

CSc 055: Midterm #1 Review Solutions

Understanding html

1.

Given the html file below, show on the next page what the web page would look like.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Union!</title>
<style type="text/css">
  body{
    text-align: right;
  }

  ul{
    font-size: 400%;
  }

  strong{
    text-decoration: underline;
    font-style: normal;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p style="text-align: center;">
Union College
</p>

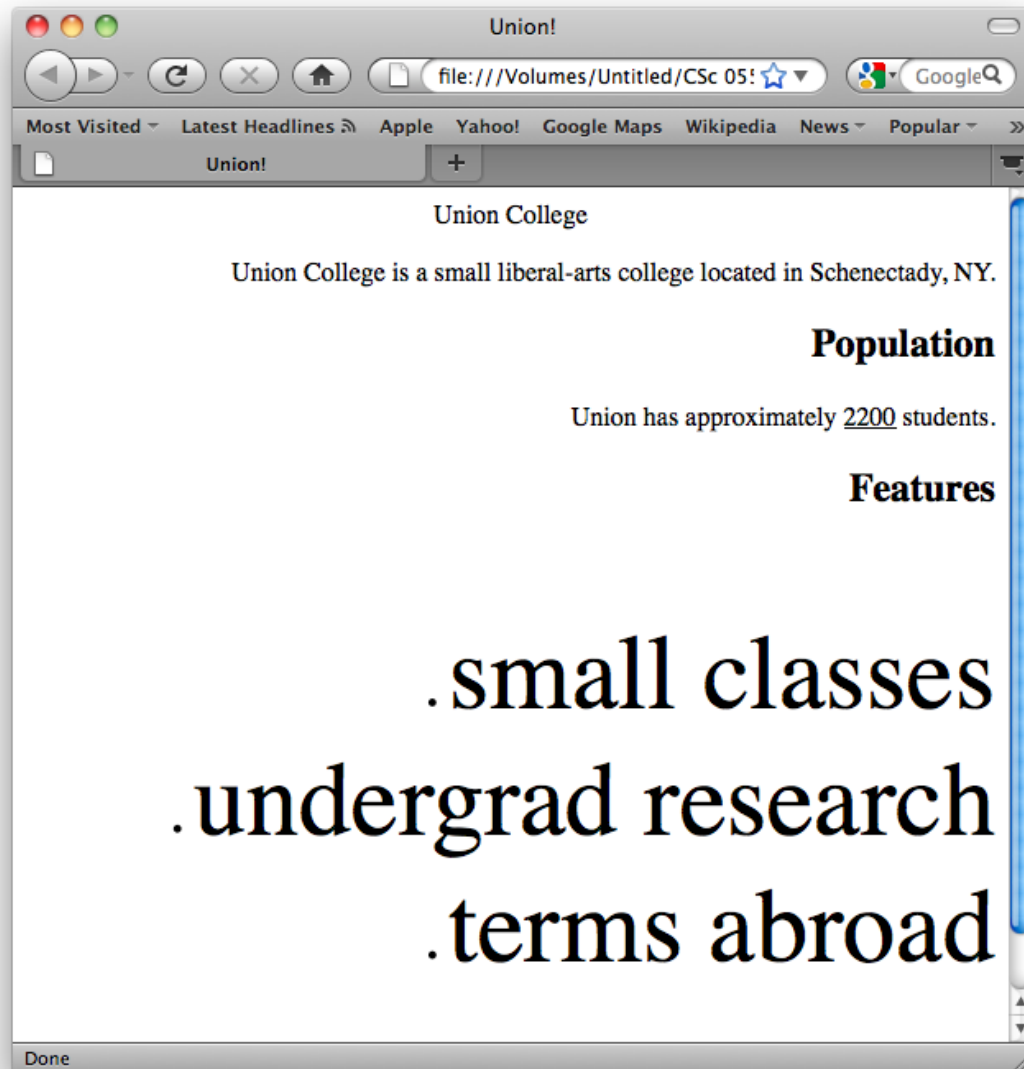
<p>
Union College is a small liberal-arts college located in Schenectady,
NY.</p>

<h2>Population</h2>
Union has approximately <strong>2200</strong> students.

