CIS 134 CH 3 Quiz.

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1. What are the items that make up the box model? (i.e. the element plus these things add up to the total width )  
     
   The element itself, padding, border, and margin.
2. What does it mean to “float” an element?  
     
   To take it out of its normal position in the file and place it in the left or right edge of its parent element.

1. Why would you want to clear a float?  
     
   To display an element on a new row clear of any previously floated objects.
2. What are two advantages to a fluid layout over a fixed layout?  
     
   A fluid layout will automatically resize to match the user’s screen resolution and will have the best user experience across the most devices.
3. Why would you use the max-width and min-width in your CSS rules for a fluid layout?  
     
   max-width and min-width are used to accommodate different screen sizes by preventing an element from being too big or too small.

1. What is the total width of an element that had a width of 400px, 10px of padding (all sides), 0px of margin (all sides) and a 2px border?  
     
   2px border + 10px padding + 400px width + 10px padding + 2px border  
   Total width = 424px

1. Describe the difference between **display: inline** and **display: block**display: inline is for when you want that element to be shown on the same line such as text or images, and display: block is used when you want that element to be shown on a new line and takes up the whole width of the page.
2. In a few words describe what the **box-sizing** rule does.  
     
   box-sizing sets how the total width and height of an elements is calculated.
3. Name a **disadvantage** of using HTML grids for layout.  
     
   You will need to write one grid layout for mobile devices, one for tablets, and one for desktop computers.
4. Describe the difference between **absolute, fixed** and **relative** positioning. How does each work in relationship to the natural flow of the document and to elements around it.  
     
   With absolute positioning, the elements around it will move into its old position and places it into a new specific coordinate.  
     
   With fixed positioning, you can fix and element to the browser window so that it doesn’t scroll and the elements around it will move to its old position.  
     
   With relative positioning, you can move an element relative to its original position in the document. Other page elements are not affected by relative positioning.