

Instructions:

- ☀ For multiple choice questions, circle the letter of the one best choice unless the question explicitly states that it might have multiple correct answers.
- ☀ Write short answers in the spaces provided.
- ☀ There is no penalty for guessing, so answer all questions.
- ☀ Unless otherwise indicated, all questions count equally.
- ☀ No electronic devices of any sort may be used during the exam.

1. Is it all right to send or receive text messages during the exam?
 - A. No
 - B. No
 - C. No
 - D. No
 - E. All of the above
2. "UTF-8" is the name of a *character encoding*. Why is it important to specify the character encoding used for all web pages?
 - A. So the browser knows whether the web page is written in XHTML or CSS.
 - B. So the server knows which part of the web page is written in PHP.
 - C. So the browser knows what font to use for the text of a web page.
 - D. So the server knows what color to use for the text of a web page.
 - E. So the browser knows what rules to use to translate character codes into letters and symbols.
3. How does the code between `<?php` and `?>` get processed?
 - A. The browser takes care of it.
 - B. The web server takes care of it.
 - C. The operating system takes care of it.
 - D. The user takes care of it.
 - E. Google takes care of it.
4. Which of the following statements describes the proper sequence of events:
 - A. The user selects a URL; the browser requests the web page; the server returns the web page; the browser displays the web page to the user.
 - B. The user selects a URL; the server requests the web page; the browser returns the web page; the server displays the web page to the user.
 - C. The browser selects the user; the user selects the URL; the server displays the URL; the user displays the web page.
 - D. The server displays the web page; the user selects browser; the URL returns the browser to the web page.
 - E. The browser requests the web page from the server; the server displays the web page; the user selects the URL.

5. What is `’` ?
 - A. An XHTML *tag*
 - B. A CSS *rule*
 - C. A *property name*
 - D. An *attribute name*
 - E. A *character entity*
6. Which of the following is a valid XHTML *attribute*?
 - A. `class=red`
 - B. `title`
 - C. `"my-name"`
 - D. `title:"my-name"`
 - E. `title="my-name"`
7. Which of the following is a valid CSS *property specification*?
 - A. `background-color:red;`
 - B. `o1 o1`
 - C. `o1 > o1`
 - D. `o1 + o1`
 - E. `o1 - o1`
8. In a CSS *selector*, what does a space between the left and right elements mean? (**Terminology:** if the selector is **p span** the *left elements* are **p** elements and the *right elements* are **span** elements.)
 - A. Select all right elements that are *children* of left elements
 - B. Select all right elements that are *descendants* of left elements
 - C. Select all right elements *and* all left elements
 - D. Select all right elements that are *siblings* of left elements
 - E. Select all right elements
9. A web page author wants to display the text "Gallia est **o***mnis* divisa in partes tres," just like that. That is, the word "omnis" is in italics, and the first letter is large, boldface, and red. What would be the correct XHTML markup to use? [*The exams were printed on a black-only printer; you will have to pretend that the **o** is red.*]
 - A. `<p>Gallia est <p>omnis</p> divisa in partes tres.</p>`
 - B. `<p>Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.</p>`
 - C. `<p>Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.</p>`
 - D. `<p>Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.</p>`
 - E. `<p>Gallia est <big-bold-red>o</big-bold-red>mnis divisa in partes tres.</p>`
10. What CSS rule could be used to display the contents of all span elements in italics?
 - A. `italics: {spans}`
 - B. `span > span { italics }`
 - C. `span { font-style: italic; }`
 - D. `text-style { span : italic; }`
 - E. `text-style { italics: spans; }`

11. What CSS rule could be used to get lowercase letters for the “numbers” of the list items of nested ordered lists?
 - A. `li + li { list-numbers: lowercase latin letters; }`
 - B. `ol + ol { numbering = alphabetic; }`
 - C. `li li { list-numbering: lowercase; }`
 - D. `ol ol { list-style-type: lower-latin; }`
 - E. `ol > ol { use-roman-numerals; }`
12. What is the relationship between XHTML *elements*, CSS *rules*, and CSS *selectors*?
 - A. Selectors are used to identify elements to which rules apply.
 - B. Elements identify which rules apply to selectors.
 - C. Rules and elements determine the scope of the selectors.
 - D. Selectors are parents of elements; rules are descendants of selectors.
 - E. Rules contain selectors and elements.
13. Which of the following *property values* could not be used for *padding*?
 - A. `10px` - because there must be a space between the number and the unit of measure
 - B. `1em` - because *em* is not a valid measurement unit for padding.
 - C. `1 em` - because there must be no space between the number and the unit of measure
 - D. `0` - because there always has to be a unit of measure
 - E. `5%` - because the amount of padding has to be specified in pixels
14. What is `background-color:red;`
 - A. An XHTML *tag*
 - B. An XHTML *element*
 - C. An XHTML *attribute*
 - D. A CSS *rule*
 - E. A CSS *property*
15. What are the names of the parts of CSS *boxes*, going from the outside, inwards?
 - A. outermost, middle, inner, innermost
 - B. padding, border, margin, content
 - C. content, border, padding, margin
 - D. margin, border, padding, content
 - E. shell, application, kernel, nucleus
16. If you specify four values for the *margin* of an element, in what order do they apply?
 - A. left, right, top, bottom
 - B. top, left, bottom, right
 - C. top, right, bottom, left
 - D. right, left, bottom, top
 - E. bottom, right, top, left
17. If you specify only two values for the padding of an element, which sides do they affect?
 - A. The first applies to the top, the second to the bottom; the left and right are not affected.
 - B. The first applies to the left, the second to the right; the top and bottom are not affected.
 - C. The first applies to both the top and right, the second applies to both the bottom and left.
 - D. The first applies to both the top and bottom; the second applies to both the left and right.
 - E. You can't do this: you have to specify all four padding amounts.