<h2>Features</h2>
<ul>
<li>small classes</li>
<li>undergrad research</li>
<li>terms abroad</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Here is the solution. Note how 2200 is underlined but NOT bold, and all list items are both big (400% font size) and right-aligned. In fact, everything is right-aligned except the first line. Don't forget the <title> -- Union! – in both the window title bar and the tab. On the test, you MUST write out all the text. Don't be lazy and write "Union College is a small..." thinking I'll know how the rest of the sentence should be formatted.



2. Give an example in #1 where **style inheritance** is being used. Explain your example.

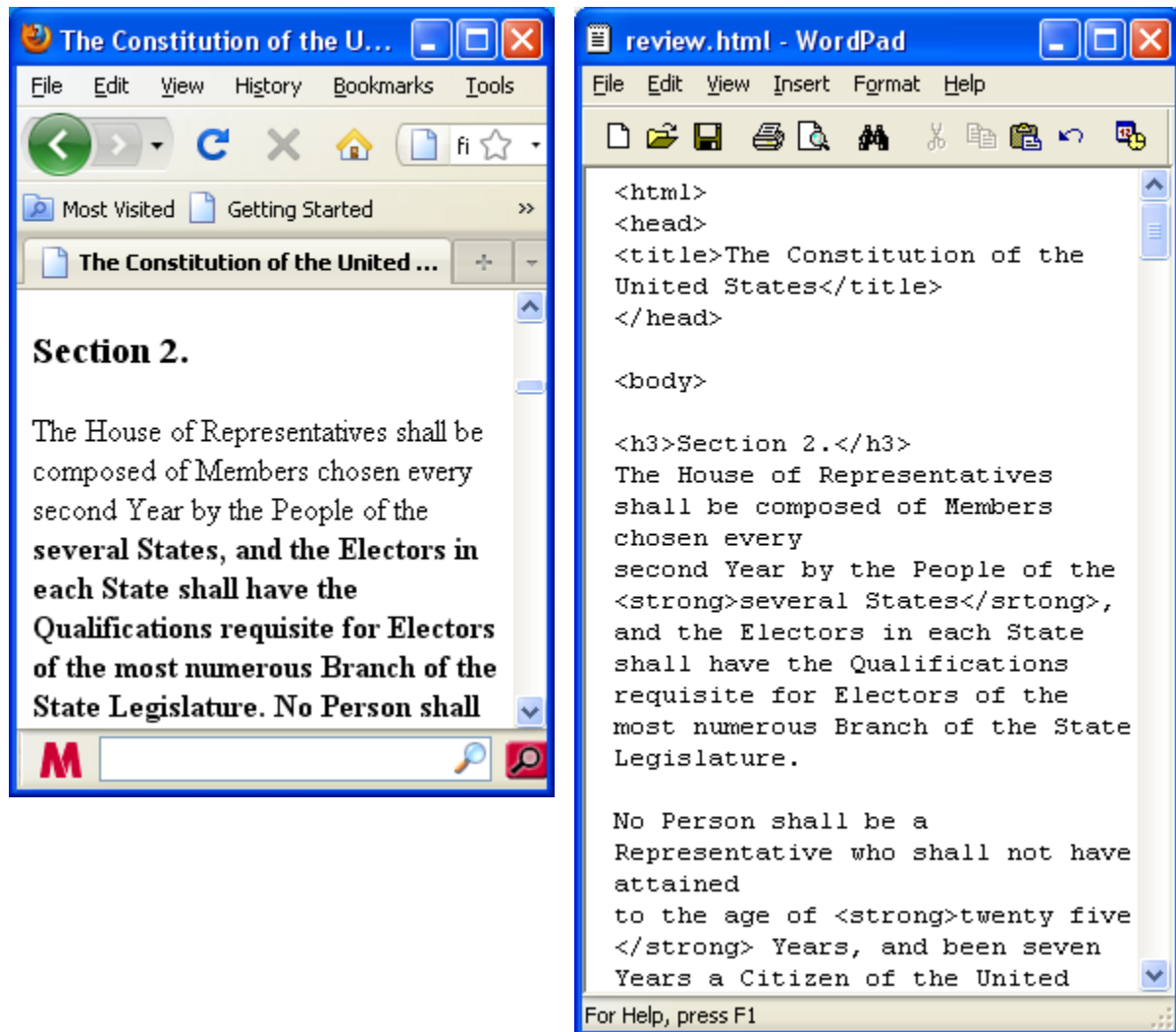
The <h2> elements and the elements are all inheriting the right-aligned text style from the body.

