Exam preparation

Responsive Web Design

End of semester evaluation

- 5-10 minutes

- The link to the questionnaire is in an email from Katja

RWD exam in January

- Combination of multiple choice and short answer questions

  - **Date:**   January 8th 2018
  - **Time:**   ???
  - **Format:**   Digital, written
  - **Duration:**   2 hours
  - **Aids:**   Everything

Requirements for the exam

- The exam is in Moodle (just like the midterm)
  - You **_MUST_** have the possibility to connect your computer via cable internet
  - If your computer doesn't have this possibility then buy a USB adapter

- Firewall
  - You can access Moodle and W3Schools

Question formats - Multiple Choice Questions
(Traditional)

What does HTML stand for?

(A)   Home Tool Markup Language

(B)   Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language

(C)   Hyper Text Markup Language

(D)   Homepage Tool and Marketing Language

(E)   Hyper Text and Marketing Language

Question formats - Multiple Choice Questions
(Fill in the blanks)

In HTML we have _____ heading tags for writing heading ?

    (A) Six
    (B) Three
    (C) Four
    (D) Five
    (E) Two

Question formats - Multiple Choice Questions
(True-false)

Which of the following statements are true/false? Choose the right combination of true and false.

- The link element should be placed at the top of the body section.

- We use the "color:" property to change the text color of an element.

- "font-name:" Is the correct CSS property to change the name of the font (e.g. Sans-Serif).

    (A)   True, True, False
    (B)   False, True, True
    (C)   False, True, False
    (D)   True, True, True
    (E)   False, False, False

Tips for multiple choice test

- Read the question or statement carefully.

- Read all of the answer choices carefully.

- Eliminate answers you know are incorrect.

- If you know more than on answer is correct, consider if "all of the above" is possibly the correct choice.

- If "all of the above" isn't a choice, or isn't the correct choice, then select the BEST answer from those you think are correct.

Tips for true-false MCQ

- Every part of a true sentence must be "true."

- Read each statement carefully and pay close attention to negatives, qualifiers, absolutes, and long strings of statements.

- Qualifiers like "never," "always," and "every" mean that the statement must be true all of the time. Usually these types of qualifiers lead to a false answer.

- Qualifiers like "usually, sometimes, and generally" mean that if the statement can be considered true or false depending on the circumstances. Usually these types of qualifiers lead to a true answer.

- If any part of the question is false, then the entire statement is false, but just because part of a statement is true doesn't necessarily make the entire statement true.

Short Answer Questions – Explain code

- **Explain code**
  - Remember to show that you know what the code means
  - What is the content (HTML)
  - Why does it look the way it does (CSS)
  - What does the code do (JavaScript/jQuery)

Short Answer Questions – Write code

- **Write code**
  - Read the question carefully and make sure you answer everything that is requested.
  - Write code only for the question/problem (extra doesn't give extra points)
  - Do **NOT** include multiple versions of the answer (the first version will be evaluated regardless if one of the other versions are "better").
  - Correct syntax is important!

Mid-term test answers

Choose the correct HTML element for the largest heading:

- <h6>
- <head>
- <heading>
- <header>
- <h1>

Mid-term test answers

How can you make a list that lists the items with numbers?

-
-
- <dl>
- <list>
- <option>

Mid-term test answers

Which of these elements are all <table> elements?

- <thead> <body> <tr>
- <table> <tr> <td>
- <table> <tr> <tt>
- <table> <head> <tfoot>
- <table> <tbody> <footer>

Mid-term test answers

Bookmarks are links to another section on the same webpage – what is needed to create a bookmark link?

- An absolute URL to the html document (e.g. text)
- The target attribute must be set to _self (e.g. text)
- The section that the link refers to needs the id attribute (e.g. text)
- Instead of the href attribute, you must use the src attribute (e.g. text)
- Instead of the <a> tag, you must use the <link> tag (e.g. <link href="../services/bathing">text)
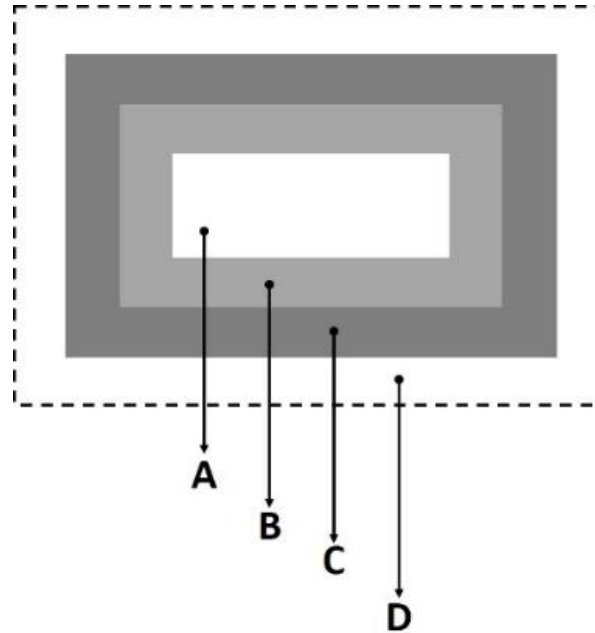
Mid-term test answers

When submitting a form, the following is submitted to the webserver:

- The current selection of all attributes
- The current selection of all id and name attributes
- The current selection of all id and value attributes
- The current selection of all id, name and value attributes
- The current selection of all name and value attributes

Mid-term test answers

In the CSS box below, which corresponds to padding?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- A+B

Mid-term test answers

What is the correct HTML for referring to an external style sheet?

