FRONT END – PART 1
RESPONSIVE DESIGNS

(Responsive Websites)

1. Consider the following statements regarding a responsive website. Mark the correct ones. (multiple options are correct)

a) The motivation behind making a website responsive is to make it user-friendly across different devices.

b) A responsive website uses only relative units for specifying the dimensions of its content.

c) Responsive web design is a special technology used for making responsive websites.

d) Responsive web design is not a special technology. It is just an approach to make responsive websites.

SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:

Explanation: A responsive website may use some absolute units, along with relative units.

(View on Mobile Screen)

2. Consider the following HTML, CSS for a webpage

HTML

```html
<div id="divA">
  <p> This is div A </p>
</div>
<div id="divB">
  <p> This is div B </p>
</div>
```

CSS

```css
#divA{
    height: 300px;
    width: 1000px;
    background-color: red;
}
#divB{
    height: 300px;
    width: 70%;
    background-color: green;
}
```

If this webpage is viewed on a mobile screen then

a) The width of the divA will adjust according to the mobile screen while the width of divB will not.

b) The width of the divB will adjust according to the mobile screen while the width of divA will not.

c) The width of both the divs will adjust according to the mobile screen.

d) None of the divs will adjust according to the mobile screen.

(CSS Layouts)

3. Which of the following statements is false regarding CSS Layouts?

a) Fixed layouts should be avoided while making a website that will be used on mobile devices more often.

b) Elastic layouts adjust according to font size and not screen size, still, horizontal scroll bars never appear on smaller screens as em is a relative unit.

c) All CSS layouts have some pros and cons associated with them. So usually hybrid CSS layouts are used according to the use case.

d) Fluid layouts are always preferable to make a website responsive because they adjust HTML content according to the different screen sizes.

SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:

Explanation: Although fluid layouts adjust content according to the different screen sizes, the final content may or may not be easily readable (maybe too zoomed in or out).

(Fluid Layout)

4. Which of the following CSS values can be used to set fluid layout?

a) 50%   **b) 5vw**   c) 50px

d) 5rem   e) 50cm

(What is Viewport)

5. What do you mean by viewport?

a) It defines the web page you are viewing   **b) It defines the visible area on the screen**

c) It defines the port number on which the web page is running   d) None of the above

(Zoom Level)

6. Which of the following when added to content attribute of meta tag will set the initial zoom level for a page?

a) device-scale=1.0   b) scale=1.0

c) zoom-scale=1.0   **d) initial-scale=1.0**

(Media Query)

7. Why do we need Media Query?

a) particularly to resize elements depending upon the browser size

b) particularly to style elements depending upon the browser size

c) particularly to change the styles of the media only

d) none of the above

SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:

Although resizing is also a part of styling elements, you had to answer the generic need of media queries.

(Valid Media Query)

8. Which of the following are valid Media Queries?

a) @media only screen (max-width: 720px) { … }

b) @media (max-width: 720px) { … }

c) @media screen and print and (max-width: 720px) { … }

d) @media only screen and (max-width: 720px) { … }

e) @media only screen and max-width: 720px { … }

9. Which of the following media types can be used in defining a media query?

a) all   b) voice   **c) print**

d) screen   e) device   **f) speech**

(Mobile First View)

10. While designing a page for mobile first view, which of the following media queries can be used?

a) @media only screen (min-width: 768px) { … }

b) @media (min-width: 1024px) { … }

c) @media only screen and (max-width: 572px) { … }

d) @media (max-width: 952px) { … }

e) @media only screen and (min-width: 952px) { … }

f) @media only print and (max-width: 572px) { … }

g) @media only print and (min-width: 572px) { … }

SOLUTION DESCRIPTION:

Explanation: For mobile-first view, always think from the mobile's point of view i.e. first style the webpage from a smaller screen perspective, then keep applying media queries according to increasing screen size. Hence we use min-width, which specifies styling for width equal to or greater than the specified value.

(Correct Sequence)

11. What should be the correct sequence of the following media queries in order to work perfectly? (The meaning of these queries are self explanatory) -

```
a) @media (min-width: 640px) { … }
b) @media (min-width: 1240px) { … }
c) @media (min-width: 768px) { … }
d) @media (min-width: 1024px) { … }
```

a) a b c d   b) b c a d   c) b c d a

d) a c d b   e) b d c a

(Optimize the Page)

12. Which of the following will optimize the size of the page according to the device size?

a) <meta name="view" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

b) <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

c) <meta name="viewport" content="width=device, initial-scale=1.0">

d) <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, scale=1.0">

(Width Using Viewport)

13. What could be the possible values of the width property of content attribute in meta tag ?

a) 500   b) small   **c) device-width**

d) desktop-size   e) mobile-size

(Media Features)
14. Which of the following media features can be used in defining a media query?
  a) min-width   b) speech   **c) orientation**

  d) frame   **e) max-height**

(Less Than 768px)
15. Which of the following is correct syntax to apply style to <p> tag, only when the width of the browser is less than '768px' ?
  a) @media (min-width: 768px) : p { … }   b) @media (max-width: 768px) : p { … }

  c) @media (min-width: 768px) { p { … } }   **d) @media (max-width: 768px) { p { … } }**

(Find Background Color 1)
16. The CSS for a web page is provided below -

```
body {
    background-color: lightgrey;
}
@media only screen and (max-width: 768px) {
    body {
        background-color: lightblue;
    }
}
@media only screen and (max-width: 1024px) {
    body {
        background-color: lightgreen;
    }
}
```

Now, what will be the background color of the page, when width of the device is 600px?
  a) lightgrey   b) lightblue

  c) lightgreen   d) white

(Find Background Color 2)
17. The CSS for a web page is provided below -

```
body {
    background-color: lightgrey;
}
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {
    body {
        background-color: lightblue;
    }
}
@media only screen and (min-width: 1024px) {
    body {
        background-color: lightgreen;
    }
```

4

```
    }
```

Now, what will be the background color of the page, when width of the device is 600px?

a) lightgrey   b) lightblue

c) lightgreen   d) white

****