# 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
* Because resizing images in Photoshop can maintain the clarity and quality of the image and reduce the file size, which speeds up the loading of web pages. In contrast, using HTML or CSS can only change the display size and cannot optimize image quality and loading performance. This can save bandwidth and ensure that the image is displayed best on different devices.
* #5
* Inline CSS is defined directly in the style attribute of the HTML tag, and the scope is limited to that element. Embedded CSS is written in the <style> tag of the HTML file, usually placed in the <head> section, affecting the entire page.
* #10
* CSS rules consist of selectors and declaration blocks, where selectors are used to specify the HTML elements to which the style is to be applied. The declaration block contains a series of attributes and attribute values, where attributes define the style characteristics to be modified, such as color or font.
* #25
* A border is a visible line around an element's content, defining the element's boundaries. Margin is the space between an element and other elements, used to control the distance between elements. Padding is the space between content and borders, used to adjust the distance between content and borders.
* #29
* The float property of CSS allows an element to float left or right, usually to wrap text or other content around the element. It is often used in layout design to display block-level elements side by side. Floating elements will be out of the normal document flow.

# Review Questions

## Week 5 - Photoshop

1. Why would you resize an image in Photoshop instead of with HTML or CSS?
2. What kind of image data does the jpg, png 8, and gif work best for?
3. What is whitespace?

## 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?
2. What is the difference between an inline, embedded or linked CSS?
3. What is CSS inheritance?
4. What happens when two styles are applied to an element? How does the browser decide which one to use?
5. What is the DOM?
6. What are relatively sized fonts and why are they better than absolute/fixed size fonts?
7. What is a CSS rule, selector, and property?
8. What is the CSS id, element, grouped and class selector used for?  
   What do the above look like in the CSS and in HTML?
9. What are the css font and text properties we used in lab and their values?
10. What does inspect element do in your browser?
11. What does "web font" mean?
12. Why is inline CSS a bad idea?

## 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?
2. What is a style document (not stylesheet)?
3. What do the numbers stand for in a hex color?
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?
5. What are some of the different pseudo states and what do they do?
6. What is a descendant selector? What would the HTML styled by a descendant selector look like?
7. How do you specify a background color on an entire page?
8. Background images
9. What are the parts of the box model?
10. What is the difference between a borders, margin and padding?
11. What happens when you use box model sizing on an inline element?

## Week 8 – CSS Layout

1. What is the purpose of semantic tags? What are the different tags and what are they used for?
2. What is the purpose of div and span tags? What is the difference between them?
3. What does the CSS float property do?
4. If an element has been floated, what happens to the content that occurs just after the float?
5. What does the clear property do?