

IST 263 Test 2

Week 5—Photoshop

1. Why would you resize an image in photoshop instead of HTML or CSS?
 - Quality reasons
 - It is easier to size an image down in photoshop, so the quality of the pixels is better
 - Photoshop works with the pixels in the image
2. What kind of image data does .jpg, .png 8, .png 24, and gif work best for?
 - .jpg
 - Best used for color and grayscale still images
 - Compression benefits
 - Complex images with no text
 - Large details photographs that would otherwise be hard to load
3. What is whitespace?
 - Whitespace is padding on a webpage that makes it more aesthetically pleasing and easier to read

Week 6—Wireframes and Intro CSS

4. What is the purpose of a wireframe? Where does the wireframe fit into the week 7 website development lifecycle?
 - Wireframes roughly layout the design of the website you are designing
 - Help focus on user experience
 - Shows weight of different areas of the website
 - Takes away focus from fonts, designs, colors, etc., and just talks about location of content on the page
5. What is the difference between inline, embedded, or linked CSS?
 - Inline
 - Styles are in attributes on your elements inside the body tag
 - Frowned upon
 - Embedded
 - Styles are at the top of your .html inside the head tag
 - <style>
 - Linked/external
 - Style sheet is a separate file with .CSS file extension
 - You can use this to style all site pages

6. What is CSS inheritance?
 - Controls what happens when no value is specified for a property on an element
7. What happens when two styles are applied to an element? How does the browser decide which one to use?
 - The one that comes last in the CSS is the one that will be used
8. What is the DOM?
 - Document Object Model
 - Cross-platform and language-independent interface that treats an XML or HTML document as a tree structure wherein each node is an object representing a part of the document
9. What are relatively sized fonts and why are they better than absolute/fixed size fonts?
 - Relatively sized fonts allow you to set the font size relative to the parent element
 - Using relative sizes will make your page look better on mobile devices such as the iPhone since they render the page
10. What is a CSS rule, selector, and property?
 - Rule
 - Grouping of one or more CSS properties that are applied to one or more target HTML elements
 - Element
 - Defines an <image> value generated from an arbitrary HTML element
 - Property
 - Specifies what style of the targeted HTML element
 - Selector {property: value;}
11. What is the CSS id, element, group, and class selector used for? What do the above look like in CSS and in HTML?
 - The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element
 - The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute
 - The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions
 - “id” selector
 - ```
#para1 {
 text-align: center;
 color: red;
}
```

- The CSS rule will be applied to the HTML element with the id="para1":
- “element”
  -
- “group”
  - `h1 {`  
   `text-align: center;`  
   `color: red;`  
   `}`
  - `h2 {`  
   `text-align: center;`  
   `color: red;`  
   `}`
  - `p {`  
   `text-align: center;`  
   `color: red;`  
   `}`
- “class”
  - CSS
    - `.center {`  
`text-align: center;`  
`color: red;`  
`}`
  - HTML
    - `<p class="center large">`This paragraph refers to two classes.`</p>`

12. What are the CSS font and text properties we used in lab and their values?

-----?

13. What does inspect element do in your browser?

- Let's you tweak the appearance and content of a web page by adding temporary edits to the site's CSS and HTML files
- Once you reload page, changes will be gone
- Let's you view page in different devices
- Can change view to iPhone, iPad, etc.

14. What does “web font” mean?

- Specially tuned font for use on websites using the CSS @font-face declaration

15. Why is inline CSS a bad idea?

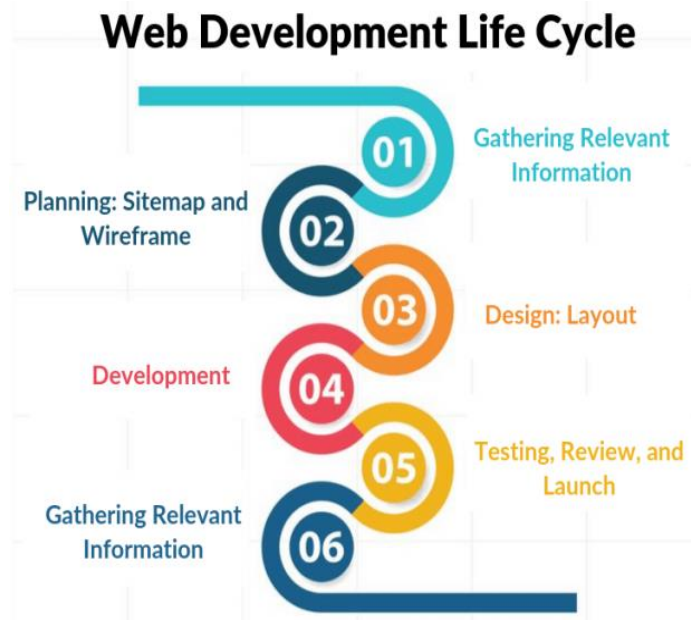
- Time consuming and makes your HTML structure messy

