

## MCQ (2) on CSS3

IDB-BISEW IT Scholarship Project

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### Chapter 1-3:

1. What was the previous version of CSS before css3?
  - a. Css 2.0
  - b. css 2.1
  - c. css 2.3
  - d. css 2.5
2. CSS defines how the page will look like.
  - a. True
  - b. false
3. CSS is the blueprint of the web design.
  - a. true
  - b. false
4. W3C published the first version of CSS(CSS1) in:
  - a. 1990
  - b. 1992
  - c. 1996
  - d. 1998
5. CSS2 was published in:
  - a. 1990
  - b. 1992
  - c. 1996
  - d. 1998
6. CSS declaration block start with a left curly brace and ends with a right curly brace:
  - A. true
  - B. false
7. In CSS, property names are case sensitive.
  - A. true
  - b. false
8. In css, each declaration consist of a property followed by a \_\_\_\_ and a value and ends with a semicolon.
  - a. ,
  - b. ;
  - c. :
  - d. ?
9. Firefox uses \_\_\_\_\_ prefix for css3 properties.
  - a. -moz-
  - b. -ms-
  - c. -o-
  - d. -webkit-

10. Safari uses \_\_\_\_\_ prefix for css3 properties.
  - a. -moz-
  - b. -ms-
  - c. -o-
  - d. -webkit-
11. Which of the following CSS will not work?
  - a. p{margin-left:40px;}
  - b. p{margin-left:40px}
  - c. p { margin-left : 40px ; }
  - d. p {margin - left : 40 px;}
12. CSS styles are cumulative.
  - a. true
  - b. false
13. Inherited styles can be overridden.
  - A. true
  - b. false
14. Style rules that appear lower down in a style sheet or <style> block override any previous rules in the case of a direct conflict.
  - a. True
  - b. false
15. How can you attach external CSS file to your html page?
  - a. By using link tag in the head element
  - b. By using link tag in the body element
  - c. By using meta tag in the head element
  - d. Using css @import rule

Descriptive: Define HSL color format.

1. How to write style rule?
2. What are the ways you can add mystyle.css in your html page?
3. What is the function of scope attribute in style tag?
4. What is type selector?

### Chapter- 4, 6

1. For inline styles, in use:
  - a. Link tag
  - b. style tag
  - c. style attribute
  - d. inline tag

2. For embedded style, we use:
  - a. Link tag
  - b. style tag**
  - c. style attribute
  - d. inline tag
3. For linked styles, we use:
  - a. Link tag**
  - b. style tag
  - c. style attribute
  - d. inline tag
4. When a browser loads a web page, it reads the HTML tags to build a tree-like outline of the page's structure. This is known as the:
5. The universal selector is represented by an:
  - a. @
  - b. #
  - c. &
  - d. \***
6. \_\_\_\_\_: Matches elements of type E at the moment the element is being clicked.
  - a. E:clicked
  - b. E:hover
  - c. E:focus
  - d. E:active**
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Attribute selector Matches elements of type E where the value of the attr attribute ends with "x".
  - a. E[attr\$= "x"]**
  - b. E[attr^= "x"]
  - c. E[attr= "x"]
  - d. E:last-letter
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Attribute selector Matches elements of type E where the value of the attr attribute begins with "x".
  - a. E[attr\$= "x"]
  - b. E[attr^= "x"]**
  - c. E[attr= "x"]
  - d. E:first-letter
9. To change the look of the cursor, you can use \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a. Cursor property**
  - b. mouseover
  - c. change
  - d. pointer

10. Unit "rem" relative to the font size of the root element.
  - a. true**
  - b. false
11. You can use \_\_\_\_\_ function to compute length values.
  - a. Measure
  - b. length
  - c. calc**
  - d. compute
12. Which of the following is not an angle unit in css3?
  - a. turn
  - b. grad
  - c. rad
  - d. angle**
13. in css3 time units are:
  - a. s**
  - b. m
  - c. h
  - d. ms**
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ basic color keywords.
  - a. 12
  - b. 15
  - c. 16**
  - d. 17
15. DTD means:
 

