

### Question 1

1 / 1 pts

#### CSS Layout:

float will shift an element to the right or left and allow content to display wrapped around the element.

Answer 1:

float

### Question 2

1 / 1 pts

Elements in normal flow will have a position value of static .

Answer 1:

static

### Question 3

1 / 1 pts

To change the stacking order, or determine which element will be on top of overlapping elements, use z-axis (with z-index, forward and behind) .

Answer 1:

z-axis (with z-index, forward and behind)

### Question 4

1 / 1 pts

#### Grid Layout - Part 1:

Implicitly, children will be placed into the grid, as grid items, or children in the order they were in HTML .

Answer 1:

HTML

### Question 5

1 / 1 pts

[ Select ]



is when we, as the developer, define it ourself manually.

[ Select ]



is when it just happens automatically.



**Answer 1:**

explicitly

**Answer 2:**

implicitly

### Question 6

1 / 1 pts

The parent element selector will be assigned the declaration 'display: grid'.

**Answer 1:**

parent

### Question 7

1 / 1 pts

The number of values given to the property 'grid-template-columns' defines how many columns there will be and their width

**Answer 1:**

how many columns there will be and their width

### Question 8

1 / 1 pts

## Grid Layout - Part 2

When placing items into a grid, only the direct children of the grid container, or parent, can be placed into the grid explicitly.

**Answer 1:**

direct children

### Question 9

1 / 1 pts

When we place elements into the grid we reference the starting line and ending line between the columns and rows .

**Answer 1:**

the starting line and ending line between the columns and rows

### Question 10

1 / 1 pts

If we want an image to span the first 2 columns, the declaration would look like grid-column: 1/3; .

**Answer 1:**

grid-column: 1/3;