

**NOTE: It is my policy to give a failing grade in the course to any student who either gives or receives aid on any exam or quiz.**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the letter of the one best choice for each question. There is no penalty for guessing, so be sure to answer each question.**

1. What is wrong with the following XHTML fragment:  
`<p>Please say "hello" to everyone.</p>`
  - A. The `<p>` and `</p>` should be capitalized.
  - B. The quotation marks might not display properly; they should be `&ldquo;` and `&rdquo;`.
  - C. There has to be an `id` attribute inside the paragraph opening tag.
  - D. There has to be a space after the `/` in the paragraph closing tag.
  - E. Nothing, it is perfect just the way it is.
2. What will the following XHTML fragment display:  
`<p>All &lt;p&gt; tags are good.</p>`
  - A. All "p" tags are good.
  - B. All 'p' tags are good.
  - C. All `&lt;p&gt;` tags are good.
  - D. All `<p>` tags are good.
  - E. `<p>`All p tags are good.`</p>`



3. The above figure represents a box from a web page. What does the outermost (red) section represent?
  - A. The *content* of the box.
  - B. The *border* of the box.
  - C. The *outline* of the box.
  - D. The *padding* of the box.
  - E. The *margin* of the box.
4. What does the green section just inside the red section represent?
  - A. The *content* of the box.
  - B. The *border* of the box.
  - C. The *outline* of the box.
  - D. The *padding* of the box.
  - E. The *margin* of the box.
5. What does the blue section just inside the green section represent?
  - A. The *content* of the box.
  - B. The *border* of the box.
  - C. The *outline* of the box.
  - D. The *padding* of the box.
  - E. The *margin* of the box.
6. What does the innermost (white) section represent?
  - A. The *content* of the box.
  - B. The *border* of the box.
  - C. The *outline* of the box.
  - D. The *padding* of the box.
  - E. The *margin* of the box.

7. Why do the previous questions identify the sections of the diagram both by color and by position?
- A. It's another one of Vickery's stupid jokes.
  - B. In case the exams are printed on colored paper.
  - C. So the exams will look good on the web.
  - D. Because some of the readers might be color blind.
  - E. So students can't copy from each other.
8. What is an *inline* box?
- A. Part of a web page that starts on a new line.
  - B. Part of a web page that has a `background-color`.
  - C. Part of a web page that holds rows and columns of information.
  - D. Part of a web page that does not move when the user scrolls the browser window.
  - E. Part of a web page that does not cause a line break.
9. "The items in a *list* must always appear on separate lines."
- A. True because of a bug in Internet Explorer.
  - B. True because of a W3C rule.
  - C. True because of that is how all browsers display lists.
  - D. False because users might disable Javascript.
  - E. False because a CSS rule can be used to change the `display` property of list items to *inline*.
10. What is the CSS value you can assign to the `position` property of a box so it does not scroll?
- A. `float`
  - B. `frame`
  - C. `fixed`
  - D. `no-scroll`
  - E. `red`
11. Which of the following rules could be used to make text wrap around a picture, as in this image:



- A. `p { wrap: on; }`
  - B. `img { wrap: right; }`
  - C. `p { float: left; }`
  - D. `img { float: right; }`
  - E. `peaches { surround-with: text; }`
12. How can you create an image that has one color on the left side and then gradually fades to blend with the background on the right side, no matter what the background color is?
- A. Use Javascript to change the `SRC` property of the image.
  - B. Use Javascript to change the `SRC` property of the background.
  - C. Create an image with a gradient that is transparent on the right side.
  - D. Create a background with shiny pixels on the right side.
  - E. Have the user enter the RGB values of the background when viewing the page.
13. The attribute of a `<submit>` tag that causes the form data to appear in the URL is:
- A. `method="get"`
  - B. `method="post"`
  - C. `action="url"`
  - D. `form="url"`
  - E. `enctype="data"`

