Name	e:	Class: Date: ID: A
HTN	⁄IL s	et 6
True/ Indica		e hether the sentence or statement is true or false.
	1.	The 'slice and dice' term refers to the process of using a photo-editing tools to break apart a large image into separate, smaller pieces which can be then transmitted through the web server a lot more efficiently.
	2.	The HTML to display the image in file named robin.png is .
	3.	The file dog.png is stored in a subfolder named images. The HTML needed to display the dog.png image is .
	4.	The current folder, named admin, is a subfolder of dept. Within the admin folder there is an HTML file named main.html. The dept folder has an HTML file named index.html. The file main.html can provide a hypertext link to the file index.html using this HTML: HTML: View main page.
	5.	The current folder, named admin, is a subfolder of dept. Within the admin folder there is an HTML file named main.html. The dept folder has an HTML file named index.html. The file main.html can provide a hypertext link to the file index.html using this HTML: View main page /dept/index.html">View main page.
	6.	The current folder, named admin, is a subfolder of dept. Within the admin folder there is an HTML file named main.html. The dept folder has an HTML file named index.html. The file index.html can provide a hypertext link to the file main.html using this HTML: <a "="" href="">"/dept/main.html" >View main page.
	7.	The <blockquote> element shows a formatted quote starting on a new line.</blockquote>
	8.	The <address> element is intended to show the web page author contact information.</address>
	9.	There is only one !DOCTYPE for HTML 5 and it appears at the start as this:
		html
	10.	The URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) is used to uniquely identify the location and method of access to a resource (file, image, video, etc) on the internet.
	11.	HTML comments provide descriptive information to the human reader of the HTML file only not to the browser.
	12.	HTML comments can appear anywhere in the HTML document and they are defined using this notation $ and >, for example:$
		Author: John P. Smith. Created: Sept 28, 2012
	13.	If the HTML is missing a matching end tag for an element, the browser will immediately detect it and shut down the computer.

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	14.	A URI may be absolute or relative but relative form is encouraged in case the web site changes its name or location.
	15.	The accesskey attribute specifies a keyboard shortcut to open a hidden window.
	16.	The HTML 5 <footnote> element represents footer content for its section.</footnote>
	17.	HTML content should be defined outside the <body> element so it can be displayed properly by the browser.</body>
	18.	The logical styles of text formatting in HTML include for <i>emphasis</i>, for strong, <code> for programming code, and for bold.</code>
	19.	An HTML table can be designed to have a width attribute of 100% meaning it will stretch across the full width of the browser window.
	20.	An HTML table with a width attribute of 100 pixels means each column in the table will have a width of 100

pixels.

HTML set 6 Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- 5. ANS: T
 6. ANS: F
 View main page

folder dept is the parent folder.

The forward slash in front of the **dept** folder name should be removed because that would indicate the folder **dept** is at the web server root folder.

View main page. The .. notation indicates that the

- 7. ANS: T
- 8. ANS: T
- 9. ANS: T
- 10. ANS: T
- 11. ANS: T
- 12. ANS: T
- 13. ANS: F

Browsers tend to be very forgiving in cases where the HTML is missing an end tag.

- 14. ANS: T
- 15. ANS: F

The accesskey attribute specifies a keyboard shortcut to access an anchor element as in Home

- 16. ANS: F
 <footer> not<footnote>.
- 17. ANS: F

HTML content should all be defined within the <body> </body> tags.

18. ANS: F

The style is a physical style not logical style.

- 19. ANS: T
- 20. ANS: F

An HTML table with a width of 100 pixels means all the columns must fit within 100 pixels total.

- <u>T</u> 14.
- <u>F</u> 15.
- <u>F</u> 16.
- <u>T</u> 1. <u>F</u> 17.
- <u>F</u> 2. <u>F</u> 18.
- <u>T</u> 3.
- <u>T</u> 5.
- <u>F</u> 6.
- <u>T</u> 7.
- <u>T</u> 8.
- <u>T</u> 9.
- <u>T</u> 10.
- <u>T</u> 11.
- <u>T</u> 12.
- <u>F</u> 13.

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TRUE/FALSE

	(T) (F)
1.	ABCOE
2.	ABODE
3.	ABODE
4.	ABCDE
5.	ABODE
6.	ABCOE
7.	ABCOE
8.	ABCOE
9.	ABODE
10.	ABCOE
11.	ABCOE
12.	ABCDE
13.	ABOOE
14.	ABCOE
15.	ABCOE
16.	ABCDE
17.	ABCOE
18.	ABODE
19.	ABCOE
20.	ABCDE