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<question>Question 1. A stylesheet is a collection of CSS rules <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Identify valid CSS rules (can be one or more) <variantright>p { height: 23px; font-size: 12px; } <variantright>p { height: 23px; font-size: 12px; } <variant>p = "height: 23px", "font-size: 12px"; <variant>p { height = 23px, font-size = 12px, } <variant>

<question>Question 3. CSS is only allowed to have 1 property/value pair per each CSS rule <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. A CSS rule can be applied to only one selector at a time. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. A CSS rule has to be defined separately for each selector <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Given the following HTML code: <div> <p>I am feeling blue</p> &lt;/div> <section> <p>I just want to be left alone!</p> &lt;/section> Which of the following CSS rules turns the text of the first <p> tag blue, but NOT the second <p> tag? <variantright>div > p { color: blue; } <variant>div.p { color: blue; } <variantright>div p { color: blue; } <variant>p { color: blue; } <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following HTML code: <div> <div> <div class="makeMeBlue"> <p>I am feeling blue</p> &lt;/div> &lt;/div> <section class="makeMeBlue"> <p>I just want to be left alone!</p> &lt;/section> &lt;/div> Which of the following CSS rules turns the text of the first <p> tag blue, but NOT the second <p> tag? <variant>.makeMeBlue > p { color: blue; } <variantright>div.makeMeBlue p { color: blue; } <variantright>div > div > p { color: blue; } <variant>div p { color: blue; } <variant>

<question>Question 1. By default, a block-level element tries to take up as much horizontal space as its containing element will allow <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following HTML code: <body> <div>Hello</div> <span>World!</span> &lt;/body> and the following CSS code: div, span { background-color: blue; } Which of the statement(s) below are true? <variantright>The background color behind the words 'Hello' and 'World' is blue. <variant>Both backgrounds will span the entire width of the browser window. <variantright>The div element's background will span the entire width of the browser. <variant>The span element's background will span the entire width of the browser. <variantright>The text "World!" will appear on a separate line, below the text "Hello".

<question>Question 3. Given the following HTML code: <a> <div>Div 1</div> <div>Div 2</div> <div>Div 3</div> <div>Div 4</div> <div>Div 5</div> <div>Div 6</div> &lt;/a> Which CSS rule below will set the font size of 'Div 5' text to 24px when the user hovers the mouse over ANY area inside the 'a' element? <variant>a:hover:nth-child(5) { font-size: 24px; } <variantright>a:hover div:nth-child(5) { font-size: 24px; } <variant>a:hover > div > div > div > div > div { font-size: 24px; } <variant>div:hover { font-size: 24px; } <variant>

<question>Question 1. It's a good idea to place all of your CSS styles into a separate file, external to the HTML page, because you can share the same styles across multiple HTML pages that way. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Given the following HTML code: <body> <div> <section id="mySection"> I am having a color identity crisis! &lt;/section> &lt;/div> &lt;/body> and the following CSS: body { color: blue; } What color will the words "I am having a color identity crisis!" be? <variantright>Blue <variant>Whatever the default color the browser assigns to it since we didn't specify the color of the <section> tag <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following HTML code: <body> <div> <section id="mySection" class="myColor"> I am having a color identity crisis again! Help! &lt;/section> &lt;/div> &lt;/body> and the following CSS: #mySection { color: green; } .myColor { color: blue; } What color will the words "I am having a color identity crisis again! Help!" be? <variant>Blue <variantright>Green <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Pixels are absolute units of measurements (as opposed to relative). <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following HTML code: <head> <style> body { font-size: 30px; } &lt;/style> </head> <body> <div style="font-size: 3em;">How big am I?&lt;/div> &lt;/body> What is the pixel size of the text "How big am I?", assuming the user did NOT increase zoom in the browser window? <variantright>90px <variant>10px <variant>1/3 of a pixel <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Assuming no other styles exist, how many pixels wide will the 'div' tag be with the following styles: div { padding: 10px 10px 10px 10px; margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px; width: 100px; border: 10px solid black; } <variantright>140px <variant>160px <variant>200px <variant>100px <variant>

<question>Question 2. Assuming no other styles exist, how many pixels wide will the 'div' tag be with with following styles: div { padding: 10px 10px 10px 10px; margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px; width: 100px; border: 10px solid black; box-sizing: border-box; } <variant>140px <variant>160px <variant>200px <variantright>100px <variant>

