

1. What do the id and class attributes do? How are they alike and different?

The id attribute gives each element a unique name. The class attribute gives multiple elements a name. The id attribute cannot be repeated in an HTML file, while a class attribute can be. They are alike because they both involve the styling of elements in HTML.

2. What are the parts of a CSS rule?

A CSS contains a selector and a declaration. The declaration has a property and a value.

3. Explain how CSS rules cascade.

If two or more rules can apply to the same element, the important keyword will always take precedence.

The selector with the highest specificity will take also precedence.

Child elements inherit the property the parent element has.

If there are two equally specific elements, the last rule takes precedence.

4. Contrast display: block, inline, inline-block.

Block starts on a new line (e.g. <div>, <p>)

Inline elements sit next to other inline elements on a line
Inline block allows you to set height and width.

5. What are border, padding, and margin?

Border is the outline around an element.

Padding is the space between content and the border

Margin is the space between the element and other elements.

6. Let's improve our fake business webpage from the first homework:

- a. Make a full width header div with a centered row of links and a border. The links can route to '#'. Give the header a background color and the links a foreground color.
- b. Create a logo with a fancy font from google fonts and some color. And set a google font for the text of the rest of your webpage.
- c. Every item on the page should have adequate margin/padding.
- d. Try to think about the usability principles we have discussed in class; try to make the design choices increase the usability of the page.