

Chapter 01 - HTML5

True / False

1. HTML is a graphical design tool used to develop web pages that are displayed with a browser.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

2. An HTML tag includes an opening bracket, an element name, and a closing bracket.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

3. XML lets developers define their own markup language.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

4. It is best practice to use all uppercase characters for element and attribute names when writing HTML5.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

5. HTML5 allows the element to be used without a closing tag.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

6. Metadata elements reside in the body section of the document.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

7. Phrasing content includes elements such as , , and .

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

8. The new HTML5 element contains the results of a calculation.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The element is a new element in HTML5.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

10. When a "web worker" is processing code, the user must wait for it to complete before interacting with the web page.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

11. Which element tag indicates that the text is a top-level heading?

a.

b.

c.

d.

ANSWER: b

12. The element is an example of which of the following?

a. structure element

b. title element

c. header element

d. void element

ANSWER: d

13. Every browser interprets HTML in its own way, based on its ____.

a. compiler

b. translator

c. rendering engine

d. interpreter

ANSWER: c

14. Which of the following lets you control the presentation characteristics of an entire web site with a single document?

a. SGML

b. WYSIWYG

c. CSS

d. HTML

ANSWER: c

15. What do you use when you want to create rules that describe the display characteristics of an entire document?

- a. HTML rule
- b. style sheet
- c. structure sheet
- d. markup rule

ANSWER: b

16. A style rule is composed of which two parts?

- a. selector and element
- b. tag and declaration
- c. declaration and selector
- d. element and tag

ANSWER: c

17. Which term can be described as a nonlinear way of organizing information?

- a. W3C
- b. markup
- c. cascading style sheet
- d. hypertext

ANSWER: d

18. Which of the following describes an element that will be removed from future releases of HTML?

- a. invalidated
- b. deprecated
- c. legacy
- d. non-standard

ANSWER: b

19. ____ follows the markup rules of ____.

- a. XML; XHTML
- b. XHTML; XML
- c. HTML; XML
- d. HTML; XHTML

ANSWER: b

20. Which statement is key to displaying web pages correctly in the browser?

- a. HEADER statement
- b. SGML statement
- c. DOCTYPE statement
- d. STYLE statement

ANSWER: c

21. Which of the following is a valid XHTML statement?

- a. This is the first paragraph.
- b. This is the first paragraph.
- c. This is the first paragraph.
- d. This is the first paragraph.

ANSWER: a

22. The stricter syntax rules of HTML5 are consistent with syntax rules of which of the following?

- a. CSS
- b. WYSIWYG
- c. JSP
- d. XML

ANSWER: d

23. What tool should you use to check an HTML document for syntax errors?

- a. compiler
- b. debugger
- c. validator
- d. interpreter

ANSWER: c

24. Which term is defined as content that is maintained but disseminated to different users or devices?

- a. single-sourcing
- b. templating
- c. styling
- d. coding

ANSWER: a

25. Versions of HTML prior to HTML5 were based on which of the following?

- a. SGML
- b. WYSIWYG
- c. CSS
- d. W3C

ANSWER: a

26. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of XML?

- a. developers can define their own markup elements
- b. works toward a unified syntax
- c. has capabilities essential for creating applications
- d. has a loose syntax, making coding easier

ANSWER: d

27. Which of the following is true about HTML5?

- a. is not compatible with XHTML 1.0
- b. is adaptable to the interactive web
- c. can only create static documents
- d. definition was completed in 2009

ANSWER: b

28. Which element is the root or parent element of all content sections, making it a sectioning root?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

ANSWER: b

29. Which of the following elements is included in embedded content?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

ANSWER: b

30. Which of the following is a heading element?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

ANSWER: d

31. Which of the following is a new element of HTML5 that lets scripting applications dynamically render graphics, animations, or other visual images?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

ANSWER: c

32. The HTML5 element is used to contain which of the following content types?

- a. the primary page content
- b. additional content such as a quote or sidebar
- c. the page header content
- d. images for article content

ANSWER: d

33. Coding with standards and respecting the W3C mandate to separate ____ from ____ makes your content more accessible and portable to different devices and destinations.

- a. content structure, presentation information
- b. images, text
- c. colors, fonts
- d. images, content

ANSWER: a

34. What is one of the most common mistakes that could make your code invalid?

- a. declaring a doctype
- b. missing closing tags
- c. quoting attributes
- d. nesting tags

ANSWER: b

35. Which of the following is NOT one of the guidelines for creating code that ensures the greatest standards-compliance, presentation, and usefulness?

