1. Provide the style rule to display all hypertext links within a navigation list as block elements with a gray background.

nav a {

display:block;

background-color:gray;

}

1. Briefly describe the three types of page layouts.

Fixed: The page and page elements’ sizes are fixed, dimensions expressed in px (pixels)

Fluid: The width of the page and objects are based on the size of the browser window.

Elastic: Measurements are based on default font size and expressed in em units

1. Provide a style rule to set the width of the page body to 90% of the browser window ranging from 320 pixels up to 960 pixels.

body {

min-width: 320px;

max-width: 960px

width: 90%

}

1. Provide a style rule to horizontally center the header element within the body element. Assume that the header is a direct child of the page body.

body > header {

margin-left: auto;

margin-right: auto;

}

1. Provide a style rule to set the width of the aside element to 240 pixels and to float on the right margin of its container.

aside {

width: 240px

float: right

}

1. Provide a style rule to display the footer element only after all floated elements have cleared.

footer {

clear: both;

}

1. Your layout has four floated elements in a row but unfortunately the last element has wrapped to a new line. What is the source of the layout mistake?

The widths of the elements exceed that of their container.

1. Provide a style rule to change the width property for the header element so that it measures the total width of the header content, padding, and border spaces. Include web extensions for older browsers.

header {

webkit-box-sizing: border-box;

moz-box-sizing: border-box;

box-sizing: border-box;

}

1. Provide a style rule to prevent the header element from collapsing around its floating content

header {

clear: both;

content: “”;

display: table;

}

1. What is the difference between a fixed grid and a fluid grid?

Fixed grids use measurements like pixels and don’t adjust to their container. Possible uses would be for a site that was only run at a kiosk, and you know the kiosk’s width. Fluid grids use percentages and adjust based on screen size. These are best for sites that you want a wide range of people to visit.

1. What is a CSS framework?

A framework is a package of software that gives you a bunch of tools to design your website, such as Built-in Scripts and style sheets for grid layouts.

1. In a proposed grid, all of the grid rows have the class name container. Create a style rule to expand those grid rows around their floating columns.

div.container {

content: “”;

display: table:

clear: both;

}

1. In a proposed grid, the columns all have the class names “span-integer” where integer indicates the size of the column. Create a style rule to float every grid column on the left margin.

div[class^=’span-’] {

float: left;

}

1. Create a style rule to set the width of columns belonging to the span-4 class to 25% of the row width.

div.span-4 {

width: 25%;

}

1. What is lorem ipsum?

“Lorem Ipsum” is used as placeholder text for pages when you don’t have the text for it yet. Fun Fact: The specific sequence of lorem ipsum mimics the occurrence and frequency of letters and words (+length) in human writing, so that it looks pleasing to the eye and not just a block of random keyboard inputs.

1. Create a style rule for the grid rows described in question 3 above so that their sizes are measured using the Border Box model.

div.container, div[class^=’span-’] {

webkit-box-sizing: border-box;

moz-box-sizing: border-box;

box-sizing: border-box;

}

1. Create a style that adds a 2 pixel green dotted outline around all block quotes in the document.

blockquote {

outline: 2px dotted green;

}

1. Using the proposed specifications for CSS-based grids, create a grid for the body element that has three rows with heights automatically defined by the page content and five columns with widths of 25%, 2.5%, 50%, 2.5%, and 20%. Place the nav element in the first column, the article element in the third column, and the aside element in the fifth column.

­­­­body {

display: grid;

grid-template-rows: auto auto auto;

grid-template-columns: 25% 2.5% 50% 2.5% 20%

}

nav{

grid-column:1;

}

article{

grid-column:1;

}

aside{

grid-column:1;

}

1. What is the difference between relative positioning and absolute positioning?

relative positioning places an element within the document flow, whereas absolute positioning takes it out of the flow and fixes it at certain coordinates.

1. Provide a style rule to shift the aside element 5% to the right and 10% down from its default position in the document flow.

aside {

position: relative;

top: 10%;

left: 5%;

}

1. Provide a style rule to place the div element with the id graph1 50 pixels to the right and 15 pixels down from the top-left corner of its container element.

div#graph1 {

position: absolute;

top: 15px;

left: 50px;

}

1. What must be true about a container element to have objects positioned absolutely within it?

The container’s position property must be set to relative or absolute.

1. Provide a style rule to set the height of a navigation list with the id nav1 to 300 pixels but to be displayed with a scrollbar if there are too many entries to fit within the navigation list’s boundaries.

nav#nav1 {

height: 300px;

overflow: auto;

}

1. An inline image with the id logo\_img is 400 pixels wide by 300 pixels high. Provide a style rule to clip this image by 10 pixels on each edge.

img#logo\_img {

clip: rect(10, 390, 290, 10);

}

1. One element has a z-index value of 1; a second element has a z-index value of 5. Will the second element always be displayed on top of the first? Explain why or why not.

Only if they are in the same container. If they have different parent elements, since the z-index is different for each parent element, the z-indexes would not always refer to the same stack order.