

## 70-480 Dumps

# Programming in HTML5 with JavaScript and CSS3

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## NEW QUESTION 1

### DRAG DROP

You are validating user input by using JavaScript and regular expressions. A group of predefined regular expressions will validate two input fields:

An email address in a function named validateEmail (for example, firstname@contoso.com)

A nine-digit number that allows optional hyphens after the second and fifth character in a function named validateSSN(for example, 555555555 or 555-55-5555)

You need to use the correct expression to validate the input.

Which expression should you insert into each function? (To answer, drag the appropriate regular expression statement to the correct location. Each regular expression statement may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

`/^\d{1,2}(\-|\/|\.)\d{1,2}\1\d{4}$/;`

`/^[0-9]{3}\^[0-9]{2}\^[0-9]{4}$/;`

`/^[0-9]{0}\^[0-9]{2}\^[0-9]{4}$/;`

`/^[a-zA-Z0-9._-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,4}$/;`

`/^[0-9]{3}+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[0-9]{2,4}$/;`

### Answer Area

```
function validateSSN(userinput) {
    var ssnPattern =
    return ssnPattern.test(userinput);
}
```

```
function validateEmail(userinput) {
    var emailPattern =
    return emailPattern.test(userinput);
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

```
/^\d{1,2}(\-|\/|\.)\d{1,2}\1\d{4}$/;
```

```
/^[0-9]{0}\^[0-9]{2}\^[0-9]{4}$/;
```

```
/^[0-9]{3}+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[0-9]{2,4}$/;
```

### Answer Area

```
function validateSSN(userinput) {
    var ssnPattern =
        /^[0-9]{3}\^[0-9]{2}\^[0-9]{4}$/;

    return ssnPattern.test(userinput);
}
```

```
function validateEmail(userinput){
    var emailPattern =
        /^[a-zA-Z0-9._-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,4}$/;

    return emailPattern.test(userinput);
}
```

### NEW QUESTION 2

You are developing a customer contact form that will be displayed on a page of a company's website. The page collects information about the customer. If a customer enters a value before submitting the form, it must be a valid email address. You need to ensure that the data validation requirement is met. What should you use?

- A. <input name="email" type="url"/>
- B. <input name="email" type="text" required="required"/>
- C. <input name="email" type="text"/>
- D. <input name="email" type="email"/>

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

Example:

<form> E-mail:

<input type="email" name="email">

</form> Reference:

[http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_form\\_input\\_types.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_form_input_types.asp)

### NEW QUESTION 3

#### DRAG DROP

You are developing a form that captures a user's email address by using HTML5 and jQuery.

The form must capture the email address and return it as a query string parameter. The query string parameter must display the @ symbol that is used in the email address.

You need to implement this functionality.

How should you develop the form? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segment to the correct target or targets in the answer area)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* The serialize() method creates a URL encoded text string by serializing form values.

You can select one or more form elements (like input and/or text area), or the form element itself. The serialized values can be used in the URL query string when making an AJAX request.

Example: \$("form").serialize();

\* decodeURIComponent

The decodeURIComponent() function decodes a URI component. Return Value: A String, representing the decoded URI

Incorrect:

Not decodeURI:

decodeURI is intended for use on the full URI.

decodeURIComponent is intended to be used on .. well .. URI components that is any part that lies

between separators (; / ? : @ & = + \$ , #).

Reference: jQuery serialize() Method [http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/ajax\\_serialize.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/ajax_serialize.asp) [http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_encodeuri.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_encodeuri.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You are developing an application that consumes a Windows Communication Foundation (WCF) service.

The application interacts with the service by using the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 <script>
02     function getCountry(country) {
03         $.ajax({
04             type: "POST",
05             contentType: "application/json; charset=utf-8",
06             url: "http://contoso.com/Service.svc/GetCountry",
07             data: '{"Country":"' + country + "'",
08             dataType: "json",
09             success: OnSuccess,
10             error: OnError
11         });
12     }
13 }
14 function OnSuccess(data, status) {
15     ...
16 }
17 function OnError(request, status, error) {
18     ...
19 }
20 </script>
```

You need to authenticate to the WCF service. What should you do?

- A. At line 11, add the following lines of code.,username: yourusername,password: yourpassword
- B. At line 11, add the following line of code.,credentials: prompt
- C. At line 06, replace the code with the following line of cod
- D. url: "http://contoso.com/Service.svc/GetCountry? Username=username&password=password",
- E. At line 11, add the following line of cod
- F. The username and password will be stored in an XML file.,credentials: credentials.xml

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 5**

You are developing a customer web form that includes the following HTML.

<label id="txtValue"X/label>

Information from the web form is submitted to a web service. The web service returns the following JSON object.

```
{
"Confirmation": "1234", "FirstName": "John"
}
```

You need to display the Confirmation number from the JSON response in the txtValue label field.

Which JavaScript code segment should you use?

- A. \$("#txtValue").val = (JSONObject.Confirmation);
- B. \$("#txtValue").val (JSONObject.Confirmation);
- C. \$("#txtValue").text = (JSONObject.Confirmation);
- D. \$("#txtValue").text (JSONObject.Confirmation);

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Incorrect:

not A, not B: A label object has no value attribute. Reference:

<http://api.jquery.com/text/>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

You are developing a customer web form that includes the following HTML.

<input id = "txtValue" />

A customer must enter a value in the text box prior to submitting the form. You need to add validation to the text box control.



Which HTML should you use?

- A. <input id="txtValue" type="text" required="required"/>
- B. <input id="txtValue" type="text" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" />
- C. <input id="txtValue" type="required" />
- D. <input id="txtValue" type="required" autocomplete="on" />

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Definition and Usage

The required attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form. Example

An HTML form with a required input field:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
```

```
Username: <input type="text" name="username" required>
```

```
<input type="submit">
```

```
</form>
```

Username: <input type="text" name="username" required> Reference: HTML <input> required Attribute [http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att\\_input\\_required.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_input_required.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 7**

DRAG DROP

You are developing a web page for runners who register for a race. The page includes a slider control that allows users to enter their age.

You have the following requirements: All runners must enter their age.

Applications must not be accepted from runners less than 18 years of age or greater than 90 years. The slider control must be set to the average age (37) of all registered runners when the page is first displayed.

You need to ensure that the slider control meets the requirements.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate word or number to the correct location in the answer area. Each word or number may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1-3: The <input type="range"> is used for input fields that should contain a value within a range. Example

```
<input type="range" name="points" min="0" max="10">
```

 Box 4-5: Use the value attribute to set the default value Box 6: Definition and Usage

The required attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

Example

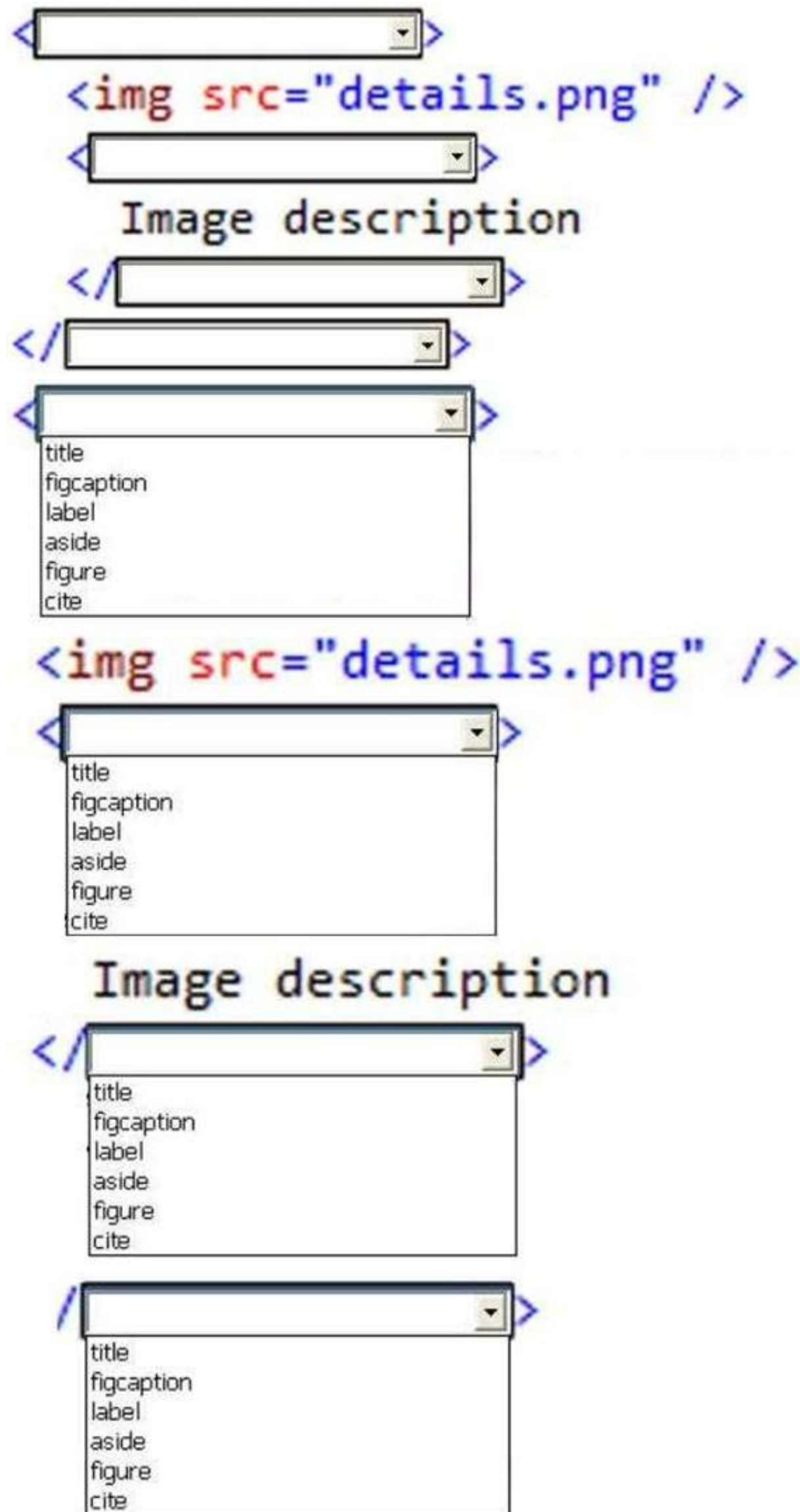
Username: <input type="text" name="username" required> Reference: HTML Input Types [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_form\\_input\\_types.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 8**

HOTSPOT

You are developing an HTML5 web application for displaying encyclopedia entries. Each encyclopedia entry has an associated image that is referred to in the entry. You need to display the image by using the correct semantic markup.

What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate options from the drop-down list in the answer area.)



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The `<figure>` element

The `<figure>` element is intended to be used in conjunction with the `<figcaption>` element to mark up diagrams, illustrations, photos, and code examples (among other things).

Example:

```
<figure>

<figcaption>A cheeky macaque, Lower Kintaganban River, Borneo. Original by <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/rclark/">Richard Clark</a></figcaption>
</figure>
```

Reference: The figure & figcaption elements

#### NEW QUESTION 9

You are creating a JavaScript object that represents a customer.

You need to extend the Customer object by adding the GetCommission() method.

You need to ensure that all future instances of the Customer object implement the GetCommission() method.

Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. `Customer.apply.GetCommission() = function()`  
`{`  
`alert('payroll');`  
`}`
- ☐ B. `Customer.prototype.GetCommission() = function Customer.GetCommission() ()`  
`{`  
`alert('payroll');`  
`}`
- ☐ C. `Customer.GetCommission() = function () {`  
`alert('payroll');`  
`}`
- ☐ D. `Customer.prototype.GetCommission() = function ()`  
`{`  
`alert('payroll');`  
`}`

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

\* Object.prototype.constructor

Returns a reference to the Object function that created the instance's prototype. Note that the value of this property is a reference to the function itself, not a string containing the function's name. The value is only read-only for primitive values such as 1, true and "test".

\* The constructor property is created together with the function as a single property of func.prototype.

Reference: Object.prototype.constructor

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You are developing a web form that includes the following code.

```
<div id="dynamicForm">  
    <input type="checkbox" id="myCheckbox" onclick="ShowInputBox('dynamicForm');" >  
</div>
```

When a user selects the check box, an input text box must be added to the page dynamically. You need to ensure that the text box is added.

Which function should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
function ShowInputBox(divName)
{
    var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
    newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
    document.getElementById(newInputDiv).appendChild(divName);
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
function ShowInputBox(divName)
{
    var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
    newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
    document.getElementById(divName).appendChild(newInputDiv);
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
function ShowInputBox(divName)
{
    var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
    newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
    document.getElementById(divName).applyElement (newInputDiv);
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
function ShowInputBox(divName)
{
    var newInputDiv = document.createElement('div');
    newInputDiv.innerHTML = "<input type='text' id='newInputBox'>";
    document.getElementById(newInputDiv).applyElement (divName);
}
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

We create a new div element with the textbox.

We then use appendChild() method appends this node as the last child the input node divname. Reference: HTML DOM appendChild() Method

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You are developing an HTML5 page that has an element with an ID of logo. The page includes the following HTML.

```
<div> Logo:<br>
<div id="logo">
</div>
</div>
```

You need to move the logo element lower on the page by five pixels.

Which lines of code should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. `document.getElementById("logo").style.position = "relative";`  
B. `document.getElementById("logo").style.top = "5px";`  
C. `document.getElementById("logo").style.top = "-5px";`  
D. `document.getElementById("logo").style.position = "absolute";`

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

\* `style.position = "relative";`

The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so `"left:20"` adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position.

\* For relatively positioned elements, the top property sets the top edge of an element to a unit above/below its normal position.

Example: Example

Set the top edge of the image to 5px below the top edge of its normal position: `img {`

`position: relative; top: 5px;`

`}`

Reference: CSS position Property; CSS top Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_class\\_position.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp) [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_pos\\_top.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 15**

You are creating a JavaScript function that displays the name of a web application. You declare the following button element.

