Tutorial 3 XHTML

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 1. Web browsers have a default color scheme that they apply to the background and text of the pages they retrieve.
____ 2. In most cases, a browser’s default color scheme involves gray text on a black background.
____ 3. The style to define the background color is backcolor: color.
____ 4. The font sizes in HTML correspond to point sizes that you are familiar with if you have experience in desktop publishing.
____ 5. If you specify red text on a gray background for the Web page body, all elements within the page inherit that color combination unless you specify different styles for specific elements.
____ 6. If an interlaced graphic is large, it might take several minutes for the entire image to display, which can frustrate visitors to your Web page.
____ 7. The process by which you create a transparent color is independent of the graphics software you are using.
____ 8. It is generally good practice to use at least three different font faces within a page.
____ 9. Because an animated GIF is typically larger than a static GIF image, the use of animated GIFs can greatly increase the size of your Web page.
____ 10. The span element is just a marker; browsers do not format the content unless you also add a style to the element.
____ 11. The image compression algorithm of JPEG files yields image files that are usually larger than their GIF counterparts.
____ 12. A smaller JPEG file size always means that a page will load faster.
____ 13. The span element is an inline element and cannot be placed within a block-level element.
____ 14. Users do not need to have the Flash player installed on their computers in order to view a Flash animation.
____ 15. Changing an image’s dimensions within the browser changes the file size.
____ 16. Because of the way that browsers work with inline images, it is a good idea to specify the height and width of an image even if you are not trying to change its dimensions.
____ 17. When a browser encounters an inline image, it calculates the image size and then uses this information to lay out the page.
____ 18. When a user clicks a hotspot on a client-side image map, the coordinates where the user clicked are sent to a program running on the server.
____ 19. With a client-side image map, because all the processing is done locally, you can easily test your Web pages using the HTML files stored on your computer.
____ 20. You can only have one <area> tag within each <map> tag.
____ 21. The shape attribute has three possible values: “rect,” “circle,” and “square.”
____ 22. The coordinates (123, 45) refer to a point 123 pixels from the right edge and 45 pixels down from the top.
23. You can use the value “nohref” in place of a URL if you do not want a hotspot to activate a hypertext link.
24. Two points define a rectangular hotspot: the upper-right corner and the lower-left corner.
25. To create a polygonal hotspot, you enter the coordinates for each vertex in the shape.
26. You have to place an ampersand before the image map name with the usemap attribute in the <img> tag.
27. Older browsers support background images for any page element.
28. If you need to create a map element using XHTML-compliant code, you should include both the name and id attributes within the map element, setting them to the same value.
29. You should use foreground colors that contrast well with the background.

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

30. Selecting color with HTML is somewhat more intuitive than with a WYSIWYG program because HTML is a text-based language, requiring you to define your colors in textual terms.
31. Software programs, such as your Web browser, define color mathematically.

32. The items marked in the figure above form an RGB triad.
33. A decimal is a number expressed in base 16 rather than in the base 10 form we use every day.
34. When your browser retrieves a background image file, it repeatedly inserts the image into the background, in a process called montaging, until the entire display window is filled up.
35. One approach to retaining the consistency of Web page text is to use absolute units, which express font size relative to the size of a standard character on the output device.
36. Relative units define a font size using one of five standard units of measurement.
37. The image shown in the figure above is a nonintegrated image.

38. The effect of noninterlacing is that the image starts out as a blurry representation of the final image, and then gradually comes into focus.

39. Different output devices have different resolutions, which are typically expressed in terms of dpi.

40. The texttop value of the align attribute aligns the top of the object with the absolute top of the surrounding text.

41. The safety palette is a collection of 255 colors that display consistently on different browsers and operating systems.

42. A hotspot is a defined area of an image that acts as a hyperlink.

43. Hotspots are defined for an image through the use of image matrixes.

44. An image map lists all the boundaries of all hotspots within a particular image.

45. Client-side image maps can be slow to operate, since every time a user clicks the inline image, the request is sent to the Web server for processing.

