

Lesson Review Answers

Lesson 1 Review

1. User-friendly Web page interfaces, such as a pleasing layout and easy navigation, are considered what type of issues?

Front-end issues.

2. Calculate the time required, in seconds, to download a 14,000-byte Web page using a 56-Kbps modem.

Two seconds.

3. If you request a file that does not exist on a Web server, what type of error message will you receive?

HTTP 404 – File Not Found.

4. What W3C project promotes Web page access for disabled users?

Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI).

5. What protocol is used by wireless handheld devices to access Web pages?

Wireless Application Protocol (WAP).

Lesson 2 Review

1. What is Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)?

HTML is the standard document format for the World Wide Web.

2. List three operating systems on which HTML will function.

Windows, Macintosh and UNIX.

3. What is the purpose of a tag in HTML?

A tag tells the HTML interpreter how to process or display text.

4. What is Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)?

Cascading Style Sheets is a technology that uses embedded information to define the fonts, colors and phrase elements used on a particular HTML page.

5. What is Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML)?

XHTML combines HTML with XML, providing a mechanism for visual layout that allows you to describe the function and context of the information contained in a document.

Lesson 3 Review

1. Name the two types of HTML tags.

Container tags and empty tags.

2. Are HTML tags case-sensitive?

No, but good coding practice dictates that you use all capital letters for element names to improve code readability.

3. What three items can be contained inside the angle brackets (wickets) of an HTML tag?

An element, attributes and values.

4. What is the function of the Document Type Declaration (<!DOCTYPE> tag)?

The <!DOCTYPE> tag describes the nature of your HTML code, such as the HTML version used to create the Web page.

5. Define text-level element.

A text-level element is formatting code that can be applied to individual characters or words.

6. What notation can you use to write a note to yourself or others in the HTML code that will not appear in the page when rendered in a browser?

A hidden comment.

Lesson 4 Review

1. What is another term for a horizontal line on a Web page?

A horizontal rule.

2. What is the default alignment attribute value for horizontal lines?

Center.

3. Name the alignment options available for aligning images relative to text.

Bottom, middle, top, left and right.

4. What is the function of the ALT attribute?

The ALT attribute designates alternate text to appear in place of an image or while an image is loading.

5. What standard of 216 colors was introduced to render Web page colors consistently across different browsers?

The Web-safe color palette.

Lesson 5 Review

1. Name the two types of URLs you can reference outside a Web page when creating hyperlinks (i.e., located on either an external site or another page on the same site).

Fully qualified URL and partial URL.

2. Within an anchor tag (<A>), the HREF attribute performs what function?

It specifies the link's hypertext reference, or target.

3. You are creating an image hyperlink. What HTML code links the image *zoomap.jpg* to the *map.htm* Web page?

4. When using an internal link, what attribute is used with the anchor tag to define an area as a target?

The NAME attribute.

5. Describe the syntax used to link to an internal anchor in another file without first accessing the top of that page.

In addition to a full or partial URL, you would specify the file name, followed by the hash symbol (#), followed by the name of the internal anchor to which you want to direct the link.

Lesson 6 Review

1. The size of an HTML table can be modified by specifying measurements in either of which two units of measure?

Pixels, or a percentage of the window.

2. What tag can be used instead of the <TABLE> tag to create a simple table by preserving spacing and line breaks?

The <PRE> tag.

3. What components of table appearance can be formatted using the ALIGN attribute?

Content alignment within the cells, table alignment within the window, and table alignment relative to page text.

4. How do you center-justify an HTML table on a Web page?

Add the <DIV ALIGN="center"> tag before the table and </DIV> after the table.

5. What attributes are used to span a single cell across multiple rows or columns, respectively?

ROWSPAN, COLSPAN.

Lesson 7 Review

1. The <FORM> tag requires both opening and closing tags. What type of HTML tag is <FORM>?

A container tag.

2. Which <FORM> tag is used to create text boxes, check boxes, radio buttons, and the Submit and Reset buttons, but not select lists?

The <INPUT> tag.

3. What form field allows users to enter text, such as a first or last name?

Text box.