**-Document Type Definition**

## Chapter 7-9

1. Which one is not CSS font property?
  - a) Font-weight
  - b) line-height**
  - c) font-family
  - d) font-size
2. Listing fonts in the font-family property is known as creating a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. font-group
  - b. font stack**
  - c. font-alternative
  - d. font-variant
3. Font-weight \_\_\_\_\_ equals to bold.
  - a. 500
  - b. 600
  - c. 700**
  - d. 900

4. Font-variant property can accept values:
  - a. Big-caps
  - b. small-caps**
  - c. normal**
  - d. lower-caps
5. You can change the Vertical Space Between Lines of Text by using:
  - a. Line-space
  - b. line-height**
  - c. line-vertical
  - d. vertical-line
6. To adjust the horizontal space between characters we can use \_\_\_\_\_ in css.
  - a. Text-decoration
  - b. text-indent
  - c. letter-spacing**
  - d. word-spacing
7. The letter-spacing property controls the amount of horizontal space between letters. In print terminology, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_. tracking
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Converts text to initial capitals, all uppercase, or all lowercase.
  - a. Text-transform**
  - b. text-decoration
  - c. text-indent
  - d. vertical-align.
9. To underline a text, we can use the text-decoration property. **A. true** b. false.
10. Margin means Horizontal and vertical space outside the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Padding
  - b. border**
  - c. content
  - d. text
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is Horizontal and vertical space surrounding the content.
  - a. Margin
  - b. border
  - c. padding**
  - d. box
12. Margin and padding can take one to four values. **A. true** b. false
13. Margin and padding values always starts with top and go anti-clockwise. A. true **b. false**
14. setting an element's display property to none hides it and all its children by removing them completely from the flow of the document. **A. true** b. false.
15. Overflow: auto will create scrollbar when content is bigger than the area. **A. true** b. false
16. Which one is not a value of float property?
  - a. Left
  - b. center**
  - c. right
  - d. none

17. Values accepted by clear property:
  - a. left
  - b. none
  - c. right
  - d. both
  - e. all**
18. You cannot use gradient as background-color. **a. true** b. false
19. Background-image accept two values: url() and none **a. true** b. false
20. To display background image one only you use:
  - a. Repeat
  - b. no-repeat**
  - c. repeat-x
  - d. repeat-y
21. In CSS3, background-position accepts up to four values. **A. true** b. false
22. The background-origin and background-clip properties accept the following properties:
  - a. Border-box
  - b. content-box
  - c. padding box
  - d. margin-box**e. a, b, c**
23. You can add multiple background images to an element. **a. true** b. false
24. Which of the following is not a keyword for border-style property:
  - a. Inset
  - b. dashed
  - c. doubled
  - . single**
25. The border- width properties accept a length or keywords. Which keyword is not accepted by border-width property:
  - a. Thin
  - b. thick
  - c. normal**
  - d. medium
26. The border shorthand property takes a space separated list of \_\_\_\_\_, style, and width values.
  - a. Background
  - b. color**
  - c. align
  - d. title
27. The default border-style is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. thin
  - b. think
  - c. none**
  - d. 1px
28. You can create rounded corner in border using \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. border-radius**
  - b. border-corner
  - c. border-roundness
  - d. border-round
29. If the border-radius of a square (same width and height) is set to 50%, it will produce a:
  - a. Square
  - b. rectangle
  - c. circle**
  - d. rumbas

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ property adds one or more drop shadows to an element.
- a. Drop-shadow
  - b. text-shadow
  - c. box-shadow
  - d. shadow

