Part 1:  
1 and 2. I give an acronym, you write what it stands for.

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

URL: uniform resource locator

WYSINWYG: What You See Is Not What You Get

WWW: World Wide Web

3. Is a general question about styles.

Changing the default style of an HTML element, can be done with the **style attribute**.

style="property:value"

4. Is a general question about XHTML elements.

<html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> are **mandatory**

* XHTML stands for E**X**tensible **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
* XHTML is almost identical to HTML
* XHTML is stricter than HTML
* XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application
* XHTML is supported by all major browsers

5. I give a hexadecimal color number, you identify the color.  
6. I give a color, you provide the hexadecimal color number.

7. Asks you to identify which are in-line elements and  
   which are block elements.

Block level elements normally start (and end) with a new line, when displayed in a browser.

Examples: <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <table>

Inline elements are normally displayed without line breaks.

Examples: <b>, <td>, <a>, <img>

8. Asks about headings.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

Browsers automatically add some empty space (a margin) before and after each heading.

9 and 10. Ask about style rules and color.

If there are several conflicting styles, the closest and most specific one wins. For example, if there is an inline style and an external style that conflict, the inline style wins. Another example, if there is an internal style and an external style, the internal style wins.

Block containers:

* the p element
* the div element

In-line containers:

* the a element
* the span element

**RULE 1:**   block containers cannot be put inside in-line containers.  
**RULE 2:**   block containers cannot be put inside p containers.

Part 2:  
11. You write a complete, short page.  
12. You write a style rule.  
13. You write an XHTML element and specify a style.  
14. You write an XHTML element and specify a style.  
15. You write a few XHTML elements.  
16. You combine your answers from questions 11 and 12 to make a page with  
    XHTML elements and style.

Part I, short answer:  
1 very general question

**HTML5**

<!DOCTYPE html>

**HTML 4.01**

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">

**XHTML 1.0**

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Year** |
| HTML | 1991 |
| HTML 2.0 | 1995 |
| HTML 3.2 | 1997 |
| HTML 4.01 | 1999 |
| XHTML | 2000 |
| HTML5 | 2014 |

2 html elements

<br /> is an empty element without a closing tag (the <br> tag defines a line break).

3 browsers

Although browsers are primarily intended to use the World Wide Web, they can also be used to access information provided by [web servers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_servers) in [private networks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_networks) or files in [file systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_systems).

The major web browsers are [Firefox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firefox), [Internet Explorer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer), [Google Chrome](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Chrome), [Opera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera_%28web_browser%29), and [Safari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safari_%28web_browser%29).

4 images

.gif

Graphic Interchange Format - used for small simple graphical elements, such as an arrow.

.jpeg or .jpg

Joint Photographic Experts Group - used for photographs, and other shaded images.

.png

Portable Network Graphics - a newer format, with characteristics between gif and jpeg

<img src="images/box.gif" alt="patterened box" height="17" width="15" align="bottom" />

There is NO center alignment for images. There are some cases where center alignment is allowed in html, but NOT for images. You can put an image inside a block element container, and specify the style  text-align: center;  for the container element.

There are two kinds of alignment. Use only one of them - NOT both.

* A small image can be aligned within a line of text.  
  This can be done with the following values for the   align   attribute:  
  top middle bottom  
  There is no equivalent way to do this with styles. Officially the align attribute is being phased out, and replaced by styles. Until they get the styles working consistently, continue to use the   align   attribute with one of the values: top middle bottom
* A large image can be put on the side, with text wrapping around it. This can be done with the following values for the   align   attribute with the value left or right  
  This can also be done with the style:  float: left;  or  float: right;

<a href="images/deer.jpeg"> deer </a>

<a href="images/deer.jpeg">

<img src="images/deer-small.jpeg" alt="deer thumbnail"

height="156" width="184" style="border: 10px solid;"

/>

Image Map

* rect - for a rectangle
* poly - for a polygon
* circle - for a circle

<map name="kit1" id="kit1">

<area shape="circle"

coords="190,164,100"

href="images/kit2.gif"

alt="picture of Cleo"

title="picture of Cleo"

/>

<area shape="rect"

coords="300,94,480,230"

href="images/kit5.gif"

alt="picture of Osage"

title="picture of Osage"

/>

</map>

background-color: #ffcc33;

style="background-image: url('images/bluegray.gif');"

