

Computer Principles

1. What was the name of the first internet, which was developed in the late 1960s?
 - A. World Wide Web (WWW)
 - B. ARPANET
 - C. Internet Explorer
 - D. Netscape Navigator
2. What unique numerical labels are assigned to devices on a network to identify them?
 - A. Routers
 - B. Clients
 - C. IP Addresses
 - D. ISPs
3. The only way to access the i6 server is through Cyberduck.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Unix

4. What is the primary purpose of the "cd" command in Unix?
 - A. Copy files and directories
 - B. Delete files and directories
 - C. Change the working directory
 - D. List the contents of a directory
 - E. View file permissions
5. Which command is commonly used to create a new directory in Unix?
 - A. ls
 - B. cat
 - C. touch
 - D. mkdir
 - E. cp

HTML

6. What does HTML stand for?
 - A. Hyper Transfer Text Language
 - B. High Tech Markup Language
 - C. Hyperlink and Text Markup Language
 - D. Hypertext Markup Language
7. Which of the following best describes a markup language?
 - A. A language used to style the visual appearance of web pages.
 - B. A programming language used to write server-side code.
 - C. A language that uses tags to structure and format content in a document.
8. In which scenario would it be most appropriate to use a `` tag?
 - A. To create a container for an entire section of a webpage.
 - B. To style a small portion of text within a paragraph, such as making a single word bold.
 - C. To define the main content area of a webpage.
 - D. To create a navigation bar.
9. Which type of link is recommended for connecting internal pages within the same website?
 - A. Absolute link
 - B. Relative link
 - C. External link
 - D. Dynamic link

CSS

10. What is the primary purpose of CSS in web development?
 - A. To create dynamic server-side scripts
 - B. To define the structure of a web page
 - C. To manage the layout and presentation of web content
 - D. To process user input in forms
11. In the HSL color model used in CSS, what does the 'H' stand for?
 - A. Height
 - B. Hue
 - C. Highlight

D. Hexadecimal

12. In CSS, what does the pseudo-class ":hover" represent?

- A. Active links
- B. Visited links
- C. Links on focus
- D. Elements when a mouse pointer hovers over them

Web Graphics

13. What is the primary difference between raster and vector graphics?

- A. Raster graphics are resolution-independent, while vector graphics have fixed resolutions.
- B. Raster graphics are composed of pixels, while vector graphics are made up of mathematical shapes and paths.
- C. Raster graphics are suitable for scaling without loss of quality, while vector graphics are not.
- D. Raster graphics are more suitable for printing, while vector graphics are better for digital display.

14. Which graphic format is most appropriate for an image of a sunset with varying shades of color?

- A. BMP
- B. GIF
- C. Vector
- D. JPEG

In Reference to Attached Code

15. What is the “parent” element of the `` element?
- A. `<main>`
 - B. ``
 - C. `<div id="container">`
 - D. `<section class="col1">`
 - E. `<body>`
16. How will the ordered list and caption be positioned in relation to image on the website?
- A. To the right side of the image in a three column layout
 - B. To the left side of the image in a three column layout
 - C. They will be positioned beneath the image
 - D. They will be positioned above the image
17. Which of the following best describes the size of the web page’s image?
- A. The image is 100% of the width of the browser window
 - B. The image is 48% of the width of the browser window
 - C. The image is 300px wide
 - D. The image is 720px wide
18. List items on the website will be...
- A. Numbered
 - B. Lettered
 - C. Bullet-pointed
19. How will the two paragraphs in `<section class="col2">` be positioned in relation to one another?
- A. Side by side
 - B. One on top of the other
20. How does the size of the first-level heading compare to the size of the footer text?
- A. They’re the same size
 - B. The heading text is 2x larger than the footer text
 - C. The heading text is 1.4x larger than the footer text
 - D. The heading text is 130% larger than the footer text

21. What kind(s) of styles are being applied to this page?
- A. An external style sheet only
 - B. An internal style sheet only
 - C. An external style sheet and internal style sheet
 - D. An external style sheet and inline styles
 - E. None of the above
22. From the code, it can be inferred that the stylesheet is located where?
- A. In a parent directory called “styles”
 - B. In the same directory as this HTML document
 - C. In a separate subdirectory
23. How will a visitor be able to distinguish the page’s hyperlink text from paragraph text?
- A. It will be underlined
 - B. It will be blue and underlined
 - C. It will be blue
 - D. Hyperlink text has not been distinguished
24. The first level heading on the page will display in the font, Arial.
- A. True
 - B. False
25. What will the color of paragraph text be?
- A. black
 - B. rgb(0, 0, 0)
 - C. #1b1b1b
 - D. A and B
 - E. None of the above

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <title>Submarine Communications Cables</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
    <style>

      section {color: rgb(0,0,0);}

      #title {font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;}

    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <div id="container">
      <h1 id="title">Submarine Communications Cables</h1>

      <main>
        <section class="col1">
          

          <p id="caption" class="illustration">
            A cross section of the shore-end of a modern submarine
            communications cable.
          </p>

          <ol class="illustration">
            <li>Polyethylene</li>
            <li>Mylar tape</li>
            <li>Stranded steel wires</li>
            <li>Aluminium water barrier</li>
            <li>Polycarbonate</li>
            <li>Copper or aluminium tube</li>
            <li>Petroleum jelly</li>
            <li>Optical fibers</li>
          </ol>
        </section>

        <section class="col2">
          <p>
            A submarine communications cable is a cable laid on the sea bed
            between land-based stations to carry telecommunication signals
            across stretches of ocean. The first submarine communications
            cables—laid in the 1850s—carried telegraphy traffic. Subsequent
            generations of cables carried telephone traffic, then data
            communications traffic. Modern cables use optical fiber technology
            to carry digital data, which includes telephone, Internet, and
            private data traffic.
          </p>

```

index.html

```

    <p>
      Modern cables are typically about 25 millimeters (0.98 in) in
      diameter and weigh around 1.4 kilograms per meter (0.4 lb/ft) for
      the deep-sea sections, which comprise the majority of the run.
      Larger and heavier cables are used for shallow-water sections near
      shore. As of 2010, submarine cables link all the world's continents
      except Antarctica.
    </p>
  </section>
</main>

<footer>
  <p class="credit">
    <a href="https://www.nyu.edu/" style="text-decoration: none">Introduction
to Web Design</a>
  </p>
</footer>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

```

body {
  color: #1b1b1b;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

#container {
  width: 720px;
  margin: auto;
}

main {
  display: flex;
}

.col1, .col2 {
  width: 48%;
  margin-right: 4%;
}

.col2 {
  border-top: 1px solid black;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}

footer {
  width: 100%;
  border-top: 1px solid black;
}

h1, p, ol {
  line-height: 130%;
}

h1 {
  font-size: 1.4em;
}

img {
  border: 1px solid black;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

.illustration, .credit {
  font-size: 0.7em;
}

.credit {
  text-align: center;
  padding-top: 10px;
}

```

styles.css