

# Evaluation

Congratulation! You made it !

Read the questions and answers with attention.

Use the time allowed, don't rush.

Good Luck ! :)

Suppose you want to have a list of items (.item) displayed in a row and in reverse order using flexbox. What is the error in the CSS below? \*

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
}  
.item {  
  border: 1px solid red;  
  flex-direction: row-reverse;  
}
```

- ☐ The value for flex-direction should be reverse-row.
- ☐ The .container element should have a property of flex: display.
- ☒ The flex-direction property should be declared in the container.
- ☐ The display value should be flex-inline to display the items in a row.

What is an ID in CSS? \*

- ☐ Is a way to group multiple HTML elements and apply the same styles to them.
- ☐ Is a model how content is displayed, including the content itself, padding, borders, and margins.<sup>3</sup>
- ☒ Is a unique identifier for an HTML element, used to apply specific styles to that element.
- ☐ Is the number I have in my national card or passport



Given this code, how tall will the following content ("Did I grow?") be in pixels? \*

```
<style>
  #tall-text {
    display: inline;
    font-size: 20px;
    height: 200px;
  }
</style>

<p id="tall-text">Did I grow?</p>
```

- ☒ 200px
- ☐ 20px
- ☐ 180px
- ☐ 220px

Which statement about block and inline elements is true? \*

- ☐ By default, block elements are the same height and width as the content container between their tags; inline elements span the entire width of its container.
- ☒ By default, block elements span the entire width of its container; inline elements are the same height and width as the content contained between their tags.
- ☐ A <nav> element is an example of an inline element. <header> is an example of a block element.
- ☐ A <span> is an example of a block element. <div> is an example of an inline element.



What is final style applied to the <input /> element? \*

```
<body>
  <form id="formulaire">
    <input class="recherche" type="search" />
  </form>
</body>
```

```
#formulaire .recherche{
  border-width : 1px;
}
form [type=search]{
  border-style: dashed;
  border-color : black;
}
form .recherche[type=search]{
  border-width : 3px;
  border-color : grey;
}
form .recherche{
  border-style: dotted;
  border-color : white;
}
```

- ☐ border : 1px dashed white;
- ☒ border : 1px dotted grey;
- ☐ border : 3px dashed grey;
- ☐ border : 3px dotted black;



Among these selectors which selector has the highest specificity ranking (highest <sup>\*</sup> score) for selecting the anchor link element?

```
ul li a  
a  
.example a  
div a
```

- ☒ .example a
- ☐ div a
- ☐ a
- ☐ ul li a

When using flexbox, the "justify-content" property can be used to distribute the <sup>\*</sup> space between the flex items along the main axis. Which value should be used to evenly distribute the flex items within the container shown below?



- ☐ justify-content: space-around;
- ☐ justify-content: center;
- ☐ justify-content: auto;
- ☒ justify-content: space-between;

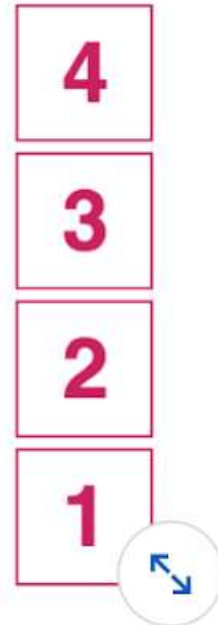


When do we need to add comments to the code? \*

- ☐ When we want to enable Internet Explorer support.
- ☒ When the code is hard to understand.
- ☒ When I want to make nice looking separated part in my files (header, main, footer...)
- ☐ This is mandatory after 42 lines of code.
- ☐ Only to insult the previous developer.



The flex-direction property is used to specify the direction that flex items are displayed. What are the values used to specify the direction of the items in the following examples? \*

**EXAMPLE 1****EXAMPLE 2****EXAMPLE 3****EXAMPLE 4**

- Example 1: `flex-direction: row;`
- Example 2: `flex-direction: row-reverse;`
- Example 3: `flex-direction: column;`
- Example 4: `flex-direction: column-reverse;`

☒ A

- Example 1: `flex-direction: row-reverse;`
- Example 2: `flex-direction: row;`
- Example 3: `flex-direction: column-reverse;`
- Example 4: `flex-direction: column;`

☐ B

- ☒ C
- Example 1: `flex-direction: row;`
  - Example 2: `flex-direction: row-reverse;`
  - Example 3: `flex-direction: column;`
  - Example 4: `flex-direction: reverse-column;`

- ☐ D
- Example 1: `flex-direction: column;`
  - Example 2: `flex-direction: column-reverse;`
  - Example 3: `flex-direction: row;`
  - Example 4: `flex-direction: row-reverse;`

When would you use the @font-face method? \*

- ☐ to set the font size of the text
- ☒ to load custom fonts into stylesheet
- ☐ to change the name of the font declared in the font-family
- ☐ to set the color of the text

What is the right unit of measurement for responsive design? \*

- ☐ inch and px for the font size
- ☒ rem and % on all values
- ☐ cm and kg to lighten the code
- ☐ % and € for the width of a block



Which style places an element at a fixed location within its container? \*

- ☒ position: absolute;
- ☐ display: flex;
- ☐ display: block;
- ☐ float: left;





In this example, what is the selector, property, and value? \*

```
p {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

"p" is the selector  
"#000000" is the property  
"color" is the value

☐ A

"p" is the selector  
"color" is the property  
"#000000" is the value

☒ B

"color" is the selector  
"#000000" is the property  
"#p" is the value

☐ C

"color" is the selector  
"p" is the property  
"#000000" is the value

☐ D



Which one is not part of a "list" in HTML? \*

- ☐ ol
- ☐ ul
- ☐ li
- ☒ a

what value should I use if I want to set the position of an element to its default value ? \*

- ☐ statistic
- ☐ undo
- ☒ static
- ☐ inflow

What are the valid "World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)" syntaxes to create a link ? \*

- ☐ <a link="my-Second-page.html">Click here</a>
- ☒ <a href="my-second-page.html">Click here</a>
- ☐ <A HREF="my-second-page.html">Click here</A>
- ☐ <a src="my-second-page.html">Click here</a>



What could be a better value for the background-size ? \*

```
.element{  
  background-image: url("chemin/vers/image.png");  
  background-size: auto;  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 200px;  
}
```

- ☐ flex
- ☐ 2rem
- ☐ 1inch
- ☒ cover



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

```
.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

I need my main element to have a nice Chihuahua picture as a background. I want to place it at the bottom right. What are the possible values? \*

- ☐ background-position : to the right a bit down please;
- ☒ background-position : right bottom;
- ☒ background-position : bottom right;
- ☐ background-position : right now;



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

- ☐ 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.

Цю форму створено в домені cap4group.

Google Форми



