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| *All other questions are 1 point each, except where indicated otherwise.* |

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| 1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any device, such as a computer, tablet, or smartphone, connected to a network.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​data packet | |  | b. | ​Uniform Resource Locator (URL) | |  | c. | ​wireframe | |  | d. | ​node | |

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| 2. ​A \_\_\_\_\_ is a host computer that stores resources and files for websites.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​client | |  | b. | ​server | |  | c. | ​modulator | |  | d. | ​demodulator | |

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| 3. ​A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of rules that defines how a client workstation can communicate with a server.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​proxy | |  | b. | ​jQuery | |  | c. | ​wireframe | |  | d. | ​protocol | |

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| 4. ​\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of rules for exchanging text, graphic, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the web.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Network Time Protocol (NTP) | |  | b. | ​Gross Data Transfer Protocol (GDTP) | |  | c. | ​Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) | |  | d. | ​Uniform Resources Protocol (USP) | |

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| 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an area of the Internet a particular organization or person manages.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​wireframe | |  | b. | ​proxy | |  | c. | ​domain | |  | d. | ​protocol | |

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| 6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a planning tool that lists or displays all the pages on a website and indicates how they are related to each other.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Search Engine Optimizer (SEO) | |  | b. | ​site map | |  | c. | ​wireframe | |  | d. | ​Document Object Model (DOM) | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 7. A file transfer protocol (FTP) provides certain mechanisms to view a webpage.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 8. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) combines tags and descriptive attributes that define how a document should appear in a web browser.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 9. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) browsers ignore spaces that exist between the tags in a HTML document.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 10. A \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that the webpages in a website share a standard layout.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​site index | |  | b. | ​template | |  | c. | ​flowchart | |  | d. | ​wireframe | |

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| 11. A \_\_\_\_\_ tag is used to insert a line break in a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) document.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<hr> | |  | b. | ​<div> | |  | c. | ​<br> | |  | d. | ​<p> | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 12. Any text editor can be used to create a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) template.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 13. ​Using \_\_\_\_\_, a website visitor can move from one page to another, view a page on another website, start a new email message, download a file, or make a phone call from a mobile device.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​indices | |  | b. | ​key values | |  | c. | ​attributes | |  | d. | ​hyperlinks | |

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| 14. Include the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute in a starting anchor tag to identify the webpage, email address, file, telephone number, or other content to access.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​dt | |  | b. | ​ol | |  | c. | ​img | |  | d. | ​href | |

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| 15. A \_\_\_\_\_ element is used to define an area or a partition in a webpage.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​desc | |  | b. | ​div | |  | c. | ​part | |  | d. | ​nav | |

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| 16. An unordered list displays a small graphic called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ before each item of information.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​int | |  | b. | ​bullet | |  | c. | ​tag | |  | d. | ​head | |

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| 17. The \_\_\_\_\_ tags must be at the start and end of an ordered list.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<ol> and </ol> | |  | b. | ​<ul> and </ul> | |  | c. | ​<orli> and </orli> | |  | d. | ​<dl> and </dl> | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 18. GIF files can support over 16 million colors.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 19. The JPG image file format is used for images that are not digital photos.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 20. The image tag, <img>, is an empty tag that does not have a beginning tag.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 21. With a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ style, one adds a style to the start tag for an element.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​embedded | |  | b. | ​inline | |  | c. | ​semantic | |  | d. | ​external | |

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| 22. An embedded style sheet includes the style sheet within the \_\_\_\_\_ tags of the HTML document.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<body> and </body> | |  | b. | ​<head> and </head> | |  | c. | ​<html> and </html> | |  | d. | ​<style> and </style> | |

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| 23. In the context of a style rule including a selector and a declaration, \_\_\_\_\_ formats h1 elements using blue text.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<h1>color=blue</h1> | |  | b. | ​h1 {color: blue;} | |  | c. | ​{color: blue}<h1> | |  | d. | ​h1 (color=blue;) | |

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| 24. The declaration \_\_\_\_\_ indicates that the primary font that the browser tries to use is the Cambria font.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​font-family: <"Times New Roman", "serif"> Cambria; | |  | b. | ​font-family: "serif", Times New Roman, Cambria; | |  | c. | ​font-family: Cambria, "Times New Roman", serif; | |  | d. | ​font-family: <Cambria>pr, "Times New Roman", serif; | |

