**1. What is meant by accessibility standards?** Accessibility Standards is the practice of making websites usable by people of all abilities and disabilities. When sites are correctly designed, developed and edited, all users can have equal access to information and functionality.

**2. How can color create a barrier to content?** When text (and particularly links) are the same color (or similar color) as the background it becomes unreadable. Links should also be decorated in the CSS so color blind persons can distinguish them from text.

**3. Why is it important to provide a way for users to skip the navigation list?** For blind users the text will be displayed first in Lynx and read first in JAWS, even though it is positioned (visually) to the right of the navigation bar. This is also beneficial to gain SEO rankings since keywords are given higher precedence when appearing earlier in the page.

**4. What is meant by providing “ALT Text” to the user?** The alt attribute is important for creating accessible Web pages for users with disabilities. The disability software’s “speak” the alt attribute’s textual description of the image so the user knows what the browser is displaying. This is also useful for text-based browsers that cannot display images.

**5. What is the difference between Section 508 and WCAG 1.0?** The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) were established to use a series of hierarchical checkpoints that indicate specific accessibility requirements. These guidelines are a result of the WAI (web accessibility initiative) started by the W3C in 1997. Section 508 mandates that all government institutions receiving federal funding design their Web sites so they are accessible to individual with disabilities. Businesses that sell services to the government must also abide by this act.

6. How does design differ from style? Design communicates the purpose and objective of the task in all elements. Design is the functional aspect in that it guides the where/how and what can be done (usability). Style is the emotional aspect of design in that it evokes the feeling of the design and project and thus, it can be said that good style contributes to the brand attributes.

7. Why is it important to separate content from presentation? In other words, why are CSS important? Because browsers load web sites differently.

8. Why is it important to validate our mark-up & CSS? We validate our mark-up & CSS to ensure it is compliance with the W3C recommendations. They must be syntactically correct and validation provides this feedback for correcting errors.

9. What are the two major parts of a CSS rule? In the body of the style sheet the rule applies to the “em” “h1” and “p” elements and the rules are enclosed with the { } curly braces. The property names are followed by : and the value of the property. Multiple properties are separated by ;

10. Define these CSS properties: float, margin, padding, and border.

1. Float - the browser places text and elements in the order in which they appear in an XHTML doc, however, floating allows you to move an element to one side of the screen; other content in the document then flows around the floated element.
2. Margin – The distance between the edge of the element and any other element on the page. Margins for individual sides of an element can be specified by using margin-top, margin-right, margin-left, margin-bottom.
3. Padding – is the distance between the content inside an element and the element’s border. The padding can be set for each side of the box with padding-top, padding-right, padding-left, padding-bottom.
4. Border – Lies in between the padding space and the margin. It can be designated with values such as width, color, style (none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, etc.)

11. Define these CSS properties: font-family, font-size, line-height, letter-spacing.

1. Font-family – is the attribute that names the specific font that should be used. Generic font-families allow designer to specifiy a type of font instead of a specific font in case a browser does not support a specific font.
2. Font-size- is the attribute that names the specific size to render the specific font.
3. Line-height – the thickness of a line element usually measured in points.
4. Letter-spacing – the amount of white space between each letter. Generally this is most affected in headers. letter spacing adjustments is called kerning.

12. What is the “Box Model?” -

13. What is the difference between a CSS class and an ID?

14. What is the difference between a DIV and a SPAN?

15. How does the “Cascade” relate to the conflicts in CSS rules?

16. What is the purpose of the Document Type Declaration?

17. What is the difference between a browser’s “quirks” mode and it’s “standards” model?

18. Define inline, embedded, and external (aka. local, global, and linked) stylesheets?