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SR.NO	Project NAME	Technology
1	Online E-Learning Platform Hub	React+Springboot+MySql
2	PG Mates / RoomSharing / Flat Mates	React+Springboot+MySql
3	Tour and Travel management System	React+Springboot+MySql
4	Election commition of India (online Voting System)	React+Springboot+MySql
5	HomeRental Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
6	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
7	Hotel Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
8	Agriculture web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
9	AirLine Reservation System / Flight booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
10	E-commerce web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
11	Hospital Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
12	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySql
13	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySql
14	Courier Services Portal / Courier Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
15	Online Food Delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
16	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySql
17	Gym Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
18	Bike/Car ental System Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
19	CharityDonation web project	React+Springboot+MySql
20	Movie Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql

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21	Job Portal web project	React+Springboot+MySql
22	LIC Insurance Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
23	Employee Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
24	Payroll Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
25	RealEstate Property Project	React+Springboot+MySql
26	Marriage Hall Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Online Student Management portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Resturant management System	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Solar Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
30	OneStepService LinkLabourContractor	React+Springboot+MySql
31	Vehical Service Center Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
32	E-wallet Banking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
33	Blogg Application Project	React+Springboot+MySql
34	Car Parking booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
35	OLA Cab Booking Portal	React+NextJs+Springboot+MySql
36	Society management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
37	E-College Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
38	FoodWaste Management Donate System	React+Springboot+MySql
39	Sports Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
40	BloodBank mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql

41	Bus Tickit Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
42	Fruite Delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySql
43	Woodworks Bed Shop	React+Springboot+MySql
44	Online Dairy Product sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
45	Online E-Pharma medicine sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
46	FarmerMarketplace Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
47	Online Cloth Store Project	React+Springboot+MySql
48	Train Ticket Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
49	Quizz Application Project	JSP+Springboot+MySql
50	Hotel Room Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
51	Online Crime Reporting Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
52	Online Child Adoption Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
53	online Pizza Delivery System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
54	Online Social Complaint Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
55	Electric Vehical management system Project	React+Springboot+MySql
56	Online mess / Tiffin management System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
57		React+Springboot+MySql
58		React+Springboot+MySql
59		React+Springboot+MySql
60		React+Springboot+MySql

Spring Boot + React JS + MySQL Project List

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
1	Online E-Learning Hub Platform Project	https://youtu.be/KMjyBaWmgzg?si=YckHuNzs7eC84-IW
2	PG Mate / Room sharing/Flat sharing	https://youtu.be/4P9clHg3wvk?si=4uEsi0962CG6Xodp
3	Tour and Travel System Project Version 1.0	https://youtu.be/-UHOBywHaP8?si=KHHfE_A0uv725f12
4	Marriage Hall Booking	https://youtu.be/VXz0kZQi5to?si=ILOS-QG3TpAFP5k7
5	Ecommerce Shopping project	https://youtu.be/vJ_C6LkhrZ0?si=YhcBylSErvdn7paq
6	Bike Rental System Project	https://youtu.be/FlzsAmIBCbk?si=7ujQTJqEgkQ8ju2H
7	Multi-Restaurant management system	https://youtu.be/pvV-pM2Jf3s?si=PgvnT-yFc8ktrDxB
8	Hospital management system Project	https://youtu.be/lynlouBZvY4?si=CXzQs3BsRkjKhZCw
9	Municipal Corporation system Project	https://youtu.be/cVMx9NVyl4I?si=qX0oQt-GT-LR_5jF
10	Tour and Travel System Project version 2.0	https://youtu.be/_4u0mB9mHXE?si=gDiAhKBowi2gNUKZ

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
11	Tour and Travel System Project version 3.0	https://youtu.be/Dm7nOdpasWg?si=P_Lh2gcOFhlyudug
12	Gym Management system Project	https://youtu.be/J8_7Zrkg7ag?si=LcxV51ynfUB7OptX
13	Online Driving License system Project	https://youtu.be/3yRzsMs8TLE?si=JRI_z4FDx4Gmt7fn
14	Online Flight Booking system Project	https://youtu.be/m755rOwdk8U?si=HURvAY2VnizlyJlh
15	Employee management system project	https://youtu.be/ID1iE3W_GRw?si=Y_jv1xV_BljhrD0H
16	Online student school or college portal	https://youtu.be/4A25aEKfei0?si=RoVgZtxMk9TPdQvD
17	Online movie booking system project	https://youtu.be/Lfjv_U74SC4?si=fiDvrhhrjb4KSIsm
18	Online Pizza Delivery system project	https://youtu.be/Tp3izreZ458?si=8eWAOzA8SVdNwlyM
19	Online Crime Reporting system Project	https://youtu.be/0UlzReSk9tQ?si=6vN0e70TVY1GOwPO
20	Online Children Adoption Project	https://youtu.be/3T5HC2HKyT4?si=bntP78niYH802I7N

ReactJS Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

React / ReactJS is a free and open-source front-end JavaScript library for building user interfaces based on UI components. It is maintained by Meta and a community of individual developers and companies. React can be used as a base in the development of single-page or mobile applications.

ReactJS MCQs: This section contains ReactJS Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers. These ReactJS MCQs are written for beginners as well as advanced, practice these MCQs to enhance and test the knowledge of ReactJS.

List of ReactJS MCQs

1. React is also known as ____.

- A. ReactJS
- B. js
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of these

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

React is also known as React.js and ReactJS.

[Discuss this Question](#)

2. React is a ____.

- A. Web development Framework
- B. JavaScript Library
- C. jQuery
- D. Web Server

Answer: B) JavaScript Library

Explanation:

React is a JavaScript library.

[Discuss this Question](#)

3. Which ReactJS function renders HTML to the web page?

- A. render()
- B. ReactDOM.render()
- C. renders()
- D. ReactDOM.renders()

Answer: B) ReactDOM.render()

Explanation:

The **ReactDOM.render()** function is used to render HTML to the web page.

