

Review Answers pages. These pages contain the answers but they are not in sequence order of the questions. You will have to figure out the match.

1. [H] W3C or the World Wide Web Consortium was created to oversee the development of many internet technologies including HTML.
2. [H] Human-readable. Free-format. All tags start and end with the <> notation. Has a head and body structure. Tags are not defined inside of another tag.
3. [C] The acronym CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
4. [F] The HTML5 form element <input type= "tel"> is ideal for representing an input phone number.
5. [C] An example of a sans-serif font name is Arial. Another example is Helvetica.
6. [H] An HTML entity is a meta-character which can be expressed using a & ; notation such as &nbsp; for non-breaking space.
7. [H] When the browser displays the HTTP 404 error, the web address entered by the user does not exist or the web server cannot locate that specified URL.
8. [H] Additional information about the HTML document such as the HTML author or keywords supplied within the head section. This element does not render anything in the browser.
9. [H] To help validate an HTML document this indicates which version or "flavour" of HTML is being used in this document. Possible options are strict, frameset, and transitional.
10. [H] The head section of an HTML document contains information such as the document title, possible style definitions, and possible meta information. Content that is not displayed in the browser.
11. [H] The HTML div element defines generic block level content. It usually has an id attribute so it can be styled uniquely using CSS style declarations.
12. [H] The HTML for a sample paragraph would be <p> The dog barked </p>
13. [B] The Microsoft Internet Explorer rendering engine is Trident, and is proprietary.
14. [I] The browser communications protocol used to talk to the web server.
15. [C] This CSS rule states that any contained element will have (almost) the same style property values as its container ("parent") element.
16. [G] For bitmap images the scaling process of anti-aliasing can cause loss of clarity around straight edge boundaries between different colours especially between light and dark colours. This technique tends to minimize the effect of the blocky appearance.
17. [F] The HTML5 form element <progress>
18. [C] The style definition #main { background-color: yellow; }
19. [F] The HTML5 form element <meter>
20. [H] The HTML element <img src= "mountain.jpg" alt= "Mount Baker at sunrise"> defines an image with an alt attribute in case the image does not display in the browser.
21. [F] Not all browsers currently support those new HTML5 form elements yet. Opera supports <date> and <datetime>.
22. [F] The reset button in the form resets all the user's form information back to the original default values.
23. [H] <a href= "music/rap.html"> link </a>

24. [C] The CSS property margin defines the amount of space surrounding outside an element's border. Margin space is always transparent.
25. [F] `<form name= "myform" method= "post" action= "processform.php" >`
26. [H] An HTML unordered list is `<ul> <li>red </li> <li>green</li> <li> blue </li> </ul>`
27. [C] The correct CSS is color:red. There is no CSS property called font-color or text-color.
28. [H] The HTML entity which defines the less than character < is &lt;. The lt stands for "less than".
29. [I] A URL is a unique identifier to an available web resource on a web server.
30. [C] The HTML element that defines an external CSS stylesheet is `<link href= "default.css" type = "text/css" rel = "stylesheet">`
31. [I] A web server could be a computer hosting available web content using hosting software.
32. [F] An HTML form fieldset visually groups related form elements together within a box.
33. [C] The CSS property border-radius defines the amount of corner curvature to an element.
34. [H] There are deprecated HTML tags no longer used because CSS has supplanted them. These are mostly presentational tags such as `<background>`, `<font>`, `<center>`.
35. [H] An HTML validator checks the input HTML against a known set of HTML grammar rules to confirm that the HTML is correctly defined with no missing end tags, no undefined tags or attributes, and any nested HTML elements are properly defined (e.g. the inner element has its end tag before the outer element's end tag).
36. [H] The HTML element `<blockquote>` defines a multiline quote on a web page.
37. [C] In CSS the colour red can be defined in one of many formats such as `rgb(ff,00,00)` or `RGB(100%, 0%, 0%)` or `RGB(255, 0, 0)` or `#F00` or `#FF0000`.
38. [C] If a number of your web pages have a set of common styles such as similar layout structure and text appearance, place all the shared CSS styles into a single separate CSS document such as default.css and define the `<link href= "default.css">` element in each of the web pages.
39. [B] Some common features of a browser include bookmarks, cache, history, cookies, toolbars, plug-in manager, secure communication with web server
40. [C] The CSS property defining the space inside an element's border is padding (and it can never be a negative amount).
41. [F] The textbox pattern would be `= "\d{3}/s[a-z]{3}"`
42. [I] The term bandwidth defines the rate of data transfer, typically measured in bits per second. The higher the bandwidth, the greater the capacity to deliver more content.
43. [G] A vector type of image is rendered into formulas, curves and lines, making for an extremely compact method for storing lower resolution graphics such as Adobe Flash games.
44. [C] The CSS type selector matches the name of the HTML element, e.g. h1
45. [X] XHTML documents cannot have overlapping elements, cannot have missing end tags, must use lower case for elements and attributes, all attribute values must be quoted, and cannot use some metacharacters such as & directly.
46. [G] The term dot-pitch is a measure of the distance between the display's subpixels. Low value is good.
47. [F] An example of a HTML form textbox element with default character length is `<input type = "text" name= "entry">`
48. [G] A bitmap is a type of image which uses dots in a grid to represent each colour in the image.

