APPENDIX B: INTRODUCING CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

Review Question Answers (Page JVS B45)

1. What is a style sheet?

    A style sheet is a collection of properties that describe how elements within a document should be rendered by the device presenting the document.

2. What is CSS?

    Cascading Style Sheets or CSS is the most common style sheet language used on the Web.

3. What are the three ways of applying a style sheet to a document?

    With inline styles, with an embedded style sheet placed in the document head, and with an external style sheet attached to the document.

4. What is the syntax for applying an inline style?

    <element style="style1: value1; style2: value2; style3: value3; …">

    where element is the name of the element, style1, style2, style3, and so forth are the names of the styles, and value1, value2, value3, etc. are the values associated with each style.

5. What inline style would you add to an h1 heading to change the color of the text, "Pixal Products" to blue?

    <h1 style="color: blue">Pixal Products</h1>

6. What is the syntax of creating an embedded style sheet?

    ```
    <style type="text/css">
         style declarations
    </style>
    ```

7. What is a selector?

    The group of elements to which a style is being applied

8. What is the syntax of a style declaration within an embedded or external style sheet?

    selector {style1: value1; style2: value2; style3: value3; …}

    where selector identifies an element or elements within the document, and the style:value pairs follow the same syntax that you use to apply inline styles to elements.

9. What code would you enter to create an embedded style sheet that sets the color of all h1 headings to blue?

    ```
    <style type="text/css">
            h1 {color: blue}
    </style>
    ```

10. What attribute would you add to the style element to indicate that the style sheet is designed for printed media?

    media = "print"

11. What code would you enter to create a link to the external style sheet file, "styles.css"? Assume that the style sheet is designed for printed media.

    ```
    <link href="styles.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" media="print" />
    ```

12. What code would you add to your style sheet to insert the comment: "printed styles"?

    /* printed styles */

13. Of the three style sheets sources, which are the most importance, the second most and then the least?

    Inline styles are weight the hightest, then embedded style sheets, and then external style sheets

14. If two styles have the same weight, which has precedence?

    The one declared last in the document

15. What is style inheritance?

    Style inheritance occurs when a nested element inherits the style defined for its parent element.

16. What are specific fonts and generic fonts?

    A specific font is a font such as Times New Roman, Arial, or Garamond, which is actually installed on a user's computer. A generic font is a name for the general description of the font's appearance. Browsers recognize five generic font names: serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, and fantasy.

17. What style would you enter to apply the fonts Arial, Helvetica, or sans-serif to every h3 heading in the document?

    h3 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}

18. What are absolute units and relative units?

    Absolute units define sizes using one of the following standard units of measurement: mm (millimeter), cm (centimeter), in (inch), pt (point), and pc (pica.). Relative units express the font size relative to the size of a standard character in the output device (whatever that may be).

19. What style would you enter to increase a font size 50% from its default size?

    font-size: 150%

20. What is kerning, tracking, and leading? What are the styles to set the kerning, tracking and leading values for an element?

    Kerning is the amount of space between letters. Tracking is the amount of space between words. Leading is the amount space between lines of text. To set the kerning value, use the letter-spacing style. To set the tracking value, use the word-spacing style. To set the leading use the line-height style.

21. What style would you use to display text in italics?

    font-style: italic

22. What style would you use to display text in a boldface font?

    font-weight: bold

23. What style would you use to display text in uppercase?

    text-transform: uppercase

24. What single style would you enter to display text in a bold 12pt Arial font?

    font: bold 12pt Arial

25. What style declaration would you enter to change the background color of the page to the color value (212, 255, 155)?

    body {background-color: rgb(212,255,155)}

26. What style declaration would you enter to change the background image to the image file paper.jpg?

    body {background-image: url(paper.jpg)}

27. What style declaration would you enter to set the width and height of the element with the id "logo" to 250 pixels wide by 100 pixels high?

    #logo {width: 250px; height: 100px}

28. What style declaration would you enter to set the margin around the logo element to 5 pixels on top, 0 pixels on the right, 10 pixels on the bottom, and 5 pixels on the left?

    #logo {margin: 5px 0px 10px 5px}

29. What style declaration would you enter to add a 10 pixel blue border around the logo element, displayed in the outset border style?

    #logo {border: 10px outset blue}

30. What is absolute and relative positioning?

    Absolute positioning places an element at defined coordinates within its parent element. Relative positioning moves an element a specific distance from where the browser would have placed it by default.

31. What style do you enter to float an element on the page's left margin?

    float: left

32. What two styles can you enter to prevent the browser from displaying an object?

    display: none
    or
    visibility: hidden

33. What selector do you enter to match all heading elements in the Web page?

    h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6

34. What selector do you enter to match all bold elements placed within address elements?

    address b

35. What selector do you use to match all elements belong to class "links"?

    .links

36. What is a pseudo-class? Give two examples of a pseudo-class.

    A pseudo-class is a classification of an element based on its status, position, or current use in a document. Examples of pseudo-classes include link, visited, active, hover, focus, first-child, lang, first, left, and right.

37. What is a pseudo-element? Give two examples of a pseudo-element.

    A pseudo-element is an element abstracted from what we know of an element's content, use, or position. Examples of pseudo-elements include first-letter, first-line, before, and after.

38. What is a media group?

    Media groups are groups of output devices that share basic characteristics as defined by CSS.

39. What style would you enter to define a page box with a 5 inch margin?

    @page {margin: 5in}

40. What is the pseudo class for pages that appear on the left in double-sided printouts?

    left

41. What style declaration would you enter to set the margins of the right page in a double-sided printout to 3 inches?

    @page:right {margin: 3in}

42. What style declaration would you enter to define the page size as 8½ x 11 inches, in landscape orientation, with a 2 inch page margin?

    @page {size: 8.5in 11in landscape; margin: 2in}

43. What style declaration would you enter to insert a page break before every h1 heading?

    h1 {page-break-before: always}

44. What is a widow? What is an orphan?

    A widow refers to the final few lines of an element's text when they appear at the top of a page, while most of the element's text appears on the previous page. The term orphan describes the first few lines of an element's text when they appear at the bottom of a page, with the bulk of the element's text appearing on the next page.