Savvy Coders Week 2 Quiz – April 2019

Now that you have some general HTML knowledge, let’s check your design and CSS skills!

If you are having trouble with any of these areas, even after our review discussion, please seek an instructor or TA for help. Several concepts you will not understand until you have a lot of practice writing code and working on the command line.

1. Fill in the blanks with “inline” or “block”: Generally, \_**block**\_ elements may contain only data and other \_**inline**\_ elements. You can't put \_**block**\_ elements inside \_\_**inline**\_\_\_ elements. By default, \_\_**inline**\_ elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow. **block** elements, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur (although, as usual, this can be changed using CSS).

2. For the following HTML elements, which are “inline” and which are “block”?

<p> **block** <a> **inline**

<span> **inline** <table> **block**

<h1> **block** <img> **inline**

<br> **inline** <del> **inline**

<em> **inline** <div> **block**

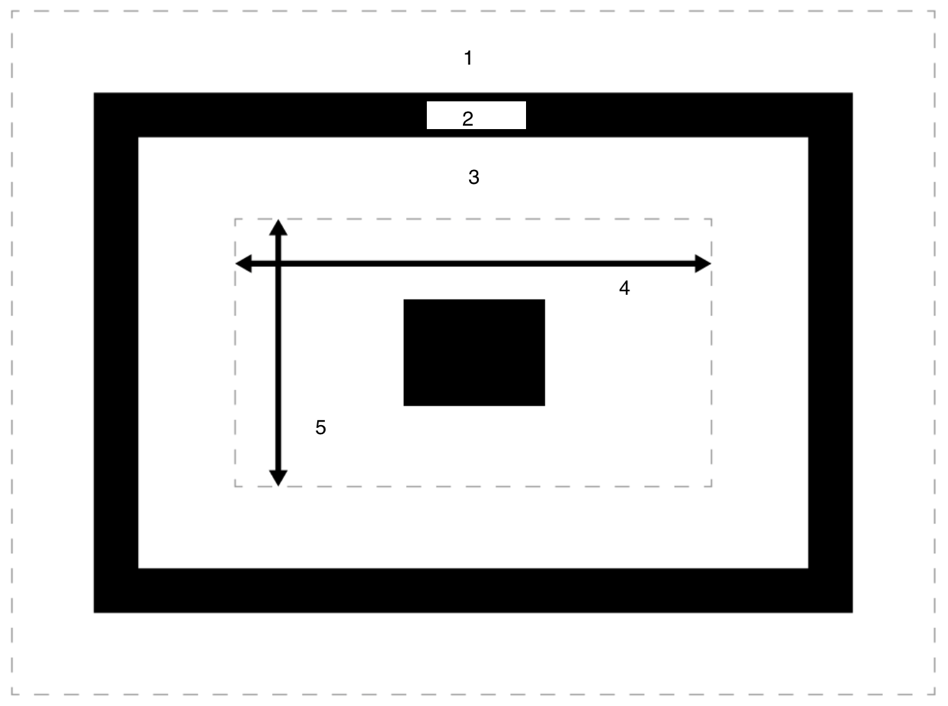
<input> **inline** <button> **inline**

<form> **block** <ol> **block**

<textarea> **inline** <label> **inline**

3. What is the function of <div>? What is its default style? **Defines a section of your page. Default is block.**

4. What is the function of <span>? What is its default style? **Defines a section of your page. Default is inline.**

5. What is the following CSS model called? Identify its 5 missing labels. 

**1. margin**

**2. border**

**3. padding**

**4. width**

**5 height**

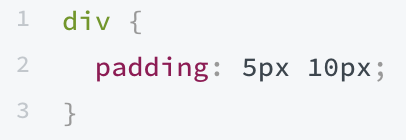
6. What does the CSS padding property do?

7. What is the difference between the following 4 padding instructions?

 **applies 10px to top, right, bottom, middle; implied**

 **applies px to all areas**

 **applies px to all areas**



**applies px to top/bottom, right/left.**

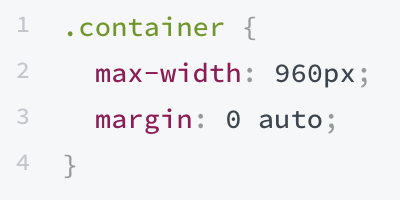
8. What does the CSS margin property do? What about CSS border property?

