

# CodeHS Advanced HTML and CSS Practice test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What is the purpose of CSS?**
  - A. To create database systems**
  - B. To design web pages and add style**
  - C. To manage web hosting**
  - D. To build server-side applications**
- 2. What does the position property control in CSS?**
  - A. The font style of an element**
  - B. The visibility of an element**
  - C. The positioning method of an element**
  - D. The width of an element**
- 3. How can the DRY principal benefit web development practices?**
  - A. By increasing the length of code**
  - B. By minimizing the amount of repetitive code**
  - C. By allowing multiple formats for HTML pages**
  - D. By exclusively focusing on CSS design**
- 4. What does it mean to embed an object?**
  - A. To link to an external file**
  - B. To insert an object from one program into a file of another program**
  - C. To create a new HTML file**
  - D. To delete unused files**
- 5. Which of the following is part of CSS structure?**
  - A. Character sets**
  - B. Selectors and declarations**
  - C. Web browsers**
  - D. HTML tags**
- 6. What is a common use of the :hover pseudo-class in CSS?**
  - A. To hide elements**
  - B. To style an element when the mouse hovers over it**
  - C. To change the display type of an element**
  - D. To reset styles to default**

- 7. What HTML attribute is used to specify alternative text for an image?**
- A. The alt attribute**
  - B. The title attribute**
  - C. The src attribute**
  - D. The href attribute**
- 8. How can you smoothly animate color changes using CSS?**
- A. By defining a transition property for the color attribute**
  - B. By using the hover selector to change colors**
  - C. By applying keyframes to color attributes**
  - D. By changing the color property directly in JavaScript**
- 9. What HTML tag would you use to create a hyperlink?**
- A. The <link> tag**
  - B. The <a> tag**
  - C. The <button> tag**
  - D. The <href> tag**
- 10. What does the <strong> tag indicate in HTML?**
- A. It provides normal text emphasis**
  - B. It indicates strong importance**
  - C. It creates a line break**
  - D. It defines a list item**

## **Answers**

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- 1. B**
- 2. C**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. A**
- 8. A**
- 9. B**
- 10. B**

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the purpose of CSS?

- A. To create database systems
- B. To design web pages and add style**
- C. To manage web hosting
- D. To build server-side applications

The purpose of CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is to design web pages and add style. CSS is a stylesheet language used primarily to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. By using CSS, developers can control the layout, colors, fonts, and overall visual aesthetics of a website, ensuring that web pages are not only functional but also attractive and user-friendly. CSS allows for separation of content (HTML) from design (CSS), which provides greater flexibility and control in how web pages appear. In contrast, other options mention functions that are not related to styling web pages. For instance, creating database systems or managing web hosting pertains to back-end development, while building server-side applications involves programming languages and frameworks that run on a server. These tasks do not involve CSS, which focuses solely on the visual presentation of web content.

## 2. What does the position property control in CSS?

- A. The font style of an element
- B. The visibility of an element
- C. The positioning method of an element**
- D. The width of an element

The position property in CSS is specifically used to control the positioning method of an element in the layout of a webpage. This property defines how an element is positioned in relation to its normal position or its containing element. The values that can be assigned to the position property, such as static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky, determine how the element is displayed and how it interacts with other elements on the page. For instance, using "relative" allows you to adjust the position of the element based on its original place in the document flow, whereas "absolute" takes the element out of the document flow entirely and positions it according to its closest positioned ancestor. Thus, the position property is crucial for managing layout and overlap in design, making it fundamental for creating complex web designs with precise control over element placement. The other options refer to different aspects of CSS styling. Font style relates to typography, visibility deals with whether an element is displayed or not, and width pertains to the dimensions of an element, none of which are affected by the position property.

### 3. How can the DRY principal benefit web development practices?

- A. By increasing the length of code
- B. By minimizing the amount of repetitive code**
- C. By allowing multiple formats for HTML pages
- D. By exclusively focusing on CSS design

The principle of DRY, which stands for "Don't Repeat Yourself," greatly benefits web development by minimizing the amount of repetitive code. When developers adhere to the DRY principle, they aim to reduce redundancy in their codebase, which can lead to several advantages. First, by avoiding repetition, developers can make their code more maintainable. If a piece of functionality or a style is duplicated multiple times throughout the project, changes must be made in multiple locations. This increases the risk of errors and inconsistencies. By centralizing code—such as functions or styles—into reusable components, any updates can be made in one place, improving efficiency and making the code cleaner and easier to understand. Second, minimizing repetitive code can lead to performance improvements. Smaller code files can load faster, and simplification can also lead to more streamlined execution, as the browser has less code to process. Lastly, adhering to the DRY principle can improve collaboration among developers. When code is organized and concise, it becomes simpler for team members to work together, as they can quickly understand each other's contributions without wading through repetitive code. The focus on reducing redundancy inherently enhances the overall quality and efficiency of web development practices.

### 4. What does it mean to embed an object?

- A. To link to an external file
- B. To insert an object from one program into a file of another program**
- C. To create a new HTML file
- D. To delete unused files

Embedding an object refers to the process of integrating an object, such as an image, video, or interactive element, from one application directly into the document or file of another application. This means that the object becomes a part of the overall content, allowing it to be displayed and used within that context without needing to open a separate file or program. For instance, if you embed a video in an HTML page, the video is included within that page itself and can be played directly within the browser. This allows for a more cohesive and interactive user experience, as users do not have to navigate away from the page to view different types of content. The other options focus on different aspects of file handling. Linking to an external file would simply provide a reference to it without including its content in the current document. Creating a new HTML file does not relate to embedding objects but rather to the process of starting a new document. Deleting unused files pertains to file management rather than the action of embedding.