<question>Question 3. Right margin of one element that touches the left margin of another element creates a combined margin that is equal to the sum of both margins. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 4. Given the following HTML code: <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">...</div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;">...</div> What will be the margin between the 2 'div' elements? <variant>10px <variantright>20px <variant>30px <variant>0 <variant>

<question>Question 1. Given the following HTML code: <div style="background-color: blue; background: url('mypicture.jpg');"> ... </div> What will you see inside the div element? <variant>Some image on top of a blue background <variant>Blue background, but no image <variant>Blue background will be covering the image <variantright>Just the image <variant>

<question>Question 1. Floating elements takes them out of the regular document flow <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. The following code: section { clear: right; } says that none of the section elements should allow anything to float to the right of them. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Settings position: relative; on an element takes it out of regular document flow. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. By default, ALL HTML elements have their position property set to static. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

**Introduction to Responsive Design**

<question>Question 1. Given the following media query: @media (min-width: 768px) and (max-width: 991px) { ... } The styles within this media query will apply if the browser window is 991px wide. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. The usual approach to using media queries is to provide some base styling and then change and/or add to them within each media query. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Most responsive frameworks use a 12-grid layout <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. To have a 12-grid layout means that 1 cell in that grid has width: 8.33% (100 / 12) <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 3. The following meta tag: <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1"> Tells the browser to consider the width of the device as the real width of the screen and set its zoom level to 1, i.e., 100%, so it's not zoomed in or zoomed out. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Twitter Bootstrap is one of the most popular CSS frameworks today <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. This Bootstrap Grid class: col-md-6 means that the element to which it is applied should stretch to be 50% of the browser screen and collapse/stack below a certain browser screen width (hinted to by the 'md' qualifier). <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 3. The Bootstrap Grid requires us to only use 'div' elements for each grid cell. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 4. Bootstrap Grid has to be defined inside of some parent element which has its class set to either 'container' or 'container-fluid'. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. When first starting a website project, it's best to jump to coding the website as soon as possible. Once you generate the views in HTML, show them to the client to see if they would approve. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Mockup illustration of the website must be an exact replica of what you are going to build in HTML/CSS. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. The class 'container-fluid' stretches to the full width of the browser window (minus some margins) and automatically adjusts its width as you change the width of the browser. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Given the following HTML code snippet: <button type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#collapsable-nav" ... > ... </button> <!— Collapsable menu —> <div id="??????" class="collapse navbar-collapse">...</div> What should go into the 'id' field of the collapsable menu in order to cause the 'button' click to show the menu? <variantright>collapsable-nav <variant>#collapsable-nav <variant>collapse <variant>button <variant>

<question>Question 1. One way to load a different size image depending on the browser width is to use 'background-image' CSS property and load a different 'url' in different media queries. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Given the following HTML code snippet: <div class="row"> <div class="col-md-4 col-sm-6">...</div> <div class="col-md-4 col-sm-6">...</div> <div class="col-md-4 col-sm-6">...</div> </div> How many columns will it produce when the browser screen is 1,000px wide (i.e., 'md') <variantright>3 <variant>4 <variant>6 <variant>2 <variant>

<question>Question 2. What Bootstrap class would you use in order to show an element on the page ONLY if the width of the browser window was below 768px (extra small or xs)? <variantright>visible-xs <variant>show-xs <variant>xs-show-true <variant>display <variant>

<question>Question 1. Javascript is always executed sequentially <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following HTML code snippet: <script src="js/script.js"/> Is this HTML valid? <variantright>No, it's missing a closing 'script' tag. It must always be there. <variant>Yes, the closing 'script' tag only needs to be there if javascript code is written in between the opening and closing 'script' tags. <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 3. Identify valid Javascript code snippet(s) <variantright>var x = "Hello world!"; <variantright>var x = function () { console.log("Hello World"); return; }; <variantright>var x = function () { console.log("Hello World"); return; }; x(); <variantright>var x = function () { console.log("Hello World"); return; }; x = "hello, I am a new value!" <variant>var x = function () [ console.log("Hello World"); return; ];

<question>Question 1. An object in Javascript is simply a collection of name/value pairs. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. In Javascript, a primitive type can store only 1 name/value pair at a time. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Strict equality operator (===) differs from regular equality operator (==) in that it checks if both values on its right and left are of the same type first. If they are not, it doesn't try to coerce them to be the same value and just returns false. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following Javascript code: var x = 10; if ( (null) || (console.log("Hello")) || x > 5 ) { console.log("Hello"); } How many times will the word 'Hello' be printed to the console? <variant>1 <variant>3 <variantright>2 <variant>0 <variant>

