

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. [H] An HTML ordered list consists of an element enclosing one or more elements as in

```
<ol>  
  <li>apple</li>  
  <li>banana</li>  
  <li>cherry</li>  
</ol>
```
4. [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. For example, in the HTML element , the two attributes are src and alt.
5. [H] HTML is a simple, human-readable markup language used to create web pages.
6. [H] The HTML block elements such as <table> and <div> automatically force a new line in the browser display. The inline elements like and <a> do not.
7. [H] Browsers will collapse or ignore any white space between the words of text in the HTML content.
8. [H] The HTML element <map> defines an image map where you can define shaped 'hotspots' on the image as hyperlinks.
9. [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>

```

10. [H] Occasionally you may want to show the symbol less-than (<) or greater-than(>) in the browser window. If you enter just the less-than character < in the HTML, the browser will look at it and think it is the start of an HTML element. You can use an HTML entity instead of the actual symbol in those situations. An HTML entity is a meta-character which can be expressed using a & ; notation such as for non-breaking space, < for the less than symbol, and > for the greater than symbol.
11. [H] When the browser displays the HTTP 404 error (which came from the web server), the web address entered by the user does not exist or the web server cannot locate that specified URL.
12. [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.
13. [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.
14. [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.
15. [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.
16. [H] The HTML for a sample paragraph would be <p> The dog barked </p>
17. [H] The HTML element defines an image with an alt attribute in case the image does not display in the browser.
18. [H] link
19. [H] An HTML element consists of a start tag, optional attribute names and associated values, some content, and an end tag.
20. [H] An HTML unordered list is


```

<ul>
    <li>red </li>

```

```
<li>green</li>
<li> blue </li>
</ul>
```

21. [H] The HTML entity which defines the less than character < is < . The lt stands for "less than".

22. [H] The anchor hyperlink to the parent folder is link

23. [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>
```

24. [H] There are deprecated HTML tags no longer used because CSS has supplanted them. These are mostly presentational tags such as <background>, , <center>.

25. [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).

26. [H] The HTML element <blockquote> defines a multiline quote on a web page.

27. [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.

28. [H] An anchor link to a file in the current folder does not require a preceding ../ or / notation. For example, `link `
29. [C] The acronym CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
30. [C] An example of a sans-serif font name is Arial. Another example is Helvetica.
31. [C] This CSS rule states that any contained element will have the same style property values as its container ("parent") element. There are a few exceptions.
32. [C] The style definition
`#main { background-color: yellow; }`
33. [C] The CSS property `margin` defines the amount of space surrounding outside an element's border. Margin space is always transparent.
34. [C] The correct CSS is `color:red`. There is no CSS property called `font-color` or `text-color`.
35. [C] The CSS property `border-radius` defines the amount of corner curvature to an element.
36. [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`.
37. [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.
38. [C] The CSS property defining the space inside an element's border is `padding` (and it can never be a negative amount).
39. [C] The CSS type selector matches the name of the HTML element, e.g. `h1`
40. [C] The HTML element that defines an external CSS stylesheet is `<link href= "default.css" type = "text/css" rel = "stylesheet">`
41. [C] The HLS form for the colour red is `HLS(0, 100%, 50%)`
42. [C] Set the element's `overflow` property to `scroll` (or `overflow-y` for CSS3) to define a vertical scrollbar within a block of text.

43. [C] The serif class font name Times New Roman is used by many print magazines and newspapers.
44. [C] The CSS property name font-family defines the style of font used.
45. [C] The CSS property :hover can be defined to style an element as your cursor hovers over it.
46. [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).
47. [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 (#).
48. [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.
49. [C] Set the element's float property to left if text is to flow around it on the right.
50. [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.
51. [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.
52. [C] W3C is the organization responsible for defining CSS standards.
53. [C] The three levels of CSS are embedded, inline, and linked.
54. [C] The purpose of CSS is to define the styles used by the HTML document separately from the HTML content.
55. [C] The inline CSS style shown as `<p style= "font-weight:bold;">` causes this paragraph's text to appear bold.
56. [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.