**5. Which of the following is part of CSS structure?**

- A. Character sets
- B. Selectors and declarations**
- C. Web browsers
- D. HTML tags

CSS structure is fundamentally built around selectors and declarations. Selectors are patterns used to select the elements you want to style in the HTML document. They can target specific elements based on types, classes, IDs, attributes, or their relationship to other elements in the document. Declarations, on the other hand, define the styles that will be applied to the selected elements, consisting of property-value pairs. For example, in the rule `h1 { color: blue; }`, `h1` is the selector that targets all `<h1>` HTML elements, and `color: blue;` is the declaration that sets the text color of those elements to blue. This combination of selectors and declarations is what allows CSS to control the appearance and layout of a webpage. The other options do not directly pertain to the structure of CSS. Character sets relate more to the encoding of text on a web page, web browsers are software applications that render web pages, and HTML tags are part of the HTML structure itself, rather than the styling language of CSS.

**6. What is a common use of the `:hover` pseudo-class in CSS?**

- A. To hide elements
- B. To style an element when the mouse hovers over it**
- C. To change the display type of an element
- D. To reset styles to default

The `:hover` pseudo-class is commonly used in CSS to apply styles to an element when the mouse pointer is positioned over it. This provides an interactive experience for users, allowing for visual feedback that something can be clicked or is active. For instance, a button might change color, become bold, or have a different background when hovered over, which can enhance usability and aesthetic appeal. This functionality is particularly valuable in web design to indicate actionable items and improve user engagement. Rather than modifying the element itself or changing its type or visibility, the `:hover` pseudo-class focuses purely on the contextual styling based on user interaction, making it distinct from the other options provided.

**7. What HTML attribute is used to specify alternative text for an image?**

- A. The alt attribute**
- B. The title attribute**
- C. The src attribute**
- D. The href attribute**

The alt attribute is specifically designed to provide alternative text for images within HTML. This attribute is essential for accessibility as it allows screen readers to convey descriptive information about images to users who may not be able to see them. Additionally, if the image fails to load for any reason, the text specified in the alt attribute will be displayed in its place, ensuring that users still receive context about what the image represents. This attribute helps enhance SEO, as search engines can understand what an image is about, assisting in the indexing process. The alt text should typically be a concise description of the image that conveys its function or content, aiding both accessibility and search engine optimization. Other attributes listed, such as the title, src, and href attributes, serve different purposes. The title attribute provides additional information on hover but does not replace images. The src attribute defines the source of the image, indicating where the browser should retrieve the image file. Meanwhile, the href attribute specifies the destination URL for links but is unrelated to image descriptions.

**8. How can you smoothly animate color changes using CSS?**

- A. By defining a transition property for the color attribute**
- B. By using the hover selector to change colors**
- C. By applying keyframes to color attributes**
- D. By changing the color property directly in JavaScript**

The correct choice is to define a transition property for the color attribute, as this is a fundamental way to achieve smooth color animations in CSS. By specifying a transition on the color property, you instruct the browser to animate the change in color over a specified duration, making the transition visually appealing. For example, when a user hovers over an element, if the color changes, the transition will allow that change to occur gradually rather than abruptly, enhancing the user experience. This approach leverages the built-in capabilities of CSS to handle animations without the need for external libraries or complex JavaScript. By using the `transition` property in conjunction with the desired CSS rules, developers can specify the duration, timing function, and other aspects of the animation, leading to smooth and polished interactions on the web page. Other options may contribute to changing colors but do not provide the same level of control and smoothness. Using the hover selector can change colors instantly without an animation effect unless paired with transitions. While keyframes can also animate color changes, they are more suited for complex animations involving multiple changes rather than a simple transition. Directly manipulating the color with JavaScript can change it instantly but lacks the smoothness provided by CSS transitions. Therefore, defining a transition property specifically

## 9. What HTML tag would you use to create a hyperlink?

- A. The <link> tag
- B. The <a> tag**
- C. The <button> tag
- D. The <href> tag

The <a> tag, often referred to as the anchor tag, is specifically designed for creating hyperlinks in HTML. This tag allows users to navigate from one page to another or to a specific section within a page. A vital attribute of the <a> tag is the href attribute, which specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. When you use the <a> tag, you typically include the text you want to be clickable between the opening <a> and closing </a> tags. For example: `<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>`. This would create a hyperlink that users can click to visit the specified website. In contrast, other tags mentioned do not serve this specific function. The <link> tag is used for linking external resources like stylesheets, the <button> tag is used to create interactive buttons, and the <href> tag does not exist in HTML. Each of these serves a different purpose in web development, making the <a> tag the correct choice for creating hyperlinks.

## 10. What does the <strong> tag indicate in HTML?

- A. It provides normal text emphasis
- B. It indicates strong importance**
- C. It creates a line break
- D. It defines a list item

The <strong> tag in HTML is used to indicate that the content inside it holds strong importance. This tag semantically emphasizes the enclosed text, suggesting that the information is critical or noteworthy. In a web browser, text wrapped in the <strong> tag is typically displayed in bold, reinforcing its significance visually to the user. The <strong> tag is also important for accessibility as screen readers may read this text differently, alerting users to its significance within the context of the document. Using this tag correctly aids in conveying the intended meaning and importance of content on the web.