46. An advantage of server-side image maps is that, when a user clicks a link, the information does not have to be sent over the network or dial-up connection.

47. In a server-side image map, when a user moves the pointer over the inline image, the browser’s status bar displays the target of each hotspot.

48. A watermark is a translucent graphic impressed into the fabric of paper.

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*
49. When you work with desktop publishing applications, you typically make color choices without much difficulty due to the ____ graphical user interface those programs employ.
   a. WYSIWYG  
   b. hexadecimal  
   c. text-based  
   d. All of the above

50. There are ____ basic color names supported by HTML and XHTML.
   a. 6  
   b. 16  
   c. 216  
   d. 255

51. Which of the following is one of the basic color names in HTML?
   a. gold  
   b. salmon  
   c. lime  
   d. All of the above

52. Which of the following is NOT a basic color name in HTML?
   a. silver  
   b. teal  
   c. fuchsia  
   d. None of the above

53. Which of the following is a basic color name in HTML?
   a. navy  
   b. tan  
   c. snow  
   d. firebrick

54. Which of the following is an extended color name in HTML?
   a. olive  
   b. burlywood  
   c. red  
   d. navy

55. Any color can be thought of as a combination of three primary colors:
   a. blue, gray, and yellow.  
   b. yellow, red, and blue.  
   c. red, green, and blue.  
   d. red, white, and blue.

56. By varying the intensity of each ____ color, you can create almost any color and any shade of color that you want.
   a. hexadecimal  
   b. decimal  
   c. tertiary  
   d. primary

57. Each color on the Web is represented by a triplet of numbers, called a(n) ____ triplet.
   a. RGB  
   b. hex  
   c. dec  
   d. primary

58. In the RGB system, the absence of color is assigned the number ____.
   a. 0  
   b. 16  
   c. 216  
   d. 255

59. In the RGB system, the intensity of colors is assigned a number from ____ to 255.
   a. 0  
   b. 1  
   c. 16  
   d. 216

60. The RGB system permits ____ distinct colors.
   a. 16  
   b. 216  
   c. 255  
   d. 16.7 million

61. White has an RGB triplet of ____.
   a. (0, 0, 0)  
   b. (255, 255, 255)  
   c. (0, 255, 0)  
   d. (255, 0, 255)

62. Yellow has the triplet ____.
   a. (0, 0, 0)  
   b. (255, 255, 0)  
   c. (0, 255, 255)  
   d. (255, 0, 255)

63. Originally, HTML required that color values be entered as ____.
   a. decimals  
   b. hexadecimal values  
   c. WYSIWYG values  
   d. RGB values

64. In the hexadecimal system, 16 is expressed as ____.
65. In the hexadecimal system, 21 is expressed as ____.
   a. 1F  
   b. F  
   c. 10  
   d. 1

66. Which of the following is a specific font?
   a. serif  
   b. cursive  
   c. Arial  
   d. fantasy

67. A ____ font is one that is actually installed on a user's computer.
   a. generic  
   b. cursive  
   c. monospace  
   d. specific

68. Browsers recognize five ____ fonts.
   a. specific  
   b. monospace  
   c. generic  
   d. designed

69. If you use a hexadecimal value for a color, you preface the hexadecimal string with a(n) ____.
   a. pound symbol  
   b. ampersand  
   c. question mark  
   d. exclamation point

70. ____ fonts are best read in large blocks of text like paragraphs.
   a. Serif  
   b. Sans-serif  
   c. Monospace  
   d. Cursive

71. ____ fonts can work well either as paragraph text or as headings and subheads.
   a. Serif  
   b. Monospace  
   c. Sans-serif  
   d. Cursive

72. ____ units define a font size using one of five standard units of measurement.
   a. Relative  
   b. Absolute  
   c. Standard  
   d. Uppercase

