PART I: IDENTIFICATION

1. CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) of a document written in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML). **markup language**
2. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript). **World Wide Web**
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a specific contextual selector (#heading p) overwrites generic definition. **Selector Specificity.**
4. CSS was first proposed by [Håkon Wium Lie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%A5kon_Wium_Lie) on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **October 10, 1994**
5. Style sheets have existed in one form or another since the beginnings of Standard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Markup Language ([SGML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SGML)) in the 1980s. **Generalized**
6. The CSS 1 specification was completed in \_\_\_\_. **1996**
7. A style sheet consists of a list of \_\_\_\_\_. **Rules**
8. In CSS, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* declare which part of the markup a style applies to by matching tags and attributes in the markup itself. **Selectors**
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used in CSS selectors to permit formatting based on information that is not contained in the document tree. **Pseudo-classes**
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes a selection that may consist of partial elements, such as ::first-line or ::first-letter. **Pseudo-element**

PART II: ACRONYMS

1. rgba - **red green blue alpha**
2. CSS - **CASCADING STYLE SHEET**
3. rgb - **red-green-blue**
4. hsla - **hue-saturation-lightness-alpha**
5. hsl- **hue-saturation-lightness**
6. pc- **pica**
7. pt- **point**
8. mm- **millimeter**
9. in- **inch**
10. px- **pixel**

PART III: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following defines a measurement in a centimeter?
2. %
3. **cm**
4. em
5. ex
6. Which of the following selector matches an element based on its class attribute?
7. The Type Selector
8. The Universal Selector
9. The Descendant Selector
10. **The Class Selector**
11. Which of the following is correct about the RGB Values format of CSS colors?
12. This color value is specified using the rgb() property.
13. This property takes three values, one each for red, green, and blue.
14. The value can be an integer between 0 and 255 or a percentage.
15. **All of the above.**
16. Which of the following property is used as a shorthand to specify the number of other background properties?
17. background-attachment
18. **background**
19. background-repeat
20. background-position
21. Which of the following property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears?
22. font-family
23. font-style
24. font-variant
25. **font-weight**
26. Which of the following property of an anchor element signifies visited hyperlinks?
27. :link
28. **:visited**
29. :hover
30. active
31. Which of the following property changes the style of the bottom border?
32. :**border-bottom-style**
33. :border-top-style
34. :border-left-style
35. :border-right-style
36. Which of the following value of cursor shows it as the 'I' bar?
37. Crosshair
38. Pointer
39. **Move**
40. default
41. How can you create rounded corners using CSS3?
42. border[round]: 30px;
43. corner-effect: round;
44. **border-radius: 30px;**
45. alpha-effect:round-corner;
46. How to resize a background image using CSS3?
47. **background-size: 80px 60px;**
48. bg-dimensions: 80px 60px;
49. background-proportion: 80px 60px;
50. alpha-effect: bg-resize 80px 60px;

PART IV: TRUE OR FALSE

1. To rotate objects using CSS use the “transform:rotate(30deg);” **TRUE**
2. Does the box-shadow support all browsers? **TRUE**
3. In vertical offsets for box shadows, the (-1) means that the box-shadow will be below the box? **FALSE**
4. Is “a” in RGBa stand for alpha? **TRUE**
5. Parent inheritance is if a property is not specified, it is inherited from a parent element. **TRUE**
6. The ‘!important’ annotation overwrites the previous priority types. **TRUE**
7. Inline is a style applied to an HTML element via HTML ‘style’ attribute. **TRUE**
8. Media type is a property definition applies to all media types, unless a media specific CSS is defined. **TRUE**
9. User defined is a specific contextual selector (#heading p) overwrites generic definition. **FALSE**
10. CSS stand for Cascade Style Sheet. **FALSE**

PART V: MATCHING TYPE

1. The list items are marked with bullets. **Unordered lists <ul>**
2. The list items are marked with numbers or letters. **Ordered lists <ol>**
3. Specifies the alignment for selected items inside a flexible container. **align-self**
4. A shorthand property for all the background. **background**
5. A shorthand property for border-width, border-style and border-color. **border**
6. Specify how certain HTML element should be displayed. **display**
7. Specifies the height of an element. **height**
8. Sets all the margin properties in one declaration. **margin**
9. Sets the opacity level for an element. **opacity**
10. Sets the color of the text. **color**

Choices:

**Unordered lists <ul>**

**Ordered lists <ol>**

**align-self**

**background**

**border**

**color**

**display**

**height**

**margin**

**opacity**

References:

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css>

<https://www.wscubetech.com/>

<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/>