"CSS Core Concepts" **CCC 2**

***Resolving Conflicts***

1) [True or False] As shown in the video, when rules conflict, the last rule applied wins.

True, as shown in the video, when rules conflict, the last rule applied wins.

2) [Critical Thinking] In terms of **cascade**, does it matter what order you place links to external style sheets, and where the links are placed in relation to embedded styles?  Why?

Yes, if you want to overrule a style that is applied in the style sheet with an embedded style on the page then the link to the stylesheet must be put in the head above the embedded style. The last rule applied wins.

3) In this video the author shows **inheritance** can be cumulative, especially when using units like **ems** and **percentages**.  Why is this?

In the example shown:

First, there is the default browser size, then the size applied to the body, then the size applied to the section. This is because you are relating the percentages and ems which are relative to the default browser and h1 tag font sizes which are fixed.

4) What is the specificity value of classes?

The specificity value of classes is 10.

5) [True or False] In the video the author adds a strong tag selector to the class of green, which changes the color of the text in the tag, when previously the color would not change as it was being effected by a different class.  Why does this work?

As the author states: ”If a child element has a style that differs or conflicts with the parent styles, the child styles always win. So in this case we are seeing inheritance and not specificity.” I don’t know how to say it clearer.

***Basic Text Formatting***

6) What is the general effect of setting a default font size of **1em**?

It sets the font size at whatever is the default browser text size.

7) What is the usual default font size in **pixels**?

Unless changed by the user, it is 16px.

8) [Critical Thinking] Why does the author use a **percent** to size text in the body but uses **ems** in other elements?

If he had used ems the resulting size would have been multiplied and huge. By using a percentage the relationship between the size of the elements remains the same.

***Styling Container Elements***

9) [Critical Thinking] Why does the author say that **width** and **height** should almost be called **content width** and **content height** instead?

Because the overall width and height are determined by not just the width and height, but by the borders and padding as well. In addition, if you don’t specify a width and height they will expand to fill the width of the parent element and grow in height as the content increases.

10) [True or False] **Block-level** elements sort of occupy their own space within the normal document flow, and when left to their own devices, they will stretch to fit the width of their parent element.

True, as I stated above.

11) [Critical Thinking] When calculating width, we need to take into consideration **margin**, **border** and **padding**.  Why is that not always true when calculating **height**?

Because of vertical margin collapse where only one height of top and bottom margin shops because one overlaps the other. Also, if a height is not specified the div will expand as the content increases.

12) [True or False] When calculating **horizontal** margin values (between divs side by side), we must add margins on both involved items to calculate the proper space between the divs.

True. When calculating **horizontal** margin values (between divs side by side), we must add margins on both involved items to calculate the proper space between the divs.

13) [True or False] **Floated elements** are removed from normal document flow.

True. **Floated elements** are removed from normal document flow.

14) [Critical Thinking] Why does nothing appear to happen when the author adds **20 pixels** of margin to the **bottom** of each paragraph?

As the video states:” that is due to something that we call vertical margin collapse. That can be sort of summarized in a nutshell by saying that when two vertical margins touch each other, when they touch, they collapse, and essentially if their values match, you just get what one of the values is, if their values are mismatched, you get the larger of the two values.”

Since the two values are the same we only see one 20px vertical margin worth of space between the paragraphs.

15) [Critical Thinking] What happened when the author added borders and padding to the paragraphs?  Why?

Because of, as the video states:” borders and padding can interrupt that collapsing, keep margins from touching, and then give you the spacing that you're expecting, or in some cases result in unwanted spacing that you have to deal with, so that is definitely part of the vertical margin collapse that you need to be aware of.”

Due to this all of the vertical margins are “Forced into being seen”.

16) [Critical Thinking] When there is no declared width on a div tag, it takes up the entire available space.  What happens when you add horizontal spacing to such a div?

When you add horizontal spacing (margins) to such a div, the div is moved over the amount of the margin and can be pushed partway off the page. If you are referring to padding, the content is squeezed and if it is squeezed enough, it overflows out the bottom of the div.

17) [Critical Thinking] Why would you use percentages on padding?

By using percentages, the spacing is kept fluid and relative to the size of the parent element.

18) [True or False] backgrounds go all the way up to the beginning edge of the border of an element.

True. Backgrounds go all the way up to the beginning edge of the border of an element.

19) When placing an image in a background, is the path to the image relative to the HTML file or the CSS file?

If the styling is internal, it is relative to the HTML file, if the styling is an external CSS style sheet, it is relative to that file and not the page it is being used in.

20) [True or False] If the background is large enough, and the image small enough, the image will tile horizontally and vertically to cover the entire background.

True. If the background is large enough, and the image small enough, the image will tile horizontally and vertically to cover the entire background.

21) What is the syntax for repeating an image only horizontally?

background-repeat: repeat-x;

22) [Critical Thinking] What happens when you only provide one value (top, bottom, right or left) to background-position?

The second keyword is assumed to be center.

23) Where is an image positioned if the in CSS the setting is background-position:0 0;?

In the upper left corner.

24) To center an image in a background, what percentage settings do you pass to the background-position property?

50% 50%

**Extra Credit:**

A) The author shows how to create rounded corners with border-radius, then at the end shows vendor specific prefixes created by a third party website to create rounded corners for each of the three main browser engines.  Does our author believe we are to the point where we can trust browsers and not use the vendor specific prefixes?

No, he states: “it won't be too long before we can just drop those vendor prefixes, but I don't know that we are quite there yet.”

B) What happens when you set the opacity of a div to zero?

The entire div becomes completely transparent. The closer to a value of 1, the less transparent it becomes.

C) According to the author, currently there’s no way to extend the support of transparency to background images.

True. He states: “…again the downside that I mentioned before is that there is currently no way to extend the transparency to background images.”

D) [Critical Thinking] Why does the author use **rgba** when selecting a color for his drop shadow?

He does this in order to have a semi-transparent drop shadow since, as his art professor told him, there are no true black shadows.

E) Why does the author advocate placing the vendor prefix versions of gradients in front of the standard call to **background:linear-gradient**?

He does this because currently the syntax doesn’t work with all browsers and the prefix ensures that it will work in all browsers until Mozilla and WebKit both drop this experimental syntax this won’t be necessary.