57. [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.
58. [C] Measurements in CSS are either relative or absolute. The relative length unit is `em` ; the absolute is `pixel`, `inch`, or `cm`.
59. [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.
60. [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 `` element.
61. [C] This rule states that style rules defined for ID selectors supersede those for class selectors, which supersede those for HTML selectors.
62. [C] To keep an element in place on the screen as you scroll the page use the CSS property `position:fixed`
63. [C] The style rule for making an HTML document body text green is `body { color: green; }`
64. [C] The CSS property `border` defines a visible line surrounding an element.
65. [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`
66. [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.
67. [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.
68. [F] The HTML5 form element `<input type= "tel">` is ideal for representing an input phone number.
69. [F] The HTML5 form element `<progress>`
70. [F] The HTML5 form element `<meter>`

71. [F] Not all browsers currently support those new HTML5 form elements yet. Opera supports `<date>` and `<datetime>`.
72. [F] The reset button in the form resets all the user's form information back to the original default values.
73. [F] `<form name= "myform" method= "post" action= "processform.php" >`
74. [F] An HTML form fieldset visually groups related form elements together within a box.
75. [F] The textbox pattern would be `= "\d{3}/s[a-z]{3}"`
76. [F] An example of a HTML form textbox element with default character length is `<input type = "text" name= "entry">`
77. [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>
```
78. [F] The HTML form element legend provides the label for the HTML fieldset element.
79. [F] HTML form element for defining a comment box is `<textarea name="comment">`  
`</textarea>`
80. [F] HTML form element defining radio buttons
- ```
<input type = "radio" name = "class" value = "f"> Fulltime <br>
<input type = "radio" name = "class" value = "p"> Part time
```
81. [F] The HTML form element `<input type = "reset">` defines a reset button.
82. [F] An HTML form label element provides text information for various form element selections for text boxes, radio and checkboxes.
83. [F] In an HTML select form element the selected attribute defines a default option as in `<option value = "0" selected = "selected">`
84. [F] To hide user entry with asterisks use `<input type = "password" name= "pwd" >`

85. [F] The HTML form element for inclusive buttons is
`<input type = "checkbox" name = "syrup[]" value = "c">Chocolate
`
`<input type = "checkbox" name = "syrup[]" value = "s">Strawberry
`
`<input type = "checkbox" name = "syrup[]" value = "r">Caramel`
The name attributes are all the same but the value attributes are different.
86. [F] The HTML5 attribute that designates a mandatory form element entry would be the required attribute as `<input type= "text" name= "lastname" required>`.
87. [F] The HTML form element for defining a simple submit button is `<input type = "submit" value = "Click here to submit">`
88. [B] The Microsoft Internet Explorer rendering engine is Trident, and is proprietary.
89. [B] Some common features of a browser include bookmarks, cache, history, cookies, toolbars, plug-in manager, secure communication with web server
90. [B] A plug-in supports additional type of content such as Flash, PDF and Java applets within the browser.
91. [B] The Apple Safari browser uses the WebKit rendering engine and it is public-domain.
92. [B] A rendering engine provides the mechanism through which the browser is able to display HTML content.
93. [B] WebKit is the Google Chrome rendering engine.
94. [B] The rendering engine used by the Firefox browser is Gecko, a GNU GPL.
95. [B] Tim Berners-Lee on Christmas Day 1990 released the world's first internet browser.
96. [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.
97. [I] The browser communications protocol used to talk to the web server.
98. [I] A URL is a unique identifier to an available web resource on a web server.
99. [I] A web server could be a computer hosting available web content using hosting software.

100. [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.
101. [I] A generic TLD (top level domain) for commercial entities is .COM, and for US colleges and universities, .US
102. [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 3.4×10^{38} unique codes.
103. [I] A domain is the unique name applied to a country, an organization, or its division.
104. [I] The Canadian governing body overseeing top-level web domain name allocations is CIRA.
105. [I] An intranet is a set of web resources restricted by user authentication usually within an organization.
106. [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.
107. [I] A subdomain is part of a larger domain and is used to help organize a large entity into smaller subgroups.
108. [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.
109. [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.
110. [I] An ISP is a provider of internet services to a customer.
111. [I] A virtual private network (VPN) provides secure two-way transmission of information from one private network to another across the public-access internet.
112. [I] Japan, France, Brazil have geographic TLDs of .JP, .FR, and .BR.
113. [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.

114. [I] An absolute URL defines the protocol, server name and fully qualified path to an internet resource.
115. [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.
116. [I] The ICANN organization is responsible for managing the internet's top level domain names.
117. [I] The world's most commonly used web server technology is Apache, an open-source software application.
118. [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.
119. [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.
120. [G] The term dot-pitch is a measure of the distance between the display's subpixels. Low value is good.
121. [G] A bitmap is a type of image which uses dots in a grid to represent each colour in the image.
122. [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.
123. [G] The JPEG image format is lossy but supports photo-realistic pictures, the PNG format is lossless and generally a smaller file format.
124. [G] A thumbnail image is smaller version of an image used to represent the larger original in order to save download bandwidth.
125. [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.
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. [X] XHTML was created to make a stricter, rules-based HTML so that it could be more easily validated as correct.
- 128. [X] XHTML is based on formal XML grammar rules. HTML is looser (more accommodating) in its usage of the grammar rules.
- 129. [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.