

## BSCCS2003: Practice Questions with Solutions

### Week 2

1. Which of the following is the correct code for referring to an external style sheet in an HTML document? [MCQ]

- ☐ `<stylesheet> example.css </stylesheet>`
- ☒ `<link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css" href = "example.css" >`
- ☐ `<style src = "example.css" >`
- ☐ `<link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css" src = "example.css" >`

**Solution:** The CSS stylesheet reference must be given in a link tag with attribute href (hypertext reference).

It specifies the location of a web resource and defines the relationship between the document and the resource.

The src (source) attribute just embeds the resource in the document at the location of the element's definition.

2. Which of the following can be used to display a quotation mark on a web page? [MCQ]

- ☐ `&dquot;`
- ☐ `&lt;`
- ☒ `&quot;`
- ☐ `&gt;`

**Solution:** The string "&quot;" can be used to display a quotation mark on a web page.

3. Which of the following code segments will create a list starting with "b"? [MCQ]

- ☐ `<ol type = "a" begin = "2">`
- ☐ `<ol type = "a" first = "b">`
- ☐ `<ol type = "a" letter = "b">`
- ☒ `<ol type = "a" start = "2">`

**Solution:** The value of start attribute must be an integer when it is used along with type attribute.

4. If the browser supports the audio tag and the ogg audio format but does not support the mp3 audio format, what will be the output of the following code? [MCQ]

```
<audio controls>
  <source src = "iitm.mp3" type = "audio/mp3">
  <source src = "iitm.ogg" type = "audio/ogg">
  "unable to play"
</audio>
```

- ☐ It will display an error message.
- ✓ ☒ It will choose iitm.ogg.
- ☐ It will display 'unable to play'.
- ☐ It will choose iitm.mp3.

**Solution:** The <source> tag allows you to specify different video/audio/image files. From among these files, the browser will choose the first one in the list, that it supports. If the browser does not support the audio tag, it will display “unable to play”.

5. Which of the following is/are true regarding favicon? [MSQ]

- ✓ ☒ A favicon is a small icon that serves as branding for a website.
- ☐ The term “favicon” refers to audio.
- ☐ The term “favicon” refers to video.
- ✓ ☒ <link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/png"/> can be used to add favicon to a website.

**Solution:** Favicon is a small icon that serves as branding for a website. Its main purpose is to locate the page easily if multiple tabs are open. You can find it in places like

1. Bookmarks drop down menu.
2. Browser tabs
3. History drop down menu.
4. Browser history etc.

6. Suppose you can add a favicon only if the size of the screen is at least as big as 600px. Which of the following syntax/code will you use in the above context? [MCQ]

- ✓ `<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/png" media="screen and (min-width:600px)">`
- ☐ `<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/png" media="screen and (max-width:600px)">`
- ☐ `<link rel="shortcut icon", href="favicon.ico", type="image/png", media="screen and (max-width:600px)">`
- ☐ `<link rel="shortcut icon", href="favicon.ico", type="image/png", media="screen and (min-width:600px)">`

**Solution:** The media attribute specifies the media/device for which the resource is optimized. You can combine two properties to be more specific. Option 1 means that this resource is optimized for screen and the screen size is at least 600px. So, it gets loaded only when the media satisfies these conditions.

7. Two words and their ASCII encoding are given below. Observe the given conversions carefully.

bet :: 01100010 01100101 01110100

CAB :: 01000011 01000001 01000010

Based on the conversions given above, what will be the ASCII code for “cat”? [MCQ]

- ☐ 01000011 01100001 01110100
- ✓ ☒ 01100011 01100001 01110100
- ☐ 01100011 01000001 01110100
- ☐ 01100011 01100001 01010100

**Solution:**

As the ASCII encoding of small and capital letters differ by only **one** bit, we will consider two letters in the given example to find out at which bit the codes differ.

Consider ‘b’ from word ‘bet’ and ‘B’ from word ‘CAB’.

From the ASCII codes of ‘b’ and ‘B’, we observe that they differ at only the third bit from the left. Thus, changing the third bit from the left of a lower case letter will convert it into a capital letter and vice versa.

Using this deduction, we can find the ASCII code for “cat” as:

c :: 01100011

a :: 01100001

t :: 01110100 (No change for t as it is already in lower case).