**Margin clears the area outside the border. Border creates a line.**

9. How do we set the width and height of an element?

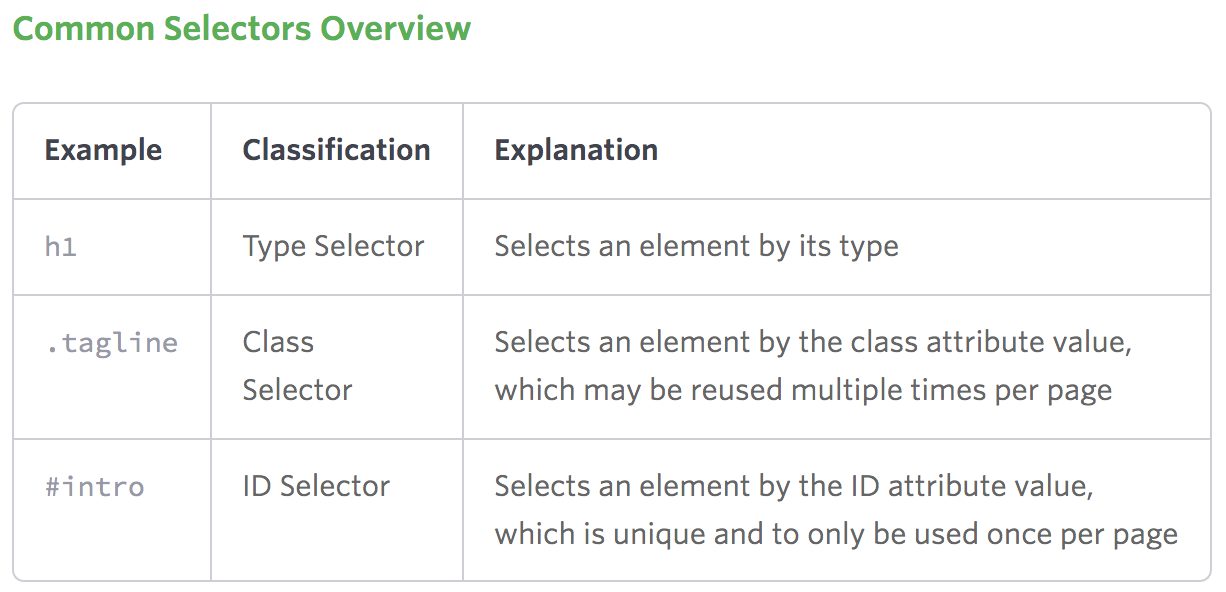
**width: or height:**

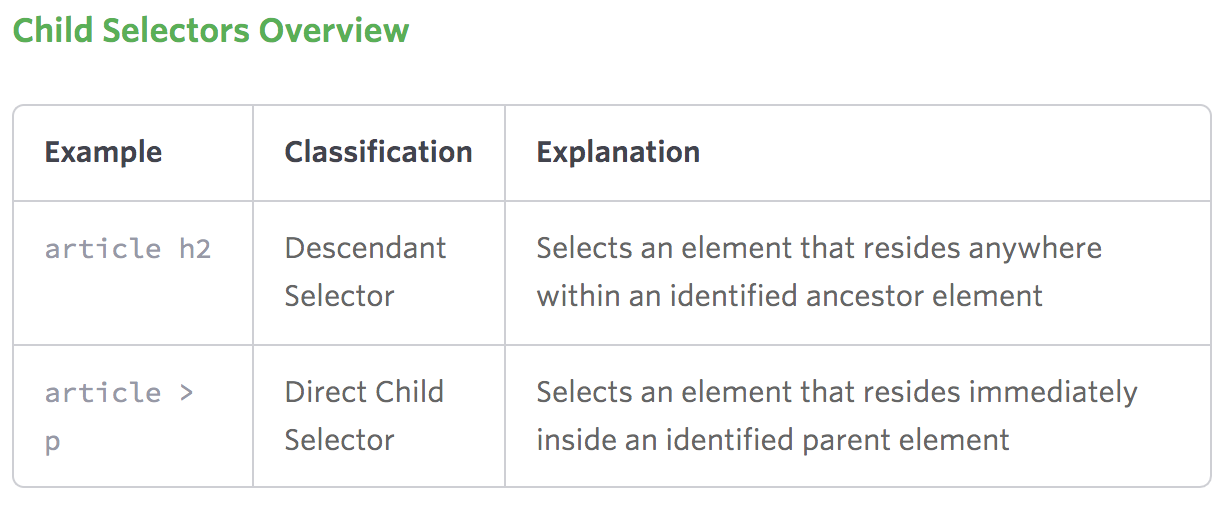
10. What does the following CSS do? How does it work? **Horizontally centers a block object. Zero set the margin for the top and bottom, and auto sets the margin for the right and left.**

