



Microsoft

Exam 70-480

Programming in HTML5 with JavaScript and CSS3

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Topic break down

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Topic 1, Volume A**Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)**

You are developing a web form that includes the following code.

```
<div id="dynamicForm">
  <input type="checkbox" id="myCheckbox" onclick="ShowInputBox('dynamicForm');" >
</div>
```

When a user selects the check box, an input text box must be added to the page dynamically.

You need to ensure that the text box is added.

Which function should you use?

- ☐ A. `function ShowInputBox(divName)`
- ```
{
 var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
 newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
 document.getElementById(newInputDiv).appendChild(divName);
}
```
- ☐ B. `function ShowInputBox(divName)`
- ```
{
  var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
  newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
  document.getElementById(divName).appendChild(newInputDiv);
}
```
- ☐ C. `function ShowInputBox(divName)`
- ```
{
 var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
 newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
 document.getElementById(divName).applyElement (newInputDiv);
}
```
- ☐ D. `function ShowInputBox(divName)`
- ```
{
  var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
  newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
  document.getElementById(newInputDiv).applyElement (divName);
}
```

- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation: We create a new div element with the textbox.

We then use appendChild() method appends this node as the last child the input node divname.

Reference: HTML DOM appendChild() Method

Question No : 2 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You are developing a web page by using HTML5 and CSS3.

Hyperlinks on the page must be rendered with a style that reflects the last user action performed.

You need to style the four anchor elements in the document.

In what order should you specify the four anchor selectors? (To answer, move the appropriate anchor selectors from the list of CSS codes to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer:

**Question No : 3 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

You are developing a web page for runners who register for a race. The page includes a slider control that allows users to enter their age.

You have the following requirements:

- ✎ All runners must enter their age.
- ✎ Applications must not be accepted from runners less than 18 years of age or greater than 90 years.
- ✎ The slider control must be set to the average age (37) of all registered runners when the page is first displayed.

You need to ensure that the slider control meets the requirements.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate word or number to the correct location in the answer area. Each word or number may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

range
slider
0
18
90
100
37
avgAge()
default
value
required
optional

```

<input type=" "
min=" " max=" "
step="5" = " "
 />

```

Answer:

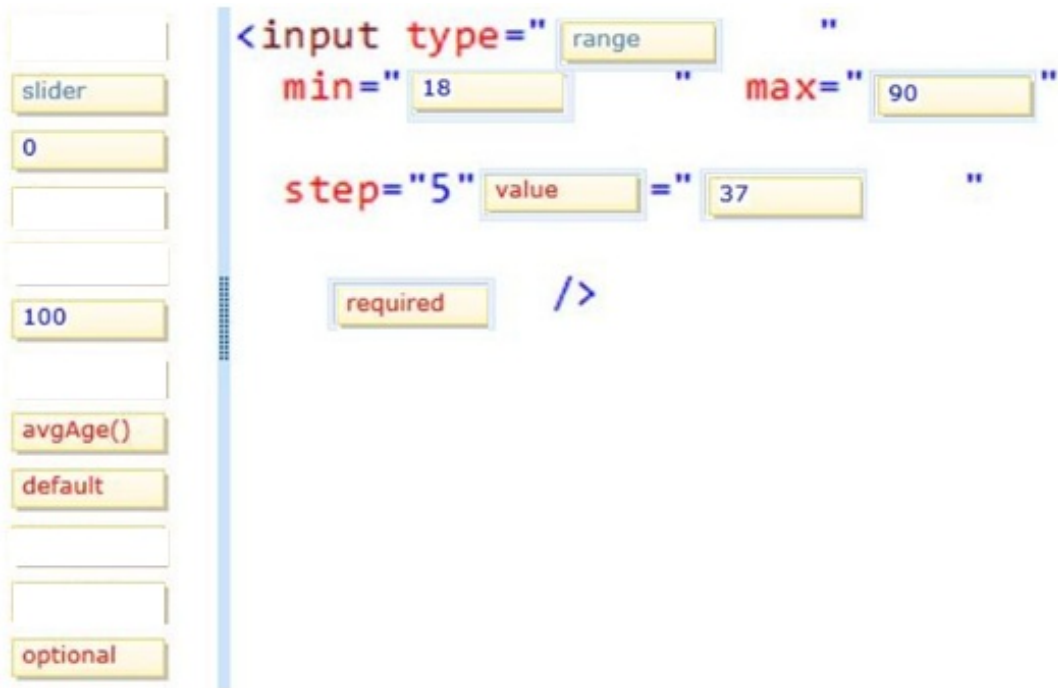
range
slider
0
18
90
100
37
avgAge()
default
value
required
optional

```

<input type="range"
min="18" max="90"
step="5" value="37"
required />

```

Explanation:



Box 1-3: The `<input type="range">` is used for input fields that should contain a value within a range.

