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**Information****Part 1: Web Design Principles****Question 1**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Three-tier architecture has the following three tiers:

Select one:

- ☐ a. Presentation tier, Control Tier and Data tier
- ☒ b. Presentation tier, Application tier and Data tier
- ☐ c. Application tier, Control Tier and Data tier
- ☐ d. Presentation tier, Application tier and Network tier

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 2**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which one of the following is true?

Select one:

- ☐ a. In HTML Shorthand can not be used for certain attributes.
- ☐ b. In XHTML Attribute values must not be enclosed by quotes.
- ☒ c. In HTML Certain elements don't need a closing tag, in XHTML all elements must be explicitly closed.
- ☐ d. In CSS you can not have more than one of the same class on each page

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 3**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

The home page should, at least provide the following:

Select one:

- ☐ a. define the main goal of the site and provide an overview, lead people further into the site, show what's new.
- ☒ b. define the main goal of the site and provide an overview, show what's new, introduce the brand, provide navigation to other areas of the site.
- ☐ c. define the main goal of the site and provide an overview, show what's new, introduce the brand.
- ☐ d. show what's new, introduce the brand, provide navigation to other areas of the site.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 4**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following is true

Select one:

- ☐ a. The primary colours consist of red, green and blue, and they're called primary colours because you don't need to mix colours to make these three hues.
- ☒ b. The primary colours consist of red, yellow and blue, and they're called primary colours because you don't need to mix colours to make these three hues.
- ☐ c. The primary colours consist of red, black and blue, and they're called primary colours because you don't need to mix colours to make these three hues.
- ☐ d. The primary colours consist of red, white and blue, and they're called primary colours because you don't need to mix colours to make these three hues.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 5**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

When designing a website, the golden rule is that "content is king!" No matter how flashy and colorful a website is, it is virtually useless without organized, accessible content. This means that a person searching for information must be able to quickly find it on your website. If not, they will leave.

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Information****Part 2: HTML****Question 6**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

HTML headings are defined

- a) With the <h1> to <h6> tags.
- b) with the <h0> to <h6> tags.
- c) with the <h1> to <h5> tags.
- d) with the <h1> to <h7> tags.

Select one:

- ☒ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 7**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following is true

- a) HTML links are defined with the <a> tag and HTML images are defined with the <imge> tag.
- b) HTML links are defined with the <aI> tag and HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.
- c) HTML links are defined with the <a> tag and HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.
- d) HTML links are defined with the <at> tag and HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☒ c.
- ☐ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 8**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following is true

- a) The <p> element defines a paragraph in the HTML document. The element has only a start tag <p>; also the <br>tag defines a line break, and does not have a closing tag
- b) The <p> element defines a paragraph in the HTML document. The element has a start tag <p> and an end tag </p>. The <br>tag defines a line break, and has also the closing tag </br>.
- c) The <p> element defines a paragraph in the HTML document. The element has only the start tag <p> however the <br> tag which defines a line break has also the closing tag </br>
- d) The <p> element defines a paragraph in the HTML document. The element has a start tag <p> and an end tag </p>. The <br>tag defines a line break, and does not have a closing tag

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☒ d.

Clear my choice

**Question 9**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

In XHTML, XML, and future versions of HTML, HTML elements with no end tag (closing tag) are not allowed.

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Question 10**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code. The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Any number of lines count as one line, and any number of spaces count as one space.

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Question 11**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which one of the following is correct

- a) The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will be displayed on the page, and will be machine parsable.
- b) The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page and will not be machine parsable.
- c) The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
- d) The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will be displayed on the page, and will be machine parsable.

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☒ c.
- ☐ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 12**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following is true and more complete

How does the WWW work?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Web information is stored in documents called web pages. Web pages are files stored on computers called web clients. Computers reading the web pages are called web servers. Web clients view the pages with a program called a web browser. Popular browsers are Internet Explorer and Firefox.
- ☐ b. Web information is stored in documents called web files. Web files are stored on computers called web servers. Computers reading the web pages are called web clients. Web clients view the pages with a program called a web browser. Popular browsers are Internet Explorer and Firefox.
- ☐ c. Web information is stored in documents called web pages. Web pages are files stored on computers called web servers. Computers reading the web pages are called web clients or customers. Web clients or customers view the pages with a program called a web browser. Popular browsers are Internet Explorer and Firefox.
- ☒ d. Web information is stored in documents called web pages. Web pages are files stored on computers called web servers. Computers reading the web pages are called web clients. Web clients view the pages with a program called a web browser. Popular browsers are Internet Explorer and Firefox.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 13**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

DNS stands for Domain Name System. A DNS server is responsible for informing all other computers on the Internet about the domain name and the web site address.

