

Your grade: **97.50%**

Your latest: **97.50%** • Your highest: **97.50%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. What is the advantage of using the `<nav>` tag over a `<div>` tag?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The `<nav>` tag is faster to render.
- ☐ The `<nav>` tag has better browser support.
- ☒ The `<nav>` tag is more semantically correct.
- ☐ The `<nav>` tag has better styling options.

✓ Correct

That's correct. The `<nav>` tag is a semantic HTML element that is specifically designed to represent a section of a page that contains navigation links. Using the `<nav>` tag helps to improve the semantics of your HTML and make your code more understandable to both humans and machines.

2. What are the benefits of semantic HTML? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Improves performance
- ☒ Improves SEO

✓ Correct

That's correct. Search engines use the structure and content of a website to understand its relevance and quality. Using semantic HTML elements can help search engines to better understand the content of a page and improve its ranking in search results.

- ☐ Allows for more styling options
- ☒ Makes the code easier to read and understand

✓ Correct

That's correct. Using semantic HTML elements helps to make the code more meaningful and easier to read and understand, both for humans and for machines. This can make it easier to maintain and update the code over time.

- ☒ Improves accessibility

✓ Correct

That's correct. Using semantic HTML elements helps to improve the accessibility of a website or application by providing additional context and meaning to the content. This can make it easier for screen readers and other assistive technologies to understand and navigate the page.

3. Choose the correct Open Graph value for the name attribute in the code below:

1 / 1 point

```
<meta name="" content="https://meta.com/logo.png"/>
```

- ☐ `og:description`
- ☒ `og:image`
- ☐ `og:title`

✓ Correct

That's correct! The value of the name attribute should be `og:image`.

4. In CSS grids, what is the main benefit to using the `repeat()` function?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ It prevents a row or column from being repeated.
- ☐ It defines the minimum and maximum values for a row or column.
- ☒ It reduces the amount of code that needs to be written.
- ☐ It takes in a boolean which determines if the row or column should be allowed to be repeated.

✓ Correct

That's correct! The `repeat()` function allows us to define how many times we want to repeat a row or column.

5. Which feature of CSS allows you to apply the same style to different elements, or groups of elements, based on their relationship to each other?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ CSS grids
- ☐ functions
- ☐ units of measurement
- ☒ combination selectors

✓ Correct

That's correct! In CSS we have the ability to do this by using a syntax such as `div ~ ul`, which is a general sibling selector and will apply the same styling to each `<ul>` tag that follows a `<div>` tag.

6. When should you use the pseudo-class selectors?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ You want to select elements that are wrapped by other elements.
- ☒ You want to select elements based on their state.
- ☐ You want to select elements that are wrapping other elements.

✓ Correct

That's correct. Pseudo-class selectors allow you to select elements based on their state, such as `hover`, `focus` and `active`. These selectors are useful for styling elements when they are in a specific state or interacting with the user.

7. You're designing a responsive portfolio website to show off your skills as a front end developer. Where possible you are trying to avoid absolute units of measurement in favor of relative values so that your portfolio website can be easily viewed across different viewport sizes. Which of the following are relative units of measurement? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

☒ `vh`

✓ Correct

That's correct! This unit of measurement is relative to a percentage of the viewport height.

☒ `rem`

✓ Correct

That's correct! This unit of measurement is relative to the font size of the root element.

☐ `in`

☒ `px`

✗ This should not be selected

Not quite. Please review the reading [CSS units of measurement](#).

8. True or False: Every React component is a JavaScript function.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

✓ Correct

That's correct! Every React component is the result of the returned JSX from a JavaScript function.

9. What is prop in a react component?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A way to handle user input.
- ☐ A property of a component's state.
- ☒ A way to pass data from a parent component to a child component.
- ☐ A way to modify the component's state.

✓ Correct

That's correct. In React, `props` (short for properties) are a way to pass data from a parent component to a child component. A prop is a way for the parent component to communicate with and pass data to the child component, which can then use the data to render its content.

10. True or False: Event handlers are one way in React to update a component's state.

1 / 1 point

☒ True

☐ False

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! Event handlers execute some code when an event happens. For example, let's say you have a very simple web page with a plus button and a number. Clicking the plus button is the event which triggers some code to increment the number which is stored internally inside a component.