- Styles don't separate content from design
- Tedious
- Can affect page's size and download time

## Week 7—Site Maps, CSS Colors, Backgrounds, and Box Model

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

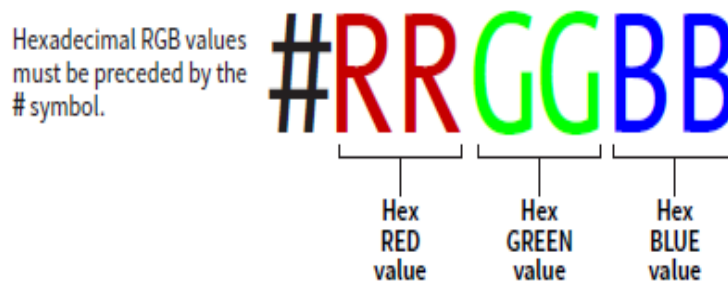
- Involves understanding client's requirements, market research, knowledge about the target audience, planning, design, development, testing, and maintenance
- Site map fits into sitemap and wireframe, stage 2



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

- Basic rules that describe how a document will be presented and viewed in a browser

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



- Digits pairwise indicate the red, green, and blue component
  - Allows a specific color
19. What is a pseudo selector? What can you do with a pseudo selector? What would the HTML styled by a pseudo selector look like?
- CSS pseudo-classes are used to add styles to selectors, but only when those selectors meet certain conditions
  - Pseudo class is expressed by adding a colon after a selector in CSS, followed by a pseudo-class such as “hover”, “focus”, or “active
  - Like this: `a:hover {/* your style here */}`
  - A selector that selects elements in a specific state
20. What are the different pseudo states and what do they do?
- Linguistic pseudo-classes
    - Pseudo-classes reflect the document language, and enable the selection of elements based on language or script direction
  - Location pseudo-classes
    - These pseudo-classes relate to links and to targeted elements within the current document
  - User action pseudo-classes
    - These pseudo-classes require some interaction by the user in order for them to apply, such as holding a mouse pointer over an element
  - Time-dimensional pseudo-classes
    - These pseudo-classes apply when viewing something which has timing
  - Resource state pseudo-classes
    - These pseudo-classes apply to media that is capable of being in a state where it would be described as playing, such as a video
  - The input pseudo-classes
    - These pseudo-classes relate to form elements and enable selecting elements based on HTML attributes and the state that the field is in before and after interaction
  - Tree-structural pseudo-classes
    - These pseudo-classes relate to the location of an element within the document tree
21. What is a descendant selector? What would the HTML styled by a descendent selector look like?
- A way to select elements that are located somewhere underneath other elements, according to the tree structure of the webpage
  - Descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element

```


 <div>Item 1</div>

 Subitem A

 Subitem B

 <div>Item 2</div>

 Subitem A

 Subitem B

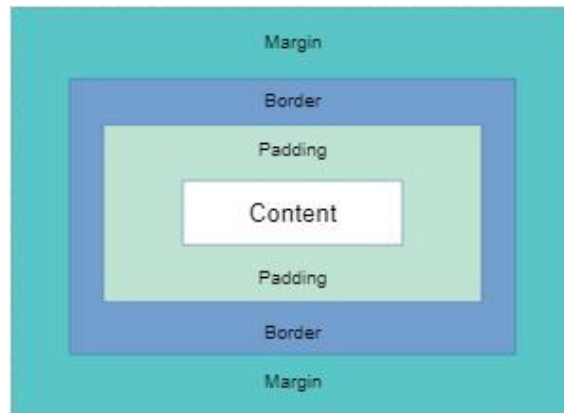

```

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

- Body {  
background-color: #ffc7ff;  
}

23. What are the parts of the box model?

- Composed of four parts
  - The content edge, the padding edge, border edge, and margin edge



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

- Margin
  - Space around an element's border, while padding is the space between an element's border and the element's content
  - Margin property controls the space outside an element
- Padding
  - The space that's inside the element between the element and the border
- Borders
  - Defines the width, line style, and color of the border of a box

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

**Google answer:**

**The box will not break onto a new line.** The width and height properties will not apply. Vertical padding, margins, and borders will apply but will not cause other inline boxes to move away from the box

## Week 8—CSS Layout

26.c? What are the different tags and what are they used for?