[Discuss this Question](#)

4. JSX stands for ____.

- A. JSON
- B. JSON XML
- C. JavaScript XML
- D. JavaScript and AngularJS

Answer: C) JavaScript XML

Explanation:

JSX stands for JavaScript XML.

[Discuss this Question](#)

5. JSX allows us to write ____.

- A. jQuery in React
- B. Angular Code in React
- C. MySQL in React
- D. HTML in React

Answer: D) HTML in React

Explanation:

JSX allows us to write HTML in React.

[Discuss this Question](#)

6. What is the correct syntax to write expression in JSX?

- A. [expression]
- B. { expression }
- C. {{ expression }}
- D. _expression

Answer: B) { expression }

Explanation:

With JSX, an expression can be written using the syntax, `{ expression }`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

7. A class component must include the _____ statement.

- A. extends React.Component
- B. extends React
- C. extends Component
- D. extends React.Component.All

Answer: A) extends React.Component

Explanation:

A class component must include the `extends React.Component` statement.

[Discuss this Question](#)

8. What are Props?

- A. Props are arguments passed into React components
- B. Props are functions in the ReactJS
- C. Props are used to returns multiple values from the function
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) Props are arguments passed into React components

Explanation:

Props are arguments passed into React components.

[Discuss this Question](#)

9. What does props stand for?

- A. Proper Arguments
- B. Properties
- C. Proper Return Values
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) Properties

Explanation:

The `props` stands for properties.

[Discuss this Question](#)

10. Which ReactJS command is used to create a new application?

- A. create-react-app
- B. new-react-app
- C. create-new-reactapp
- D. react-app

Answer: A) create-react-app

Explanation:

The **create-react-app** command is used to create a new React Application.

[Discuss this Question](#)

11. Which ReactJS command is used to set up everything you need to run a React Application?

- A. create-react-app
- B. new-react-app
- C. create-new-reactapp
- D. react-app

Answer: A) create-react-app

Explanation:

The **create-react-app** command is used to set up everything you need to run a React Application.

[Discuss this Question](#)

12. How to install create-react-app?

- A. npx create-react-app -new my-app
- B. npx create-react-app -app my-app
- C. npx new-react-app my-app
- D. npx create-react-app my-app

Answer: D) npx create-react-app my-app

Explanation:

The **npx create-react-app my-app** command is used to install **create-react-app**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

13. ES6 stands for ____.

- A. ECMAScript 6
- B. Extended-JavaScript Version 6
- C. Extensive-JavaScript 6
- D. Expanded-JavaScript 6

Answer: A) ECMAScript 6

Explanation:

ES6 stands for ECMAScript 6.

[Discuss this Question](#)

14. ECMAScript was created to standardize ____.

- A. TypeScript
- B. Java
- C. JSON
- D. JavaScript

Answer: D) JavaScript

Explanation:

ECMAScript was created to standardize JavaScript.

[Discuss this Question](#)

15. In ES6 – A class is a type of ____.

- A. Basic datatype
- B. Derived datatype
- C. Variable
- D. Function

Answer: D) Function

Explanation:

In ES6 – A class is a type of function.

[Discuss this Question](#)

16. In ES6 – Which keyword is used to initiate a class?

- A. function
- B. class
- C. ReactClass

D. ReactClassJs

Answer: B) class

Explanation:

In ES6 – A class is a type of function, but instead of using the keyword **function** to initiate it, we use the keyword **class**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

17. In ES6 – The class properties are assigned inside a ____ method.

- A. props()
- B. properties()
- C. constructor()
- D. react-properties()

Answer: C) constructor()

Explanation:

In ES6 – The class properties are assigned inside a **constructor()** method.

```
class Laptop{
  constructor(name) {
    this.model = name;
  }
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

18. In ES6 – Which keyword is used for class inheritance?

- A. extends
- B. extend
- C. inheritance
- D. inheritances

Answer: A) extends

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **extends** keyword is used for class inheritance.

[Discuss this Question](#)

19. In ES6 – What is the correct syntax of class inheritance?

- A. class class1 extends class2{...}
- B. class class1 extends | class2{...}
- C. class class1 | extends class2{...}
- D. class class1 | extends | class2{...}

Answer: A) class class1 extends class2{...}

Explanation:

In ES6 – The correct syntax of class inheritance is:

```
class class1 extends class2{...}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

20. In ES6 – Which method refers to the parent class?

- A. parent()
- B. super()
- C. top()
- D. main()

Answer: B) super()

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **super()** method refers to the parent class.

[Discuss this Question](#)

21. In ES6 – Why arrow functions are used?

- A. To access pointer variable
- B. To access variable of a class
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. Write shorter function syntax

Answer: D) Write shorter function syntax

Explanation:

In ES6 – The arrow functions are used to write shorter function syntax.

[Discuss this Question](#)

22. Consider the below function – which is the correct syntax of arrow function?


```
Msg = function() {  
    return "Good Morning";  
}
```

- A. Msg = () => {return "Good Morning";}
- B. Msg = () => "Good Morning";
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

In ES6 – Below given both of the syntaxes are correct of arrow function:

```
Msg = () => {  
    return "Good Morning";  
}
```

```
Msg = () => "Good Morning";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

23. Which is the correct arrow function to add two numbers?

- A. add = (a,b) => a+b;
- B. add = (a,b) => return a+b;
- C. add = (a,b) => { return a+b;}
- D. Both A. and B.
- E. Both A. and C.

Answer: E) Both A. and C.

Explanation:

In ES6 – Below given both are the arrow functions to add two numbers:

```
add = (a,b) => a+b;
```

```
add = (a,b) => { return a+b;}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

24. With an arrow function – this keyword represents ____.

- A. Content
- B. Header object

- C. Current object
- D. Child object

Answer: B) Header object

Explanation:

With an arrow function – **this** keyword represents Header object.

