

Candidate's Details

Total points 18/24

0 of 0 points

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Day 3 CSS ASSESSMENT

18 of 24 points

When you need a list with no bullets, what approach should you use?

1/1

- ☒ list-style:none
- ☐ list-unstyled:none
- ☐ text-decoration:none
- ☐ list-styled:none

By default, flex elements are inline level elements?

1/1

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Relative unit values are relative to the _____ of another property?

1/1

- ☒ length
- ☐ width
- ☐ height
- ☐ line-height

_____ are fixed units, while _____ are relative units, which means that font size will be relative to a device's default size.

1/1

- ☐ px;rem
- ☒ Pixels; ems
- ☐ px
- ☐ rel

Saturation represents the amount of _____, with 100% being fully saturated and 0% being grayscale.

0/1

- ☐ Colour
- ☐ color
- ☐ text-color
- ☒ none of the above

Correct answer

- ☒ color

Which of the following operator provides the path for the CSS stylesheets in the application.

0/1

- ☒ a. :filename
- ☐ b. :load_paths
- ☐ c. :css_location
- ☐ d. :template_location

Correct answer

- ☒ c. :css_location

which doesn't belongs to UI element states pseudo-classes

0/1

- ☐ :enabled
- ☒ :disabled
- ☐ :checked
- ☐ :active

Correct answer

- ☒ :active

When adding transparency styles, what is the difference between using the opacity property versus the background property with an rgba() value?

0/1

- ☐ Opacity specifies the level of transparency of the child elements. Background with an rgba() value applies transparency to the background color only.
- ☐ Opacity specifies the level of transparency of an element, including its content. Background with an rgba() value applies transparency to the background color only.
- ☐ Opacity applies transparency to the background color only. Background with an rgba() value specifies the level of transparency of an element, as a whole, including its content.
- ☒ Opacity applies transparency to the parent and child elements. Background with an rgba() value specifies the level of transparency of the parent element only.
- ☐ Option 5

Correct answer

- ☒ Opacity specifies the level of transparency of an element, including its content. Background with an rgba() value applies transparency to the background color only.

There are many properties that can be used to align elements and create page layouts such as float, position, flexbox and grid. Of these four properties, which one should be used to align a global navigation bar which stays fixed at the top of the page?

1/1

- ☒ position
- ☐ flexbox
- ☐ grid
- ☐ float

In the following example, according to cascading and specificity rules, what color will the link be?

2/2

```
.example {  
  color: yellow;  
}  
ul li a {  
  color: blue;  
}  
ul a {  
  color: green;  
}  
a {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
<ul>  
  <li><a href="#" class="example">link</a></li>  
  <li>list item</li>  
  <li>list item</li>  
</ul>
```

- ☐ green
- ☒ yellow
- ☐ blue
- ☐ red

When elements overlap, they are ordered on the z-axis (i.e., which element covers another). The z-index property can be used to specify the z-order of overlapping elements. Which set of statements about the z-index property are true?

2/2

- ☒ Larger z-index values appear on top of elements with a lower z-index value. Negative and positive numbers can be used. z-index can only be used on positioned elements.
- ☐ Smaller z-index values appear on top of elements with a larger z-index value. Negative and positive numbers can be used. z-index must also be used with positioned elements.
- ☐ Larger z-index values appear on top of elements with a lower z-index value. Only positive numbers can be used. z-index must also be used with positioned elements.
- ☐ Smaller z-index values appear on top of elements with a larger z-index value. Negative and positive numbers can be used. z-index can be used with or without positioned elements.

When using position: fixed, what will the element always be positioned relative to?

1/1

- ☐ the closest element with position: relative
- ☒ the viewport
- ☐ the parent element
- ☐ the wrapper element

What is the rem unit based on?

1/1

- ☐ The rem unit is relative to the font-size of the p element.
- ☐ You have to set the value for the rem unit by writing a declaration such as `rem { font-size: 1 Spx; }`
- ☐ The rem unit is relative to the font-size of the containing (parent) element.
- ☒ The rem unit is relative to the font-size of the root element of the page.

CSS transform properties are used to change the shape and position of the selected objects. The transform-origin property specifies the location of the element's transformation origin. By default, what is the location of the origin?

1/1

- ☒ the top left corner of the element
- ☐ the center of the element
- ☐ the top right corner of the element
- ☐ the bottom left of the element

What is the vertical gap between the two elements below? `<div style="margin-bottom: 2rem;">Div 1</div><div style="margin-top: 2rem;">Div 2</div>`

1/1

- ☒ 2rem
- ☐ 32px
- ☐ 64px
- ☐ 4rem

Which type of declaration will take precedence?

0/1

- ☐ any declarations in user-agent stylesheets
- ☐ important declarations in user stylesheets
- ☒ normal declarations in author stylesheets
- ☐ important declarations in author stylesheets

Correct answer

- ☒ important declarations in user stylesheets

There are two sibling combinators that can be used to select elements contained within the same parent element; the general sibling combinator (~) and the adjacent sibling combinator (+). Referring to example below, which elements will the styles be applied to?

```
h2 ~ p {  
  color: blue;  
}  
h2 + p {  
  background: beige;  
}
```

```
<section>  
  <p>paragraph 1</p>  
  <h2>Heading</h2>  
  <p>paragraph 2</p>  
  <p>paragraph 3</p>  
</section>
```

- ☐ Paragraphs 2 and 3 will be blue. The h2 and paragraph 2 will have a beige background.
- ☐ Paragraphs 2, and 3 will be blue, and paragraph 2 will have a beige background.
- ☐ Paragraphs 2 and 3 will be blue. Paragraph 2 will have a beige background.
- ☐ Paragraph 2 will be blue. Paragraphs 2 and 3 will have a beige background.
- ☐ Both A & C
- ☐ Both B & D
- ☒ Both B & C

There are many advantages to using icon fonts. What is one of those advantages?

0/1

- ☐ Icon fonts increase accessibility.
- ☒ Icon fonts can be used to replace custom fonts.
- ☐ Icon fonts can be styled with typography related properties such as font-size and color.
- ☐ Icon fonts are also web safe fonts.

Correct answer

- ☒ Icon fonts can be styled with typography related properties such as font-size and color.

What is the difference between `display:none` and `visibility:hidden`?

2/2

- ☐ Both will hide the element on the page, but `display:none` has greater browser support. `visibility:hidden` is a new property and does not have the best browser support
- ☐ `display:none` hides the elements but maintains the space it previously occupied. `visibility:hidden` will hide the element from view and remove it from the normal flow of the document
- ☒ `display:none` hides the element from view and removes it from the normal flow of the document. `visibility:hidden` will hide the element but maintains the space it previously occupied.
- ☐ There is no difference; both will hide the element on the page

What selector and property would you use to scale an element to be 50% smaller on hover?

1/1

- ☐ element:hover {scale: 0.5;}
- ☒ element:hover {transform: scale(0.5);}
- ☐ element:hover {scale: 50%;}
- ☐ element:hover {transform: scale(50%);}

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