ILLUSTRATED SERIES™

HTML5 and CSS3

Complete

FIRST EDITION

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Unit B: Getting Started with HTML

TRUE/FALSE

1. HTML was created in 1997.

    ANS: F   PTS: 1   REF: 26

2. In the early years of the Web, browser creators Microsoft and IBM added to their browsers non-proprietary features that were supported by their competitors.

    ANS: F   PTS: 1   REF: 27

3. Today, the W3C is improving and expanding both XHTML and HTML, seeing the two as parallel languages with their own reasons to exist.

    ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 28

4. An HTML document consists solely of text.

    ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 30

5. Creating your first Web pages by entering HTML directly, sometimes referred to as manual labor, is one of the best ways to get familiar with HTML and the underlying structure of a Web page.

    ANS: F   PTS: 1   REF: 30

6. Two elements that are both children of the same element are known as cousin elements.

    ANS: F   PTS: 1   REF: 32

7. Adding two spaces before a nested tag makes it appear indented.

    ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 32

8. The t element marks a paragraph of text.

    ANS: F   PTS: 1   REF: 34

9. You can create text elements in your Web page code that user agents ignore.

    ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 34

10. While you add most elements to a Web page using tag pairs, some elements require only a single tag.

    ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 38

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

1. The first two versions of HTML were defined and published by the Internet <u>Software</u> Task Force.
    _____

ANS: F, Engineering

PTS: 1   REF: 26

2. HTML 4 codified HTML as a(n) <u>semantic</u> language._____

ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 26

3. With XHTML, tags must be written in <u>upper</u> case._____

ANS: F, lower

PTS: 1   REF: 29

4. The standard name for the main page of a Web site is "<u>main</u>." _____

ANS: F, index

PTS: 1   REF: 30

5. The <u>h1</u> element represents the highest-level heading on the page._____

ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 34

6. The title element is part of the document's <u>body</u> section because the text does not appear in the main browser window._____

ANS: F, head

PTS: 1   REF: 34

7. You can add the appropriate HTML <u>tags</u> to specify the element type for each text item on a Web page. _____

ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 34

8. The display of Web pages in HTML5 starts with the standards created by the <u>W5C</u> and the WHATWG. _____

ANS: F, W3C

PTS: 1   REF: 36

9. Instead of affecting text or other elements on the page, <u>one-sided</u> elements generally represent a specific occurrence of an item or a behavior. _____

ANS: T   PTS: 1   REF: 38

10. The <u>char</u> element enables you to pass information about a Web page to user agents that open it. _____

ANS: F, meta

PTS: 1   REF: 39

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Web pages are written in _____, which is a standardized format for specifying the structure of a Web page.
    a. CSS   c. HTTP
    b. HTML   d. FTP

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 25

2. HTML was created by _____.
    a. Microsoft   c. Tom Bourne
    b. IBM   d. Tim Berners-Lee

    ANS: D   PTS: 1   REF: 26

3. In _____, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) was founded to take on the responsibility of maintaining the HTML's standards, which it continues to do today.
    a. 1990   c. 1998
    b. 1994   d. 2002

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 26

4. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a _____ language, meaning that it's designed for describing the appearance of items.
    a. semantic   c. presentational
    b. secure   d. cascading

    ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 26

5. Many features of previous HTML versions were presentational rather than semantic. W3C designated these features as _____, meaning that, while these features could still be used, their use was no longer recommended, and alternatives to their use were available.
    a. archived   c. deprecated
    b. paused   d. depreciated

    ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 26

6. _____ grew out of work in the late '90s to make HTML comply with the rules of XML in order to facilitate the interoperation of Web pages with documents coded using other XML-based languages.
    a. HTMLX   c. HTML-X
    b. XHTML   d. X-HTML

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 28

7. With _____ if authors make minor mistakes, user agents can still use the code by interpreting the code loosely.
    a. XML   c. Both A and B.
    b. HTML   d. Neither A nor B.