3. Give an example in #1 where one style is **overriding** another. Explain your example.

The first paragraph's text ("Union College") is being affected by the inline style that center-aligns. This style is overriding the right-aligned style given in the internal stylesheet.

Why is it Doing That?!?!?!?

In each html file below, there is an error that is causing the page to be displayed differently than intended. For each question, (1) determine what the error is and (2) explain why the error is causing the browser to show what it is showing. Here's an example:

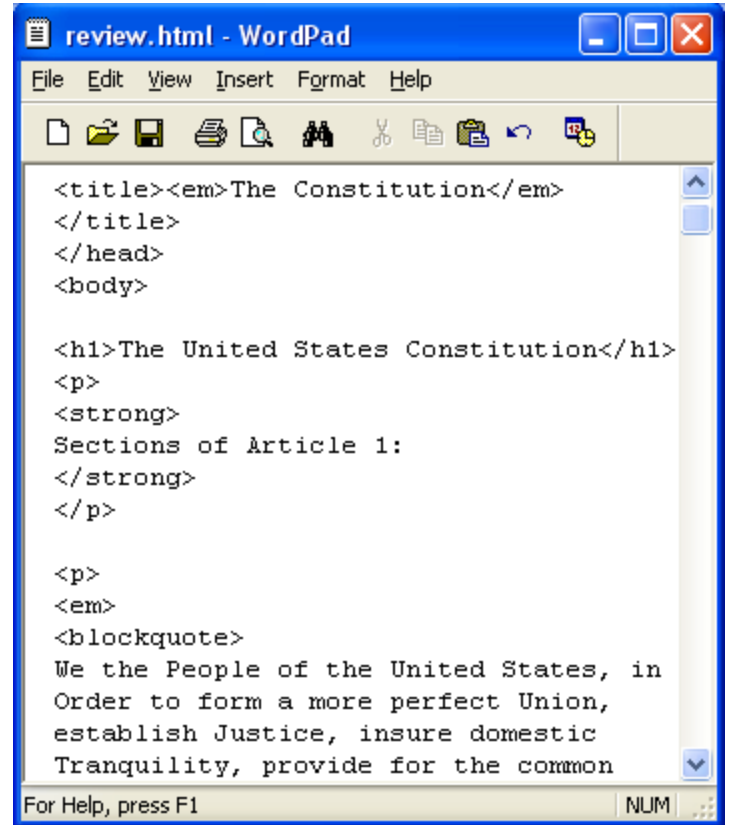
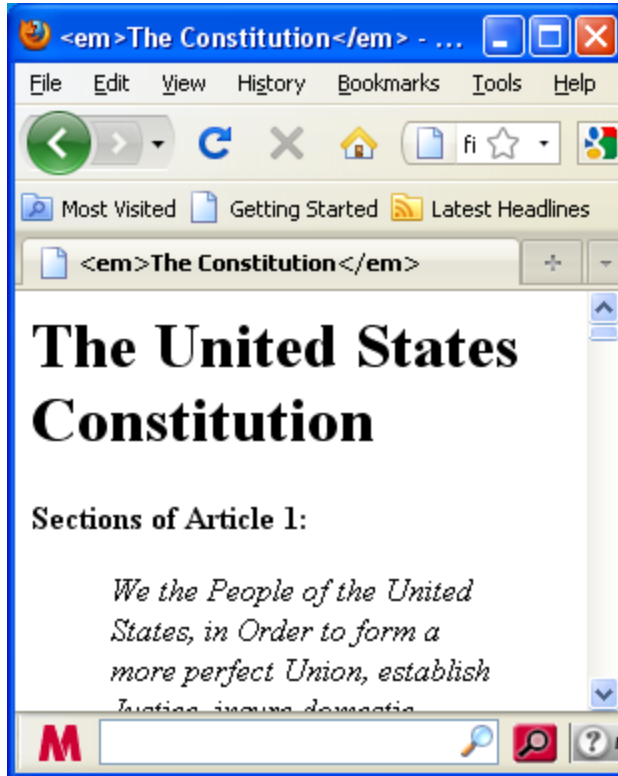


“Hey, I only wanted the words *several States* to be bold. What’s happening?”