14. If a form contains a `<file>` element, how do you get the file *contents* to upload to the server instead of just the file *name*?
- A. `<file upload="data" ...`
  - B. `<form enctype="multipart/form-data" ...`
  - C. `<file method="post" ...`
  - D. `<form method="upload" ...`
  - E. `<file url="C:\file\peaches.jpg" ...`
15. What is the essential difference between a checkbox and a radio button:
- A. Checkboxes are round and radio buttons are square.
  - B. Checkboxes cannot be unchecked once they have been checked.
  - C. Radio buttons cannot have labels.
  - D. Checkboxes cannot have accelerator keys.
  - E. The user can select multiple checkboxes at once, but only a single radio button from a group.
16. What is a `<fieldset>`?
- A. The code between curly braces in a CSS rule.
  - B. The code between curly braces in a Javascript program.
  - C. It can be used to draw a border around part or all of a form.
  - D. It determines the size of a section of a web page.
  - E. It tells where to put a picture on a web page.
17. What is the difference between `<input type="text" ...>` and `<textarea ...>`?
- A. A `<textarea>` lets the user enter multiple lines of text, but `<input type="text">` allows only one line.
  - B. They are two different ways of doing the same thing.
  - C. A `<textarea>` goes inside a form, but `<input type="text">` has to be outside the form.
  - D. There can be any number of `<textarea>`s in a form, but only one `<input type="text">`.
  - E. The browser shows asterisks when the user types into a `<textarea>`, but shows the actual characters typed when the user types into a `<input type="text">`.
18. What is the `name` attribute used for in an `<input>` tag?
- A. It sets up a shortcut key so the user can get to the `<input>` item on the web page easily.
  - B. It tells the browser what order the tab key should go to.
  - C. It tells what to put on the left side of the equal sign for this item when the form is submitted.
  - D. It tells what to put on the right side of the equal sign for this item when the form is submitted.
  - E. It is used to disable the `<input>` tag.

<code>text_area=&amp;single_select=Computer+Science</code>
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19. What is the ampersand for in the query string above?
- A. It shows that the user typed an ampersand into the `text_area`.
  - B. It starts a character entity named `single_select`.
  - C. It separates two name-value pairs from each other.
  - D. It separates the URL from the rest of the query string.
  - E. It shows that the letter 's' is supposed to be underlined.
20. What is the plus sign in the same query string?
- A. It shows that the user typed a plus sign between Computer and Science.
  - B. It shows that the value of Computer is Science.
  - C. It separates the two parts of the URL from the three parts of the answer.
  - D. It represents a space character.
  - E. It represents an ampersand.
21. What is to the left of the two equal signs?
- A. The value of a parameter.
  - B. The name of a parameter.
  - C. The ID of a parameter.
  - D. The class of a parameter.
  - E. The outline of a parameter.

22. Define *focus*.
- A. It tells how sharp the text is compared to the pictures.
  - B. It causes a function to be defined.
  - C. It tells how large a `<div>` is.
  - D. It tells the size of the browser window.
  - E. It identifies the input element that will receive characters typed by the user.
23. What is a `<label>` used for?
- A. To describe the form control that has an *id* attribute that matches the `<label>`'s *for* attribute.
  - B. To describe the form control that has a *for* attribute that matches the `<label>`'s *id* attribute.
  - C. To add text to a table.
  - D. To add a table to some text.
  - E. To put a title on a picture.
24. Which statement is correct:
- A. An `<option>` element contains one or more `<select>` elements.
  - B. Every `<option>` element has to be followed by a `<select>` element.
  - C. The *id* of an `<option>` must match the *for* of a `<select>`.
  - D. A `<select>` element contains one or more `<option>` elements.
  - E. Both `<select>` and `<option>` are used to link style sheets to a web page.
25. What *method* is best when a `<form>` contains an `<input type="password" ...>`?
- A. `get`
  - B. `put`
  - C. `post`
  - D. `submit`
  - E. `secret`
26. What is **var**?
- A. An XHTML tag that allows the user to View All Rights.
  - B. A CSS selector for *variants*.
  - C. A Javascript *variable* name.
  - D. A Javascript *object* that holds Values And Registers.
  - E. A Javascript *keyword* for declaring variables.
27. What is the value of this expression:  
"The answer is 12" + 3
- A. "The answer is 123"
  - B. "The answer is 15"
  - C. "The answer is 12+3"
  - D. The number 15
  - E. The number 123
28. What is `alert()`?
- A. A variable name.
  - B. A value.
  - C. An object.
  - D. A function that displays a message.
  - E. A loop.
29. What is a *variable*?
- A. A reference to an object
  - B. A string
  - C. A number
  - D. A reference to an array
  - E. A named piece of memory that can hold any of the above.

