

Candidate's Details

Total points 16/20

0 of 0 points

Candidate
name

*

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Day 2 CSS ASSESSMENT

16 of 20 points

If we don't want to allow a floating div to the left side of an element, which
css property will we use ?

1/1

- ☐ margin
- ☐ float
- ☒ clear
- ☐ padding

If we want define style for an unique element, then which css selector will we use ?

1/1

- ☒ Id
- ☐ class
- ☐ text
- ☐ name

If we want to use a nice looking green dotted border around an image, which css property will we use?

0/1

- ☒ border-color
- ☐ border-style
- ☐ border-decoration
- ☐ border-line

Correct answer

- ☒ border-style

What should be the table width, so that the width of a table adjust to the current width of the browser window?

1/1

- ☐ 640 pixels
- ☐ full-screen
- ☒ 100%
- ☐ 1024 px

When we write ``, what "img.png" inside double quote implies?

1/1

- ☐ element
- ☐ attribute
- ☒ value
- ☐ operator

Which css property you will use if you want to add some margin between a DIV's border and its inner text ?

1/1

- ☐ spacing
- ☐ margin
- ☒ padding
- ☐ inner-margin

How will you make all paragraph elements 'RED' in color ?

1/1

- ☐ p.all {color: red;}
- ☐ all.p {color: #998877;}
- ☐ p.all {color: #990000;}
- ☒ p {color: red;}

By default Hyperlinks are displayed with an underline. How do you remove the underline from all hyperlinks by using CSS code ?

1/1

- ☐ a {text: no-underline;}
- ☒ a {text-decoration:none;}
- ☐ a {text-style: no-underline;}
- ☐ a {text-decoration: no-underline;}

What is the correct CSS syntax for making all the <p> elements bold?

1/1

- A. <p style="text-size:bold">
- B. p {font-weight:bold}
- C. p {text-size:bold}
- D. <p style="font-size:bold">

- ☐ A
- ☒ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D

In css, "color:red" can be called as

0/1

- ☐ Selector
- ☐ Rule
- ☐ Declaration
- ☒ Value

Correct answer

- ☒ Declaration

Is it the best way to include H1 heading only one time on the web page.

1/1

- ☒ true
- ☐ False
- ☐ may be
- ☐ can't say

_____Selects all unvisited links

1/1

- ☒ :link
- ☐ :visited
- ☐ :invalid
- ☐ :links

In CSS3, how would you select? Every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https".

0/1

- ☐ a[href^="https"]
- ☒ a[href*="https"]
- ☐ a[href]="https"]
- ☐ a[href\$="https"]

Correct answer

- ☒ a[href^="https"]

Select the Global values for float property

1/1

- ☐ float: left;
- ☐ float: right;
- ☐ float: none;
- ☒ float: inherit;

It is an example for what combinator? #id > .box

1/1

- ☐ General Sibling Combinator
- ☒ Child combinator
- ☐ Descendant combinator
- ☐ Adjacent Sibling Combinator

In CSS3, how would you select? Every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf".

1/1

- ☒ a[href\$=".pdf"]
- ☐ a[href]=".Pdf"]
- ☐ a[href\$=".Pdf"]
- ☐ a[href\$="pdf"]

It is an example for what selector?
.container::before

1/1

- ☐ Pseudo-class
- ☒ Pseudo-element
- ☐ pseudo-attribute
- ☐ attribute selector

Using an attribute selector, how would you select an <a> element with a "title" attribute?

1/1

- ☒ a[title]{...}
- ☐ a > title {...}
- ☐ a.title {...}
- ☐ a=title {...}

By default, a background image will repeat

0/1

—

- ☐ only if the background-repeat property is set to repeat
- ☐ indefinitely, vertically, and horizontally
- ☒ indefinitely on the horizontal axis only
- ☐ once, on the x and y axis

Correct answer

- ☒ indefinitely, vertically, and horizontally

Adjacent sibling selector is denoted using

1/1

- ☐ ~
- ☒ +
- ☐ space
- ☐ >

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