Error: Ending tag for `` is misspelled.

Explanation: Misspelled tags are ignored by the browser. So the end result is that an opening `` tag is seen, but no closing tag. Thus, the bold typesetting continues throughout the rest of the text.

4.

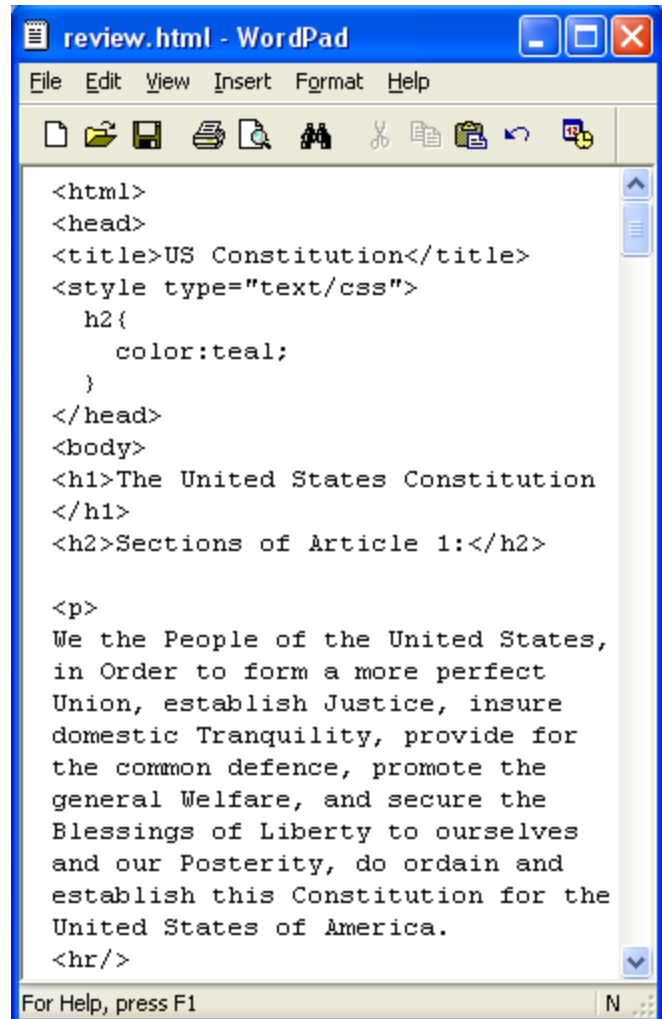
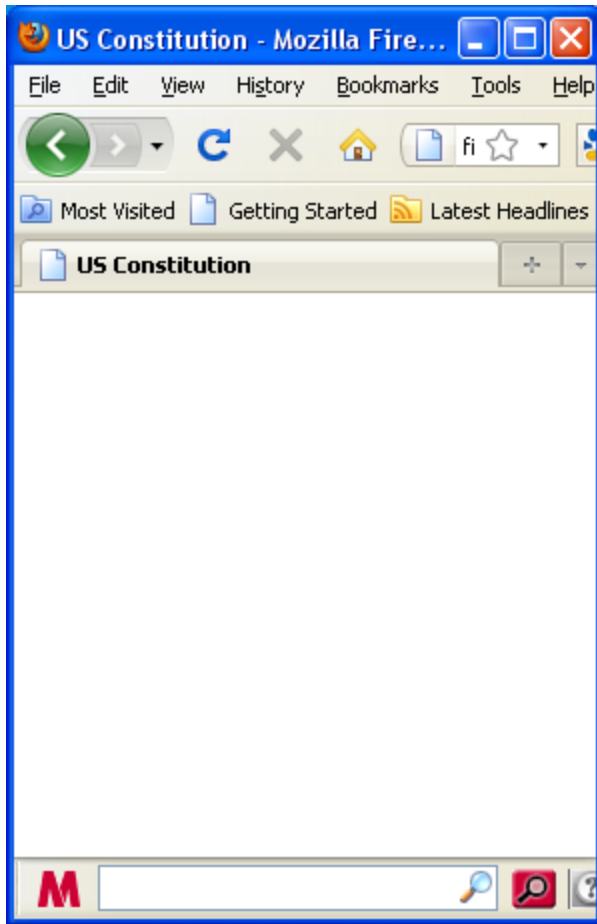


“Why isn’t my title bar italicized?”

