Instructions:

❋ For multiple choice questions, circle the letter of the one best choice unless the question explicitly states that it might have multiple correct answers.

❋ There is no penalty for guessing, so be sure to answer all questions.

❋ Unless otherwise indicated, all questions count equally.

1. What is the default background color of an element's CSS box?

    A. black

    B. white

    C. transparent

    D. There is no default; you have to specify one

    E. It depends on the operating system

2. If you specify both a background color and a background image, which one will cover (be in front of) the other one?

    A. The color will cover the image

    B. The image will cover the color

    C. Even numbered rows of pixels will show the image and odd numbered rows will show the color

    D. The color will act as a tint on the picture, but you will still be able to see the picture

    E. The parts of the picture that are the same color as the background color will appear black, and the rest of the picture will be white.

3. What is the advantage of using transparency when using Photoshop to prepare an a background image for a web page?

    A. Transparency makes files smaller.

    B. Transparency makes JPEG images clearer.

    C. Transparency allows you to create animated backgrounds.

    D. Transparency is the only way to add shading to an image.

    E. You can use CSS to control the color of the transparent parts of an image without having to create a new image file when you want a different color there.

4. How do you control the size of a background image?

    A. You can't, all you can do is control whether it repeats or not.

    B. Set the `background-image-height` and/or `background-image-width` properties in CSS.

    C. Use the XHTML `background-image-height` and/or `background-image-width` attributes for an element.

    D. Change the size of the browser window.

    E. Use the `background-stretch` property.

5. Which of the following values can **not** be used as the value of the `background-repeat` property? Circle multiple letters if there is more than one correct answer.

    A. `repeat-x`

    B. `repeat-y`

    C. `tile`

    D. `no-repeat`

    E. `stretch`

6. What parts of an element's CSS box will use the background color specified for the box? Circle the letters of all the correct choices:

    A. Content

    B. Padding

    C. Margin

    D. Inset

    E. Body

7. What do CSS boxes have that was left out of the choices in the previous question: _____

8. What two attributes are required for XHTML `<img>` elements?

    A. `height` and `width`

    B. `length` and `breadth`

    C. `src` and `alt`

    D. `src` and `width`

    E. `weight` and `file-type`

9. Which of the following image file types is usually the best (smallest file size while maintaining image quality) for *photographs*?

    A. PNG

    B. GIF

    C. JPEG

    D. SVG

    E. MP3

10. What should be the *resolution*, of images used on web pages? (Provided they do not have any text in them!)

    A. 72 dpi

    B. 90 dpi

    C. 240 dpi

    D. 300 dpi

    E. It doesn't matter; only the actual number of pixels in the image matters.

11. Which CSS property can be used to center an element's box within its containing box?

    A. `position:center;`

    B. `margin:auto;`

    C. `padding-left=padding-right;`

    D. `padding:center;`

    E. `margin:center;`

Questions 12 through 16 are all based on this CSS rule:

```
.side-image {
  float:right;
  width:150px;
  margin:1em;
  }
```

12. What type of XHTML elements could this rule be used with?

    A. Only `<div>` elements.

    B. Only `<span>` elements.

    C. Only `<img>` elements.

    D. Only `<p>` elements.

    E. Any of the above types of element.

13. What elements will be selected by this rule?

    A. All elements that start with a `<side-image>` tag.

    B. All elements with `class="side-image"`

    C. All elements with `id="side-image"`

    D. All elements with `name="side-image"`

    E. Only the picture named *big-leaf.jpg.*

14. What will happen to the contents of the elements that follow an element selected by this rule?

    A. Nothing: only a selected element will be affected by this rule.

    B. The elements that follow will move up and wrap around the left side of the selected element.

    C. The elements that follow will be moved to the right of the selected element.

    D. The elements that follow will have 150px of padding added to their left sides.

    E. The background color of the elements that follow will be set to the same color as the selected element.

15. What is the purpose of the `margin:1em;` property?

    A. To provide some space around the selected element so that the elements that follow won't be too close to it.

    B. To serve as a "margin of error" in case the selected element is wider than 150px.

    C. To cause the selected element to be centered.

    D. To adjust the padding of the selected element.

    E. Because of the padding, it has no effect and should be omitted.

16. What is the risk of specifying both the height and width properties of an `<img>` element?

    A. None: you have to specify both so the browser will display the image properly.

    B. None: the browser ignores these properties and uses the intrinsic size of the image instead.

    C. JPEG images use these values differently from PNG images, so the browser might display the wrong picture if you specify both values.

