FRONT END – PART 1
INTRO TO CSS

(CSS Full Form)

1. CSS is an acronym for -

a) Cascading Style Sheet

b) Costume Style Sheet

c) Cascading System Style

d) None of the Above

(Find the Correct Tag)

2. Which tag is used to contain content that is related to the primary content of the webpage, but isn't the primary content of the page.

a) header

b) footer

c) nav

d) aside

(True For CSS)

3. What is true about CSS?

a) apply styles for the web page

b) define structure of the web page

c) provide meaning to the sections of the web page

d) none of the above

(Inline Style Syntax)

4. Which HTML attribute is used to define inline styles?

a) font

b) class

c) style

d) styles

(Internal Style Sheet)

5. Which of the following represents an internal style sheet?

a) style="tag{property:value;}"

b) <style> tag{property: value;} </style>

c) css="tag{property=value;}"

d) <style> tag{property=value;} </style>

(Correct CSS Syntax)

6. Which is the correct CSS syntax written inside the style tag?

a) body { font-size: 20px; }

b) body { font-size= 20px };

c) body:{ font-size: 20px; }

d) body:{ font-size= 20px; }

(Link Tag Place)

7. Where in an HTML document is the correct place to refer to an external style sheet?

a) In the <body> section

b) At the end of the document

c) In the <head> section

d) Anywhere in the document

(External Link Syntax)

8. What is the correct HTML for referring to an external style sheet?

a) <style src="mystyle.css">

b) <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">

c) <stylesheet>mystyle.css</stylesheet>

d) none of the above

9. Which of the following is/are true regarding external CSS? (multiple answers correct)

   a) It helps in separating content related code and presentation related code of the website.

   b) It always has lesser priority than internal CSS.

   c) It may or may not have lesser priority than internal CSS.

   d) It helps in writing less repeated code hence the loading time of the page decreases.

   e) It helps in easy debugging and maintenance of code.

   f) It is preferred over inline and internal CSS for styling purposes, as you can not re-use inline or internal CSS with other HTML code files.

10. Select the correct statements regarding Browser Developer Tools (multiple answers correct).

   a) You can debug javascript code using it.

   b) You can debug CSS code using it.

   c) The changes that you make in the code in the browser using developer tools automatically reflect in the code in your local computer.

   d) Once you refresh your web page in the browser, all the changes that you made in HTML using developer tools are gone.

   e) Browser developer tools arrange styles applied to an element in the order of least-to-most specific.

11. Do the changes made using developer tools remains permanent for the web page?

   a) Yes, they get saved in the files.   b) No, they just show in the browser

12. Which selector is used to specify a group of elements?

   a) id   b) class

   c) tag   d) both b) and c)

13. How do you select elements with class name "test"?

   a) *test   b) #test

   c) .test   d) test

14. Which attribute specifies a unique alphanumeric identifier to be associated with an element?

a) class   b) id

c) article   d) html

15. What should be used for an unique element as attribute name in the following: <p ___="_12t">
   a) accesskey   b) unique

   c) id   d) class

16. How do you select an element with id "demo"?
   a) demo   b) #demo

   c) .demo   d) *demo

(Specificity Problem 1)
17. A HTML code is written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        #p-style {
            color: blue;
            background-color: red;
        }
        #p-style{
            background-color:blue;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p id="p-style" style="color:white;">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Which color and background-color, respectively would apply to the <p> tag?
   a) red and blue   b) blue and red

   c) white and blue   d) white and red

(Specificity Problem 2)
18. A HTML code is written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        .p-class-style {
            font-size: 14px;
            background-color: red;
```

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```
        }
        #p-id-style{
            background-color: lightgrey;
            text-transform: uppercase;
        }
        .p-class-style {
            font-size: 10px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="p-class-style" id="p-id-style">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Which of the following properties would be applied on the <p> tag?

a) font-size: 14px;   b) background-color: red;

c) background-color: lightgrey;   d) text-transform: uppercase;

e) font-size: 10px;

(Specificity Problem 3)

19. A HTML code is written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        p {
            padding: 5px;
            width: 200px;
        }
        .p-class-style {
            background-color: red;
        }
        #p-id-style{
            background-color: grey;
            text-transform: uppercase;
        }
        .p-class-style {
            color: yellow;
            padding: 20px;
        }
        p{
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="p-class-style" id="p-id-style" style="background-color: red;
text-transform: capitalize; display:inline;">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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How would this look in the browser?

a) d   b) a

c) c   d) b

(All Child Selector)
20. How do you select all p elements inside a div element?
a) div.p   b) div + p

c) div p   d) div > p

(Style to H1 Tag)
21. How to apply specific styles to h1 tag only when mouse points to it?
a) h1.hover   b) h1 : hover

c) h1:hover   d) h1: hover

(Color Them Orange)
22. If the elements - <p>, <h4> and <a> tags are needed to be of the orange color, then which of the following will do this?
a) p h4 a { color: orange; }   b) p; h4; a { color: orange; }

c) p+a+h4 { color: orange; }   d) h4, a, p { color: orange; }

ASSIGNMENT

(CSS Comment)
23. How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?
a) //this is a comment   b) //this is a comment//

c) /*this is a comment   d) /*this is a comment*/

(Group Multiple Selectors)
24. How do you group multiple selectors?

a) Separate each selector with a plus sign

b) Separate each selector with a space

c) Separate each selector with a comma

d) Seperate each selector with a star

(Style Using Class)

25. How to apply styles to para's having class 'style'? (There are other elements with same class name)

a) p

b) p.style

c) p-style

d) .style

(Class Child Selector)

26. How to apply styles to all <span> element inside para's having class 'style'?

a) p.style span

b) p.style.span

c) p.style span*

d) none of the above

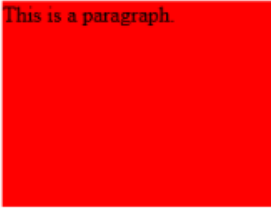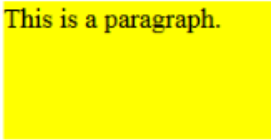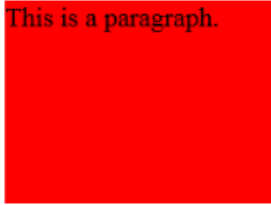## (Find the Output 1)

27. A HTML code is written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <style>
      p {
            background-color: red;
            height: 150px;
            width: 200px;
            font-size: 16px;
      }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
   <p style="height: 100px; font-size: 20px; background-color:
yellow;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

How would this look in the browser?

This is a paragraph.

a.

This is a paragraph.

b.

This is a paragraph.

c.
d. none of the above

a) b   b) a

c) d   d) c

(Find the Output 2)

28. A HTML code is written as:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        .p-class-style {
            background-color: yellow;
        }
        p {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div style="background-color: red; width: 200px; height: 100px;">
        <p class="p-class-style" style="width: 200px;">This is a
paragraph.</p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

How would this look in the browser?

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a. This is a paragraph.

b. This is a paragraph.

c. This is a paragraph.

d. none of the above

a) b   b) a

c) d   d) c

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