30. What is an *object*?
- A. A container for variables and references to functions and other objects.
  - B. To take issue with what someone says on a web page.
  - C. A list of values.
  - D. A piece of code that gets executed at another time.
  - E. A way to set the color of the background without using an image.
31. How does a browser differentiate between Javascript code, XHTML code, and CSS rules?
- A. Javascript code always starts with `<?javascript ...`.
  - B. `<script>` tags tell the browser what code is Javascript.
  - C. `<link>` tags tell the browser what code is Javascript.
  - D. The browser never encounters Javascript code because the server executes it.
  - E. Javascript code always starts with `<?php ...`.
32. How are `<img>` and `<script>` tags similar?
- A. They are both used to tell the browser to request more information from the server.
  - B. Unlike other XHTML tags, they are both lower case.
  - C. They do not have ending tags.
  - D. Neither one works in Internet Explorer.
  - E. Both require an *id* attribute in order for the web page to validate.
33. What does this code do?  
`<script>alert(document.getElementsByTagName('p').length);</script>`
- A. It defines a function that will be executed when the page loads.
  - B. It displays a message that tells how many paragraphs there were before that point in the web page.
  - C. It displays a message that tells the total number of paragraphs in a web page no matter where it is placed.
  - D. It causes an error because you cannot have two dots in an *alert()*.
  - E. It tells the server to load the browser into the backend processor's auxiliary pouch.
34. What is an *array*?
- A. An XHTML table with just one column.
  - B. An XHTML table with just one row.
  - C. A type of variable that can hold a list of values.
  - D. A two-dimensional image.
  - E. A picture with a transparent background.
35. What does this code do?  
`var sum = 0;  
for (var i = 0; i < anArray.length; i++)  
{ sum = sum + anArray[i]; }`
- A. It puts the number 123 into **sum**.
  - B. It computes the length of the string named **anArray**.
  - C. It adds up the values of all the elements in an array.
  - D. It calculates the average size of the images on a web page.
  - E. It causes a paragraph to be centered on the page.
36. What is the relationship between XHTML tags and DOM tree nodes?
- A. There is no relationship between them
  - B. XHTML tags contain DOM tree nodes.
  - C. DOM tree nodes contain XHTML tags.
  - D. DOM tree nodes represent XHTML tags.
  - E. DOM tree nodes are the upper case representation of XHTML tags.
37. What event occurs after the browser has built the DOM tree?
- A. **dom.built**
  - B. **file.loaded**
  - C. **web\_page.processed**
  - D. **window.onload**
  - E. **document.finished**

38. What statement could be used to cause the function `validateFormData()` to execute when a form is submitted?
- A. `validateFormData(onsubmit);`
  - B. `theForm.onsubmit = validateFormData();`
  - C. `theForm.onsubmit = validateFormData;`
  - D. `return validateFormData;`
  - E. `var validateFormData();`
39. How can a function like `validateFormData()` control whether a form is actually submitted to a server or not?
- A. There is no way.
  - B. By calling the `submitForm()` function or not.
  - C. By being called from the `submitForm()` function or not.
  - D. By returning a value of **true** or **false**.
  - E. By returning a value of "submit" or "don't submit".
40. The last choice in the previous question has an apostrophe inside a string. What is another way to produce the same string?
- A. `'don't submit'`
  - B. `'don?t submit'`
  - C. `'don\t submit'`
  - D. `'don+'t submit'`
  - E. There is no other way.
41. What will be the value of `x` after this code executes?
- ```
var x = 3;
var y = 9;
if ( y < 15 )
{
    x = x + 120;
}
else
{
    x = x - 120;
}
```
- A. 3
  - B. 9
  - C. 15
  - D. 120
  - E. 123
42. What is returned by `document.getElementsByTagName('a');`?
- A. A list of all the hypertext anchor elements in the DOM tree.
  - B. A reference to the browser's server processing engine.
  - C. The name of the element with an *id* value of 'a'.
  - D. A reference to all elements with an *id* value of 'a'.
  - E. **true** or **false**, depending on whether the tag name is 'a' or not.
43. What is the name of the Firefox extension we used to make changes to the DOM tree interactively?
- A. Sea Monkey
  - B. All-in-one gestures
  - C. Tab Mix Plus
  - D. Firebug
  - E. Firefly
44. What is *inkscape*?
- A. A CSS rule for drawing a line around a paragraph.
  - B. A PHP statement for validating a web page.
  - C. A program for creating image files.
  - D. A way to write Javascript functions for Photoshop.
  - E. A Javascript function for accessing a database interactively.