



23CSCI03P

Web Programming

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer for each item.

1. Which of the following can be a CSS selector?
 - a. an HTML element name
 - b. a class name
 - c. an id name
 - d. all of the above

2. Which of the following is the CSS property used to set the background color?
 - a. bgcolor
 - b. background- color
 - c. color
 - d. none of the above

3. Which type of CSS is coded in the body of the web page as an attribute of an HTML tag?
 - a. embedded
 - b. inline
 - c. external
 - d. imported

4. Which of the following describe two components of CSS rules?
 - a. selectors and declarations
 - b. properties and declarations
 - c. selectors and attributes
 - d. none of the above

5. Which of the following associates a web page with an external style sheet?
 - a. <style rel="external" href="style.css">
 - b. <style src="style.css">
 - c. <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
 - d. <link rel="stylesheet" src="style.css">

6. Which of the following configures a CSS class called news with red text (#FF0000) and light gray background (#EAEAEA)?
 - a. news (color: #FF0000; background-color: #EAEAEA;}
 - b. .news (color: #FF0000; background-color: #EAEAEA;}
 - c. .news (text: #FF0000; background- color: #EAEAEA;}
 - d. #news (color: #FF0000; background- color: #EAEAEA;}

7. An External Style Sheet uses the ___ file extension.
- a. ess
 - b. css
 - c. htm
 - d. No file extension is necessary
8. Where do you place the code to associate a web page with an external style sheet?
- a. in the external style sheet
 - b. in the DOCTYPE of the web page document
 - c. in the body section of the web page document
 - d. in the head section of the web page document
9. Which of the following configures a background color of #FFF8DC for a web page using CSS?
- a. `body {background-color: #FFF8DC;}`
 - b. `document { background: #FFF8DC; }`
 - c. `body {bgcolor : #FFF8DC;}`
 - d. none of the above
10. Which tag configures a block display area or division on a page?
- a. `<div>`
 - b. ``
 - c. `<division>`
 - d. `<head>`

Case Study:

In this chapter's case study you will use the existing Pacific Trails website as a starting point while you create a new version of the website that uses an external style sheet to configure color (see Figure 1).



Step 1: Create a folder called ch5pacific to contain your Pacific Trails Resort website files. Copy the index.html and yurts.html files from the Chapter 3 Case Study ch3pacific folder.

Step 2: The External Style Sheet. Launch a text editor. You will create an external style sheet named pacific.css. A sample wireframe is shown in Figure 5.24. Code the CSS to configure the following:

- Global styles for the document (use the body element selector) with background color white (#FFFFFF) and text color dark gray (#666666).
- Style rules for the h1 element selector that configure background color (#000033) and text color (#FFFFFF).
- Styles for an id named nav that configure sky blue background color (#90C7E3).
- Styles for the h2 element selector that configure medium blue text color (#3399CC).
- Styles for the dt element selector that configure dark blue text color (#000033).
- Styles for a class named resort that configure dark blue text color (#000033).

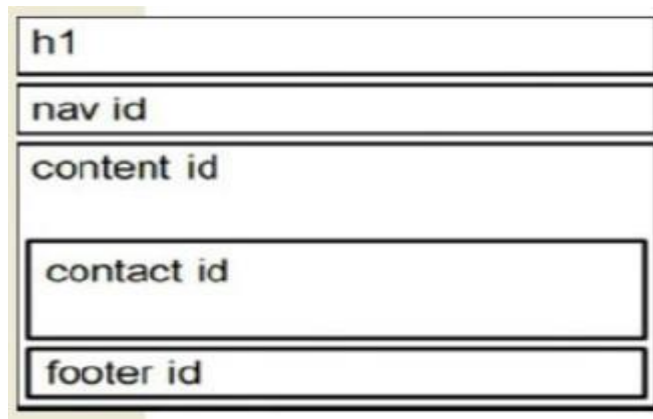
Save the file as `pacific.css` in the `chSpacific` folder. Check your syntax with the CSS validator at <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator>. Correct and retest if necessary.

Step 3: The Home Page. Launch a text editor and open the home page, `index.html`.

- a. Associate the `pacific.css` external style sheet. Add a `<link>` element in the head section to associate the web page with the `pacific.css` external style sheet file.
- b. Assign the div that contains the navigation hyperlinks to the `nav` id. When you are done, your code should be similar to the following example:

```
<div id="nav"><strong><a href="index.html">Home</a>
<a href="yurts.html">Yurts</a>
<a href="activities.html">Activities</a>
<a href="reservations.html">Reservations</a></strong>
</div>
```
- c. Configure a div element assigned to the id named `content` that contains the home page content area. The opening content div tag should be placed on a blank line below the closing tag for the `nav` div. The closing content div tag should be placed on a blank line above the closing body tag. We'll configure this div in a future case study.
- d. Find the company name ("Pacific Trails Resort") in the first paragraph below the `h2`. Configure a span that contains this text. Assign the span tag to the `resort` class.
- e. Look for the company name ("Pacific Trails Resort") directly above the street address. Configure a span that contains this text. Assign the span tag to the `resort` class.
- f. Configure the div that contains the address and phone information to an id named `contact`. We'll configure this id in a future case study.
- g. Configure the div that contains the copyright and e-mail address information to an id named `footer`. We'll configure this id in a future case study.

Save and test your `index.html` page in a browser. It should be similar to the page shown in Figure 3, and you'll notice that the styles you configured in the external CSS file are applied!



Step 4: The Yurts Page. Launch a text editor and open the yurts.html file. An example of the new version of the web page is shown in Figure 4.

- a. Add a <link> element in the head section to associate the web page with the pacific.css external style sheet file.
- b. Refer to Step 2 and configure the nav, content, and footer divs. Save and test your new yurts.html page. It should look similar to the one shown in Figure 4.



Step 5: Update the CSS. You may notice an empty space between the h1 element and the nav div. The empty space is the margin between these two block display elements. Refer back to Hands-On Practice 5.5 (Part 2) and recall that a technique to cause the browser to collapse this empty space is to configure the margin. To set the bottom margin of the h1 element to 0, add the following style to the h1 element selector in the pacific.css file: `margin-bottom: 0;`



Save the pacific.css file. Launch a browser and test your index. html and yurts.html pages. The gap between the h1 element and the nav div should be gone. Your home page should now display similar to Figure 1. Click the navigation link to display the yurts.html page-it should also render with the new styling from the pacific.css external style sheet.