# "**CSS Page Layouts 1**" (CPL 1) by James Williamson

\* Please watch this short video if you're using a Linkedin account, <http://goo.gl/AMVa6i>

Layout Basics

[Box Model Review](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Box-model-review/86003/97790-4.html) - 8:47

1) [True or False] When a block level element is inside another element and is given no defined width and height it will expand to fit the element it is inside of.

**Answer: True**

2) What is the CSS shorthand for placing **25 pixels** of space on all sides to separate the content from the border of the element itself?

**Answer: Based on what author said, padding, padding-top, padding-bottom, padding-left, and padding-right.**

3) [True or False] If we add a **border** to an element, we increase the dimensions of the element.

**Answer: True**

[Calculating Element Dimensions](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Calculating-element-dimensions/86003/97791-4.html) - 11:11

4) What is the syntax for the CSS rule used for centering a **child** element floating inside another element?

**Answer: Base, on what author said, “What browser has been done is it essentially has ignored certain margin values. It simply just throws out the margin values that would overlap on either side.”**

5) When a content block of an element inside another is **over constrained**, we have a situation called **overflow**. We can control how the container handles an overflow situation with a rule named overflow. What happens when we set overflow to **hidden**?

**Answer: It simply crops off any content block that would overflow the element.**

[Understanding Margin Collapse](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Understanding-margin-collapse/86003/97792-4.html) - 7:59

6) [True or False] **Vertical** margins collapse, but **horizontal** margins are additive

**Answer: False**

7) [True or False] When calculating vertical margins, the **larger** of the two values will indicate the value of the collapse

**Answer: True**

8) [True or False] Margins can only collapse when they are **actually directly touching each other**, meaning there can be no borders or padding in the way for the margins to touch

**Answer: False**

[Calculating em Values](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Calculating-em-values/86003/97793-4.html) - 7:41

9) [True or False] One **em** is equal to the default font size of an element

**Answer: True**

[Calculating Percentage Values](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Calculating-percentage-values/86003/97794-4.html) - 7:51

10) [True or False] **Percentages** on box model elements are calculated to the value of the **parent** element.

**Answer: True**

11) [True or False] You should never use **decimal points** in CSS percentage declarations because modern browsers can’t handle decimals well.

**Answer: False**

12) [True or False] Per the CSS specification, percentages should not be used for **border-width**

**Answer: True**

[Normal Document Flow](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Normal-document-flow/86003/97795-4.html) - 13:03

13) [True or False] Normal document flow are the rules that browsers use when no styling has been applied to a page

**Answer: True**

14) [True or False] in normal document flow, inline elements will appear side by side until they can no longer fit, at which time they will then appear on the next line

**Answer: True**

[Controlling Element Display](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Controlling-element-display/86003/97796-4.html) - 8:53

15) [True or False] The CSS **display** property allows you to change how an element displays within a browser

**Answer: True**

16) The author likes to use the **inline-block** display property. Why is this?

**Answer: Displaying inline-block element allows you to still control most of those block-level properties base on what author said from the video.**

17) [True or False] When using **visibility:hidden**, the element is not visible but the space it took up remains

**Answer: False**

18) [True or False] When using **display:none**, the element is not visible and no space is taken up where it once was

**Answer: True**

[Using CSS Resets](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Using-CSS-Resets/86003/97797-4.html) - 7:11

19) Why does the author consider using a CSS reset?

**Answer: It’s pretty complex to use, also a lot of times they require designers to add a lot of weight to styles that don’t need always.**

[Fixed, Fluid and Responsive Layouts](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Fixed-fluid-responsive-layouts/86003/97798-4.html) - 9:09

20) [True or False] By our authors definition, a fluid layout and a responsive layout both resize, however with a responsive layout, a breakpoint can be used to display an entirely different layout at the breakpoint

**Answer: False**

21) [True or False] Responsive layouts rely upon CSS3 **media queries**.

**Answer: True**

[CSS Debugging Tools](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/CSS-debugging-tools/86003/97799-4.html) - 6:46

22) How do we use **Firebug** to see warnings about CSS rules that may not be applied correctly?

**Answer: By using dragonfly in Opera, that’s similar as web inspector in browsers.**

23) When using **Chrome**, the browser has a built in web inspector. How do we activate the inspector to view details about HTML elements on a page we’re viewing?

**Answer: By using WebKit Web Inspector.**

[Using Firebug & WebKit web inspectors](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/CSS-debugging-tools/86003/97799-4.html)  - 11:05

24) What does it mean when we view a CSS rule with a **strikethrough** when viewing an element?

**Answer: Huge problems in element.**

25) In Chrome/Safari (web inspector) we get a **yellow warning sign** next to a CSS rule? What does this mean?

**Answer: Problem in margin.**