Example

```
<input type="range" name="points" min="0" max="10">
```

Box 4-5: Use the value attribute to set the default value

Box 6: Definition and Usage

The required attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

Example

```
Username: <input type="text" name="username" required>
```

Topic 2, Volume B

Question No : 4 - (Topic 2)

You are developing application web form by using HTML5 and JavaScript.

You need to prevent users from submitting form data more than once.

Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A.

```
<body>
  <input id="btnSubmit" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable(this)" />
  <input id="btnCancel" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable(this)" />
  <script>
    function disable(ctrl) {
      ctrl.disabled = true;
    }
  </script>
</body>
```
- ☐ B.

```
<body>
  <input id="btnSubmit" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable()" />
  <input id="btnCancel" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable()" />
  <script>
    function disable() {
      this.disabled = true;
    }
  </script>
</body>
```
- ☐ C.

```
<body>
  <input id="btnSubmit" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable()" />
  <input id="btnCancel" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable()" />
  <script>
    function disable() {
      document.getElementById("btn" + this.name).disabled = true;
    }
  </script>
</body>
```
- ☐ D.

```
<body>
  <input id="btnSubmit" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable(me)" />
  <input id="btnCancel" type="button" value="Submit" onclick="disable(me)" />
  <script>
    function disable(ctrl) {
      ctrl.disabled = true;
    }
  </script>
</body>
```

- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation: * this, in disable(this), refers to the clicked button.

* The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the <input> element should be disabled.

A disabled input element is unusable and un-clickable.

The disabled attribute can be set to keep a user from using the <input> element until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript could

remove the disabled value, and make the <input> element usable.

Reference: HTML <input> disabled Attribute

Question No : 5 - (Topic 2)

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text.

You need to use the text-transform CSS property.

Which value is valid for the text-transform property?

- A. Capitalize
- B. Red
- C. 20px
- D. Italic

Answer: A

Explanation: CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit;

Example

Transform text in different elements:

```
h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}  
h2 {text-transform:capitalize;}  
p {text-transform:lowercase;}
```

Reference: CSS text-transform Property

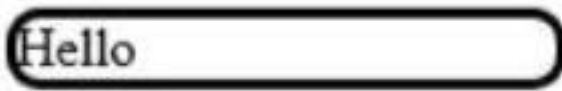
http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp

Topic 3, Volume C

Question No : 6 HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You create a custom style by using CSS3.

A box with rounded corners must appear around text. The box must match the following illustration:



You need to add the CSS3 markup to your style.

How should you complete the relevant CSS styles? (To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down list in the answer area.)

```
<style>
  p {
    border: solid;
    
```

```
  }
</style>
```

```
<style>
  p {
    border: solid;
```

display: inline;
box-sizing: border-box;
box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px #f00;
box-shadow: 4px 4px 4px #f00;

border-radius: 10px;
border-spacing: 10px;
border-bottom-style: outset;
box-decoration-break: slice;

```
}
```

```
/style>
```

Answer:

```

<style>
  p {
    border: solid;

    display: inline;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px #f00;
    box-shadow: 4px 4px 4px #f00;

    border-radius: 10px;
    border-spacing: 10px;
    border-bottom-style: outset;
    box-decoration-break: slice;

  }

/style>

```

Explanation:

```

<style>
  p {
    border: solid;

    display: inline;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px #f00;
    box-shadow: 4px 4px 4px #f00;

    border-radius: 10px;
    border-spacing: 10px;
    border-bottom-style: outset;
    box-decoration-break: slice;

  }

/style>

```

* box-sizing

The box-sizing property is used to tell the browser what the sizing properties (width and height) should include.

Should they include the border-box or just the content-box which is the default value of the width and height properties.

* border-radius

The border-radius property is a shorthand property for setting the four border-*-radius properties.

Example

Add rounded borders to a <div> element:

```
div {  
border: 2px solid;  
border-radius: 25px;  
}
```

Question No : 7 DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

You are developing an application by using JavaScript.

You must write a function that returns the sum of the variables named v1, v2, v3, v4.

You need to complete the sum function.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segment or segments to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Use only code segments that apply.)

	Answer Area
<code>v3 + v4;</code>	<code><script></code>
<code>o.v3 + o.v4;</code>	<code>function add(v1, v2) {</code>
<code>this.v3 + this.v4;</code>	<code>return v1 + v2 +</code>
<code>this.o.v3 + this.o.v4;</code>	<code>}</code>
<code>add (o, 15, 3);</code>	<code>function addValues() {</code>
<code>add (15, 3) + o;</code>	<code>var o = { v3: 10, v4: 13 };</code>
<code>add.call(o, 15, 3);</code>	<code>var res =</code>
<code>add.apply (o, 15, 3);</code>	<code>return res;</code>
	<code>}</code>
	<code></script></code>

Answer:

	Answer Area
<code>v3 + v4;</code>	<code><script></code>
<code>o.v3 + o.v4;</code>	<code>function add(v1, v2) {</code>
<code>this.v3 + this.v4;</code>	<code>return v1 + v2 +</code>
<code>this.o.v3 + this.o.v4;</code>	<code>this.v3 + this.v4;</code>
<code>add (o, 15, 3);</code>	<code>}</code>
<code>add (15, 3) + o;</code>	<code>function addValues() {</code>
<code>add.call(o, 15, 3);</code>	<code>var o = { v3: 10, v4: 13 };</code>
<code>add.apply (o, 15, 3);</code>	<code>var res =</code>
	<code>add.call(o, 15, 3);</code>
	<code>return res;</code>
	<code>}</code>
	<code></script></code>

Explanation:

```

<script>

function add(v1, v2) {
    return v1 + v2 + this.v3 + this.v4;
}

function addValues() {
    var o = { v3: 10, v4: 13 };
    var res = add.call(o, 15, 3);
    return res;
}

</script>

```

* What is the difference between call and apply?

apply lets you invoke the function with arguments as an array; call requires the parameters be listed explicitly.

Pseudo syntax:

theFunction.apply(valueForThis, arrayOfArgs)

theFunction.call(valueForThis, arg1, arg2, ...)

Question No : 8 - (Topic 3)

You are developing an HTML5 web application for an architectural company that displays architectural blueprints.

The application must:

- ✍ Display the blueprints at different zoom levels without loss of detail
- ✍ Print the blueprints without loss of detail
- ✍ Work from only one source file per blueprint

You need to ensure that blueprints display according to the requirements.

Which HTML5 element should you use?

- A. CANVAS
- B. SAMP
- C. SVG
- D. AREA

Answer: C

Explanation: * SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is used to define graphics for the Web

SVG is a W3C recommendation

* The HTML <svg> element (introduced in HTML5) is a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

Reference: HTML5 SVG

Question No : 9 HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You review a webpage that contains the following markup:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      .container {
        display: -ms-grid;
        -ms-grid-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
        -ms-grid-rows: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
      }
      .blueBox {
        -ms-grid-row: 2;
        -ms-grid-column: 2;
        -ms-wrap-flow: auto;
        float: none;
        background-color: blue;
      }
      .text {
        -ms-grid-row: 1;
        -ms-grid-column: 1;
        -ms-grid-column-span: 3;
        -ms-grid-row-span: 3;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="body">
      <div name="container" class="container">
        <div name="blueBox" class="blueBox"></div>
        <div name="content" class="text"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

How does the page render? For each statement in the table, select Yes if the behavior is described. Select No if it is not. Make only one selection in each column.

Yes	No	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named content flows around all sides of the DIV element named blueBox .
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The DIV element named blueBox will always be displayed at row 2, column 2 of the grid.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named content will fill all cells in the grid.

Answer:

Yes	No	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named content flows around all sides of the DIV element named blueBox .
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The DIV element named blueBox will always be displayed at row 2, column 2 of the grid.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named content will fill all cells in the grid.

Topic 4, Volume D

Question No : 10 - (Topic 4)

You are developing an application that consumes an external web service. The web service returns the latest stock rate. The application has two methods:

- *The `getResults()` method makes an AJAX web service request.
- *The `ShowRate()` method displays the stock rate from the web service response.

The application has two JavaScript variables named `newStockRate` and `stockRate` to store the latest and previous stock rates, respectively.

Users must be able to compare the old stock rate with the new stock rate.

You need to ensure that `newStockRate` and `stockRate` retain their values for comparison.

Which code segment should you use?

A. `var newStockRate;`

```
function getResults() {
var stockRate;

$.ajax ( {
    async: true,
    cache: true,
    type: 'POST',
    url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',
    data: { 'StockName': stockName },
    datatype: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        newStockrate = result;
    }, error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }
    } );
ShowRate(newStockrate);
}

function ShowRate(pStockRate) {
    alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);
}
```

B. `function getResults () {`

```
var stockRate;

var newStockRate;

$.ajax ( {
    async: true,
    cache: true,
    type: 'POST',
    url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',
    data: { 'StockName': stockName },
    datatype: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        stockrate = result;
    }, error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }
    } );
ShowRate(pStockRate);
}
function ShowRate(pStockRate) {
    alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);
}
```

C. `var newStockRate;`
`function getResults () {`
`var StockRate;`

`$.ajax ({`
`async: true,`
`cache: true,`
`type: 'POST',`
`url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',`
`data: { 'StockName': stockName },`
`datatype: 'json',`
`success: function (result) {`
`stockrate = result;`
`}.error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }`
`});`
`ShowRate(newStockRate);`
`}`
`function ShowRate(pStockRate) {`
`alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);`
`}`

D. `var StockRate;`
`function getResults () {`
`var newStockRate;`

`$.ajax ({`
`async: true,`
`cache: true,`
`type: 'POST',`
`url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',`
`data: { 'StockName': stockName },`
`datatype: 'json',`
`success: function (result) {`
`stockrate = result;`
`}.error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }`
`});`
`ShowRate(newStockRate);`
`stockRate = newStockRate;`

`}`
`function ShowRate(pStockRate) {`
`alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);}`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C