[Discuss this Question](#)

25. Complete the below given arrow function.

```
Msg = ____ "Hi, there!";
```

- A. ()
- B. =>
- C. ()>
- D. () =>

Answer: D) () =>

Explanation:

The correct arrow function is:

```
Msg = () => "Hi, there!";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

26. In ES6 – Which are the keywords to define variables?

- A. var
- B. let
- C. const
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

In ES6 – There are three ways of defining your variables: **var** , **let** , and **const** .

[Discuss this Question](#)

27. In ES6 – var has a function scope, not a block scope?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

In ES6 – The statement "var has a function scope, not a block scope." is True.

[Discuss this Question](#)

28. Which is used to pass data to components from outside?

- A. Render with arguments
- B. props
- C. setState
- D. PropTypes

Answer: B) props

Explanation:

props are used to pass data to components from outside.

[Discuss this Question](#)

29. In ES6 – let is the block scoped version of ____.

- A. const
- B. function
- C. var
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) var

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **let** is the block scoped version of **var** .

[Discuss this Question](#)

30. In ES6 – let has a block scope.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

In ES6 – The statement "let has a block scope." is True.

[Discuss this Question](#)

31. In ES6 – Which keyword is used to define a constant?

- A. var
- B. const
- C. let
- D. constant

Answer: B) const

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **const** keyword is used to define a constant.

[Discuss this Question](#)

32. Which method is used to generate lists?

- A. map()
- B. generate()
- C. new()
- D. maps()

Answer: A) map()

Explanation:

The **map()** method is used to generate lists in React ES6.

[Discuss this Question](#)

33. What is the default port where webpack-server runs?

- A. 443
- B. 3030
- C. 3306
- D. 8080

Answer: D) 8080

Explanation:

The default port to run webpack-server is 8080.

34. What are components in ReactJS?

- A. Components are like functions that return HTML elements.
- B. Components are the HTML elements.
- C. Components are the set of variables defined in ReactJS.
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Components are like functions that return HTML elements.

Explanation:

In ReactJS, the components are like functions that return HTML elements.

35. How many types of the components in ReactJS?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B) 2

Explanation:

There are two types of components in ReactJS.

36. Which are the valid components in ReactJS?

- A. Variable components
- B. Function components
- C. Class components
- D. Both A. and B.
- E. Both B. and C.

Answer: E) Both B. and C.

Explanation:

There are two types of components in ReactJS, which are:

- Function components
- Class components

37. Which statement is required to define a class component?

- A. extends React.Components
- B. imports React.Components
- C. extends React.Component
- D. imports React.Component

Answer: C) extends React.Component

Explanation:

In ReactJS, a class component must include the `extends React.Component` statement.

38. Consider the below statement – Which method will be used at the place of blank space (___)?

```
class MainTitle extends React.Component {  
  ____ {  
    return <h1>Welcome at IncludeHelp!</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

- A. renderDOM()
- B. renderComponent()
- C. render()
- D. render()

Answer: C) render()

Explanation:

The correct code is:

```
class MainTitle extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h1>Welcome at IncludeHelp!</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

39. Can components be passed as props?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the components can be passed as props.

[Discuss this Question](#)

40. In ReactJS, what is State?

- A. It's a temporary storage of the elements
- B. It's a state of the execution of the ReactJS application
- C. It's an internal storage of the components
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) It's an internal storage of the components

Explanation:

In ReactJS, the State is an internal storage of the components.

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CSS Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

CSS stands for "**Cascading Style Sheets**", it is used to define how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS MCQs: This section contains Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers. These CSS MCQs are written for beginners as well as advanced, practice these MCQs to enhance and test the knowledge of CSS.

List of CSS MCQs

1. What is CSS stands for?

- A. Cascading Style Sheets
- B. Cascade Style Sheet
- C. Color Style Sheets
- D. Color Style Sheet

Answer: A) Cascading Style Sheets

Explanation:

The full form of the CSS is Cascading Style Sheets. Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

2. What CSS describes?

- A. CSS describes how calculation perform on button click.
- B. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

Explanation:

CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

3. What is the correct syntax for referring an external CSS?

- A. <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
- B. <stylesheet rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
- C. <style rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">

Explanation:

The correct syntax to include (refer) an external CSS in an HTML document is,

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

Here,

- *rel* defined the relationship.
- *href* is the CSS filename.
- *type* is the type of the file, for CSS – the type is "text/css"

4. What is a CSS selector?

- A. A CSS selector is the CSS class name
- B. A CSS selector is the set of properties that are going to be applied on HTML elements
- C. A CSS selector is name of CSS file.
- D. A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It may an HTML element or pattern of elements.

Answer: D) A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It may an HTML element or pattern of elements

Explanation:

A [CSS selector](#) is the first part of a CSS Rule. It may an HTML element or pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

5. In a CSS file, there is a CSS rule for paragraphs tags – what does p can be called?

- A. Selector
- B. Attribute
- C. Property
- D. Tag

Answer: A) Selector

Explanation:

In a CSS rule, the HTML element(s) for them we are writing the CSS is known as "CSS Selector".

6. Internal styles are written within the ____ element.

- A. <style>...</style>
- B. <css>...</css>
- C. <stylesheet>...</stylesheet>
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) <style>...</style>

Explanation:

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page.

7. Inline styles are written within the ____ attribute.

- A. style
- B. css
- C. stylesheet
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) style

Explanation:

Inline styles are defined within the `style` attribute of the relevant element.

Example:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

8. CSS comments are placed within the ____.

- A. //
- B. /* and */
- C. <* and *>
- D. <! And !>

Answer: B) /* and */

Explanation:

A CSS comment is placed inside the `<style>` element, and starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`.

9. Can comments also span multiple lines?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, comments can also span multiple lines.

Example:

