1. What is the screen size (in pixels) of your smartphone? Of your laptop? Of an ipad?

The screen size in pixels of my iPhone 7 is 750x1334 pixels, my laptop is 2880 x 1800 pixels, and an ipad is 2048x1536 pixels.

1. Go to microsoft.com and view the webpage at different screen sizes. Shrink your browser window as small as it will go and extend it to as wide as it will go. How many times does the layout change? Draw a paper prototype of each different layout and compare.

It changed 6 – 7 times depending whether you count the header or text layout. The main carousel changes multiple times along with the nav bar to ensure its size for smaller or larger devices.

1. When it comes to the “transition” CSS property, we used a value, “ease” in this week’s material. What other types of ease values are there and what’s the difference? (If you can’t visualize the difference, try it in some code!)

There are multiple other variations of this property. These values can be used to manipulate the transition property: ease, linear, ease-in, ease-out, ease-in-out, cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n). These basically differ with the speeds of the start of the transition and the end of the transition. The cubic-bezier just allows you to specify your own values.

1. What are the three types of color values (other than color names like “red”) which our browsers will recognize?

Yes, there are the basic color keywords like red but there are also Numerical color values such as RGB color values (with the RGBA variation for transparency), HSL (with HSLA for transparency manipulation), and hexadecimal colors.

1. What’s the difference between an element with absolute positioning, and an element with absolute positioning INSIDE an element with relative positioning?

Absolute positioning in the body of the html code is based on the top left of the page, this is similar to the placement inside a div where the absolute position would be the top left of the div below the divs content.