Here’s a sample **HTML Exam with Answers** to help you test or improve your HTML knowledge. It includes multiple-choice questions, fill-in-the-blanks, and coding tasks.

### ****HTML Exam****

#### ****Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

**What does HTML stand for?** a) Hyper Text Markup Language  
b) Home Tool Markup Language  
c) Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language  
**Answer**: a) Hyper Text Markup Language

**Which tag is used to create a hyperlink?**  
a) <a>  
b) <link>  
c) <href>  
**Answer**: a) <a>

**Which tag is used to define a table row?**  
a) <td>  
b) <tr>  
c) <th>  
**Answer**: b) <tr>

**What is the correct syntax for adding an image in HTML?**  
a) <image src="image.jpg">  
b) <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description">  
c) <img href="image.jpg">  
**Answer**: b) <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description">

**Which tag is used to define an unordered list?**  
a) <ol>  
b) <ul>  
c) <li>  
**Answer**: b) <ul>

#### ****Part 2: Fill-in-the-Blanks****

The <head> tag contains metadata and links to stylesheets or scripts.  
**Answer**: <head>

To make text bold, use the <b> or <strong> tag.  
**Answer**: <b>, <strong>

The <title> tag defines the title of a web page displayed in the browser tab.  
**Answer**: <title>

A comment in HTML is written as <!-- Comment here -->.  
**Answer**: <!-- Comment here -->

The <iframe> tag is used to embed another HTML document within a page.  
**Answer**: <iframe>

#### ****Part 3: Coding Questions****

**Write an HTML code to create a table with 2 rows and 3 columns.**

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>

<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>

<td>Row 1, Column 3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 2, Column 1</td>

<td>Row 2, Column 2</td>

<td>Row 2, Column 3</td>

</tr></table>

**Create an HTML form to collect a user’s name and email with a submit button.**

<form action="/submit" method="POST">

<label for="name">Name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>

<br>

<label for="email">Email:</label>

<input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>

<br>

<button type="submit">Submit</button></form>

**Write an HTML code to display a hyperlink that opens in a new tab.**

<a href="https://www.example.com" target="\_blank">Visit Example</a>

**Write HTML code to embed a YouTube video.**

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/VIDEO\_ID" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

**Write HTML code to create an ordered list with three items.**

<ol>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li></ol

Let me know if you’d like additional questions or a different type of exam!

Please Give Me CSS Exam with Answer advance level

### ****Advanced CSS Exam with Answers****

#### ****Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

**Which property is used to set the stacking order of elements?**  
a) z-order  
b) z-index  
c) order  
**Answer**: b) z-index

**What does the** position: sticky **property do?**  
a) Positions an element relative to the browser window.  
b) Allows an element to toggle between relative and fixed depending on the scroll position.  
c) Keeps an element fixed at the top of the viewport.  
**Answer**: b) Allows an element to toggle between relative and fixed depending on the scroll position.

**Which pseudo-class selects an element when it has focus?**  
a) :hover  
b) :focus  
c) :active  
**Answer**: b) :focus

**What is the purpose of the** box-sizing **property?**  
a) To include or exclude padding and borders in an element’s total width and height.  
b) To set the dimensions of the element.  
c) To define the margin of an element.  
**Answer**: a) To include or exclude padding and borders in an element’s total width and height.

**Which CSS function is used to apply a transformation to an element?**  
a) transform()  
b) matrix()  
c) scale()  
**Answer**: a) transform()

#### ****Part 2: Fill-in-the-Blanks****

The @keyframes rule is used to define animations in CSS.  
**Answer**: @keyframes

The grid-template-columns property specifies the number and size of columns in a grid layout.  
**Answer**: grid-template-columns

To make an element semi-transparent, use the opacity property.  
**Answer**: opacity

The ::before pseudo-element is used to insert content before an element.  
**Answer**: ::before

The shorthand property to set all background properties in one declaration is background.  
**Answer**: background

#### ****Part 3: Coding Questions****

**Create a CSS animation that changes the background color of a** div **from red to blue in 5 seconds.**

css

CopyEdit

@keyframes changeColor {

0% { background-color: red; }

100% { background-color: blue; }

}

div {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

animation: changeColor 5s infinite;

}

**Write a CSS grid layout for a container with 3 columns and 2 rows, where the first column is 1fr, the second is 2fr, and the third is 1fr.**

css

CopyEdit

.grid-container {

display: grid;

grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr;

grid-template-rows: auto auto;

gap: 10px;

}

**Write CSS to create a responsive design where the** font-size **of a paragraph adjusts between 16px and 24px based on the screen width.**

css

CopyEdit

p {

font-size: calc(16px + (8 \* ((100vw - 320px) / 680)));

