# activity for week 9

For your Participation 9 task, please answer the following questions. You may use your notes from earlier lectures and labs.

* #1
* #5
* #10
* #25
* #29

# Review Questions

## Week 5 - Photoshop

1. Why would you resize an image in Photoshop instead of with HTML or CSS?

In Photoshop, the height and width scale down together, so your photo will not look out of proportion. Additionally, HTML only changes how the image appears on the screen, not the actual file size.

1. What kind of image data does the jpg, png 8, and gif work best for?

JPG: photographs and complex images with smooth color transitions (no transparency)

PNG-8: simple graphics with limited colors and transparency (such as icons)

GIF: animations and simple graphics with hard color edges and transparency

1. What is whitespace?  
    Any character or series of characters that creates space on a page but doesn’t display anything visible. Examples include tabs and spaces.

## 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?

A wireframe helps you figure out the layout for each page of your site. It is in the design part of the development lifecycle

1. What is the difference between an inline, embedded or linked CSS?

Inline means that the styles are in attributes on your elements inside the body tag.

Embedded means that the styles are at the top of your html file inside the head tag

Linked means that the style sheet is a separate file with a .css extension

1. What is CSS inheritance?

This occurs when an inheritable property is not set on an element. It goes up in its parent chain to set the property value to its parent value. CSS properties such as height, width, border, margin, padding, etc are not inherited.

1. What happens when two styles are applied to an element? How does the browser decide which one to use?

Class and attribute selectors. If two elements have the exact same class and attribute selectors, then the browser will apply the CSS of the rule that appears last in the style sheet.

1. What is the DOM?

Document object model. It defines the logical structure of documents and the way a document is accessed and manipulated.

1. What are relatively sized fonts and why are they better than absolute/fixed size fonts?

Relatively sized fonts are based on the size of something else, such as the default text size. Relative sized fonts can fit to other aspects of the website and the browser view. Absolute sized fronts are not functional for the web.

1. What is a CSS rule, selector, and property?

Rule: affects how a document id displayed.

Formed from: selector: {property: value;}

Selector: any element to which designated styles are applied.

In p {color:navy;}, p is the selector

Property is what you are adjusting. In this example, the property is color:

p {color:navy;}

1. What is the CSS id, element, grouped and class selector used for?  
   What do the above look like in the CSS and in HTML?

ID: used to select a specific element with a #

Element: used to select all HTML elemtns of a specific type. Just write the name of the element

Grouped class selector: used to apply the same styles to multiple, different selectors (elements, classes, or IDs) to reduce code repetition. Selectors are separated by commas

1. What are the css font and text properties we used in lab and their values?

Font: "Arial", Helvetica, sans-serif; (you could pick any web-safe family)

Properties: font-family (arial), color (navy), background-color (ligjtgray), font-size (2em for h1 and 1.5em for h2)

1. What does inspect element do in your browser?

Shows you the website’s code

1. What does "web font" mean?

It’s a font that is downloadable by the browser to be used in rendering the web page and is loaded with CSS @ font-face declaration

1. Why is inline CSS a bad idea?
   * + 1. Adding CSS rules to each HTML element takes tame and makes your HTML structure unorganized. It’s difficult to keep up, reuse, and scale.
       2. The size and downloaded time of your page can be affected by styling multiple elements
       3. Inline styles cannot be used to style pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes. For example, you can style the visited, hover, active, and link colors of an anchor tag using external and internal style sheets

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

1. What is the web development lifecycle? Where does the site map fit into the lifecycle?

* Define project: gather info, understand audience and competitors, develop requirements
* planning: create project timeline, develop budget, gather media and copy
* design: wireframe, sitemap, style document, mockup site design
* develop: write HTML, CSS, JavaScript, SEO and Accessibility
* test and deploy: test usability and functionality, launch website
* maintain: update site

site map fits into design

1. What is a style document (not stylesheet)?

Font, color, and branding guidelines similar to SU’s style doc

1. What do the numbers stand for in a hex color?

#RR(red)GG(green)BB(blue)

1. What is a pseudo selector? What can you do with a pseudo selector? What would the HTML styled by a pseudo selector look like?

* It applies a style to a state of an element
* You can style an element to look different when your mouse is hovering over it, what an element looks like afar it’s been clicked, and what filled out form looks like when you’re the one using it
* a:link {color: maroon;} \_\_\_\_ a: visitied {color: gray;}

1. What are some of the different pseudo states and what do they do?

* :hover applies when the mouse points is over the element
* :firstchild pseudo-class matches a specified element that is the first child of another element
* p i: first-child matches the first <i> and <p> elements in all <p> elements

1. What is a descendant selector? What would the HTML styled by a descendant selector look like?

* It matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element
* It would be placed in div and span tags.

CSS looks like: div p {background-color: yellow;}

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

body {background-color: coral;}

1. Background images
2. What are the parts of the box model?

* Outer edge
* Border
* Inner edge
* Margin area
* Padding area
* Content area

A yellow and blue text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

1. What is the difference between a borders, margin and padding?

* Borders: allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element’s border
* Margin: used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, left)
* Padding: used to create space around an element’s content, inside of any defined borders

1. What happens when you use box model sizing on an inline element?

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?

* They clearly describe the tag’s meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - clearly define its content
* <section> used to define sections of a document, like chapters, introduction, news items, contact info
* <article> used to forum posts, blog posts, user commands, product cards, newspaper articles
* <header> represents navigational links and introductory content
* <footer> sitemap, copyright, related documents, back to top links
* <nav> defines a set of navigation links
* <aside> defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar)
* <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc

1. What is the purpose of div and span tags? What is the difference between them?

* <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML doc
* <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements – which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
* <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute
* <span tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text or a part of a doc
* <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute
* Both tags are non-semantic elements, but div is block and span is inline

1. What does the CSS float property do?

An element pushed to the left or right allowing everything after the element to wrap around it

1. If an element has been floated, what happens to the content that occurs just after the float?

It wraps around the floated element

1. What does the clear property do?

It stops the rest of the page from flowing around an element use the clear CSS property