

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 best answer to each question. There is no penalty for guessing.

1. What does "ML" in XML, HTML, and XHTML stand for?
 - A. Map Literature
 - B. Much Luck
 - C. Molten Lava
 - D. Markup Language
 - E. Maximum Linkage
2. In XHTML, are <H1> and <h1> equivalent?
 - A. Yes, but <H1> must be closed by </H1> and not by </h1>
 - B. Yes, and <H1> can be closed by either </H1> or </h1>
 - C. No, they are both valid XHTML, but they mean different things.
 - D. No, <H1> is not valid XHTML.
 - E. No, <h1> is not valid XHTML
3. What is wrong with the following XHTML:
<p>This is nice code.
I hope you like it.</p>
 - A. The
 should be

 - B. The
 should be </br>
 - C. The
 should be

 - D. There is no such thing as </p>
 - E. Nothing is wrong with it.
4. How can the following XHTML be made valid:
<h1>Important Topic!</h1>
<h2>Less Important Topic</h2>
 - A. Change and to <i> and </i>.
 - B. Move the tag before the <h2> tag.
 - C. Move the tag after the </h2> tag.
 - D. Move the tag before the <h1> tag.
 - E. Move the tag before the </h1> tag.
5. What does the TIDY Firefox extension do?
 - A. It checks web pages to make sure they are valid HTML.
 - B. It checks web pages to make sure they are valid PHP.
 - C. It checks web pages to make sure they work in Internet Explorer.
 - D. It checks web pages to make sure they were written using Dreamweaver.
 - E. It checks Firefox to make sure it doesn't make mistakes.
6. What does the Firefox Page Info feature do?
 - A. It tells whether the web server is running Apache or not.
 - B. It tells whether the browser is running Apache or not.
 - C. It tells whether the web page is being rendered in standards compliant mode or not.
 - D. It is used to turn off cookies.
 - E. It is used to disable spyware.
7. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Apache is a program that runs on a server computer.
 - B. A server is a web browser.
 - C. Apache validates web pages using TIDY, W3C, and Firefox.
 - D. Apache is the browser that connects to the Firefox server.
 - E. Firefox is a program that gets executed by the Apache server.

8. What tag marks the root of the DOM tree? *Hint: Which is the outermost tag?*
 - A. <body>
 - B. <head>
 - C. <html>
 - D. <h1>
 - E. <p>
9. What is the purpose of an tag?
 - A. It translates the imaginary part of a complex number into the real part.
 - B. It converts the real part of a complex number into the imaginary part.
 - C. It tells the browser to show a picture.
 - D. It tells the user how to imagine the result.
 - E. It tells what font to use.
10. Which is the correct nesting structure:
 - A. <table> inside <td> and <td> inside <tr>
 - B. <td> inside <table> and <table> inside <tr>
 - C. <td> inside <tr> and <tr> inside <table>
 - D. <tr> inside <td> and <td> inside <table>
 - E. <title> inside <table> and <body> inside <head>
11. Which attribute is required in a table?
 - A. head
 - B. body
 - C. summary
 - D. title
 - E. tr
12. What two attributes are required in an img?
 - A. height and width
 - B. src and alt
 - C. length and breadth
 - D. color and font
 - E. jpeg and gif
13. What part of this URL is the *hostname*?
<http://babbage.cs.qc.edu/courses/cs081/index.php>
 - A. http://
 - B. babbage.cs.qc.edu
 - C. /courses/cs081/
 - D. index.php
 - E. babbage.cs.qc.edu/courses/cs081/index.php
14. For the URL in Question 13, what is the location of the file being requested?
 - A. C:/courses/cs081/index.php
 - B. C:/htdocs/index.php
 - C. C:\courses\cs081\index.php
 - D. C:\htdocs\index.php
 - E. It depends on how the server's "document root" has been configured.
15. Assuming it has been configured to handle PHP files, what is the difference between how Apache will handle a request for a file named *something.php* and a request for a file named *something.html*?
 - A. It will send *something.html* directly to the browser, but it will send *something.php* to a PHP interpreter running on the server's computer, and send the output of that program to the browser.
 - B. If it is *something.php*, Apache will process it in standards compliant mode, but if it is *something.html*, it will process it in quirks mode.
 - C. For *something.php*, Apache will look for a file named *something.xhtml* to send to the browser, but if it is an .html file, it will just send *something.html* directly.
 - D. For *something.php*, Apache uses the DOCTYPE specification to decide what to do, but for *something.html* it ignores the DOCTYPE.
 - E. Even if Apache has been configured to handle PHP files, *something.php* is an invalid file name, and will be rejected by Apache.