```
/* This is
a multi-line
comment */
```

OR

```
/*  
This is  
a multi-line  
comment  
*/
```

10. Which property is used to define the text color?

- A. text-color
- B. color
- C. font-color
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: B) color

Explanation:

The **color** property is used to define the text [color in CSS](#).

11. Which property is used to define the background color?

- A. bgcolor
- B. bg-color
- C. background
- D. background-color

Answer: D) background-color

Explanation:

The **background-color** property is used to define the background color in CSS.

12. From the given options which is/are the valid way to represent a color?

- A. A valid color name like "blue"
- B. HEX code like "#0000ff"
- C. RGB Value like "rgb(0,0,255)"
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

All of the given options are valid to define/represent the color name.

13. Which property is used to define the font of the element's text?

- A. font
- B. font-family
- C. font-style
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) font-family

Explanation:

The **font-family** property is used to define the font of the element's text.

Example:

```
p
{
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}
```

14. To make a text italic, which CSS property is used?

- A. font
- B. font-family
- C. font-style
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) font-style

Explanation:

The **font-style** property is used to define the font style i.e., to make the text bold. To make the text italic, **italic** value is used.

Example:

```
p
{
    font-style: italic;
}
```

15. What are the valid values of font-style property?

- A. italic, bold, bolder
- B. normal, bold, italic
- C. underline, bold, italic
- D. inherit, italic, normal, oblique

Answer: D) inherit, italic, normal, oblique

Explanation:

The following are the valid values of the font-style property,

- inherit
 - italic
 - normal
 - oblique
-

16. Why font-weight property is used?

- A. Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.
- B. Sets the size of the font
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed

Explanation:

The **font-weight** property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

17. What is/are the correct value(s) of font-weight property?

- A. bold, italic, underline
- B. normal, bold, italic
- C. normal, bold, bolder, lighter, initial, and inherit
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) normal, bold, bolder, lighter, initial, and inherit

Explanation:

The valid values of the **font-wight** property:

- normal,
 - bold
 - bolder
 - lighter
 - initial
 - inherit
-

18. Which is the correct inline CSS for p tag to define paragraph's text and background colors?

- A. <p css="color: red; background-color: yellow;">
- B. <p csstyle="color: red; background-color: yellow;">
- C. <p inline="color: red; background-color: yellow;">
- D. <p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;">

Answer: D) `<p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;">`

Explanation:

The correct inline CSS style is,

```
<p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;">Paragraph Text.</p>
```

19. What is the correct syntax of border property in CSS?

- A. border: border-width border-style border-color
- B. border: border-color border-width border-style
- C. border: border-style border-width border-color
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) border: border-width border-style border-color

Explanation:

The correct syntax to define element's border using the **border** property

```
border: border-width border-style border-color
```

Example:

```
<p style="border: 2px solid red;">  
This is some text in a paragraph.  
</p>
```

20. Which of the following is the correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline?

- A. a {text-decoration : underline;}
- B. a {text-decoration : none;}
- C. a {text-decoration : block;}
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) a {text-decoration : none;}

Explanation:

The correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline is,

```
a {text-decoration : none;}
```

21. Which of the following is the correct syntax to remove the underline on hyperlinks and visited hyperlinks?

- A. a {text-decoration : underline;}, a:visited {text-decoration : underline;}

- B. a {text-decoration : block;}, a:visited {text-decoration : block;}
- C. a {text-decoration : none;}, a:visited {text-decoration : none;}
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) a {text-decoration : none;}, a:visited {text-decoration : none;}

Explanation:

The correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline is,

```
a {text-decoration : none;}, a:visited {text-decoration : none;}
```

22. Which CSS property is used to style the hyperlinks on hover (Mouse over)?

- A. a:mouseover
- B. a:move
- C. a:mover
- D. a:hover

Answer: D) a:hover

Explanation:

The **a:hover** property is used to define the style on mouse over event,

```
a:hover{  
// styles  
}
```

23. If you want to use a green dotted border around an image, which CSS property is used for that?

- A. border-style
- B. border-color
- C. border-decoration
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: D) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Two properties **border-style** and **border-color** are used to define a green dotted border around an image.

Example:

```

```

24. Which CSS property and value is used to center an element?

- A. text-align:center
- B. align:center
- C. text-align:middle
- D. align:middle

Answer: A) text-align:center

Explanation:

text-align property with value **center** is used to center an elements.

25. What are the valid values of text-align property?

- A. left, middle, right
- B. left, center, right
- C. left, center, right, justify
- D. left, middle, right, justify

Answer: C) left, center, right, justify

Explanation:

The valid values of **text-align** property are,

- left
 - center
 - right
 - justify
-

26. What is the use of "text-align:justify" in CSS?

- A. Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width
- B. Stretches the lines so that each line can be arranged in left alignment
- C. Stretches the lines so that each line can be arranged in right alignment
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width

Explanation:

The **text-align:justify** property stretches the lines so that each line has equal width.

27. Which CSS property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text?

- A. text-align
- B. padding-left
- C. margin-left

D. text-indent

Answer: D) text-indent

Explanation:

The **text-indent** property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-indent: 50px;  
}
```

28. Which CSS property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text?

- A. text-space
- B. letter-space
- C. letter-spacing
- D. letter-distance

Answer: C) letter-spacing

Explanation:

The **letter-spacing** property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  letter-spacing: 5px;  
}
```

29. Which CSS property is used to specify the space between lines?

- A. line-space
- B. line-spacing
- C. line-padding
- D. line-height

Answer: D) line-height

Explanation:

The **line-height** property is used to specify the space between lines.

Example:

```
p {  
  line-height: 2.0;  
}
```

30. Which CSS property is used to specify the space between the words in a text?

- A. word-spacing
- B. word-padding
- C. word-height
- D. characters-spacing

Answer: A) word-spacing

Explanation:

The **word-spacing** property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  word-spacing: 10px;  
}
```