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| 25. The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of a link element uses the stylesheet value to indicate that a document is linked to a style sheet.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​rel | |  | b. | ​lnk | |  | c. | ​href | |  | d. | ​span | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, change the identified word(s) to make the statement true.* |

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| 26. The best practice is to apply an inline style sheet when one wants to change the style of one page.​ |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 27. Hexadecimal is a combination of the base-16 numbering system, which includes letters A through F.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 28. The color code for white in the RGB (Red, Green, Blue) notation is rgb(0,0,0).​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 29. To style class="mobile", #mobile must be used as the selector.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 30. A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the portion of a webpage that a user sees at any one time, regardless of device, browser, screen size, screen resolution, window size, or orientation.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​wireframe | |  | b. | ​viewport | |  | c. | ​slide | |  | d. | ​hotspot | |

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| 31. ​\_\_\_\_\_ allow a webpage developer to detect the approximate pixel size of the current viewport.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Media hotspots | |  | b. | ​System viewports | |  | c. | ​Media queries | |  | d. | ​Meta ports | |

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| 32. ​A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered by some to be a more productive and effective way to build a website from scratch because it forces a web developer to focus on the core, essential content first for the smallest viewport.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​app-first strategy | |  | b. | ​mobile-first strategy | |  | c. | ​view-first strategy | |  | d. | ​information-first strategy | |

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| 33. Responsive designs are based on \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​fixed layouts | |  | b. | ​fluid layouts | |  | c. | ​closed layouts | |  | d. | ​static layouts | |

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| 34. ​One \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to one dot on a display screen.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​pixel | |  | b. | ​pica | |  | c. | ​em | |  | d. | ​rem | |

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| 35. ​The default marker for each <li> item in an unordered list is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​decimal | |  | b. | ​alphabet | |  | c. | ​roman numeral | |  | d. | ​bullet | |

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| 36. ​Setting the \_\_\_\_\_ property to none removes the underlining from a hyperlinked text.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​text-style | |  | b. | ​text-type | |  | c. | ​text-decoration | |  | d. | ​text-line | |

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| 37. ​The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute is used to determine which stylesheet should be applied.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​class | |  | b. | ​coords | |  | c. | ​media | |  | d. | ​shape | |

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| 38. ​Identify a pseudo-class used to style an unvisited link.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​:link | |  | b. | ​:active | |  | c. | ​:hover | |  | d. | ​:visited | |

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| 39. ​The selector \_\_\_\_\_ identifies the color to apply to a navigation link that has been clicked.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​nav a:link | |  | b. | ​nav a:active | |  | c. | ​nav a:hover | |  | d. | ​nav a:visited | |

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| 40. ​One of the new properties introduced with Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) 3 is a \_\_\_\_\_, which is a gradual transition from one color to another.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​breakpoint | |  | b. | ​gradient | |  | c. | ​media query | |  | d. | ​viewport | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 41. Media queries cannot determine the size of a viewport.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 42. Identify the correct style rule for a paragraph element within a section element to specify a left margin.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​section <p/> {           margin-left: 0;                  } | |  | b. | ​<section/> p {           margin-left: 0;                  } | |  | c. | ​section p {           margin-left: 0;                  } | |  | d. | ​section <p/> {           margin(left): 0;                  } | |

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| 43. ​Identify the appropriate style rule to style the heading two element within the main element.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | main h2 {            color: #FFFFFF;          } | |  | b. | ​  <main/> h2 {            color: #FFFFFF;          } | |  | c. | ​  main (h2) {            color: #FFFFFF;          } | |  | d. | main h2 {            <color/>: #FFFFFF;          } | |

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| 44. ​Websites that make visitors create an account or register for an event use \_\_\_\_\_ to collect information about their customers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​forms | |  | b. | scripts | |  | c. | layouts | |  | d. | ​voice recorders | |

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| 45. ​Identify an HTML table element that indicates the start and end of a row within a table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<table> … </table> | |  | b. | ​<tr> … </tr> | |  | c. | ​<tb> … </tb> | |  | d. | ​<row> … </row> | |

