

1. What is the type of validation done in the browser before the information is sent to the back end for processing?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Client-side
- ☐ Required
- ☐ Complex
- ☐ Server-side

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! Basic validation like making sure a value is present or follows a certain format can be done on the client-side before being sent to the server-side for processing.

2. Which attribute can be used on the HTML `Form` tag to specify the HTTP request type?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `method`
- ☐ `src`
- ☐ `request`
- ☐ `destination`

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! The `method` attribute allows the form to specify the HTTP request type, such as `GET` or `POST`.

3. Which of the following HTTP methods can be used to submit a HTML form? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒ GET

✓ Correct

That's correct! `GET` is the default HTTP method when the form attribute is not specified. It can be explicitly specified using the method attribute, for example: `method="get"`.

☐ PUT

☐ DELETE

☒ POST

✓ Correct

That's correct! `POST` can be used by explicitly specifying it, using the method attribute, for example: `method="post"`.

4. To set the size of the columns in a grid layout using pixel values, what CSS property would be used?

1 / 1 point

☐ `grid-column-gap`

☒ `grid-template-columns`

☐ `column-gap`

☐ `align-items`

✓ Correct

That's correct! The `grid-template-columns` property defines a constant size for all of the column items.

5. Which of the following CSS selectors has the highest specificity, meaning it will be applied regardless of any other conflicting properties set?

1 / 1 point

☒ Inline styles

☐ IDs

☐ Classes, attributes, and pseudo-classes

☐ Elements and pseudo-elements

✓ Correct

That's correct! Inline styles are attached to elements within HTML code with "style" properties and will effectively override any conflicting style.

6. Which of the following are a part of the grid shorthand property? Select all that apply.

0.25 / 1 point

✓ `grid-template-areas`

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! `grid-template-areas` specifies areas within the grid layout.

7. When targeting pseudo-elements with CSS, what is used between the selector and the pseudo-element in CSS?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Two colons (`::`)
- ☐ One hyphen (`-`)
- ☐ One underscore (`_`)
- ☐ One colon (`:`)

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! The format for this is `element::pseudo-element`. For example, `p::first-letter` would affect the first letter of every paragraph element.

8. What is a keyword used to declare a variable in Javascript?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `def`
- ☐ `string`
- ☐ `int`
- ☒ `var`

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! `var` is the most basic keyword to declare a variable in Javascript. `let` and `const` are also options, but have different conditions to their use.

9. How is a value identified as a string when assigning it to a variable in Javascript?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Surround it with double quotes (`"`).
- ☐ Place `.string()` after the string to be stored.
- ☐ Put the keyword `string` before the variable declaration.
- ☐ Surround it with curly braces (`{}`).

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! When declaring a variable, if the value is wrapped with double quotes, it will be stored and

10. One common way to manipulate a page is to change the way it looks based on a button the user has clicked on. This is done by changing the style of elements on the page, typically by adding or removing a class or ID. What Javascript function can be used to accomplish this?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `appendChild()`
- ☒ `setAttribute()`
- ☐ `createElement()`
- ☐ `innerHTML()`

✓ **Correct**

That's correct! This function can add classes or IDs easily by passing in the attribute name and the value.