31. Which CSS property adds shadow to text?

- A. content-shadow
- B. text-shadow
- C. word-shadow
- D. text-outline

Answer: B) text-shadow

Explanation:

The **text-shadow** property adds shadow to text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px green;  
}
```

32. Which CSS property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text?

- A. text-transform
- B. text-case
- C. case

D. text-casing

Answer: A) text-transform

Explanation:

The **text-transform** property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-transform: uppercase / lowercase / capitalize;  
}
```

33. Which is the correct CSS statement to capitalize the first letter of each word?

- A. text-transform: uppercase
- B. text-transform: capitalize
- C. text-transform: sentence
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: B) text-transform: capitalize

Explanation:

The correct CSS statement is to capitalize the first letter of each word,

```
p {  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
}
```

34. What are the valid values of text-transform property?

- A. uppercase, lowercase, and capitalize
- B. uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, and sentence
- C. upper, lower, and capital
- D. upper, lower, capital, and sentence

Answer: A) uppercase, lowercase, and capitalize

Explanation:

The valid values of **text-transform** property are,

- uppercase
- lowercase, and
- capitalize

35. What are the valid values of "text-decoration" property?

- A. overline, line-through, underline, and none
- B. overline, strike, line-through, underline, and none
- C. double-line, overline, line-through, underline, and none
- D. None of these

Answer: A) overline, line-through, underline, and none

Explanation:

The valid values of **text-decoration** property are,

- overline
 - line-through
 - underline, and
 - none
-

36. Which CSS property specifies how to align the last line of a text?

- A. text-align
- B. last-text-align
- C. text-align-last-line
- D. text-align-last

Answer: D) text-align-last

Explanation:

The **text-align-last** property specifies how to align the last line of a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-align-last: right;  
}
```

37. Which CSS property sets the vertical alignment of an element?

- A. vertical-align
- B. vertical-text-align
- C. text-valign
- D. vertical-align-text

Answer: A) vertical-align

Explanation:

The **vertical-align** property sets the vertical alignment of an element.

Example:

```
p {  
  vertical-align: baseline;  
}
```

38. What are the valid values of vertical-align property?

- A. baseline, text-top, text-bottom, subscript, and superscript
- B. baseline, top, bottom, sub, and super
- C. baseline, text-top, text-bottom, sub, and super
- D. base, text-top, text-bottom, sub, and super

Answer: C) baseline, text-top, text-bottom, sub, and super

Explanation:

The valid values of **vertical-align** property are,

- baseline
- text-top
- text-bottom
- sub, and
- super

39. Which is the correct CSS statement to define multiple font families?

- A. font: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
- B. font-name: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
- C. font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif";
- D. font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

Answer: D) font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

Explanation:

The correct CSS statement to define multiple font families,

```
p {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

40. Which CSS property specifies the type of list item marker?

- A. list-style
- B. list-style-type
- C. list-style-circle
- D. list-style-square

Answer: B) list-style-type

Explanation:

The **list-style-type** property specifies the type of list item marker.

Example:

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: circle;  
}
```

41. Which is the correct CSS statement is used to remove the markers/bullets?

- A. list-style: none;
- B. list-style-type: 0;
- C. list-style-type: blank;
- D. list-style-type: none;

Answer: D) list-style-type: none;

Explanation:

The correct CSS statement is used to remove the markers/bullets,

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: none;  
}
```

42. Which CSS property specifies an image as the list item marker?

- A. list-style-image
- B. list-style-picture
- C. list-style-background
- D. list-style-bgimage

Answer: A) list-style-image

Explanation:

The **list-style-image** property specifies an image as the list item marker.

Example:

```
ul {  
  list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');  
}
```

43. Which CSS property specifies if/how an element is displayed?

- A. block
- B. display
- C. element-display
- D. element-block

Answer: B) display

Explanation:

The **display** property specifies if/how an element is displayed.

Example:

```
ul {  
  display: block;  
}
```

44. Which CSS property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element?

- A. positions
- B. text-position
- C. positioning
- D. position

Answer: D) position

Explanation:

The **position** property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

Example:

```
div.fixed{  
  position: fixed;  
}
```

45. HTML elements are positioned ____ by default.

- A. static
- B. fixed
- C. relative
- D. none

Answer: A) static

Explanation:

HTML elements are positioned static by default.

46. What are the valid values for "position" property?

- A. block, none, fixed, absolute, and static
- B. block, static, fixed, absolute, and sticky
- C. static, relative, fixed, absolute, and none
- D. static, relative, fixed, absolute, and sticky

Answer: D) static, relative, fixed, absolute, and sticky

Explanation:

The valid values for **position** property are,

- static
- relative
- fixed
- absolute
- sticky

47. Which CSS property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element?

- A. transparency
- B. opacity
- C. transform-opacity
- D. opacity-all

Answer: B) opacity

Explanation:

The **opacity** property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

Example:

```
img {  
  opacity: 0.8;  
}
```

48. Which CSS function performs a calculation to be used as the property value?

- A. sum()
- B. add()
- C. calc()
- D. addition()

Answer: C) calc()

Explanation:

The **calc()** function performs a calculation to be used as the property value.

Example:

```
body {  
  width: calc(100% - 100px);  
}
```

49. Which CSS function uses the largest value?

- A. large()
- B. maximum()
- C. max_value()
- D. max()

Answer: D) max()

Explanation:

The **max()** function uses the largest value.

Example:

```
body {  
  width: max(80%, 100px);  
}
```

50. Which CSS function uses the smallest value?

- A. small()
- B. minimum()
- C. min_value()
- D. min()

Answer: D) min()

Explanation:

The **min()** function uses the smallest value.

Example:

```
body {  
  width: min(80%, 100px);  
}
```

51. In how many ways can CSS be added to HTML?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Infinite

Answer: C) Three

Explanation:

CSS can be added to HTML in three different ways.