```
<input type="button" id= "About" value="About" />
```

When a user clicks the button, a JavaScript function named About must be called.

You need to create an event handler that calls the About function when the button is clicked.

Which two code segments can you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)



- ☐ A. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
ScriptEngine.call(button, About());`
- ☐ B. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
ScriptEngine.bind(button, About());`
- ☐ C. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
button.addEventListener("click", About);`
- ☐ D. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
button.attachEvent("onclick", About);`

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

C: `addEventListener`

The `addEventListener()` method attaches an event handler to the specified element.

In context of a worker, both `self` and `this` refer to the global scope. The worker can either add an event listener for the message event, or it can define the `onmessage` handler to listen for any messages sent by the parent thread.

D: `attachEvent` method

Registers an event handler function (event listener) for the specified event on the current object.

Reference: `addEventListener` method; `attachEvent` method <http://help.dottoro.com/ljeuqqoq.php> <http://help.dottoro.com/ljinxrmt.php>

**NEW QUESTION 18**

**HOTSPOT**

You are creating a function by using JavaScript. The function accepts an object as the parameter and returns a string that identifies the data type of the object.

You have the following requirements:

The function must return "Number" if the object is a number. The function must return "String" if the object is a string.

The function must return "Unknown" if the object is neither a number nor a string. You need to implement the function to meet the requirements.

How should you build the code segment? (To answer, select the appropriate options from the drop- down lists in the answer area.)

```
function GetObjectType(obj) {
    [default] (obj.constructor) {
        [default] Number:
            return "Number";
        [default] ;
        [default] String:
            return "String";
        [default] ;
        [default] :
            return "Unknown";
    }
}
```

```
function GetObjectType(obj) {
    default (obj.constructor) {
    default
    switch
    break
    case

    default Number:
    default
    switch
    break
    case

    return "Number";

    default ;
    default
    switch
    break
    case

    default String:
    default
    switch
    break
    case

    return "String";

    default ;
    default
    switch
    break
    case

    default :
    default
    switch
    break
    case

    return "Unknown";

    }
}
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* Use the switch statement to select one of many blocks of code to be executed.

Syntax switch(expression) {  
case n:  
code block break;  
case n:  
code block break;  
default:  
default code block  
}

This is how it works:

The switch expression is evaluated once.

The value of the expression is compared with the values of each case. If there is a match, the associated block of code is executed.

\* Object.prototype.constructor

Returns a reference to the Object function that created the instance's prototype. Note that the value of this property is a reference to the function itself, not a string containing the function's name. The value is only read-only for primitive values such as 1, true and "test".

\* Description

All objects inherit a constructor property from their prototype: var o = {};

o.constructor === Object; // true var a = [];

a.constructor === Array; // true var n = new Number(3); n.constructor === Number; // true

\* The constructor property is created together with the function as a single property of func.prototype.

Reference: JavaScript Switch Statement;Object.prototype.constructor

**NEW QUESTION 19**

You are developing a web application that consumes services from a third-party application. A web worker processes the third-party application requests in the background. A page in the application instantiates the web worker process.

You need to establish two-way communications between the web worker process and the page. Which two actions will achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. From the web worker, use the onconnect event handler of the main page to capture events.
- B. From the main page, use the onmessage event handler of the web worker to capture events.
- C. From the web worker, use the onmessage event handler of the main page to capture events.
- D. From the main page, use the onconnect event handler of the web worker to capture events.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

\* When postMessage() is called from the main page, our worker handles that message by defining an onmessage handler for the message event.

\* Server-Sent Events - One Way Messaging

A server-sent event is when a web page automatically gets updates from a server. Receive Server-Sent Event Notifications

The EventSource object is used to receive server-sent event notifications:

Example

```
var source = new EventSource("demo_sse.php"); source.onmessage = function(event) {  
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += event.data + "<br>";  
};
```

Reference: [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_serversentevents.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_serversentevents.asp) <http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/workers/basics/>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

You are developing an HTML5 web application that displays customer mailing address information. The application loads addresses from a web service by using AJAX. The following code defines a Customer object and loads address data.

```
function Customer(firstName, lastName) {  
    this.firstName = firstName;  
    this.lastName = lastName;  
    this.address = "";  
}  
  
Customer.prototype.parseAddress = function (data) {  
    this.address = data.address;  
}  
  
Customer.prototype.loadAddress = function () {  
  
}
```

You need to implement the loadAddress function. Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
$.get('data.xml', function (data) {  
    (function (scope) {  
        scope.parseAddress(data);  
    })(data);  
});
```
- ☐ B. 

```
$.get('data.xml', function (data, innerScope) {  
    innerScope.parseAddress(data);  
});
```
- ☒ C. 

```
var that = this;  
$.get('data.xml', function (data) {  
    that.parseAddress(data);  
});
```
- ☐ D. 

```
$.get('data.xml', function (data) {  
    this.parseAddress(data);  
});
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C



**NEW QUESTION 25****DRAG DROP**

You are creating an application by using HTML5 and CSS3. The styles for the pages are derived from five style sheets.

The styles are not being applied correctly to the pages in the application. You need to apply the styles from highest priority to lowest priority.

In which order should you use the five style sheets? (To answer, move the style sheet types from the list of style sheet types to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* From highest priority to lowest priority. User important style sheets

Author important style sheets Author normal style sheets User normal style sheets

User agent style sheets

\* CSS declarations are applied in this order (from lowest to highest priority):

- User agent declarations (the default styles your browser applies to elements)
- User normal declarations (a user's own stylesheet if they're using one)
- Author normal declarations (this is your normal stylesheet)
- Author important declarations (anything your mark important)
- User important declarations (any important styles from the user's stylesheet)

Reference: Assigning property values, Cascading, and Inheritance; In what order do CSS definitions take priority

<http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/cascade.html>

<http://www.quora.com/In-what-order-do-CSS-definitions-take-priority>

**NEW QUESTION 30**

You are styling a box object on a page by using CSS3. You need to set the transparency of the object to 50%.

Which two CSS3 styles will achieve the goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

Choose two.)

- ☐ A. 

```
.Box {  
    background: rgb(255,0,0);  
    backface-visibility: hidden;  
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
.Box {  
    background: rgb(255,0,0);  
    background: rgba(255,0,0,.5);  
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
.Box {  
    background: rgb(255,0,0);  
    opacity: 0.5;  
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
.Box {  
    background: rgb(255,0,0);  
    background-color: #fff;  
}
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D



Answer: BC

**Explanation:**

The RGBA declaration allows you to set opacity (via the Alpha channel) as part of the color value. Example:

```
div { background-color: rgba(255,0,0,0.5); }
```

The background color has been set to blue, and the opacity set to half. Example 2:

```
background-color: rgb(0,0,255); opacity: 0.5;
```

The background color has been set to blue, and the opacity set to half. Reference: A brief introduction to Opacity and RGBA <http://www.css3.info/introduction-opacity-rgba/>

**NEW QUESTION 31**

**HOTSPOT**

You are developing a web page that will be accessed from various types of devices. You have the following requirements:

The appropriate display resolution must be selected dynamically based on the device connecting to the page.

Mobile devices with a maximum width of 480 pixels must be able to use the page. You need to ensure that the page displays correctly on any device.

How should you build the code? (To answer, select the appropriate options from the drop-down lists in the answer area.)

@media

screen and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

▼

{

#navbar {

float: none;

width: 200px;

}

}

@media

screen and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

▼

{

#navbar {

float: left;

width: 500px;

}

}

@media

screen and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

▼

{

screen and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

size and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

screen and (min-width:480px)

size and (min-width:480px)

#navbar {

float: none;

width: 200px;

}

}

@media

screen and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

▼

{

screen and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

size and (min-width:200px) and (max-width:480px)

screen and (min-width:480px)

size and (min-width:480px)

#navbar {

float: left;

width: 500px;

}

}

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* The @media rule is used to define different style rules for different media types/devices. CSS Syntax

@media not|only mediatype and (media feature) { CSS-Code;

}

\* Media type: Screen

Used for computer screens. Incorrect:

Not size: there is no media type size.

Reference: CSS3 @media Rule; CSS Media Types

**NEW QUESTION 34**

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text. You need to use the text-transform CSS property.

Which values are valid for the text-transform property?

A. hidden

B. blink

C. capitalize

D. line-through

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit; Example

Transform text in different elements: h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}

h2 {text-transform:capitalize;} p {text-transform:lowercase;}

Reference: CSS text-transform Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-transform.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 36**

You are developing a page that includes text and an illustration. The web page resembles the following image.



You have the following requirements:

The illustration must be in the center of the page.

The text must flow around the left, right, top, and bottom of the illustration. You need to ensure that the layout of the web page meets the requirements. Which line of code should you use?

A. -ms-wrap-flow: both;

B. -ms-wrap-flow: clear;

C. -ms-wrap-flow: maximum;

D. -ms-wrap-flow: auto;

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

. -ms-wrap-flow

Gets or sets a value that specifies how exclusions impact inline content within block-level elements. Syntax

-ms-wrap-flow: auto | both | start | end | maximum | clear both

Inline flow content can flow on all sides of the exclusion.

Reference: -ms-wrap-flow property

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ie/hh673558\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ie/hh673558(v=vs.85).aspx) <http://dev.w3.org/csswg/css3-exclusions/>

**NEW QUESTION 39**

You are developing an HTML5 page. The page includes the following code.

```
<p id="outer" style="position:relative">  
  <p id="inner"></p>  
</p>
```

The inner paragraph must be exactly 15 pixels from the top left corner of the outer paragraph. You set the left style for the inner paragraph to the appropriate value.

You need to set the position property of the inner paragraph. Which value should you use?

A. absolute

B. static

C. fixed

D. relative

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

absolute: The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element. Incorrect:

Not D:

relative: The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position.

Reference: CSS position Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_class\\_position.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 43**

You are developing a customer web form that includes the following HTML input field.

```
<input id="txtValue"/>
```

If a customer enters a value in the input field, then it must be a numeric value. You need to add validation to the input field.

Which HTML should you use?

- A. `<input id="txtValue" type="text" pattern="/#" />`
- B. `<input id="txtValue" type="number" />`
- C. `<input id="txtValue" type="integer" />`
- D. `<input id="txtValue" type="text" required="required"/>`

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

HTML5 Input Types: color

date datetime

datetime-local email

month

number range search tel

time url week

Reference: HTML Input Types [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_form\\_input\\_types.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_form_input_types.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 48**

You are developing a customer web form that includes following HTML.

```
<input id="txtValue"/>
```

You need to develop the form so that customers can enter only a valid country code consisting of three English alphabet characters.

Which code segment should you use?

☐ A. 

```
function validate() {  
    var name = $("#txtValue").text();  
    if (name == null || name == "")  
        alert("please enter valid value");  
    return;  
}
```

☐ B. 

```
function validate() {  
    var value = $("#txtValue").text();  
    var regex = /^[d\,\.\,]*$/;  
    if (!regex.test(value) || name == "")  
        alert("please enter valid value");  
    return;  
}
```

☐ C. 

```
function validate() {  
    var value = $("#txtValue").val();  
    var regex = /^[A-Za-z]{3}/;  
    if (!regex.test(value) || value == "")  
        alert("please enter valid value");  
    return;  
}
```

☐ D. 

```
function validate() {  
    var name = $("#txtValue").val();  
    if (name == null || name == "")  
        alert("please enter valid value");  
    return;  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

\* The val() method returns or sets the value attribute of the selected elements.

\* HTML <input> pattern Attribute

The pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against.

Example

An HTML form with an input field that can contain only three letters (no numbers or special characters):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
```

```
Country code: <input type="text" name="country_code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code">
```

```
<input type="submit">
```

```
</form>
```

Reference: HTML <input> pattern Attribute [http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att\\_input\\_pattern.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_input_pattern.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 49**

You are developing an application that consumes an external web service that returns the latest stock rate.

The application has two methods:

The getResults() method makes an AJAX web service request

The ShowRate() method displays the stock rate from the web service response

You need to ensure that the ShowRate() method always displays the latest stock rate. Which code segment should you use?

☐ A

```
function getResults(){
$.ajax({
    type: 'POST',
    cache:true,
    url: "StockRates.asmx/GetRate",
    data: { 'StockName': stockName },
    dataType: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        stockRate = result;
    });
    ShowRate();
}

function ShowRate() {
    alert(stockRate);
}
```

☒ C

```
var stockRate;
function getResults(){
$.ajax({
    async: true,
    type: 'POST',
    url: "StockRates.asmx/GetRate",
    data: { 'StockName': stockName },
    dataType: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        stockRate = result;
    });
    ShowRate();
}

function ShowRate() {
    alert(stockRate);
}
```

☐ B

```
var stockRate;
function getResults(){
$.ajax({
    async: false,
    type: 'POST',
    url: "StockRates.asmx/GetRate",
    data: { 'StockName': stockName },
    dataType: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        stockRate = result;
    });
    ShowRate();
}

function ShowRate() {
    alert(stockRate);
}
```

☐ D

```
var stockRate;
function getResults(){
$.ajax({
    async: false,
    cache:false,
    type: 'POST',
    url: "StockRates.asmx/GetRate",
    data: { 'StockName': stockName },
    dataType: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        stockRate = result;
    });
    ShowRate();
}

function ShowRate() {
    alert(stockRate);
}
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

" always displays the latest stock rate ". Should use cache: false Note: cache (default: true, false for dataType 'script' and 'jsonp') Type: Boolean  
If set to false, it will force requested pages not to be cached by the browser. Reference: [jQuery.ajax\(\)](#)

