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: For multiple choice questions, circle the letter of the *one best choice* for each question. There is no penalty for guessing. For other questions, follow the directions in the question. All questions count equally unless otherwise indicated.

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1. Is your cell phone turned off?
    A. Yes

2. Which of the following measurement units would be most appropriate when giving the size of text or elements that contain text?
    B. px
    C. em
    D. %
    E. lb
    F. in

3. Which of the following measurement units would normally be used when giving the size of an image?
    A. px
    B. em
    C. %
    D. lb
    E. in

4. What is the CSS *overflow* property used for?
    A. To force a web site to use two pages to hold the content.
    B. To tell the server what page to use when more than one page is needed to hold the content.
    C. To tell the browser whether to add scrollbars or to chop off content that will not fit in its container.
    D. To prevent a background image from moving when the user scrolls through a web page.
    E. To force a background image to move with the content when the user scrolls through a web page.

5. Which of the following CSS properties is most appropriate for controlling the position of a box relative to other boxes?
    A. margin
    B. padding
    C. alignment
    D. distance
    E. order

6. Which of the following CSS properties is most appropriate for controlling the spacing between the content of a box and its border?
    A. margin
    B. padding
    C. content-spacing
    D. font-size
    E. background-color

7. Which *two* of the following properties, together, would center a box horizontally within its containing box?
    A. `postion: center;`
    B. `horizontal-center: 50%;`
    C. `margin: auto;`
    D. `width: 80%;`
    E. `content: justify;`

8. Three possible values for the *position* CSS property are *relative, absolute,* and *fixed*. Tell how each one affects the interpretation of the *top*, *right, bottom,* or *left* properties. You can use as an example how { …; `top:100px; left:50px;` … } would affect the position of a box when combined with each value of *position*.

    relative: _____

    absolute: _____

    fixed: _____

9. What is the correct sequence inside a table for the three tags listed:
    A. `thead, tbody, tfoot`
    B. `thead, tfoot, tbody`
    C. `tbody, thead, tfoot`
    D. `tbody, tfoot, thead`
    E. `tfoot,` followed by the other two in either order

10. Which of the following is a valid XHTML table?
    A. `<table><td><tr>...</tr><tr>...</tr></td><td><tr>...</tr><tr>...</tr></td></table>`
    B. `<table><tr><td>...</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>...</td><td>...</td></tr></table>`
    C. `<table><tr><tc>...</tc><tc>...</tc></tr><tr><tc>...</tc><tc>...</tc></tr></table>`
    D. `<table> cell="...", cell="...", cell="...", cell="..."</table>`
    E. `<table rows="3" cols="2">1,1 ; 1,2 ; 2,1 ; 2,2 ; 3,1 ; 3,2</table>`

11. Which CSS property can be used to remove the numbers from an ordered list?
    A. `no-numbers: true;`
    B. `numbers: omit;`
    C. `list-numbers: omit;`
    D. `list-style-type: none;`
    E. `delete-numbers-from-list-items;`

12. Which type of element must a `legend` element be contained in?
    A. `table`
    B. `form`
    C. `fieldset`
    D. `input`
    E. `img`

13. Which type of element must a `caption` element be contained in?
    A. `table`
    B. `form`
    C. `fieldset`
    D. `input`
    E. `img`

14. How do you specify whether a form sends its data using GET or PUT?
    A. Use the *action* attribute of the form tag.
    B. Use the *method* attribute of the form tag.
    C. Use the *get-put* attribute of the form tag.
    D. Use either a `get` or a `put` tag inside the form.
    E. Use the *get-put* attribute of the Submit button.

15. When does the form data appear in the URL?
    A. When you use the GET method.
    B. When you use the PUT method.
    C. When the database is on a different computer from the web server.
    D. When you use the FETCH method.
    E. When you upload a file.

16. What is `a:hover`?
    A. An image with a drop shadow that appears to float over the page.
    B. A `div` element that the user can drag around on the web page.
    C. An element that is "horizontally over" another element.
    D. The first sentence of a paragraph.
    E. A way to select anchors that have the mouse cursor over them.

