CSS

True/False
Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

____ 1. The only draw back to working with CSS is the lack of support in older browsers.

____ 2. The main components of CSS syntax are `<layer>` tags and their associated style rules.

____ 3. The style rule expresses the style information for an element in the HTML document.

____ 4. The selector specifies the exact property values to be applied to the element.

____ 5. The declaration determines the element to which the rule is applied.

____ 6. The property in CSS is a quality or characteristic, such as color, font size, or margin, followed by a semicolon (;).

____ 7. An internal style sheet is a stand-alone document that is shared by a number of Web pages.

____ 8. Style rules contained in the `<style>` element only affect the document in which they reside.

____ 9. After you create the external style sheet, you need to link it to the HTML document you want the style sheet to affect.

____ 10. CSS doesn't allow comments within the <style> element or in an external style sheet.

____ 11. CSS comments begin and end with a single quote.

____ 12. The power of CSS comes from the different methods of selecting elements, which allow an HTML author to apply style rules in a variety of ways.

____ 13. To make your style rules more concise, you can group type selectors for which the same rules apply.

____ 14. The following style rules set the same declaration for two different elements; they set the color of `<h1>` and `<h2>` elements to red.

```
h1 {color: red ;}
h2 {color: red ;}
```

____ 15. The flag character lets you write a style rule, assign it a name, and then apply that name to any elements you choose.

____ 16. Cascading style sheets is a response to the need of a style and display language, expressed separately from the structural HTML code, to let the authors control the way material was displayed in a browser.

____ 17. CSS syntax works by writing style rules that select an HTML element and then declare style characteristics for the element.

____ 18. In CSS, the property is the precise specification of a value, such as blue for color or 12 pt (point) for font size.

_____ 19. A style rule you write is contained in a style sheet, and a style sheet is contained in a single Web page to control the styles for that page only.

_____ 20. You generally use the style attribute to override a style that was specified at a higher level in the document.

_____ 21. An external style sheet is simply a text document containing style rules.

_____ 22. p {color: blue;}
p {font-size: 12 pt;}

is the same as

p {color: blue; font-size: 12 pt;}

_____ 23. The following rule selects <b> elements within <li> elements within <ul> elements only.

```
ul li b {color: blue;}
```

_____ 24. You can name a class selector anything you choose.

_____ 25. CSS is supported in Internet Explorer 4.0.

_____ 26. The first set of rules is identical to the last rule:

```
H1 { font-weight: bold }
H2 { font-weight: bold }
H3 { font-weight: bold }

H1; H2; H3 { font-style: bold }
```

_____ 27. The following style rules are incorrect because the same declaration is repeated twice.

```
h2 {color: yellow;}
h3 {color: yellow;}
```

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 28. Which of the following attributes is a powerful selection technique, because it allows you to write style rules with names that are meaningful to your organization or information type?
a.   layer   c.   class
b.   style   d.   font

_____ 29. CSS comments begins with which of the following?
a.   single quote   c.   /*
b.   double quote   d.   <!

_____ 30. Which of the following style sheets is a stand-alone document that is shared by a number of Web pages?
a.   internal   c.   Internal linked
b.   external   d.   Unlinked sheet

____ 31. The main components of CSS syntax are _____.
   a. <layer> and their associated style rules
   b. <style> and their associated style rules
   c. <font> and their associated style rules
   d. <font-family> and their associated style rules

____ 32. Style rules contained in the which of the following element only affect the document in which they reside?
   a. `<layers>`   c. `<properties>`
   b. `<style>`   d. `<attributes>`

____ 33. What does this simple style rule do?
   `h1 {color: red;}`
   a. It sets all headings to red.   c. It sets all links to red.
   b. It sets <h1> headings to red.   d. It sets all colors of the page to red.

