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## CSS Level 1

This examination will test a basic knowledge of CSS, how to include it in web pages and fundamental CSS processes such as positioning and text formatting.

### Your Result

You have failed. The passmark is 80%.

### More information

You scored 30% (6 out of 20).

You completed the examination on 24th September 2018 and took 00:30.

### Your answers

(The ability to view your answers is temporary and only for beta testers. It will be removed in the final release version.)

1.

Match each of these descriptions with the names of position property values from the position properties listed in *italic text* below:

***absolute, relative, static, fixed***

- **Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow. — static** ✓
- **Element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element. — absolute** ✓
- **The element is positioned relative to the browser window. — fixed** ✓
- **Element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position. — relative** ✓

2. This question looks at handling when content is too big for the element containing it.

Complete the below CSS so that the contents of the div with the id "boxTooSmall" can be scrolled within that div, rather than extending outside the bounds of that div, which is the default.

```
div #boxTooSmall {
  [no answer] (correct answer: overflow) ✗ : [no answer] (correct answer: scroll) ✗ ;
}
```

3.

If you want to set an element be removed from the flow of a page and placed either on the right or left of it , which of the below CSS properties is the one you would need to use?

- Z-index
- Display
- **Float**
- Overflow

4.

An important aspect of CSS is understanding how to select the elements you want to apply properties to.

This question looks at how to apply the properties you want to specific elements.

Though there many ways of selecting an element, or elements, to style, there are three primary ways to specify a selector:

1. **By element type (e.g. "h1")**
2. **By class name (the class of an element is something you will have given it in the HTML)**
3. **By id (the id of an element is something you will have given it in the HTML).**

Identify which of the below answers are the correct way to select an element to apply a CSS rule to in each case.

- To specify by class name:  
myClass {color: red;}
- To specify by element type:  
?h1 {color: red;}
- To specify by ID name:  
.myClass {color: red;}
- **To specify by ID name:  
#myClass {color: red;}**
- To specify by element type:  
=h1 {color: red;}
- To specify by class name:  
\*myClass {color: red;}
- **To specify by class name:  
.myClass {color: red;}**
- To specify by ID name:  
~myClass {color: red;}

- To specify by element type:  
`h1 {color: red;}`

5.

The display property can be used to change the way an element is displayed.

**Different elements have different display types by default. For example, the div element is displayed as a block element by default, and the span element is displayed as an inline element.**

In the boxes next to each element type, write whether the element is a block-type or an inline-type element by default (by writing simply the word "block" or "inline").

- p — inline (correct answer: block) ✗
- strong — block (correct answer: inline) ✗
- blockquote — inline (correct answer: block) ✗
- a — block (correct answer: inline) ✗
- em — inline ✓
- h3 — block ✓

6. Complete the below to change the order of stacked elements (i.e. so that one element overlaps the other) so that the element with the id "div1" is in front of the div with the id "div2".

```
#div2 {  
  position:absolute (correct answer: z-index) ✗ : 1;  
}
```

```
#div1 {  
  position:relative (correct answer: z-index) ✗ : 2;  
}
```

7.

This question tests your knowledge of background formatting.

**Elements can be styled to have background images that are attached in different ways and set to repeat in different, directions (or not at all).**

**Complete the below CSS declaration to set the element with an id of "box" to use the background image "trees.jpg" , static and not repeated.**

**The image should be centred horizontally, but appear at the top of the element with the "box" id.**

```
#box ✓ {  
  background-image: trees.jpg (correct answer: url('trees.jpg') or url("trees.jpg")) ✗ ;  
  background-repeat ✓ :no-repeat;  
  background-attachment: fixed, scroll (correct answer: fixed) ✗ ;  
  background-position: top (correct answer: center top) ✗ ;  
}
```

8.

CSS is written in a specific way. There are different parts to a CSS rule, each with their own name. Knowing the names of these parts makes talking about CSS much easier.

**Here is an example CSS statement:**

```
a:hover {  
  color: #3c5c5c;  
}
```

Fill the gaps of the bullet-pointed sections of CSS below with the words listed in italic below to match the part of the CSS rule with the correct name for it.