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| 46. Consider the following code:  ​  <table><!-- Start Table -->  <caption>Group Fitness Class Schedule</caption>  <tr>  <th>Class</th>  <th>Days</th>  <th>Times</th>  <th>Instructor</th>  <th>Room</th>  </tr>  Identify the number of rows in the table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​2 | |  | b. | ​5 | |  | c. | ​1 | |  | d. | ​Undefined | |

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| 47. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the line that defines the perimeter of a table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​table ruler | |  | b. | ​table border | |  | c. | ​table mark | |  | d. | ​table frame | |

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| 48. ​Identify a style rule used to align the table data in the center of the cell.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​th {  <text-align/>: center;  } | |  | b. | ​tdata {  text-align: <center/>;  } | |  | c. | ​td {  text-align: center;  } | |  | d. | ​table\_data {  text-align: center;  } | |

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| 49. ​Identify a code used to create a 25-character text box for a user’s last name.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<p>Last Name: <input name="lastname" type="text"  size="25"></p> | |  | b. | ​<p>Last Name: <input name="lastname" type="text(25)"></p> | |  | c. | ​<p>Last Name: <input name/>"lastname" size="25"></p> | |  | d. | ​<p>Last Name(TEXT): <input name="lastname"  size="25"></p> | |

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| 50. ​192.168.1.5 is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) address | |  | b. | ​Internet Protocol (IP) address | |  | c. | ​Domain Name Number (DNN) | |  | d. | ​Internet Access Control (IAC) address | |

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| 51. What is the difference between a text editor and a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) text editor?​ |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 52. ​A \_\_\_\_\_ tag can be used to declare the character encoding UTF-8.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<head/> | |  | b. | ​<meta/> | |  | c. | ​<br/> | |  | d. | ​<html/> | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 53. To add a document title, the title text must be typed between the starting and ending header tags.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| 54. Explain the functions of comments in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) with its general syntax.​ |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 55. The \_\_\_\_\_ code means a browser should create a link to the index.html file for a website using the image file named image.png as the link object.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<a href="image.png"><img src="index.html"></a> | |  | b. | ​<img src="index.html"><a href="image.png"></a> | |  | c. | ​<a href="index.html"><img src="image.png"></a> | |  | d. | ​<img src="image.png"><a href="index.html"></a> | |

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| 56. \_\_\_\_\_ files are not suitable for high-quality pictures or photos because of the small color palette in them.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​JPEG | |  | b. | ​GIF | |  | c. | ​SVG | |  | d. | ​PNG | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, change the identified word(s) to make the statement true.* |

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| 57. The PNG file format was designed to replace the GIF file format for web graphics.​ |

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| *Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.* |

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| 58. The code <a href=<mailto:newtechnology@education.net>>[newtechnology@education.net</a](mailto:newtechnology@education.net%3c/a)> means the browser should create an email message addressed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when someone taps or clicks the email link text.​ |

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| 59. Discuss the pros and cons of the various image file formats. Also, give examples of how these formats are used.​ |
| (5 points) |

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| *Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.* |

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| 60. The color blue is expressed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the RGB (Red, Green, Blue) notation.​ |

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| 61. ​Explain why style sheets were created. Include in your response definitions of the following terms: style, Cascading Style Sheets, inline style, embedded style sheet, and external style sheet. |

(5 points)

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| 62. Explain the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) box model. Include descriptions about margin, border, and padding along with examples in the explanation.​ |

(5 points)

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| 63. ​Discuss responsive design. Include the terms fluid layout, media queries, and flexible images in your response.  (5 points)   |  | | --- | | 64. Describe in detail the mobile-first strategy.​  (5 points) |  |  | | --- | |  | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 65. ​Identify the style that specifies bottom padding for a section element.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​section {          <padding-bottom/>: 3em;          } | |  | b. | ​section {            padding-bottom: 3em;                    } | |  | c. | ​<section/> {            padding-bottom: 3em;             } | |  | d. | ​  <section/> {            padding-bottom: (3em);             } | |

