

Questions from chapter 4 (2 points each, 10 total):

1. Explain the "cascade" in Cascading Style Sheets.

Cascade refers to rules of precedence that applies the styles in order from outermost(external styles) to innermost(HTML attributes coded on the page). Allows site-wide styles to be configured with an external style sheet file but overridden when needed by more granular, page-specific styles (ex: embedded or inline styles)*

*from page 103 in the book

2. Describe the very simple "syntax" for a CSS rule.

A selector, then a declaration property, and a declaration value

3. List 5 ways to specify color in CSS

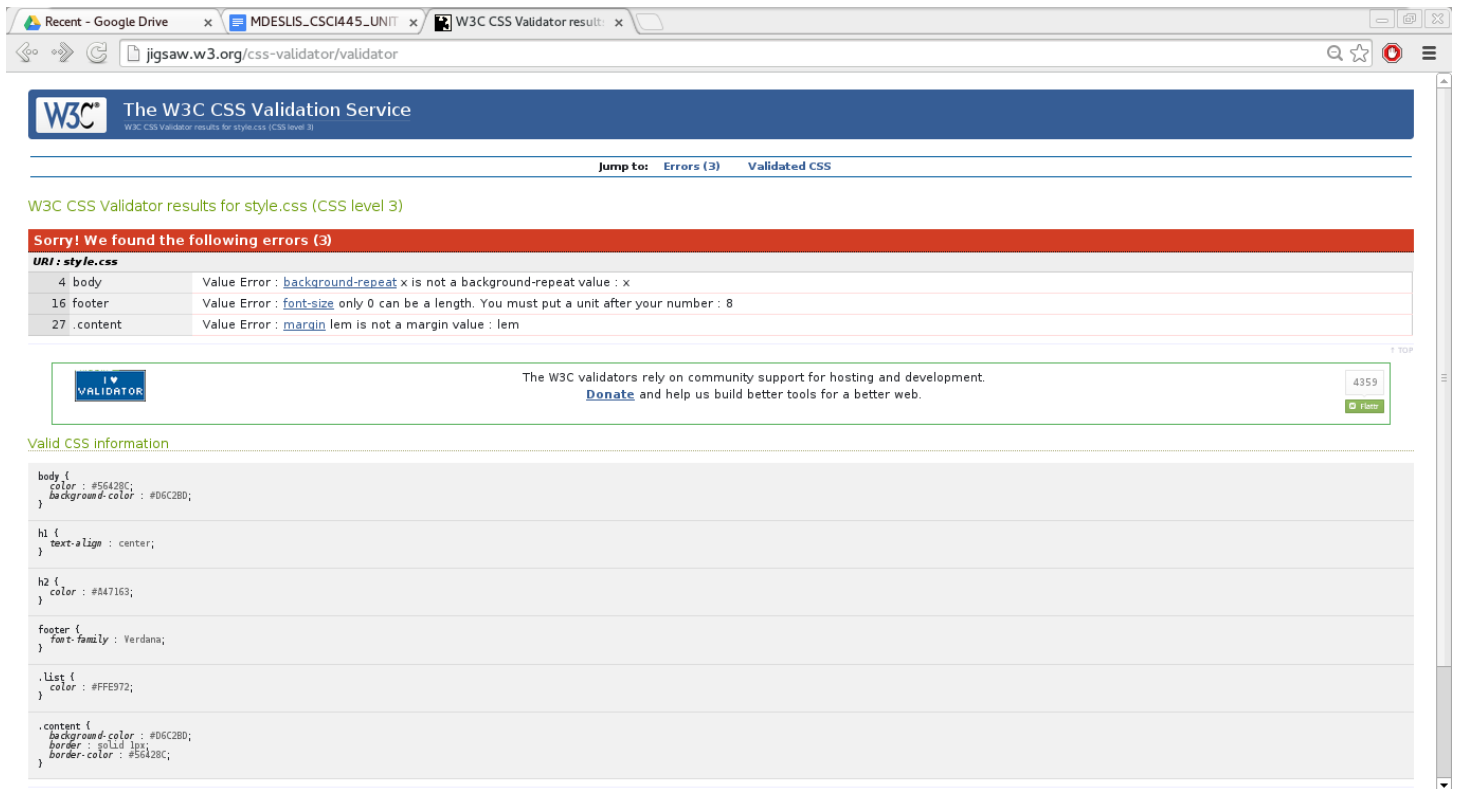
- color name
- hexadecimal color value
- hexadecimal shorthand color value
- decimal color value (RGB triplet)
- HSL color value saturation

4. What's the main difference between an id and a class selector?

Class: applies to a CSS declaration to one or more areas on a web page.