    D. If the values don't match the aspect ratio of the original image, it will be distorted.

    E. You will get a CSS validation error if you specify both properties.

17. What is the difference between `<ul>` and `<ol>` elements?

    A. You can use `<ul>` for navigation links, but not `<ol>`.

    B. You can use `<ol>` for navigation links, but not `<ul>`.

    C. `<ol>` uses numbers and `<ul>` uses bullets, but that can be changed using CSS.

    D. `<ul>` uses numbers and `<ol>` uses bullets, and neither can be changed using CSS.

    E. `<ul>` is used for underlining, but `<ol>` is not an XHTML tag.

19. How can you change the appearance of a link when the user's mouse moves over it?

    A. The only way to do that is to use JavaScript.

    B. The only way to do that is to use Flash.

    C. Use the `a:hover` selector in CSS.

    D. Use the `a:mouseover` selector in CSS.

    E. Use `display:block` in CSS.

20. By default (that is, without CSS) what type of element is an `<a>`?
    A. `inline`
    B. `block`
    C. `display`
    D. `hidden`
    E. `function`

21. Circle the letter(s) of each true statement:

    A. You can put a `<p>` inside a `<div>`.

    B. You can put a `<div>` inside a `<p>`.

    C. You can put an `<img>` inside a `<p>`.

    D. You can put an `<a>` inside an `<li>`.

    E. You can put a `<p>` between two `<li>`s.

22. What happens when a user clicks a form's submit button?

    A. Nothing: the server has to verify that the user is authorized to submit the form before the user is allowed to click the submit button.

    B. The browser will disable the submit button.

    C. The server will enable the submit button.

    D. The browser will send the form data to the server.

    E. The server will send the form data to the browser.

23. What is the difference between the `get` and `post` methods for forms?

    A. `get` is used to send form data from the browser to the server, and `post` is used to send form data from the server to the browser.

    B. `get` puts the form data in the URL and `post` puts the same information inside the request message.

    C. There is no such thing as a `post` method for forms.

    D. The `get` method is faster.

    E. You can change the background color of a `get` method, but not for a `post` method.

24. How do you associate a `<label>` with an `<input>`?

    A. The `id` attribute of the label has to match the `id` attribute of the input.

    B. The `for` attribute of the label has to match the `for` attribute of the input.

    C. The `id` attribute of the label has to match the `for` attribute of the input.

    D. The `for` attribute of the label has to match the `id` attribute of the input.

    E. Put the label inside the input.

25. What is the difference between a `<label>` and a `<p>`?

    A. Paragraphs are inline elements, but labels are block elements.

    B. If you click on a label, the cursor will jump to the associated input element, but if you click on a paragraph nothing like that happens.

    C. You can put a paragraph inside a label, but you cannot put a label inside a paragraph.

    D. Paragraphs can be bigger than labels.

    E. Labels can only be used inside tables.

26. What is the difference between checkboxes and radio buttons?

    A. Checkboxes are round and radio buttons are square.

    B. Checkboxes are red and radio buttons are blue.

    C. Checkboxes can have names but radio buttons cannot.

    D. Checkboxes can have values, but radio buttons cannot.

    E. No more than one radio button in a group can be selected, but checkboxes do not have this feature.

27. Write the code to generate a form field where a user can type text but the browser will display dots instead of the characters that the user types. Do not include a label or any part of the form, just this one element. Do include all the attributes the element would need to have. Answer here:

28. (10 points) On the back of an exam sheet, write the XHTML code for an unordered list of three navigation links. Do *not* include the "current" page class used in the assignments, but do set up the links to Home, Blog, and ePortfolio the way they would be for the Blog page of the assignments. Put this question number ("Question 28") next to your answer.

29. (10 points) On the back of an exam sheet, write the CSS code to format the navigation list from Question 28 as a vertical list on the left side of the page. Use background colors to make the links look like buttons that change color when the mouse is over them. Put this question's number ("Question 29") next to your answer.

30. (5 points) Write CSS code to format the navigation list from Question 28 as a horizontal list 750 pixels wide and centered on the page. *Do not* use background images or colors: just show how to lay out the list horizontally. Answer here: