

Topic 2: Using Styles

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SCENARIO

Important: **Read carefully** all the document before beginning your solution.

- Part 1: Definition of several selectors.
- Part 2: Fixing the header of the page.

GOALS

1. Being able to interpret written styles..
2. Being able to define selectors based on tags, identifiers and classes.
3. Being able to group and nest selectors.
4. Being able to define and associate global styles in external sheets.
5. Identify the different properties of each element.
6. Being able to use style sheet validation tools.

PART 1:

From the attached HTML5 and CSS3 code, add the necessary CSS selectors to apply the already defined styles.

Use grouping and nesting of selectors where appropriate. You can NOT include classes or identifiers in any element of the HTML provided.

In the file *style_EN.2020.css* each rule includes a comment specifying the elements to which a selector should be applied.

Just in case you have any doubt, ... here you have the same in [spanish](#):

1. cuerpo de la página
2. todos los elementos
3. todas las <sección>
4. Todos los encabezados

5. TODOS los <h1> y <h2> de la página
6. Todos los párrafos de la página
7. Todos los enlaces de la página
8. Todos los elementos "em" de clase "special" de toda la página
9. Cabecera de la página general
10. Título <h1> de la cabecera general
11. <header> de todas las secciones
12. Encabezado que muestra la GRAN MIGRACIÓN "first-section".
No puede incluir clases o identificadores.
13. Título del header que muestra LA GRAN MIGRACIÓN "first-section".
No puede incluir clases o identificadores.
14. Todos los párrafos de la "first-section"
15. Los elementos "em" contenidos en la "first-section"
16. La cabecera de la sección con id="second"
17. h2 de la cabecera de la sección con id="second"
18. Los elementos span de la sección con id="second"
19. Todos los items de todas las listas
20. lista ordenada
21. Los items de la lista ordenada
22. Para el <hr> que sigue a la lista desordenada
23. Para <hr> que son justo después de <div>
24. Para de <p> incluido en un <article>
25. para hijos de "div-one". No puede incluir clases o identificadores.
26. para la clase "special"
27. para la clase transparenteBG
28. Para los div hijos de la clase transparenteBG
29. Para los párrafos del anterior div.
30. Pie de página
31. para el span del pie de página
32. Para el enlace "ancla" a "#paragraphs "

PART 2:

In another style sheet:

1. Fix the main header at the top of the page.
2. Adjust the header styles so that the header is displayed in the same way as part-1.
 - What about the content below?
 - What style rule/s should you apply so that the contents do not overlap?
 - Which element should you apply the new rules to?

3. Modify everything just and necessary so that when you load the page there are no overlapping contents, that is, that the header "does not cover" the content below.

The display of the affected part of the website must be the same (or at least quite similar) in part 1 and in part 2.

Deliver:

A compressed file:

Surname1_Surname2_Name_AF2.1_selectors.zip

The compressed file must contain all the necessary files for the correct visualization of the web page.

Include both screenshot of the HTML and CSS validation result.

ASSESSMENT:

This activity is mandatory. You must:

- Complete part 1 and part 2.
- Overcome with a grade greater than 5 out of 10.
- A grade between 4 and 5 will be compensated.
- A grade below 4 must be overcome by resending the corrected activity up to a week after the assessment.
- An activity not submitted or not completed will be assessed with a 0 grade.

Check the final aspect of the page:

You'll find an image in

`./images/final appearance.jpg`



Task Topic 2

Selectors

THE GREAT MIGRATION

One of the most spectacular and impressive natural phenomena in the world that one cannot miss. It all happens in the big [African National Parks](#). Every year, up to one and a half million white bearded wildebeests, 250,000 Burchell zebras and half a million Thomson gazelles walk through the [Serengeti-Mara](#) complex along a cyclical march covering about 2,700 kilometres.

When and where does migration start?

Massai Mara National Reserve

[The Massai Mara National Reserve](#), located in southern Kenya is one of the only sites still exhibiting concentrations of animals reminiscent of the days of the great white hunters, when all of East Africa was an immense hunting preserve. The reserve is not fenced in, so animals and visitors find a free way to move at their whim. There are no limits, even at national borders. Animals reach beyond [Serengeti National Park](#) in northern Tanzania. This is what is known as the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem, a 25,000 km² piece of Africa.

The movements of the fauna are highly conditioned by the climate. The vast plains of the [Serengeti](#) receive insufficient rainfall to have provisions all year round. The wettest area of the ecosystem is the region of [Masai Mara](#) with rainfall from November to June. Thus, Masai Mara is a powerful magnet for large herds in search of fresh pastures, and this is the spark that triggers [the great migration](#) mainly of wildebeests, zebras and gazelles.

Which animals participate in the migration?

- White bearded wildebeests
- Burchell's Zebras
- Thomson Gazelles

How many?

1. *million and a half of wildebeests*
2. *250,000 zebras*
3. *and half a million gazelles*

When and where does migration start?

July-October??

Strictly speaking, migration has no beginning or end, it is a constant *pilgrimage from birth*.

The annual migration of wildlife between Serengeti National Park in *Tanzania* and Maasai Mara National Park in *Kenya* takes place between July and October

National Geographic Expeditions

National Geographic's *On Safari: Tanzania's Great Migration* itinerary is a 9-day adventure that takes you deep into the northern or southern Serengeti, depending on the season and the movement of the herds.

Where to See the Great Migration?

The timing and route that's well-known—from the southern *Serengeti* through the Western Corridor up to the *Maasai Mara* then back to the start through the Loliondo and Lobo area—is more of an estimation than a reliable roadmap.

Still, there are some general guidelines for when and where to visit.

More info in...

[How to Experience the Great Migration in Kenya and Tanzania](#)

