["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?

Tagname.

[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?

It’s inefficient; if you have multiple html pages, you would have to copy and paste the information to every single page to duplicate the styles. It could also take precedence over external style sheets.

**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.

body {

background: 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?

Space between class’ 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!

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**.

.my-class h2, h3 {

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**?

The answer is id

**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?

Because there are only so many pre-installed fonts on computers and devices. Fonts vary among operating systems and a specific font called out may not compute. It’s good practice to author the standard arial, serif, sans serif or good ol’ times new roman.

**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?

The trick is to add a background color or style to the 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?

The answer is display: block;

[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 amount of 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 around the outside of 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**)?

First value applies to the top.

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

Because even so, the elements stay within the line, unless display: inline-block is put in to play.

[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.

#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?

She does this so that she can focus the styles on the background, while at the same time keeping the content centered.

[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?

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.

[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?

html {

box-sizing: border-box;

}

\*, \*:before, \*:after {

box-sizing: inherit;

}