18. What is the difference between *block* and *inline* elements?
- A. Block elements have white backgrounds, but inline elements have black backgrounds.
 - B. Block elements have black backgrounds, but inline elements have white backgrounds.
 - C. Block elements start on a new line, but inline elements do not.
 - D. Block elements are square, but inline elements are rectangles.
 - E. They are the same thing.
19. What are *collapsing margins*?
- A. If there is not enough space for them, the margins between two boxes disappear.
 - B. If two boxes are side-by-side, the margin between them disappears.
 - C. If two boxes are arranged vertically, the margin between them reduces to the larger of the top margin of the bottom box or the bottom margin of the top box.
 - D. The margins between boxes turn into borders.
 - E. Boxes with collapsing margins have less content than boxes with margins that do not collapse.
20. How do you specify the color of a box's margins?
- A. You can't: margins are transparent.
 - B. Use the `margin-color` CSS property
 - C. Use the `margin-color` XHTML attribute
 - D. Use the `margin-color` CSS attribute
 - E. Use the `margin-color` XHTML property
21. What do the W3C validators do?
- A. They prevent invalid web pages from being displayed in browsers.
 - B. They prevent invalid web pages from being delivered by servers.
 - C. They tell whether web pages have valid XHTML and CSS code.
 - D. They correct invalid XHTML and CSS web pages.
 - E. They help Google find well-formatted web pages.
22. What are CSS *margins* used for?
- A. To manage the amount of space around the content of a box.
 - B. To manage the space between boxes.
 - C. To control the background color of boxes.
 - D. To control the text color of boxes.
 - E. To make text easier to read.
23. Why should you add *padding* to a CSS box?
- A. You can pad the box with a line so that it will stand out better.
 - B. You can use padding to make the text bigger.
 - C. Padding puts space around text so it looks better and is easier to read.
 - D. Padding increase the word count within a box in case someone requires you to include a minimum number of words.
 - E. Padding can be used to double-space lines of text so there is more room for annotations.

24. Where are CSS boxes displayed?
- A. In the browser's *viewport*
 - B. In the server's *viewport*
 - C. In the browser's *title bar*
 - D. They are not actually displayed: CSS boxes are simply used to manage CSS rules.
 - E. All CSS boxes are nested inside one another.
25. How many CSS boxes are there?
- A. 12
 - B. There is one CSS box for every element of the DOM tree, from the *body* element on down.
 - C. None: you have to use DOM boxes instead.
 - D. There is one CSS box for every CSS rule.
 - E. There is one CSS box for every element in the head of a document.
26. What is the name of the CSS *property* that controls how large text is?
- A. `background-color`
 - B. `color`
 - C. `text-size`
 - D. `pixels`
 - E. `font-size`
27. How many different color names are there in CSS Level 3?
- A. 3
 - B. 16
 - C. more than 100
 - D. more than 1,000
 - E. more than 1,000,000
28. What *property name* is used to control the color of text?
- A. `color`
 - B. `font-color`
 - C. `text-color`
 - D. `foreground-color`
 - E. `hue`
29. Where do *attributes* go?
- A. Inside CSS rules
 - B. Inside XHTML start tags
 - C. Inside CSS selectors
 - D. Inside XHTML content
 - E. In the head of an XHTML document
30. What elements are selected by `p > span` ?
- A. All paragraphs that contain spans
 - B. All spans that contain paragraphs
 - C. All paragraphs that are followed by spans
 - D. All spans that are children of paragraphs
 - E. All paragraphs that have spans as descendants

31. What elements are selected by `h1 + p` ?
- A. Level 1 headings that are followed by a paragraph
 - B. Paragraphs that immediately follow a level 1 heading
 - C. All paragraphs that are inside level 1 headings
 - D. All level 1 headings that are children of paragraphs
 - E. All paragraphs that are parents of level 1 headings
32. What elements are selected by `h1, p` ?
- A. All level 1 headings that are followed by paragraphs
 - B. All paragraphs that follow level 1 headings
 - C. All level 1 headings and all paragraphs
 - D. All paragraphs that immediately follow level 1 headings
 - E. All paragraphs that are descendants of level 1 headings
33. What does the `title` attribute do?
- A. It is a CSS selector for picking all elements that have a title.
 - B. It is an XHTML tag that puts a big title at the top of the viewport.
 - C. It sets the color of the title of the page.
 - D. It tells where the stylesheet is.
 - E. Its value will be displayed in a yellow box when the mouse hovers over the element.
34. Which of the following consists of the *tag names* for all the types of XHTML lists?
- A. `nl, ll, li`
 - B. `numbered-list, bullet-list, nested-list`
 - C. `dl, ul, ls`
 - D. `dl, ul, ol`
 - E. `al, bl, cl`
35. What is the *only* type of element that can be a child of an `ol` or `ul` element?
- A. `p`
 - B. `a`
 - C. `ol`
 - D. `li`
 - E. `span`
36. If you want to nest one inside another list, what rule must you follow?
- A. The sublist must be completely contained inside one of the list items of the parent list.
 - B. The sublist must contain no more than three list items.
 - C. The sublist must be enclosed in a `div`.
 - D. The parent list must be an unordered list.
 - E. The sublist must not contain a sub-sublist.
37. What does `float:right;` do?
- A. It is a way to get an element to move to the right so that other elements will wrap around it on the left.
 - B. It is a way to select elements that have other elements on their right.
 - C. It right justifies text within an element.
 - D. It creates a frame around the right pictures.
 - E. Nothing: you have to use `float:left;` for this.