- Provides additional information about the document which aids communication
- Refers to syntax that makes the HTML more comprehensible by better defining the different sections and layout of web pages
- <form>
- <table>
- <nav>
- <footer>
- <section>

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

- <div> tag defines or a division or a section in an HTML
  - Used as a container for HTML elements—which is then styled with CSS
  - <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 document
  - Easily styled by CSS or with the class or id attribute

28. What does the CSS float property do?

- Float is an element pushed to left or right allowing everything after the element to wrap around it

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

- The content after the float wraps around the floated element

30. What does the clear property do?

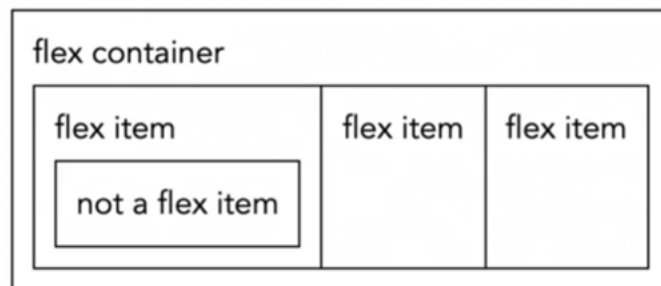
- Stop the rest of the page from flowing around an element

31. What is the purpose of a flexbox?

- A flexbox is a way of layout out elements on a web page
- Elements/containers are laid out in rows and columns

32. Explain the parent/child relationship involved with declaring and element display:flex

- Flex container is the parent element
- Flex items are the child elements



- 

- Display flex creates a row

33. What are the main properties used with flexbox and what do they do?

- Display
  - Children of this container are going to display side by side
- Flex
  - Sets ratio of container in row
- Flex-basis
  - Sets percentage size of container in row



- Order
  - Defines order of container in row
- Justify-content
  - Defines where extra space between containers will display
- Flex-wrap
  - By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line
  - You can change that and allow the items to wrap as needed with this property

34. What does the border-radius property do?

- Rounds the corners of an element's outer border edge
- You can set a single radius to make circular corners

## Week 9—Advanced Layout

35. How do you center inline content like text?

- HTML:
 

```
<div class="desk">

</div>
```
- CSS:
 

```
.desk {
 text-align: center;
}
```

36. How do you center a block element like a div container?

- Block elements take up 100% of the page width by default so you must first set a width or it won't look like anything happened
  - Width: 30%;  
margin: 0 auto;

37. How do you center using flexbox?

- Display: flex;  
justify-content: center;

38. What are the values of the property justify-content? What do those different values do? What are they used for?

- Justify-content property defines how the browser distributes space between and around content items along the main-axis of a flex container, and the inline axis of a grid container

## Week 10—Responsive Design

39. What is the viewport?

- Browser's viewport is the area of the window in which web content can be seen
- This is often not the same size as the rendered page, in which case browser provides scrollbars
- 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

40. What meta tag allows our websites to load full size on a cell phone?

- `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`

41. What does the max-width property do?

- Sets the max width of an element
- Prevents the used value of the width property from becoming larger than the value specified by max-width

42. How can you make a flexbox container box wrap to the next line on a smaller screen?

- ```
.flex-container {  
  flex-wrap: wrap;  
}
```

43. What is the purpose of a media query?

- Different styles based on
 - Width of browser
 - Orientation of browser
 - Screen resolution
 - Whether you are printing or view on screen
- Key part of responsive web design, as they allow you to create different layouts depending on the size of the viewport

44. What does display: block do for an inline element?

- Element is displayed a block, as paragraphs and headers have always been
- A block has some whitespace above and below it and tolerates no HTML next to it, except when told otherwise) by adding a float
- Inline-block allows to set a width and height on the element
- Compared to display: block, the difference is that display: inline-block does not add a line-break after the element, so it sits directly next to other elements