17. If a web page contains `<li><a>anything</a></li>`, what is the trick to get the `<a>` element to completely fill the `<li>` element?
    A. `a:fill;`
    B. `width:100%;`
    C. `line-height:10px;`
    D. `display:block;`
    E. `list-style-type:a;`

18. Write a complete CSS rule (selector and a set of property specifications) that will cause all paragraphs to look something like this one:

    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut volutpat diam. Suspendisse
    non nunc. Aenean augue lectus, lobortis id, pretium at, lobortis nec, mauris. Sed nunc. Nam posuere sagittis sapien. Fusce mattis. Sed lacus. Aliquam tincidunt. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Duis ultricies. Duis eu justo.

    The properties you specify should make: the font similar to the one shown; the spacing between the letters of the text a little wider than normal; the color of the text on the first line different from the color of the text on the other lines; the background color something dark (but not black); the size of the first letter of the first line bigger than the first letter of the other sentences; the spacing between lines larger than normal; some extra space between the edges of the box holding the text and the text itself. You may use shorthand property names if you want to, but it is not required. This question will count as much as three multiple-choice questions combined; you can get partial credit. Both CSS syntax and choice of property names and property values count. Answer here:

19. Which of the following is *not* a valid value for the `display` property?
    A. `block`
    B. `inline`
    C. `paragraph`
    D. `table-row`
    E. `table-cell`

20. Which of the following tags would merge two cells in a table horizontally?
    A. `<tr horizontal="2">`
    B. `<td rowspan="2">`
    C. `<th colspan="2">`
    D. `<tcell hmerge="2">`
    E. `<tcell horizontal-merge="2">`

21.   What is ” ?
     A. A researched quotation.
     B. A way to right-justify text in a paragraph.
     C. A logic equation.
     D. The character entity for a curly right quotation symbol (").
     E. A CSS selector for paragraphs that contain questions.

22.   What is the XHTML element that connects to another element, and how is the connection made? (Anchors can provide links to other elements on a page, but this question is about another type of connection.)
     A. The `title` element is connected to the h1 element; if you change the contents of one, the other one changes automatically.
     B. `div` elements are connected to `h2` elements whenever they immediately follow one; if you change the `h2` to an `h3` the connection is broken.
     C. `label` elements are connected to `input` elements; the `for` attribute of the `label` specifies the `id` of the `input` element it is connected to.
     D. `span` elements are connected to `div` elements; the `connect` attribute is used to specify which `span` connects to which `div`.
     E. `css` elements are connected to `tail` elements by means of a very thin wire that goes between them; when electricity is applied to the `tail` element, the `css` element lights up.

23.   How do you make a set of radio buttons so that only one button in the set can be selected at a time?
     A. You don't have to do anything; all the radio inputs on a web page automatically work this way.
     B. You have to give all the radio inputs in the set the same `name` attribute.
     C. You have to give all the radio inputs in the set the same `id` attribute.
     D. You have to put all the radio inputs in the set inside a `fieldset` element.
     E. You can't do this; you have to use checkboxes, not radio buttons, to get this to work.

24.   What is a `select` element, and what is the name of the element that has to go inside it?
     A. It gives a drop-down list; `option` elements go inside to provide the alternatives to choose from.
     B. It is used for displaying a set of fill colors to choose from when the user tries to draw a shape on the canvas; `color` elements go inside it.
     C. It is used select winning visitors to the web site; `prize` elements go inside it.
     D. It displays a little calendar the user can use for picking a date; `date` elements go inside it.
     E. There is no such thing as a `select` element.

25.   What happens when a user submits a form?
     A. The browser looks up the user in the database and returns the result.
     B. The browser converts the form data into name-value pairs; encodes certain special characters, and sends the form data to the web page specified in the `action` attribute of the form.
     C. The server sends the form data to the browser, which displays the checkboxes in a horizontal row.
     D. The server sends the form data to the browser, which displays the checkboxes in a vertical row.
     E. The form is converted to a PDF file and opened in *Acrobat Reader.*

26.   The following items are supposed to be values for the `type` attribute of an `input` element. For each one either describe it briefly or say "not a valid type."

text _____

secret _____

password _____

textarea _____

checkbox _____

radio _____

submit _____