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: Except for the last question, circle the letter of the single best answer for each question.

1.   What determines the number of rows in a table?
   A.   The number of <thead> tags.
   B.   The number of <tbody> tags.
   C.   The number of <th> tags in the first column.
   D.   The number of <tr> tags between <table> and </table>.
   E.   The maximum number of <td> tags inside any <tr> element in the table.

2.   What determines the number of columns in a table?
   A.   The number of <thead> tags.
   B.   The number of <tbody> tags.
   C.   The number of <th> tags in the first column.
   D.   The number of <tr> tags between <table> and </table>.
   E.   The maximum number of <td> tags inside any <tr> element in the table.

3.   How can you construct a table that has fewer columns in one row than in the others?
   A.   This can only be done using server-side scripting, which we did not cover.
   B.   This can only be done using client-side scripting, which we did not cover.
   C.   This can only be done using JavaScript: you have to remove the extra columns after the table has been rendered.
   D.   Use the colspan attribute in one or more <td> elements.
   E.   You have to nest one table inside another table to do this.

4.   What is the difference between <th> and <td> tags?
   A.   Both identify table cells, but <th> has the added feature of indicating that the cell is a heading for a row or column.
   B.   <th> is used for **t**ext **h**ighlighting, but <td> is used for **t**ext **d**eletion.
   C.   There is no such thing as <th>.
   D.   There is no such thing as <td>.
   E.   <th> is used to set the **t**able **h**eight, but <td> is used to set the **t**able **d**ensity.

5.   Structured content, presentation rules, and behavioral dynamics are the three core features of web pages. What is an example of *structured content*?
   A.   Using images for backgrounds.
   B.   Marking up text using heading and paragraph tags.
   C.   Using JavaScript to color the backgrounds of alternating rows of a table.
   D.   Using PHP to enter form data into a database.
   E.   Using CSS to color the backgrounds of alternating rows of a table.

6.   What is an example of a *presentation rule*?
   A.   Using CSS to remove the underlines from links.
   B.   Using JavaScript to validate form data.
   C.   Using a table to organize the ingredients and their amounts in a recipe.
   D.   Using a list to hold the navigation links for a page.
   E.   Using a link to get from one page to another.

7.   What is an example of *behavioral dynamics*?
   A.   Using an animated GIF to call the user's attention to something important on the page.
   B.   Using JavaScript to validate form data after the submit button is clicked but before it is actually sent to the server.
   C.   Marking up text using heading and paragraph tags.
   D.   Using a link to get from one page to another.
   E.   None of the above.

8. Which statement is correct about *block elements* on a page?
    A. Block elements, such as `<span>` and `<div>`, are used to create dynamic effects in tables.
    B. Block elements, such as `<i>` and `<b>`, are used to format blocks of letters.
    C. Block elements, such as `<p>` and `<div>`, cause their contents to be displayed on a new line.
    D. Screen readers ignore block elements, such as <img> and <colspan>.
    E. Block elements, such as `<em>` and `<span>`, cause their contents to be displayed in the normal flow of a line.

9. Which statement is correct about *inline elements* on a page?
    A. Inline elements, such as `<span>` and `<div>`, are used to create dynamic effects in tables.
    B. Inline elements, such as `<i>` and `<b>`, are used to format blocks of letters.
    C. Inline elements, such as `<p>` and `<div>`, cause their contents to be displayed on a new line.
    D. Screen readers ignore inline elements, such as <img> and <colspan>.
    E. Inline elements, such as `<em>` and `<span>`, cause their contents to be displayed in the normal flow of a line.

10. Which statement is true?
    A. table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all table elements.
    B. .table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all table elements.
    C. #table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all table elements.
    D. :table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all table elements.
    E. %table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all table elements.

11. Which statement is true? (I know, it looks weird, but it's okay.)
    A. table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all elements with a *class* of table.
    B. .table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all elements with a *class* of table.
    C. #table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all elements with a *class* of table.
    D. :table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all elements with a *class* of table.
    E. %table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to all elements with a *class* of table.

12. Continuing the weird but correct pattern of the last question, which one of the following is true?
    A. table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to the element with an *id* of table.
    B. .table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to the element with an *id* of table.
    C. #table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to the element with an *id* of table.
    D. :table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to the element with an *id* of table.
    E. %table { … } would be used for CSS properties that are applied to the element with an *id* of table.

13. What is the difference between using the GET and POST methods?
    A. GET can be used only to retrieve information from the server, and POST can be used only to send information to the server.
    B. A POST can be used to hitch a horse to, but people can GET along with each other.
    C. They are identical.
    D. The form data is included in the URL when using GET, but with POST it is embedded in the body of the request message.
    E. The form data is visible to the user when using GET, but it is not sent to the server at all when using POST.