16. Where do *attributes* appear in an XHTML document?
 - A. Between opening and closing tags.
 - B. Inside an opening tag.
 - C. Inside a closing tag.
 - D. Inside both an opening tag and the corresponding closing tag.
 - E. Before the html tag.
17. What does an attribute look like?
 - A. name="value"
 - B. name=value
 - C. value=name
 - D. value="name"
 - E. "name"="value"
18. What determines how many rows there are in a table?
 - A. The value of the `num_rows` attribute in the table tag.
 - B. The value of the `width` attribute in the table tag.
 - C. The value of the `height` attribute in the table tag.
 - D. The number of `tr` tags inside the table.
 - E. The number of `td` tags inside the table.
19. What determines how many columns there are in a table?
 - A. The value of the `num_cols` attribute in the table tag.
 - B. The value of the `width` attribute in the table tag.
 - C. The value of the `height` attribute in the table tag.
 - D. The number of `tc` tags inside the table.
 - E. The number of `td` tags inside a `tr`.
20. What is the difference between `br` and `p`?
 - A. Nothing. They are exactly the same.
 - B. `br` draws a horizontal line between paragraphs, but `p` does not.
 - C. `p` has to have a matching end tag, but `br` does not.
 - D. `br` is used to create a branch within a web page, but `p` is used to include a picture.
 - E. `p` is used to mark the end of a heading, but `br` is used to mark the beginning of a list.
21. What is the difference between `ol` and `ul`?
 - A. `ol` is used to overline text and `ul` is used to underline text.
 - B. `ol` is used for creating an outline, and `ul` is used to underline text.
 - C. A `ul` has numbers but a `ol` has bullets.
 - D. A `ol` has numbers but a `ul` has bullets.
 - E. A `ul` needs a closing tag, but a `ol` does not.
22. What is the difference between GET and POST?
 - A. GET is used to get information from the server, but POST is used to send information to the server instead.
 - B. PRE, GET, and POST are used before, during, and after a request, in that order.
 - C. With GET, name-value pairs are sent to the server as part of the URL, but with POST, they are not part of the URL.
 - D. POST is used for submitting a form, and GET is used to retrieve the results of submitting it.
 - E. POST is used with radio buttons and GET is used with checkboxes.
23. How do you make a radio button group?
 - A. Give all the buttons in the group the same name.
 - B. Give all the buttons in the group the same value.
 - C. Just use "radio" as the value of the type attribute.
 - D. Use "not_a_checkbox" as the value of the type attribute.
 - E. Use "submit" as the value of the type attribute.

24. Can there be more than one radio button group inside a single form? *Hint: Choices C, D, and E are bogus!*
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Neither A nor B
 - D. Both A and B
 - E. None of the above
25. What is the `select` tag used for?
- A. To decide which paragraph to display on the page.
 - B. To decide whether the page is valid XHTML or not.
 - C. To decide which page to display from within the document root.
 - D. To present the user with a list of items to choose from.
 - E. To send a form to the server.
26. What is the difference between an input of type `text` and a `textarea`?
- A. A `textarea` can have multiple lines of input, but `text` is limited to one line.
 - B. They are two different names for exactly the same thing.
 - C. The font size is larger in a `textarea`.
 - D. The font size is smaller in a `textarea`.
 - E. There can be only one `textarea` in a form, but there can be multiple `texts`.
27. What kind of program can be used to process form data?
- A. A Perl script.
 - B. A C++ program.
 - C. A Python script.
 - D. A Java program.
 - E. Any of the above.