____ 34. In the following style rule, what does 'color' represent?
   `1 {color: red;}`
   a. a value   c. a property
   b. a rule   d. a color link

____ 35. Which of the following attributes tells the browser that you are using the CSS style language?
   a. type="text/css"   c. h1={color: red;}
   b. body={font-family: arial;}   d. <type=CSS></type>

____ 36. The style attribute is always contained in which of the following sections of a document?
   a. body   c. form
   b. title   d. head

____ 37. What selector is the following rule using?
   `h1 {color: red;}`
   a. type selector   c. combining declaration
   b. grouping selector   d. descendant selector

____ 38. Which of the following selectors is this rule using?
   `h1 {color: red;}`
   `h2 {color: red;}`
   a. descendant selector   c. grouping selector
   b. type selector   d. combining declaration

____ 39. Which of the following expresses the following code more simply?
   `h1 {color: red;}`
   `h2 {color: red;}`
   a. `{h1, h2 color: red}`   c. `h1 and h2 {color: red;}`
   b. `h1, h2 {color: red;}`   d. `{h1 and h2 color: red;}`

____ 40. Which of the following is not one of the advanced selection techniques?
   a. class selector   c. <span> element
   b. <div>element   d. <tag> element

____ 41. Which of the following attributes is used to add a style rule to a document after you create the style rule that
        contains a class selector?
   a. class   c. flag
   b. quote   d. margin

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____ 42. What does the following example do?

`div.introduction {font-size: 14 pt; margin: 24pt; text-indent: 28pt;}`

 a. It selects a division with a class named introduction.
 b. It selects a division with a class named text-indent.
 c. It selects a span with a class named introduction.
 d. It selects a division with a class named span.

____ 43. In an declaration, the property is followed by _____.

 a. .   c. :
 b. ,   d. ;

____ 44. Which is a tag in the following code?

```
<style type="text/css">
    body { color: black; background: white; }
</style>
```

 a. type   c. black
 b. color   d. body

____ 45. What type of comments do style sheets use?

 a. /** */   c. /* */
 b. //   d. --

____ 46. Which of the options is true about the following rule?

`ul li b {color : green;}`

 a. It selects <ul> elements within <li> elements within <b> elements.
 b. It selects <b> elements within <li> elements within <ul> elements.
 c. It selects <li> elements within <b> elements within <ul> elements.
 d. It selects <b> elements within <ul> elements within <li> elements.

____ 47. Class names are preceded by a(n) _____.

 a. period   c. colon
 b. comma   d. semicolon

____ 48. Which character is the flag character?

`.special {font-size: 10pt; font-weight: bold;}`

 a. {   c. ;
 b. :   d. .

____ 49. Which of the following contains leading and trailing line breaks?

 a. <span>   c. <class>
 b. <style>   d. <div>

____ 50. Who first proposed CSS?

 a. Bill Gates   c. W3C
 b. Tim Berners-Lee d. None of the above

____ 51. In order to enjoy all of the benefits of CSS, Netscape users need to use version ____ or above.

 a. 4.0   c. 6.0
 b. 5.0   d. 7.0

____ 52. In order to enjoy all of the benefits of CSS, Internet Explorer users need to use version ____ or above.
   a. 4.0   c. 6.0
   b. 5.0   d. 7.0

Completion
Complete each sentence or statement.

53. _____ is an easy-to-use style language that lets you use familiar desktop publishing terminology to control the appearance of Web pages.

54. The style rule expresses the style information for an element in the HTML document, and it is composed of two parts: a(n) _____ and a declaration.

55. A(n) _____ style sheet is a stand-alone document that is shared by a number of Web pages.

56. You can define the style for a single element by using the _____ attribute.

57. The `<style>` element is always contained in the <_____> section of the document.

58. The _____ flag character indicates that what follows is a class name.

59. After you create a style rule containing a `class` selector, you add it to the document by using the _____ attribute.

60. The _____ attribute lets you select elements with greater precision than using basic selectors.

61. `<div>` and `<span>` element in HTML are designed to be used with the _____ selector.

62. You can use <_____> with the `class` attribute to create customized block-level elements.

63. The <_____> element lets you specify inline elements within a document that have their own name and style properties.

64. _____ elements reside within a line of text, like the `<b>` or `<em>` element.

65. _____ are expressed separately from the structural HTML code, to let the authors control the way material displays in a browser.

66. _____ works by writing style rules that select an HTML element and then declare style characteristics for the element.

