

**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 best choice for multiple choice questions. Answer other questions as indicated in the question.**

1. Which of the following is an XHTML *tag name*?
  - A. background-color
  - B. class
  - C. font-family
  - D. 30%
  - E. span
2. Which of the following is an XHTML *attribute name*?
  - A. id
  - B. div
  - C. span
  - D. 30%
  - E. DOCTYPE
3. Which of the following is a complete XHTML *attribute*?
  - A. background-color: red;
  - B. id="navList"
  - C. <p>
  - D. <br />
  - E. html, body { background-color: red; }
4. Where do XHTML attributes go?
  - A. Inside curly braces: { *attributes go here* }
  - B. Inside square brackets: [ *attributes go here* ]
  - C. Inside parentheses: ( *attributes go here* )
  - D. Inside any opening tag: <tagname *attributes go here* >
  - E. Inside the PHP code: <?php *attributes go here* ?>
5. What is the purpose of id and class attributes?
  - A. To help blind people understand the structure of a web page.
  - B. To help Google and other search engines categorize the page properly.
  - C. To identify elements that CSS rules can be applied to.
  - D. To tell the web server what character entities it will find in the document.
  - E. To tell the web browser what character entities it will find in the document.
6. On the back of this sheet write an entire, but minimal, XHTML web page. Do not put in any content, and leave out all attributes. Just put in all the tags (both opening and closing tags) that are always required, showing how they are structured. Use indentation to show the nesting structure.  
*Hint: There are just 4 elements, starting with <html>.*
7. What is the name of the element that goes at the beginning of a web page that tells the browser what kind of document follows?
  - A. head
  - B. navList
  - C. id="content"
  - D. DOCTYPE
  - E. DOCSTYLE
8. Your client gives you some text to put on his web site. What should you do first?
  - A. Ask the client what font she wants to use for the text.
  - B. Decide how large the text should be.
  - C. Ask the client to indicate what parts should be in italics and what parts should be boldface.
  - D. Use paragraph and heading tags to structure the contents of the text.
  - E. Pick a background color for the page that will make the text stand out better.

9. *Internet Explorer* doesn't support alternate stylesheets. What should you do?
- A. Use alternate stylesheets during development to show the client different options, but do not rely on alternate stylesheets for public users of the site.
  - B. Never use alternate stylesheets for anything.
  - C. Put a message on all your web pages telling users that the web pages work only with *Firefox*.
  - D. Use alternate stylesheets to hide information from visitors who use *Internet Explorer*.
  - E. Remove the `title` attribute from the links to alternate stylesheets for *Internet Explorer* users so they won't know they are there.
10. What is the name of the tag that is used to link a stylesheet to a web page? (*The Exam Topics web page had misleading information on this, so the list below leaves out the "obvious" but wrong choice, <style>.*)
- A. `<a>`
  - B. `<link>`
  - C. `<p>`
  - D. `<img>`
  - E. `<css>`
11. On the back of this sheet, write a complete CSS rule that removes all margins and padding from a web page, gives the page a blue background with yellow text, and makes the default character style look like the text in this paragraph of the exam.
12. What font-family would produce text that looks like this question?
- A. Times New Roman
  - B. bold
  - C. italic
  - D. serif
  - E. sans-serif
13. What is the name of the *file* that will be delivered to a browser that sends a request using the URL, `http://babbage.cs.qc.edu/`
- A. `http`
  - B. `babbage`
  - C. `babbage.cs.qc.edu`
  - D. `template`
  - E. `index.xhtml`
14. What is the difference between (a) `css/style-all.css` and (b) `/css/style-all.css` ?
- A. They are the same: the browser ignores the `/` at the beginning of (b).
  - B. They are the same: the web server ignores the `/` at the beginning of (b).
  - C. They are the same: there is no `/` at the beginning of (b), it just looks like there is one.
  - D. In (a) `css` is a subdirectory of the directory containing the web page, but in (b) `css` is a subdirectory of the DocumentRoot.
  - E. In (a) `css` is a subdirectory of the DocumentRoot, but in (b) `css` is a subdirectory of the user's web site.
15. What is `em` used for in stylesheets?
- A. To put text in italics.
  - B. To put text in boldface.
  - C. To specify a size that will change if the user changes the size of the text.
  - D. To specify a size that will change if the user changes the size of the browser window.
  - E. To specify a size that will never change.
16. *Firefox* and *Apache* are:
- A. *Dreamweaver* sites
  - B. Web browsers
  - C. Web servers
  - D. *Firefox* is a server and *Apache* is a browser
  - E. *Firefox* is a browser and *Apache* is a server

17. Why is *case-sensitive link checking* important?
- A. It makes your code easier for other developers to read.
  - B. It makes sure your sentences all start with capital letters and end with periods.
  - C. It makes sure your URLs will work on Unix servers even if you develop on Windows or Macintosh.
  - D. The W3C requires it in order to validate your CSS.
  - E. *Internet Explorer* will not work without it.
18. On the back of this sheet, write a complete CSS rule that will cause all links on a page to have white text and a black background when the user's mouse cursor is over them.
19. What does this CSS rule do: `h1 { text-align: center; text-decoration: underline; }`
- A. All text will be horizontally centered and underlined.
  - B. All paragraphs with a class of "h1" will be centered and underlined.
  - C. The heading with an id of "h1" will be centered and underlined.
  - D. The contents of all `<h1>` tags will be centered and underlined.
  - E. Nothing: you cannot put two properties in one CSS rule.
20. What elements make up a CSS box, in order, from the *inside to the outside*?
- A. Content, border, padding, margin
  - B. Content, margin, padding, border
  - C. Border, margin, padding, content
  - D. Padding, content, margin, border
  - E. Content, padding, border, margin
21. Which rule will draw a one-pixel solid blue border around all elements that have a `class` attribute with the value "boxed"?
- A. `.boxed { border: 1px solid blue; }`
  - B. `#boxed { border: 1px solid blue; }`
  - C. `boxed { border: 1px solid blue; }`
  - D. `$boxed { border: 1px solid blue; }`
  - E. `!boxed { border: 1px solid blue; }`
22. Which statement is true:
- A. By default, `<div>` surrounds *inline* elements and `<span>` surrounds *block* elements.
  - B. By default, `<div>` surrounds *block* elements and `<span>` surrounds *inline* elements.
  - C. By default, `<div>` surrounds *list-item* elements and `<span>` surrounds *paragraph* elements.
  - D. By default, `<div>` surrounds *paragraph* elements and `<span>` surrounds *list-item* elements.
  - E. By default, `<div>` and `<span>` are invalid XHTML tag names.
23. Circle the *three choices* that mean the same thing:
- A. red
  - B. \$FF0000
  - C. `rgb(255,0,0)`
  - D. #F00
  - E. #F00000
24. What is wrong with this rule: `p { background-color: white; color: rgb(100%, 100%, 100%); }`
- A. You cannot use per cents in `rgb( ... )`
  - B. You cannot use color names and `rgb( ... )` in the same rule.
  - C. The paragraphs will be invisible because the rule specifies white text on a white background.
  - D. There is too much contrast between the background and the text, which will damage the user's monitor.
  - E. `p` is not a valid selector.
25. What is a *self-closing tag*?
- A. A tag that ends with `</>` because the element has no content, like `<br />`, `<hr />`, and `<link />`.
  - B. A tag that does not need a closing tag because it is used to separate parts of a document, like `<p>`
  - C. A tag that does not need the `>` at the end, like `<div`
  - D. The tag that ends an XHTML document: `<document-end>`
  - E. A tag that can be hidden from *Internet Explorer*.