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TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
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Graded Quiz: Test your knowledge of HTML and CSS

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

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1. What is the purpose of HTML?   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ It makes sure that contents look **EXACTLY** the same across all devices.

   ◉ It provides information about contents so that client applications such as a web browser can render it to the user according to device capabilities.

   ○ It compresses the contents of web pages so that they can be transmitted more quickly.

   ○ It ensures sure that contents are encrypted during transmission across the Internet.

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! We covered this in task 2.

2. What are the three main HTML sections of a web page?   `1 / 1 point`

   ◉ header, body, footer

   ○ margin-top, body, margin-bottom

   ○ top, body, bottom

   ○ title, h1, p

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! We started off with a skeleton HTML file with just those three empty sections in task 3.

3. Which of these HTML lines specifies that the title "*The Great Highway*" should be shown on the top of the   `1 / 1 point`
   browser or the tab for a web page?

   ○ **<caption>**The Great Highway**</capation>**

   ○ **<title text="**The Great Highway**">**

   ○ **<headline>**The Great Highway**</headline>**

   ◉ **<title>**The Great Highway**</title>**

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct!

4. Which of these statements about hyperlinks in HTML is **INCORRECT**?   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ Hyperlinks in HTML are specified with the anchor tag **<a>**

   ○ The destination for the hyperlink is specified with the **href** attribute of the anchor tag **<a>**.

   ○ The text for the hyperlink anchor can be formatted using CSS

   ◉ Hypertlinks can **only** jump to another local file on the same server.

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > This is incorrect and therefore is the right answer. Hyperlinks can jump to a local file (like we did with resume.html) or files that are located on an external server, (like we did with GitHub.com).

5. The relationship between HTML and CSS is best described as:

    ⦿ HTML specifies contents and can use CSS to format and style the contents.

    ◯ CSS specifies contents and HTML specifies formats and styles.

    ◯ CSS is a subset of HTML.

    ◯ They are unrelated.

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

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6. Which of these HTML code snippets is **INVALID**?

    ⦿ **<p><h2>**Table of Contents**</p></h2>**

    ◯ **<p><h2>**Table of Contents**</h2></p>**

    ◯ **<h2><a href="**toc.html**">**Table of Contents**</h2>**

    ◯ **<h2>**Table of Contents**</h2>**

    <h3>Chapter 1**</h3>**

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**
Correct! HTML tags can be nested but they cannot cross boundaries.

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7. How do you apply a stylesheet to an HTML file?

    ⦿ Use a link tag in the header section of the HTML file:

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/master.css">

    ◯ Use a link tag in the footer section of the HTML file:

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/master.css">

    ◯ Put the stylesheet file in the same directory as the HTML file and use the same file name but with a .css extension.

    ◯ You list all the HTML files that the stylesheet applies to at the top in the stylesheet file.

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

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8. What does this CSS code do when applied to an HTML file?

body {

color: black;

}

h1 {

color: red;

}

    ◯ This is invalid and has no effect. The correct attribute is **font-color**.

    ⦿ It turns all the level 1 header text red.

    ◯ It turns the background color of all the level 1 headers text red.

    ◯ This is invalid because we already specified the font color of the **body** to be black and it cannot be redefined for **h1**.

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**

> Correct! The font color black would have cascaded to h1 but we overrode it with the color red in h1.

9. Which of the following statement is **true** regarding font specification in CSS?

    1 / 1 point

    ○ You should never specify a particular font by name. You should only use font family names and let the browser pick the closest font in that family that is installed in the client machine.

    ○ Fixed pitch font such as **Courier** cannot used to render web pages.

    ○ PC and Mac typically have the same fonts installed.

    ◉ It is not possible to know whether a client machine has the font that we desire installed.

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Correct! Therefore we specify a list in order of preferences for the web browser client to fall back on.

10. What does the **alt=** attribute in an HTML image tag **<img>** do?

    1 / 1 point

    ○ It tells the browser the alternative location of an image in case it cannot be found or loaded.

    ○ It tells the browser to alternate the image with another one randomly for each client request.

    ◉ It tells the browser to display a piece of text in place of an image in case it cannot be found or loaded.

    ○ It tells the browser to display an alternative image in place of an image in case it cannot be found or loaded.

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Correct!