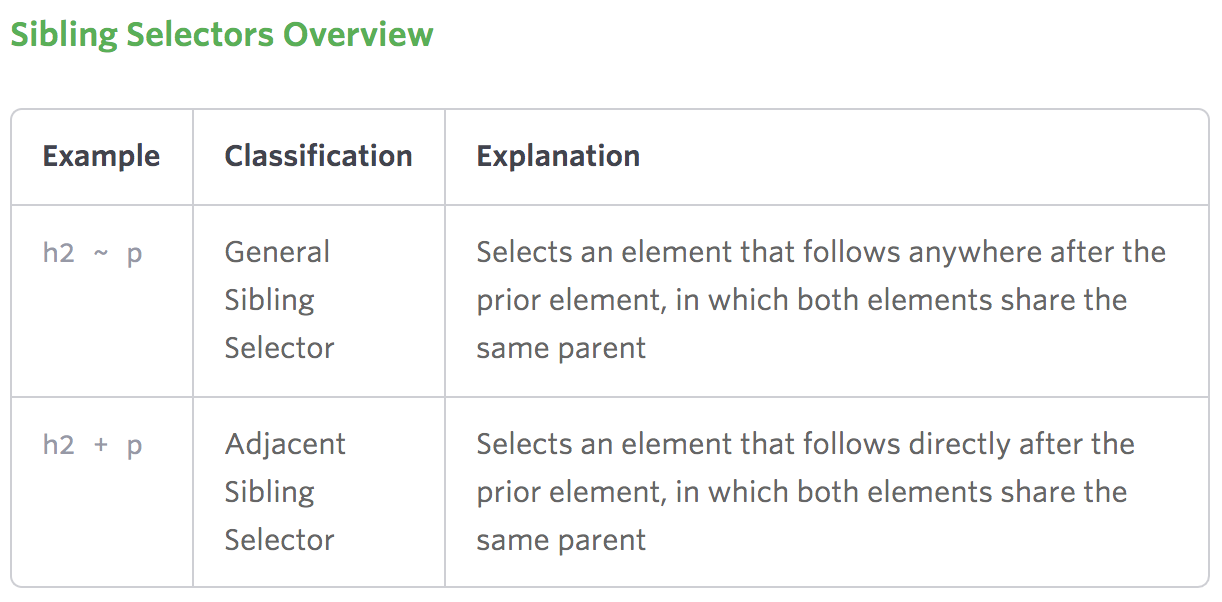


11. Explain the difference between width and max-width properties. Think: What happens to each as we shrink a window to a smaller size? **Width is a set size and doesn’t change as viewport shrinks. Max-width is a limitation.**

12. Let’s go over these as a class! Bonus: What symbol is used for the **universal selector**? What happens when we use the universal selector? **Asterisk (\*). Selects all.**









li:first-child applies to the first list item of every list

li:last-child applies to the last list item of every list

li:nth-child(2) applies to the second list item of every list

li:nth-child(2n) applies to every-other list item of every list

li:hover applies to every list item the user is hovering over

13. Fill in the blank: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the means by which browsers decide which CSS property values are the most relevant to an element and will therefore be applied. **specificity**

14. True or False: The “!important” exception is bad practice because it breaks the cascading in your stylesheets and makes it difficult to debug your code. **true**

