1. The author describes that CSS controls the presentation of HTML elements, including layout, colors, fonts, and animations.
2. True
3. Browsers give end users control over how the page is viewed to allow them to customize their browsing experience based on their personal preferences.
4. The selector (which specifies the HTML element(s) to style) and the declaration block (which contains one or more property-value pairs separated by semicolons).
5. A colon (:) separates the property from the value in a CSS rule.
6. The universal selector (*) is global in nature.
7. p.blue { }
8. True
9. Example: h1, h2, h3 { color: blue; }
10. True
11. Embedded styles are typically located in the head section of an HTML document.
12. The author discourages the use of inline styles because they mix presentational information with the content of the HTML document, making it more difficult to maintain and update the styling.
13. The browser applies rules based on specificity, inheritance, and the cascade.
14. True
15. When the author says that styles are cumulative, he means that styles can be inherited, overridden, or combined to create a final style for an element.
16. Two ways to ensure CSS looks good everywhere are to use vendor prefixes and to test on multiple devices and browsers.
17. Normalize and reset stylesheets serve different purposes. Normalize aims to make styles consistent across different browsers, while reset aims to remove any default browser styles. The choice between the two would depend on the specific needs of the project.
18. The author specifies fallback fonts in case the first-choice font is not available on the user's device, ensuring that the text remains readable.
19. Margins represent and define the space between elements, outside of any borders or padding.
20. The border has three properties: border-width, border-style, and border-color.
21. True
22. The box-sizing property accepts two values: content-box (the default) and border-box. The border-box value includes the padding and border in the element's total width and height calculation, which can be useful for achieving consistent layouts.
23. Additional padding would make the element wider than the parent element, causing it to overflow and potentially disrupt the layout.
24. Vertical margins can potentially collapse.
25. Example: border: 1px solid black;
26. The outline property provides a visual indication of focus on an element, such as when it is selected by a user with a keyboard. It is similar to the border property, but does not affect the layout of the page.