}

**Style a button with a hover effect that scales it by 1.2 and changes its color to green.**

css

CopyEdit

button {

background-color: blue;

color: white;

padding: 10px 20px;

border: none;

cursor: pointer;

transition: transform 0.3s ease, background-color 0.3s ease;

}

button:hover {

transform: scale(1.2);

background-color: green;

}

**Create a CSS flexbox container where items are aligned to the center horizontally and vertically.**

css

CopyEdit

.flex-container {

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

align-items: center;

height: 100vh;

}

#### ****Part 4: Short Answer Questions****

**What is the difference between** relative**,** absolute**,** fixed**, and** sticky **positioning?**

* 1. **Relative**: Positions the element relative to its normal position.
  2. **Absolute**: Positions the element relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.
  3. **Fixed**: Positions the element relative to the viewport and doesn’t move on scroll.
  4. **Sticky**: Toggles between relative and fixed based on the scroll position.

**Explain the difference between** em **and** rem **units.**

* 1. em: Relative to the font size of the element's parent.
  2. rem: Relative to the font size of the root element (html).

Let me know if you'd like more questions or a different format!

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##### You said:

CSS Exam with Answers

###### ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

### ****CSS Exam with Answers****

#### ****Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

**Which property is used to change the text color of an element?**  
a) background-color  
b) color  
c) font-color  
d) text-color  
**Answer**: b) color

**Which CSS property controls the spacing between lines of text?**  
a) letter-spacing  
b) line-height  
c) text-spacing  
d) word-spacing  
**Answer**: b) line-height

**Which value of the** position **property is used to position an element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor?**  
a) static  
b) fixed  
c) absolute  
d) relative  
**Answer**: c) absolute

**How do you apply a CSS rule to only the first child element of a parent?**  
a) :last-child  
b) :nth-child(1)  
c) :only-child  
d) :first-child  
**Answer**: d) :first-child

**Which property is used to create a shadow around an element’s box?**  
a) text-shadow  
b) box-shadow  
c) shadow  
d) outline-shadow  
**Answer**: b) box-shadow

#### ****Part 2: Fill-in-the-Blanks****

The border-radius property is used to create rounded corners on elements.  
**Answer**: border-radius

The float property is used to position elements to the left or right of a container.  
**Answer**: float

The transition property allows you to create animations between two states of an element.  
**Answer**: transition

The visibility property is used to hide an element without removing it from the document flow.  
**Answer**: visibility

The shorthand property for setting all margin values in one declaration is margin.  
**Answer**: margin

#### ****Part 3: Coding Questions****

**Write CSS to create a div with a red background, 50% width, and centered horizontally.**

css

CopyEdit

.centered-div {

background-color: red;

width: 50%;

margin: 0 auto;

}

**Write CSS to create a button with a hover effect that changes its background color and adds a border.**

css

CopyEdit

button {

background-color: blue;

color: white;

border: none;

padding: 10px 20px;

cursor: pointer;

transition: background-color 0.3s, border 0.3s;

}

button:hover {

background-color: green;

border: 2px solid white;

}

**Write CSS to create a flex container that aligns items vertically in the center and distributes space evenly between them.**

css

CopyEdit

.flex-container {

display: flex;

flex-direction: column;

justify-content: space-between;

align-items: center;

height: 100vh;

}

**Write CSS to create a grid layout with three columns of equal width and a 10px gap between them.**

css

CopyEdit

.grid-container {

display: grid;

grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;

gap: 10px;

}

**Write CSS for a paragraph with a text-shadow effect and text aligned to the center.**

css

CopyEdit

p {

text-align: center;

text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);

}

#### ****Part 4: Short Answer Questions****

**Explain the difference between** inline**,** block**, and** inline-block **elements.**

* 1. **Inline**: Takes up only as much width as its content, doesn’t start on a new line. Example: <span>.
  2. **Block**: Takes up the full width of its container and starts on a new line. Example: <div>.
  3. **Inline-block**: Behaves like an inline element but allows setting width and height.

**What is the difference between** relative **and** absolute **positioning?**

* 1. **Relative**: Positions the element relative to its normal position.
  2. **Absolute**: Positions the element relative to the nearest positioned (non-static) ancestor.

**How does the** z-index **property work?**

* 1. The z-index property controls the stack order of elements. Higher values are displayed in front of lower values. It only works on elements with a positioned value other than static.

**What is the difference between** em**,** rem**, and** px **units in CSS?**

* 1. **px**: Absolute unit, not scalable.
  2. **em**: Relative to the font size of the parent element.
  3. **rem**: Relative to the root element’s font size.

**What is the purpose of media queries in CSS?**

* 1. Media queries are used to apply styles conditionally based on device properties like screen width, height, orientation, or resolution. Example:

css

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@media (max-width: 600px) {

body {

background-color: lightblue;

}

}

Would you like more advanced questions or assistance with explanations?