- a. stick to the standards
- b. use semantic markup
- c. create coding conventions
- d. validate your code

ANSWER: c

Completion

36. Once you are familiar with HTML syntax, you will find that one of the best ways to learn new coding techniques is to find a web page you like and view the _____.

ANSWER: source code

37. The most engaging aspect of browsing the World Wide Web is the linking of information on related topics using _____, a nonlinear way of organizing information.

ANSWER: hypertext

38. The _____ sets standards for HTML and provides an open, nonproprietary forum for industry and academic representatives.

ANSWER: W3C

39. _____ elements are those that the W3C has identified as obsolete and consequently will not be included in future releases of HTML.

ANSWER: Deprecated

40. You can nest XHTML tags, but they must not _____.

ANSWER: overlap

41. XHTML requires strict adherence to syntax rules, requiring all elements to use _____ tags.

ANSWER: closing

42. Information about the document itself, such as how to present the document, or what other documents are related to the current one, such as style sheets, is known as _____.

ANSWER: metadata

43. _____ is descriptive markup that identifies the intended use of document sections.

ANSWER: Semantic markup

44. _____ allows HTML authors to write style rules that affect the display of Web pages.

ANSWER: Cascading Style Sheets

45. A(n) _____ is a structured language that lets you identify common elements of a document such as headings, paragraphs, and lists.

ANSWER: markup language

Essay

46. Define HTML, and describe its structure and role in web design.

ANSWER: HTML is a markup language, a structured language that lets you identify common sections of a web page such as headings, paragraphs, and lists with markup tags that define each section. For example, the element in the following code indicates that the text is a first-level heading: What is HTML? Web pages are simply text documents that use HTML to tell the browser how to display each document section. An HTML file includes the text that the user sees in the browser, contained within HTML markup elements the user cannot see that identify document sections and elements. The HTML code is interpreted by the browser to create the displayed results. HTML is an application of SGML, a standard system for specifying document structure using markup tags.

47. What are Cascading Style Sheets? Why are they useful?

ANSWER: To add presentation information to web pages, web designers use a style language called Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). With CSS you can display information for different devices, lay out page designs, and control typography, color, and many other

presentation characteristics. CSS lets you control the presentation characteristics of an entire web site with a single style sheet document. For example, assume you want all of your headings to appear green and centered everywhere on your web site. Prior to CSS you might have included the following code for every instance of an element: Some Heading Text Using a CSS rule, you can express the same style as follows: `h1 {color: green; text-align: center;}` You can place this rule in an external style sheet and then link every page on your site to that style sheet; the single rule controls every element in your web site. Later, if you want to change the color to red, you simply revise the style sheet rule to change every page on your site.

48. Describe the two syntaxes HTML5 offers and explain the reasons why you may choose to use one over the other.

ANSWER: HTML5 offers two syntaxes. One is based on looser HTML syntax, and the other on stricter XML syntax rules. The HTML version of HTML5 is more relaxed and allows authors to use shortcuts in their code. Elements do not always have to be closed and the class attributes do not require quotes around their content values. In a professional web development environment, it is a best practice to code using syntax that follows the stricter syntax rules, which are based on XML rules. With XML-based syntax, the code you create for web content can have multiple purposes and potentially be used in a variety of display and application environments.

49. List the five basic rules needed to create syntactically correct HTML5 code and briefly describe each one.

ANSWER: 1. Documents must be well formed: A well-formed document is one that adheres to the syntax rules. 2. All tags must nest properly and not overlap: You can nest HTML elements, but they must not overlap. Each set of opening and closing tags must completely contain any elements that are nested within the set. 3. Use all lowercase for element names: Even though HTML5 allows uppercase and lowercase element names, it is considered good coding practice to always use lowercase. Use all lowercase characters for element and attribute names when writing your code, this will ensure that your code can be XHTML compatible if it needs to be used in some type of content management or application processing environment. 4. Always use closing tags: Although in the looser HTML5 syntax certain elements such as the elements are allowed optional closing tags, it is a much better practice to always close all elements. 5. Attribute values must be contained in quotation marks: Although in the looser HTML5 syntax, attribute values do not have to be quoted, your code is more compatible when you always contain all attribute values within quotes.

50. What are the HTML5 elements for page structure?

ANSWER: The HTML elements that are designed for page layout include the following: — Contains the page header content — Contains the navigation elements for the page — Contains the primary page content. This element is also used to designate content designed for syndication or redistribution. — Defines sections or groupings of the page content, typically with its own heading — Contains additional content such as a quote or sidebar — Contains images for the article content — Contains the page footer content, typically information such as copyrights, policies and legal information, and contact information