- By using style attribute inside <body> tag.
 - By using <style> tag inside the <head> section of HTML
 - By creating an external CSS file and linking this file using <link> tag in HTML.
-

52. The <style> in Internal CSS refers to ____.

- A. Attributes
- B. HTML tags
- C. Selector
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) HTML tags

Explanation:

In Internal CSS, we add CSS using <style>, which is an HTML tag.

53. Can we link multiple stylesheets to a single page?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Can't say, it depends on CSS properties
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can link multiple stylesheets to a single page. You just have to add the <link> element for each stylesheet.

54. The CSS property used to change text sizes?

- A. font-family
- B. font-size
- C. font
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D) Both A and C

Explanation:

The *font* and *font-size* CSS properties are used to change the font size. Font size is one of the longhand properties of the *font*.

55. In this line of code, identify the selector ____.

```
p {border: 2px solid blue;}
```

- A. p
- B. border
- C. 2px
- D. None of these

Answer: A) p

Explanation:

In the given line of code, p is the selector. Selectors target HTML elements that we want to style. Here, the *border* is a CSS property and *2px solid blue* is the property value.

56. How many color names does CSS supports?

- A. 140
- B. 100
- C. 75
- D. 90

Answer: A) 140

Explanation:

CSS3 has 140 color names available which are supported by all the browsers.

57. The ____ property is used in the positioning of the background image.

- A. background-image
- B. background-position
- C. padding
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) background-position

Explanation:

As the name suggests, the *background-position* property specifies the position of the background image.

58. ___ means 4 times the size of the current font.

- A. 4px
- B. 4 pt.
- C. 4em
- D. 4vw

Answer: C) 4em

Explanation:

All four units refer to the unit of length. 4em means 4 times the size of the current font which is relative to the font size of the element.

59. Amongst the following browsers, which browser supports almost all the CSS properties?

- A. Firefox
- B. Safari
- C. Google Chrome
- D. Opera

Answer: C) Google Chrome

Explanation:

Both Google Chrome and Microsoft Edge support almost all the CSS properties.

60. What is the CSS Entity for the character '#'?

- A. 0023
- B. 0026
- C. 0027
- D. None of the these

Answer: A) 0023

Explanation:

We use CSS Entities to display all the characters. There are different entities for different characters. For this character "#", CSS Entity is 0023.

61. This selector selects all the <h> elements where the parent is a <div> element.

- A. h + p
- B. h > p
- C. p.h
- D. p > h

Answer: B) h > p

Explanation:

This is an element>element selector in which operand on the left side of child combinator (>) is the parent and operand on the right side is the child element.

62. Which selector selects the markers of list items?

- A. :: marker
- B. .marker
- C. ::selector
- D. None of these

Answer: A) ::marker

Explanation:

The :: marker selector targets the list markers of list items.

63. Which is the most widely used font in customizing web pages?

- A. Times New Roman
- B. Georgia
- C. Arial
- D. Garamond

Answer: C) Arial

Explanation:

Arial (sans-serif) is the most widely used font on web pages.

64. Which of the following CSS properties are animatable?

- A. color
- B. border-left
- C. flex
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

We can add animation and transitions to all these three properties. To add animations, we apply **animation** property.

65. We can give space between unit and value when assigning length values to CSS properties.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B) False

Explanation:

If you give a space between unit and value, the property won't be injected in `div`.

66. Which of these units of length is supported by Chrome Version 1.0?

- A. rem
- B. px
- C. vw
- D. vh

Answer: B) px

Explanation:

Pixels (px) is supported by Chrome Version 1.0.

67. Which line of code is a must to write to apply CSS Flexbox properties?

- A. display: flex;
- B. display: flexbox;
- C. display: block;
- D. flex-direction: row;

Answer: A) display: flex;

Explanation:

If you want to apply CSS [Flexbox](#) properties, you need to set the `display` to `flex` first.

68. The default value of justify-content property is ____.

- A. flex-start
- B. flex-end
- C. space-between
- D. None

Answer: A) flex-start

Explanation:

The `justify-content` property is one of the CSS Flexbox properties. Its default value is flex-start.

69. Which is the correct syntax for adding animation?

- A. animation: name timing-function duration
- B. animation: name duration timing-function
- C. animation: name delay duration
- D. None of these

Answer: B) animation: name duration timing-function

Explanation:

The correct syntax for adding animation is:

```
animation: name duration timing-function
```

70. Which line of code specifies playing an animation with the same speed from beginning to the end?

- A. div {animation- timing function: linear;}
- B. div {animation- timing function: ease in;}
- C. div {animation- play- state: paused;}
- D. div {animation- fill-mode: both;}

Answer: A) div {animation- timing function: linear;}

Explanation:

We use the **animation- timing- function** property to define the time an animation uses to change from one set of CSS styles to another. When we set its value to linear, the animation will have the same speed from start to end.

71. Which line of code represents a universal selector?

- A. *{border: 2px solid red;}
- B. body {border: 2px solid red;}
- C. both A&B
- D. None of these

Answer: A) *{border: 2px solid red;}

Explanation:

Syntax for Universal selector is:

```
*{CSS property}
```

This selector selects all the HTML elements on the page.

72. Which of the following properties specify the width of the borders?

- A. border-width

- B. border-style
- C. border
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D) Both A and C

Explanation:

Both **border** and **border-width** properties specify the width of the borders. The **border** property is a shorthand property for **border-width** , **border-style** , and **border-color** .

73. Is border-image property animatable?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

The [border-image property](#) is not animatable. We cannot use this property in defining animations and transitions.

74. What value is set to border: collapse property to define borders around each cell? (Refer to the image)

Colum1	Colum2	Column3
Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3
Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6

- A. collapse
- B. separate
- C. initial
- D. inherit

Answer: B) separate

Explanation:

When we set the value of [border:collapse property](#) to separate, each cell will display its borders.