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##### You said:

Please give me Javascript from intermidate to advance level exam with answer

###### ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

### ****JavaScript Exam: Intermediate to Advanced Level****

#### ****Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****

**What is the output of the following code?**

javascript

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console.log(typeof null);

a) undefined  
b) null  
c) object  
d) boolean  
**Answer**: c) object

**Which method is used to combine two or more arrays?**  
a) concat()  
b) join()  
c) merge()  
d) push()  
**Answer**: a) concat()

**What will be logged to the console?**

javascript

CopyEdit

let x = 10;let y = "10";console.log(x == y, x === y);

a) true false  
b) false true  
c) true true  
d) false false  
**Answer**: a) true false

**How do you define a class in JavaScript?**  
a) class MyClass {}  
b) function MyClass() {}  
c) define MyClass() {}  
d) constructor MyClass() {}  
**Answer**: a) class MyClass {}

**What is the output of this code?**

javascript

CopyEdit

let a = [1, 2, 3];let b = [...a];

b.push(4);console.log(a, b);

a) [1, 2, 3] [1, 2, 3, 4]  
b) [1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3, 4]  
c) [1, 2, 3] [4]  
d) Error  
**Answer**: a) [1, 2, 3] [1, 2, 3, 4]

#### ****Part 2: Fill-in-the-Blanks****

To create a promise in JavaScript, use the Promise constructor.  
**Answer**: Promise

The this keyword in JavaScript refers to the current execution context.  
**Answer**: this

To handle errors in a try block, use a catch block.  
**Answer**: catch

The reduce() method executes a reducer function on each element of the array, resulting in a single output value.  
**Answer**: reduce()

The setTimeout() method is used to execute a function after a specified time delay.  
**Answer**: setTimeout()

#### ****Part 3: Coding Questions****

**Write a function to check if a string is a palindrome.**

javascript

CopyEdit

function isPalindrome(str) {

let reversed = str.split('').reverse().join('');

return str === reversed;

}console.log(isPalindrome("racecar")); // trueconsole.log(isPalindrome("hello")); // false

**Write a function to flatten a nested array.**

javascript

CopyEdit

function flattenArray(arr) {

return arr.flat(Infinity);

}console.log(flattenArray([1, [2, [3, [4]]]])); // [1, 2, 3, 4]

**Create a class called** Person **with a constructor that takes a name and age, and a method to display the person's info.**

javascript

CopyEdit

class Person {

constructor(name, age) {

this.name = name;

this.age = age;

}

getInfo() {

return `Name: ${this.name}, Age: ${this.age}`;

}

}const person = new Person("John", 30);console.log(person.getInfo()); // Name: John, Age: 30

**Write an async function to fetch data from an API and handle errors.**

javascript

CopyEdit

async function fetchData(url) {

try {

let response = await fetch(url);

if (!response.ok) throw new Error(`Error: ${response.status}`);

let data = await response.json();

console.log(data);

} catch (error) {

console.error(error.message);

}

}fetchData("https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts");

**Write a debounce function.**

javascript

CopyEdit

function debounce(func, delay) {

let timer;

return function (...args) {

clearTimeout(timer);

timer = setTimeout(() => func.apply(this, args), delay);

};

}

const log = debounce(() => console.log("Debounced!"), 1000);log(); // Will log after 1 second if not called again

#### ****Part 4: Short Answer Questions****

**Explain the difference between** == **and** ===**.**

* 1. == checks for equality with type coercion (e.g., 10 == "10" is true).
  2. === checks for strict equality without type coercion (e.g., 10 === "10" is false).

**What is the purpose of the** async **and** await **keywords?**

* 1. async: Declares a function as asynchronous, allowing the use of await.
  2. await: Pauses execution until a promise resolves, simplifying asynchronous code.

**What are closures in JavaScript?**

* 1. A closure is a function that retains access to its parent scope, even after the parent function has closed. Example:

javascript

CopyEdit

function outer() {

let count = 0;

return function inner() {

count++;

return count;

};

}const counter = outer();console.log(counter()); // 1console.log(counter()); // 2

**Explain the difference between** var**,** let**, and** const**.**

* 1. var: Function-scoped, can be re-declared, hoisted.
  2. let: Block-scoped, can be reassigned, not hoisted.
  3. const: Block-scoped, cannot be reassigned, not hoisted.

**What is event delegation?**

* 1. Event delegation is a technique where a single event listener is added to a parent element to manage events on its child elements. Example:

javascript

CopyEdit

document.getElementById("parent").addEventListener("click", function (e) {

if (e.target.tagName === "BUTTON") {

console.log("Button clicked:", e.target.textContent);

}

});

Let me know if you'd like more questions or further clarifications!

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