- <meta style="css/styles.css">
- <stylesheet>styles.css</stylesheet>
- <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
- <style src="styles.css">
- <a href="styles.css">

Mid-term test answers

Given the HMTL and CSS code below, which text color will the text in the span element have?

- Yellow
- Blue
- Green
- Yellow
- Orange

```
HTML:

<p>Tthis paragraph has a <span id="myId"
class="myClass">
span element </span> </p>
```

```
CSS:

p {
  color: yellow;
}

#myId {
  color: blue;
}

.myClass {
  color: green;
}

span {
  color: red;
}

span.myClass {
  color: orange;
}
```

Mid-term test answers

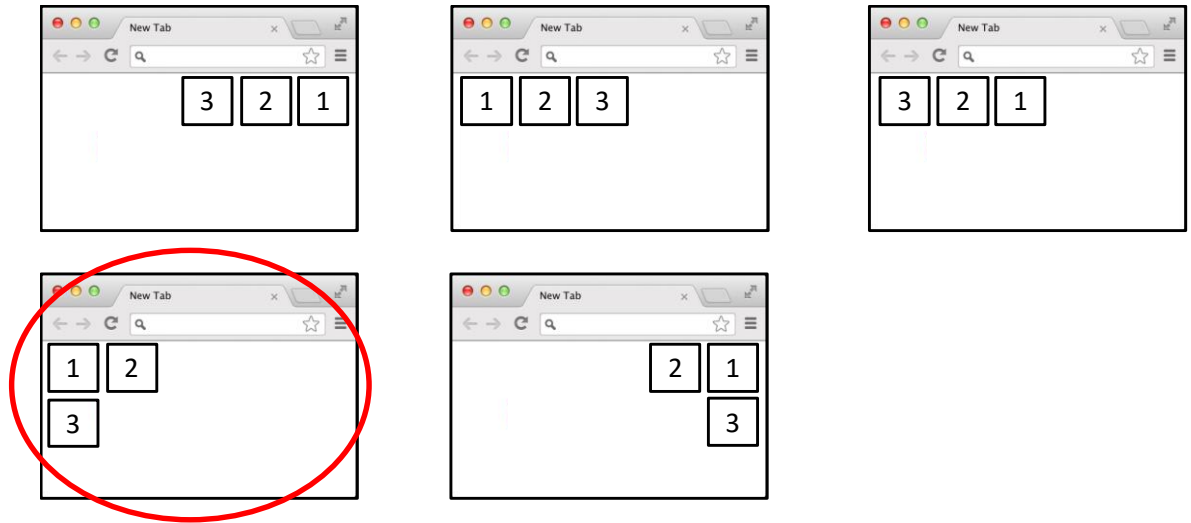**With the following HTML and CSS, what additional CSS code is needed to style the <a> element with a red text color?**

HTML:	CSS:

`<ul>`
`  <li>list item 1</li>`
`  <li>list item 2</li>`
`  <li><a href="#">link to somewhere</a></li>`
`</ul>`
	`li {`
	`   color: red;`
	`   }`

- li {color: red !important;}
- #li {color: red;}
- .li {color: red;}
- a {color: red;}
- No additional CSS code is needed, the text color of <a> is already red

Mid-term test answers

With the following HTML and CSS, how will the layout look?

HTML:	CSS:

`<div>1</div>` `<div>2</div>` `<div id="div3">3</div>`	`div {`
	   `height: 100px;`
	   `width: 100px;`
	   `border: 2px solid black;`
	   `padding: 5px;`
	   `margin: 5px;`
	   `float: left;`
	`}`
	
	`#div3 {`
	   `clear: left;`
	`}`

Mid-term test answers

In which situation will the CSS rules in the following media query be active?