<question>Question 1. Defining a variable as an Object Literal accomplishes pretty much the same thing as defining a variable equal to 'new Object()'. However, it's faster and easier to type up an object literal. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. What is the output for the following Javascript code: function makeMultiplier(multiplier) { var myFunFunc = function (x) { return multiplier \* x; }; return myFunFunc; } var operation = makeMultiplier(10);console.log(operation(10)); <variantright>100 <variant>10 <variant>0 <variant>5 <variant>

<question>Question 1. Javascript doesn't allow anything to be passed by reference <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. What is the output of the following Javascript code: var x = 5; var y = x; x = 10; console.log(y); <variantright>5 <variant>10 <variant>undefined <variant>null <variant>

<question>Question 1. What is the output of the following Javascript code? function Dog(name) { this.name = name; } Dog.prototype.bark = function () { console.log(this.name + " likes barking! Bark!"); } var max = new Dog("Max","Buddy"); max.bark(); <variantright>Max likes barking! Bark! <variant>Buddy likes barking! Bark! <variant>It will produce an error <variant>likes barking! Bark! <variant>

<question>Question 1. What is the output of the following Javascript code: var counter = 0; var myArray = ["Yaakov", 2, {handle: "yaakovchaikin"}]; for (var i = 0; i < myArray.length; i++) { counter++; } console.log(counter); <variantright>3 <variant>0 <variant>4 <variant>Nothing, there will be an error. <variant>

<question>Question 1. Immediately Invoked Function Expressions are usually used to place code into its own execution context not to conflict with the global scope. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following code: 1 (function(window) { 2 3 var obj = {}; 4 5 obj.dreamOn = function () { 6 console.log("I want to see the global scope! Let me out!"); 7 }; 8 9 window.doer = obj; 10 11 }); 12 13 doer.dreamOn(); What (if anything) is missing from this code in order to get it to output the message of the "dreamOn" method? <variant>Nothing is missing. It will output "I want to see the global scope! Let me out!" <variant>Line 1 and Line 9 should use 'global' instead of 'window'. <variant>The function definition in Line 5 is missing an argument. It should accept an argument by the name of 'window' <variantright>The attempted IIFE is not being invoked and passed in the window object. It's missing '(window)' Line 11 right before the semicolon. <variant>

<question>Question 1. Given the following HTML code snippet: <input id="name" type="text" value="Hi"> and the following Javascript snippets: Snippet 1: console.log(document.getElementById("name").value + " Coursera!"); Snippet 2: console.log(document.querySelector("#name").value + " Coursera!"); What will be the difference in the output between the 2 Javascript code snippets? <variantright>No difference <variant>First one will not display the word 'Hi' <variant>Second one will throw a Javascript error. <variant>First one will throw a Javascript error. <variant>

<question>Question 2. What will the following code snippet accomplish? <head> <script> document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function(event) { console.log("Yey!"); }); &lt;/script> </head> <body> ... <h1>Hello!&lt;/h1> &lt;/body> &lt;/html> <variantright>It will output Yey! when the web page is loaded, but before external resources like images are downloaded to the user's machine. <variant>It will output Yey! when the user hits the Reload browser button. <variant>It will never output Yey! <variant>It will output Yey! concurrently as the browser displays the 'h1' tag. <variant>

<question>Question 1. One of the differences between a GET request and POST is that a GET request passes query parameters as part of the URL whereas POST request passes them as part of the body of the request. <variantright>True <variant>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Given the following Javascript code snippet: var name = ""; // Making an Ajax call here, i.e., sendGetRequest $ajaxUtils.sendGetRequest("someURL", function (request) { name = "Coursera"; }); document.querySelector("#content").innerHTML = name; What will be the contents of the element with the 'id' value of 'content' after the execution of this Javascript code? <variantright>It will be empty <variant>Coursera <variant>Whatever the server returns plus the word Coursera <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 1. Another name for Object Literal is JSON. <variant>True <variantright>False <variant> <variant> <variant>

<question>Question 2. Identify invalid JSON string below: <variant>'{ "courseName": "Coursera", "startingNumberOfStudents": 12500 }' <variant>'{ "courseName": "Coursera", "studentsLoveCourse": true }' <variantright>'{ 'courseName': "Coursera", 'startingNumberOfStudents': 12500 }' <variant>'{ "courseName": {"name": "Coursera"}, "startingNumberOfStudents": 12500 }' <variant>