["CSS Essential Training 2" (CSS2)](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2)   
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## Click on the links below and watch the videos and answer each question

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[Welcome](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/welcome)

[CSS syntax review](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/css-syntax-review)

[Basic and attribute selectors](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/basic-and-attribute-selectors)

[Combination selectors](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/combinator-selectors)

1) [Critical Thinking] Write a rule that uses a child selector to target all **a** tags that are children of a section which has a class named **my-class**.

**Section.my-class > a {**

Color: blue;

}

[Pseudo-Class selectors](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/pseudo-class-selectors)

2) [Critical Thinking] The pseudo selectors **first-child** & **last-child** are very similar to another pair of pseudo selectors, **first-of-type** and **last-of-type**. Both sets of selectors work the same in many instances, but not always. What’s the difference?

**The first-of-type and last-of-type are more specific in that they distinguish between the types of the selectors being sought; i.e., the first-child and last-child pseudo selectors simply choose the first and last selectors, and this can cause a problem if the first and last selectors are not the same selector specified in the pseudo-class.**

[Pseudo-Element selectors](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/pseudo-element-selectors)

**Layouts**

[Box model review](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/box-model-review)

[Float and display review](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/float-and-display-review)

[Horizontal navs with the display property](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/horizontal-navs-with-the-display-property)

3) When the author is building the CSS for the nav, what is the effect of putting the **<a>** tags on different lines?

**There is resulting space between the elements.**

[Horizontal navs with the float property](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/horizontal-navs-with-the-float-property)

4) What happens when you use float without specifying a width?

**It will automatically be the same width as its content.**

[Positioning](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/positioning)

5) When using **absolute positioning** a second step is required to contain an element that is positioned with absolute. What is usually done?

**You have to declare a position in the containing element (relative is often used)**

[Float, display or position](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/float-display-and-position)

[Layers and the z-index property](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/layers-and-the-z-index-property)

6) According to the author, what is the **z-index** useful for?

**For creating our own stacking values.**

**Tips and Tools**

[Browser development tools](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/browser-development-tools)

7) When changing the value of a CSS property live via a developer tool, the author shows how to change the font size of an H1 by manually typing in a new value. What other way does she show how to change the value?

**Highlight it and use the up and down arrow keys.**

[Debugging CSS](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/debugging-css)

8) When the author starts troubleshooting CSS, the first thing she does is uncheck properties. Why does she do this?

**To temporarily remove styles so she can see how each property changes the element without chaning the coding.**

[Resetting stylesheets](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/resetting-stylesheets)

9) What’s the difference between a **reset** and a **normalize**?

**Reset overrides all browser default styles to an unstylized baseline.**

**Normailze makes the base styles more consistent across browsers instead of removing them**

[Icon fonts](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/icon-fonts)

10) [True or False] When a font is available via a CDN, it will it be available to your browser whether you currently have an internet connection or not. **True**

[The background property](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/the-background-property)

11) Setting the **background-size** property to cover is a great solution when trying to place an image in the background of a website. What is the downside?

**The image is scaled to cover the entire container, but, to maintain the images aspect ratio, the part of the image that doesn’t fit is clipped and lost.**

[Background shorthand syntax](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/background-shorthand-syntax)

12) Why should we not mix shorthand and longhand when working with the background property?

**Mixing shorthand and longhand might result in values getting overwritten**

[Alpha transparency and gradients](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/alpha-transparency-and-gradients)

13) Write a transparent background to the **html** element that has 50% transparency, using any color you wish.

**Selector {**

**Background: rgba (116, 209, 234, .5)**

**}**

14) When using the **linear-gradient** property of the background color to place a gradient over an image, why must this rule come **before** the background image declaration?

**So that that layer sits on top of the image.**

**Responsive and mobile**

[Introduction to responsive design](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/introduction-to-responsive-design)

15) In responsive design, what happens at a breakpoint?

**Breakpoints are the points at which the layout of the web page changes (due to varying screen size).**

[Mobile friendly and mobile first](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/mobile-friendly-and-mobile-first)

16) Why design for the mobile device first?

**It is design by economy; i.e., it might help us make more thoughtful decisions about necessary content vs. superfluous content.**

[Creating flexible and fluid layouts](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/creating-flexible-and-fluid-layouts)

17) What is the point of setting the **width** property and **max-width** property to the same element?

**If you set both you will have an upper boundary for the content, and your content will still adjust when the screen diminishes in size.**

[Introducing Media Queries](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/introducing-media-queries)

[Using media queries](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/using-media-queries)

18) Write a media query that works on screen resolutions between 800 and 1200px:

**@media (min-width: 800px) and (max-width: 1200px) {**

**}**

[Testing responsive layouts](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/testing-responsive-layouts)

19) In this video, how did the author determine where to place the breakpoints?

**By using the inspection sheet to see the viewport while she re-sized panels so that she could see how things would look at various screen sizes for her specific page design.**

[Device emulation](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/device-emulation)

20) What does a browser do to our web page when we remove the viewport **meta** tag?

**It shows the mobile browser as the whole desktop experience, shrunken down to fit the devices browser viewport (the tag provides instructions for mobile browsers)**

[Revisiting your CSS](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-2/revisiting-your-css)