75. Which cursor property value indicates that the program is busy?

- A. help

- B. default
- C. auto
- D. wait

Answer: D) wait

Explanation:

When we set the [cursor property value](#) to wait, the cursor indicates that the program is busy.

76. What does this line of code explain?

```
p {display: flex;}
```

- A. All the <p> elements are displayed as a block-level flex container
- B. All the <p> elements are not displayed by the browser
- C. All the <p> elements are displayed as a grid container
- D. All the <p> elements are displayed as an inline flex container

Answer: A) All the <p> elements are displayed as a block-level flex container

77. The text-align property defines the ___ alignment of text in an element.

- A. horizontal
- B. vertical
- C. both horizontal & vertical
- D. None of these

Answer: A) horizontal

Explanation:

The **text-align** property specifies the horizontal alignment of the text.

78. Does the z-index property accept negative values?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

The **z-index** property accepts both negative and positive values.

79. Which CSS property is not supported by the Firefox browser?

- A. text-indent

- B. scroll- behavior
- C. overflow
- D. viewport

Answer: D) viewport

Explanation:

The **viewport** property is not supported by Firefox. Chrome and Microsoft Edge support this.

80. Which one is a fallback font?

- A. Times New Roman
- B. Georgia
- C. Serif
- D. None of these

Answer: C) Serif

Explanation:

One of the most commonly used fallback fonts is serif. Times New Roman and Georgia are examples of serif.

81. Where do we store external stylesheets?

- A. HTML files
- B. CSS files
- C. Folder
- D. None of these

Answer: B) CSS files

Explanation:

External stylesheets are stored in CSS files and we can link those files in HTML using the [<link> tag](#).

82. In the given line of code, identify the type of selector used.

```
#Main {background-color: yellow;}
```

- A. CSS element selector
- B. CSS id selector
- C. Combinator selector
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) CSS id selector

Explanation:

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specified element.

Syntax:

```
#id attribute {CSS property}
```

83. The Hex Code for the red color is ____.

- A. #FF0000
- B. #F0F000
- C. #F0000F
- D. None of these

Answer: A) #FF0000

Explanation:

Hex codes are three-byte hexadecimal numbers that are used to identify [color in HTML/CSS](#).

84. In CSS, what does HSL stands for?

- A. hue, standard, light
- B. height, standard, line-width
- C. hue, saturation, lightness
- D. hue, standard, line-width

Answer: C) hue, saturation, lightness

Explanation:

HSL stands for hue, saturation, lightness. In CSS, we can specify color using the HSL value.

85. Among the following CSS properties, which property is not a shorthand property?

- A. background
- B. padding
- C. display
- D. border

Answer: C) display

Explanation:

The [display property](#) is not a shorthand property. It has only one property value.

86. In this line of code, what is the use of the alt attribute?


```

```

- A. Adds a text description to an image
- B. Provides alternative information for an image
- C. To hide an image
- D. Both A & B

Answer: D) Both A & B

Explanation:

The alt attribute is used to provide alternative information for an image if a user fails to view an image on the webpage and also it tells us something related to the image.

87. The CSS border property specifies the style, color, and ___ of an element's border.

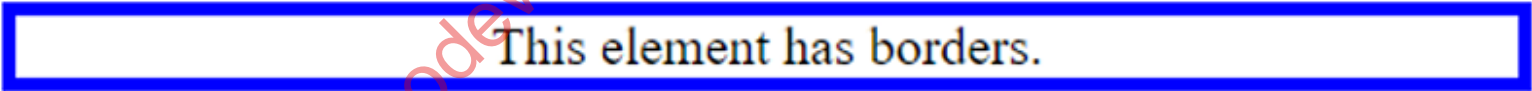
- A. length
- B. size
- C. width
- D. area

Answer: C) width

Explanation:

The [CSS border properties](#) specify the style, color, and width of an element's border. The border property is a shorthand property for border-width, border-style, and border-color.

88. To get this output, the CSS properties put to use are ___.



This element has borders.

- A. display, border, align-items, justify-content
- B. display, border-width, justify-content, border-color
- C. margin, display, padding-left, justify-content
- D. None of these

Answer: A) display, border, align-items, justify-content

Explanation:

Code:

```
border: 4px solid blue;
display: flex;
align-items: center;
justify-content: center;
```

89. What does 'padding: 50px 20px;' specifies?

- A. top padding is 50px
- B. bottom padding is 20px
- C. right padding is 20px
- D. Both A & C

Answer: D) Both A & C

Explanation:

This line of code specifies top and [bottom paddings](#) are "50px" & "right" and [left paddings](#) are "20px".

90. What is the default size for normal text, like paragraphs?

- A. 11px
- B. 12px
- C. 16px
- D. 18px

Answer: C) 16px

Explanation:

If we don't specify a font size, the default size for normal texts is "16px" or "1em".

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Advanced CSS Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

CSS stands for "**Cascading Style Sheets**", it is used to define how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

Advanced CSS MCQs: This section contains Advanced Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers. These Advanced CSS MCQs are written for beginners as well as advanced, practice these MCQs to enhance and test the knowledge of Advanced CSS.

List of Advanced CSS MCQs

1. Which CSS property defines the radius of an element's corners?

- A. border-corner
- B. radius
- C. corner
- D. border-radius

Answer: D) border-radius

Explanation:

The **border-radius** property defines the radius of an element's corners.

Example:

```
.div1{  
    border-radius: 25px;  
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

2. Which CSS property allows you to specify an image to be used instead of the normal border around an element?

- A. border-image
- B. border-picture
- C. border-background
- D. border-bgimage

Answer: A) border-image

Explanation:

The **border-image** property allows you to specify an image to be used instead of the normal border around an element.

Example:

```
.borderedimage{  
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;  
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

3. What are the RGBA color values?

- A. RGBA color values are combination of four colors
- B. RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with background image
- C. RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel

Explanation:

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel.