49. [G] Determining which image is larger, a 256 level grayscale requires 1 byte per pixel (1 byte = 8 bits so you have  $2^8$  levels of gray). The 100 x 100 image with 2 bytes per pixel is larger.
50. [I] A generic TLD (top level domain) for commercial entities is .COM, and for US colleges and universities, .US
51. [F] An HTML form dropdown element for mutually exclusive options: `<select> <option value="r">Red </option> <option value="b">Blue</option> <option value="g">Green</option> </select>`
52. [I] The IPv6 network technology is the next generation for internet addressing. Each IPv6 address contains 128 bits (IPv4 uses 32 bit addresses) yielding an address space of  $3.4 \times 10^{38}$  unique codes.
53. [C] The HLS form for the colour red is HLS(0, 100%, 50%)
54. [B] A plug-in supports additional type of content such as Flash, PDF and Java applets within the browser.
55. [B] A rendering engine provides the mechanism through which the browser is able to display HTML content.
56. [B] WebKit is the Google Chrome rendering engine.
57. [G] The JPEG image format is lossy but supports photo-realistic pictures, the PNG format is lossless and generally a smaller file format.
58. [I] A domain is the unique name applied to a country, an organization, or its division.
59. [C] Set the element's overflow property to scroll (or overflow-y for CSS3) to define a vertical scrollbar within a block of text.
60. [C] The serif class font name Times New Roman is used by many print magazines and newspapers.
61. [B] The rendering engine used by the Firefox browser is Gecko, a GNU GPL.
62. [B] Tim Berners-Lee on Christmas Day 1990 released the world's first internet browser.
63. [F] The HTML form element legend provides the label for the HTML fieldset element.
64. [I] The Canadian governing body overseeing top-level web domain name allocations is CIRA.
65. [H] The HTML element `<table>`  
`<tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr>`  
`<tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr>`  
`</table>` defines a table structure having two rows and three columns.
66. [I] An intranet is a set of web resources restricted by user authentication usually within an organization.
67. [I] A proxy server is a type of server which can cache web content, or hide your IP address, or log internet usage among other functions.
68. [C] The CSS property name font-family defines the style of font used.
69. [I] A subdomain is part of a larger domain and is used to help organize a large entity into smaller subgroups.
70. [I] One of the main benefits of using relative URLs in your HTML pages occurs when the resource content is moved to a new server or new folder location. The links do not have to be all redone if they are all defined as relative URLs.
71. [I] Valid IPv4 addresses consist of 4 octet values between 1 and 255 separated by periods so only the second address 204.174.60.19 is valid.
72. [F] HTML form element for defining a comment box is `<textarea name = "comment" > </textarea>`

73. [F] HTML form element defining radio buttons `<input type = "radio" name = "class" value = "f">Fulltime <input type = "radio" name = "class" value = "p">Part time`
74. [C] The CSS property `:hover` can be defined to style an element as your cursor hovers over it.
75. [F] The HTML form element `<input type = "reset">` defines a reset button.
76. [C] The CSS rule of proximity states that the closer a style rule is declared to an element, the higher its precedence. So, inline style rules prevail over embedded style rules for the same selector. Also, if there are duplicate selectors in an embedded or linked stylesheet, the lower selector's style is used (it is closer to the element).
77. [F] An HTML form label element provides text information for various form element selections for text boxes, radio and checkboxes.
78. [C] When an ID style rule is applied uniquely to an element, you can define your own name for that rule preceded by a hash (#).
79. [C] With three separate div elements stacked vertically and no other elements displaying on the left or right, declare a 'clear' property of 'both' for the selector div. This prevents any element from displaying on either side of a div.
80. [H] An anchor link to a file in the current folder does not require a preceding `../` or `/` notation. For example, `<a href= "index.html">link </a>`
81. [I] An ISP is a provider of internet services to a customer.
82. [F] In an HTML select form element the selected attribute defines a default option as in `<option value = "0" selected = "selected">`
83. [C] Set the element's float property to left if text is to flow around it on the right.
84. [C] Some HTML documents may define multiple stylesheets if the HTML document can be viewed by multiple user agents: a browser, a mobile phone, a table, or sent to the printer. Each user agent will require a separate set of style definitions for optimal rendering of the HTML content for that platform.
85. [C] W3C is the organization responsible for defining CSS standards.
86. [I] A virtual private network (VPN) provides secure two-way transmission of information from one private network to another across the public-access internet.
87. [C] The three levels of CSS are embedded, inline, and linked.
88. [C] The purpose of CSS is to define the styles used by the HTML document separately from the HTML content.
89. [C] The inline CSS style shown as `<p style= "font-weight:bold;">` causes this paragraph's text to appear bold.
90. [X] XHTML is based on formal XML grammar rules. HTML is looser (more accommodating) in its usage of the grammar rules.
91. [H] The HTML block elements such as `<table>` and `<div>` automatically force a new line in the browser display. The inline elements like `<span>` and `<a>` do not.
92. [C] The font name Courier New is a commonly used monospace class font where each letter in the font has identical width on the screen or printed page.
93. [H] The HTML element `<map>` defines an image map where you can define shaped 'hotspots' on the image as hyperlinks.