73. ____ units express font size with respect to the size of a standard character on the output device, whatever that might be.
   a. Absolute  
   b. Relative  
   c. Standard  
   d. Output

74. If an element contains 12pt text, a length of 2em equals ____.
   a. 24pts  
   b. 12pts  
   c. 4pts  
   d. 2pts

75. A(n) ____ represents a single dot on the output device.
   a. element  
   b. icon  
   c. link  
   d. pixel

76. The amount of space between pairs of letters is referred to as the ____.
   a. tracking  
   b. dithering  
   c. kerning  
   d. pacing

77. The <font> tag has been ____.
   a. deprecated  
   b. deprecated  
   c. devalued  
   d. demarked

78. The two image formats supported by most Web browsers are ____.
   a. GIF and BMP  
   b. GIF and JPEG  
   c. PNG and JPEG  
   d. JPEG and BMP

79. ____ is the most commonly used image format on the Web.
   a. JPEG  
   b. PNG  
   c. GIF  
   d. BMP
80. GIF files are limited to displaying ____ colors.
   a. 12  c. 216
   b. 55  d. 256

81. Which of the following is a use of the GIF format?
   a. clip art images  c. logos
   b. line art  d. All of the above

82. The amount of space between words and phrases is called ____.
   a. kerning  c. pacing
   b. tracking  d. dithering

83. ____ GIFs are an effective way to compose slide shows or to simulate motion.
   a. Animated  c. Interlaced
   b. Transparent  d. Any of the above

84. Animation is measured in ____ per second.
   a. bits  c. LZW
   b. frames  d. GIFs

85. Like the JPEG format, ____ supports the full 16.7 million colors of the color palette.
   a. GIF  c. PNG
   b. BMP  d. XBM

86. The default unit of length for kerning and tracking is the ____.
   a. pica  c. point
   b. pixel  d. inch

87. JPEG images can use ____ colors.
   a. 216  c. 16.7 million
   b. 256  d. 26.7 million

88. You can control the size of a JPEG by controlling the degree of image ____ applied to the file.
   a. resolution  c. tiling
   b. compression  d. portability

89. ____ JPEGs can fade in from a low resolution to a high resolution.
   a. Progressive  c. Integrated
   b. Standard  d. Either A or B

90. ____ is the space between lines of text.
   a. Tracking  c. Leading
   b. Kerning  d. Dithering

91. Extending the first line of text to the left of the text block creates a ____ indent.
   a. tracking  c. leading
   b. kerning  d. hanging

92. To completely eliminate dithering, some Web designers recommend the use of the ____ palette.
   a. 256 color  c. open
   b. browser-free  d. safety

93. To use a single image to access multiple targets, you must set up ____ within the image.
   a. hotspots  c. icons
   b. links  d. alt tags

94. Hotspots are defined through the use of ____ maps.
   a. target  c. practice
   b. image  d. link

95. A(n) ____ map lists the position of all hotspots within a particular image.
   a. target  c. image
   b. practice  d. hot
96. Which of the following is a type of image map?
   a. server-side
d   b. client-side
c. target-side
d. Both A and B

97. The ____ software program from Macromedia is another popular way to add animated graphics, animated logos, and navigation controls for a Web site.
   a. Flash
d. Director
   b. Illustrator
c. Shockwave

98. The W3C is currently promoting the ____ specification, which is a graphic format written with XML that you can use to create line art composed of straight lines and curves.
   a. JPEG
d. PNG
   b. GIF
c. SVG

Completion

Complete each statement.

99. There are 16 basic color ______________ that are supported by HTML and XHTML.

100. A color ______________ is a numerical expression that precisely describes a color.

101. Each color has its own RGB ______________ that is based on the strength of its red, green, and blue components.

102. A(n) ______________ is a number based on base-16 mathematics rather than the base-10 form that we use everyday.

103. Some monitors are capable of displaying only 256 different colors, and thus browsers on these computers are limited to a smaller ______________, or selection, of colors.