[Discuss this Question](#)

4. In a RGBA color value, what does A stand for?

- A. A specifies the opacity for a color
- B. A specifies the Aqua color
- C. A specifies the opacity Azure color
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) A specifies the opacity for a color

Explanation:

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color.

Example:

```
rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.2);
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

5. Which of the following specifies the red color with opacity?

- A. `rgba(255, 0, 0, 255)`
- B. `rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3)`
- C. `rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3)`

D. `rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3)`

Answer: D) `rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3)`

Explanation:

The RGBA value (`rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3)`) specifies the color with opacity.

[Discuss this Question](#)

6. Which is correct CSS statement to define blue background color with opacity?

- A. `background-color: rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3)`
- B. `background-color: rgba(0, 0, 255, 255)`
- C. `background-color: rgba(0, 255, 255, 0.3)`
- D. `background-color: rgba(0, 0, 1, 0.3)`

Answer: A) `background-color: rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3)`

Explanation:

The CSS statement (`background-color: rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3)`) specifies the blue background with an opacity.

[Discuss this Question](#)

7. HSL color value stands for_____.

- A. Hex, Saturation and Lightness
- B. Hex, Solid and Lightness
- C. Hue, Solid and Lightness
- D. Hue, Saturation and Lightness

Answer: D) Hue, Saturation and Lightness

Explanation:

HSL color value stands for Hue, Saturation and Lightness.

[Discuss this Question](#)

8. What is Hue in HSL color value?

- A. Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360)
- B. Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 90)
- C. Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 180)
- D. Hue is a special color name

Answer: A) Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360)

Explanation:

Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360).

[Discuss this Question](#)

9. Which is the correct HSL value for green color?

- A. background-color: hsl(180, 100%, 50%)
- B. background-color: hsl(360, 100%, 50%)
- C. background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%)
- D. background-color: hsl(0, 100%, 50%)

Answer: C) background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%)

Explanation:

The correct HSL value for green color is,

```
background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%)
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

10. What are the HSLA color values?

- A. hsla(hex, saturation, lightness, alpha)
- B. hsla(hex, solid, lightness, alpha)
- C. hsla(hue, solid, lightness, alpha)
- D. hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)

Answer: D) hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)

Explanation:

An HSLA color value is specified with: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha), where the alpha parameter defines the opacity.

[Discuss this Question](#)

11. What is the valid value of alpha parameter?

- A. 0 to 255
- B. 0 to 90
- C. 0 to 16
- D. 0.1 to 1.0

Answer: D) 0.1 to 1.0

Explanation:

The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

[Discuss this Question](#)

12. Which is the correct HSLA value for green color with fully transparent?

- A. hsla(360, 100%, 50%, 0.3)
- B. hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 1.0)
- C. hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 0.1)
- D. hsla(360, 100%, 100%, 0.3)

Answer: B) hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 1.0)

Explanation:

The correct HSLA value for green color is,

hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 1.0)

[Discuss this Question](#)

13. Which CSS property sets the opacity for the whole element?

- A. aplha
- B. opacity-value
- C. opacity
- D. background-opacity

Answer: C) opacity

Explanation:

The **opacity** property sets the opacity for the whole element.

Example:

```
p
{
  opacity:0.4;
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

14. Which keyword is used to make a color transparent?

- A. transparent
- B. opacity
- C. color-transparent
- D. alpha

Answer: A) transparent

Explanation:

The **transparent** keyword is used to make a color transparent. It is mostly used for creating the transparent background color of an element.

Example:

```
body {  
  background-image: url("theme1.jpg");  
}  
  
div.example1 {  
  background-color: transparent;  
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

15. The "transparent" keyword is equivalent to ___ RGBA value.

- A. rgba(0,0,0,0)
- B. rgba(0,0,0,1)
- C. rgba(255,255,255,0)
- D. rgba(255,255,255,1)

Answer: A) rgba(0,0,0,0)

Explanation:

The **transparent** keyword is equivalent to **rgba(0,0,0,0)** .

[Discuss this Question](#)

16. Which keyword is like a variable that holds the current value of the color property of an element?

- A. color
- B. current_color
- C. currentcolor
- D. elementcolor

Answer: C) currentcolor

Explanation:

The **currentcolor** keyword is just like a variable that holds the current value of the color property of an element.

Example:

```
div.example1 {  
  color: #006969;  
  border: 2px solid currentcolor;  
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

17. Which keyword inherits its value from its parent element?

- A. inheritfromparent
- B. parenetvalue
- C. inherit
- D. inherits

Answer: C) inherit

Explanation:

The **inherit** keyword inherits its value from its parent element.

Example:

```
div.example1 {  
  border: 1px solid #006969;  
}  
  
p.main {  
  border: inherit;  
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

18. What are the names of different gradients in CSS?

- A. Linear Gradients, Radial Gradients, and Conic Gradients
- B. Linear Gradients, Vertical Gradients, and Corner Gradients
- C. Horizontal Gradients, Vertical Gradients, and Conic Gradients
- D. Linear Gradients, Radial Gradients, Vertical Gradients, and Conic Gradients

Answer: A) Linear Gradients, Radial Gradients, and Conic Gradients

Explanation:

CSS defines three types of gradients:

- Linear Gradients
- Radial Gradients
- Conic Gradients

[Discuss this Question](#)

19. Which gradients define the color by their center?

- A. Linear Gradients
- B. Radial Gradients
- C. Conic Gradients
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: B) Radial Gradients

Explanation:

Radial Gradients define color by their center.

[Discuss this Question](#)

20. Which gradients rotate color around a center point?

- A. Linear Gradients
- B. Radial Gradients
- C. Conic Gradients
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: C) Conic Gradients

Explanation:

Conic Gradients rotate color around a center point.



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