

Chapter 5

Answer 1 : Since, majority of fonts used on the web do not support the variations that the font-weight property allows, so normal and bold is been used normally.

Answer 2 :

```
P {
    font: bold 24px Arial, Sans –serif;
    color : crimson;
}

p.copy {
    font: italic bold 24px/2em Arial, sans-serif;
}

P#footer { font : 12px/2em Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

Answer 3 : 24 does not have a length unit specified with it.

```
e.g :: p{
    font-size : 24;
}
```

Answer 4 : if fonts are lesser than 100%, it will be small. In this case, $75\% < 100\%$, so the font size will be smaller by 25% .

Chapter 6

Answer 1 : we will set a negative value to letter spacing.

e.g: letter-spacing : -2px;

```
Answer 2 :      a {
                  text-decoration: none;
                }

a:focus, a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Answer 3 : Percentage value of text-indent is calculated on the width of the target's parent element.

Answer 4: Lowercase, uppercase and capitalize are the keyword used to change the case of text within an element.

Answer 5: Pre should be used in this case.

Chapter 7

Answer 1 : “Background –color” and “background” properties are used.

Answer 2 : background-repeat: repeat-x

Answer 3 : use “No repeat” to turn off tilting of a background image.

Answer 4 : background-position: 10px 10px

Answer 5: “background-attachment: scroll” should be used.

Answer 6 : Background image position is relative to viewport.

Answer 7 : background: green url(photo.png) repeat scroll left right;