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Questions

Session 7
1. p. 102 – A monitor that is 800 px x 640 px mean 800 across and 640 down
2. p. 102 – When a graphic is larger that the screen width, the scroll bars appear. for design it means that the user has to scroll, which should be avoided.
3. p. 104 – Terms to describe different types of pages commonly in use on the Web: Liquid = content will stretch and shrink as the window resizes; Ice = contain content at a fixed size (anchored to upper-left corner of screen; Jelly = content with a fixed width – centered on the page.
4. p. 107 – A Drw. Table of 95% width means 95% of screen
5. p. 110 – The number 100 entered into the Properties Inspector means pixels, unless % is added.
6. p. 95, 250 – When a column is specified to be 200 pixels, and a graphic is inserted that measures 250 pixels, the resulting size of the column is 250 pixels. For design, resolution means keeping scrolling to a minimum!
7. p. 112 – Do not use DrW to reduce the size of a photo because size remains the same and you lose quality.
8. p. 111 – A transparent .gif image keeps a column at the same size as the .gif file’s width because the column is as wide as the graphic.

Session 8
1. p. 118 – It is important not to copy another designer’s code directly because it is illegal and unethical
2. p. 122 – 3 different types of background codes that can be added to a table are: table, rows, cells
3. p. 123 – To add background color to a column, do it cell by cell
4. p. 124 – Cell padding is within cell; cell spacing is between cells
5. p. 125 - Netscape interprets a table’s background by starting each image over in cells
6. p. 130 – The benefit in specifying a Primary and Secondary browser in DrW is to compare displays and guarantee flexibility.