# Review Questions

## Week 5 - Photoshop

1. **Why would you resize an image in Photoshop instead of with HTML or CSS?**
   1. The resolution of a photo might be too high to change in HTML and needs to be adjusted in photoshop instead
      1. HTML: adjust width and height
      2. Photoshop: adjust resolution
2. **What kind of image data does the jpg, png 8, png 24 and gif work best for?**
   1. JPG: complex images with no text
   2. PNG-8: best for a logo or small graphics (256 colors)
   3. PNG-24: web photos (millions of colors)
   4. GIF: images with animation
3. **What is whitespace?**
   1. Areas of a page without print or photos

## Week 6 – wireframes and Intro CSS

1. **What is the purpose of a wireframe? Where does the wireframe fit into the week 7 website development lifecycle?** 
   1. Wireframe: the basic grid layout of a website without thinking about design, colors, and fonts
   2. Planning stage
2. **What is the difference between an inline, embedded or linked CSS?**
   1. Embedded: style tags are set at the top of html file inside the head tag

<head>

<title></title>

<style></style>

</head>

* 1. External: style sheet is separate file with css extensive used to style all site pages

<head> <link rel= “stylesheet” href= “style.css> </head>

* 1. Inline: styles inside the body tag (doesn’t separate content from design)

<p style= “color: red”> Hi </p>

1. **What is CSS inheritance?** 
   1. Receiving values of properties by a child element from parent element
      1. Elements inherit properties from parent elements
2. **What happens when two styles are applied to an element? How does the browser decide which one to use?**
   1. CSS inheritance controls, the most specific selector for an element will be used
   2. Importance level:
      1. Id selector
      2. Class and pseudo class selectors
      3. Element selectors
3. **What is the DOM?**
   1. Document object model
   2. The **HTML DOM** model is constructed as a tree of Objects:

Diagram

Description automatically generated

1. **What are relatively sized fonts and why are they better than absolute/fixed size fonts?**
   1. Relative: based on the size of something else (size is based on the browser)
      1. em, px, ex… (*1em = default, 1.5em=150% 2em=200% or twice default*)
   2. Absolute: not appropriate for web pages bc they have predefined meanings
      1. in, cm, mm, pt, pc…
2. **What is a CSS rule, selector, and property?**
   1. CSS rule: Selector {property: value;}
      1. Properties:
         1. Text: p {color: blue;}
         2. Font: p {font-family: ariel;}
         3. Font Size: p {font-size: 1.5em;}
         4. Font Weight: p {font-weight: 900;}
3. **What is the CSS id, element, grouped and class selector used for?  
   What do the above look like in the CSS and in HTML?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example in CSS** | **Example HTML** |
| Element Selector | p {color: navy;} | <p> |
| Group Selector | p, ul, h1 { color: turquoise; } | <p></p>  <ul></ul>  <h1></h1> |
| ID Selector  ***Used for one element*** | #myid {color: color name; }  #firstbullet {color: pink; } | <p id=”myid”>  <p id=“firstbullet”> |
| Class Selector  ***Used for multiple elements*** | .myclass {color:color name;}  .pinktext {color: pink;} | <p class=”myclass”>  <p class=”pinktext”> |

1. **What does inspect element do in your browser?**
   1. Temporarily edit a website’s HTML and CSS
   2. You can see what the website looks like on a cell phone or tablet
2. **What does "web font" mean?**
   1. HTML can only display certain fonts these are safe for HTML and CSS
3. **Why is inline CSS a bad idea?**
   1. Doesn't separate content from design which overwhelmed the page

## Week 7 – site maps, CSS Colors, backgrounds and box model

1. **What is the development lifecycle? Where does the site map fit into the lifecycle?**
   1. Define: gathering information, develop requirements
   2. Planning: creating timelines, budget, gather media and copy
   3. Design: wireframes, **sitemap**, style document, mockup site design
   4. Develop: write HTML and CSS
   5. Test: launching site
   6. Maintain: updating site
2. **What is a style document (not stylesheet)?**
   1. A place to write down all the plans for branding colors, fonts etc.
3. **What do the numbers stand for in a hex color?** 
   1. #RRGGBB
      1. #000000 (black)
      2. #ffffff (white)
4. **What is a pseudo selector? What can you do with a pseudo selector? What would the HTML styled by a pseudo selector look like?**
   1. Pseudo selectors: apply a style to a state of an element

Selector: state {property: value;}Table

Description automatically generated

1. **What is a descendant selector? What would the HTML styled by a descendant selector look like?**
   1. Descendant selectors: picks an element to style inside another element

Parent\_selector selector {property: value;}Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

1. How do you specify a background color on an entire page?

Body {background-color: coral;}

1. What are the parts of the box model?

Graphical user interface, application, PowerPoint

Description automatically generated

1. **What is the difference between a borders, margin and padding**
   1. Margin: clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent.
   2. Border: goes around the padding and content.
   3. Padding: clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent.
2. **What happens when you use box model sizing on an inline element?**
   1. Any horizontal padding, border, or margin is only applied to the start of the first line occupied by the box, and the end of the last line.