14. What is the *action* attribute used for?
    A. It overrides the CSS rule for a spreadsheet.
    B. It underrides the CSS rule for a spreadsheet.
    C. It counts the number of paragraphs in a page after the DOM tree is built.
    D. It tells the browser what URL to use for submitting the form.
    E. It tells the server which database record to update.

15.   What is the difference between these two statements?
       (1)   window.onload = init;
       (2)   window.onload = init();
   A. They do the same thing.
   B. The first one makes a function named *init( )* the event handler for the *window.onload* event, but the second one assigns the value returned by the *init( )* function to the *onload* variable in the *window* object.
   C. The first one assigns the value returned by the *init( )* function to the *onload* variable in the *window* object, but the second one makes a function named *init( )* the event handler for the *window.onload* event.
   D. The first one initializes the window, but the second one renders the DOM tree.
   E. The first one renders the DOM tree, but the second one initializes the window.

16.   What does DOM stand for?
   A. Nothing, it's just a type of web browser.
   B. Deterministic Ordering Method.
   C. Deliver Online Money.
   D. Decision Organization Module.
   E. None of the above.

17.   List the order of the parts of a CSS box, from the outside in:
   A. Content, border, padding, margin
   B. Margin, padding, border, content.
   C. Padding, margin, content, border.
   D. Border, margin, padding, content.
   E. Margin, border, padding, content.

18.   What are *collapsing margins*?
   A. If one box is above another one, the margin between them will be the size of the larger of the bottom of the top box or the top of the bottom box.
   B. If two boxes are next to each other, the padding between them is removed.
   C. When one box is inside another one, the inner one will not have a border.
   D. When all the boxes on a page don't have any margins.
   E. When the rendering engine replaces all margins with padding.

19.   What happens if you don't specify a background for a box?
   A. The background will be transparent.
   B. The background will be white.
   C. The background will be whatever the background of the surrounding box is.
   D. The background will collapse into the margin.
   E. The foreground will be used as the background.

20.   Which statement will show the number of paragraphs in a document?
   A. Print(paragraphs.number);
   B. alert(document.getElementsByTagName('p').length);
   C. count(paragraphs);
   D. alert(tagNameById(paragraphs));
   E.   display(count(paragraphsByTagId));

21.   Which statement will change the background color of the third table row to red?
   A. document.getElementsByTagName('tr')[2].style.background = 'red';
   B. table[row == 3].background = #f00;
   C. table[row = 3].background = #f00;
   D. document.onload = function() { background.table.row.3 = red; }
   E. for (row : rows) if (background != red) background = red;

22. Which statement will cause the first form on a page never to be submitted?
    A. window.onload = function() { document.getElementsByTagName('form')[0].onsubmit = function() { return false;} }
    B. window.onload = function() { document.getElementsByTagName('form')[0].onsubmit = function() { return true;} }
    C. window.onload = function() { document.getElementsByTagName('form')[0].onsubmit = function() { alert(block submit);} }
    D. window.onload = function() { document.getElementsByTagName('form')[0].onsubmit = function() { alert(deny submission);} }
    E. window.onload = function() { document.getElementsByTagName('form')[0].onsubmit = function() { alert('Invalid email address!');} }

23. A table cell is to have an *id* of *errorMessage*. Which of the following would set this up?
    A. <cell>errorMessage</cell>
    B. <tablecell> </errorMessage>
    C. <tr class=errorMessage />
    D. <td id="errorMessage">An Error Occurred!</td>
    E. <tc id=errorMessage>An Error Occurred!</tc>

24. The error message cell from the previous question is to have red text on a yellow background. Which of the following would set this up?
    A. tc { background = yellow; text = red; }
    B. errorMessage { background = yellow; text = red; }
    C. #errorMessage { background: yellow; color: red; }
    D. td.errorMessage { background: yellow; text-color: red; }
    E. errorMessage.style = "red on yellow";

25. Which of the following statements would create a variable that holds a reference to the error message cell? Assume the complete DOM tree has already been constructed.
    A. var errorMessage = document.getElementByTagName('errorMessage');
    B. var errorMessage = document.getElementById('errorMessage');
    C. Object errorMessage = new Array();
    D. errorMessage = new getElementById(td.errorMessage);
    E. var errorMessage = new Array(getErrorMessageCell);

26. Given the variable just defined, which of the following statements would cause the error message to disappear?
    A. errorMessage.disappear();
    B. errorMessage.disappear(now!);
    C. errorMessage.pleaseDisappear(now); thankYou();
    D. errorMessage.style.visibility = 'hidden';
    E. errorMessage.color=white;

27. Write a function named *append3cols()* that receives a reference to a table as a parameter, and which adds a row to the table with three columns, which contain the words, *one, two*, and *three* in left to right order. (*Note:* This question counts the same as the others if you get it wrong, but if you get it right, you can get more than full credit for it.)