**NEW QUESTION 50**

HOTSPOT

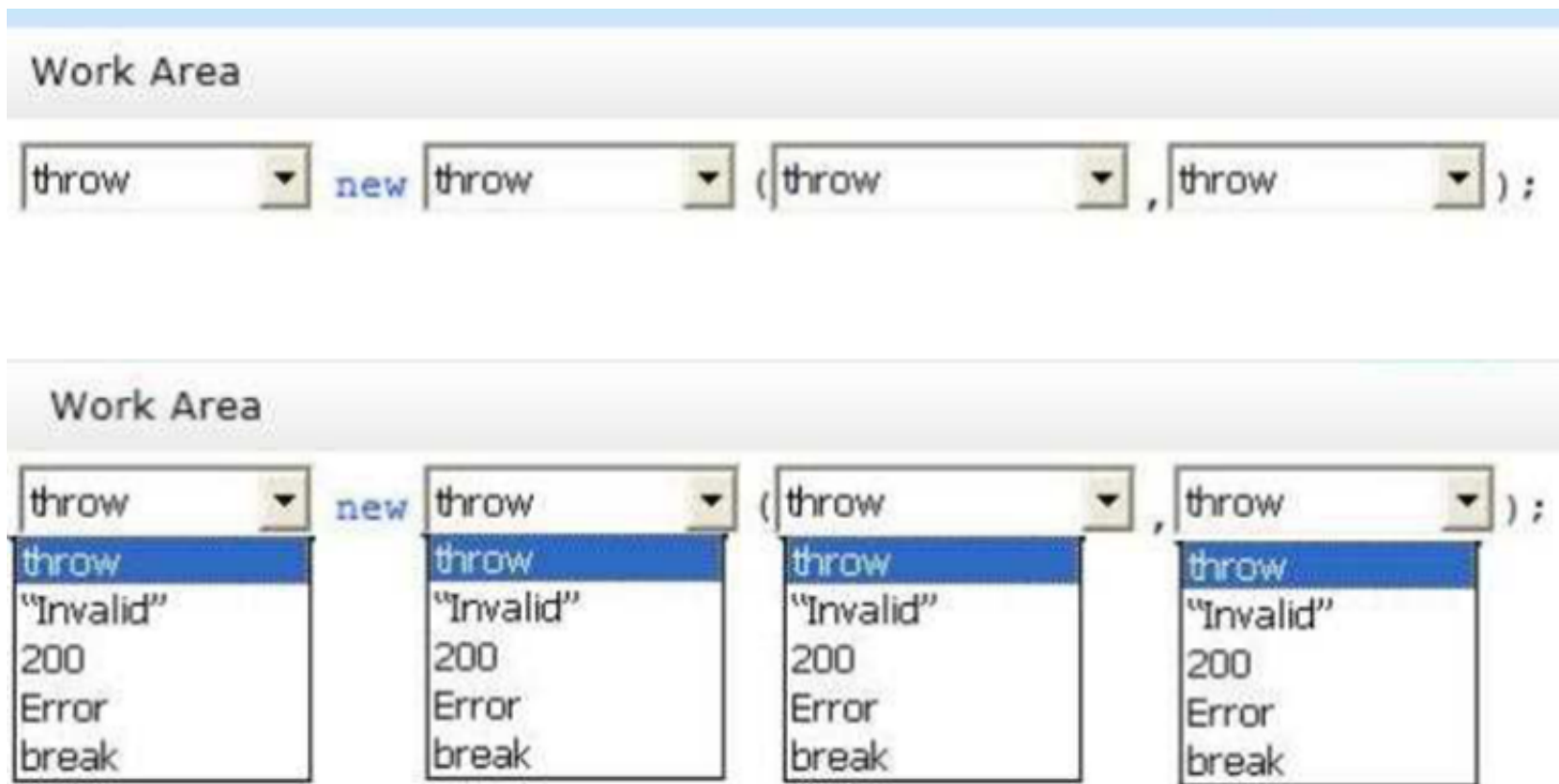
You are developing an online shopping application that accepts credit cards for payment. If the credit card number is invalid, the application must:  
Generate an error

Assign "200" to the error number Assign "Invalid" to the error description

You need to write the code that meets the requirements.

How should you write the code? (To answer, select the appropriate option from the drop-down list in the answer area.)





- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Example: `throw new Error(200, "x equals zero");`; Reference: `throw Statement (JavaScript)`

**NEW QUESTION 52**

You are creating a JavaScript function to display the current version of a web application You declare a button as follows.

`<input type="button" id="About" value="About" />`

You need to create an event handler for the button by using an anonymous function. Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
button.addEventListener('click', function { alert("Version 2.1.0") } );`
- ☐ B. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
button.addEventListener('click', function (alert("Version 2.1.0") ) );`
- ☐ C. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
button.addEventListener('click', function () { alert("Version 2.1.0") } );`
- ☐ D. `var button = document.getElementById("About");  
button.addEventListener('click', alert("Version 2.1.0") );`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Example

When passing parameter values, use an "anonymous function" that calls the specified function with the parameters:

`document.addEventListener("click", function() { myFunction(p1, p2);  
});`

Reference: `HTML DOM addEventListener() Method`

**NEW QUESTION 54**

DRAG DROP

You are developing an airline reservation website by using HTML5 and JavaScript. A page on the site allows users to enter departure and destination airport information and to search for tickets.

You have the following requirements:

Users must be able to save information in the application about their favorite destination airport.

The airport information must be displayed in the destination text box whenever the user returns to the page.

You need to develop the site to meet the requirements.

Which line or lines of code should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands from the list of commands to the correct location or locations in the work area)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

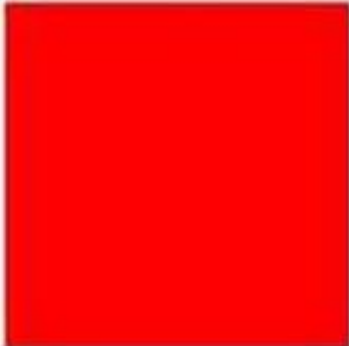
- \* retrieve localStorage.destination
- \* store localStorage.destination

**NEW QUESTION 56**

**DRAG DROP**

An HTML page has a CANVAS element.

You need to draw a red rectangle on the CANVAS element dynamically. The rectangle should resemble the following graphic.



How should you build the code segment? (To answer, drag the appropriate line of code to the correct location. Each line of code may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);

context.fillStyle = "rgb(255, 0, 0)";

var canvas = document.getElementById('mycanvas');

var canvas = document.BeginPath();

context.fillSquare(50, 50, 100, 100);

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<canvas id="mycanvas" width="300" height="300"></canvas>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
```

```
var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Example:

Drawing with JavaScript

```
<script>
```

```
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas"); var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
```

```
ctx.fillStyle = "#FF0000"; ctx.fillRect(0,0,150,75);
```

```
</script>
```

Reference: HTML5 Canvas [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_canvas.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_canvas.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 61**

You are developing an HTML5 page.

You need to add author and copyright information. Which tag should you use?

- A. <aside>
- B. <header>
- C. <footer>
- D. <section>

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The footer element represents a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content or sectioning root element. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, and the like.

Reference: The footer element

<http://dev.w3.org/html5/spec-preview/the-footer-element.html>

**NEW QUESTION 65**

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text. You need to use the text-transform CSS property.

Which value is valid for the text-transform property?

- A. Lowercase
- B. Blink
- C. Line-through
- D. 20px

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit; Reference: CSS text-transform Property

**NEW QUESTION 68**

You are creating a JavaScript object that represents an employee.

You need to extend the Employee object by adding the GetPayroll() method.

You need to ensure that all future instances of the Employee object implement the GetPayroll() method.

Which code segment should you use?

☐ A. 

```
Employee.apply.GetPayroll() = function()  
{  
    alert("payroll");  
}
```

☐ B. 

```
Employee.prototype.GetPayroll = function Employee.GetPayroll()  
{  
    alert("payroll");  
}
```

☐ C. 

```
Employee.GetPayroll() = function(){  
    alert("payroll");  
}
```

☐ D. 

```
Employee.prototype.GetPayroll = function()  
{  
    alert("payroll");  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

\* Object.prototype.constructor

Returns a reference to the Object function that created the instance's prototype. Note that the value of this property is a reference to the function itself, not a string containing the function's name. The value is only read-only for primitive values such as 1, true and "test".

\* The constructor property is created together with the function as a single property of func.prototype.

Reference: Object.prototype.constructor

**NEW QUESTION 73**

You are developing an HTML5 page that includes several paragraph elements. You have the following requirements:

Add a drop shadow that is one inch below the text in the paragraph Set the radius of the drop shadow to five pixels

You need to style the paragraphs to meet the requirements. Which CSS style should you use?

- A. Text-shadow: 72pt 0pt 5pt
- B. Text-shadow: 5px 1in 0px;
- C. Text-shadow: 72pt 0em 5px;
- D. Text-shadow: 100px 0px 5px;

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

We set the second argument (vertical) to one inch (1in). Note

Syntax

text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur color;

Note: The text-shadow property attaches one or more shadows to text. The property is a comma- separated list of shadows, each specified by 2 or 3 length values and an optional color. Omitted lengths are 0.

\* h-shadow

Required. The position of the horizontal shadow. Negative values are allowed

\* v-shadow

Required. The position of the vertical shadow. Negative values are allowed

\* blur

Optional. The blur distance

\* color

Optional. The color of the shadow.

**NEW QUESTION 75**

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text. You need to use the text-transform CSS property.

Which value is valid for the text-transform property?

- A. Capitalize
- B. Red
- C. 20px
- D. Italic

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit; Example

Transform text in different elements: h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}

h2 {text-transform:capitalize;} p {text-transform:lowercase;}

Reference: CSS text-transform Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-transform.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 80**

You are modifying a blog site to improve search engine readability.

You need to group relevant page content together to maximize search engine readability. Which tag should you use?

- A. <article>
- B. <table>
- C. <div>
- D. <span>

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the <article> element: Forum post

Blog post News story Comment

**NEW QUESTION 81**

You are developing an HTML5 page that has an element with an ID of picture. The page includes the following HTML.



```
<div>
  Picture:<br />
  <div id = "picture">
  </div>
</div>
```

You need to move the picture element lower on the page by five pixels.

Which two lines of code should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. document.getElementById("picture").style.position = "relative";
- B. document.getElementById("picture").style.top = "5px";
- C. document.getEiementById("picture").style.top = "-5px";
- D. document.getElementById("picture").style.position = "absolute";

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

We use relative position to move the position 5 pixels lower on page. Using a negative value would move the picture higher on the page. Note:

\* The top property sets or returns the top position of a positioned element.

This property specifies the top position of the element including padding, scrollbar, border and margin.

Syntax

Set the top property: Object.style.top="auto|length|%|inherit" Where:

Length defines the top position in length units. Negative values are allowed

**NEW QUESTION 86**

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text. You need to use the text-transform CSS property.

Which value is valid for the text-transform property?

- A. Italic
- B. Line-through
- C. Capitalize
- D. 20px

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit; Example

Transform text in different elements: h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}

h2 {text-transform:capitalize;} p {text-transform:lowercase;}

Reference: CSS text-transform Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-transform.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 88**

You are modifying a blog site to improve search engine readability.

You need to group relevant page content together to maximize search engine readability. Which tag should you use?

- A. <tbody>
- B. <article>
- C. <div>
- D. <span>

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the <article> element: Forum post

Blog post

News story Comment

**NEW QUESTION 91**

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text. You need to use the text- transform CSS property.

Which value is valid for the text-transform property?

- A. red
- B. hidden
- C. lowercase
- D. italic

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit; Example

Transform text in different elements: h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}

h2 {text-transform:capitalize;} p {text-transform:lowercase;}

Reference: CSS text-transform Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-transform.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

#### NEW QUESTION 95

You are developing an HTML5 web application and are styling text. You need to use the text-transform CSS property. Which value is valid for the text-transform property?

- A. Italic
- B. Red
- C. Capitalize
- D. Line-through

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit; Example

Transform text in different elements: h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}

h2 {text-transform:capitalize;} p {text-transform:lowercase;}

Reference: CSS text-transform Property [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-transform.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

#### NEW QUESTION 98

You develop an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup: (Line numbers are for reference only.)

```
01 <table>
02   <tr>
03     <th>Fruit</th>
04     <th>Quantity</th>
05     <th>Price</th>
06   </tr>
07   <tr>
08     <td>Apples</td>
09     <td>48</td>
10     <td>$0.29</td>
11   </tr>
12   <tr>
13     <td>Bananas</td>
14     <td>72</td>
15     <td>$0.19</td>
16   </tr>
17   <tr>
18     <td>Watermelon</td>
19     <td>14</td>
20     <td>$3.99</td>
21   </tr>
22 </table>
```

The webpage also contains the following CSS markup:

```
table { border: 1px solid black; font-family: Arial; }
tr:nth-child(odd) { background-color: red; }
tr td:nth-of-type(even) {background-color: blue; }
```

You need to determine how the webpage will appear when the CSS styles are applied. Select two.

- A. The first row of the table will have a red background.
- B. The second row of the table will have a red background.
- C. The second cell in the first row of the table will have a blue background.
- D. The second cell in the third row of the table will have a blue background.
- E. The second cell in the third row of the table will have not have blue background.

**Answer:** AE

#### Explanation:

Fruit	Quantity	Price
Apples	48	\$0.29
Bananas	72	\$0.19
Watermelon	14	\$3.99

#### NEW QUESTION 101

You develop a webpage.

The webpage must display a grid that contains one row and five columns. Columns one, three, and five are the same width. Columns two and four are the same width, but much wider than columns one, three, and five. The grid resembles the following image:

--	--	--	--	--

The grid must meet the following requirements:

Each row must be tall enough to ensure that images are not cut off. Each row must contain five columns.

The width of the columns must not change when the screen is resized or rotated. You need to define the style for the grid. Which CSS3 style should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
<style type="text/css">
#grid {
  display: -ms-grid;
  -ms-grid-columns: 2fr (3fr 2fr) [2];
  -ms-grid-rows: auto;
}
</style>
```
- ☐ B. 

```
<style type="text/css">
#grid {
  display: -ms-grid;
  -ms-grid-columns: 100px (250px 100px) [2];
  -ms-grid-rows: min-content;
}
</style>
```
- ☐ C. 

```
<style type="text/css">
#grid {
  display: -ms-grid;
  -ms-grid-columns: 100px 250px 100px 250px 100px;
  -ms-grid-rows: auto;
}
</style>
```
- ☐ D. 

```
<style type="text/css">
#grid {
  display: -ms-grid;
  -ms-grid-columns: 100px 250px 100px 250px 100px;
  -ms-grid-rows: min-content;
}
</style>
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

\* -ms-grid-rows property auto

The height of a row is computed based on the tallest child element in that column. Incorrect:

Not A: The width of the columns must not change when the screen is resized or rotated.

Not B, Not D: -ms-grid-rows property min-content

The minimum height of any child elements is used as the height of the row.

Note:

\* width

The width of each column specified as one of the following values:

A length consisting of an integer number, followed by an absolute units designator ("cm", "mm", "in", "pt", or "pc") or a relative units designator ("em", "ex", or "px").

A percentage of the object width.

A proportion of the remaining horizontal space (that is, the object width, less the combined widths of other tracks), consisting of an integer number followed by a fractional designator ("fr"). For example, if "200px 1fr 2fr" is specified, the first column is allocated 200 pixels, and the second and third columns are allocated 1/3 and 2/3 of the remaining width, respectively.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

You troubleshoot a webpage that contains the following HTML element:

```
<canvas id= "clickCanvas" width="300"> height= "300">
```

```
Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas.</canvas>
```

The following JavaScript code is included in a script tag in the HEAD section of the webpage: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)



```
01 var canvas;
02 var context;
03 window.onload = function initialize() {
04     canvas = document.getElementById('clickCanvas');
05     context = canvas.getContext('2d');
06     drawBox();
07
08 }
09 function clickReporter(e) {
10     alert('clicked');
11 }
12 function drawBox() {
13     context.fillStyle = 'black';
14     context.strokeRect(20, 20, canvas.width - 20, canvas.height - 20);
15 }
```

You need to invoke the clickReporter() JavaScript function when a user clicks the mouse on the canvas HTML element. What should you do?

- A. Add the following attribute to the canvas HTML element: clicked= "clickReporter()"
- B. Replace the code segment at line 06 with the following code segment: drawBox.Click += clickReporter;
- C. Insert the following code segment at line 07: canvas.onclick = clickReporter;
- D. Insert the following code segment at line 07: canvas, click = clickReporter;

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 103

You are developing a customer web form that includes following HTML.

<input id= "txtAccountType"/>

You need to develop the form so that customers can enter only a valid account type consisting of two English alphabet characters.

Which code segment should you use?

- ☒ A. 

```
function validate() {
    var value = $("#txtAccountType").text();
    if (value == null || value == "")
        alert("please enter valid account type");
    return;
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
function validate() {
    var value = $("#txtAccountType").val();
    var regex = /^[A-Za-z]{2}$/;
    if (!regex.test(value) || value == "")
        alert("please enter valid account type");
    return;
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
function validate() {
    var value = $("#txtAccountType").val();
    if (value == null || value == "")
        alert("please enter valid account type");
    return;
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
function validate() {
    var value = $("#txtAccountType").text();
    var regex = /^[A-Za-z]{2}$/;
    if (!regex.test(value) || value == "")
        alert("please enter valid account type");
    return;
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

HTML <input> pattern Attribute

The pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against.

Example

An HTML form with an input field that can contain only two letters (no numbers or special characters):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
```

```
Country code: <input type="text" name="country_code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{2}" title="Three letter country code">
```

```
<input type="submit">
```

```
</form>
```

Reference: HTML <input> pattern Attribute [http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att\\_input\\_pattern.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_input_pattern.asp)

#### NEW QUESTION 104

You are developing an application that uses a JavaScript library. The library contains the following functions.

```
function ValidationException(number, message) {
    this.message = message;
    this.name = "myLibrary Validation Exception";
    this.number = number;
}

function LogicException(number, message) {
    this.message = message;
    this.name = "myLibrary Logic Exception";
    this.number = number;
}

function myFunction(dayOfWeek) {
    if (dayOfWeek > 7) {
        throw new ValidationException(123, "Day of week must be less than 7");
    }
}
```

The application uses the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 function doWork(value) {
02     try {
03         myFunction(value)
04     } catch (e) {
05
06     }
07 }
```

The library may throw many types of exceptions. The exceptions are grouped by category. You need to catch and identify the exceptions by group. Which code segment should you insert at line 05?

- ☐ A. 

```
if (typeof (e) == "ValidationException") {
    handleValidationException (e.message);
} else if (typeof (e) == "LogicException") {
    handleLogicException (e.message);
} else {
    throw e;
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
if (e instanceof ValidationException) {
    handleValidationException(e.message);
} else if (e instanceof LogicException) {
    handleLogicException (e.message);
} else {
    throw e;
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
switch (e) {
    case ValidationException:
        handleValidationException (e.message);
        break;
    case LogicException:
        handleLogicException (e.message);
        break;
    default:
        throw e;
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
if (e.message == "ValidationException") {
    handleValidationException (e.message);
} else if (e.message == "LogicException") {
    handleLogicException (e.message);
} else {
    throw e;
}
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

instanceof

The instanceof operator tests whether an object has in its prototype chain the prototype property of a constructor.

The instanceof operator tests presence of constructor.prototype in object prototype chain. Example::

// defining constructors function C(){}

function D(){ var o = new C();

// true, because: Object.getPrototypeOf(o) === C.prototype o instanceof C;

// false, because D.prototype is nowhere in o's prototype chain o instanceof D;

Reference: instanceof

**NEW QUESTION 106**

DRAG DROP

You create an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup:

```
<table id="fruitTable">
  <tr>
    <th>Fruit</th>
    <th>Inventory</th>
  </tr>
</table>
```

You also have the following JavaScript code segment:

```
var jsonFruit = { "apples" : "12", "bananas" : "8", "watermelon" : "3" }
```

You need to add additional rows to the fruitTable element by processing the jsonFruit values in the order listed.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (Develop the solution by selecting the required code segments and arranging them in the correct order.)



	Answer Area
<pre>\$( "&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;" ) .appendTo( '#fruitTable' );</pre>	
<pre>\$( "#fruitTable tr:last" ).after( data );</pre>	
<pre>jsonFruit.push( key, val );</pre>	
<pre>\$( "#fruitTable" ).after(     "&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;" );</pre>	
<pre>var data = \$.parseJSON( jsonFruit );</pre>	
<pre>\$.each( jsonFruit, function ( key, val ) {</pre>	
<pre>    data.push( key, val );</pre>	
<pre>});</pre>	
<pre>\$.getJSON( jsonFruit, function ( data ) {</pre>	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1:

```
$.each( jsonFruit, function ( key, val ) {
```

Box 2:

```
$( "<tr><td>" + key + "</td><td>" + val + "</td></tr>" )
.appendTo( '#fruitTable' );
```

Box 3:

```
});
```

\* The appendTo() method inserts HTML elements at the end of the selected elements.

\* example to loop over a JavaScript array object. var json = [

```
{ "id": "1", "tagName": "apple" },
{ "id": "2", "tagName": "orange" },
{ "id": "3", "tagName": "banana" },
{ "id": "4", "tagName": "watermelon" },
{ "id": "5", "tagName": "pineapple" }
];
```

```
$.each( json, function( idx, obj ) { alert( obj.tagName );
});
```

Reference: jQuery appendTo() Method; jQuery Loop Over JSON String – \$.Each Example

**NEW QUESTION 110**

DRAG DROP

You have the following code:

```

01 $(document).ready(function () {
02     $('#submit').click(function () {
03         $.getJSON({
04             url: "url/GetImage",
05             success: function (result) {
06                 var personImage = new PersonImage(result);
07                 $('#happy').html(personImage.img);
08             }
09         });
10     });
11 });
12 function PersonImage(image) {
13
14 }

```

The web service returns a JSON object that contains two properties named Description and FileName.

The PersonImage object must meet the following requirements: Create an object that represents an image that will be displayed.

Set the image properties from the values that are returned by the web service. Expose the image as a property of the PersonImage object.

You need to insert code at line 13 to complete the implementation of the PersonImage object.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence to complete the implementation? (Develop the solution by selecting the required code segments and arranging them in the correct order.)

	Answer Area
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: var img = document.createElement('img'); Box 2: img.alt = image.Description; img src = image.FileName; Box 3: return this.img; Note:

\* Image Object

The Image object represents an embedded image.

For each <img> tag in an HTML document, an Image object is created.

Notice that images are not technically inserted into an HTML page, images are linked to HTML pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

\* Image Object Properties include

alt, Sets or returns the value of the alt attribute of an image src, Sets or returns the value of the src attribute of an image

**NEW QUESTION 111**

**HOTSPOT**

You develop an HTML messaging application that allows users to send messages. The messages can have an optional file attachment that is identified by a filename.

You use the following function to send a message:

```
function send(to, args) {
  if (args.fileName !== undefined) {
    sendFile(to, args.message, args.fileName);
  } else {
    sendMessage(to, args.message);
  }
}
```

You need to send a message with a file attachment.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down list in the answer area.)

```
var recipient = $('to').val();
var body = $('body').val();
var fileName = $('fileName').val();

send(recipient, { });

var recipient = $('to').val();
var body = $('body').val();
var fileName = $('fileName').val();

send(recipient, { });
```

message: body,  
 message = body,  
 [message] = body,  
 args.message(body),

fileName: fileName  
 fileName = filename  
 args[fileName] = fileName  
 new args.fileName(fileName)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Object Properties

The name:values pairs (in JavaScript objects) are called properties.

var person = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe", age:50, eyeColor:"blue"}; Reference: JavaScript Objects

**NEW QUESTION 114**

DRAG DROP

You develop an HTML application that calls a web service to retrieve JSON dat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can access object properties in two ways:

objectName.propertyName or objectName[propertyName] Reference: JavaScript Objects

**NEW QUESTION 115**

DRAG DROP

A company asks you to create a function that displays loan amounts to their customers. You must create the function by using JavaScript to meet the following requirements: Display three different loan amounts to each customer.

Display loan amounts in order starting with the greatest amount and ending with the least amount. You need to implement the function.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands to the correct location or locations in the answer are a.

Use only commands that apply.)



`showSomeLoanAmount();`

`showAnotherLoanAmount();`

`var loanAmount = 400;`

`var loanAmount = 800;`

`var loanAmount = 1000;`

**Answer Area**

```

function showLoanAmounts() {
    [ ]

    function showSomeLoanAmount() {
        [ ]

        function showAnotherLoanAmount() {
            [ ]

            alert(loanAmount);
        }

        [ ]

        alert(loanAmount);
    }
    showSomeLoanAmount();
    alert(loanAmount);
}
        
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

\* The innermost assignment to the loanAmount variable should be the highest.  
 \* Local variables have local scope: They can only be accessed within the function. Example  
 // code here can not use carName function myFunction() {  
 var carName = "Volvo";  
 // code here can use carName  
 }  
 \* A variable declared outside a function, becomes GLOBAL.  
 A global variable has global scope: All scripts and functions on a web page can access it.  
 Example  
 var carName = " Volvo";  
 // code here can use carName function myFunction() {  
 // code here can use carName  
 }  
 \* The alert() method displays an alert box with a specified message and an OK button.  
 An alert box is often used if you want to make sure information comes through to the user. Reference: JavaScript Scope

**NEW QUESTION 120**


**HOTSPOT**


You develop an HTML5 application that allows images to be dragged and dropped within a webpage. The webpage contains a DIV element and four IMG elements as defined in the code segment below:

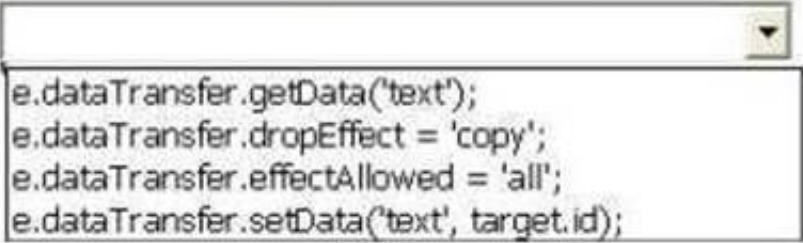
```

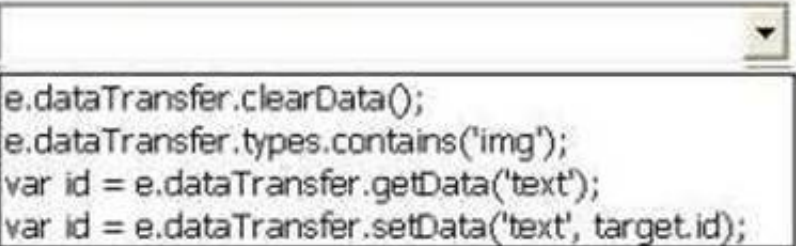
<div ondrop="myApp.drop(this, event)" ondragenter="return false" ondragover="return false">
    <p>Fruit</p>
</div>
<p>
    
    
    
    
</p>
        
```

You need to enable drag and drop for the application.  
 How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down list in the answer area.)

```
var myApp = {};
(function () {
    this.drag = function (target, e) {
        
    };

    this.drop = function (target, e) {
        
        target.appendChild(document.getElementById(id));
        e.preventDefault();
    }
}).apply(myApp);

var myApp = {};
(function () {
    this.drag = function (target, e) {
        
    };

    this.drop = function (target, e) {
        
        target.appendChild(document.getElementById(id));
        e.preventDefault();
    }
}).apply(myApp);
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

\* setData method (dataTransfer)

Specifies the data and its format for the current drag-and-drop operation.

\* getData method (dataTransfer)

Retrieves the specified formatted data from the current drag-and-drop operation.

**NEW QUESTION 125**

**DRAG DROP**

You are creating a function named getText().

The function must retrieve information from text files that are stored on a web server. You need to develop the function to meet the requirement.

Which code segment or segments should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate command from the list of commands to the correct location or locations in the work area)

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

\* onreadystatechange

When a request to a server is sent, we want to perform some actions based on the response. The onreadystatechange event is triggered every time the readyState changes.

The readyState property holds the status of the XMLHttpRequest.

Example xmlhttp.onreadystatechange=function()