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Question 14**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

You can add names to each frame window using which setting ?

Select one:

- ☒ a. name
- ☐ b. src
- ☐ c. ur

[Clear my choice](#)**Question 15**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following will NOT be found in the <head> section ?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Metatags
- ☐ b. Title
- ☒ c. Table

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 16**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How do you add a link which will allow the visitor to send an email from your page ?

- a) Add an image of an envelope
- b) Add `<a href="mailto:youraddress">`
- c) Add `<a href="mailto:youraddress">`

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☒ c.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 17**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

A file that specifies how the screen is divided into frames is called a \_\_\_\_\_

Select one:

- ☒ a. frameset
- ☐ b. frametable
- ☐ c. tablelink

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 18**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is the correct HTML for creating a hyperlink?

- a) `<a name="http://www.uopeople.org">University of People</a>`
- b) `<a href="http://www.uopeople.org"> University of People </a>`
- c) `<a>http://www.uopeople.org</a>`
- d) `<a url="http://www.uopeople.org"> University of People </a>`

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☒ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Information****Part 3: CSS****Question 19**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following statements is true

Select one:

- ☐ a. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display XHTML elements. Styles were added to HTML 5.0 to solve a problem. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work. External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files
- ☐ b. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display HTML elements. Styles were added to HTML 5.0 to solve a problem. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work. External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files
- ☐ c. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display HTML elements. Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work. External Style Sheets are stored in CLSS files
- ☒ d. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display HTML elements. Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work. External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 20**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following statements is true

Select one:

- ☐ a. a) In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "object". The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element. The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "&".
- ☐ b. b) In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "reference". The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element. The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".
- ☒ c. c) In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "class". The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element. The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".
- ☐ d. d) In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "class". The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element. The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "@".

[Clear my choice](#)



**Question 21**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following is true

- a) An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the body section.
- b) An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <ref> tag. The <ref> tag goes inside the head section.
- c) An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes after the head section.
- d) An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section.

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☒ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 22**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

In CSS A:link defines the style for

Select one:

- ☐ a. active links
- ☐ b. visited links
- ☐ c. Virtuallinks
- ☒ d. normal unvisited links

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 23**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

<link rel=stylesheet href="whatever.css" type="text/css"> is used for adding CSS to the entire site ?

- a) Yes - if present on all pages in the site.
- b) Only if written in the <body>-section of the page.
- c) No
- d) none

Select one:

- ☒ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 24**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

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

- a) <stylesheet>mystyle.css</STYLESHEET> td <>
- b) <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
- c) <style src="mystyle.css">
- d) none

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☒ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 25**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?

Select one:

- ☐ a. ' this is a comment
- ☒ b. /\* this is a comment \*/
- ☐ c. // this is a comment //
- ☐ d. // this is a comment

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 26**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which property is used to change the background color?

Select one:

- ☐ a. bgcolor:
- ☒ b. background-color:
- ☐ c. color:

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 27**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is the correct CSS syntax for making all the <p> elements bold?

Select one:

- ☐ a. p {text-size:bold}
- ☒ b. p {font-weight:bold}
- ☐ c. style:bold
- ☐ d. p{font:bold}

[Clear my choice](#)

**Information****Part 4: JAVASCRIPT**

**Question 28**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following sentences is true (all items should be true) and more complete ?

Select one:

- ☒ a. JavaScript was designed to add interactivity to HTML pages. JavaScript is a scripting language. A scripting language is a lightweight programming language. JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that scripts execute without preliminary compilation). Everyone can use JavaScript without purchasing a license.
- ☐ b. JavaScript was designed to add interactivity to HTML pages. JavaScript is a scripting language. A scripting language is a lightweight programming language. JavaScript is usually embedded directly into HTML pages. JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that scripts execute without preliminary compilation).
- ☐ c. JavaScript was designed to add interactivity to HTML pages. JavaScript is a scripting language. A scripting language is a heavyweight programming language. JavaScript is usually embedded directly into HTML pages. JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that scripts execute without preliminary compilation). Everyone can use JavaScript without purchasing a license.
- ☐ d. JavaScript was designed to add interactivity to HTML pages. JavaScript is a scripting language. A scripting language is a lightweight programming language. JavaScript is usually embedded directly into HTML pages. JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that scripts execute without preliminary compilation). Everyone can use JavaScript without purchasing a license.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 29**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following sentences is true (all items should be true) and more complete?

