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**Introduction to CSS**

1) When the author describes the benefits of CSS, he says CSS controls the presentation and styling of HTML elements on a web page.

2) True

3) Browsers give end users control over how the page is viewed to accommodate personal preferences and accessibility needs.

4) A CSS rule consists of two parts: a selector and a declaration block.

5) The property and the value in a CSS rule are separated by a colon (:).

6) As described by the author, the universal selector (\*) is global in nature as it selects all elements on a page.

7) p.blue

8) True

9) h1, h2, h3, p

10) False

11) Embedded styles are typically located within the head section of an HTML document.

12) The author discourages the use of inline styles because they mix the presentation with the content, making it harder to maintain and update.

13) Rules are applied in a cascade, with the last rule found taking precedence.

14) True.

15) When the author says styles are cumulative, it means that styles are combined and can accumulate from different sources (e.g., external stylesheets, embedded styles, inline styles) to influence the final appearance of an element.

16) Two ways to ensure CSS looks good everywhere are using CSS vendor prefixes for browser compatibility and testing the CSS on different browsers and devices.

17) The choice between normalize and reset stylesheets depends on the specific needs of the project. Normalize stylesheets aim to preserve useful browser defaults and normalize styles across different browsers, while reset stylesheets completely reset all styles to a consistent baseline. The decision would depend on whether you want to work with existing browser defaults or start from scratch.

18) The author specifies fallback fonts to ensure that if a specified font is not available on a user's system, the browser can display an alternative font in its place.

19) Margins represent and define the space around an element, creating distance and separation between elements.

20) The border property has three properties: border-width, border-style, and border-color.

21) True

22) The box-sizing property accepts two values: "content-box" (default) includes only the content within the width and height calculation, while "border-box" includes the content, padding, and border within the width and height calculation. The choice depends on whether you want to include padding and border in the specified width and height or not.

23) Additional padding would increase the total width of the element, potentially causing it to exceed 100% and oveflow its parent element.

24) Vertical margins potentially collapse, meaning that if two adjacent elements have vertical margins, the larger margin value will be applied, while horizontal margins do not collapse.

25) Example rule: border: 1px solid black; (This sets the border width to 1 pixel, the border style to solid, and the border color to black on all four borders of an element.)

26) The outline property provides a visual outline around an element, typically used for focus indication or highlighting without affecting the element's layout.