```
{
if (xmlhttp.readyState==4 && xmlhttp.status==200)
{
```

```
document.getElementById("myDiv").innerHTML=xmlhttp.responseText;
```

```
}  
}
```

\* Send a Request To a Server

To send a request to a server, we use the open() and send() methods of the XMLHttpRequest object: xmlhttp.open("GET","xmlhttp\_info.txt",true); xmlhttp.send();

Reference: AJAX - The onreadystatechange Event; The XMLHttpRequest Object

#### NEW QUESTION 126

##### HOTSPOT

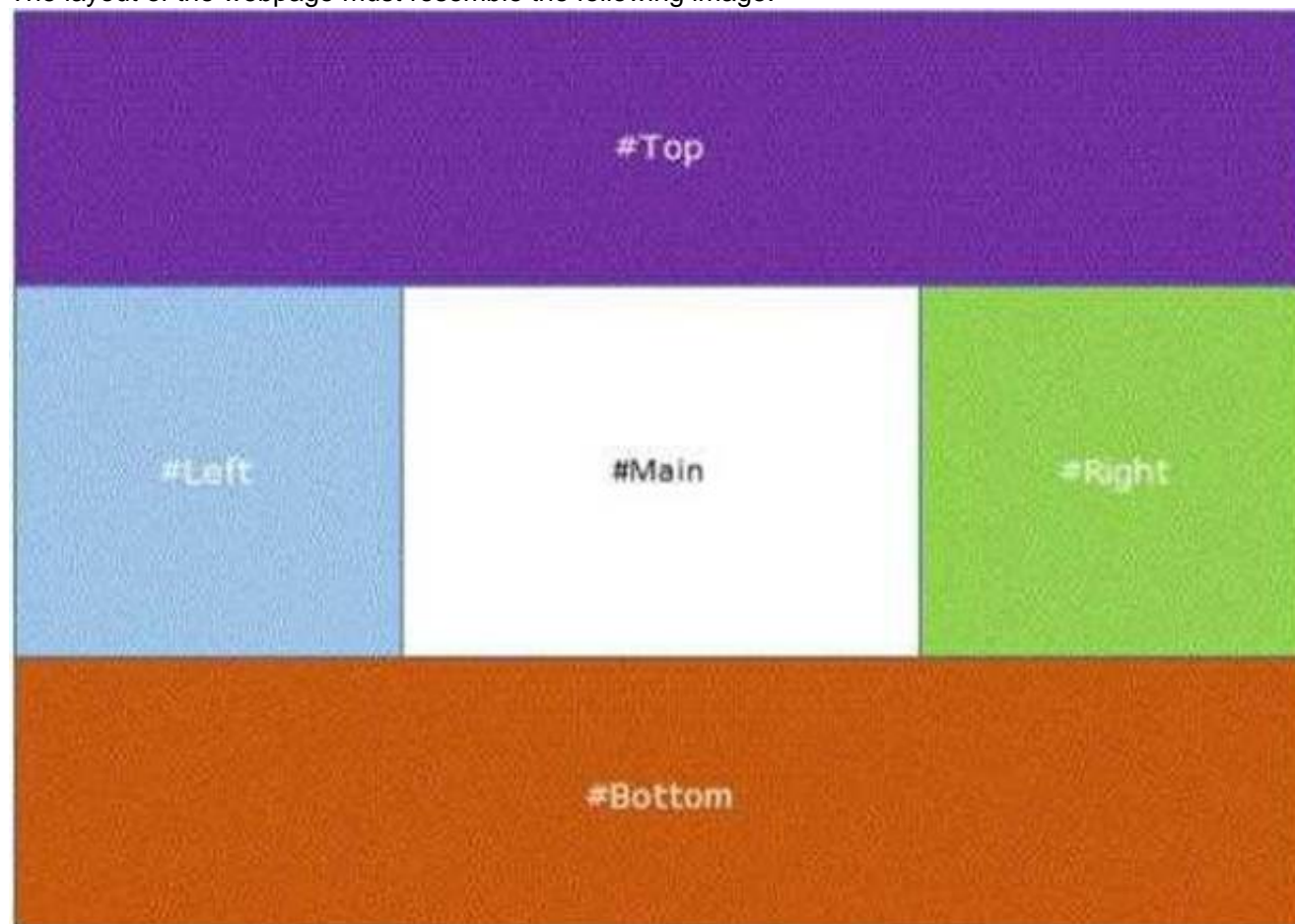
You develop a webpage. You create the following HTML markup:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <style></style>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <div id="top"></div>  
    <div id="content">  
      <div id="left"></div>  
      <div id="main"></div>  
      <div id="right"></div>  
    </div>  
    <div id="bottom"></div>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style></style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<div id="top">
```

The layout of the webpage must contain three rows. The first row spans the entire width of the page and is labeled #Top. The second row contains three columns. The first column is labeled #Left; the second column is labeled #Main; and the right column is labeled #Right. The #Left and #Right columns are a fixed width. The #Main column occupies the remaining available space. The third and final row spans the entire width of the page and is labeled #Bottom.

The layout of the webpage must resemble the following image:



You need to create the CSS styles to implement the layout.

How should you complete the relevant styles? (To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down list in the answer area.)



```
#top {width: 100%; height: 200px;}
```

```
#content {display: 
```

```
width: 100%;
```

```
}
```

```
#content #left {width: 200px; height: 300px;}
```

```
#content #right {width: 200px; height: 300px;}
```

```
#content #main {
```

```
#bottom {width: 100%; height: 200px;}
```

```
#top {width: 100%; height: 200px;}
```

```
#content {display: 
```

```
-ms-flex;  
-ms-flexbox;  
box-flex-group;
```

```
-ms-flex-flow: row;  
-ms-flex-flow: wrap;  
-ms-flex-direction: row;  
-ms-flex-direction: wrap;
```

```
width: 100%;
```

```
}
```

```
#content #left {width: 200px; height: 300px;}
```

```
#content #right {width: 200px; height: 300px;}
```

```
#content #main {
```

```
-ms-flex: 0;  
-ms-flex: 1;
```

```
#bottom {width: 100%; height: 200px;}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* -ms-flexbox

To enable flexbox layout, you must first create a flexbox container. Do this by setting the display property of an element to either "-ms-flexbox" (for a block-level flexbox container) or "-ms-inline-flexbox" (for an inline flexbox container).

\* -ms-flex-direction: row;

When creating a flexbox container, you can also set its orientation—that is, specify whether its children are displayed from right-to-left, left-to-right, top-to-bottom, or bottom-to-top.

\* -ms-flex

Specifies whether the width or height of a child element is flexible based on the space available in the object. This value also indicates the proportion of space

available that is allocated to the child element.

Reference: Flexible box ("Flexbox") layout in Internet Explorer 10

**NEW QUESTION 129****DRAG DROP**

You have a webpage that includes the following markup:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <script>
    </script>
  </head>
  <body onload="readXMLFile()">
    <div id="to"></div>
    <div id="from"></div>
    <div id="message"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

An XML file named message.xml resides on a web server. The structure of the file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<messages>
  <to>JHartono@contoso.com</to>
  <from>JDow@contoso.com</from>
  <message>Meeting is cancelled</message>
</messages>
```

You are developing a code-based solution to parse the contents of the XML file and display the information on the page.

The solution must work on both modern and older browsers.

You need to display the information from the XML file onto the page.

How should you create the JavaScript code? (Develop the solution by selecting the required code segments and arranging them in the correct order. You may not need all of the code segments.)

	Answer Area
<pre>document.getElementById("to").innerHTML =   xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("to") [0].childNodes[0].nodeValue; document.getElementById("from").innerHTML =   xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("from") [0].childNodes[0].nodeValue; document.getElementById("message").innerHTML =   xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("body") [0].childNodes[0].nodeValue;</pre>	
<pre>xmlhttp = new ActiveXObject ("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");</pre>	
<pre>else {</pre>	
<pre>xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();</pre>	
<pre>xmlhttp.open("GET", "message.xml", false);</pre>	
<pre>if (window.XMLHttpRequest) {</pre>	
<pre>xmlDoc = xmlhttp.responseXML;</pre>	
<pre>function readXMLFile() {</pre>	
<pre>xmlhttp.send();</pre>	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1:

```
if (window.XMLHttpRequest) {
```

Box 2:

```
xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
```

Box 3:

```
else {
```

Box 4:

```
xmlhttp = new ActiveXObject
("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
```

Box 5:

```
xmlhttp.open("GET", "message.xml", false);
```

Box 6:

```
xmlhttp.send();
```

Box 7:

```
xmlDoc = xmlhttp.responseXML;
```

Note:

Parse an XML Document

Example. The following code fragment parses an XML document into an XML DOM object:

if (window.XMLHttpRequest)

{// code for IE7+, Firefox, Chrome, Opera, Safari

xmlhttp=new XMLHttpRequest();



```
}  
else  
{// code for IE6, IE5 xmlhttp=new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");  
}  
xmlhttp.open("GET","books.xml",false); xmlhttp.send(); xmlDoc=xmlhttp.responseXML;
```

#### NEW QUESTION 130

##### HOTSPOT

You review a web form that contains the following markup and code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <script type="text/javascript">  
      function check1(currentTextBox) {  
        if (currentTextBox.value === null || currentTextBox.value === '')  
          currentTextBox.style.background = '#ffffac';  
        else  
          currentTextBox.style.background = '#ffffff';  
      }  
      function check2() {  
        var obj = document.getElementsByTagName('input');  
        for (var i = 0; i < (obj.length - 1); i++) {  
          obj[i].style.background = '#ffffac';  
        }  
      }  
    </script>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <input type="text" id="text1" onfocus="check1(this)" onblur="check1(this)">  
    <input type="text" id="text2" onfocus="check1(this)" onblur="check1(this)">  
    <input type="button" value="next" onclick="check2()">  
  </body>  
</html>
```

You need to ascertain how the webpage responds when it loads and how it reacts to user actions.

For each statement in the table, select Yes if the code segment above causes the page to behave as described. Select No if it does not. Make only one selection in each column.

Yes	No	Description of behavior
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Both text boxes are displayed with a yellow background when the page loads.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The background color of both text boxes changes to yellow each time the text boxes receive the focus.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	If a text box contains a value, the background color of the text box changes to white each time the text box loses the focus.

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes	No	Description of behavior
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Both text boxes are displayed with a yellow background when the page loads.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The background color of both text boxes changes to yellow each time the text boxes receive the focus.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	If a text box contains a value, the background color of the text box changes to white each time the text box loses the focus.

#### NEW QUESTION 134

An HTML page contains no embedded JavaScript or CSS code. The body of the page contains only the following line of code.

```
<p id="test">test</p>
```

A CSS style sheet must be applied dynamically. The style must visibly change the appearance of the paragraph on the page.

You need to apply a style the paragraph. Which line of code should you use?

- A. document.getElementById("test").style.border = "0";
- B. document.getElementById("test").style.position = "static";
- C. document.getElementById ("test").style.padding = "15px";
- D. document.getElementById("test").style.top = "5px";

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The border shorthand property sets all the border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-width, border-style, and border-color.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border:solid #ff0000; is allowed. Reference: Style border Property

**NEW QUESTION 139**

You are developing an application that analyzes population data for major cities in the United States. The application retrieves population statistics for a city by using a web service.

You need to request data from the web service by using jQuery. Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
$.ajax({  
    url: "Services/WSAjax.aspx/GetPopulationCity?city='Boston'",  
    dataType: "text", type: "POST"  
});
```
- ☐ B. 

```
$.ajax({  
    url: "Services/WSAjax.aspx/GetPopulationCity",  
    dataType: "text", type: "SEND", data: { city: "Boston" }  
});
```
- ☐ C. 

```
$.ajax({  
    url: "Services/WSAjax.aspx/GetPopulationCity?city='Boston'",  
    dataType: "text", type: "SEND"  
});
```
- ☐ D. 

```
$.ajax({  
    url: "Services/WSAjax.aspx/GetPopulationCity",  
    dataType: "text", type: "POST", data: { city: "Boston" }  
});
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

\* type:

We post a SOAP request.

\* data:

Data to be sent to the server.

The data option can contain either a query string of the form key1=value1&key2=value2, or an object of the form {key1: 'value1', key2: 'value2'}.

Reference: jQuery.ajax()

**NEW QUESTION 141**

You are developing a blog web page that is being optimized for accessibility. The page includes the following HTML.

```
<body>  
  
    <h1>Blog Post Title</h1>  
    <h2>Subtitle</h2>  
    <h3>Authors Byline</h3>  
  
</body>
```

The heading tags represent a blog post title, a blog post subtitle, and the author's name.

You need to ensure that the three headings are treated as a unit but retain their individual formatting.

Which tags should you use to wrap the H1, H2, and H3 elements?

- A. <group></group>
- B. <header></header>
- C. <hgroup></hgroup>
- D. <headings></headings>

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The <hgroup> tag is used to group heading elements.

The <hgroup> element is used to group a set of <h1> to <h6> elements, when a heading has multiple levels (subheadings).  
Reference: HTML <hgroup> Tag

#### NEW QUESTION 144

You develop a webpage that allows a user to download a JPEG image and convert it to a PNG file.  
You need to implement the code to download the contents of the JPEG image with no additional decoding.  
Which JavaScript function should you use?

- A. readAsBinaryString()
- B. readAsArrayBuffer()
- C. readAsDataURL()
- D. readAsText()

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The readAsArrayBuffer method is used to read a File, Blob, MSSStream into memory as an ArrayBuffer object.  
Reference: FileReader.readAsArrayBuffer

#### NEW QUESTION 148

DRAG DROP

You are developing a shared library to format information. The library contains a method named \_private.  
The \_private method must never be called directly from outside of the shared library. You need to implement an API for the shared library.  
How should you complete the relevant code? (Develop the solution by selecting the required code segments and arranging them in the correct order. You may not need all of the code segments.)

	Answer Area
<pre>Formatter.prototype.parseValue = function (input) {     return _private(input); }</pre>	
<pre>prototype.parseValue = _private(input);</pre>	
<pre>this._private = function (data) {     return custom(data); }</pre>	
<pre>}</pre>	
<pre>return {     parseValue: function (input) { return _private(); } }</pre>	
<pre>function getFormatter() {</pre>	
<pre>var _private = function (data) {     return custom(data); };</pre>	
<pre>this.parseValue = function (input) {     return _private(input); };</pre>	
<pre>\$('#parseValue') = function (input) {     return _private(input); };</pre>	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1:



```
function getFormatter() {
```

Box 2:

```
Formatter.prototype.parseValue =  
function (input) {  
    return _private(input);  
}
```

Box 3:

```
this._private = function (data) {  
    return custom(data);  
}
```

Box 4:

```
}
```

Note:

```
$('#parseValue') = function (input) {  
    return _private(input);  
};
```

\* Here there is a basic example:

// our constructor

function Person(name, age){ this.name = name; this.age = age;

};

// prototype assignment Person.prototype = (function(){

// we have a scope for private stuff

// created once and not for every instance function toString(){

return this.name + " is " + this.age;

};

// create the prototype and return them return {

// never forget the constructor ... constructor:Person,

// "magic" toString method toString:function(){

// call private toString method return toString.call(this);

}

};

})();

\* Example:

You can simulate private methods like this: function Restaurant() {

}

Restaurant.prototype = (function() { var private\_stuff = function() {

// Private code here

};

return { constructor:Restaurant, use\_restroom:function() {

private\_stuff();

}

};

})();

var r = new Restaurant();

// This will work: r.use\_restroom();

// This will cause an error: r.private\_stuff();

**NEW QUESTION 153**

You develop a webpage by using HTML5. You create the following markup and code: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 <head>  
02   <script>  
03     function removeInvalid(input) {  
04  
05     }  
06   </script>  
07 </head>  
08 <body>  
09   Given Name: <input type="text" id="GivenName" onblur="removeInvalid(this);" />  
10   Surname: <input type="text" id="Surname" onblur="removeInvalid(this);" />  
11 </body>
```

You need to ensure that the values that users enter are only numbers, letters, and underscores, regardless of the order.

Which code segment should you insert at line 04?