## Chapter 10-12

1. When used with unordered lists, list-style-type offers a choice of just three symbols: disc (default), circle, and:
  - a. square.
  - b. bullet
  - c. decimal
  - d. hiragana
2. The default symbol for ordered list is:
  - a. Lower-roman
  - b. lower-alpha
  - c. decimal
  - d. upper-alpha
3. The list-style-position property accepts just two values, namely:
  - a. Inside, outside
  - b. inset, outset
  - c. indent, outdent
  - d. in, out
4. It is possible to replace listing symbol with an image. A. true b. false
5. box-shadow: 5px 6px 7px rgba(0,0,0,0.3); Here "6px" is:
  - a. horizontal offset
  - b. vertical offset
  - c. blur radius
  - d. spread distance
6. The offsets in \_\_\_\_\_ positioning are always calculated with reference to the browser viewport.
  - a. Relative
  - b. absolute
  - c. fixed
  - d. static
7. The element with the higher \_\_\_\_\_ is displayed in front if they overlap.
  - a. X-index
  - b. z-index
  - c. y-index
  - d. rank
8. To create a child selector, add the sign \_\_\_\_\_ between the parent and child selectors.
  - a. \*
  - b. >
  - c. <
  - d. +
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ property creates a mask through which, part of an element is displayed. It works only with absolutely positioned elements, and the only shape you can use is a rectangle.
  - a. Clip
  - b. rect
  - c. mask
  - d. abs

10. Ultimately we can convert block elements to inline elements using the \_\_\_\_\_ property.
  - a. Align
  - b. display
  - c. block
  - d. inline
11. To center block level elements we use the margin property and set its value "0 auto". A. true b. false
12. What is the correct HTML for referring to an external style sheet?
  - a. <style rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" src="mystyle.css" />
  - b. <stylesheet>mystyle.css</stylesheet />
  - c. <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
  - d. <style rel="stylesheet" src="mystyle.css"></style>
13. Where in an HTML document is the correct place to refer to an external style sheet?
  - a. At the top of the document
  - b. In the <head> section
  - c. At the end of the document
  - d. In the <body> section
14. How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?
  - a. // this is a comment //
  - b. /\* this is a comment \*/
  - c. // this is a comment
  - d. ' this is a comment
15. How do you display hyperlinks without an underline?
  - a. a {underline:none}
  - b. a {decoration:no underline}
  - c. a {text-decoration:none}
  - d. a {text-decoration:no underline}
16. How do you make each word in a text start with a capital letter?
  - a. text-transform:capitalize
  - b. text-transform:capital
  - c. You can't do that with CSS
  - d. text-transform:uppercase
17. How do you display a border like this:  
The top border = 10 pixels, the bottom border = 5 pixels  
The left border = 20 pixels, the right border = 1pixel?
  - a. border-width:10px 5px 20px 1px
  - b. border-width:5px 20px 10px 1px
  - c. border-width:10px 1px 5px 20px
  - d. border-width:10px 20px 5px 1px

18. In CSS, A:link defines the style for ?
- active links
  - visited links
  - Virtual links
  - normal unvisited links**
19. table {color: blue;} In the code snippet above, which part represents the property?
- table
  - color**
  - blue
  - all
20. An HTML element can have different display properties by creating more than one class. What would you add to a paragraph element if you wanted to use a class named greenbg to it?
- class="greenbg"**
  - style="greenbg"
  - style="class: greenbg"
  - css="class:greenbg"

## MIX

1. Which of the following method is considered the best approach to apply styles to your page?
- inline style
  - internal style
  - External style**
  - None of the above
2. Which of the following special character is used to separate a property and value in CSS code?
- ;
  - :**
  - =
  -
3. One of the following is not a valid element selector in CSS?
- h1
  - div
  - html
  - bold**
4. By default all the hyperlinks created are underlined, How would be make all your hyperlinks appear without underline in html view ?
- a.all{ text-decoration: none}
  - a { underline: none }
  - a{ text-decoration: none}**
  - a{ no-underline: true}