15. Which of these three is most specific? Least? Order with 1 (highest) through 4 (lowest).

**4** - Type selectors

**3** - Class selectors

**2** - ID selectors

**1** - Style attribute

16. True or False: Inline styles added to an element (e.g., style="font-weight: bold;") always overwrite any styles in external stylesheets, and thus can be thought of as having the highest specificity. **true**

17. True or False: Universal selector ([\*](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Universal_selectors)), combinators ([+](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Adjacent_sibling_combinator), [>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Child_combinator), [~](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/General_sibling_combinator), [' '](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Descendant_combinator), [||](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Column_combinator)) and negation pseudo-class ([:not()](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:not)) have no effect on specificity. **true**

18. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains all the CSS rules for a page. **stylesheet**

19. Where in an HTML file do we provide the link to our CSS stylesheet? What does this link look like? What attributes does it have?

**In <head>.**

**<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”./css.styles.css”> (or whatever/wherever your file is)**

20. True or False: A stylesheet makes it easier to make changes to CSS across a document, rather than implementing <style> tags on every individual page. **true**

21. When creating a form, what options could you use for <input> types? **Examples: radio buttons, check boxes, textareas**

22. What HTML tag defines a form element? **<form>**

23. Name the form attribute that defines where on the server the form data should be sent. **action**

24. Name the form attribute that specifies the HTTP method. **method**

25. True or False: HTTP works as a request-response protocol between a client and server.**true**

26. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method is used to request data from a specified resource and its query string is sent in the URL of the request. **GET**

27. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method is used to send data to a server to create or update a resource and its data is stored in the request body of the HTTP request. **POST**

28. The CSS property of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps us align, justify, and wrap content within a container of variable width. **flexbox**

29. What is the difference between flexbox’s display:block and display:flex? **Vertical vs horizontal**

30. A Flexbox container has two axes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By default, items are arranged along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ axis from left to right. **Main, cross. Main.**

31. The property of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designates the position of the main axis as horizontal or vertical. **Flex-direction**

32. True or False: Flex-direction: column does not align the squares on the cross axis instead of the main axis. **true**

33. An element with position:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is positioned based on the user’s scroll position. **sticky**

34. A sticky element toggles between position:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and position:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depending on the scroll position. It is positioned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until a given offset position is met in the viewport, then it sticks in place. **Fixed, relative, relative**

35. True or False: For sticky positioning to work, you must specify top, right, bottom, or left (or a combination). **true**

36. Name the five values the position property can have. **Sticky, relative, static, relative, fixed, absolute**

37. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an external resource that allows you to incorporate third-party libraries and focuses on minimizing the distance between your users and the assets your site needs to render correctly. **CDN, content delivery network**

38. A CSS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to standardize CSS styles across all browsers because we want to have control over every aspect of our style across every browser. **reset**

39. True or False: Browsers have built-in CSS defaults and can be viewed in the user agent style sheet in dev tools. **true**

40. The CDN we use to reset our CSS is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **normalize**

41. The library we use to import fonts is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Google fonts**

42. The library we use for icons is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Font awesome**

43. How do we get content from a CDN into our website? **Link in <head>**

44. This CSS layout design that provides a two-dimensional grid system and can be used to lay out major page areas or smaller user interface elements is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **CSS grid**

45. True or False: CSS Grid can be combined with CSS flexbox concepts. **true**

46. The first step to creating CSS grid in your project is to build a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the property display: grid, and then all direct children of that element become grid items. **grid**

47. Rows created by the grid on its own are part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grid. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grid consists of any rows and columns defined with grid-template-columns or grid-template-rows. **Implicit, explicit**

48. A grid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is either a column or a row from its start to its end. **container**

49. One key to having mobile-responsive websites is to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ queries in the CSS that give specific instructions for specific screen viewport sizes, orientations, resolutions, and devices. **media**

50. Where are media queries placed in your CSS document? What is the notation for media queries? **End of stylesheet. @media.**

51. What is responsive web design? Mobile first web design?

52. Bonus: Describe these CSS units of measurement and how they work.   
px

%

em

rem

fr

vh

vw

vmin

vmax

52. Bonus bonus: Describe the following HTTP network response code categories.

1xx **Informational**

2xx **success**

3xx **redirect**

4xx **client error**

5xx **server error**

**Look at MDN as a class and discuss**