94. [C] To affect the translucency of an element use the CSS property opacity. An opacity level of 1 is complete opaque (no transparency). An opacity level of zero is completely invisible.
95. [I] Japan, France, Brazil have geographic TLDs of .JP, .FR, and .BR.
96. [H] To define a table with a row spanning two or more columns use the colspan attribute within the <td> element as in
- ```
<table>
<tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr>
<tr> <td colspan= "2"> </td> </tr>
<tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr>
</table>
```
97. [C] Measurements in CSS are either relative or absolute. The relative length unit is em ; the absolute is pixel, inch, or cm.
98. [I] The DNS provides the lookup service of the internet so that we do not have memorize IP addresses. This maps the servers' IP addresses to actual names.
99. [G] A thumbnail image is smaller version of an image used to represent the larger original in order to save download bandwidth.
100. [C] To keep an element in place on the screen as you scroll the page use the CSS property position:fixed
101. [C] No, not all browsers render all the CSS properties the same way. The early versions of Microsoft IE browser interpret the box width property differently from Firefox and Chrome browsers.
102. [C] A CSS descendant selector defines a style rule for a child element appearing within another element for example li p { } is a style rule for any <p> elements within a parent <li> element.
103. [H] Browsers will collapse or ignore any white space text in the HTML.
104. [C] A CSS class rule is a style rule applied to a number of different selectors. You can define your own class name preceded by a period.
105. [I] An absolute URL defines the protocol, server name and fully qualified path to an internet resource.
106. [C] The CSS property border defines a visible line surrounding an element.
107. [H] An HTML ordered list consists of an <ol> element enclosing one or more <li> elements as in
- ```
<ol> <li>apple</li> <li>banana</li> <li>cherry> </li> </ol>
```
108. [C] The RGB formats for defining the colour white are: RGB(FF,FF,FF) or RGB(100%, 100%, 100%) or RGB(255, 255,255) or #FFF or #FFFFFF
109. [H] An HTML attribute is an additional optional parameter defined within an HTML start tag which may configure an HTML element. Sequence order of attributes' definitions does not matter.
110. [H] HTML is a simple, human-readable markup language used to create web pages.
111. [C] The CSS property linear-gradient defines a gradient colour pattern to an element. Other browsers support their own specific version of this property, for example -webkit-moz-linear-gradient for Safari and Chrome and -ms-linear-gradient for IE.
112. [B] The Apple Safari browser uses the WebKit rendering engine and it is public-domain
113. [G] Dithering is used in situations where the colour palette is limited. This technique creates the illusion of colour depth by placing two different coloured dots next to each other.

114. [I] TCP/IP is the fundamental set of communications protocols used by the internet, designed as layers for security, and uses the client/server model.
115. [I] The ICANN organization is responsible for managing the internet's top level domain names.
116. [F] To hide user entry with asterisks use `<input type = "password" name= "pwd" >`
117. [C] The Firefox browser Firebug utility provides information about each HTML element displayed in the browser. It helps uncover issues with your HTML and CSS definitions.
118. [F] The HTML form element for inclusive buttons is  
`<input type = "checkbox" name = "syrup[]" value = "c">Chocolate <br>`  
`<input type = "checkbox" name = "syrup[]" value = "s">Strawberry <br>`  
`<input type = "checkbox" name = "syrup[]" value = "r">Caramel`  
The name attributes are all the same but the value attributes are different.
119. [C] The style rule for making an HTML document body text green is `body { color: green; }`
120. [B] The MIME type allows the browser to determine how to handle various types of web resource content such as text, HTML, audio, video, etc.
121. [X] XHTML was created to make a stricter, rules-based HTML so that it could be more easily validated as correct.
122. [B] The world's most commonly used web server technology is Apache, an open-source application.
123. [H] An HTML element consists of a start tag, optional attribute names and associated values, some content, and an end tag.
124. [F] The HTML form element for defining a simple submit button is `<input type = "submit" value = "Click here to submit">`
125. [C] This rule states that style rules defined for ID selectors supersede those for class selectors, which supersede those for HTML selectors.
126. [G] When an image compression format is called "lossy", it means that when the image is stored, some visual resolution is discarded. Typically for images this means an interpolation is performed between groups of adjacent pixels and their colours are 'averaged out'. Most commonly found to compress multimedia data such as streaming media and internet telephony. JPEG is lossy. Audio MP3 is lossy.
127. [H] The anchor hyperlink to the parent folder is `<a href= "../summary.html">link </a>`
128. [H] An HTML dictionary list uses this structure: a `<dl>` element enclosing one or more pairs of `<dt><dd>` elements as in `<dl> <dt> metaphor </dt> <dd> literary figure of speech that uses an image to represent an idea </dd> <dt> simile </dt> <dd> figure of speech that compares two different things, usually by like or as </dd> </dl>`
129. [F] The HTML5 attribute that designates a mandatory form element entry would be the required attribute as `<input type= "text" name= "lastname" required>`.