### Introduction

* Review Quiz 7 and Project 7
* Q&A

### Day 1 Topics

**FIXED-WIDTH LAYOUTS**

* Three reasons why to use fixed designs?
  + Layouts will behave the same at different browser and device widths.  
    Fixed-width layouts are the same for every browser.  
    Controlling typography (size and line-height) is easier.
* Three reasons why to avoid fixed designs?
  + May create excessive white space on larger screens.
  + Smaller screens require horizontal scrollbars or too small to read.
  + If font size is increased, the text may no longer fit into its defined space.
* Three simple regions for a web design.
  + Top
  + Middle
  + Bottom
* Using margins to horizontally center a fixed width box element
  + { margin: 0 auto; }
  + { margin: 0 auto 0; }
  + { margin: 0 auto 0 auto; }
* Box-sizing forces box elements to stay the same size by forcing border and padding to reflect inward instead of outward.

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### Day 2 Topics

* Discuss Project 8

**FLUID LAYOUTS**

* Fluid layouts resize as the user increases or decreases the width of the browser
  + Content expands to help fill the browser window
  + Content can resize to smaller layouts if the user has a smaller browser window.
* Calculating percentages
  + Target ÷ Context = Result
  + Context has a width of 960px
  + Target has a width of 460px.
  + Result is .479166667
  + Move decimal two places to the right: 47.9166667
  + Never round up or down
  + Add % sign: 47.9166667%
* Another way to set a relative size, other than calculating a specific value is to estimate.
* Relative sizing can allow elements to stretch far wider than they need to. A way to stop this from happening is to use max-width.
* Relative sizing can allow elements to shrink far smaller than they need to. A way to stop this from happening is to use min-width.

10 Things to know to be a Good JavaScript Programmer

https://youtu.be/6MaOPdQPvow