

## FRONT END – PART 1

### COMPLETING RESUME

#### (Break Long Words)

1. Which property can be used to insert line breaks within words to prevent text from overflowing?

- a) **overflow-wrap**
- b) word-break
- c) break-word
- d) line-break

#### (Create a Gradient)

2. Which of the following will create a gradient?

- a) gradient: linear-gradient(red, blue);
- b) linear-gradient: linear-gradient(red, blue);
- c) **background: linear-gradient(red, blue);**
- d) background-color: linear-gradient(red, blue);
- e) **background-image: linear-gradient(red, blue);**

#### (Number of Colors)

3. What is the required number of colors to produce a gradient effect?

- a) One
- b) Only Two
- c) At most Three
- d) **More than one**

#### (Set the Direction)

4. Which of the following are the correct values for the 'direction' option in 'linear-gradient' property?

- a) **40deg**
- b) **to right**
- c) **to left top**
- d) **to right bottom**
- e) to bottom side
- f) **-20deg**

#### (Radial Gradient)

5. Which of the following argument is not accepted by the radial-gradient() function?

- a) Shape
- b) **Time**
- c) Color stops
- d) Position

#### (Control Direction)

6. Suppose you want to control the direction, and you have to give the gradient a specific angle to create a horizontal gradient running from left to right. Which of the following angle will be used?

- a) 0deg
- b) **90deg**
- c) 180deg
- d) None of the above

#### SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:

Explanation: Using an angle,

0deg creates a vertical gradient running bottom to top,

90deg creates a horizontal gradient running left to the right,

180deg creates a vertical gradient running top to bottom in a clockwise direction.

(Not Pseudo Class)

7. Which of the following is not a pseudo class?

- a) link
- b) visited
- c) active
- d) hover
- e) **clicked**

(Color Unvisited Links)

8. How will you set the color of all the unvisited links in a web page?

- a) **a { color: red; }**
- b) a:active { color: red; }
- c) **a:link { color: red; }**
- d) a:links { color: red; }

(Revisit a Link)

9. Suppose, you clicked on a link and its color is changed when you revisited it. Then ,which of the following pseudo class would have been used to do so?

- a) link
- b) active
- c) **visited**
- d) checked

(Transition timing function)

10. Which of the following transition-timing-function property specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end?

- a) ease-in
- b) ease
- c) **ease-in-out**
- d) None of the above.

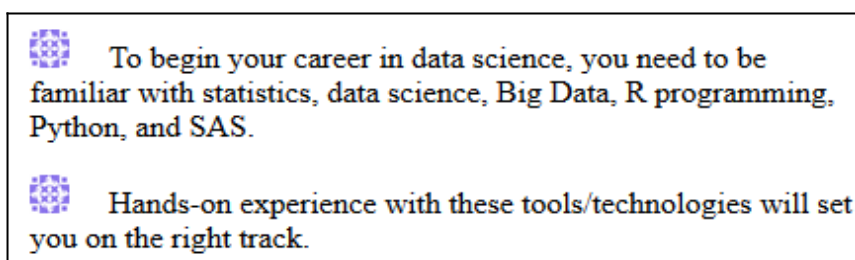
(How to Style This)

11. How can you apply styles to first line of every paragraph?

- a) p::top-line { ... }
- b) p::first-child { ... }
- c) **p::first-line { ... }**
- d) p::first { ... }

(Add Image at Start)

12. Which of the following pseudo element will help you add an image before every paragraph, using CSS only?



- a) p::first-line { ... }
- b) **p::before { ... }**
- c) p::after { ... }
- d) none of the above

