

## CSS

### Reading Guide: “Best Practices” and “Selectors”

This reading guide goes with Chapters 3 and 4 of the Lie/Bos text. Chapter 3 begins on page 54.

The best practices that are covered in Chapter 3 are good rules of thumb to use when developing any Web site. If you check this list before handing in an assignment or sending a site to a client, you will be ahead of a lot of Web developers.

1. Use ems to make scalable style sheets
2. Always use ems to set font sizes
3. Use relative units for lengths
4. Only use absolute length units when the physical characteristics of the output medium are known
5. Use floating elements instead of tables
6. Put content in its logical order
7. Make sure your documents are legible without style sheets
8. Test your documents on several browsers
9. Always specify a fallback generic font
10. Know when to stop

After reading about practices 1, 2 and 4 (p. 54-58), you should be able to answer the following (**5 points each**):

1. Please circle the line that means the same thing as **1 em**. (test in your browser if you aren't sure)
  - 150%
  - 20px
  - 100%
  - 100cm
2. Please circle the line(s) that is/are using relative units.
  - margin-left: 10%;
  - padding-top: 20px;
  - font-size: 2.5em;
  - font-size: 12pt;
3. Why is it a good idea to use relative units for margin and padding?

4. Describe a situation in which you would want to use absolute units for text, margin, padding, etc.

5. Please put this sentence into your own words: “Only use absolute length units when the physical characteristics of the output medium are known.”

Note: you will be able to practice using floats instead of tables when you do the exercises in the “Bulletproof CSS” book.

After reading page 59 and 60, please answer these questions:

6. How do you view your page in Firefox without the style sheet?

7. Using what you learned in the RichInStyle.com tutorial, please explain why the following CSS rule might have problems. Below it, write a better rule.

```
body { font-family: "Comic Sans MS" }
```

## Chapter 4: CSS Selectors

So far, you have seen simple selectors. Here is a simple selector that affects all <h3> tags:

```
h3 { color: red }
```

In Chapter 4, you will learn how to use more advanced selectors. This guide will tell you which pages you should read and which ones you should skip. Let's get started!

Page 62 is review for you, since it was covered in the RichInStyle.com tutorial. Look it over to make sure you remember how to group selectors using the comma.

### Attribute Selectors using “class” and “id”.

Please note: On page 63, the example HTML should have quotes around the attribute value, like this: <p class="POLONIUS">

After reading up to page 65, please answer these questions (**5 points each**):

**8.** Please circle the 2 lines that contain legal attribute values for the “class” attribute:

```
<p class="3sizesBigger">blah blah blah</p>
<p class="reallyImportant">blah blah blah</p>
<p class="really Important">blah blah blah</p>
<p class="reallyImportant!">blah blah blah</p>
<p class="one_two">blah blah blah</p>
```

**9.** Please write two CSS rules that will turn the first paragraph red and the second paragraph blue.

```
<p class="freds">I am red.</p>
<p class="cindys">I am blue.</p>
```

After reading about the “id” attribute (pages 66 and 67), please answer these questions:

**10.** Please circle the HTML that will be turned red by the CSS.

```
CSS: .marias { color: red }
```

```
<li class="marias">one</li>
<li id="marias">two</li>
```

11. Here is a fragment of HTML from an HTML file. Based on what you know about the “id” attribute, what is the error in this file? How would you fix it?

```
<p id="summary">This is a summary of the chapter:</p>
<ul id="summary">
  <li class="chapHeading">simple selectors</li>
  <li class="chapHeading">the &quot;class&quot; attribute</li>
</ul>
```

12. Please write a CSS rule that will give the second paragraph a top margin of 1.5em.

```
<p id="madonna">The Immaculate Collection</p>
<p id="dido">Life for Rent</p>
```

After reading about the “style” attribute (p. 67-69), please answer this question (10 points):

13. What will the size of the text in the paragraph be? Why?

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .sydney { font-size: 2em; }
    #sydney {font-size: 3em; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="sydney" style="font-size:1em;">Sydney, Australia</p>
</body>
</html>
```

After reading "Combining Selector Types" (p. 69-70), please answer these questions:

14. Please circle the HTML that will be bold according to this CSS:

CSS: `.important { font-weight: bold }`

```
<ul>
  <li class="important">one</li>
  <li>two</li>
</ul>
<p class="important">Force core answer veneer psycho are
fodders</p>
```

15. Please circle the HTML that will be underlined according to this CSS:

CSS: `li.fabulous { text-decoration: underline }`

```
<ul>
  <li class="fabulous">one</li>
  <li>two</li>
</ul>
<p class="fabulous">Force core answer veneer psycho are
fodders</p>
```

16. Please write a CSS rule that will make only the second paragraph bold.

```
<p>Weasels are like easels!</p>
<p class="no">Except they aren't really.</p>
<h3 class="no">Nope, they are much more furry.</h3>
```

After reading "Simple Contextual Selectors" (p. 70-71), please answer these questions:

16. Please circle the HTML that will be bold according to this CSS:

CSS: `p i { font-weight: bold }`

```
<h1><i>Force core answer veneer psycho</i></h1>
<p>Are fodders broth ford <i>an disco tenant</i> onion
asian,</p>
```

17. Please circle the HTML that will have a dotted line under it, according to this CSS:

CSS: `h3 .dotted { border-bottom: 1px dotted black }`

```
<h3 class="dotted">
dead duck aided <i class="dotted">Tudor proper session</i></h3>
```

18. Underneath each rule, write some HTML that would be affected by the rule (**10 points**)

Rule: p.wacky { font-family: "Times New Roman", serif }

Rule: p .wacky { font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif }

You may skip the rest of page 71.

After reading "The anchor pseudo-classes" (p. 72-73), please answer this question:

19. Using a, a:hover, a:link, and a:visited, write the CSS to do the following

- ✓ make all links have the Verdana font (default to sans-serif)
- ✓ make the links bold when you mouse over them
- ✓ make the links stay the same color no matter whether you have ever clicked them or not.

Please read p. 75-76 (DIV and SPAN) before completing the last question.

20. Project (**15 points**): Copy the project file from the curriculum page and unzip it into your work area. Using what you know about **a:hover** and the **background** property, please write the HTML and CSS to make a page that:

- ✓ has a single image (home.gif)
- ✓ switches the image to home\_over.gif when you mouse over it.