4. Write the HTML tag to create a scrolling text area box with the name "Feedback." It should have a width of 30 characters and a height of five rows.

<TEXTAREA NAME="Feedback" COLS=30 ROWS=5></TEXTAREA>

5. Describe the difference between a select list and a multiple-select list in a Web form.

A select list is a drop-down list of multiple options from which a single selection can be made. A multiple-select list is identical to a select list, except that the user can make multiple selections and it is optionally scrollable.

Lesson 8 Review

1. What is an image "hot spot"?

A portion of an image that acts as a hyperlink.

2. If you do not have a graphics program that shows you the coordinates of a given position in an image, how can you determine these coordinates?

By using the image's pixel height and width.

3. Name the two coordinates used to define the points on any image shape.

A horizontal (x) coordinate and a vertical (y) coordinate.

4. Name two Web-ready image formats that support transparency.

GIF 89a and PNG.

5. A non-interlaced image will begin to render after the browser has read what percentage of the image file?

Fifty percent.

Lesson 9 Review

1. What is the name of the HTML file that defines the frames in a Web page?

Frameset document.

2. Describe how frames can be useful in a Web site.

Elements that users should always see (such as navigation links, copyright notices and title graphics) can be placed in a static, individual frame. As users navigate the site, the static frame's content can remain fixed, even though the contents of the adjoining frames may change.

3. How can your frames-enabled Web site accommodate browsers that do not support frames?

You can add the <NOFRAMES> tag to the frameset document to add alternative text that appears in the browser in place of the frameset.

4. You are targeting frames with hyperlinks so that users can click a link in one frame and change the content of another frame. If you do not specify a target, where will the linked content appear?

The linked content will open into the same frame as the link itself.

5. What attribute can modify the space, in pixels, between the left and right side of the frame's contents?

The MARGINWIDTH attribute.

Lesson 10 Review

1. What is another name for a graphical user interface (GUI) type of editor?

A What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG) editor.

2. What two types of HTML GUI editors are available?

Page editors and site management editors.

3. List several HTML GUI editor applications currently available on the market.

Macromedia Dreamweaver and HomeSite, Microsoft FrontPage and FrontPage Express, Netscape Composer.

4. What type of application offers an interface similar to an HTML GUI editor?

Word processor.

5. Name a disadvantage to creating Web pages using an HTML text editor.

Typing code can be extremely time-consuming and complicated.

Lesson 11 Review

1. Style sheets are lists of instructions that you can use to do what?

Apply formatting to an entire Web site, instead of formatting each page manually.

2. Name the four ways in which you can apply a style sheet when implementing CSS1 with HTML.

You can apply CSS1 by declaring an inline style, creating an embedded style sheet, linking to an external style sheet, or using an imported style sheet.

3. How does JavaScript extend HTML?

JavaScript allows developers to add interactivity to Web pages.

4. What does Dynamic HTML do?

It creates animation, interaction and dynamic updating on Web pages without contacting the server for each request.

5. What is the purpose of the Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML)?

XHTML allows HTML to become XML-compliant, meaning it allows the convergence of HTML documents with XML structure, creating forward compatibility for documents.

Lesson 12 Review

1. What is the purpose of the <!DOCTYPE> declaration at the beginning of an XHTML document?

It instructs the client application about the specification DTD to which the document conforms, and it provides a unique identifier for that DTD.

2. How is XHTML 1.0 different from XHTML (Second Edition)?

XHTML 1.0 was the initial specification release. XHTML (Second Edition) is the subsequent release that includes error updates to the original specification.

3. What is the required root element of an XHTML document?

<head>

4. What is an inferred element, and how does it relate to XHTML?

An inferred element is an HTML element that is not present but is assumed to be present. HTML was developed to forgive some careless syntax errors and infer tags. XHTML enforces the stricter syntax rules of XML.

5. What is a fragment identifier?

A fragment identifier is XHTML code using the <A> tag to reference a section of content from another area on the same page. A fragment is a section of content; thus, a fragment identifier designates a name for that section that the <A> tag can reference.