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 28

8. When a W3C committee voted against supporting HTML, several technology companies formed the Web Hypertext Application _____ Working Group to begin a process of creating a new HTML specification.

a. Testing   c. Technology
b. Support   d. Software

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 29

9. While most tags occur in pairs, some tags, known as _____, are used by themselves.
a. solo tags   c. lone tags
b. single tags   d. one-sided tags

ANS: D   PTS: 1   REF: 30

10. <!DOCTYPE html> creates an element known as the DOCTYPE _____, which lets user agents know that the document contents are written in HTML.
a. property   c. declaration
b. setting   d. announcement

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 30

11. A tag pair assigns meaning to a Web page _____, which is a specific component of the page, such as a paragraph or a heading.
a. property   c. object
b. element   d. attribute

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 30

12. You place the _____ tag at the start of the element you are marking and the closing tag at the end.
a. go   c. start
b. opening   d. beginning

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 30

13. When creating a closing tag the opening angle bracket is followed by a(n) _____.
a. ? (question mark)   c. ! (exclamation point)
b. / (slash)   d. # (number symbol)

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 30

14. Both the head and body tag pairs are located within the html tag pair. This situation is known as _____.
a. tagging   c. nesting
b. pairing   d. joining

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 32

15. The _____ is located within the html tag pair.
a. head tag pair   c. Both A and B.
b. body tag pair   d. Neither A nor B.

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 32

16. The _____ element enables you to pass information about a Web page to user agents that open it.
a. pair   c. meta
b. join   d. value

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 32

17. To use an attribute, you provide two pieces of information: an attribute _____ and the value you are assigning to the attribute.

a. length
c. hyperlink
b. purpose
d. name

ANS: D   PTS: 1   REF: 33

18. In the element <meta charset="utf-8" />, charset is the_____.
a. attribute name
c. attribute purpose
b. attribute value
d. attribute tag

ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 33

19. It is important to test your code _____.
a. in a variety of popular browsers
c. Both A and B.
b. on multiple operating systems
d. Neither A nor B.

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 36

20. User agents are built around software known as _____ engines that translate Web page elements into visual, auditory, or tactile representations based on these standards.
a. server
c. sensing
b. rendering
d. creation

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 36

21. The display of Web pages in HTML5 starts with the standards created by the W3C and the WHATWG. The standards list and describe _____.
a. all the available elements
b. the parameters for how user agents should use available elements
c. Both A and B.
d. Neither A nor B.