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| 66. ​Identify the code used to create a table with one row and two columns.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<table>  <td>  <tr>Semester 1</tr>  <tr>Semester 2</tr>  </td>  </table> | |  | b. | ​<table>  <tr>  <tc>Semester 1</tc>  <tc>Semester 2</tc>  </tr>  </table> | |  | c. | ​<table>  <tr>  <td>Semester 1</td>  <td>Semester 2</td>  </tr>  </table> | |  | d. | ​<table>  <tc>  <td>Semester 1</td>  <td>Semester 2</td>  </tc>  </table> | |

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| 67. Which of the following HyperText Markup Language (HTML) elements is used to embed multimedia content such as Flash files, Java applets, PDF files, and ActiveX controls?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​swing element | |  | b. | ​definition element | |  | c. | ​object element | |  | d. | ​create element | |

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| 68. Identify the correct code to embed an audio file named music.mp3 on the webpage.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​<audio\_autoplay="autoplay">  <source src="music.mp3" type="audio/mp3">  <p>Your browser does not support the HTML5 audio element.</p>  </audio> | |  | b. | ​<audio/> <controls/>="controls" autoplay="autoplay">  <source src="music.mp3" type="audio/mp3">  <p>Your browser does not support the HTML5 audio element.</p> | |  | c. | ​<audio controls="controls" autoplay="autoplay">  <source src="music.mp3" type="audio/mp3">  <p>Your browser does not support the HTML5 audio element.</p>  </audio> | |  | d. | ​<audio controls="controls" autoplay=<autoplay/>  <source src="music.mp3" type="audio/mp3">  <p>Your browser does not support the HTML5 audio element.</p>  </audio> | |

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| *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.* |

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| 69. ​The src video element attribute specifies whether and how the video should be loaded when the page loads.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False | |

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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| ​  Gigano Mobiles, a smartphone manufacturer, is going to release its new flagship device next month. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Gigano Mobiles asks Maeve, a website developer, to develop an exclusive website for the flagship device. |

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| 70. ​Maeve has created the website, but she is not able to include more than one blank space at a time. Even if she hits the SPACE button twice, the browser displays it as a single space. Which of the following would you suggest Maeve to use to overcome this problem?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​&nbsp; | |  | b. | ​&lt; | |  | c. | ​&reg; | |  | d. | ​&reg; | |

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| ​  Jenny is a freelance web designer and uses style sheets that give her the flexibility to easily redesign or rebrand a website. Recently, Jenny has received a project wherein she needs to maintain a website for a leading orthopedic appliance manufacturer. |

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| 71. Jenny wants to enhance the look of the webpage by formatting individual sections of the webpage. Which of the following Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) styles should Jenny use so that the style changes the content marked up by a specific pair of tags but does not affect other content in the document?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​External | |  | b. | ​Internal | |  | c. | ​Embedded | |  | d. | ​Inline | |

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| **Critical Thinking Questions**  **Case 4-2**  ​  Mike is working on the development of a webpage for FreshGroceries. He has been asked to create a list of all the essential daily household goods that people can purchase easily through this online grocery store. |

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| 72. Mike decides to use the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) list-style properties to create the list of all the grocery goods offered by the online store. Which of the following style rules is accurate if Mike wants to define a filled square bullet for an unordered list of all the grocery items?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​uli {  style-rule: square bullet type;  } | |  | b. | ​ul {  list-style-type: square;  } ol | |  | c. | ​ul {  list-style-type: square;  } | |  | d. | ​<uli/> {  list-style-type: square;  } | |

**Answer Key**

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| 1. d |

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| 2. b |

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| 3. d |

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| --- |
| 4. c |

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| --- |
| 5. c |

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| --- |
| 6. b |

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| 7. False |

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| --- |
| 8. True |

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| --- |
| 9. True |

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| --- |
| 10. b |

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| --- |
| 11. c |

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| --- |
| 12. True |

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| --- |
| 13. d |

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| --- |
| 14. d |

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| 15. b |

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| --- |
| 16. b |

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| --- |
| 17. a |

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| --- |
| 18. False |

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| --- |
| 19. False |

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| --- |
| 20. False |

|  |
| --- |
| 21. b |

|  |
| --- |
| 22. b |

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| --- |
| 23. b |

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| --- |
| 24. c |

|  |
| --- |
| 25. a |

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| 26. False - embedded style sheet |