8. Consider the following code segment written in the <head> of an HTML document;

```
<link href= "https://fonts.myfonts.com/family=font_A"
rel= "stylesheet">
<link href= "https://fonts.myfonts.com/family=font_B"
rel= "stylesheet">
<style>
.Myclasssone{
    font-family: 'font_B';
}
.Myclasstwo{
    font-family: 'font_A';
}
</style>
```

Which of the following is/are true?

[MSQ]

- ☐ The content of elements having class 'Myclasssone' will be displayed in font A.
- ✓ ☒ The content of elements having class 'Myclasssone' will be displayed in font B.
- ✓ ☒ The content of elements having class 'Myclasstwo' will be displayed in font A.
- ☐ The content of elements having class 'Myclasstwo' will be displayed in font B.

**Solution:** If a specific font style is to be applied to the text in the element represented by a class or an id, the same font-family has to be assigned to that particular class or id in the <style>.

9. The correct syntax to use radio buttons that help in specifying the gender of an applicant in an HTML form is

[MCQ]

- ☐ Gender: <input type="radiobutton" name="Gender" value = "Male" /> Male  
<input type="radiobutton" name="Gender" value = "Female" /> Female
- ✓ ☒ Gender: <input type="radio" name="Gender" value = "Male" /> Male  
<input type="radio" name="Gender" value = "Female" /> Female
- ☐ <Gender: <input\_type="radio" name="Gender" value = "Male" /> Male  
<input type="radio" name="Gender" value = "Female" /> Female>
- ☐ Gender: <input type:"radio" name="Gender" value = "Male" /> Male <input type:"radio" name="Gender" value = "Female" /> Female

**Solution:** The correct syntax to use a radio button is, Category\_name: <input type="radio" name="Category\_name" value = "value\_name" >"Option\_name". So, option B is correct.

10. How will the following styling affect an entity having id "Myelement" in an HTML document?

```
#Myelement{
    color: black;
    border-style: solid;
    border-width: 5px 20px;
}
```

[MCQ]

- ☐ The element with id 'Myelement' will have left and right border of 5 pixels each and top and bottom border of 20 pixels each.
- ☒ The element with id 'Myelement' will have top and bottom border of 5 pixels each and left and right border of 20 pixels each.
- ☐ The element with id 'Myelement' will add borders from all sides with a width of 5 pixels and 20 pixels will be ignored by the compiler.
- ☐ The element with id 'Myelement' will add borders from all sides with the width of 20 pixels, and 5 pixels will be overwritten by the compiler.

**Solution:** If there are only two attributes associated with border-width, the first one refers to the width at **top and bottom together** while the latter refers to width at **right and left together**.

11. How will the following code affect the styling of an element having id "Myelement" in an HTML document?

```
#Myelement{
    color: black;
    border-style: solid;
    border-width: 5px 20px 15px 10px;
}
```

[MCQ]

- ☐ The element with Id 'Myelement' will have border-width of 5 pixels at left; 20 pixels at right; 15 pixels at top and 10 pixels at bottom.

- ☐ The element with Id 'Myelement' will have border-width of 5 pixels at right; 20 pixels at left; 15 pixels at top and 10 pixels at bottom.
- ✓ The element with Id 'Myelement' will have border-width of 5 pixels at top; 20 pixels at right; 15 pixels at bottom and 10 pixels at left.
- ☐ The element with Id 'Myelement' will have border-width of 5 pixels at top; 20 pixels at bottom; 15 pixels at left and 10 pixels at right.

**Solution:**

If there are four attributes associated with border-width,  
the first one refers to the width at **top**.  
the second one refers to the width at **right**.  
the third one refers to the width at **bottom**.  
the fourth one refers to the width at **left**.

12. Compute the UTF-8 representation of Unicode code point U+543A9 with the help of image given below.

**Note : No white spaces are allowed in the answer.**

1st Byte	2nd Byte	3rd Byte	4th Byte	Free Bits	Maximum Expressible Unicode Value
0xxxxxxx				7	007F hex (127)
110xxxxx	10xxxxxx			(5+6)=11	07FF hex (2047)
1110xxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx		(4+6+6)=16	FFFF hex (65535)
11110xxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	(3+6+6+6)=21	10FFFF hex (1,114,111)

[NAT]

✓ F1948EA9

**Solution:** This will be discussed in the live session.