Error: Other html tags are not allowed between <title> and </title>.

Explanation: Since formatting is not allowed anywhere in the <head>, the browser simply displays the tags as is. That’s why and shows up in the title bar.

5.

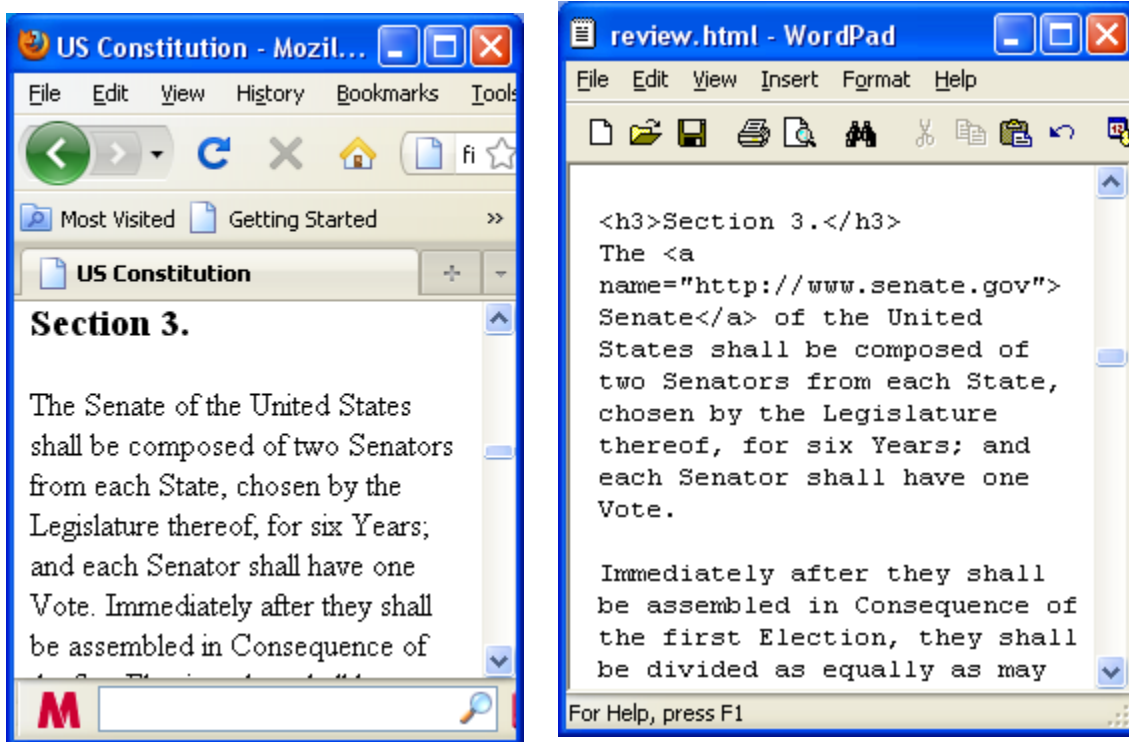


“Hey, my page is blank!”

Error: [Missing </style>.](#)

Explanation: [Since the <style> never ends, and <style> is not something shown on the web page, the browser thinks the entire page is about style, and thus shows nothing.](#)

6.



“I wanted the word ‘Senate’ to be a link. Why isn’t it?”

Error: [href](#) is the correct attribute, not name.

Explanation: [href](#) stands for “hypertext reference”. That’s what makes a link clickable and blue (by default). [name](#) is an attribute used for naming tags.

7. Give two reasons why the *alt* attribute should be included in every `` tag.

The *alt* attribute is the text that will appear in place of the image if, for some reason, the image can't be loaded. This is useful for many reasons:

1. If the image file is missing or named incorrectly, the text will inform the user (and designer) about the content that should be there.
2. If the user has a slow connection, she may wish to speed things up by turning images off in the browser. The *alt* text will appear instead.
3. Blind users often use screen readers which read the web page text aloud. The *alt* text will be read aloud, letting the user know what the picture content is.