# Review Questions

## Week 5 - Photoshop

1. Why would you resize an image in Photoshop instead of with HTML or CSS?
   1. Photoshop keeps track of how many pixels an image has per inch and when resizing on the web it and dosent distort it
2. What kind of image data does the jpg, png 8, png 24 and gif work best for?
   1. Jpg is good for photographs or images with subtle color gradiations. They are lower quality and render on a page quicker. Capable of creating many colors because of 24-bit color property
   2. PNG 8
      1. Good for images with flat color such as logos, line art, icons.
      2. They support transparency and have a predefined color palate
      3. Easy to compress
   3. PNG 24:
      1. Can handle millions of colors
      2. Supports transparency
      3. Good for high quality original photos
      4. Useless for web because of file size
   4. GIF:
      1. Animated photos
      2. Small file size
      3. Supported on web
3. What is whitespace?
   1. White space is blank space around content important for conveying meaning and splitting up elements

## 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. Wireframes allow us to think about basic layout without thinking about design
   2. Allows us to focus on user experience
   3. Stage 2 of the webdev lifecycle
2. What is the difference between an inline, embedded or linked CSS?
   1. Linked: external style sheet in a separate file, can be applied to multiple pages
   2. Embedded: styles are at the top of a page
   3. Inline: styles are in attributes on element tags
3. What is CSS inheritance?
   1. Applying a style to a body element and each new element of that type inherit the style.
4. What happens when two styles are applied to an element? How does the browser decide which one to use?
   1. There is a style hierarchy
   2. Style sheets written by the author override styles created by the reader (user)
   3. Specificity Hierarchy: (top is highest)
      1. Inline
      2. Classes
      3. Elements
   4. If two things are at the same hierarchy level, it takes the one lower on the page
5. What is the DOM?
   1. Document Object Model
   2. The relationship and order of elements in a table
6. What are relatively sized fonts and why are they better than absolute/fixed size fonts?
   1. Absolute: Predefined meanings or real world equivalents. Not good for web pages
   2. Relative: based on the size of something else such as the default text size. Scale well and good for web.
7. What is a CSS rule, selector, and property?
   1. Selector: what thing am I changing? Selectors are used to “find” or select the elements you want to style
   2. Property: what am I changing about that thing
   3. Value: what am I changing it to?
   4. Selector {property: value;}
   5. {} <-- declaration
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?
   1. Id: Id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element
      1. The id is unique within a page
      2. Use a hash # followed by the element id
   2. Group: separate each selector with a comma to apply something to multiple things
   3. Class: select an element with a specific class name
      1. Use a period followed by class name
9. What are the css font and text properties we used in lab and their values?
   1. Color:
   2. Font-family:
10. What does inspect element do in your browser?
    1. Allows you to see the HTML and CSS code and properties and make changes to it
11. What does "web font" mean?
    1. Web font allows a web designer to use a font not installed on the users computer
12. Why is inline CSS a bad idea?
    1. Inline makes it very hard to go back and make changes to the style of an attribute. It clutters code and you have to hunt down the specific line in order to change the style. It also only lets you style one attribute at a time

## 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?
   1. The web development lifecyle is a standard way of developing a website that must be followed to move in the right direction
   2. The site map is in the second phase: planning
      1. Describes all content that will be on a webpage
2. What is a style document (not stylesheet)?
   1. A style document is where developers list their colors and content that will be used on the page
3. What do the numbers stand for in a hex color?
   1. The numbers represent different values of red green and blue that make up the color desired

rrggbb

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?
   1. A pseudo selector allows you to select a specific state of an element
   2. selector: pseudo-class/element {property: value;}
   3. a: link {color: #000000;}
2. What are some of the different pseudo states and what do they do?
   1. Hover: selects link that mouse is over
   2. Link: selects unvisited links
   3. Visited: selects visited links
3. What is a descendant selector? What would the HTML styled by a descendant selector look like?
   1. Specifying a specific element within another one
   2. Div p {color: #000000}
4. How do you specify a background color on an entire page?
   1. Body: {background-color: #}
5. What are the parts of the box model?
   1. Margin
   2. Border
   3. Padding
   4. content
6. What is the difference between a borders, margin and padding?
   1. Border: a border that goes around the padding and content
   2. Margin: clears an area outside the border – transparent
   3. Padding: clears an area around the content - transparent
7. 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?
   1. Semantic tags clearly describe the content to both the browser and developer. Important for accessibility
   2. Header, Nav, main, section, article, aside, footer
   3. Main: defines the main content of the document
   4. Section: defines a section in a document
   5. Article: defines independent, self contained content
   6. Aside: defines content aside from the page content
2. What is the purpose of div and span tags? What is the difference between them?
   1. Div is a block element used as a container section for other elements. It is easily styled
   2. Span is an inline element used markup part of a text. Similar to div, but inline
3. What does the CSS float property do?
   1. Float is used to position and format content
4. If an element has been floated, what happens to the content that occurs just after the float?
   1. It also floats the same way as the content before
5. What does the clear property do?
   1. This specifies what to do with content after a floated element. This will push any content below the floated element rather than keeping it floated.
6. What is the purpose of flexbox?
   1. A flexbox allows for the greater control of elements on a webpage. It tells all child elements of the flexbox container to line up on one axis.
   2. It allows all items in the flexbox to stretch, shrink, and move inside their containers.
   3. It prevents wasted space
7. Explain the parent child relationship involved with declaring and element display: flex.
   1. The element you choose to display as flex, its child elements line up on the same axis.
8. What are the main properties used with flexbox and what do they do?
9. What does the border-radius property do?
   1. This curves the edges around an element

## 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. Margin: 0 auto
3. How do you center using flexbox?
   1. Justify-content: center
4. What are the values of the property justify-content? What do those different values do? What are they used for?
   1. Center, space-between, space-around, flex-start, flex-end

## Week 10 – Responsive design

1. What is the viewport?
   1. The users visible area of a webpage
2. What meta tag allows our websites to load full size on a cell phone?
   1. Width=device-width
3. What does the max-width property do?
   1. Max-width never scales the image larger than the max-width specified. The image will not stretch greater than the size specified.
4. How can you make a flexbox container box wrap to the next line on a smaller screen?
   1. Flex-wrap: wrap
   2. flex wrap allows row columns to wrap to next line on smaller screens (only applies to flex boxes)
5. What is the purpose of a media query?
   1. Media query sets a breakpoint to style the layout/design
6. What does display: block do for an inline element?
   1. It displays and element as a block element starting it on a new line and taking up the whole width of the page.