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| 27. True |

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| 28. False |

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| 29. False |

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| --- |
| 30. b |

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| --- |
| 31. c |

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| --- |
| 32. b |

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| --- |
| 33. b |

|  |
| --- |
| 34. a |

|  |
| --- |
| 35. d |

|  |
| --- |
| 36. c |

|  |
| --- |
| 37. c |

|  |
| --- |
| 38. a |

|  |
| --- |
| 39. d |

|  |
| --- |
| 40. b |

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| --- |
| 41. False |

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| --- |
| 42. c |

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| 43. a |

|  |
| --- |
| 44. a |

|  |
| --- |
| 45. b |

|  |
| --- |
| 46. c |

|  |
| --- |
| 47. b |

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| --- |
| 48. c |

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| 49. a |

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| 50. b |

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| 51. ​A text editor is a program that allows a user to enter, change, save, and print text, which includes HTML tags. Text editors do not typically have many advanced features, but they do allow one to develop HTML documents easily. You can also create Web pages using an HTML text editor, such as EditPlus or BBEdit (MacOS). An HTML text editor is a program that provides basic text-editing functions, as well as more advanced features such as color-coding for various HTML tags, menus to insert HTML tags, and a spelling checker. |

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| 52. b |

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| 53. False |

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| 54. ​As a webpage template is created, comments about the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) elements used to define the areas within the webpage must be included. Comments provide additional information about these areas and the type of information they include, which is especially helpful if work is stopped on a partially completed page and then returned to later.  ​  Add a comment before a tag using the following syntax:  <!-- Place your comment here -->  ​  The comment syntax uses the angle brackets, similar to the HTML tags. The next character is an exclamation mark followed by two dashes (--). The comment text is added after the first set of dashes. For example, comments can be used to give instructions on how to use the template or to identify the author of the website. Comments can be closed by adding two dashes, followed by a closing angle bracket. |

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| 55. c |

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| 56. b |

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| 57. True |

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| 58. newtechnology@education.net​ |

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| 59. GIF stands for Graphics Interchange Format and is pronounced “jiff.” GIF is the oldest web file format and supports transparency and frame animation.  Pros: Small file size; supports transparency and animation  Cons: Limited to 256 colors  Used for: Line drawings  ​  PNG stands for Portable Network Graphics and is pronounced as “ping.” The PNG file format was designed to replace the GIF file format for web graphics.  Pros: Small file size; supports transparency and more than a million colors  Cons: Does not support animation  Used for: Images that are not digital photos  ​  JPG or JPEG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group and is pronounced “jay-peg.” This is the standard file format for a digital photo, such as one taken with a digital camera.  Pros: Supports more than a million colors  Cons: Larger file size  Used for: Digital photos  ​  SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics, a format that uses markup language to create two dimensional graphics, images, and animations.  Pros: Flexible; scalable; no files needed because graphics are created with code  Cons: Not supported by older browsers and not all modern browsers support it 100 percent Used for: Shapes, lines, text, and gradients​ |

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| 60. ​rgb(0,0,255) |

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| 61. ​Although Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) allows web developers to make changes to the structure, design, and content of a webpage, HTML is limited in its ability to define the appearance, or style, across one or more webpages. As a result, style sheets were created.  ​  A style is a rule that defines the appearance of an element on a webpage. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are series of rules that define the style for a webpage or an entire website. With a style sheet, one can alter the appearance of a webpage or pages by changing characteristics such as font family, font size, margins, and link specifications.  ​  The latest version of CSS is CSS3. As with HTML5, CSS3 is still in a working draft status at the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). CSS3 adds many new style features, including column-based layouts, rounded borders, and enhanced text effects.  ​  CSS supports three types of style sheets: inline, embedded (or internal), and external (or linked). With an inline style, one adds a style to an individual HTML tag, such as a heading or paragraph. The style changes that specific tag, but does not affect other tags in the document.  ​  With an embedded style sheet, or internal style sheet, one adds the style sheet within the <head> tags of the HTML document to define the style for an entire Web page.  ​  With an external style sheet, or linked style sheet, one creates a text file that contains all of the styles they want to apply and it saves the text file with the file extension .css. One can then add a link to this external style sheet on any webpage in the website. External style sheets give the most flexibility and are ideal to apply the same formats to all of the Web pages in a Web site. External style sheets also make it easy to change formats quickly across Web pages. |

