# "**CSS Page Layouts 1**" (CPL 1) by James Williamson

\* Please watch this short video if you're using a Linkedin account, <http://goo.gl/AMVa6i>

Layout Basics

[Box Model Review](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Box-model-review/86003/97790-4.html) - 8:47

1) [True or False] When a block level element is inside another element and is given no defined width and height it will expand to fit the element it is inside of.

ANSWER:True

2) What is the CSS shorthand for placing **25 pixels** of space on all sides to separate the content from the border of the element itself?

ANSWER: padding: 25px;

3) [True or False] If we add a **border** to an element, we increase the dimensions of the element.

ANSWER:True

[Calculating Element Dimensions](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Calculating-element-dimensions/86003/97791-4.html) - 11:11

4) What is the syntax for the CSS rule used for centering a **child** element floating inside another element?

ANSWER: Margin of zero for top and bottom, and then set left and right margin to auto.

5) When a content block of an element inside another is **over constrained**, we have a situation called **overflow**. We can control how the container handles an overflow situation with a rule named overflow. What happens when we set overflow to **hidden**?

ANSWER: It will clip the overflow and the rest of the content will be invisible. It simply crops off any content block that would overflow the element.

[Understanding Margin Collapse](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Understanding-margin-collapse/86003/97792-4.html) - 7:59

6) [True or False] **Vertical** margins collapse, but **horizontal** margins are additive

ANSWER:True

7) [True or False] When calculating vertical margins, the **larger** of the two values will indicate the value of the collapse

ANSWER:True

8) [True or False] Margins can only collapse when they are **actually directly touching each other**, meaning there can be no borders or padding in the way for the margins to touch

ANSWER:True

[Calculating em Values](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Calculating-em-values/86003/97793-4.html) - 7:41

9) [True or False] One **em** is equal to the default font size of an element

ANSWER:True

[Calculating Percentage Values](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Calculating-percentage-values/86003/97794-4.html) - 7:51

10) [True or False] **Percentages** on box model elements are calculated to the value of the **parent** element.

ANSWER:True

\*If you use percentages on box model properties, like width, padding, and margins, then those values, they are calculated relative to the width of the parent element.

11) [True or False] You should never use **decimal points** in CSS percentage declarations because modern browsers can’t handle decimals well.

ANSWER:False

12) [True or False] Per the CSS specification, percentages should not be used for **border-width**

ANSWER:True

[Normal Document Flow](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Normal-document-flow/86003/97795-4.html) - 13:03

13) [True or False] Normal document flow are the rules that browsers use when no styling has been applied to a page

ANSWER:True

14) [True or False] in normal document flow, inline elements will appear side by side until they can no longer fit, at which time they will then appear on the next line

ANSWER:True

[Controlling Element Display](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Controlling-element-display/86003/97796-4.html) - 8:53

15) [True or False] The CSS **display** property allows you to change how an element displays within a browser

ANSWER: True

16) The author likes to use the **inline-block** display property. Why is this?

ANSWER:Because this allows him to take block-level elements and make them display on the same line as if they were inline-level elements.

17) [True or False] When using **visibility:hidden**, the element is not visible but the space it took up remains

ANSWER:True

18) [True or False] When using **display:none**, the element is not visible and no space is taken up where it once was

ANSWER:True

[Using CSS Resets](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Using-CSS-Resets/86003/97797-4.html) - 7:11

19) Why does the author consider using a CSS reset?

ANSWER: Because sometimes when he tries to style a page, some of the default styles will be overwritten and some will remain the same. Afterwards, styling issues will probably incur and some conflicts between his style and default style will also spark. In such situation, the author would consider using a CSS reset.

[Fixed, Fluid and Responsive Layouts](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/Fixed-fluid-responsive-layouts/86003/97798-4.html) - 9:09

20) [True or False] By our authors definition, a fluid layout and a responsive layout both resize, however with a responsive layout, a breakpoint can be used to display an entirely different layout at the breakpoint

ANSWER: True

21) [True or False] Responsive layouts rely upon CSS3 **media queries**.

ANSWER:True

But essentially what media queries allow you to do is filter which styles are applied based upon the media query.

[CSS Debugging Tools](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/CSS-debugging-tools/86003/97799-4.html) - 6:46

22) How do we use **Firebug** to see warnings about CSS rules that may not be applied correctly?

ANSWER:First we need to launch the Firebug via different ways. As long as it’s on, we will be able to mouse around the page to find elements to inspect and click on them. If we’re looking HTML panel and inspect my elements and settle on a specific element, we will notice that we also get these panels right over here that show us the computed styles. If it doesn’t show up, that means some style we wrote may not be applied.

Besides, Firebug also perform a function that allows you to run different profiles and warnings. For example, if I reload the page and say I want to know what the CSS warnings for this page are, I can get all the warnings on it.

23) When using **Chrome**, the browser has a built in web inspector. How do we activate the inspector to view details about HTML elements on a page we’re viewing?

ANSWER:Just find an element that you want to learn a little bit more about and inspect, right-click it, and the Webkit Web Inspector is opened up.

[Using Firebug & WebKit web inspectors](https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/CSS-debugging-tools/86003/97799-4.html)  - 11:05

24) What does it mean when we view a CSS rule with a **strikethrough** when viewing an element?

ANSWER:When we looker over in the Styles pane, we can see that letter-spacing has a strike through and if we hover this, we can see that we’ve got a little warning messages here, and then our text transform is not applying at all.

25) In Chrome/Safari (web inspector) we get a **yellow warning sign** next to a CSS rule? What does this mean?

ANSWER: A CSS warning icon means that Chrome doesn't understand the CSS rule. Chrome ignores these rules. This may mean there is a problem with your CSS, or it may perfectly fine and expected behavior.