5 lists

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Each item in an ordered list has a letter or number before the list item. Example:   1. First item text 2. Second item text   Each item in an unordered list has some kind of a bullet before the list item. Example:   * First item text * Second item text |

Definition lists contain terms, and a definition for each term. Example:

elephant

large animal

bee

animal, smaller than an elephant

<ul style="list-style-image: url(arrow-small.gif);">

<ol style="list-style-position: outside;">

<ol style="list-style-position: inside;">

<li style="list-style-type: none;">none</li>

<li style="list-style-type: disc;">disc</li>

<li style="list-style-type: circle;">circle</li>

<li style="list-style-type: square;">square</li>

<li style="list-style-type: decimal;">decimal</li>

<li style="list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;">decimal-leading-zero</li>

<li style="list-style-type: lower-roman;">lower-roman</li>

<li style="list-style-type: upper-roman;">upper-roman</li>

<li style="list-style-type: lower-alpha;">lower-alpha</li>

<li style="list-style-type: upper-alpha;">upper-alpha</li>

<li style="list-style-type: lower-greek;">lower-greek</li>

6 links

Internal links allow you to link to a specific place within a page, rather than just linking to the top of the page. You must specify an id at the location where you want to go. Then you must specify where you want to go in the <a> tag.

A title can be put on any element.  
If you put a title on an a tag, the browser can use the title as a tool tip. A tool tip when the user holds the pointer over the link.

7 table

A table contains rows; within each row are cells.   
A table is created with the   <table>   </table>   container tags.   
Within the table container, each row is created with the   <tr>   </tr>   container tags.   
Within each row container, a cell container can be either:   
<th>   </th> - a heading cell  
<td>   </td> - a datum cell

8 style in a table

<table style="border: red 8px solid;">

table

{

width: 60%;

border: 5px green double;

margin-left: auto;

margin-right: auto;

border-collapse: separate;

border-spacing: 15px;

}

<table border="10">

table#sample th, table#sample td

{

border: 2px red solid;

padding: 15px;

}

<th width="30%">

<table border="6" cellspacing="15">

NOTE: cell spacing puts margin space OUTSIDE each cell

NOTE: cell padding puts margin space INSIDE each cell

caption

{

caption-side: bottom;

text-align: left;

}

The align attribute in a <th> or <td> element aligns the contents of the cell horizontally.   
The values for the align attribute are   align="left"   align="center"   align="right"   
The text-align style property for a <th> or <td> element aligns the contents of the cell horizontally.   
The values for the text-align style property are   text-align: left;   text-align: center;   text-align: right;

The valign attribute in a <th> or <td> element aligns the contents of the cell vertically.   
The values for the valign attribute are valign="top"   valign="middle"   valign="bottom"   
The vertical-align style property for a <th> or <td> element aligns the contents of the cell vertically.   
The values for the vertical-align style property, when used for a <th> or <td> element are  
vertical-align: top;   vertical-align: middle;   vertical-align: bottom;

<td rowspan="2">

<td colspan="2">

9 text

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **property** | **common values** |
| font-style | italic |
| font-variant | small-caps |
| font-weight | bold bolder lighter |
| letter-spacing | 2px |
| line-height | 220% |
| text-decoration | line-through underline |
| text-transform | uppercase lowercase |
| word-spacing | 10px |

font-family property

font-size property

10 color

background-color: lime;

color: navy;

Part 2, page elements and contents  
11 link  
12 list  
13 table  
14 image  
15 text format  
16 form

<form method="post" action="http://www.example.com/cgi-bin/process-order.pl">  
      *Put the control elements here*  
 </form>

* text     - Allows one line of text.
* password - Allows one password.
* checkbox - Provides one box, which can be checked.
* radio    - Provides one radio button, which can be checked.
* button   - Provides one button.
* submit   - Provides one submit button.
* reset    - Provides one reset button.

<input type="text" name="phone" size="14" maxlength="30" />

<input type="password" name="pwd" size="12" maxlength="12" />

<input type="checkbox" name="wrapping" value="gift-Wrap" />

<input type="radio" name="size" value="3T" />  
 <input type="radio" name="size" value="4T" />  
 <input type="radio" name="size" value="5T" checked="checked" />

<textarea name="shipping" rows="6" cols="30">  
    Enter shipping instructions here  
  </textarea>