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| 62. Each block element such as a header, nav, main, and footer element has a top, right, bottom, and left side. In other words, the element is displayed in a browser as a box with content. The CSS box model describes these boxes of content on a webpage.  Each content box can have margins, borders, and padding. The sides of a box is referred to in clockwise order: top, right, bottom, and left. The margin provides passive white space between block elements or between the top or bottom of a webpage. One can define margins at the top, right, bottom, and left of a block element. Margins are transparent and are measured in pixels (px), ems (em), or percentages (%).  The border separates the padding and the margin of the block element. A border can vary in thickness and color and can be defined at the top, right, bottom, and left sides of a block element. A border can also have a style such as solid, dashed, or dotted.  Padding is the passive white space between the content and the border of a block element. Padding is typically measured in pixels (px), ems (em), or percentages (%). By default, padding is set to 0px, so paragraph text, for example, appears at the edges of the block element. The padding can be increased to improve legibility. The background color for the padding and content is always the same.  Using CSS, one can set the margin, border, or padding properties for all four sides of a block element using a single declaration. For example, the following declaration sets the top, right, bottom, and left margins of a block element to 2em:  margin: 2em;  One can use a similar shorthand notation to set the style, width, and color for all four sides of a block element’s border. The property values can appear in any order. The following declaration sets the top, right, bottom, and left borders of a block element to a solid line using a width of 1 pixel and a color of black:  border: solid 1px #000000;  Writing the declaration using shorthand notation is helpful when all four sides of the block element use the same property values. If one needs to use different property values on one or more sides of the block element, then a declaration should be included for each side of the block element.  To have a border appear around the content in a block element, a border style in a CSS statement must be specified. One can include the style value with the border property or use the border-style property with an assigned value.​ |

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| 63. ​  Responsive design is a website development strategy that strives to provide an optimal user experience of a website regardless of the device or browser used. By applying responsive design principles, the webpage and content respond to the screen size of the user’s device to minimize unnecessary scrolling and zooming, making reading and interacting with the site as convenient and intuitive as possible.  Most discussions of responsive design highlight the following three concepts:  ​  • Fluid layout: A **fluid layout** applies proportional size measurements to a webpage wireframe and content so that the content stretches, shrinks, and grows as the size of the viewport changes. The viewport is the viewing area for the webpage, which is much smaller on a phone than on a traditional desktop. On a traditional Windows desktop computer, the viewport is usually the window itself, but the term “viewport” is preferred over “window” because windows are generally not displayed in the browsers of mobile devices. Furthermore, a window on a traditional desktop display might not be maximized to fill the entire screen. Just keep in mind that the viewport refers to the portion of the webpage that a user sees at any one time, regardless of device, browser, screen size, screen resolution, window size, or orientation.  ​  • Media queries: **Media queries** allow the webpage developer to detect the approximate pixel size of the current viewport. This detection allows the developer to selectively apply Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules that work best for that viewport size. CSS3 standards expanded the capabilities of media queries.  ​  • Flexible images: **Flexible images** shrink and grow based on the size of the viewport. Flexible images do not have height and width attributes or values in a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) document. Rather, flexible images use CSS rules to resize the image relative to the wireframe and viewport. |

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| 64. A mobile-first strategy employs responsive design principles, but with an interesting twist. Following a mobile-first strategy, a web developer designs the flexible wireframe and essential content for the smallest viewport first, progressively adding more content as the viewport grows. A web developer then uses media queries to add styles for progressively larger viewports, progressing from tablet to laptop and desktop. A mobile-first strategy is considered by some to be a more productive and effective way to build a website from scratch because it forces the web developer to focus on the core, essential content first for the smallest viewport. In the traditional approach, developers start with a traditional webpage, and then remove or modify nonessential content as the viewport gets smaller.  The mobile-first strategy makes the most sense when mobile users are a very high priority for your website and when you have the luxury of building the website from scratch.  ​ |

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| 65. b |

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| 66. c |

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| 67. c |

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| 68. c |

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| 69. False |

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| 70. a |

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| 71. d |

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| 72. c |