HTML5 semantic markup quiz

HTML5의 요소(element)와 속성(attribute) 이름은 문법적으로 대소문자를 구분하지 않습니다. 그러나 예시(Ex.)에서 특별히 대소문자를 명시하지 않은 이상 소문자로만 정답을 작성하세요. 정답에 불필요한 공백을 넣지 마세요. 모든 항목에 정답을 입력할 때까지 양식이 전송되지 않습니다. 이 양식을 성공적으로 전송했다면 당신의 점수는 100점 입니다.

\* Required

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이름: \*



This is a required question

1) The doctype declaration for the HTML syntax is \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* and is case-insensitive. \*

is very short and case-insentive

Ex.) <!D\*\*\*\*\*\* h\*\*\*>



2) The \*\*\*\* attribute specifies the primary language for the element's contents and for any of the element's attributes that contain text. \*



3) Using a meta element with a charset attribute that specifies the encoding within the first 1024 bytes of the document; for instance, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* could be used to specify the UTF-8 encoding. This replaces the need for <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8"> although that syntax is still allowed. \*

Ex.) <m\*\*\* c\*\*\*\*\*\*="u\*\*\*\*">



4) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\* element represents a generic document or application section. It should be used together with the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 elements to indicate the document structure. \*



5) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\* element represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article. \*



6) The \*\*\*\* element represents the main content of the body of a document or application. \*



7) The \*\*\*\*\* element represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page. \*



8) The \*\*\*\*\*\* element represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. \*



9) The \*\*\*\*\*\* element represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, etc. \*



10) The \*\*\* element represents a section of the document intended for navigation. \*



11) The \*\*\*\*\*\* element represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document. \*



12) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* element can be used as caption(it is optional) for figure content. \*



13) The \*\*\* element has no special meaning at all. It represents its children. \*



14) The \*\*\*\* element doesn't mean anything on its own. It represents its children. \*



15) The \*\* element represents an association list consisting of zero or more name-value groups(a description list). \*



16) The \*\* element represents a list of items, where the items have been intentionally ordered, such that changing the order would change the meaning of the document. \*



17) The \*\* element represents a list of items, where the order of the items is not important — that is, where changing the order would not materially change the meaning of the document. \*



18) The \* element represents a hyperlink(a hypertext anchor) labeled by its contents. \*



19) The \*\* element represents stress emphasis of its contents. \*



20) The \*\*\*\*\*\* element represents strong importance, seriousness, or urgency for its contents. \*



21) The \*\*\* element represents a superscript and the \*\*\* element represents a subscript. \*

Ex.) \*\*\*, \*\*\*



22) The \*\*\* element represents an addition to the document. \*



23) The \*\*\* element represents a removal from the document. \*



24) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\* element represents the title of the table that is its parent, if it has a parent and that is a table element. The \*\* element represents a header cell in a table. \*

Ex.) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*, \*\*



25) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* element can be used to declare fragments of HTML that can be cloned and inserted in the document by script. \*



26) The \*\*\*\*\* and \*\*\*\*\* element for multimedia content. Both provide an API so application Web developers can script their own user interface, but there is also a way to trigger a user interface provided by the user agent. \*\*\*\*\*\* elements are used together with these elements if there are multiple streams available of different types. \*

Ex.) v\*\*\*\*, a\*\*\*\*, s\*\*\*\*\*



27) The \*\*\*\*\* element provides text tracks for the video element. \*



28) The \*\*\*\* element represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context. \*



29) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* element represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations. \*



30) The \*\*\*\*\* element represents a measurement, such as disk usage. \*



31) The \*\*\*\* element represents a date and/or time. \*



32) The \*\*\*\*\*\* element is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games. \*



33) The \*\*\*\*\*\* element represents the result of a calculation or user action. \*



34) The input element's \*\*\*\* attribute now has the following new values: tel, search, url, email, date, time, number, range, color. \*



35) A new \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute can be specified on the input(except when the type attribute is hidden), select, textarea and button elements. It provides a declarative way to focus a form control during page load. \*



36) A new \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute can be specified on the input and textarea elements. It represents a hint intended to aid the user with data entry. This attribute should not be used as a replacement for the label element. \*



37) The new \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute applies to input(except when the type attribute is hidden, image or some button type such as submit), select and textarea. It indicates that the user has to fill in a value in order to submit the form. \*



38) The fieldset element now allows the \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute which disables all descendant controls(excluding those that are descendants of the legend element) when specified. \*



39) The \*\*\*\*\* element has several new attributes to specify constraints: autocomplete, min, max, multiple, pattern and step. \*



40) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* element also has three new attributes, maxlength, minlength and wrap which control max input length and submitted line wrapping behavior, respectively. \*



41) The form element has a \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute that can be used to disable form validation submission(i.e. the form can always be submitted). \*



42) The input element has the \*\*\*length and \*\*\*length attribute. \*

Ex.) \*\*\*, \*\*\*



43) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute indicates that the element is an editable area. The user can change the contents of the element and manipulate the markup. \*



44) The \*\*\*\*-x collection of Web developer-defined attributes. Web developers can define any attribute they want as long as they prefix it with data- to avoid clashes with future versions of HTML. \*



45) The \*\*\*\*\*\* attribute indicates that an element is not yet, or is no longer, relevant. \*



46) The \*\*\*\* and aria-\* collection attributes which can be used to instruct assistive technology. \*



47) The \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* attribute allows for hinting whether content can be checked for spelling or not.\*



48) The \*\*\*\*\*\* attribute on input now allows the values audio/\*, video/\* and image/\*. \*



49) The \*\*\*\* attribute on script and style is no longer required if the scripting language is JavaScript and the styling language is CSS, respectively. \*



50) The \* element can now contain e.g. div elements. But there must be no interactive content descendant. \*



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