

Instructions: Use pencil. Answer all questions: there is no penalty for guessing. Unless otherwise directed, circle the letter of the one best answer for multiple-choice questions. All multiple-choice questions count equally. Each fill-in counts the same as one multiple-choice question. Questions requiring you to write code count twice as much as multiple-choice questions.

No electronic devices of any type may be used. Phones must be off, not just silent.

1. Is your phone *off*, or is it just *silent*?
 - A. It is off.
 - B. It is off.
 - C. It is off.
 - D. It is off.
 - E. I didn't bring a phone to the exam.
2. What is the "*Save for Web and Devices*" panel used for in Photoshop?
 - A. To create drop shadows
 - B. To create beveled edges
 - C. To add sprites to an image
 - D. To minimize the size of an image file
 - E. To add or remove the white border around a picture
3. Which of the following statements is true about the difference between *JPEG* and *PNG* file formats?
 - A. JPEG files are always smaller than PNG files.
 - B. JPEG files are always larger than PNG files.
 - C. JPEG files can have transparent sections, but PNG files cannot.
 - D. JPEG files cannot have transparent sections, but PNG files can.
 - E. Both JPEG and PNG files can have transparent sections.
4. What is the difference between the *PNG-8* and *PNG-24* files that Photoshop produces?
 - A. PNG-8 files can have more colors.
 - B. PNG-24 files can contain multiple levels of transparency, but PNG-8 files can have only fully transparent or fully opaque pixels.
 - C. PNG-8 files can contain multiple levels of transparency, but PNG-24 files can have only fully transparent or fully opaque pixels.
 - D. PNG-8 files can contain image sprites, but PNG-24 files cannot.
 - E. PNG-24 files can contain image sprites, but PNG-8 files cannot.
5. What is an *image sprite*?
 - A. It is a file type that supports transparency.
 - B. It is used by Photoshop to create video effects.
 - C. It is a picture of an elf.
 - D. It is an image file that contains multiple sub-images.
 - E. It is soft drink brand that improves your appearance if you drink it.
6. What is the *advantage* of using image sprites?
 - A. It saves time because the browser does not have to download each sub-image separately.
 - B. It saves time because the browser does not have to handle the transparency itself.
 - C. Elves are cute, so they increase the number of visitors to your site.
 - D. Image sprite videos play back faster than movies.
 - E. Drinking image sprite makes you more attractive during job interviews.

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8. Which *CSS property* is associated with image sprites?
- A. opacity
 - B. background-position
 - C. color
 - D. font-size
 - E. attractiveness
9. Write the *CSS property* that would cause a selected element to appear at the far right side of a web page, with the elements that follow it moving up and flowing around the its left side. (Example: if the question had asked for the *CSS property* that would cause a selected element to have red text the answer would be `color:red`;) Answer here:
10. Write the *CSS properties* that would cause a selected element to appear 200 pixels down from the top of the browser viewport, and 100 pixels in from the left edge of the viewport. The element is not to move when the user scrolls the web page. Answer here:
11. A web page is to have a *faux column* covering the left 20% of the browser window. What would be a good *width* for the image file to be used to produce this effect?
- A. 200 pixels
 - B. 900 pixels
 - C. 5,000 pixels
 - D. It has to vary, depending on how wide the browser window is.
 - E. 42 ems
12. What would be a good *height* for the image file in Question 10?
- A. 18 inches
 - B. 30 pixels
 - C. 3,000 pixels
 - D. 2 ems
 - E. None of the above because image files do not have heights.
13. What *element* should the image file for Question 10 be used with, and what *property* should it be used with?
- A. It should be the `column` property of the `head` element.
 - B. It should be the `background-image` property of the `html` and `body` elements.
 - C. It should be the `background-repeat` property of the `h1` element.
 - D. It should be the `column` property of the `footer` element.
 - E. It should be the `content` property of the `div` element.
14. What should be the *value* of the `background-position` property for the element(s) in Question 12?
- A. `top left`
 - B. `center right`
 - C. `20%`
 - D. `200px`
 - E. `25.3em`

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15. What should be the value of the background-repeat property for the element(s) in Question 12?
- A. faux-repeat
 - B. repeat-x
 - C. repeat-y
 - D. no-repeat
 - E. repeatable
16. A client asks you to make some links look like buttons that change their appearance when the mouse is over them. Without more detailed requirements from the client, what is the simplest way you could satisfy this request?
- A. Create a *Flash* movie that plays a sound when the mouse is over the links.
 - B. Write a *JavaScript* program that detects when the mouse is over the links, and updates the appearance of the links.
 - C. Use the `:hover` selector to change the background image of the links when the mouse is over them.
 - D. Use the `:hover` selector to change the background color of the links when the mouse is over them.
 - E. Don't do anything; the browser takes care of this automatically.
17. The client now specifies that the buttons are to have a textured appearance and a gradient overlay.
- A. You can do this using the CSS `gradient-overlay` property.
 - B. You can do this using the CSS `+=` selector.
 - C. You can do this by preparing an image file in Photoshop to use as the background of the buttons.
 - D. You have to use JavaScript to do this.
 - E. You have to use Flash movies to do this.
18. If you want to make text inside a span into a subscript, which of the following properties would be part of an appropriate solution:
- A. `format:subscript`
 - B. `subscript:span`
 - C. `span:subscript`
 - D. `position:relative`
 - E. `position:lower`
19. What *CSS property* is used to manage which element the user sees when elements overlap each other?
- A. layer
 - B. x-axis
 - C. y-axis
 - D. z-axis
 - E. z-index
20. **Read the next four questions (20-23) before answering this one.** What is CSS3? Answer here:
21. What are `-moz-` and `-webkit-` prefixes used for? Answer here:
22. What is the `border-radius` property used for, and what does its value control? Answer here:

23. What is the *box-shadow* property used for, and what are the four values that are specified for it?

Answer here:

24. What will be special about Version 9 of Internet Explorer compared to previous versions? Answer here:

25. Here is some code:

```
<p class="special" id="target">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="special" id="target">This is another paragraph.</p>
```

What language is this code written in?