Select one:

- ☐ a. A cookie is a variable that is stored on the visitor's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too. With JavaScript, you can create but not retrieve cookie values.
- ☐ b. A cookie is a variable that is stored on the visitor's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too.
- ☒ c. A cookie is a variable that is stored on the visitor's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too. With JavaScript, you can both create and retrieve cookie values.
- ☐ d. A cookie is a variable that is stored on the visitor's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too. With JavaScript, you can not create but only retrieve cookie values.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 30**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is the correct JavaScript syntax to write "Hello World"?

Select one:

- ☐ a. response.write("Hello World")
- ☒ b. document.write("Hello World")
- ☐ c. ("Hello World")
- ☐ d. echo("Hello World")

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 31**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How do you call a function named "myFunction"?

Select one:

- ☐ a. call function myFunction
- ☒ b. myFunction()
- ☐ c. call myFunction()

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 32**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How do you write a conditional statement for executing some statements only if "i" is equal to 5?

Select one:

- ☐ a. if i==5 then
- ☐ b. if i=5 then
- ☒ c. if (i==5)
- ☐ d. if i=5

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 33**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How do you write a conditional statement for executing some statements only if "i" is NOT equal to 5?

Select one:

- ☐ a. if (i <> 5)
- ☒ b. if (i != 5)
- ☐ c. if != 5 then
- ☐ d. if <> 5

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 34**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

How does a "for" loop start?

Select one:

- ☐ a. for (i = 0; i <= 5)
- ☒ b. for (i = 0; i <= 5; i++)
- ☐ c. for i = 1 to 5
- ☐ d. for i = 1 to 5
- ☐ e. for (i <= 5; i++)

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 35**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is the correct JavaScript syntax for opening a new window called "window5" ?

Select one:

- ☐ a. new("http://www.ex-designz.net", "window5")
- ☒ b. window.open("http://www.ex-designz.net", "window5")
- ☐ c. open.newwindow("http://www.ex-designz.net", "window5")
- ☐ d. new.window("http://www.ex-designz.net", "window5")

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 36**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

You define an array using

Select one:

- ☒ a. `var myarray = new Array();`
- ☐ b. `var myarray = array new;`
- ☐ c. `var new Array() = myarray;`
- ☐ d. `var new array = myarray;`

[Clear my choice](#)

**Information****Part 5: XML****Question 37**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What does XML stand for?

Select one:

- ☒ a. eXtensible Markup Language
- ☐ b. X-Markup Language
- ☐ c. Example Markup Language
- ☐ d. eXtra Modern Link

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 38**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which statement about XML is true?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Elements may nest but not overlap
- ☐ b. Quoting attributes is optional
- ☐ c. Elements may have multiple attributes with the same name

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 39**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

what is the correct declaration syntax for the version of XML document?

- a) <?xml version="1.0" />
- b) <?xml version="1.0"?>
- c) <xml version="1.0" />

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☒ b.
- ☐ c.

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 40**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Every XML document must be well formed

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Question 41**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is a correct way of referring to a stylesheet called "style.xml"?

- a) <stylesheet type="text/xml" href="style.xml" />
- b) <link type="text/xml" href="style.xml" />
- c) <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xml" href="style.xml" ?>

Select one:

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☒ c..

[Clear my choice](#)



**Question 42**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What does DTD stand for?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Document Type Definition
- ☐ b. Dynamic Type Definition
- ☐ c. Direct Type Definition

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 43**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Unlike most other markup languages, including HTML, XML allows you to do what?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Create new tags
- ☐ b. Exchange information over the Web
- ☐ c. Put your tags in any order, with closing tags optional

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 44**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

44) The following XML documents is correct:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
```

```
<note>
```

```
  <to>Tove</to>
```

```
  <from>Jani</from>
```

```
  <heading>Reminder</heading>
```

```
  <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
```

```
</note>
```

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

**Question 45**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

With the XMLHttpRequest object the developer can update a web page without reloading the page. Request data from a server after the page has loaded. Receive data from a server after the page has loaded. Send data to a server in the background

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Question 46**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

All modern browsers have a built-in XML parser. An XML parser converts an XML document into an XML DOM object - which can then be manipulated with a JavaScript

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False