

MODERN WEB DESIGN

Bookmarks

- Lesson 1: Getting Your Bearings
- Lesson 2: An Introduction to HTML
- Lesson 3: Structuring HTML Content
- Lesson 4: Getting Started With CSS
- Lesson 5: CSS as a Design Tool
- Lesson 6: Getting Started with JavaScript

Final Exam

Final Exam

Bookmark

FINAL EXAM (40/100 POINTS)

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Unfortunately, you've run out of chances to pass. You still deserve a lot of credit for finishing our course! Only 1 in 10 online learners actually completes a course.

Could you please take a moment to share your thoughts with us on a quick survey? Your feedback will help shape our future courses and let us know how we're doing.

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You're ready for your final exam!

Remember:

- The exam is not timed.
- You need a score of 85% or higher to receive a Certificate of Excellence.

Instructions:

- You have **two attempts** to pass the exam. You may press **Save** at any time to save your answers indefinitely.
- When you're ready to submit your answers, press **Check**. You will see which answers you got right or wrong, and your grade will be at the top.
- If your score is 85% or higher, you will receive a Certificate of Excellence automatically.
- If your score is less than 85%, you may go back one more time to try for a passing grade. Take time to study your incorrect answers and reread the course material as needed. When you're ready, revise your answers and press **Final Check**. You'll see a notification whether you've passed or not.

Good luck!

1) Which of the following is an example of an HTML comment?

- ☒ `<!-- This is a comment -->`
- ☐ `?!-- This is a comment --?`
- ☒ `<comment>This is a comment</comment>`
- ☐ `/* This is a comment */`

EXPLANATION

The `<!--` and `-->` syntax have special significance and anything inside of them will not be rendered by the browser.

2) Which of the following is a valid URL protocol?

- ☐ `http://`
- ☒ `https://`
- ☐ `//`
- ☒ All of the above

EXPLANATION

URLs should include both a valid protocol (e.g. `http://`, `https://`, or `//`) and a valid domain (e.g. `example.com`, `example.net`, etc.).

3) If a browser encounters a `video` element, but it does not know what to do with it, what does it do?

- ☐ Attempt to download a video codec that will play the file
- ☒ Ignore the element and move inside of it to see if there are any elements that it can render
- ☐ Show a broken video icon
- ☐ Show a black rectangle

EXPLANATION

Fault tolerance requires that browsers ignore anything they don't understand. This applies to both HTML and CSS (as we will see in coming lessons).

4) Which of the following is a tag?

- ☐ `class="name"`
- ☒ ``
- ☒ `<`
- ☐ `Aaron`

EXPLANATION

HTML tags are contained between `<` and `>`. An HTML element is comprised of one or more tags.

5) Which element would you choose to mark up a list where the order of the items matters?

- ☐ `dl`
- ☒ `ol`
- ☐ `ul`
- ☐ `li`

EXPLANATION

The `ol` element is for ordered lists, the `ul` element is for unordered lists, the `dl` element is for definition lists, and the `li` is for marking up list items in `ol`s and `ul`s.

6) Which element pair creates a native accordion?

- ☐ `figure / figcaption`
- ☒ `details / summary`
- ☐ `ol / li`
- ☐ `ul / li`

EXPLANATION

In browsers that support `details` and `summary`, all contents of `details` element are hidden, with the exception of the `summary`. The `summary` element acts as an interactive toggle to show and hide the remaining content.

7) What is the `role` attribute used for?

- ☐ To spin an element
- ☐ To give the element a name
- ☐ To indicate the way an element should look
- ☒ To indicate the function the element is playing in the interface

EXPLANATION

The `role` attribute is part of the ARIA specification and helps with accessibility.

8) Which selector is the most specific?

- ☐ `main`
- ☐ `main.content`
- ☒ `#content`
- ☒ `main[id="content"]`

EXPLANATION

Id selectors are infinitely more specific than class, attribute, and pseudo-class selectors which are infinitely more specific than type and pseudo-element selectors.

9) Which of the following is an example of a child selector?

