1. Provide code to create a figure box containing the logo.png image file, no alt text, and a caption with the text Tree and Book.

<figure>

<img src=”logo.png” alt=”” />

<figcaption>Tree and Book</figcaption>

</figure>

1. What is the difference between a vector image and a bitmap image?

Bitmap images are defined using square pixels, whereas vector images are defined using mathematical functions.

1. Provide the code to use the sidebar.png file as the background image for the page body. Have the image placed in the top-left corner of the page and tiled only in the horizontal direction.

body {

background: url(sidebar.png) left top repeat-x;

}

1. Create a style rule for the header element that fills the header background with tiled images of the back.png, but only over the element content.

header {

background-image: url(back.png);

background-repeat: repeat;

background-clip: content-box;

}

1. Provide a style rule to display the logo.png and side.png image files in the top-left corner of the page body’s background. Do not tile the logo.png image, but tile the side.png image vertically. Design your style rule so that logo.png appears on top of the side.png. For the rest of the page body, set the background color to ivory.

body {

background: url(logo.png) top-left no-repeat, url(side.png) top-left repeat-y, ivory;

}

1. Provide a style rule to add a 5-pixel dotted brown border around the aside element.

aside {

border: 5px dotted brown;

}

1. Provide a style rule to add a 3-pixel solid blue border around the header element with rounded corners of 15 pixels.

header {

border: 3px solid blue;

border-radius: 15px;

}

1. Provide a style rule to add elongated corners with a 5-pixel gray inset border around the aside element and with a horizontal radius of 10 pixels and vertical radius of 5 pixels.

aside {

border: 5px inset gray;

border-radius: 10px/5px;

}

1. Provide a style rule to use the graphic image file border.png as a solid border for the article element. Set the size of the image slice to 30 pixels and stretch the sides to match the sides of the element. Assume a border width of 10 pixels

article {

border-width: 10px;

border-style: solid;

border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch;

}

1. Provide code to add a red text shadow to all h1 headings; the shadow should be offset 5 pixels to the left and 10 pixels down with a blur of 7 pixels.

h1 {

text-shadow: red -5px 10px 7px;

}

1. Add a gray box shadow to all aside elements; the shadow should be placed 2 pixels to the left and 5 pixels above the element with a blur of 10 pixels.

aside {

box-shadow: gray -2px -5px 10px;

}

1. Add an inset gray shadow to all footers; the shadow should be offset by 10 pixels to the left and 15 pixels down with a blur of 5 pixels.

footer {

box-shadow: gray inset 10px -15px 5px;

}

1. Create a red halo effect around the main element with no shadow offset, a blur of 15 pixels and a shadow size that is 10 pixels larger than the element.

main {

box-shadow: red 0px 0px 15px 10px;

}

1. Provide code for a linear gradient that moves in the direction of the lower-left corner of the element through the colors: orange, yellow, and green.

linear-gradient(to left bottom, orange, yellow, green);

1. Create a linear gradient that moves at a 15 degree angle with the color orange stopping at 10% of the background, yellow stopping at 50%, and green stopping at 55%.

linear-gradient(15deg, orange 10%, yellow 50%, green 55%);

1. Create a radial gradient that extends to the farthest background corner, going through the colors orange, yellow, and green.

radial-gradient(farthest-corner, orange, yellow, green);

1. Create a repeating circular gradient of orange, yellow, and green bands centered at the right edge of the element with the colors stopped at 10%, 20%, and 30% respectively.

repeating-radial-gradient(circle at right center, orange 10%, yellow 20%, green 30%);

1. Create a style rule to set the opacity of all inline images to 75%

img {

opacity: 0.75;

}

1. Provide the transformation to shift a page object 5 pixels to the right and 10 pixels up.

transform: translate(5px, -10px);

1. Provide the transformation to reduce the horizontal and vertical size of an object by 50%.

transform: scale(0.5, 0.5);

1. Provide the transformation to rotate an object 30° counter-clockwise around the x-axis.

transform: rotateX(-30deg);

1. What is the difference between using the perspective property and using the perspective function?

The perspective function applies to a single object, the perspective property applies to the whole container.

1. Provide the filter to increase the brightness of an object by 20%.

filter: brightness(1.2);

1. Provide the filter to decrease the contrast of an object to 70% of its default value and to change the hue by 180°.

filter: contrast(0.7) rotate-hue(180deg);

1. Provide code to create a circular hotspot centered at the coordinates (150, 220) with a radius of 60 pixels, linked to the help.html file.

<area type=”circle” coords=”150, 220, 60” href=”help.html” />

1. Provide the code to create a triangular hotspot with vertices at (200, 5), (300, 125), and (100, 125), linked to the info.html file.

<area type=”poly” coords=”200, 5, 300, 125, 100, 125” href=”info.html” />

1. Revise the following img element to attach it to the mapsites image map:

<img src=”logo.png” usemap=”#mapsites” alt=”” />