5. Which of the following css property would you use if you have to Capitalizes the first letter of each word ?
- text-transform: capitalize;**
  - font-transform: camelcase;
  - text-transform: capitalise;
  - font-case: capitalize;
6. Which of the following can be replace for the expanded css ?
- ```
div{
background-color: #ff0000;
background-image : url('image.gif');
background-repeat: repeat-x
background-attachment: fixed;
background-position : right bottom;
}
```
- div { background: #ff0000 url('image.gif') no-repeat fixed right bottom;}**
  - div { background: #ff0000 url('image.gif') no-repeat right bottom;}
  - div { background= #ff0000 url=('image.gif') no-repeat fixed right bottom;}
  - div { background: url('image.gif') #ff0000 right bottom; no-repeat fixed }
7. How do you set text style to italic?
- font-weight: italic
  - font-style: italic**
  - font: italic
  - none of the above
8. Which of the following is allowed units for font-size?
- %
  - em
  - px
  - All of the above**
9. It is not possible to set the font size to elements like h1,h2 etc
- True
  - False**
10. If the foreground color to be set as blue to be applied to only h1,h2,h3 elements which of the following is correct?
- h1{color:blue;} h2{color:blue;} h3{color:blue;}
  - h1{color:blue},h2{color:blue},h3{color:blue}
  - h1,h2,h3{color:blue}**
  - h1,h2,h3{foreground-color: blue}
11. Which of the following is not a valid pseudo class?
- a:link
  - a:visited

3. a:active
4. **a:underline**

12. If all div element in html is need to show an image as background , which of the following css applies

1. **div { background-image: url('path/to/image.png');}**
2. **div{ background-image : url= 'path/to/image.png';}**
3. **div.all{ backgroundImage: url='path/t/image.png';}**
4. None of the above

13. The foreground color of an element can be set by which of the following property?

1. foreground-color
2. **color**
3. front-color
4. background-color

14. Which of the following is not an acceptable value for the text-transform?

1. Capitalize
2. uppercase
3. lowercase
4. none
5. **strike-through**

15. Which of the follow is the psuedo class for mouse over link

1. **a:hover**
2. a:mouseover
3. a:visiting
4. a:mouseOver

16. If you want to decorate all your table headers to green which of the following css code would you choose ?

1. **table th{ background-color: green;}**
2. **table th{ background-color: rgb(0,255,0);}**
3. **all table head{background-color: green;}**
4. **header{background-color: green;}**

17. Which of the following is correct when you want to apply in-line style of body to color the foreground to green

1. **<body class="color:green">;**
2. **<body style="color: green">;**
3. **<body style="foreground-color:green" >;**
4. **<body inline="color:green">;**

18. For a set of css rules which needs to be applied to multiple elements , which of the following is correct:

1. The set of rules can be copied to each of the elements' selectors block
2. **multiple element can be used together separated with a comma (,) followed by block of css rules**
3. A set of css rules can't be applied to multiple elements

4. None of the above.

19. Apply style background color to red and all text to be in uppercase of the div elements whose class attribute is "box", which of the following is correct css ?

1. **div.box { background-color: red; text-transform: uppercase}**
2. **div#box{ background-color: red; text-transform: uppercase;}**
3. **div.class.box { background-color: red; text-transform: uppercase;}**
4. **div.box.class { background-color: red; text-transform: uppercase;}**

20. Which of the following are allowed value for the background-repeat ?

1. **repeat-x**
2. **repeat-y**
3. **no-repeat**
4. **repeat**

21. Which of the following value is not acceptable for the property text-align ?

1. right
2. left
3. **cascade**
4. justify
5. center

22. Which of the following is true about CSS ?

1. **CSS can be declared in the external file and linked by <link> tag**
2. CSS code can be written in HTML page inside &lt;style> tag
3. CSS code can written inside HTML page in css tag
4. CSS code can be applied to an element with style attribute

23. External style sheet is a file whose extension is

1. **.css**
2. .style
3. .link
4. None of the above

24. Choose the right declaration of css code ?

1. **table-color:red**
2. **table = ( color:red )**
3. **table = {color: red}**
4. **table { color: red }**

25. Which of the following symbol is used to terminate a property and value assignment ?

1. \n
2. .
3. **;**
4. <br>

26. Which of the following property and value can be used to represent a red color ?

1. **color: red**

2. color: #ff0000
3. color :#red
4. color: rgb(255,0,0)

27. which of the following css code would you use to make the text in h1 tag appear as all in lowercase in html view.

