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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 25% (5 out of 20).

You completed the examination on 28th October 2018 and took 00:23.

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. The span element is a great way to apply a custom style to a piece of text within a paragraph, heading or quote. Complete the below CSS to make all span elements with the class "keyword" bold and highlighted yellow (use the colour name to specify this).

```
span.keyword  ✔  {
  font-weight  ✔ : bold  ✔ ;
  color (correct answer: background-color) ✘ : yellow;
}
```

---

2. 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" />

3.

CSS is used to style HTML.This ranges from setting the colours, to sizes, to layouts, to shapes.

CSS is a vital part of the World Wide Web, but what does it stand for?

- **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Colour Style Settings
- Colors, Shapes and Sizes
- Code Styling and Status

4.

Fill the gaps to set all paragraphs' text to be in the colour blue, the typeface Helvetica, and to be 110% of its original size.

```
p  ✔  {
  color  ✔ : blue;
  font-family  ✔ : "Helvetica  ✔ ";
  font-size  ✔ : 110%;
}
```

5.

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. — relative (correct answer: 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. — absolute (correct answer: relative)** ✖

6.

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 — inline** ✔
- **blockquote — inline (correct answer: block)** ✖
- **a — block (correct answer: inline)** ✖
- **em — inline** ✔
- **h3 — inline (correct answer: block)** ✖

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7. 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 {
    width (correct answer: overflow) ✖ : 100px (correct answer: scroll) ✖ ;
}
```

8.

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 element type:
  ?h1 {color: red;}

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

- **To specify by class name:**
  .myClass {color: red;}

- **To specify by ID name:**
  #myClass {color: red;}

- To specify by class name:
  myClass {color: red;}

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

- To specify by class name:
  *myClass {color: red;}

- To specify by ID name:
  .myClass {color: red;}

- To specify by ID name:
  ~myClass {color: red;}

9.

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 ✔✔
- Margin ✖
- Border ✔✔
- Padding ✖

10.

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?

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

---

11. From the first bullet-pointed list of selectors, fill the boxes next to each description with the selector it describes in the second bullet-pointed list.

Selectors

- *****
- **p**
- **div, p**
- **div p**
- **div > p**
- **div + p**
- **p ~ ul**

Match to the descriptions

- **Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements — div p** ✔
- **Selects any <p> elements placed immediately after <div> elements — div > p (correct answer: div + p or div+ p or div +p or div+p)** ✖
- **Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements — div + p (correct answer: div, p or div,p)** ✖
- **Selects every <ul> element that is preceded by a <p> element — p ~ ul** ✔
- **Selects all <p> elements — p** ✔
- **Selects all elements — *** ✔
- **Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element — div, p (correct answer: div > p or div> p or div >p or div>p)** ✖

12.

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.

-

---

13. Complete the below CSS to make sure that the text "I am a comment" is interpreted as a comment.

(correct answer: /*) ❌ I am a comment > (correct answer: */) ❌

---

14. Which of the below CSS properties is the correct one to change the space between lines of text in a paragraph?

- **line-space**
- line-spacing
- y-line-size
- line-height

---

15. 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[selected]
- **input:selected**
- input::focus
- input:focus
- input:isselected

---

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

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

17.

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")) ❌ ;
backgroud (correct answer: background-repeat) ❌ :no-repeat;
background-attachment: top (correct answer: fixed) ❌ ;
background-position: centre (correct answer: center top) ❌ ;
}
```

---

18. Which of these are valid reasons to use external CSS stylesheets?

- Other methods to add CSS are not technically valid.
- **Search engines are more readily able to index your site.**
- It is more space-efficient to use external CSS.

- **One external CSS file can be applied to multiple HTML/PHP files, meaning the one file can be used to update the style of an entire site.**
- **Pages load more quickly.**

---

19. 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:bullet  (correct answer: none) ✖ ;
}

li:before {
    list-style-type (correct answer: content) ✖ : "hyphen (correct answer: -) ✖ ";
    padding-right: 8px;
}
```

---

20. 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 {
    wrap (correct answer: word-wrap) ✖ :width (correct answer: break-word) ✖ ;
}
```

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