

Question 1: Multiple Choice: Choose the Best Answer for Each Item

1. Which CSS property will configure the font typeface?

- a. font-face
- b. face
- c. font-family
- d. size

2. Which CSS property will configure bold text?

- a. font-face
- b. font-style
- c. font-weight
- d. font-size

3. Which CSS property will configure italic text?

- a. font-face
- b. font-style
- c. font-weight
- d. font-size

4. Which configures a class called news with red text, large font, and Arial or a sans-serif font using CSS?

- a.** news { color: red;
font-size: large;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}
- b.** .news { color: red;
font-size: large;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}
- c.** .news { text: red;
font-size: large;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}
- d.** #news { text: red;
font-size: large;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}

5. Which of the following, from outermost to innermost, are components of the box model?

- a. margin, border, padding, content
- b. content, padding, border, margin
- c. content, margin, padding, border
- d. margin, padding, border, content

6. Which of the following is the CSS property that configures a drop shadow effect on text

- a. box-shadow
- b. text-shadow
- c. drop-shadow
- d. shadow

7. Which of the following will configure padding that is 15 pixels on the top, 0 pixels on the left and right, and 5 pixels on the bottom?

- a. padding: 0px 5px 0px 15px;
- b. padding: top- 15, left- 0, right-0, bottom- 5;
- c. padding: 15px 0 5px 0;
- d. padding: 0 0 15px 5px;

8. Which of the following is used along with the width property to configure centered page content?

- a. margin left: auto; margin-right : auto
- b. margin: top-15, left-0, right-0, bottom-5;
- c. margin: 15px 0 5px 0;
- d. margin: 20px;

9. Which CSS property will center text within an element?

- a. center
- b. text-align
- c. align
- d. text-center

10. Which of the following will configure a border that is 5 pixels wide, the color #330000, and a solid line?

- a. border: 5px solid #330000;
- b. border-style: solid 5px;
- c. border: 5px, solid, #330000;
- d. border: 5px line #330000;

Question 2: Case Study

In this chapter's case study you will use the existing Pacific Trails (Chapter 6) website as a starting point to create a new version of the website. The new design is a centered page layout that takes up 80% of the browser viewport. You'll use CSS to configure the new page layout, a background image, and other styles, including font and padding. Figure 7.25 displays a wireframe with the wrapper div, which contains the other web page elements.

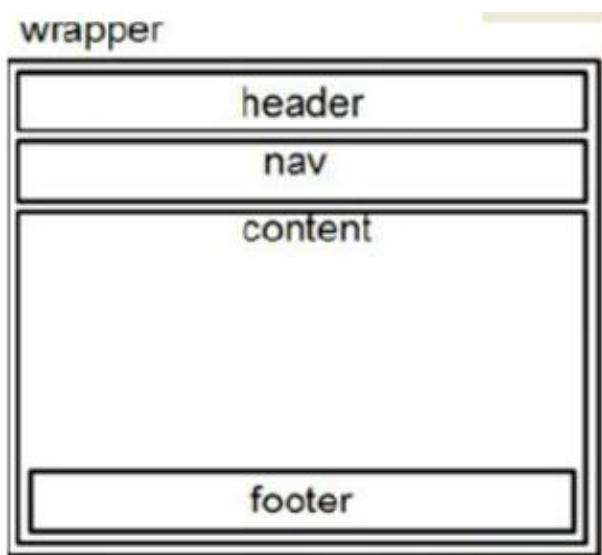


FIGURE 7.25 The wrapper div contains the other page elements.

Step 1: Create a folder called ch7pacific to contain your Pacific Trails Resort website files. Copy the files from the Chapter 6 Case Study ch6pacific folder. Copy the background.jpg file from the chapter7/starters folder in the student files into your ch7pacific folder.

Step 2: Configure the CSS. Launch a text editor and open the pacific.css external style sheet file.

- The body Element Selector. Add a declaration to display a background image named background.jpg.

