

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**.

```
.my-class a {  
border:1px;  
}
```

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 difference between these two selectors is that first-of-type selectors will select the first of a type of elements in a section, say paragraphs or headers, where first/last-child will select the first and last children of a section regardless of their type.

## Layouts

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

By putting the **<a>** tags on separate lines, the browser reads them as a single space and displays them as such.

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

In the absence of a set width, the elements will simply crowd towards the left of the screen.

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

If you need the child element to be positioned absolutely, and also need it to remain within its parent element, you have to specify in the css of the parent element that you want its contents positioned relatively.

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

The author says that the z-index is mostly used for elements that need to be displayed above other elements, but cautions that if you find yourself using it too often, you may want to check and fix your html.

## Tips and 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?

Besides manually typing a new value, the speaker in the video also recommends that we highlight the value and use our arrow keys to manually adjust it upwards or downwards.

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

Why does she do this?

Unchecking properties helps us visually see what each property does to our display without having to delete any code.

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

The difference between resetting the css and normalizing it, is a difference between getting rid of and replacing the browsers default css one the one hand (resetting), and simply adding to it to make it what we want on the other (normalizing).

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.

False

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 downside is that, depending on the screen size and your image size and quality, you run the risk of distorting your background image.

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

If you mix shorthand with longhand in your css, the values will be overwritten.

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

```
html {  
background:linear-gradient(rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.8),  
                           (rgba(199,21,133,0.5)));  
}
```

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?

If we want the gradient to be displayed on top of the image, it must be displayed first.

## Responsive and Mobile

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

Breakpoints are the points at which it is determined when to change the layout on a webpage, measured by the viewport width.

16) Why design for the mobile device first?

Starting with a smaller screen makes us really think about what features and elements are really necessary.

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

It allows you to exercise some level of constraint among many different viewport sizes.

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

```
<link media="screen and (min-width:800px, max-width: 1200px)"  
rel="stylesheet" href="mobile.css">
```

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

The breakpoints were determined simply by adjusting the size of the viewport and testing where the speaker felt it was best to place them in order to maintain the readability and aesthetics of the site.

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

It allows us to test different viewports for a range of popular devices.