1. h1{font-transform: lowercase;}
2. h1{text-transform: lowercase; }
3. h1 {font-case: lowercase }
4. h1 {font-case: small}

Which transition property defines how long the transition will take in order to complete the action?

- transition-delay
- transition-property
- transition-duration
- transition-timing-function

## Chapter 13-14

1. which pseudo-class is used to select the first child of its parent
  - a. :first-child
  - b. :first-element
  - c. :last-child
  - d. :first-of-type
2. which pseudo-class is used to select the last child of its parent
  - b. :first-child
  - b. :first-element
  - c. :last-child
  - d. :first-of-type
3. Which pseudo-class is used to selects an element that is the only child of its parent and has no siblings.
  - a. :first-child
  - b. :only-type
  - c. :only-child
  - d. :only
4. Which pseudo-class is used to select an element that is the first sibling of its type?
  - a. :first-child
  - b. :last-child
  - c. :first-of-type
  - d. :last-of-type
5. Which pseudo-class is used to select an element that is the only sibling of its type? It can have other siblings, but not of the same type.
  - a. :only-child
  - b. :only-of-type
  - c. :first-of-type
  - d. :last-of-type

6. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ pseudo-class that allows you to apply styles based on a negative condition.
  - a. :not()
  - b. :but()
  - c. :neg()
  - d. :no()
7. Which pseudo-class selects the nth-child of its parent using the value between the parentheses?
  - a. :nth-child()
  - b. :nth-of-type()
  - c. :nth-last-child()
  - d. :nth-last-of-type()
8. Which pseudo-class selects the nth-child of its parent counting from the last one?
  - a. :nth-child()
  - b. :nth-of-type()
  - c. :nth-last-child()
  - d. :nth-last-of-type()
9. Which pseudo-class selects the nth sibling of its type counting from the last one?
  - a. :nth-child()
  - b. :nth-of-type()
  - c. :nth-last-child()
  - d. :nth-last-of-type()
10. Which pseudo class you will use to select the odd number of rows in a table?
  - a. tr:child(odd)
  - b. tr:nth-child(odd)
  - c. tr:nth-child(even)
  - d. tr:child(even)
11. Which of the following selector sets the background color of the first three table rows to red:
  - a. tr:nth-child(-n + 3) { background-color: #F00; }
  - b. tr:child(-n + 3) { background-color: #F00; }
  - c. tr:nth-child(-n + 3) { background-color: #0F0; }
  - d. tr:child(-n + 3) { background-color: #0F0; }
12. Which one selects any F element that is a descendant of an E element. The descendant can be nested at any level.
  - a. E F
  - b. E > F
  - c. E+F
  - d. E~F
13. Which one selects any F element that is the direct child of an E element.
  - b. E F
  - c. E+F
  - d. E~F

14. Which one selects all F elements that follow a sibling of type E.  
 c. E F                      b. E > F  
                                  c. E+F                      **d. E~F**
15. Which one selects an F element that immediately follows a sibling of type E.  
 d. E F                      b. E > F  
                                  **c. E+F**                      d. E~F
16. Which one is universal selector?  
 a. +                              b. >  
                                  c. ~                              **d. \***
17. Which the following selector matches all table rows, except the first?  
 a. **tr:not(:first-child)**  
                                  b. tr:~(:first-child)  
 b. tr:(not:first-child)  
                                  d. tr:^ (:first-child)
18. Which pseudo class matches the target of a URL fragment, such as an ID or named anchor?

- a. :root                      **b. :target**  
                                  c. :name                      d.  
                                  match
19. Which pseudo class matches any E element where the attr attribute contains the substring x.  
 a. E[attr ~ "x"]                      **b. E[attr\* = "x"]**  
                                  c. E[attr| = "x"]                      d.  
                                  E[attr\$| = "x"]
20. Which pseudo class matches any E element where the attr attribute is a list of space-separated values, one of which is exactly x?  
 a. **E[attr ~ "x"]**                      b. E[attr\* = "x"]  
                                  c. E[attr| = "x"]                      d.  
                                  E[attr\$| = "x"]