- ☐ A. `if (!/^[A-Za-z0-9_]+$/.test(input.value))  
input.value = "Invalid";`
- ☐ B. `if (!/[^A-Za-z0-9_]/.test(input.value))  
input.value = "Invalid";`
- ☐ C. `var regEx = new RegExp("^\\w");  
if (!input.value.match(regEx))  
input.value = "Invalid";`
- ☐ D. `var regEx = "[\\w\\d]";  
if (!input.value.match(regEx))  
input.value = "Invalid";`

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Example:

Sometimes situations arise when user should fill a single or more than one fields with alphabet characters (A-Z or a-z) in a HTML form. You can write a JavaScript form validation script to check whether the required field(s) in the HTML form contains only letters. –

Javascript function to check for all letters in a field view plainprint?

```
function allLetter(inputtxt)
{
var letters = /^[A-Za-z]+$/.test(inputtxt.value);
if(inputtxt.value.match(letters))
{
return true;
}
else
{
alert("message"); return false;
}
}
```

To get a string contains only letters (both uppercase or lowercase) we use a regular expression (/^[A-Za-z]+\$/) which allows only letters. Next the match() method of string object is used to match the said regular expression against the input value.

Reference: JavaScript : HTML Form validation - checking for all letters

**NEW QUESTION 157**

**HOTSPOT**

You develop an interactive scalable vector graphics (SVG) application. You write the following HTML markup that makes a rectangle rotate:

```
<svg width="200px" height="200px">
  <g transform="translate(400, 400)" id="myImage">
    <rect id="mySquare" x="-10" y="-10" width="20" height="20" color="blue" />
  </g>
</svg>
<input id="speed" type="text" value="10" />
<button id="zoom" onclick="startAnimation();">Start</button>
```

You need to control the speed of the rotating rectangle.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down list in the answer area.)

```
<script>
var squareShape;
var myTimer;

function startAnimation () {

    squareShape=
squareShape.currentTheta = 0;

    myTimer=
    animateImage();
}

function animateImage() {

+ squareShape.currentTheta + " " );
squareShape.currentTheta += 0.1;

}
</script>
```



```
<script>
    var squareShape;
    var myTimer;

    function startAnimation () {

        squareShape=
        document.myImage;
        document.mySquare;
        document.getElementById("myImage");
        document.getElementById("mySquare");

        squareShape.currentTheta = 0;

        myTimer=
        speed.value;
        myTimer.interval (speed.value);
        setInterval(animateImage, speed.value);
        new timer(animateImage, speed.value);

        animateImage();
    }

    function animateImage() {

        setInterval(animateImage, speed.value);
        squareShape.setAttribute("rotate", "angle("
        squareShape.setAttribute("transform", "angle("
        squareShape.setAttribute("transform", "rotate("
        squareShape.setAttribute("mySquare", "transform("

        + squareShape.currentTheta + ")");
        squareShape.currentTheta += 0.1;

    }
</script>
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web SVG defines the graphics in XML format

SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated SVG is a W3C recommendation

\* Example:

```
<script>
```

```
/* CONSTANTS */
```

```
var initialTheta = 0; // The initial rotation angle, in degrees.
```

```
var thetaDelta = 0.3; // The amount to rotate the square every "delay" milliseconds, in degrees.
```

```
var delay = 10; // The delay between animation stills, in milliseconds. Affects animation smoothness.
```

```
var angularLimit = 90; // The maximum number of degrees to rotate the square.
```

```
/*
```

Note that it will take the square (angularLimit/thetaDelta)\*delay milliseconds to rotate an angularLimit

number of degrees. For example, (90/0.3)\*10 = 3000 ms (or 3 seconds) to rotate the square 90 degrees.

```
*/
```

```
/* GLOBALS */
```

```
var theSquare; // Will contain a reference to the square element, as well as other things. var timer; // Contains the setInterval() object, used to stop the animation.
```

```
function init()
```

```
/*
```

Assumes that this function is called after the page loads.

```
*/
{
theSquare = document.getElementById("mySquare"); // Set this custom property after the page loads.
theSquare.currentTheta = initialTheta; // The initial rotation angle to use when the animation starts, stored in
timer = setInterval(doAnim, delay); // Call the doAnim() function every "delay" milliseconds until "timer" is cleared.
}
function doAnim()
/*
This function is called by setInterval() every "delay" milliseconds.
*/
{
if (theSquare.currentTheta > angularLimit)
{
clearInterval(timer); // The square has rotated enough, instruct the browser to stop calling the doAnim() function.
return; // No point in continuing; stop now.
}
theSquare.setAttribute("transform", "rotate(" + theSquare.currentTheta + ")"); // Rotate the square by a small amount.
theSquare.currentTheta += thetaDelta; // Increase the angle that the square will be rotated to, by
a small amount.
}
</script>
</head>
```

**NEW QUESTION 162**

You are creating a web page that contains a canvas with text.

The page contains the following JavaScript code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 var canvas = document.getElementById('myCanvas');
02 var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
03
```

The text on the canvas must rotate 90 degrees when a user clicks a button on the page. You need to ensure that the text rotates when the user clicks the button. Which line of code should you add at line 03?

- A. context.transform(90);
- B. context.content.getRotation(90);
- C. context.rotate(90);
- D. context.content.rotate (90);

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The rotate() method rotates the current drawing. Example

Rotate the rectangle 20 degrees: JavaScript:

```
var c=document.getElementById("myCanvas"); var ctx=c.getContext("2d"); ctx.rotate(20*Math.PI/180); ctx.fillRect(50,20,100,50);
```

Reference: HTML canvas rotate() Method

**NEW QUESTION 166**

You develop an HTML5 webpage that contains the following HTML markup:

```
<label for="loanTypes">Loan Types</label>
<select name="loanTypes" id="loanTypes" multiple="multiple">
  <option>Secured</option>
  <option selected="selected">Unsecured</option>
  <option>Demand</option>
  <option selected="selected">Subsidized</option>
</select>
```

You have the following requirements:

Retrieve the content for any OPTION elements when the value of the selected attribute equals selected.

Add the content to a comma separated string. You need to retrieve the required data.

Which two code segments should you add to the webpage? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- ☐ A. `$("#select option:checked").each(function () {  
 selectedValues += $(loanTypes).text() + ',';  
});`
- ☐ B. `$("#select option:selected").each(function () {  
 selectedValues += $(loanTypes).text() + ',';  
});`
- ☐ C. `$("#select option:selected").each(function () {  
 selectedValues += $(this).text() + ',';  
});`
- ☐ D. `$("#loanTypes option:selected").each(function () {  
 selectedValues += $(this).text() + ',';  
});`
- ☐ E. `$("#loanTypes option:checked").each(function () {  
 selectedValues += $(loanTypes).text() + ',';  
});`

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D  
E. Option E

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* select option:selected

:selected Selector

Description: Selects all elements that are selected.

**NEW QUESTION 168**

DRAG DROP

You are creating a function by using JavaScript. You have the following requirements:

The function must display loan amounts to the user within the following HTML element:

`<div id="display"></div>`

The loan amount of 2100 must display in the HTML element.

All declared variables and functions must be scoped to the myApp variable. You need to implement the function.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Use only code segments that apply.)



this.loanAmount += 1000;

this.loanAmount = 100;

loanAmount = 100;

loanAmount += 1000;

myApp.loanAmount

loanAmount

Answer Area

```

var myApp = {};
(function () {

    this.display = function (value) {
        document.getElementById('display').innerHTML += value;
    };
    this.increaseLoanAmount = function () {

        return;
    };
    this.increaseLoanAmountAgain = function () {

        return;
    };
}).apply(myApp);
myApp.increaseLoanAmount();
myApp.increaseLoanAmountAgain();

myApp.display(

```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

```

var myApp = {};
(function () {

    this.loanAmount = 100;

    this.display = function (value) {
        document.getElementById('display').innerHTML += value;
    };
    this.increaseLoanAmount = function () {

        this.loanAmount += 1000;

        return;
    };
    this.increaseLoanAmountAgain = function () {

        this.loanAmount += 1000;

        return;
    };
}).apply(myApp);
myApp.increaseLoanAmount();
myApp.increaseLoanAmountAgain();

myApp.display(myApp.loanAmount);

```

**NEW QUESTION 171**

**HOTSPOT**

You implement a callback function by using JavaScript. You need to process the returned XML data.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, select the appropriate option from each drop-down list in the answer area.)

```
<script>
function getStatus(url, callback) {
    var httpRequest = new XMLHttpRequest();
    httpRequest.onreadystatechange = function () {
        if (httpRequest.readyState === 4
            && httpRequest.status === 200) {

        }

    };
    httpRequest.open('GET', url);
    httpRequest.send();
}

function start(url) {
    getStatus(url, function () {

    });
}
</script>

<script>
function getStatus(url, callback) {
    var httpRequest = new XMLHttpRequest();
    httpRequest.onreadystatechange = function () {
        if (httpRequest.readyState === 4
            && httpRequest.status === 200) {

        }

    };
    httpRequest.open('GET', url);
    httpRequest.send();
}

function start(url) {
    getStatus(url, function () {

    });
}
</script>
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* Example:

```
httpRequest.onreadystatechange = function() {
// inline function to check the status
// of our request
// this is called on every state change if (httpRequest.readyState === 4 && httpRequest.status === 200) {
callback.call(httpRequest.responseXML);
// call the callback function
}
};
// call the function some_function2("text.xml", function() {
console.log(this);
});
```

Reference: understand callback functions in Javascript

NEW QUESTION 176

HOTSPOT

You review a webpage that contains the following markup:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      .container {
        display: -ms-grid;
        -ms-grid-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
        -ms-grid-rows: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
      }
      .blueBox {
        -ms-grid-row: 2;
        -ms-grid-column: 2;
        -ms-wrap-flow: auto;
        float: none;
        background-color: blue;
      }
      .text {
        -ms-grid-row: 1;
        -ms-grid-column: 1;
        -ms-grid-column-span: 3;
        -ms-grid-row-span: 3;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="body">
      <div name="container" class="container">
        <div name="blueBox" class="blueBox"></div>
        <div name="content" class="text"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

How does the page render? For each statement in the table, select Yes if the behavior is described. Select No if it is not. Make only one selection in each column.

Yes	No	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named <b>content</b> flows around all sides of the DIV element named <b>blueBox</b> .
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The DIV element named <b>blueBox</b> will always be displayed at row 2, column 2 of the grid.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named <b>content</b> will fill all cells in the grid.

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes	No	
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named <b>content</b> flows around all sides of the DIV element named <b>blueBox</b> .
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The DIV element named <b>blueBox</b> will always be displayed at row 2, column 2 of the grid.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Content in the DIV element named <b>content</b> will fill all cells in the grid.

NEW QUESTION 181

DRAG DROP

You create an HTML5 application that includes JavaScript. The application performs several AJAX requests. One AJAX request retrieves order information from a web service and then sends the information back to a webpage within the application.

You must create a custom event. You have the following requirements:

The webpage must contain an HTML element named ordersListing that will receive the custom event notification.

The event name must be ordersReceived.

The event must pass a custom value named orderCount.

The event must run a JavaScript method named showOrdersReceivedCount after the orders Listing HTML element receives the event.

Do not allow other DOM elements to receive the event. Allow the event to be cancelled.

Send the event into the event system.



You need to implement the custom event to notify specific DOM elements of the AJAX response. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (Develop the solution by selecting the required code segments and arranging them in the correct order.)

	Answer Area
<pre>ordersListing.dispatchEvent(new CustomEvent("ordersReceived", {   detail: {     orderCount: 5   },   bubbles: false,   cancelable: true })));</pre>	
<pre>var ordersReceivedEvent = new CustomEvent("ordersReceived", {   bubbles: true,   cancelable: true });</pre>	
<pre>ordersListing.addEventListener("orders", showOrders);</pre>	
<pre>ordersReceived.dispatchEvent(ordersReceivedEvent);</pre>	
<pre>var ordersReceived = document.getElementById("ordersReceived");</pre>	
<pre>var ordersListing = document.getElementById("ordersListing");</pre>	
<pre>ordersListing.addEventListener("ordersReceived", showOrdersReceivedCount);</pre>	
<pre>ordersListing.dispatchEvent(new CustomEvent("ordersReceived", {   detail: {     orderCount: 5   },   bubbles: true,   cancelable: false })));</pre>	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- \* From Scenario: Do not allow other DOM elements to receive the event. So: bubbles: false
- \* From scenario: Allow the event to be cancelled. So: cancelable: true
- \* From scenario:

The webpage must contain an HTML element named ordersListing that will receive the custom event notification.

\* Events which are designated as bubbling will initially proceed with the same event flow as non- bubbling events. The event is dispatched to its target EventTarget and any event listeners found there are triggered. Bubbling events will then trigger any additional event listeners found by following the EventTarget's parent chain upward, checking for any event listeners registered on each successive EventTarget. This upward propagation will continue up to and including the Document. EventListeners registered as capturers will not be triggered during this phase. The chain of EventTargets from the event target to the top of the tree is determined before the initial dispatch of the event. If modifications occur to the tree during event processing, event flow will proceed based on the initial state of the tree.

Note:

\* Ajax (an acronym for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) is a group of interrelated web development techniques used on the client-side to create asynchronous web applications. With Ajax, web applications can send data to, and retrieve data from, a server asynchronously (in the background) without interfering with the display and behavior of the existing page. Data can be retrieved using the XMLHttpRequest object. Despite the name, the use of XML is not required (JSON is often used instead), and the requests do not need to be asynchronous.

**NEW QUESTION 186**

**DRAG DROP**

You are developing an application by using JavaScript.

You must write a function that returns the sum of the variables named v1, v2, v3, v4. You need to complete the sum function.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segment or segments to the correct location or locations in the answer area)

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* What is the difference between call and apply?

apply lets you invoke the function with arguments as an array; call requires the parameters be listed explicitly.

Pseudo syntax: theFunction.apply(valueForThis, arrayOfArgs) theFunction.call(valueForThis, arg1, arg2, ...)

Reference: What is the difference between call and apply?

**NEW QUESTION 190**

You are troubleshooting an application. Users report that the UI is slow to respond.

You need to improve UI responsiveness by moving application tasks to web workers.

Which two tasks can you move to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. A function that loops through the Document Object Model to update the style of page elements
- B. A long-running calculation that requires looping through an array
- C. A function that performs graphic-intensive animation
- D. A function that stores large amounts of data to local storage

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* Despite the improvements in JavaScript engines, it is not uncommon for users to encounter frozen user interfaces as the browser works through resource intensive tasks. This leads to a horrible user experience. The purpose of Web Workers is to give developers a way of instructing the browser to process large tasks in the background; therefore preventing the UI from freezing up.

\* The Web Workers specification defines an API for spawning background scripts in your web application. Web Workers allow you to do things like fire up long-running scripts to handle computationally intensive tasks, but without blocking the UI or other scripts to handle user interactions

**NEW QUESTION 194**

You develop an interactive scalable vector graphic (SVG) application.

You write the following code (Line numbers are included for reference only.):

```
01  <script>
02
03  </script>
04  <svg height="150" width="150" id="myGraphic">
05    <circle cx="25" r="20" cy="20" fill="orange" id="myCircle"/>
06  </svg>
07  <button id="zoom" onclick="zoomIn();">Zoom In</button>
```

You need to increase the size of the circle by 50 percent. Which code segment should you insert at line 02?

- ☐ A. 