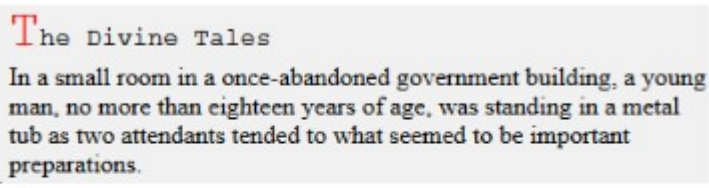
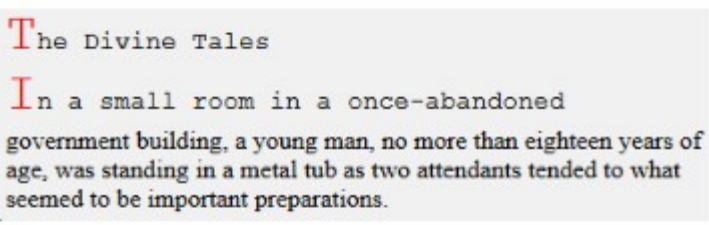
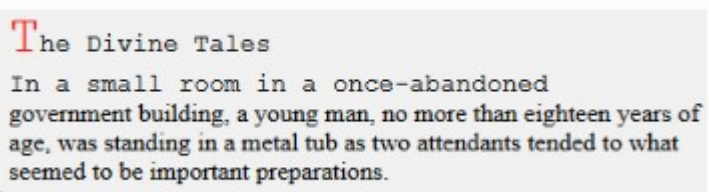
(Find the Output)

13. What will be the output of the code given below -

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    body {
      background-color: #f1f1f1;
    }
    p {
      margin: 0;
    }
    p::first-line {
      font-size: 1rem;
      font-family: monospace;
    }
    p.name::first-letter {
      color: #ff0000;
      font-size: 2rem;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="name">The Divine Tales</p>
  <p>In a small room in a once-abandoned government building, a young
man, no more than eighteen years of age, was standing in a metal tub as
two attendants tended to what seemed to be important preparations.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

- a. 
- b. 
- c. 
- d. none of the above

a) a

b) b

c) c

d) d

**SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:**

p.name::first-letter {

```

color: #ff0000;

font-size: 2rem;

}

```

The only first letter of the first paragraph, ie. T will appear in red with font-size 2rem because we have applied pseudo-element on the class name. Also, first-letter has more specificity than the first-line, so the font-size property applied to first-letter overrides the 1 rem value, which is applied to the first line of each paragraph.

And First line of each paragraph will be shown with font-size 1rem and font-family monospace.

```

p::first-line {

    font-size: 1rem;

    font-family: monospace;

}

```

So the correct option is C.

### ASSIGNMENT

#### (Overflow Wrap)

14. What value can 'overflow-wrap' have?

- a) break-line
- b) word-break
- c) **break-word**
- d) line-break

#### (Types of Gradient)

15. Which of the following is/are types of gradient?

- a) **Linear Gradient**
- b) **Radial Gradient**
- c) Circular Gradient
- d) **Repeating Linear Gradient**
- e) **Repeating Radial Gradient**
- f) Repeating Circular Gradient
- g) None of the above

#### (Gradient Looks Like)

16. Given the below CSS code, when applied to an empty div will look like -

```

div {
    height: 150px;
    width: 200px;
    background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow , green 100%);
}

```



a) b

b) a

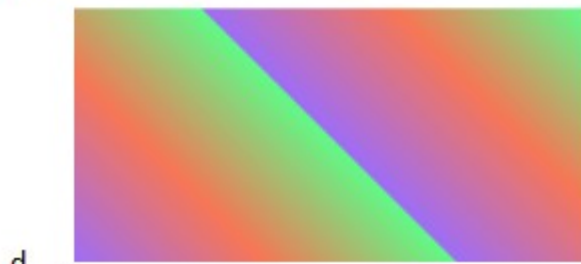
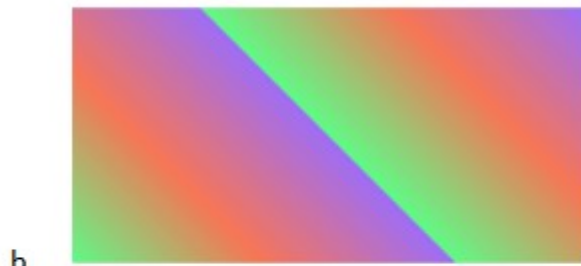
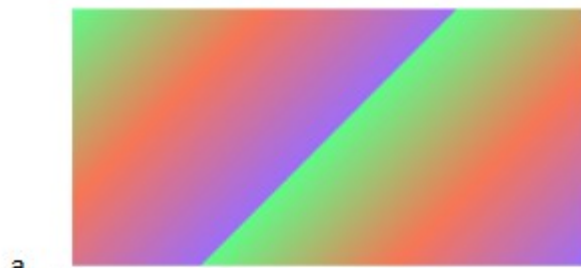
c) d

d) c

(Repeating Gradient)