Add a style rule to use Arial, Helvetica, or sans-serif font typeface.

- **The wrapper id Selector.** Add a new selector for an id named wrapper. Configure the wrapper id to be centered (see Hands-On Practice 7.7) with a width of 80%, white background color (#FFFFFF), and a minimum width of 960 pixels.

- **The nav id Selector:** Add a declaration to display 20 pixels of padding on the left side and 5 pixels of padding on the top, bottom, and right sides. Add a declaration to display bold text.
 - The content id Selector. Add a new selector for an id named content and configure this with 0 padding on the top and 20 pixels of padding the right, bottom, and left sides.
 - **The h1, h2, and h3 Element Selectors.** Add a declaration to each of these selectors to display Georgia, Times New Roman, or serif font typeface.
 - **The resort class Selector.** Add a declaration to display bold text.
 - **Left-align the image in the content id.** View Figure 7.26 and notice that the large image in the content area is displayed alongside the text. An outdated technique (valid in XHTML syntax but not in HTML5 syntax) to accomplish this layout would be to code the align=" left" attribute on the img tag. The modern approach is to use CSS to float the image on the left side of its container (the content id). You'll explore the CSS float property in Chapter 8, but let's try it out in this case study. Use the following contextual selector to configure img elements within the content id to display on the left and have 20 pixels of padding on the right side. The sample code is
- | 1. `#content img {float: left; padding-right: 20px; }`

- **Configure unordered lists in the content id.** Use the following contextual selector to configure ul elements within the content id to display list markers inside the element. The sample code is

| 1. `#content ul {list-style-position: inside; }`

- **The contact id Selector.** Add new selector for an id named address with a declaration to configure text with 90% font size.
- **The footer id Selector.** Add a new selector for an id named footer. Configure the footer id to use 75% size, italic font in the Georgia, Times New Roman, Times, or serif font typeface.

Save the pacific.css file.

Step 3: Edit the Home Page. Launch a text editor and open the index.html file. Code div tags to add a wrapper div that contains the content of the web page. Use Hands-On Practice 7.7 as a guide. Remove the tags for the strong element, the i element, and the small element-they are no longer needed since CSS is now used to configure the text. Save the file.

Step 4: Edit the Activities Page. Launch a text editor and open the activities.html file. Code div tags to add a wrapper div that contains the content of the web page. Use Hands-On Practice 7.7 as a guide. Remove the tags for the strong element, the i element, and the small element-they are no longer needed since CSS is now used to configure the text. Save the file.

Step 5: Edit the Yurts Page. Launch a text editor and open the yurts.html file. Code div tags to add a wrapper div that contains the content of the web page. Use Hands-On Practice 7.7 as a guide. The Yurts page currently uses a definition list. Rework the page content so that the web page uses h3 and paragraph elements instead of the definition list. Remove the tags for the strong element, the i element, and the small element- they are no longer needed since CSS is now used to configure the text.

Save the file.

Test your web pages in a browser. Your home page should be similar to the example in Figure 7.26. Isn't it amazing what a little CSS can do?



FIGURE 7.26 The new Pacific Trails home page with centered layout.

Step 6: Experiment with CSS3. Launch a text editor and open the pacific.css file. Apply a shadow effect to the wrapper id. Add the following styles to the wrapper selector:

1. -webkit-box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #000033;
2. -moz-box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #000033;
3. box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #000033;

Apply a text-shadow effect to the level 2 headings. Add the following declaration to the h2 selector: text -shadow:

1. 1px 1px 1px #ccc;

Save the file. Launch a modern browser such as Safari, Google Chrome, or Firefox and test the home page (index.html). Figure 7.27 shows a screen capture of the page displayed in the Safari browser. Note that the CSS will no longer pass W3C CSS validation testing since it now contains nonstandard properties.



FIGURE 7.27 The Pacific Trails home page with a shadow effect.