104. GIF stands for ______________.

105. The ______________ format of the GIF file format includes features such as interlacing, transparent colors, and animation.

106. ______________ refers to the way the GIF file is saved by the graphics software.

107. With a(n) ______________ GIF, the image is saved one line at a time, starting from the top of the graphic and moving downward.

108. With ______________ GIFs, the image is saved and retrieved in stages.

109. A(n) ______________ color is a color from the image that is not displayed when the image is viewed in an application.

110. Web designers can size ______________ images in order to position objects in specific locations on the Web page.

111. A(n) ______________ GIF is composed of several images that are displayed one after the other.

112. The ______________ unit is equal to the width of the capital letter “M.”

113. The ______________ unit is equal to the height of a lowercase letter “x.”

114. JPEG stands for ______________.

115. You can use relative units to make a page ______________, which allows the page to be rendered the same way no matter how a user’s output device is configured.
116. When a browser encounters a color not in its palette, it attempts to render the color using a process called ____________________.

117. The ____________________ palette is a collection of 216 colors that display consistently on different browsers and operating systems.

Matching

Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

a. color value  
 b. RGB triplet  
 c. watermark  
 d. absolute units  
 e. palette  
 f. GIF  
 g. JPEG  
 h. dithering

____ 118. Use this image format for photographs
____ 119. Define a font size using one of five standard units of measurement
____ 120. A translucent graphic impressed into the fabric of paper
____ 121. The conversion of the colors in an image to a fixed palette
____ 122. The most commonly used image format on the Web
____ 123. A numerical expression that precisely describes a color
____ 124. A selection of colors
____ 125. Numbers that represent a color according to the strength of its red, green, and blue components

Short Answer

126. Which is more intuitive: selecting a color with HTML or with a WYSIWYG desktop-publishing program? Why is this so?

127. What are the two ways in which HTML identifies a color?

128. How do you represent a number in hexadecimal terms?

129. How is the number 255 represented in hexadecimal terms? Explain why this is so.

130. What are the four different ways in which the length measurement of fonts can be specified?

131. What is the style to set the font size?

132. What is the effect of a negative kerning value?

133. What is a watermark in relation to Web pages?

134. What happens if no color is specified in the <body> tag?

135. What is the style for inserting a background image?

136. What are the two GIF file formats?

137. When is interlacing an effective format?

138. What is the downside of interlacing?

139. What does the baseline value of the vertical-alignment style do?

140. Does a smaller JPEG file size always mean that a page will load faster? Why or why not?
141. What does the absbottom value of the align attribute do?
142. How do you specify a different size for an image?
143. How do you obtain the height and width of an image as measured in pixels?
144. What is the general syntax of a hotspot element?
145. What happens if the coordinates of your <area> tags in an image map overlap?

Essay

146. Explain the styles to change each of the following in HTML: kerning, tracking, leading, and indentation of the first line.
147. Briefly describe each of the vertical-alignment style values and definitions.
148. Discuss the three major graphics formats on the Web with respect to the following features: color resolution; usefulness for line art; usefulness for photographs; interlacing/progressive encoding; compressibility; transparent colors; and support by older browsers.
149. What is a spacer? Explain how spacers are used.
150. Discuss four ways to keep the total size of the images on your Web page to no more than 40 to 50 kilobytes.
Tutorial 3 XHTML
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 114
2. ANS: F    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 114
3. ANS: F    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 114
4. ANS: F    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 120
5. ANS: T    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 114
6. ANS: F    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 132
7. ANS: F    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 133
8. ANS: F    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 118
9. ANS: T    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 134
10. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 130
11. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 135
12. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 135
13. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 130
14. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 136
15. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 144
16. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 144
17. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 144
18. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 152
19. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 152
20. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 154
21. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 154
22. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 154
23. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 154
24. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 154
25. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 155
26. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 157
27. ANS: F   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 149
28. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 153
29. ANS: T   PTS: 1    REF: HTML 159

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

30. ANS: F, less
    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 109
31. ANS: T    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 110
32. ANS: F, triplet
    PTS: 1    REF: HTML 111
33. ANS: F, hexadecimal
34. ANS: F, tiling
35. ANS: F, relative
36. ANS: F, Absolute
37. ANS: F, noninterlaced
38. ANS: F, interlacing
39. ANS: T
40. ANS: T
41. ANS: F, 216
42. ANS: T
43. ANS: F, maps
44. ANS: T
45. ANS: F, Server-side
46. ANS: F, client-side
47. ANS: F, client-side
48. ANS: T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

49. ANS: A
50. ANS: B
51. ANS: C
52. ANS: D
53. ANS: A
54. ANS: B
55. ANS: C
56. ANS: D
57. ANS: A
58. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 110
59. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 110
60. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 110
61. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 110
62. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 111
63. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 111
64. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 111
65. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 111
66. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 117
67. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 117
68. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 117
69. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 111
70. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 118
71. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 118
72. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 120
73. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 120
74. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 120
75. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 121
76. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 123
77. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 119
78. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 131
79. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 132
80. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 132
81. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 132
82. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 123
83. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 133
84. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 134
85. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 135
86. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 123
87. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 135
88. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 135
89. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 135
90. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 123
91. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 124
92. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 124
93. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 112
94. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 151
95. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 151
96. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 151
97. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 136
98. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: HTML 136

COMPLETION

99. ANS: names
100. ANS: value

101. ANS: triplet

102. ANS: hexadecimal

103. ANS: palette

104. ANS: Graphics Interchange Format

105. ANS: GIF89a

106. ANS: Interlacing

107. ANS: noninterlaced

108. ANS: interlaced

109. ANS: transparent

110. ANS: spacer

111. ANS: animated

112. ANS: em

113. ANS: ex

114. ANS: Joint Photographic Experts Group

115. ANS: scalable
116. ANS: dithering
   PTS: 1 REF: HTML 111

117. ANS:
   safety
   browser-safe
   web
   216 color
   PTS: 1 REF: HTML 112

MATCHING

118. ANS: G PTS: 1 REF: HTML 135
119. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: HTML 120
120. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: HTML 148
121. ANS: H PTS: 1 REF: HTML 111
122. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: HTML 132
123. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: HTML 109
124. ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: HTML 111
125. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: HTML 110

SHORT ANSWER

126. ANS:
   Selecting color with HTML is less intuitive because HTML is a text-based language, requiring you to define your colors in textual terms using hexadecimal values or color names.
   PTS: 1 REF: HTML 109

127. ANS:
   HTML identifies a color either by the color’s name or by color values.
   PTS: 1 REF: HTML 109

128. ANS:
   You convert the value to multiples of 16 plus a remainder.
   PTS: 1 REF: HTML 111

129. ANS:
   255 is represented as FF. This is because 255 is equal to \( (16 \times 5) + 15 \), because F = 15 in hexadecimal. The first F represents the number of times 16 goes into 255 (which is 15), and the second F represents the remainder of 15.
   PTS: 1 REF: HTML 111

130. ANS:
   Lengths can be specified in four different ways: with a unit of measurement, with a keyword description, as a percentage of the size of the containing element, and with a keyword expressing the size relative to the size of the containing element.
The style to use is font-size: value where value is either a unit of length, a keyword, a percentage of the default font size, or a keyword describing the size relative to the size of the containing element.

A negative value reduces the space between letters.

A translucent graphic impressed into the fabric of paper. On a Web page, you can use a fixed image to create the effect of a watermark.

If no color is specified, the default colors of the Web browser are used.

background-image: url(url)

GIF87 and GIF89a

Interlacing is useful if you have a large graphic and want to give users a preview of the final image as it loads.

The downside of interlacing is that it increases the size of the GIF file by anywhere from 3 to 20 kilobytes, depending on the image.

It aligns the element with the bottom of lowercase letters in surrounding text (the default)

It does not always load faster because the browser has to decompress the JPEG image when it retrieves it, and for a heavily compressed image, this can take more time than retrieving and displaying a less compressed file.

It aligns the bottom of the object with the absolute bottom of the surrounding text. The absolute bottom is equal to the baseline of the text minus the height of the largest descender in the text.
142. **ANS:**
You specify a different size for an image by adding the width and height attributes to the `<img />` tag.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** HTML 144

143. **ANS:**
You can get this information using an image editing application such as Adobe Photoshop or with Windows Explorer.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** HTML 144

144. **ANS:**

\[\text{\textless area shape=“shape” coords=“coordinates” href=“url” alt=“text” \textgreater} \]

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** HTML 154

145. **ANS:**
The browser uses the first tag in the list for the hotspot.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** HTML 154

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**ESSAY**

146. **ANS:**
To set the space between letters (kerning), use the style letter-spacing: value, where value is the space between individual letters. The default is 0 pixels. To set the space between words (tracking), use the style word-spacing: value, where value is the space between individual words. The default is 0 pixels. To set the vertical space between lines of text (leading), use the style line-height: length, where length is either the length between the lines, a percentage of the font size, or the ratio of the line height to the font size. The default is a ratio of 1.2. To set the indentation of the first line, use the style text-indent: value, where value is the length of the indentation expressed either as a length or as a percentage of the width of the text block. The default is 0 pixels.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** HTML 125

147. **ANS:**
baseline: Aligns the element with the bottom of lowercase letters in surrounding text (the default)  
bottom: Aligns the bottom of the element with the bottom of the lowest element in surrounding content  
middle: Aligns the middle of the element with the middle of the surrounding content  
sub: Subscripts the element  
super: Superscripts the element  
text-bottom: Aligns the bottom of the element with the bottom of the font of the surrounding content  
text-top: Aligns the top of the element with the top of the font of the surrounding content  
top: Aligns the top of the element with the top of the tallest object in the surrounding content

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** HTML 128

148. **ANS:**
GIF  
Color Resolution: 256  
Useful for line art: Yes  
Useful for photographs: No  
Interlacing/Progressive Encoding: Yes  
Compressible: Yes  
Transparent colors: Yes (1)
Supported by older browsers: Yes

JPEG
Color Resolution: 16.7 million
Useful for line art: No
Useful for photographs: Yes
Interlacing/Progressive Encoding: Yes
Compressible: Yes
Transparent colors: No
Supported by older browsers: Yes

PNG
Color Resolution: 16.7 million
Useful for line art: Yes
Useful for photographs: Yes
Interlacing/Progressive Encoding: Yes
Compressible: Yes
Transparent colors: Yes (multiple)
Supported by older browsers: No

PTS: 1
REF: HTML 136

149. ANS:
Transparent GIFs can be used as layout tools to help Web page designers to place elements on a Web page. To accomplish this, a GIF is created that is one pixel in size, with the color of the pixel specified as transparent. This type of image is sometimes referred to as a spacer; a Web designer can then size the spacer image in order to position objects in specific locations on the page. Using the height and width attributes, you can place another object at any coordinate within the page.

PTS: 1
REF: HTML 133

150. ANS:
Reduce the size of the images using an image editing application; don’t simply reduce the height and width of the image with the <img> tag. Experiment with different image file types to see if you can compress an image without losing image quality, for example.
Use thumbnails—reduced versions of your images. Place the thumbnail image within a hyperlink to the larger, more detailed image, so that clicking the reduced image loads the higher-quality image, giving users who want to view the better image the option to do so.
Reuse your images; once a browser has retrieved the image file for the background, for example, it stores the image locally on the user’s computer and can quickly display it again.

PTS: 1
REF: HTML 144 | HTML 159-160