

Javascript

Number("1") - 1 == 0;

1) What is the result?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) TypeError
- d) None of the above

Please explain your answer: __Its True because string will be converted to a number

(true + false) > 2 + true;

2) What is the result?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) TypeError
- d) None of the above

Please explain your answer: ____because the expression is(1 + 0) > 2 + 1

"1" - - "1";

3) What is the result?

- a) 0
- b) 2
- c) 11
- d) "11"

Please explain your answer: The statement evaluates to 1-(-1) which is

2.

```
var myArr = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'];  
myArr.length = 0;  
myArr.push('bin');  
console.log(myArr);
```

4) What is printed on the console?

- a) ['foo','bar','baz']
- b) ['foo','bar','baz','bin']
- c) ['bin','foo','bar','baz']
- d) ['bin']

Please explain your answer: ____Because myArr = to 0 and you are add only 'bin' tp to the ended

```
String('Hello') === 'Hello';
```

5) What is the result?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) TypeError
- d) None of the above

Please explain your answer: ____Because Hello is exactly

```
var myArr = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'];  
myArr[2];  
console.log('2' in myArr);
```

6) What is the result of console.log?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) ReferenceError
- d) None of the above

Please explain your answer:

```
var arr = [];  
arr[0] = 'a';  
arr[1] = 'b';  
arr.foo = 'c';  
alert(arr.length);
```

7) What value is alerted?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) Undefined

Please explain your answer: When we say arr.foo = 'c' we're adding a property to our arr Array object we're not adding an indexed value.

10 > 9 > 8 === true;

8) What is the result?

- a) True
- b) False

Please explain your answer: ____Because 10> 9 will equal to 1 and 1 is not greater than 8

```
function foo(a, b) {  
arguments[1] = 2;  
alert(b);  
}  
foo(1);
```

9) What value is alerted?

- a) 2
- b) Undefined
- c) ReferenceError
- d) None of the above

Please explain your answer: ____Because B is never called as a parameter in B

```
var foo = function foo() {  
  console.log(foo === foo);  
};  
foo();
```

10) What is printed in the console?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) ReferenceError
- d) None of the above

Please explain your answer: ____Because foo is equal to foo

CSS

```
ul {  
  MaRGin: 10px;  
}
```

1) Are CSS property names case-sensitive?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2) Does setting `margin-top` and `margin-bottom` have an affect on an inline element?

- a) Yes
- b) No

3) Does setting `padding-top` and `padding-bottom` on an inline element add to its dimensions?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4) If you have a `<p>` element with `font-size: 10rem`, will the text be responsive when the user resizes/draggs the browser window?

- a) Yes
 - b) No
- 5) The pseudo class `:checked` will select inputs with type radio or checked, but not `<option>` elements.
- a) True
 - b) False

HTML:

```
<ul class="shopping-list" id="awesome">
  <li><span>Milk</span></li>
  <li class="favorite" id="must-buy"><span
    class="highlight">Sausage</span></li>
</ul>
```

CSS:

```
ul {
  color: red;
}
li {
  color: blue;
}
```

- 6) What is the color of the text Sausage?
- a) Red
 - b) Blue
 - c) Neither
 - d) None of the Above

HTML:

```
<ul class="shopping-list" id="awesome">
  <li><span>Milk</span></li>
  <li class="favorite" id="must-buy"><span
class="highlight">Sausage</span></li>
</ul>
```

CSS:

```
.shopping-list .favorite {
  color: red;
}
#must-buy {
  color: blue;
}
```

7) What is the color of the text Sausage?

- a) Red
- b) Blue
- c) Neither

HTML:

```
<p id="example">Hello</p>
```

CSS:

```
#example {
  margin-bottom: -5px;
}
```

8) What will happen to the position of #example ?

- a) It will move 5px downwards
- b) All elements succeeding #example will move 5x upwards
- c) It will move 5px upwards
- d) None of the above