**Study Guide 2** - ***HTML and CSS* - Chap. 6,8,10,11,12** Name - Clayton Scavone

**Due:** Start of class – second class of week 3  
**Your HTML files must be zipped and handed in to the Study Guide 2 dropbox. This document should be submitted to the dropbox as well, but not zipped. Physical printouts will not be accepted.**

**Chapter 6 - Tables**

HTML tables are handy for displaying information in a grid, for example sports results, stock reports, airline timetables, or other data that is typically represented in a spreadsheet.

1. What do the following table elements represent?

<table>

This creates the table.

<tr>

This marks the start and end of a row.

<td>

This represents each cell.

<th>

This represents table headings

1. Re-create the following table structure in HTML (don’t worry about the borders)



<table>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

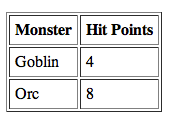
<td>3</td>

<td>4</td>

</tr>

</table>

3) Re-create the following table structure in HTML - be sure to utilize the <th> tag (don’t worry about the borders)



<table>

<tr>

<th>Monster</th>

<th>Hit Points</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Goblin</td>

<td>4</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Orc</td>

<td>8</td>

</tr>

</table>

1. Go ahead and read about **spanning columns** and **spanning rows** and experiment with them if you like. We’ll be covering this in class.

*No answer required.*

1. What are the three tags used for “Long Tables” that help distinguish between the main content of the table, and the top and bottom of the table?

The three tags are <thead>, <tbody>,and <tfoot>.

6) Go ahead and read about **width & spacing** and **border & background.** We’ll be covering newer ways to do this (using CSS) in class.

*No answer required.*

Look over the example HTML and summary of the chapter.

**Chapter 8 - Extra Markup**

This chapter is a grab bag of topics - let’s go!

1. There have been several version of HTML created since the early days of the web:

**HTML** (1991 - 1993)

**HTML 2** (1995)

**HTML 3** (January of 1997)

**HTML 4** (November of 1997)

* Name three HTML 4 elements have been supplanted by CSS

<center> for centering

<font> for text appearance

<strike> for text strikethrough

**XHTML 1.0** (2000)

* Give three of the more strict HTML rules that were added to HTML

All elements require a closing tag except for empty elements.

Attribute names had to be lowercase.

Attributes were to be placed in double quotes.

**HTML5** (December 2012)

HTML5 isn’t just about new tags, it’s about new *capabilities* like audio, video, location awareness and the ability to to turn a web page into an *application*. We’ll be covering some of these capabilities later in the course.

* Give the DOCTYPE declaration for HTML5

<!DOCTYPE html>

1. What is the symbol used for creating **HTML comments** that cannot be seen by the end user (unless they “view source”)

<!-- comment -->

1. The global **id attribute** can be used to identify a unique element on a page. This is handy when using CSS selectors, and very handy when using JavaScript to program a page. Give an example of an HTML element with an *id* attribute below:

<h1 id="top">Top Header</h1>

1. The global **class attribute** can be used to identify a group (or class) of elements on a page. This is handy when using CSS selectors. Give an example of an HTML element with a *class* attribute below:

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

1. Elements that always appear to **start a new line** in the browser window are called:

Block level elements

6) Elements that always appear to **continue on the same line** in the browser window are called:

Inline elements

1. Name a **generic block-level element** that allows you to group together a set of elements in one block-level box:

The <div> element

1. Name a **generic inline-level element** that allows you to group together a set of inline elements or just a section of text:

The <span> element

1. Which tag is used to display a small “window” on a web page (these are commonly used with advertising)?

The <iframe>

1. Which tag is used to store **metadata** for a web page that users won’t directly see (this data is commonly inserted by web page authoring tools, it can also be used to communicate with the browser or with search engines).

The <meta> tag

1. **HTML entity references** (or escape characters) allow you to display special characters outside of the ordinary a-z, 0-9 range.

* what is the entity for < (the *less than* sign)

&lt

- what is the entity for > (the *greater than* sign)

&gt

* what is the entity for © (the *copyright* symbol)

&copy

* what is the entity for “ and ” (left double quotes and right double quotes)

&ldquo

&rdquo

**Chapter 10 - Introducing CSS (many new concepts in this chapter!)**

Introducing the **CSS Box Model** - CSS allows you to create rules that control the way that each individual box (and the contents of that box) is presented.

1. CSS **selectors** indicate which element the rule applies to
2. CSS **declarations** indicate how the elements should be styled

3) CSS declarations consist of 2 parts: a property and a value

1. Write a CSS rule that makes all of the p elements on the page be red in color.

p { color:red;}

1. **External CSS** uses the <link> tag to connect to an external stylesheet. An external stylesheet contains only CSS rules (no HTML tags)

Write an example <link> tag to connect to a stylesheet named styles.css

Don’t forget about the href, type, and rel attributes. They are all required or the stylesheet linkage won’t work.

<link href=”styles.css” type=”text/css” rel=”stylesheet”/>

1. What is the name of the tag where **Internal CSS** is declared?

<style></style>

1. When building a multi-page website, should you put most of your style rules in Internal CSS or External CSS? Why?

External CSS so it can be reused and maintained easily between multiple pages.

1. CSS selectors allow you to precisely target the elements you want to style. On page 238 there are 8 selectors listed. We’ll just talk about the first four today. Go ahead and fill in the meaning and an example of each.

**Selector Meaning Example**

Universal Selector applies to all elements in \* {color:red;}

the document

Type Selector matches elements name h1 {color:red;}

Class Selector matches elements with class .note {color:red;}

attribute that matches the

string after

ID Selector matches an element whose #introduction{color:red;}

id attribute matches

after the pound

9) Write a CSS style rule that makes an element of id=”footer” have a gray background.