- ☒ `p > a`
- ☒ `p a`
- ☐ `p a:first-child`

EXPLANATION

The greater than symbol (>) denotes child selection. The spaces on either side are optional.

10) What is #ff0000 ?

- ☐ A class selector
- ☒ A metadata tag
- ☒ A hexadecimal color value
- ☐ A URL

EXPLANATION

Hexadecimal colors use base-16 numbers (0 to f) to set values for the red, green, and blue color channels.

11) Which "@ block" allows authors to load fonts and specify custom font settings?

- ☐ @font
- ☐ @typeface
- ☒ @font-family
- ☒ @font-face

EXPLANATION

The @font-face lets you define a custom set of font files containing the glyphs for the specific font at a given weight and for a given style.

12) Which of the following pseudo-classes selects every second child element?

- ☐ :nth-child(even)
- ☒ :nth-child(2)
- ☐ :nth-child(2n)
- ☒ Both :nth-child(even) and :nth-child(2n)

EXPLANATION

Both :nth-child(even) and :nth-child(2n) select every second child element (2nd, 4th, 6th, etc.).

13) By default, in which direction do backgrounds repeat?

- ☐ Horizontally
- ☐ Vertically
- ☒ Both horizontally and vertically
- ☐ None of the above

EXPLANATION

You can control the direction of repetition (and whether it repeats at all) using the background-repeat property.

14) Which of the following properties is not part of border ?

- ☐ border-width
- ☒ border-size
- ☒ border-style
- ☐ border-color

EXPLANATION

border is a shorthand property, as are border-width , border-style , and border-color .

15) What is the correct value of each border width, if you wrote the shorthand border-width: 2px 5px 7px ?

- ☒ border-top: 2px; border-right: 5px; border-bottom: 7px; border-left: 5px;
- ☐ border-top: 2px; border-right: 5px; border-bottom: 7px; border-left: 0;
- ☒ border-left: 2px; border-top: 5px; border-right: 7px; border-bottom: 5px;
- ☐ border-left: 2px; border-top: 5px; border-right: 7px; border-bottom: 0;

EXPLANATION

Use the acronym "TRouBLe" to remember the order of sides: Top, Right, Bottom, Left (it's also clockwise from 12 o'clock). When a value is left out, it picks up the value of the opposite side (if set) or the first value if only one is set.

16) The pseudo-element selectors ::before and ::after do what?

- ☐ Select the element that comes before or after the matched element
- ☒ Generate content inside of the selected element, either before or after its contents
- ☐ Generate content outside of the selected element, either before or after its contents
- ☐ Select the empty space before or after the selected element

EXPLANATION

Generated content is really handy for inserting ornamental images, icons, and the like.

17) What happens to an element when you float all of its children?

- ☒ It collapses to a height of zero because there is no normal flow content to hold it open
- ☐ It floats to the same side as its first child
- ☐ It shrinks to the height of its tallest child
- ☐ It expands to fill the entire screen

EXPLANATION

Generated content can be used to hold the parent element open by clearing the children using ::after . Alternatively, overflow: hidden; can be applied to the parent element to clear the floats, if hiding any potential content overflow is a non issue.

18) When it comes to JavaScript, what does DOM stand for?

- ☐ Delivery Optimization Model
- ☐ Document Organization Model
- ☒ Document Object Model
- ☐ Document Origin Model

EXPLANATION

The Document Object Model defines the relationship between elements and provides access to navigate a document's structure.

19) 2 + "roads" + "diverged" + " in a narrow wood" = ?

- ☒ "2roadsdiverged in a narrow wood"
- ☐ "2 roads diverged in a narrow wood"
- ☐ NaN (not a number)
- ☒ "2roads diverged in a narrow wood"

EXPLANATION

The number 2 would be coerced to a string and then concatenated with the other strings. Without spaces between them, "2", "roads", and "diverged" would run together as one word.

20) Which of the following is not a method on an element's classlist ?

- ☐ add()
- ☐ remove()
- ☒ swap()
- ☒ contains()

EXPLANATION

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The `classList` API is much easier than the alternatives.

HIDE ANSWER

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

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