["CSS Essential Training 1" (CSS1)](https://www.linkedin.com/learning/css-essential-training-1)   
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## Go to <https://www.linkedin.com/learning/> and login your account

## Click on the links below and watch the videos and answer each question

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***STUDY BEFORE ANSWERING QUESTIONS:*** *One thing the author doesn’t cover is how to target a specific set of elements with compound selectors. The questions given below will expect you to be able to work with compound selectors. Here are two examples:*

*Set all* ***divs*** *with a class of* ***my-class*** *to a background color of yellow:*

***div.my-class{background-color:yellow}***

*Set the* ***div*** *with an id of* ***my-id*** *to a background color of yellow:*

***div#my-id{background-color:yellow}***

*Note the dot (.) must touch (no spaces) both the element* ***div*** *and name of the class (****my-class****) to affect all divs with a class of* ***my-class****. Likewise the pound sign (#) must touch (no spaces) both the div and the name of the id (****my-id****).*

*The answers below will integrate the techniques above in the [Critical Thinking] questions below.*

**Getting Started**

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

1) What’s another name for a tag?

Selector

[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?

Internal styles are inefficient because if you wanted to use the styling on more than one page, you would have to keep copying the code. External stylesheets are better because it separates your CSS code from your HTML code. The external stylesheet can also be reused for other pages.

**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.

background {

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?

The space separates different class names.

[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 changes the font color of each to green.

h1,h2,h3{

color:green;

}

[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**.

.my-class h2 h3{

Background-color: 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**

**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?

Web safe fonts are generally preinstalled on most devices so you know they are available.

**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?

Add two elements and look at how they display in relation to each other.

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?

display:block;

[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?

Box sizing property

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

Padding

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**)?

The first value applies to the top and bottom

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

Inline elements only wrap to the next line (vertically) if the content no longer fits within its container.

[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 its container.

divs .my-class{

display: block;

margin-left: auto;

margin-right: auto;

}

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

The element has no semantic meaning. The div separates the code so only certain sections will be changed when updated.

[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

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?

Clearfix

[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?

Change the display property