1. Which of the following ways of applying CSS has the highest priority, and will override the other ways?   1 / 1 point

   ○ Internal CSS, applied within the "<style>" attribute in HTML markup

   ○ Whichever way is specified in the HTML markup

   ○ An external CSS file

   ⦿ Inline CSS, placed directly in each HTML element

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct. Inline CSS has the highest order of precedence, and will override other styles. Review the "CSS –
   > Styling HTML" video for more details on this.

2. Select **all** of the following which are true in describing a fluid and/or fixed layout.   0.75 / 1 point

   ☑ *Fixed layouts* are independent of screen sizes, and their values do not change

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct. Fixed layouts specify the height and width of elements which remain the same regardless of how
   > the website is accessed. Review the "CSS – Styling HTML" video for more details on this.

   ☑ Elements in a *fluidlayout* have flexible widths and heights

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct. The widths and heights of elements in a fluid layout are flexible and can change. Review the "CSS
   > – Styling HTML" video for more details on this.

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3. Which of the following tags define a caption for a < fieldset > element?   1 / 1 point

   ○ <title>

   ○ <caption>

   ⦿ <legend>

   ○ <label>

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct. The <legend> tag is used to define a caption for a < fieldset > element. Review the "Additional
   > HTML Elements" reading for more details on this.

4. What is a *modifier*?   1 / 1 point

   ○ A method used to modify CSS styling applied to an HTML element

   ⦿ A special class modifies the appearance of elements by applying a CSS attribute based on the condition
      described

   ○ A type of button which allows you to modify content in a form

   ○ The term used to refer to a JavaScript class which updates content on a webpage

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct. Modifiers are used in utility frameworks, such as Tailwind CSS, to conditionally apply a utility
   > class to an element. Modifiers, which describe the condition you want to target, are added before a class
   > name. Review the "CSS Frameworks" video for more details on this.

5. Which semantic tag is used to display any content which is *indirectly* related to the main content of the document? 1 / 1 point

○ <article>

◉ <aside>

○ <section>

○ <details>

✓ **Correct**
Correct. The <aside> tag provides additional information that is related to the main content. Review the "Common HTML5 Tags and Structural Elements" reading for more details on this.

6. Which type of input control would be most apt for selecting *height* in a form? 1 / 1 point

○ list

○ tel

◉ number

○ range

✓ **Correct**
Correct. Using the `number` type would allow the user to enter any custom number, as well as allow you to set a range/step (e.g. if you only want to allow whole numbers, with a maximum of 2m). Review the "HTML5 Input Element: Attributes for the Input Tag" video for more details on this.

7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of a **Component Framework**? 1 / 1 point

○ Download size of HTML markup is increased

○ HTML markup is more verbose since styles are mixed with content

○ It is more difficult to maintain a uniform style throughout the website

◉ Components are limited only to what the framework provides

✓ **Correct**
Correct. Since component frameworks provide you with pre-styled components, you are limited to using these components. Styling anything else requires the use of Vanilla CSS or an additional framework. Review the "CSS Frameworks" video for more details on this.

9. Which element defines a caption for the <figure> element?

1 / 1 point

- ⦿ <figcaption>
- ◯ <label>
- ◯ <title>
- ◯ <legend>

✓ **Correct**
Correct. The < figcaption > tag defines the caption for the contents of the < figure > element. Review the "Common HTML5 Tags and Structural Elements" reading for more details on this.

10. Which type of input control can be used to accept only numbers in a form?

1 / 1 point

- ⦿ number
- ◯ tel
- ◯ digit
- ◯ integer

✓ **Correct**
Correct. The input type - number takes a numeric value as input. Review the "HTML5 Input Element: Attributes for the Input Tag" video for more details on this.