["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?

Branch? I wasn’t able to identify a clear alternative for “tag” within the video or it’s transcript, nor was I able to locate one through researching the web. So I’m going out on a “limb” here and assuming “branch” is what was meant.

[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?

You’d have to copy the style block to every single page to duplicate the styles. Internal styles would alos overwrite any external style sheet if added below it.

**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.

h1{

background-color: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?

Spaces indicate that there are multiple classes

[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 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. She likes to reserve IDs for in-page linking

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**.

h2, h3, .my-class {

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 is most specific

**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?

They are commonly preinstalled on most devices

**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 a background color or border around the element. If it stretches all the way across the container, then it is a block element. If it stretches only as wide as the content, then it is an inline element.

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?

Setting the display value to “block” for inline elements, they will behave like block elements.

[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?

Padding adjusts the space inside the element.

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

Margin controls the amount of space outside the 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**)?

This will adjust the top and bottom margins of the element

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

You need to use “display: inline-block” to apply block properties to the element while remaining in align like inline elements.

[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 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?

To apply the background style to the whole section and center-align the content.

[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?

She clears the float to return return it to the natural stacking order.

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?

The Clearfix hack

[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?

She changes the default box-sizing value of "content-box" to "border-box" to include the padding and border when calculating the total width and height of the element.