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Homework #2 from Felke-Morris

Chapter 3 Review Questions (Page 110-111)

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| Question | Answer |
| 1. Which of the following is the CSS property used to set the background color of a web page? | b. background-color |
| 1. Which type of CSS is coded in the body of the web page as an attribute of an HTML tag? | b. inline |
| 1. Which of the following describe two components of CSS rules? | a. selectors and declarations |
| 1. Which of the following associates a web page with an external style sheet? | c. <link rel=”stylesheet” href=”styles.css”> |
| 1. Which of the following is the declaration property used to set the font typeface for an area of a web page? | c. font-family |
| 1. Which of the following can be a CSS selector? | d. all of the above |
| 1. Which of the following do you configure to apply a style to only one area on a web page? | c. id |
| 1. Where do you place the code to associate a web page with an external style sheet? | d. in the head section of the web page document |
| 1. Which of the following configures a background color of #FF8DC for a web page using CSS? | a. body { background-color: #FF8DC; } |
| 1. Which of the following uses CSS to configure a class called news with red text, large font, and Arial or a sans-serif font? | b. .news { color: red;  font-size: large;  font-family: Arial, sans-serif; } |
| 1. Which of the following is true if a web page contains both a link to an external style sheet and embedded styles? | c. External styles will be applied first, and then the embedded styles will be applied. |

Fill in the blank.

1. The span element is useful for creating areas on a web page that are embedded within paragraphs or other block display elements.
2. The text-align CSS property can be used to center text within a block display element.
3. The text-indent CSS property can be used to indent the first line of text.
4. CSS was first proposed as a standard by the W3C in 1996.

Hands-On Exercises (Page 113)

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| 1. Write the HTML for a paragraph that uses inline styles to configure the background color of red and the text color of white. |
| <p style=”background-color: red; color: white;”>This is a paragraph.</p> |
| 1. Write the HTML and CSS code for an embedded style sheet that configures a background color of #eaeaea and a text color of #000033. |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang=”en”>  <head>  <Title>Title goes here</Title>  <style>  body {  background-color: #EAEAEA;  color: #000033;  }  </style>  </head>  <body>  The body goes here.  </body>  </html> |
| 1. Write the CSS code for an external style sheet that configures the text to be brown, 1.2 em in size, and in Arial, Verdana, or a sans-serif font. |
| body{  color: brown;  font-size: 1.2em;  font-family: Arial,Verdana,sans-serif;  } |
| 1. Write the HTML and CSS code for an embedded style sheet that configures a class called new that is bold and italic. |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang=”en”>  <head>  <Title>Title goes here</Title>  <style>  .new {  font-style: italic;  font-weight: bold;  }  </style>  </head>  <body>  <span class=”new”>The body goes here.</span>  </body>  </html> |
| 1. Write the HTML and CSS code for an embedded style sheet that configures links without underlines; a background color of white; text color of black; is in Arial, Helvetica, or a sans-serif font; and has a class called new that is bold and italic. |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang=”en”>  <head>  <Title>Title goes here</Title>  <style>  a {  text-decoration: none;  background-color: white;  color: black;  font-family: Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;  }  .new {  font-style: italic;  font-weight: bold;  }  </style>  </head>  <body>  <span class=”new”>The body goes here.</span>  </body>  </html> |
| 1. Write the CSS code for an external style sheet that configures a page background color of #FFF8DC; has a text color of #000099; is in Arial, Helvetica, or a sans-serif font; and has an id called new that is bold and italic. |
| body{  background-color: #FFF8DC;  color: #000099;  font-family: Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;  }  .new {  font-style: italic;  font-weight: bold;  } |

Questions 7 and 8 are answered via html and css pages in separate directories.

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| 1. Write a one- or two-paragraph summary about the validation process that answers the following questions: Was the CSS validator easy to use? Did anything surprise you? Did you encounter a number of errors or just a few? How easy was it to determine how to correct the CSS file? Would you recommend the validator to other students? Why or why not? |
| Both the CSS and HTML validators are very easy to use. While neither offers any real surprises, one small issue I had with them is that the results page is a little busy. In fact, parts of the resulting page (after the check is run) look like advertising until you look closer at what is being presented.  The only warning I received while using this tool is with validating HTML 5 code and that this is still marked as “experimental”. I would definitely recommend the validator to other students because a) it’s quite fast and easy to use, and b)is a good sanity check on the HTML and CSS you’ve written.  This is especially important if you do not use an IDE or editor that uses syntax highlighting. I use Eclipse and other tools, so I can very easily see syntax errors and fix them before I ever need to validate; but if someone uses Notepad or some other simple text editor, then checking basic syntax through this tool is invaluable. |