17. Given the below CSS code, when applied to an empty div will look like -

```
div {
  height: 150px;
  width: 300px;
  background-image: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, #9e6df9, #f77656
25%, #5ffc87 50%);
}
```



a) b

b) a

c) d

d) c

(Add Image on Right)

18. Which of the following CSS code will add an image on the right side of every anchor tag?

a) `a:after { background-image:url(...); }`

b) `a::after { background-image:url(...); }`

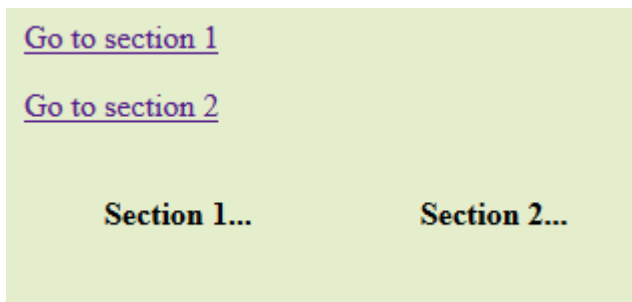
c) `a::right { background-image:url(...); }`

d) `a:right { background-image:url(...); }`

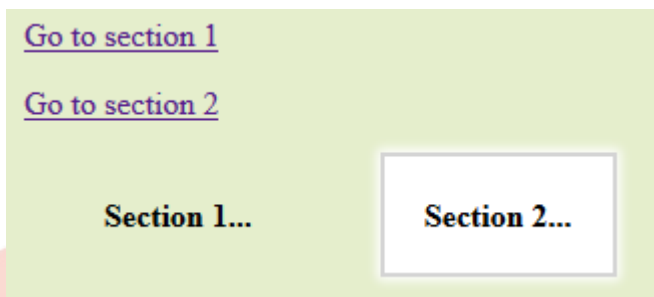
e) none of the above

(Style on Clicking)

19. Given a page having 2 links and then 2 paragraphs, is shown below -



On clicking the second link, the 'Section 2...' gets highlighted as shown below -



What could be the possible pseudo class/element that has been used?

- a) `a:target { ..... }`
- b) `a:target p { ..... }`
- c) `p:target { ..... }`
- d) `p::target { ..... }`

(Select Even Elements)

20. How will you select even `<p>` tags that are contained inside a `<div id="even">` tag?

- a) `#even:nth-child(2n+1) { ... }`
- b) `p:nth-child(2n) { ... }`
- c) `#even p:nth-child(2n) { ... }`
- d) `#even::nth-child(2n+1) { ... }`

(Order of Pseudo-classes)

21. Which of the following is the recommended order of Pseudo-classes?

- a) `:link`, `:visited`, `:focus`, `:hover`, and `:active`.
- b) `:visited`, `:link`, `:hover`, `:active`, and `:focus`.
- c) `:link`, `:visited`, `:active`, `:hover`, and `:focus`.
- d) `:link`, `:visited`, `:hover`, `:active`, and `:focus`.

#### SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:

Explanation: The recommended order link, visited, focus, hover, active.

The `:link` and `:visited` pseudo-classes should generally come first. Next should be `:focus` and `:hover`—they're specified now to override and apply to both visited and unvisited links. If `:focus` precedes `:hover`, the hover effect will apply to links with keyboard input focus. The `:active` pseudo-class should always come last since we usually want to indicate clearly any links that have been activated.

(Z-index)

22. Which of the following statements is true about z-index?

- a) Z-index only affects text elements.

b) Z-index only used for pseudo-class elements.

**c) Z-index only affects positioned elements.**

d) Z-index only affects absolute positioned elements.

**(Right Index)**

**23. Suppose you want to arrange five numbers of DIVs so that DIV4 is placed above DIV1. Now, which CSS property will we use to control the order of the stack?**

a) X-index

b) Y-index

**c) Z-index**

d) None of the above.

\*\*\*\*\*

