

generic font grouped selector id selector inheritance inline styles internal styles location margin padding

percentages
presentation
property:value pair
pseudo-class selector
pseudo-element selector
relative units
rem units
responsive design
selector

specificity
style rules
TRouBLe
universal element selector
user style sheets
vendor prefixes
web font stack
x-height

4.8.2 Review Questions

- 1. What are the main benefits of using CSS?
- 2. Compare the approach the W3C has used with CSS3 in comparison to CSS2.1.
- 3. What are the different parts of a CSS style rule?
- 4. What is the difference between a relative and an absolute measure unit in CSS? Why are relative units preferred over absolute units in CSS?
- 5. What is an element selector and a grouped element selector? Provide an example of each.
- 6. What are class selectors? What are id selectors? Briefly discuss why you would use one over the other.
- 7. What are contextual selectors? Identify the four different contextual selectors.
- 8. What are pseudo-class selectors? What are they commonly used for?
- 9. What does cascade in CSS refer to?
- 10. What are the three cascade principles used by browsers when style rules conflict? Briefly describe each.
- 1. Illustrate the CSS box model. Be sure to label each of the components of the box.
- 12. What is a web font stack? Why are they necessary?

4.8.3 Hands-On Practice

PROJECT 1: Share Your Travel Photos

DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Beginner

Overview

This project updates your existing project from Chapter 3 to add some visual stylistic improvements with CSS. Reminder: this (and the other chapter projects) are not meant to be step-by-step tutorials (the separate hands-on exercises available from Pearson using the code at the front of the book perform that function). Rather they are meant as self-guided practice exercises for you to apply and assess your knowledge of the chapter's content.









Instructions

- 1. Use your chapter03-project01.html file from the last chapter as a starting point but save it as chapter04-project01.html.
- 2. Create an external style sheet called reset.css that removes all the browser formatting from the main HTML elements and reference inside chapter04-project04.html as follows:

```
html, body, header, footer, main, nav, article, section, figure,
figcaption, h1, h2, h3, u1, li, body, div, p, img
{
   margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
   font-size: 100%;
   vertical-align: baseline;
   border: 0;
}
```

- 3. Create another external style sheet named chapter04-project01.css and link to it in your HTML file.
- 4. Add styles to chapter04-project01.css so that it looks similar to that shown in Figure 4.33. Do not modify the markup within the <body> element.

Be sure to group your style rules together in appropriate commented sections and to make your sizes scalable (i.e., try to avoid using pixels for font sizes, padding, or margins).

Here's a hint for the header and footer.

```
header, footer {
  color: white;
  background-color: #1A237E;
  margin: 0em 4em 0.25em 4em;
}
```

Testing

1. Although an exact match is not required, see how closely you can make your page look like the one in Figure 4.33. Be sure to test in multiple browsers and at different browser widths.

PROJECT 2: Book Rep Customer Relations Management



DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Intermediate

Overview

This project updates the CRM HFML page you started in Project 2.2 to add some visual style and make it look professional.







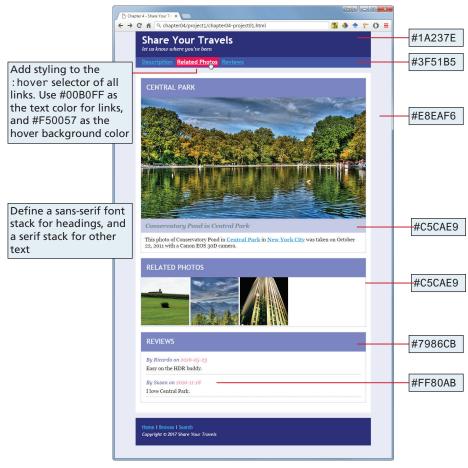


FIGURE 4.33 Completed Project 1

Instructions

- 1. Use your chapter03-project02.html file from the last chapter as a starting point (and rename it) or use our chapter04-project02.html starting point file.
- 2. Use the reset.css from Project 1 to reset all default styles.
- 3. Create an external style sheet named chapter04-project02.css.
- 4. Add styles to chapter04-project02 css so that it looks similar to that shown in Figure 4.34. Do not modify the markup within the <body> element. This means defining styles for the header, footer, section, and other tags.