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 36

22. The _____ element inserts a line break.
a. lb
c. line
b. br
d. sp

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 38

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
```

23. In the figure above, the head element is _____.
a. a child of the html element
c. Both A and B.
b. the parent of the meta element
d. Neither A nor B.

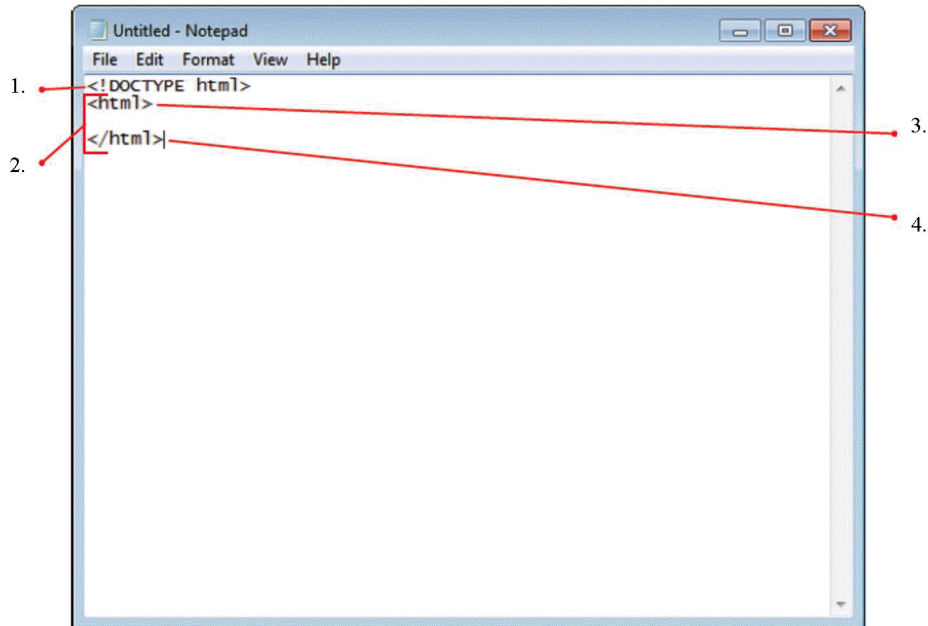ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 32

24. In the figure above, the html element is the _____ element of the meta element.
a. child
c. cousin
b. sibling
d. grandparent

ANS: D   PTS: 1   REF: 32

25. In the figure above, the meta element can be referred to as a _____ element of the html element.
    a. grandparent   c. sibling
    b. grandchild   d. cousin

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 32

26. In the figure above, the application "Notepad" is a(n) _____.
    a. HTML program   c. word processor
    b. text editor   d. Web editor

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 31

27. In the figure above, item #1 tells the user agent that the code is written in _____.
    a. XHTML   c. XML
    b. HTML   d. CSS

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 31

28. In the figure above, item #2 shows a(n) _____.
    a. html code pair   c. two-sided codes
    b. html tag pair   d. two-sided pairs

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 31

29. In the figure above, item #3 shows a(n) _____ tag.
    a. beginning   c. ending
    b. closing   d. opening

    ANS: D   PTS: 1   REF: 31

30. In the figure above, item #4 shows a(n) _____ tag.
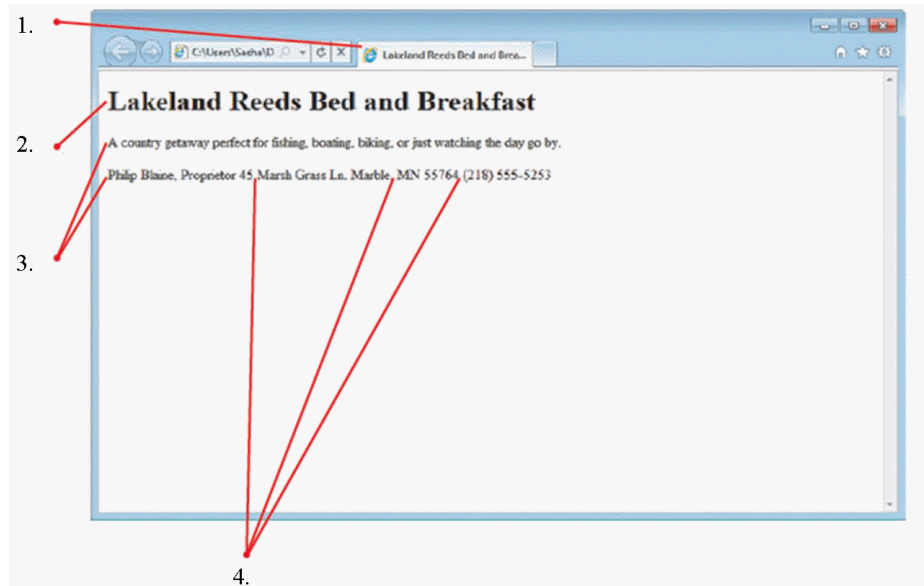   a. beginning   c. ending

b. closing   d. opening

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 31

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31. In the figure above, item #1 is pointing to a(n) _____.
    a. p element   c. tab
    b. h1 element   d. tag

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 37

32. In the figure above, item #1 shows the contents of the _____ element.
    a. tag   c. tab
    b. title   d. theme

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 37

33. In the figure above, item #2 shows a(n) _____ element.
    a. p1   c. t1
    b. h1   d. b1

ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 37

34. In the figure above, item #3 displays _____ elements as standard text
    a. p   c. t
    b. h   d. b

ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 37

35. In the figure above, if you want the address to show on multiple lines you should use the _____
    element.
    a. ls   c. br
    b. ps   d. sp

ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 37

Case-Based Critical Thinking Question

Tom has just started working as an intern for a local radio station. He is responsible for maintaining the station's Web site, and is learning HTML as fast as he can.

36. Tom discovers that the correct way to mark the beginning and the end of a Web page is _____.
    a. <html> </html>   c. <css> </css>
    b. <start> </stop>   d. <meta> </meta>

    ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 39   TOP: Critical Thinking

37. Tom is announcing a new contest and wants the heading to be as big as possible on the page. To do this, he should use the _____ element.
    a. h1   c. flash1
    b. h2   d. flash2

    ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 39   TOP: Critical Thinking

38. Tom is not sure how to code contents such as title and meta elements. These are coded as _____ elements.
    a. body   c. info
    b. head   d. comment

    ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 39   TOP: Critical Thinking

Case-Based Critical Thinking Question

Mary is creating a Web site to document her adoption of a 1-year old little girl from Kazakhstan. Her friend, Shauna, gives her a list of "rules of thumb" to follow.
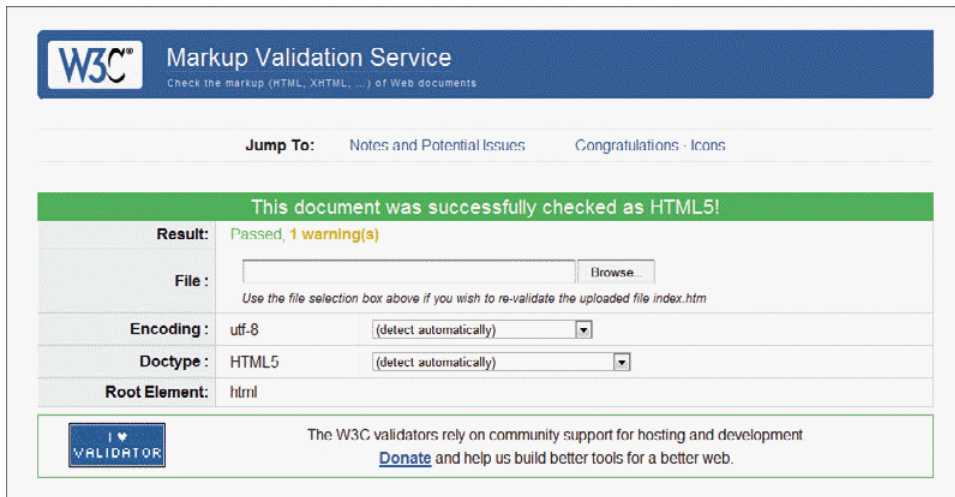