***rule, property, value, selector, declaration, pseudo class***

- **a** — selector ✓
  - **hover** — rule (correct answer: pseudo class) ✗
  - **color** — property ✓
  - **#3c5c5c** — value ✓
  - **color: #3c5c5c;** — declaration ✓
  - **a:hover {color: #3c5c5c;}** — pseudo class (correct answer: rule) ✗
- 

9. Which of the following properties allows an element's transparency to be set?

- opacity-index
  - **opacity**
  - translucency
  - transparency
  - translucency-index
  - transparancy-index
- 

10. What is the correct way to reference an external stylesheet?

- **<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="template.css" />**
  - <stylesheet type="text/css" src="template.css" />
  - <stylesheet>template.css</stylesheet>
  - <style rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="template.css" />
- 

11.

Without any special characters or spaces, type the name of the HTML attribute used to apply inline CSS to a specific HTML element within a HTML tag.

- 
- 

12.

The box model is used when talking about CSS to indicate the position of an element's in relation to its content, its border and surrounding elements.

The box model consists of four parts, which are listed below. Re-organise these parts so that they are in order, starting with the most central part and working outwards.

- Content ✓
  - Padding ✓
  - Border ✓
  - Margin ✓
- 

13.

Which of these is the correct way to add CSS to a CSS section in a HTML file?

- Between these tags:  
<css>  
</css>
- Between these tags:  
<style>  
</style>
- **Between these tags:**  
**<stylesheet>**  
**</stylesheet>**
- Between these tags:  
<format>  
</format>

14. Complete the below CSS rule to make any element with the class "allcaps" display text as uppercase.

```
[no answer] (correct answer: .allcaps) ✖ {  
  [no answer] (correct answer: text-transform) ✖ : [no answer] (correct answer: uppercase) ✖ ;  
}
```

Question was not answered

15. Word wrapping is a term that refers to text being broken up and displayed on the next line at the edge of the containing element, rather than continuing on one long line and possibly overflowing.

This can be useful when setting up how to display long strings (for example, URLs that may not have any natural breakpoints (such as spaces) in them.

Complete this CSS rule to set all elements with the class "url" to wrap when the width of the text meets the width of the parent element.

```
.url {  
  [no answer] (correct answer: word-wrap) ✖ : [no answer] (correct answer: break-word) ✖ ;  
}
```

Question was not answered

16. The "content" CSS property can be used to add content to the HTML document. This should be used sparingly, as CSS is not designed to add content, but to style it.

In some cases though it makes stylistic sense to add content — for example, adding a bullet point symbol before each item in an unordered list (which most browsers do by default), or by automatically adding the URL of a link directly after the link title.

In the below example, complete the CSS rule so that a hyphen is added instead of a bullet point before a list item:

```
li {  
  list-style-type: [no answer] (correct answer: none) ✖ ;  
}  
  
li:before {  
  [no answer] (correct answer: content) ✖ : "[no answer] (correct answer: -) ✖ "  
  padding-right: 8px;  
}
```

Question was not answered

17. The term "Cascading", which is what the C in CSS stands for, refers to the fact that more than one stylesheet rule can apply to a HTML element, and so therefore, there must be a known way to determine the specific stylesheet rule that should apply to that element.

This is determined by "cascading" down from the more general rules to the most specific rule. The most specific rule is the one that gets applied.

After applying the below stylesheet, what background colour would a div with the class of "sidebarItem" and an id of "featured" be?

```
* {  
  background-color: white;  
}
```

```
div.sidebarItem {  
  background-color: red;  
}
```

```
div#featured {  
  background-color: blue;  
}
```

```
div {  
  background-color: green;  
}
```

- Blue
- White
- Red
- Green

Question was not answered

---

18.

When setting sizes using CSS, you have a choice of units.

**One of the oldest units used for on-screen measurements is the pixel (denoted as px), which refers to a single one of the thousands of squares that make up a display.**

**There are a number of other types of unit though, some of which are absolute like the pixel (meaning the size of the unit never changes in relation to anything else), some of which are relative like percent (meaning that the size of the unit may vary depending on the context it is used).**

Which of the below units are absolute units? Mark the correct answers.

- em
- rem
- pt
- vh
- in
- cm
- mm
- px

Question was not answered

---

**19. Most browsers display the currently selected input slightly differently to other inputs so that visitors can easily see where they are when navigating a page. Which selector would you use to set the appearance of an input that is currently selected?**

- input:focus
- input:isselected
- input::focus
- input[selected]
- input:selected

Question was not answered

---

**20. What is the name of the property you use to change the text size in a CSS rule?**

- text-scale
- font-size
- text-size
- font-scale

Question was not answered

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