67. To make style rules in a style sheet apply to multiple HTML documents, you can create a(n) _____ style sheet.

68. After you create an external style sheet, you need to _____ it to the HTML document.

69. The following rule specifies the style for the class named _____.

    `.special {font-size: 10 pt; font-weight: bold;}`

70. You can use <_____> with a class to create customized inline elements.

71. The selector in the following is _____.

    `h3 {color: green;}`

72. When linking to an external style sheet, the _____ attribute gives the Web address (URL) for your style sheet.

CSS
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

  1. ANS: T   REF: 404
  2. ANS: F   REF: 406
  3. ANS: T   REF: 407
  4. ANS: F   REF: 407
  5. ANS: F   REF: 407
  6. ANS: F   REF: 407
  7. ANS: F   REF: 407
  8. ANS: T   REF: 412
  9. ANS: T   REF: 412
 10. ANS: F   REF: 415
 11. ANS: F   REF: 415
 12. ANS: T   REF: 418
 13. ANS: T   REF: 418
 14. ANS: T   REF: 418
 15. ANS: F   REF: 419
 16. ANS: T   REF: 404
 17. ANS: T   REF: 407
 18. ANS: F   REF: 407
 19. ANS: T   REF: 407
 20. ANS: T   REF: 410
 21. ANS: T   REF: 412
 22. ANS: T   REF: 419
 23. ANS: T   REF: 419
 24. ANS: T   REF: 420
 25. ANS: F   REF: 404
 26. ANS: F   REF: 418
 27. ANS: F   REF: 418

MULTIPLE CHOICE

 28. ANS: C   REF: 421
 29. ANS: C   REF: 415
 30. ANS: B   REF: 407
 31. ANS: B   REF: 406

32. ANS: B   REF: 412
33. ANS: B   REF: 407
34. ANS: C   REF: 407
35. ANS: A   REF: 409
36. ANS: D   REF: 412
37. ANS: A   REF: 418
38. ANS: C   REF: 418
39. ANS: B   REF: 418
40. ANS: D   REF: 419
41. ANS: A   REF: 420
42. ANS: A   REF: 422
43. ANS: C   REF: 407
44. ANS: D   REF: 409
45. ANS: C   REF: 415
46. ANS: B   REF: 419
47. ANS: A   REF: 420
48. ANS: D   REF: 420
49. ANS: D   REF: 422
50. ANS: B   REF: 404
51. ANS: C   REF: 404
52. ANS: B   REF: 404

COMPLETION

53. ANS:
    CSS
    Cascading Style Sheets

    REF: 404
54. ANS: selector

    REF: 407
55. ANS: external

    REF: 407
56. ANS: style

    REF: 410
57. ANS: head

    REF: 412

58. ANS: period

    REF: 420
59. ANS: class

    REF: 420
60. ANS: class

    REF: 420
61. ANS: CSS `class`

    REF: 422
62. ANS: div

    REF: 422
63. ANS: span

    REF: 422
64. ANS: Inline

    REF: 422
65. ANS: Cascading style sheets

    REF: 404
66. ANS: CSS syntax

    REF: 407
67. ANS: external

    REF: 412
68. ANS: link

    REF: 412
69. ANS: special

    REF: 420
70. ANS: span

    REF: 422
71. ANS: h3

    REF: 407

72. ANS: href

    REF: 414

__T__ 19.

__B__ 31.   __A__ 42.   __B__ 52.

__T__ 20.

__T__ 21.

__T__ 1.

__T__ 22.   __B__ 32.

__F__ 2.   __C__ 43.

__T__ 3.   __B__ 33.

__F__ 4.   __D__ 44.

__F__ 5.

__T__ 23.   __C__ 34.

__F__ 6.

__F__ 7.   __T__ 24.   __C__ 45.

__T__ 8.   __F__ 25.   __A__ 35.

__T__ 9.   __F__ 26.   __B__ 46.

                                 __D__ 36.

__F__ 10.

__F__ 11.   __A__ 37.

__T__ 12.

__F__ 27.   __A__ 47.

__T__ 13.   __C__ 38.

__T__ 14.

                                 __D__ 48.

                                 __B__ 39.

__F__ 15.   __C__ 28.   __D__ 49.

__T__ 16.

                                 __D__ 40.   __B__ 50.

__C__ 29.

__T__ 17.

                                 __A__ 41.   __C__ 51.

__F__ 18.   __B__ 30.