39. Shauna tells Mary that in a tag pair, you specify any attributes in the _____ tag.
    a. opening   c. Either A or B.
    b. closing   d. Neither A nor B.

    ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 33   TOP: Critical Thinking

40. Shauna also tells Mary that in the element <meta charset="abc-9" />, the entry "abc-9" is the attribute _____.
    a. value   c. name
    b. title   d. reference

    ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 33   TOP: Critical Thinking

COMPLETION

1. In the figure above, the section entitled "Encoding" is the _____ encoding recognized in the meta tag you entered

    ANS: character

    PTS: 1   REF: 41

2. In the figure above, the entry in "Doctype" is detected from your DOCTYPE _____.

    ANS: declaration

    PTS: 1   REF: 41

3. The publication of HTML 4 in _____ marked a major turning point in the development of the language.

    ANS: 1997

    PTS: 1   REF: 26

4. To create a Web page, you enter text that you want to display on the page along with HTML codes known as _____, which specify how a user agent should treat each item in the document.

    ANS: tags

    PTS: 1   REF: 30

5. The contents of the _____ section are visible in the main window of a Web browser and include elements like paragraphs and headings.

    ANS: body

    PTS: 1   REF: 32

6. The _____ element specifies text that appears in the title bar of the Web browser opening the page.

    ANS: title

PTS: 1   REF: 34

7. _____ is an automated process of comparing code you've written against the HTML5
    coding standards.

    ANS: Validation

    PTS: 1   REF: 40

MATCHING

Match each letter with the statement that best defines it.
   a.   attribute
   b.   charset attribute
   c.   renders
   d.   preview
   e.   comments

1. Text following the name of the tag in the code you typed
2. Specifies the character encoding
3. Involves opening the Web page in one or more user agents and examining the result
4. Text elements in your Web page code that user agents ignore
5. The way each browser displays a Web page

1. ANS: A   PTS: 1   REF: 32
2. ANS: B   PTS: 1   REF: 32
3. ANS: D   PTS: 1   REF: 36
4. ANS: E   PTS: 1   REF: 34
5. ANS: C   PTS: 1   REF: 36

ESSAY

1. What is the difference between a semantic language and a presentation language? Which of these two
    types of languages is CSS and HTML4?

    ANS:
    HTML is a semantic language, meaning its intended use was to indicate the meanings of elements such
    as headings and paragraphs in a Web page, but not to tell Web browsers how the elements should
    appear.

    CSS is a presentational language, meaning that it's designed for describing the appearance of items.

    PTS: 1   REF: 26   TOP: Critical Thinking

2. When can comments be especially helpful? What are some common uses of comments? What is the
    syntax of the beginning and end of a comment tag pair.

    ANS:

Comments can be especially helpful when you are creating or adding on to a large, complex Web document or Web site, or when other Web developers will be working with your code—now or in the future.

Common uses for comments include explaining what a particular section of HTML does or pointing out the beginning and end of parts of a Web page containing numerous HTML elements.

The comment tag pair begins with <!-- And ends with -->.

PTS: 1   REF: 34   TOP: Critical Thinking

3. Please describe the function each of the following elements serve: html, head, body, meta, and title.

ANS:
The element html marks the beginning and the end of the Web page <html>.

The element head contains elements that are not part of the main Web page <head>.

The element body includes contents that are visible in the main window of a Web browser.

The element meta enables you to pass information about a Web page to user agents that open it.

The element title specifies text that appears in the title bar of the Web browser opening the page.

PTS: 1   REF: 39   TOP: Critical Thinking