#footer {background-color: gray;}

1. **CSS Cascade.** When 2 or more rules apply to the same element, there are rules that determine which style takes precedence. Define them:

**Last Rule:** If two rules are identical the last rule takes precedence.

**Specificity:** More specific rules take precedence, such as h1 over \*.

1. **Inheritance** - certain style rules (but not all) are inherited from parent elements by their children.

For example, the em tag below is a child of the p element.

<p>I’m having a <em>great</em> day!</p>

p{

color: green;

border: 1px solid black;

}

1. Does the <em>great</em> element inherit the color green?

Yes

B) Does the <em>great</em> element inherit the black border?

Yes

**Chapter 11 - Color**

The purpose of color on your site is to bring it to life, and help convey mood and evoke reactions.

1. **RGB Values** - Values for red, green, and blue are expressed as numbers between

0-255

1. **Hex Codes** - Hex values represent values for red, green, and blue as six digit code starting with a pound sign. (hexadecimal)
2. **Color Names** - Colors are represented by predefined names
3. **Hue** - Hue is near to the colloquial idea of color.
4. **Saturation** - Saturation refers to the amount of gray in a color
5. **Brightness** - Brightness (or “value”) refers to how much black is in a color.
6. **Contrast** - It is important that there is enough contrast between foreground and background colors for the text to be legible.
7. Too little contrast makes text hard or impossible to read
8. Too much contrast on long spans of text that people will read a lot of can be stressful on the eyes and reduce readability.

What does the author propose as a solution?

Reducing contrast by using dark gray text on a white background.

1. **CSS opacity** - what is the range of values for the CSS opacity property?

Between 0.0 and 1.0

1. In rgba, write an example of a red color that is 50% opaque:

rgba(255,0,0,0.5);

1. **CSS3 HSL colors**
2. What does hsl stand for?

Hue, saturation, lightness

B) What does hsla stand for?

Hue, saturation, lightness, alpha

11) **Name that color.** Head to <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp> and get the color name, hex code, and RGB for the following colors: (click on the hex code to get the RGB values).

**Color name Hex code RGB value**

red #FF0000 255, 0, 0

green #008000 0, 128, 0

blue #0000FF 0, 0, 255

black #000000 0, 0, 0

white #FFFFFF 255, 255, 255

gray #808080 128, 128, 128

MediumSeaGreen #3CB371 60, 179, 113

1. Take a look at the Chapter 11 example - it’s online at:

http://htmlandcssbook.com/code-samples/chapter-11/example.html

*(no answer required)*

**Chapter 12 - Text**

1. Give 3 font weights

Light, medium, bold

1. Give 3 font styles

Normal, italic, oblique

1. Give 3 values for Stretch

Condensed, regular, extended

1. Define and give an example for each type of font:

**Serif** Extra details on the main strokes. Ex: Georgia, Times New Roman

**Sans-serif** Lacks the extra details of Serif fonts and have straight ends to letters. ex: Arial, Helvetica

**Monospace** Each letter is the same width. Ex: Courier, Courier New

**Cursive** These fonts have joining strokes or other cursive characteristics.

ex: Comic Sans MS, Monotype Corsiva

**Fantasy (decorative)** These are decorative and often used for titles. Ex: Impact,

Haettenschweiler

1. (page 273) font-family is used to specify fonts. Write a CSS rule that will make all of the h1 and h2 tags on a page have a font-family of tahoma.

h1, h2 {font-family: Tahoma;}

1. (page 274) What are the three most common font-size units of measurement? Write an example of each below:

Pixels, Percentages, and EMS.

1. (page 277-278) We will cover how to use @font-face to “embed” fonts on our web pages. There is a very handy service here: <http://www.google.com/fonts>

that we will use in class.

*(no answer required)*

1. Give at least 1 valid value for each text related CSS property below:

**font-weight:**  bold

**font-style:** normal

**text-transform:** uppercase

**text-decoration:** underline

**line-height:** 1.5em

**letter-spacing:** 0.1em

**word-spacing:** 0.8em

**text-align:**  justify

**vertical-align:**  bottom

**text-indent:** 25px

**text-shadow:**  text-shadow: 1px 1px 5px #111111

**:first-letter:** {font-size 150%;}

**:first-line:** {font-size 110%;}

9) (page 290) Read the page about **styling links**

1. what does :link do?

sets styles for unvisited links

B) what does :visited do?

sets styles for visited links

10) (page 291) Read the page about **responding to users**

1. What does :hover do?

Applies when a user hovers the mouse over an element.

1. What does :active do?

Applies when an element is being clicked or activated.

C) What does :focus do?

Applies when a browser determines you are ready to interact with the element.

1. (page 292) **Attribute selectors**.

Read the page, but don’t worry about this yet, it’s a little advanced. We’ll cover this later in the quarter.

12) Look over the Chapter 12 example at:

<http://htmlandcssbook.com/code-samples/chapter-12/example.html>

*(no answer required)*

1. **Homework! -**  add the following to the movies page you did last week:
2. A style rule that selects the h1 on the page. Give it at least 3 style declarations, one of which will change the font to a **fantasy** or **cursive** font.

B) A style rule that selects any paragraphs on the page. Give it at least 3 style declarations.

C) A style rule that selects any list items on the page. Give it at least 3 style declarations.

All of these style rules can go in a <style> tag at the top of the document. Use a variety of text properties (question 8 above) and colors. Use the book, the book’s example page, and/or the google for ideas.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Submission: ZIP up your HTML file and the image in one folder and post the ZIP to the dropbox before the due date.**

**Also bring this Study Guide to class on the due date.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***