@media screen and (max-width: 300px) {....}

- The browser window is <u>more</u> than or equal to 300 pixels wide
- The browser window is <u>less</u> than or equal to 300 pixels wide
- The physical screen size of the device is <u>more</u> than or equal to 300 pixels wide
- The physical screen size of the device is <u>less</u> than or equal to 300 pixels wide
- The physical screen size of the device is <u>exactly</u> 300 pixels wide

Mid-term test answers

Given the following CSS, which background color would the element with the id value "myId" have, when the browser window is 700 pixels wide?

```
#myId {background-color:yellow;}

@media screen and (min-width: 651px) { #myId {background-color:blue;}

@media screen and (max-width: 750px) { #myId {background-color:red;}

@media screen and (min-width: 751px) { #myId {background-color:orange;}

@media screen and (max-width: 650px) { #myId {background-color:green;}
```

- Yellow
- Blue
- Red
- Orange
- green

Mid-term test answers

Given the following HTML, how many columns inside its parent would the element with the "thisId" id cover on a device with browser window size bigger than the md breakpoint? (Bootstrap has been added to the webpage project.)

```
<div class="row">
  <div id="thisId" class="col-xs-4 col-sm-8 col-md-6">
</div>
```

- 2 columns
- 4 columns
- 6 columns
- 8 columns
- The element will collapse and stack on top of the following element

Mid-term test answers

Given the following HTML, how many columns inside its parent would the element with the "newId" id cover on a device with browser window size smaller than the md breakpoint? (Bootstrap has been added to the webpage project.)

```
<div class="row">
 <div class="col-lg-6">...</div>
 <div id="newId" class="col-md-4 col-lg-2">...</div>
 <div class="col-sm-6">...</div>
</div>
```

- 2 columns
- 4 columns
- 6 columns
- 8 columns
- The element will collapse and stack on top of the following element

Mid-term test answers

Explain what will be displayed and how it will be shown in the browser window with the following HTML and CSS code (18 points):

```
HTML:

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <meta charset="utf-8">
 <title></title>
 <link href="css/styles.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
</head>
<body>

<ul id="menu">
 <li><a href="/html/default.asp">HTML</a></li>
 <li><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS</a></li>
 <li><a href="/js/default.asp">JavaScript</a></li>
 <li><a href="/php/default.asp">PHP</a></li>
</ul>

<ul>
 <li>Getting started</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```
CSS:

ul#menu {
    padding: 0;
}

ul#menu li {
    display: inline;
}

ul#menu li a {
    background-color: black;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    text-decoration: none;
    border-radius: 4px 4px 0 0;
}

ul#menu li a:hover {
    background-color: orange;
}
```

Mid-term test answers

Example 1:

The following code will create a basic navigation bar by using the *unordered list element*. The elements of the navigation bar will be displayed as black blocks (**display: inline and background-color: black**) and there will be *no padding inside the list*. Also they will contain a link inside them. The color of the link will be white. Links will not be underlined because there is a **text-decoration: none** property. Also there will be some padding inside the link elements that will make the navigation buttons bigger, and *the top corners will be rounded*. On hover the navigation bar element will become orange(because of the **:hover** css). Below the navigation bar, there will be a simple unordered list, with the element "Getting started"

Example 2:

The browser will display a *horizontal navbar* (**implemented through a ul whose elements are inline**), where each element has rounded borders in the top (achieved using **border-radius**) *and changes color on hover* (pointer over it). The list items contain links (to pages that are not there) that do not look like links since *all the typical decorations (blue and underline) has been overridden*. Finally there's an unordered list with a single item displayed as default (with a dot as indicator).
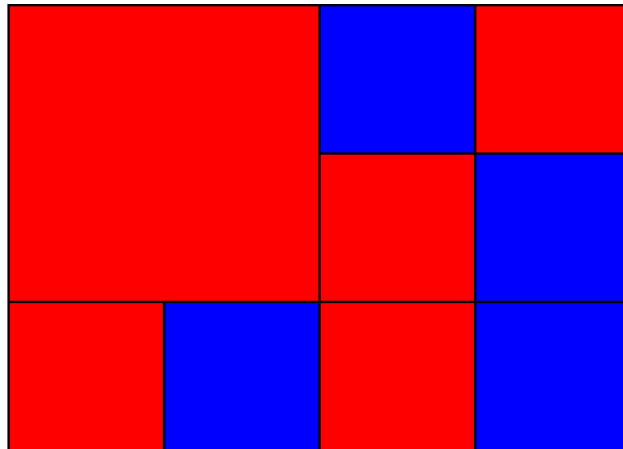
Mid-term test answers

Create a Bootstrap grid containing: One row and two columns on the laptop and only one column on smartphones. (20 points)

```html
<div class="container-fluid">

    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-6">Field 1</div>
        <div class="col-md-6">Field 2</div>
    </div>
</div>
```

Mid-term test answers

Write the HTML and CSS code that creates a table that looks like the picture below (20 points):

Mid-term test answers

HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Table</title>
    <link href="styles.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" /> </head>

<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <td rowspan="2" colspan="2"/><td/><td/>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td/><td/>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td/><td/><td/><td/>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>

</html>
```

CSS:

```
td {
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
}

table,th,td {
    border-width: 2px;
    border-color: black;
    border-style: solid;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}

td:nth-child(odd){
    background-color: red;
}

td:nth-child(even){
    background-color: blue;
}
```