## Week 8 – CSS Layout

1. **What is the purpose of semantic tags? What are the different tags and what are they used for?**
   1. To define parts of a webpage
      1. <article> defines independent, self-contained content (blog, forum, user comment)
      2. <aside> defines content aside from content it is placed in (like a sidebar)
      3. <header> displays introductory information (logo)
      4. <footer> define footer section with copyright, contact, etc.
      5. <main> specifies main content of a document
      6. <nav> defines navigation links
      7. <section> section of a document; allows you to group content and can contain other semantic tags.
2. **What is the purpose of div and span tags? What is the difference between them?**
   1. DIV: block element, defines a section in HTML and is used as a container for HTML elements
   2. SPAN: inline element, used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

<p> My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue </span> eyes. </p>

1. **What does the CSS float property do?**
   1. Float property pushes an element to the left or right

.firstimage {float: left;}

1. **If an element has been floated, what happens to the content that occurs just after the float?**
   1. Everything after the element to wrap around it.
2. **What does the clear property do?** 
   1. Stops the rest of the page from flowing around an element.
      1. Value can be left, right, or both.
3. **What is the purpose of flexbox?**
   1. One-dimensional way of laying out elements on a web page in rows and columns.
      1. Flex Container: the parent element (blue area)
      2. Flex Items: the child elements (number items)
4. **Explain the parent child relationship involved with declaring and element display: flex**
   1. If you declare an element to be flex in CSS then its immediate children elements will display side by side
5. **What are the main properties used with flexbox and what do they do?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Value** | **Example** | **Description** |
| **Display** | Flex | div {display: flex;} | Children of this container are going to display side by side |
| **Flex** | 1, 2, 3 … | div {flex: 1;} | Sets ratio size of container in row |
| **Flex-basis** | 20%, 30% … | div {flex-basis: 20%;} | Sets percentage size of the container in row |
| **Order** | 1, 2, 3 … | div {order: 1;} | Defines the order of container in row |
| **Justify Content** | space-  between | div {justifycontent: space-between;} | Defines where extra space between containers will display.  *Values can also be space-around or center* |
| **flex-wrap** | wrap | div {flex-wrap: wrap;} | By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line. This specifies that flex items will wrap if necessary. |

1. **What does the border-radius property do?**
   1. Rounds the corners of an element’s outer border edge.

p {border-radius: 1em;}

## Week 9 – Advanced Layout

1. **How do you center inline content like text?**
   1. text-align: center;
2. **How do you center a block element like a div container?**
   1. div {width: 30%; margin: 0 auto;}
      1. *Block elements take up 100% of the page width by default so you must first set width or it won’t look like anything happened.*
3. How do you center using flexbox?
4. **What are the values of the property justify-content? What do those different values do? What are they used for?**
   1. Defines how the browser distributes space between and around content items
      1. Center: packs items around the center
      2. Flex-start: packs flex items from the start
      3. Left: pack items from the left
      4. Right: pack items from the right
      5. Space-between distribute the items evenly with the start
      6. Space-around: items evenly space

## Week 10 – Responsive design

1. **What is Responsive Design?**
   1. Desktops: Visible Area Available (1200-1600px); Medium or Large
   2. Tablets: Visible Area Available (768-1024px); Small
   3. Mobile Devices: Visible Area Available (320 - 736px); Extra Small
2. **What is the viewport?** 
   1. the area of the window in which web content can be seen.
      1. This is often not the same size as the rendered page, in which case the browser provides scrollbars.
3. **What meta tag allows our websites to load full size on a cell phone?**
   1. allows our websites to load full size on a cell phone.
      1. If you don't control the viewport, your site will shrink to fit the device size. That's when you see a teeny tiny webpage shrunken down to fit your phone screen.
4. **What does the max-width property do?**
   1. Max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.
5. How can you make a flexbox container box wrap to the next line on a smaller screen?

Text

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1. **What is the purpose of a media query?**
   1. Allows us to give CSS rules strictly by the width of the screen.
   2. Different styles based on
      1. Width of browser
      2. Orientation of browser
      3. Screen resolution
      4. Whether you are printing or viewing on-screenText

         Description automatically generated
2. What does display: block do for an inline element?