Id: identifies and applies a CSS rule uniquely to a *single area* on a web page

5. Try out <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/> and paste the results (try putting in some errors to see what happens)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the W3C CSS Validation Service. The page title is "The W3C CSS Validation Service". The URL bar shows "jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/validator". The page content includes a header with the W3C logo and a navigation bar with "Jump to: Errors (3) Validated CSS". Below this, a green message states "W3C CSS Validator results for style.css (CSS level 3)". A red banner reads "Sorry! We found the following errors (3)". Below the banner, a table lists the errors:

URI	style.css
4	body
16	footer
27	.content

The errors are:

- Value Error : [background-repeat](#) x is not a background-repeat value : x
- Value Error : [font-size](#) only 0 can be a length. You must put a unit after your number : 8
- Value Error : [margin](#) 1em is not a margin value : 1em

Below the errors, there is a section for "Valid CSS information" showing the CSS code for the file:

```
body {
  color : #56428C;
  background-color : #06C28D;
}

h1 {
  text-align : center;
}

h2 {
  color : #A47163;
}

footer {
  font-family : Verdana;
}

.list {
  color : #FFD972;
}

.content {
  background-color : #06C28D;
  border : 1px solid #06C28D;
  border-color : #56428C;
}
```

Questions from chapter 5 (2 points each, 12 total):

1. What's a good use for a gif on your website?

Gif images are best used for flat line drawings containing mostly solid tones and simple images such as clip art.

2. How can a gif be optimized? (I'm not looking for the name of a program; what can you do to the image?)

Gif images can be optimized by reducing the number of colors in the image using a graphics application.

3. What's a good use for jpeg images on your website?

JPEG images are best used for photographs.

4. What is pixelation?

The square blockiness that occurs in an image when the quality of the image degrades as the file size decreases.

5. Compare PNG and GIF.

Unlike GIF, PNG can support millions of colors but it cannot be animated.

6. What image attribute is very important for accessibility? Explain.

The alt attribute is very important for accessibility. The alt attribute configures an alternative text description of the image. This text may be used in a browser in the following ways:

- The browser will show the alt text in the image area before the graphic is downloaded and displayed
- The browser will show the alt text as a tool tip whenever the visitor places a mouseover the image area.

Applications such as screen readers will read the text in the alt attribute out loud. A mobile browser may display the alt text instead of the image. And major search engines use spiders/robots to read the alt text and use it to categorize and index websites.

Questions from chapter 6 (2 points each unless marked otherwise, 25 total):

1. What's the difference between serif and sans-serif fonts?

Serif fonts have small embellishments on the end of letter strokes; often used for headings.

Sans-Serif fonts do not have serifs; often used for web page texts.

2. (4) Do a google search and describe 2 guidelines for using fonts on your website

- Pay attention with color, theme and style
- Pay attention to sizing
- Pay attention to priority (header vs h1)
-

3. (3) Consider the following CSS declaration:

4. font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif;

a. Why is it common to include more than one font?

Because not every computer has the same fonts installed

b. Does the order matter? Explain.

Yes. Because the first font that is available to use on the computer will be the one used. So you want the one that you want the most to be first.

c. When are quotation marks needed for the font name?

If the font name is more than a single word

5. List 3 options for font size that scale well when resized. (note: There are two with many options for text size, one with limited options.)

Text Value, Em Unit, and Percentage Value

6. What does the text-transform property do?

The text transform property configures the capitalization of text.

7. Write a CSS statement that would configure text to display double spaced

line-height: 200%;

8. What is the difference between text-align and text-indent?

The text-align property configures the alignment of text and inline elements within block elements.

ex: text-align:center;

text-align

The text-indent property configures the indentation of the first line of text within the element.

ex:text-indent: 5em;

text-indent

9. What is the syntax for comments in CSS?

/* Example of a comment in CSS*/

10. What is the difference between margin and padding?

Padding is the area between the content and the border. Margin determines the empty space between the element and the adjacent elements.

11. What is the effect of auto when used to specify margin or padding?

The browser automatically calculates the margin or padding for the element.

12. Which two of these CSS statements have the same effect?

margin: 20px 10px;

margin: 20px 10px 20px 10px;

margin: 20px 20px 10px 10px;

margin: 20px 10px 10px 20px;