CSS Review Answers

1. What does the acronym CSS stand for?
   Cascading Style Sheets

2. What is the purpose of CSS?
   Provide style information to HTML elements separate from HTML

3. True or false: CSS is a valid replacement for HTML.
   False. CSS is not HTML

4. True or false: you may define different CSS styles for different types of output (screen, printer).
   True. Examples:
   ```
   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="print.css">
   or
   <style type="text/css" media="print, handheld">
    @import "basic.css";
   </style>
   ```

5. What is the name of the governing standards body for CSS?
   W3C

6. Which document feature(s) are not CSS styles: a) font b) positioning of elements on the screen or page c) margins and borders d) background images e) English translation
   Only e.

7. True or false: CSS styles must be defined in uppercase only or it will be ignored.
   False.

8. True or false: all the CSS declarations within a style are separated by periods.
   False, they are separated by semicolons.

9. Can a browser render a web page which does not use CSS?
   Yes.

10. Which CSS property defines the colour of text?
    color

11. Which CSS property defines the size of the text?
    text-size

12. Which CSS property defines which typeface to use for text?
    font-family

13. Which CSS property defines the thickness of the text?
    font-weight

14. Which CSS property defines which background image to display?
    background-image

15. Which CSS property defines the amount of white space between the content and its border?
    padding

16. What are the RGB values for a) white b) black c) cyan or aqua d) lime e) fuschia f) green g) blue
    a) FFFFFF or FFF or 255,255,255 or 100%,100%,100%
    b) 000000 or 000 or 0,0,0 or 0%,0%,0%
    c) 00FFFF or 0FF or 0,255,255 or 0%, 100%, 100%

d) 00FF00 or 0F0 or 0,255,0 or 0%, 100%, 0%
e) FF00FF or F0F or 255,0,255 or 100%, 0%, 100%
f) 008000 or 0,128,0 or 0%, 50%, 0%
g) 0000FF or 00F or 0,0,255 or 0%, 0%, 100%

17. Which of these colours has more red: #aa00ff, #99aaff, #00ff00 ?
    #aa00ff
18. Which one does not match the others: blue, RGB(0,0,100%), RGB(0,0,255), #00f, #00ffff ?
    #00ffff is aqua
19. The start of a comment in CSS is defined using _____ and the end of the comment is _____
    /*   */
20. True or false: the CSS declaration consists of a property name, followed by a colon, followed by a value.
    True, as in color:blue
21. True or false: some browsers will not display some CSS style rules consistently with each other.
    True.
22. True or false: Because a font is an operating system resource, web pages will assume some basic set of standard fonts are already available on the client's device.
    True.
23. Identify a font that is sans-serif _____   Arial or Helvetica
24. Identify a font that is serif _____ Courier or Times New Roman
25. Identify a font that is monospace _____ Courier or Consolas
26. True or false: All serif fonts are fixed pitched fonts
    False. Prestige Elite is a serif font that is fixed.
27. True or false: Inline CSS styles use the style keyword as an attribute not as a tag.
    True as in <p style="color:red;">
28. The length measure named em is a relative length.
    Yes, the "em" measure is relative to its parent's length.
29. True or false: A font size of 16 pixels means that the length 1.0em equals 16 pixels.
    True. Yes 1.0 em means the size is same.
30. Which CSS declaration is invalid: a) color: "turkey red";   b) font-size: 120%;   c) margin: 5px;
    a) There is no defined colour named "turkey red"
31. Define the inline CSS style necessary to make a h1 display in green with a larger font size.
    <h1 style="font-size:120%; color:green">
32. True or false: If the CSS value contains more than one word, then the value must be enclosed by matching double quotes.
    Yes. Or single quotes.
33. True or false: If more than one HTML tag share the same CSS style, the tags can be listed together in one style definition separated by commas.
    True.

34. What colour is the text "Name" displayed?

```
<div style= "color:blue;">
  <p style= "color:red;"> Name
  </p>
<div>
```

Red because of the CSS rule of proximity.

35. What colour is the text "Name" displayed?

```
<head>
 <style type="text/css">
   div  { color: green;  }
   div p  { color: blue: }
   p    { color: red; }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div style= "color:aqua;">
    <p> Name
    </p>
   <div>
</body>
</html
```

Red because of the CSS rule of proximity.

36. True or false: when you have a style you want a number of different html elements to use, define a CSS class.
    True.

37. Define a CSS class style named "bigtext" that sets the font size to 16 pixels.
    .bigtext { font-size:16px;}

38. Show the HTML usage of class style "bigtext" for a sample paragraph.
    <p class="bigtext"> … </p>

39. True or false: CSS styles defined for a div are also applied to any elements contained inside that div.
    Generally true except for those HTML elements which do not inherit CSS styles from their parents.

40. True or false: CSS class styles override inline CSS styles.
    False, inline styles override class styles.

41. The element <link rel= "stylesheet" href="mysite.css" type="text/css" /> needs to be placed in which part of the HTML document: head, title, or body?
    head section

42. True or false: CSS styles for ID's override CSS class styles.
    True.

43. Define a CSS ID style named "menu" that sets the left margin to 2 em.
    #menu { margin-left: 2em; }

44. Show the HTML usage of ID style "menu" for a sample paragraph.
     <p id="menu"> … </p>

45. True or false: the same ID name can be used in multiple HTML elements in the same document.
    False. The purpose of the CSS ID is to define a unique element within the document.

46. True or false: a CSS inline style will be used for all similar HTML elements in the same document.
    False, this is the class style.

47. If you want to define a style that will be used by only one HTML element, then define a(n) ____ style.
        inline OR id

48. True or false: the advantage of defining a style for a descendant selector is that this is a style that is used exclusively by any element defined immediately inside of another element.
    False, not "immediately inside" but just anywhere inside.

49. True or false: The float property defines where (e.g. left or right) to push the element on the line.
    True.

50. True or false: The margin property defines the amount of white space surrounding the content's border.
    True.

51. What colour is the text "Name" displayed?

    <head>
     <style type="text/css">
       div.test { color: green; }
       div p.test { color: blue; }
       .test   { color: lime; }
       div { color: olive; }
       p   { color: red; }

```
   </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class= "test">
      <p class= "test"> Name
      </p>
    <div>
  </body>
  </html>
```

Blue by the CSS rule of specificity – div p.test has highest specificity.

52. The purpose of the _____ type of CSS style is so that you may use a separate text file to define all the CSS styles used in your web site's pages.
    linked

53. True or false: CSS style sheets are encrypted by the designer and are decrypted by the browser when the web page needs to use it.
    False

54. What CSS style should be defined to place the element having the ID "Logo" at the screen co-ordinates (50, 100)?
    #Logo { position:absolute; top: 50; left: 100; }

55. Define the HTML tag <link> that will use the css file named "mysite.css".

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="mysite.css" type="text/**css**">