul li selector (a type of contextual selector), section p as a selector means only the p elements within a section element are applied to the CSS commands. By having the space be a “>” symbol instead, it would make it so that only elements that are a direct child (the element following the > sign) of the parent (what comes before the > sign); for example if article>p is called, and if there exists a <section> with <p> inside <article> then the <p> won't be affected since <p> would not be a direct child of <article>. A “+” instead of a “>” means that the element and the other element following right after are selected. For example, if there is an <h1> and then 2 <p> tags then h1+p would only affect the p directly following the h1, and the other p is not affected. “~” would make it so that the element is only affected if it is a direct child of the parent of the other element. For example, if there is a section with a p and a div with a p inside, then div~p only affects the p outside the div because they share the same parent.