

## "CSS Essential Training 1" (CSS1)

**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**

#### **1) What's another name for a tag?**

Tags may also be referred to as a "tagname."

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

Internal styles can be much more difficult to update, as you would have to go to each individual html document to edit changes. An external css file can be edited to change every html file you need in only one place.

### **CSS Core**

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

Body{

```
background:red;
}
```

**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 inside a class attribute imply that there are multiple classes, which is why we avoid them.

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

```
main h1, h2, h3 {
color:green;
}
```

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

False. The author likes to use ID's for in page links, as with their href example.

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

```
.my-class p h2, h3 {
background:yellow;
}
```

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

id is the most specific selector of the three.

## Typography

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

Web safe fonts are a smart choice because the majority of computers and laptops already have these fonts installed, making it likely that any visitor to our site will be able to load and read our text.

## Layouts

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

Simply by adding a background color, we can visually compare elements and see if they are block-level (they span the width of their container) or inline (they are only as large as their content).

**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?**

Block. The property and value would be: "display:block;"

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

Padding adjusts space within an element.

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

Margin controls the amount of space around an element.

**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 (10) is top and bottom, the second (30) is left and right.

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

Inline elements will only push other elements out horizontally when given a positive padding or margin value because they remain in their line. This can be changed if they are given a "display:block;"

[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?**

The content-wrapper allows us to separate the background color values from our content, which in this example means the color background can be stretched further than we want our content stretched.

**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?**

You have to clear the float. In this example, in order to clear the img float so that the h1 doesn't become indented, we write:

```
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?**

Clearfix is the name given to hack, although the name can be changed. The important thing is the value :after

**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?**

The author uses the "box-model fix." This means including the box-sizing: border-box; in your html.