CITS1231 Midterm Test 2009 - Answers

1. False. You can have the same class attribute name for different elements. In the following valid example, both `<h1>` and `<p>` have the same class attribute "intro":
   ```html
   <style type="text/css">
   h1.intro {color:blue;}
   p.intro {color:green;}
   </style>
   ```

2. False. The site structure is hierarchical.

3. False. If you try using this style on any element, then it will not affect the position of the element. To be true, you need to specify absolute positioning:
   ```css
   { position:absolute; left:100px; top:150px; }
   ```
   If you use position:relative then the coordinates will be relative to the element’s parent boundaries.

4. False. The Web is one of the many applications that run over the internet. Another application over the internet is mail.

5. False. Inline style sheets override external style sheet.

6. True.

7. False. Users typically access a network through a computer called a router. As this question is not clear, you will also get full marks if you wrote: hub, switch, network card, etc.


9. ??? anyone know the answer to this? This is not required for the midterm.

10. False. Nonbreaking spaces are created using &nbsp;

11. d. – physical

12. b. – boldface

13. b.

14. d.

15. b.

16. `<a href="mailto:davis@mwu.edu">blah</a>` where “blah” is any text to display.

17. This question is not clear and any of the following answers would suffice:
   a. divide the number of pixels by the DPI (dots per inch) to obtain the height or width in inches. Eg length = pixels / dpi.
   b. Use the following javascript to get the dimensions of the first document image:
   ```javascript
   <script type="text/javascript">
   document.write("Width="+document.images[0].width+",
   height="+document.images[0].height);
   </script>
   ```

18. `<table border="1">
   <tr>
   <td></td>
   <td></td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
   <td></td>
   <td></td>
   </tr>
   <td>
   </table>`
19. No. The password field only ensures that the password does not get displayed as it is being typed. You also need to ensure that the form uses the “POST” method to ensure that the password data is sent as part of a separate POST message. If you use “GET”, then the password will be displayed in the url.

20. `<input type="button" value="blah1" />
    <input type="submit" value="blah2t" />
    <input type="reset" value="blah3" />

Where “blah1”, “blah2” and “blah3” can be any text.

21. An example of an absolute url is:
    `http://theserver/thepath/thefile`

Where “theserver” is the name of the server (eg “www.uwa.edu.au”), “thepath” is the file path and “thefile” is the name of the file.

To link to an internal element of an HTML document, you need to give the particular element in question a unique anchor id. To link to this anchor, you append #anchorId to the url for the document.

For example, if you want to reference an internal element with id=”intro” in test.html which is on the server www.uwa.edu.au, then you do the following:

    `<a href="http://www.uwa.edu.au/test.html#intro">Link to intro</a>

In test.html, you would need to define the anchor like so:

    `<a id="intro">some text</a>

22. In an absolute URL the entire path to the file is specified.

   In a relative URL, the entire path is not required. You just need to specify the relative path. The base path is assumed to be the same path where the current web page resides.

   Rule of thumb is, use absolute URLs to reference a resource that is on a different server. Otherwise use relative paths. This will make your website easily portable to another server.

23. Client side image maps are more responsive than server side image maps. This is because all the map information is downloaded to the client computer and so all the processing can be done at the client side. For server side image maps, the coordinates must be sent to the server via a message which takes more time. The server then translates coordinates to required link.

   Also, the browser status only shows the associated link in the case of client side image maps.

   For client side image map, use the “usemap” attribute. For server side, use “ismap” attribute.

24. Use GIFs for images such as icons, buttons, logos, line drawings. GIFs are limited to 256 colours so if you need more colour depth such as for photographs, use JPEG.

25. In the following, if overflow is not specified then the height and width parameters will be ignored and the text will be able to overflow outside these dimensions.
Some text ....