```
function zoomIn() {
    var myGraphic = document.getElementById("myGraphic");
    myGraphic.createSVGTransform(1.5);
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
function zoomIn() {
    var myGraphic = document.getElementById("myGraphic");
    myGraphic.setAttribute("currentScale", 1.5);
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
function zoomIn() {
    var myCircle = document.getElementById("myCircle");
    myCircle.setAttribute("currentScale", 1.5);
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
function zoomIn() {
    var myCircle = document.getElementById("myCircle");
    myCircle.r = myCircle.r * 1.5;
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C

D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Increase the radius (the r property) of the circle (not the graphic) by a factor 1.5. Incorrect: CurrentScale is used for zooming. Reference: The HTML <svg> Element

**NEW QUESTION 197**

You are building a web page for a newspaper publisher. You have the following requirements:

The web page should split the content into columns that are at least 100 pixels wide. The number of columns displayed must be set by the browser.

You need to implement the correct CSS properties. Which line of code should you use?

- A. <div id="outer" style="width: 100px; column-fill: balance;">...</div>
- B. <div id="outer" style="width: 100px; column-gap: 10px;">...</div>
- C. <div id="outer" style="column-width: 100px;">...</div>
- D. <div id="outer" style="width: 100px; columns: 100px 3">...</div>

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

column-width

The width attribute specifies the width of a <col> element.

Normally, a <col> element takes up the space it needs to display the content. The width attribute is used to set a predefined width of a <col> element.

Syntax:

<col width="pixels|%|relative\_length">

**NEW QUESTION 200**

You are creating a custom object as described by the following code.

```
function square(side) {  
  this.side = side;  
  this.area = calcArea;  
}
```

You need to implement the calcArea method. Which code should you use?

- ☒ A. 

```
function calcArea () {  
  return me.side * me.side;  
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
function calcArea (obj) {  
  return obj.side * obj.side;  
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
function calcArea () {  
  return side * side;  
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
function calcArea () {  
  return this.side * this.side;  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 201**

You are developing an HTML5 web form to collect feedback information from site visitors. The web form must display an INPUT element that meets the following requirements: Allow numeric values between 1 and 10.

Default to the value of 5.

Display as a slider control on the page.

You need to add the INPUT element to the form. Which HTML element should you add?

- A. Rating (Between 1 and 10): <input type="number" name="rating" min="1" max="10">
- B. Rating (Between 1 and 10): <input type="number" name="rating" min="1" max="10" default="5">
- C. Rating (Between 1 and 10): <input type="range" name="rating" min="1" max="10" default="5">
- D. Rating (Between 1 and 10): <input type="range" name="rating" min="10" max="10" value="5">

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

input type="range"

The <input type="range"> is used for input fields that should contain a value within a range. Depending on browser support, the input field can be displayed as a



slider control.

Example

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="range" name="points" min="0" max="10">
```

```
</form>
```

#### NEW QUESTION 202

You develop an HTML5 application. The application uses an image that is returned from an HTTP POST request.

You develop the following code: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
02 xhr.open('POST', '/Images/heroAccent.png', true);
03 var img = document.createElement('img');
04
05 xhr.send();
```

You need to display the loaded image in the application. Which code segment should you insert at line 04?

☐ A. 

```
xhr.responseType = 'blob';
xhr.onload = function (e) {
    if (this.status == 200) {
        img.src = window.URL.createObjectURL(this.responseText);
        document.body.appendChild(img);
    }
};
```

☐ B. 

```
xhr.responseType = 'blob';
xhr.onload = function(e) {
    if (this.status == 200) {
        img.src = window.URL.createObjectURL(this.response);
        document.body.appendChild(img);
    }
};
```

☐ C. 

```
xhr.responseType = 'document';
xhr.onload = function (e) {
    if (this.status == 200) {
        img.src = window.URL.createObjectURL(this.responseText);
        document.body.appendChild(img);
    }
};
```

☐ D. 

```
xhr.responseType = 'document';
xhr.onload = function (e) {
    if (this.status == 200) {
        img.src = window.URL.createObjectURL(this.response);
        document.body.appendChild(img);
    }
};
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

As an image will be returned the response type must be blob, not document. Similarly, this.response must be used not this.responseText.

Reference: createObjectURL method

#### NEW QUESTION 206

DRAG DROP

You develop an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup:

```
<div id="MapContents"></div>

```

You need to update the content of the DIV element when the mouse hovers over an image and when the mouse coordinates change.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segment to the correct location or locations in the answer area)

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* addEventListener mousemove

Use the element.addEventListener() method to attach an event handler to a specified element. onmousemove : Fires when the mouse pointer is moving while it is over an element

\* The clientX property returns the horizontal coordinate (according to the client area) of the mouse pointer when a mouse event was triggered.

Example:

Output the coordinates of the mouse pointer when an mouse event has occurred: var x = event.clientX; // Get the horizontal coordinate

var y = event.clientY; // Get the vertical coordinate var coor = "X coords: " + x + ", Y coords: " + y;

The result of coor could be: X coords: 142, Y coords: 99

Reference: HTML DOM addEventListener() Method; onmousemove Event; MouseEvent clientX Property

**NEW QUESTION 208**

You develop an application to host user-generated HTML and JavaScript content. A common error handler in your application must process all unhandled errors. You need to implement global error handling for the application.

Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
window.onerror = function () {  
    ...  
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
Error.constructor = function () {  
    ...  
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
Error = function () {  
    ...  
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
document.onerror = function () {  
    ...  
}
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

GlobalEventHandlers.onerror

An event handler for runtime script errors.

Syntax

window.onerror = funcRef;

Reference: GlobalEventHandlers.onerror

**NEW QUESTION 209**

You develop an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup:

```
Total Products: <span id="products"></span><br />  
Total Boxes: <span id="boxes"></span><br />  
<input type="button" id="addOneItem" value="Add one item to the order" />  
<input type="button" id="addBoxOfItems" value="Add a box to the order" />
```

You need to call the click event for the addOneItem button a determined number of times when the user clicks the addBoxOfItems button.

Which code segment should you add to the webpage?

- ☐ A. 

```
$('#addBoxOfItems').on(function (event) {  
    for (var i = 0; i < itemsPerBox; i++) {  
        $('#addOneItem').trigger('click');  
    }  
});
```
- ☐ B. 

```
$('#addBoxOfItems').click(function (event) {  
    for (var i = 0; i < itemsPerBox; i++) {  
        $('#addOneItem').click('click');  
    }  
});
```
- ☐ C. 

```
$('#addBoxOfItems').on(function (event) {  
    for (var i = 0; i < itemsPerBox; i++) {  
        $('#addOneItem').click();  
    }  
});
```
- ☐ D. 

```
$('#addBoxOfItems').click(function (event) {  
    for (var i = 0; i < itemsPerBox; i++) {  
        $('#addOneItem').trigger('click');  
    }  
});
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

jQuery provides a way to trigger the event handlers bound to an element without any user interaction via the .trigger() method.

jQuery's event handling system is a layer on top of native browser events. When an event handler is added using .on( "click", function() {...} ), it can be triggered using jQuery's .trigger( "click" ) because jQuery stores a reference to that handler when it is originally added. Additionally, it will trigger the JavaScript inside the onclick attribute.

Reference: Triggering Event Handlers

**NEW QUESTION 211**

**HOTSPOT**

You are validating user input by using built-in JavaScript functions. The application must:

Store the value that is entered in a variable named inputValue

Use the built-in isNaN(inputValue) function to evaluate the data type You need to validate the return value of the isNaN(inputValue) function.

Which values will be returned? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**If user inputs:**

-13    isNaN(userInput)    returns

24.3    isNaN(userInput)    returns

3\*8    isNaN(userInput)    returns

'5'    isNaN(userInput)    returns



**If user inputs:**

-13    `isNaN(userInput)`    returns   
True  
False

24.3    `isNaN(userInput)`    returns   
True  
False

3\*8    `isNaN(userInput)`    returns   
True  
False

'5'    `isNaN(userInput)`    returns   
True  
False

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

isNaN is false for all these inputs.

The isNaN() function determines whether a value is an illegal number (Not-a-Number). This function returns true if the value is NaN, and false if not.

Reference: JavaScript parseInt() Function; JavaScript isNaN() Function

#### NEW QUESTION 215

You are creating a blog site by using HTML5 and JavaScript. An inline frame enables users to post comments. It is possible for users to inject malicious scripts into their comments.

You need to minimize the ability for malicious scripts to execute on the site. Which line of code should you use?

- A. `<iframe sandbox src="frame1.html"></iframe>`
- B. `<iframe seamless="allowscripts" src="frame1.html"></iframe>`
- C. `<iframe seamless src="frame1.html"></iframe>`
- D. `<iframe sandbox="allowscripts" src="frame1.html"></iframe>`

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The sandbox attribute enables an extra set of restrictions for the content in the iframe. Syntax

`<iframe sandbox="value">`

Attribute Values

no value: Applies all restrictions etc.

No attribute value: allowscripts (not D) Reference: HTML <iframe> sandbox Attribute

#### NEW QUESTION 219

You develop an HTML5 application that interacts with a REST service. The REST service accepts JSON data. A JavaScript object named formData contains data that is sent to the REST service. You need to convert the JavaScript object named formData into JSON.

Which code segment should you use?

- A. `jQuery.ajax.valueOf(formData);`
- B. `window.evai(formData);`
- C. `JSON.stringify(formData);`
- D. `formData.toString();`

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

JSON.stringify converts a JavaScript value to a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) string. Reference: JSON.stringify Function (JavaScript)

#### NEW QUESTION 221

You are developing an HTML page that includes the following code.

`<h1 id="header">A Static Page</h1>`

You need to modify the content of the H1 element dynamically by using JavaScript. Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. `var myHeader = document.getElementsByTagName("header");`  
`myHeader = "A Dynamic Page";`
- ☐ B. `var myHeader = document.getElementById("header");`  
`myHeader = "A Dynamic Page";`
- ☐ C. `var myHeader = document.getElementsByTagName("header");`  
`myHeader.innerHTML = "A Dynamic Page";`
- ☐ D. `var myHeader = document.getElementById("header");`  
`myHeader.innerHTML = "A Dynamic Page";`

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

innerHTML

The innerHTML property sets or returns the HTML content (inner HTML) of an element. Example

Change the HTML content of a <h1> element with id="header": `document.getElementById("header").innerHTML = "A dynamic page";` Reference: HTML DOM innerHTML Property

**NEW QUESTION 226**

You create the following JavaScript code:

```
var myApplication = myApplication || {};
myApplication.Vehicle = function (displayControl, color, seatCount, tranType, wheelCount) {
    this.Color = color;
    this.NumberOfSeats = seatCount;
    this.TransmissionType = tranType;
    this.NumberOfWheels = wheelCount;
    this.showVehicle = document.getElementById(displayControl);
};
myApplication.Vehicle.prototype = {
    Describe: function () {
        var valuesToDisplay = '';
        for (var property in this) {
            if (typeof (this[property]) === 'string')
            {
                valuesToDisplay += 'Vehicle ' + property + ' is ' + this[property] + '<br />';
            }
            else if (typeof (this[property]) === 'number')
            {
                if (this[property] < 4)
                {
                    valuesToDisplay += 'Stay safe!' + '<br />';
                }
                else if (this[property] >= 10)
                {
                    valuesToDisplay += 'Big machine!' + '<br />';
                }
            }
        }
        this.showVehicle.innerHTML = valuesToDisplay;
    }
};
```

You have the following requirements:

You must invoke a function that displays the vehicle information within the following HTML element:

<div id="display"x/div>

The output of the function must appear on the webpage as follows: Vehicle Color is silver

Stay safe!

Vehicle TransmissionType is manual Big machine!

You need to invoke the JavaScript function to display the required output in the HTML element. Which two code segments should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- ☐ A. `var mySportsCar = new myApplication.Vehicle('display', 'manual', 4, 'silver', 4);  
mySportsCar.Describe();`
- ☐ B. `var myDumpTruck = new myApplication.Vehicle('display', 'silver', 10, 'manual', 2);  
myDumpTruck.Describe();`
- ☐ C. `var myBigRig = new myApplication.Vehicle('display', 'silver', 2, 'manual', 16);  
myBigRig.Describe();`
- ☐ D. `var myMotorcycle = new myApplication.Vehicle('display', 'blue', 2, 'manual', 2);  
myMotorcycle.Describe();`
- ☐ E. `var myMotorhome = new myApplication.Vehicle('display', 'silver', 3, 'manual', 10);  
myMotorhome.Describe();`

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D  
E. Option E

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

The second argument should be 'silver'.

The third argument should be a number less than 4.

**NEW QUESTION 230**

You develop an HTML5 webpage. You have the following JavaScript code:

```
01 $(document).ready(function () {  
02  
03     e.preventDefault();  
04     ...  
05 });  
06 });
```

You need to handle the click event when a user clicks the showDialog button. Which code segment should you insert at line 02?

- A. `$(document).trigger("click", "#showDialog", function (e) {`  
B. `$(document).on("#showDialog", "click", function (e) {`  
C. `$(document).toggle("click", "#showDialog", function (e) {`  
D. `$(document).on("click", "#showDialog", function (e) {`

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Syntax: `.on( events [, selector ] [, data ], handler )`

\* Example:

```
$(function() {
```

```
$(document).on('click', '.get-widgets', function (e) { Reference: jQuery .on()
```

**NEW QUESTION 234**

You are developing an application that processes order information. Thousands of orders are processed daily. The application includes the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 var counter = 0;  
02 while (process()) {  
03     counter++;  
04  
05     updateStatus();  
06 }
```

The application must:

Display the number of orders processed and the number of orders remaining Update the display for every 25th record processed

You need to develop the application to meet these requirements. Which line of code should you insert at line 04?

- A. `if (!(counter % 25))`  
B. `if (counter == 25)`  
C. `if (counter >> 25 == 0)`



D. if (counter << 25 == 0)

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

%

(Modulus) Computes the integer remainder of dividing 2 numbers. Incorrect:

>> (Sign-propagating right shift) Shifts the first operand in binary representation the number of bits to the right specified in the second operand, discarding bits shifted off.

