

PATRICK ROANHOUSE

CS 80 Test 2b

Instructions:

1. This test is open book, open notes, open computer. You shall not solicit help from any person, but you may use the computer and the Internet for research.
2. Since this is an open book test, it may require some research to answer some questions.
3. Save your answers to questions 1 - 30 in a file called **test2** (with an appropriate extension). Save your answer to question 31 in a file called **test2_31.html**
4. Put your files in a zip folder called **test2.zip** and turn that into the **Dropbox** basket for this unit.

Questions 1 - 30: 3 points each

Question 31: 10 points

Total points for test: 100.

Chapter 4 - CSS Part 1

1. **Cascading Sytle Sheets (CSS)** allow you to specify the

style of your page elements (spacing, margins, etc.) separately from the structure of your document.

2. **Inline Styles** are specified in an individual HTML element using the `style` attribute.

3. Give an example of a proper way to apply this CSS rule:

```
.blue { color: blue; }
```

1. **<p class="blue"> Hello Jimmy </p>**

4. How will the following CSS rule alter the web page if it is applied in a style sheet?

```
h1 { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }
```

1. **It will change all h1 heading elements to be either, if available, to the font Arial or to a sans-serif fonts type.**

5. What is the significance of the following CSS rule?

```
li em { color: red; font-weight: bold; }
```

1. **List items that are also tagged with the emphasized tag will show up as bold & red**

6. In which element do you set the MIME type of an external style sheet?

1. **in the <link></link> element EXAMPLE: <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />**

7. Which CSS property for the background can be used to specify that scrolling will not move the image from its set position?

1. **body { background:url(your-image.jpg); background-repeat: no-repeat; background-attachment: fixed; }**

8. Which CSS property can be used to set the darkness or boldness of the font?

1. **font-weight:**

9. Elements which have absolute position are automatically **removed from the text flow.**

10. In the box model, the content of each element is surrounded by **padding, border, and margin areas;**

Chapter 5 - CSS Part 2

11. If the CSS3 text-shadow property's horizontal offset is -10, the text-shadow will appear [**d) to the left of the text**].
- a) to the right of the text
 - b) above the text
 - c) below the text
 - d) to the left of the text**
12. The [**a) text-shadow**] property adds a shadow to an element.
- a) text-shadow**
 - b) box-shadow
 - c) blur-radius
 - d) linear-gradient
13. CSS3 allows you to add multiple background images to an element. Each image's placement is specified using property [**b) background-position.**]
- a) backgroundimage
 - b) background-position**
 - c) background-origin
 - d) image-background
14. If you do not include the animation-play-state, it defaults to [**d) running**].
- a) play
 - b) run
 - c) paused
 - d) running**

15. CSS3 [**a) transitions**] allow you to change an element's style over a specified duration.

[**a) transitions**]

b) transformations

c) animations

d) selectors

16. CSS3 [**c) transformations**] allow you to move, rotate, scale and skew elements.

a) selectors

b) transitions

[**c) transformations**]

d) translations

17. Using the [**d) font-family property**], you can specify fonts for a web page, even if they're not installed on the user's system.

a) @font-face rule

b) @font rule

c) @media rule

[**d) font-family property**]

18. The [**c) @media screen rule**] specifies that the font will be used when the document is rendered on a computer screen.

a) @font-face rule

b) @media rule

[**c) @media screen rule**]

d) font-family property

19. [**d) The Flexible Box Layout Module**] make(s) it easy to align the contents of boxes, change their size, change their order dynamically, and lay out the contents in any direction.
- a) The Flexbox Model
 - b) :nth-child selectors
 - c) The Box Orientation
 - [**d) The Flexible Box Layout Module**]
20. CSS3 allows you to create multicolumn layouts using the [**b) column-count**] property.
- a) column-rule
 - [**b) column-count**]
 - c) column-gap
 - d) column-style

Chapter 6 - JavaScript Part 1

21. JavaScript is a **Scripting** language.
22. In the following line, `document` is a(n) **Object** which resides in the computer's memory and contains information used by the script.
- ```
document.writeln("Hello World");
```
23. In the following line, `writeln` is a **Method** which performs a task or action in the script.
- ```
document.writeln("Hello World");
```
24. The line
- ```
window.alert("Hello world")
```
- will display output in a **dialog box**.
25. **widow.prompt()** is a predefined dialog box for getting input from the user.

26. You use the **var** keyword to declare a variable in JavaScript.
27. You use the `/*...*/` syntax for a **Comment**.
28. You use the `=` operator to assign a value to a variable.
29. What is the value of the expression  $(3 + (5 + 4) * 7 + 4) / 5$ ? **14**
30. To convert a string to an integer, use the **parseInt()** function.
- 31. (10 points)** Write a JavaScript program to do the following:
1. Ask the user for the ages of her three best friends.
  2. Calculate the average age of the three friends.
  3. Display the average age with appropriate labeling in the web page. For example, The average age of your three best friends is 24.7 years.

Script-

```
<script type = "text/javascript">
```

```
var num1; // first string entered by user
var num2; // second string entered by user
 var num3; // third string entered by user
 var average = 0;
```

```
// read in first number from user as a string and converts it
 to int
```

```
num1 = +window.prompt("Enter the Age of three friends.
 First friend's age?");
```

```
// read in second number from user as a string and
 converts it to int
```

```
num2 = +window.prompt("Second Friend's age?");
```

```
// read in third number from user as a string and converts
 it to int
```

```
num3 = +window.prompt("Third Friend's age?");
```

```
// display the results
average = ((num1 + num2 + num3)/3)
```

```
document.writeln("average age of your friends is " +
 average + " years.");
```

```
</script>
```