- A. HTML or XHTML
 - B. CSS
 - C. JavaScript
 - D. PHP
 - E. English
26. What is wrong with the code in Question 24?
- A. There cannot be two paragraphs with the same *class* attribute.
 - B. There cannot be two paragraphs with the same *id* attribute.
 - C. There cannot be two attributes for one paragraph.
 - D. There cannot be two paragraphs with the same combination of *class* and *id* attributes.
 - E. Nothing; the code has no errors.
27. Once the code in Question 24 is fixed, which of the following *rules* could be used to make the text in both paragraphs red? (*Half credit for picking what the selector starts with; full credit for the correct answer.*)
- A. `.special {color:red;}`
 - B. `.target {color:red;}`
 - C. `#special {color:red;}`
 - D. `#target {color:red;}`
 - E. `.#p {color:red;}`
28. Which of the following selects paragraphs that are descendents of divs?
- A. `p div`
 - B. `div p`
 - C. `div + p`
 - D. `p + div`
 - E. `p . div`
29. Use the numbers 1 (least specific) to 5 (most specific) to *rank* the following selectors:
- A. _____ `body div p span`
 - B. _____ `#the_element`
 - C. _____ `p`
 - D. _____ `p.important`
 - E. _____ `div > p`

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30. Which of the following would be used to get anchors to completely fill the CSS boxes of list items that contain them?
- A. `a { fill:complete;}`
 - B. `li {fill:complete;}`
 - C. `li>a {display:block;}`
 - D. `li {width:100%;}`
 - E. `a>li{auto-fill;}`
31. What is the name of the CSS property that can add or remove space between the letters of text (like this: "letters with spaces")?
- A. `font-size`
 - B. `text-spread`
 - C. `line-height`
 - D. `letter-spacing`
 - E. `kern-value`
32. What is a Photoshop *gradient stop*?
- A. The place where a gradient ends in an image.
 - B. A way to prevent gradients from affecting an image.
 - C. A way to prevent two gradients from interfering with each other.
 - D. A control for specifying the color or opacity of a point on a gradient.
 - E. The button that tells Photoshop you don't want to add any more gradients to an image.
33. How is the *intrinsic size* of an image determined?
- A. The image's pixel height and width are stored inside the image file.
 - B. The number of pixels per inch is specified using the *dpi* attribute of an `` tag.
 - C. The width and height of the image have to be specified as attributes of the `` tag.
 - D. The image *file name* includes the pixel dimensions of the image.
 - E. Images are intrinsically elastic; they don't have fixed intrinsic sizes.
34. What is the `<tr>` element used for?
- A. To translate a web page from XHTML to CSS.
 - B. To translate a web page from XHTML to HTML.
 - C. To transform text to upper or lowercase.
 - D. To translate a CSS box from one coordinate position to another.
 - E. To enclose the cells of a table row.
35. What are `<th>` and `<td>` elements used for?
- A. For thesaurus and dictionary entries, respectively.
 - B. For table cells.
 - C. For memory cells.
 - D. For spans and divs.
 - E. These are not actual XHTML tags.
36. What is the *for* attribute of a label used for?
- A. To tell how many labels there are.
 - B. To add text to the border of a form.
 - C. To tell what sort of input element to use.
 - D. To connect the label with a particular input element.
 - E. To supply text that the user will see when the mouse hovers over the label.
37. What character is used in URLs to indicate the start of form data:
- A. `#`
 - B. `.`
 - C. `$`
 - D. `@`
 - E. `?`

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38. What character is used in URLs to separate the *name* of a form datum from its *value*?
- A. !
 - B. =
 - C. |
 - D. %
 - E. ~
39. What character is used in URLs to separate a form's name-value pairs from each other?
- A. &
 - B. /
 - C. \
 - D. -
 - E. +
40. What is the main purpose of the *action* attribute of a `<form>`?
- A. To tell how many input elements there are.
 - B. To identify the form so that CSS rules can be applied to it.
 - C. To add text to the border of the form.
 - D. To tell whether the form is enabled or disabled.
 - E. To give the URL of a web page that will process the form's data.
41. What is the name of the element that is designed to group input elements together in a form, typically by drawing a border around them?
- A. `<form>`
 - B. `<legend>`
 - C. `<input>`
 - D. `<fieldset>`
 - E. `<label>`
42. What is the default value of the *display* CSS property of `label` and `input` elements?
- A. inline
 - B. block
 - C. centered
 - D. none
 - E. small-caps
43. What is the *type* of the button that is used to submit a form?
- A. submit
 - B. reset
 - C. form
 - D. data
 - E. small
44. Which of the following statements is true:
- A. I have already completed my course evaluations for this semester.
 - B. I have not yet completed my course evaluations for this semester, but I will do so before the May 25th deadline.
 - C. I am not doing my course evaluations for this semester because it is too much bother.
 - D. I refuse to complete my course evaluations for this semester as a matter of principle.
 - E. I am going to pay someone else to do my course evaluations for me.