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 one best answer for each question.

1. Which of the following is a significant difference between Windows and Unix for web developers?
   A. The *Apache* web server works only on Windows, not on Unix.
   B. *Dreamweaver* cannot be used to develop web sites that will be hosted on Unix.
   C. File and directory names are case-sensitive on Unix, but not on Windows; you have to do a case-sensitive link check if you develop pages on Windows but they might be copied to a Unix-hosted server.
   D. *Firefox* works only on Unix, not Windows.
   E. Windows is just another name for Unix; there is no difference between them at all.

2. What is the purpose of the css directory of a web site?
   A. It holds JavaScript programs.
   B. It holds XHTML Validation code.
   C. It holds background images.
   D. It holds stylesheets.
   E. It is needed for compatibility with Apache and PHP.

3. What is the purpose of the images directory of a web site?
   A. To hold the <img> tags for the site.
   B. To hold the stylesheets for images.
   C. To differentiate between JPEG and PNG images.
   D. To hold the imaginary components of the DOCTYPE.
   E. To hold photographic and graphical images used in the site.

4. What property settings would make a word look like ~~this~~?
   A. text-decoration:none;
   B. text-decoration:underline;
   C. text-decoration:overline;
   D. text-decoration:line-trough;
   E. None of the above: you can't use CSS to draw a line through a word.

5. Which of the following selectors would be used to change the appearance of a link when the user holds the mouse over it?
   A. a:hover
   B. link:mouseover
   C. a:link
   D. link:onhover
   E. point-to:a

6. What attribute is required when using <a> tags?
   A. height
   B. src
   C. href
   D. alt
   E. class

7. What attributes are required when using <img> tags?
   A. height, width
   B. alt, src
   C. href, type
   D. ref, def
   E. head, body

8. What is the *aspect ratio* of an image?
   A. 3.14
   B. Its height
   C. Its width
   D. Its height divided by its width
   E. Its size, in pixels

9. What is the *intrinsic size* of an image?
   A. Its height and width, in pixels
   B. Its height and width, in square inches
   C. Its height and width, in cubic centimeters
   D. Its height and width, in pixels per inch
   E. Its height and width, in bits per pixel

10. Which would be the best file format to use for a picture of a flower on the web?
    A. JPEG
    B. PNG
    C. PDF
    D. MP3
    E. DOC

11. Which would be the best file format to use for an image that consists of a color that fades to transparency?
    A. JPEG
    B. PNG
    C. PDF
    D. MP3
    E. DOC

12. What is the basis for your answer to Question 11
    A. Able to represent millions of colors; lossy compression
    B. Small file size; support for transparency
    C. Designed for printing; designer can specify exact fonts to use
    D. No Digital Rights Management (DRM); good audio compression
    E. Widely used in office environments; can be customized using Visual Basic (VB).

13. Assuming an XHTML element has a background image, what does this CSS property specification do?
    background-position:25%;
    A. It positions a background image so its left edge is at the point 25% from the left edge of the element.
    B. It positions a background image so the point 25% from its left edge is at the point 25% from the left edge of the element.
    C. It positions the leftmost 25% of the image outside the element.
    D. It positions the leftmost 25% of the element outside the image.
    E. It makes the background image occupy just the leftmost 25% of the element.

14. All <div> elements are always rendered using the block display property.
    A. True: there is no way to change this.
    B. False: they are always rendered using the inline property.
    C. False: they are always rendered using the span property.
    D. False: their display property can be changed using CSS.
    E. False: rendering is done by the server, not by the browser.

15. How can you create a menu tab with rounded corners?
    A. Use a <rectangle corners="round"> tag
    B. Use a <menuTab radius="10"> tag
    C. Use a <menuItem tab="round"> tag
    D. Use a background image with the shape you want.
    E. Use tables.

16.   Sometimes the value for a pixel is represented as an RGBA value, which includes a fourth "Alpha Channel" in addition to the usual Red, Green, and Blue channels. What is the Alpha Channel used for?
   A.   To specify the transparency of the pixel.
   B.   To specify the Aquamarine component of the color.
   C.   To enable converting the color from RGB to CMYK and back.
   D.   To provide an Audio component for the pixel.
   E.   To differentiate the pixel from one that has a Beta channel.

17.   If you put a box with a green background inside a box with a red background and do not change anything else using CSS, what color will the margins of the box with the green background be?
   A.   Red
   B.   Green
   C.   Blue
   D.   Black
   E.   White

18.   In Question 17, what color will the padding area of the box with the green background be?
   A.   Red
   B.   Green
   C.   Blue
   D.   Black
   E.   White

19.   The tag for individual cells in a table is called:
   A.   row
   B.   col
   C.   cell
   D.   td
   E.   tr

20.   In tables:
   A.   Columns must be inside rows
   B.   Rows must be inside columns
   C.   Tables must be inside rows
   D.   Tables must be inside columns
   E.   All of the above

21.   To merge two table cells that are next to each other horizontally, use:
   A.   hmerge
   B.   mergeRows
   C.   mergeCols
   D.   colspan
   E.   rowspan

22.   What is the difference between <ol> and ?
   A.   is horizontal and <ul> is vertical
   B.   is horizontal and <ol> is vertical
   C.   has numbers and <ul> has bullets
   D.   has numbers and <ol> has bullets
   E.   is used for tables, and <ul> is used for menus

23.   How do you get rid of the bullets or numbers from list items?
   A.   bullets-numbers: go-away;
   B.   bullets-numbers: go-away!
   C.   list-style-type: none;
   D.   display: plain;
   E.   list-item-display: plain;

24.   What happens if you float all the items in a list to the left?
   A. They all end up in a single horizontal row.
   B. They are arranged vertically, but each one moves to the left margin.
   C. Any content following the list appears to the left of the list.
   D. The list items appear to the left of the bullets or numbers.
   E. Nothing happens: lists can't be floated to the left.

25.   How can you make a box not move in the window even if the user scrolls the window up and down?
   A. scroll:none;
   B. position:relative;
   C. attachment:background;
   D. float:clear;
   E. position:fixed;

26.   What does clear:both do?
   A. It makes two elements transparent.
   B. It removes the background image from two elements.
   C. It's supposed to be clear:broth, and tells the browser the page uses "tag soup" (quirks mode).
   D. It causes an element to appear below anything that has either float:left or float:right.
   E. Nothing, unless you put angle brackets around it: <clear:both>.

27.   Which of the following is *not* an <input> type?
   A. text
   B. textarea
   C. checkbox
   D. radio
   E. submit

28.   What does <input type="password"> produce?
   A. A form that requires the user to enter a password in order to view it.
   B. A text box that does not show what the user types into it.
   C. A checkbox that tells the server to look up the user's password.
   D. An element that tells the browser to prompt the user to enter his/her password.
   E. An element that sets the user's password to the value he/she enters.

29.   How does a label get associated with an input element?
   A. It has to appear next to it on the page.
   B. Use CSS to make them both have the same color and font-family.
   C. The label has to be inside the input element.
   D. The input element has to be inside the label element.
   E. The for attribute of the label has to match the id attribute of the input element.

30.   What is the difference between the GET and POST methods?
   A. GET is used to retrieve information from the server, and POST is used to send information to the server.
   B. GET is used to retrieve information from the browser, and POST is used to send information to the browser.
   C. GET is used to retrieve information from the server, and POST is used to send information to the browser.
   D. GET is used to retrieve information from the browser, and POST is used to send information to the server.
   E. GET sends the form data in the URL, and POST sends the form data in the body of the request message.

31.   What is the action attribute used for?
   A.   To specify the script file that will process a form's data.
   B.   To tell the browser what to do when the user clicks on a checkbox or radio button.
   C.   To tell the server how many parameters there are.
   D.   After turning on the backlight and web cam, cause the browser to display a message informing the user that she or he should start typing.
   E.   It provides an alternative way to specify what a page should do instead of using CSS and JavaScript.

32.   What is a *radio group*?
   A.   Actors who perform on the radio.
   B.   Musicians who perform on the radio.
   C.   A set of items, at least one of which must be clicked on.
   D.   A set of items, not more than one of which may be clicked on.
   E.   A set of items that all turn on if one is clicked.

33.   How are form data sent to the form processor?
   A.   As links to other web pages
   B.   As name-value pairs
   C.   Using CSS properties
   D.   Using XHTML tags
   E.   By pony express.

34.   Where do <option> tags go?
   A.   Inside any form element
   B.   Inside any legend element
   C.   Inside a select element
   D.   Inside a label element
   E.   Inside a textarea element

35.   How can you get PHP to create an array for the elements in group of checkboxes?
   A.   Use the group attribute.
   B.   Use the set attribute.
   C.   Give them all the same name and have it end with square brackets.
   D.   Give them all the same value.
   E.   Use a <?php> tag.