<< (Left shift) Shifts its first operand in binary representation the number of bits to the left specified in the second operand, shifting in zeros from the right.

Reference: JavaScript Operators

**NEW QUESTION 238**

You develop an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup:

```
<input type="text" id="username" />
```

You need to prevent users from entering specific characters into the username field. What should you do?

- A. Using the keyup event, add an anonymous function that returns true when a specific characterkeycode value is determined.
- B. Using the change event, add an anonymous function that returns true when a specific character keycode value is determined.
- C. Using the keydown event, add an anonymous function that returns false when a specific character keycode value is determined.
- D. Using the change event, add an anonymous function that returns false when a specific character keycode value is determined.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The change event is fired for <input>, <select>, and <textarea> elements when a change to the element's value is committed by the user.

Use the change event and an anonymous function to detect illegal specific characters in the input.

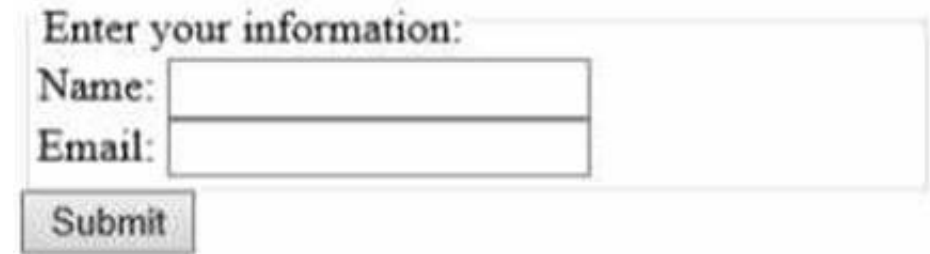
**NEW QUESTION 241**

You develop a webpage by using HTML5.

The user interface of the webpage must show a gray-lined box that contains the label Enter your information:. Inside the box are two labels and two input boxes.

The first input box must be labeled Name:. The second input box must be labeled Email:. Below the box is a Submit button.

The user interface must look like the following;



Enter your information:

Name:

Email:

Submit

You need to create the user interface.

Which markup should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td>Enter your information:<br />
      Name: <input type="text" /><br />
      Email: <input type="email" /><br />
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
<button value="submit">Submit</button>
```
- ☐ B. 

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Enter your information:</legend>
  Name: <input type="text" /><br />
  Email: <input type="email" /><br />
</fieldset>
<button value="submit">Submit</button>
```
- ☐ C. 

```
<details>
  <label>Enter your information:</label>
  Name: <input type="text" /><br />
  Email: <input type="email" /><br />
</details>
<button value="submit">Submit</button>
```
- ☐ D. 

```
<section>
  <label>Enter your information:</label>
  Name: <input type="text" /><br />
  Email: <input type="email" /><br />
</section>
<button value="submit">Submit</button>
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

\* The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.

The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements. The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element. Example:

Group related elements in a form:

```
<form>
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Personalia:</legend> Name: <input type="text"><br> Email: <input type="text"><br> Date of birth: <input type="text">
```

```
</fieldset>
```

```
</form>
```

Reference: HTML <fieldset> Tag; HTML <legend> Tag

**NEW QUESTION 246**

You are developing a customer contact form that will be displayed on a page of a company's website. The page collects information about the customer.

If a customer enters a value before submitting the form, it must be a valid email address. You need to ensure that the data validation requirement is met.

What should you use?

- A. <input name="email" type="input" required="required"/>  
B. <input name="email" type="url" required="email"/>  
C. <input name="email" class="email"/>  
D. <input name="email" type="email"/>

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.

Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted. Some smartphones recognize the email type, and adds ".com" to the keyboard to match email input. Reference: HTML Input Types

**NEW QUESTION 249**

You develop an HTML5 webpage with custom CSS. You have the following HTML markup:

```
<div class="new" Item">...</div>
```

You have the following requirements:

In addition to your CSS, you must use a corporate branded stylesheet named corporate.css. The corporate.css file contains the style rule that must be used for .newsItem.

You must use the corporate.css file to ensure that the webpage changes when the brand changes. You must add additional style rules to the webpage.

You cannot modify the corporate.css file.

You need to apply the appropriate CSS rules to meet the requirements. What should you do?

- A. Add a CSS class named .newsItemUpdates to the webpage, add only the new styles to this class, and update the class attribute of the HTML markup:<div class=nnewsItem newsItemUpdates">...</div>
- B. Update the corporate.css file to include! important for each rule for the .newsItem
- C. class, and add the new CSS rules to the webpage by using the CSS class .newsItem.
- D. Add a CSS class named .newsItemUpdates to the webpage, add the new styles to this class, and update the HTML markup to replace the .newsItem class with this new class:<div class\*"newsItemUpdates">...</div>
- E. Add the new CSS rules to the webpage by using the CSS class .newsItem, and add! important to each rule.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

CSS attempts to create a balance of power between author and user style sheets. By default, rules in an author's style sheet override those in a user's style sheet. However, for balance, an "important" declaration (the delimiter token "!" and keyword "important" follow the declaration) takes precedence over a normal declaration. Both author and user style sheets may contain "important" declarations, and user "important" rules override author "important" rules. This CSS feature improves accessibility of documents by giving users with special requirements (large fonts, color combinations, etc.) control over presentation.

Incorrect:

Not B: It is stated that you are not allowed to update the corporate.css file. Reference: Assigning property values, Cascading, and Inheritance, !important rules

**NEW QUESTION 250**

You are creating a JavaScript object that represents a customer.

You need to extend the Customer object by adding the GetCommission method.

You need to ensure that all future instances of the Customer object implement the GetCommission method.

Which code segment should you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
Customer.apply.GetCommission = function()  
{  
    alert('payroll');  
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
Customer.GetCommission = function () {  
    alert('payroll');  
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
Customer.prototype.GetCommission = function Customer.GetCommission()  
{  
    alert('payroll');  
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
Customer.prototype.GetCommission = function ()  
{  
    alert('payroll');  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

\* Object.prototype.constructor

Returns a reference to the Object function that created the instance's prototype. Note that the value of this property is a reference to the function itself, not a string containing the function's name. The value is only read-only for primitive values such as 1, true and "test".

\* The constructor property is created together with the function as a single property of func.prototype.

Reference: Object.prototype.constructor

**NEW QUESTION 254**

You develop an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup:



```
<label for="personname">Given and Surname:</label>
<input type="text" name="personname" /><br />

<label for="businessname">Business Name:</label>
<input type="text" name="businessname" /><br />

<label for="emailaddress">Email Address:</label>
<input type="text" name="emailaddress" />
```

You need to change the background color for all of the elements whose name attribute ends with the word name.  
Which code segment should you add to the webpage?

- A. `$( 'input [name!="name"]' ) .css ( { 'background-color' : ' #E0ECF8' } ) ;`
- B. `$( 'input [name=~"name"]' ) .css ( { 'background-color' : ' #E0ECF8' } ) ;`
- C. `$( 'input [name="*name"]' ) .css ( { 'background-color' : ' #E0ECF8' } ) ;`
- D. `$( 'input [name="$name"]' ) .css ( { 'background-color' : ' #E0ECF8' } ) ;`

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The string pattern `"*name"` matches all strings that ends with name.

**NEW QUESTION 258**

You are developing a web application by using HTML5. You have the following requirements.

The color of a menu item must change when a user hovers over the item.

The color of the menu item must change back to its original color after five seconds. You need to ensure that the animation is applied to all menu items.

Which CSS3 code should you use?

- ☒ A. 

```
menuitem:hover {
    color: yellow
    opacity: 100
    transition-timing-function: ease-in;
    . . .
}
```
- ☐ B. 

```
menuitem:hover {
    background-color: yellow;
    transition-duration: 5s;
    . . .
}
```
- ☐ C. 

```
menuitem:hover {
    color: yellow
    transition-property: color;
    transition-duration: 5s;
    . . .
}
```
- ☐ D. 

```
menuitem:hover {
    color: yellow
    transition-duration: 5s;
    . . .
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

transition-property

The transition-property property specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for (the transition effect will start when the specified CSS property changes).

Tip: A transition effect could typically occur when a user hover over an element.

Note: Always specify the transition-duration property, otherwise the duration is 0, and the transition will have no effect.

CSS3 transition-property Property

**NEW QUESTION 261**

HOTSPOT

You are implementing an HTML page that uses a custom sans-serif font. The CSS statement for the page is as follows.

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'special';  
  src: url(/Special.eot) format('embedded-opentype');  
}  
  
body {  
  font-family: 'special';  
}
```

Some users report that text is displayed in the default font for the browser.

You need to modify the CSS statement to ensure that the content is displayed with the custom font. What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate options from the drop-down lists in the answer area.)

### Work Area

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'special';  
  src: url(/Special.eot) format('embedded-opentype');  
    
}  
  
body {  
    
}
```

### Work Area

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'special';  
  src: url(/Special.eot) format('embedded-opentype');  
    
  font-family: 'special', sans-serif;  
  font-family: 'special', inherit;  
  font-family: 'special'; font-synthesis: sans-serif;  
  font-family: 'special'; font-variant: sans-serif;  
  src: local('sans-serif') url(/Special.ttf) format('all');  
  src: url(/Special.ttf) format('truetype');  
}  
  
body {  
    
  font-family: 'special', sans-serif;  
  font-family: 'special', inherit;  
  font-family: 'special'; font-synthesis: sans-serif;  
  font-family: 'special'; font-variant: sans-serif;  
  src: local('sans-serif') url(/Special.ttf) format('all');  
  src: url(/Special.ttf) format('truetype');  
}
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### **Explanation:**

Using The Font You Want

In the CSS3 @font-face rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. myFirstFont), and then point to the font file.

To use the font for an HTML element, refer to the name of the font (myFirstFont) through the font-family property:

Example

```
@font-face {  
font-family: myFirstFont;
```

```
src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}
div {
font-family: myFirstFont;
}
```

Note:

\* CSS3 Web Fonts - The @font-face Rule

Web fonts allow Web designers to use fonts that are not installed on the user's computer.

When you have found/bought the font you wish to use, just include the font file on your web server, and it will be automatically downloaded to the user when needed.

Your "own" fonts are defined within the CSS3 @font-face rule.

\* TrueType Fonts (TTF)

TrueType is a font standard developed in the late 1980s, by Apple and Microsoft. TrueType is the most common font format for both the Mac OS and Microsoft Windows operating systems. Reference: CSS3 Web Fonts

### NEW QUESTION 263

You develop an HTML5 webpage that contains the following HTML markup:

```
<label for='favoriteColor'>Favorite Color(2-10 characters):</label>
<input type='text' id='favoriteColor' />
<input type='button' value='Submit'
  onclick="testLength(document.getElementById('favoriteColor'), 2, 10)" />
```

Users must receive a message after they click the Submit button if the text entered into the favoriteColor text box is fewer than 2 characters or greater than 10 characters.

You need to implement the testLength() function. Which code segment should you use?

☐ A. 

```
function testLength(element, min, max) {
    var uInput = element.value;
    var min = element.value.length;
    var max = element.value.slice(0, element.value.length);
    if (uInput.length >= min && uInput.length <= max) {
        return true;
    } else {
        alert("Please enter between " + min + " and " + max + " characters");
        element.focus();
        return false;
    }
}
```

☐ B. 

```
function testLength(min, max) {
    var uInput = this.value;
    if (uInput.length >= min && uInput.length <= max) {
        return true;
    } else {
        alert("Please enter between " + min + " and " + max + " characters");
        element.focus();
        return false;
    }
}
```

☐ C. 

```
function testLength(this) {
    var uInput = this.value;
    var min = this.value.length;
    var max = this.value.slice(0, this.value.length);
    if (uInput.length >= min && uInput.length <= max) {
        return true;
    } else {
        alert("Please enter between " + min + " and " + max + " characters");
        element.focus();
        return false;
    }
}
```

☐ D. 

```
function testLength(element, min, max) {
    var uInput = element.value;
    if (uInput.length >= min && uInput.length <= max) {
        return true;
    } else {
        alert("Please enter between " + min + " and " + max + " characters");
        element.focus();
        return false;
    }
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B



- C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Use three arguments: element, min, max. Compare element.value with min and max.

**NEW QUESTION 268**

You are developing a web page that performs CPU-intensive calculations. A web worker processes these calculations on a separate background thread. The process is instantiated from the web page. You need to stop the web worker process after the calculations are completed.

Which two actions can you perform to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. From the web page, call the close() method.  
B. From the web worker process, call the terminate() method.  
C. From the web page, call the terminate() method.  
D. From the web worker process, call the close() method.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Terminating a worker

If you need to immediately terminate a running worker, you can do so by calling the worker's terminate() method:

myWorker.terminate();

The worker thread is killed immediately without an opportunity to complete its operations or clean up after itself.

Workers may close themselves by calling their own close method: close();

Reference: Using Web Workers

**NEW QUESTION 269**

You are developing a JavaScript library. You have the following requirements:

Custom exceptions must include an error message and custom error number. These exceptions must be thrown when data validation errors occur.

Developers must call the library to easily catch the exception and identify the problem. You develop the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 function ValidationException(number, message) {  
02     this.message = message;  
03     this.name = "myLibrary Exception";  
04     this.number = number;  
05 }  
06  
07 function myFunction(dayOfWeek) {  
08     if (dayOfWeek > 7) {  
09  
10     }  
11 }
```

You need to complete the code to meet the requirements. Which line of code should you insert at line 09?

- A. throw new ValidationException.Exception (123, "Day of week must be less than 7");  
B. return new ValidationException(123, "Day of week must be less than 7");  
C. throw ValidationException(123, "Day of week must be less than 7");  
D. catch ValidationException(123, "Day of week: must be less than 7");

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Example:

if (value < -100 || value > 100)

```
{  
throw new ValidationException(String.Format("Value is {0} than {1}.", (value > 100 ? "greater" : "less"), value));  
}
```

**NEW QUESTION 274**

You are developing an application that retrieves a stock rate from an external web service. A web page displays a simple rotating animation to indicate whether the stock rate is increased or decreased.

The default image, as shown in the following graphic, indicates unchanged or neutral.



The arrow must point down if the stock rate is decreased, as shown in the following graphic.

Stock Price



You need to ensure that the arrow points down when the stock rate decreases. Which CSS style should you apply?

- ☐ A. 

```
<style type="text/css">
div
{
width:20px;
height:20px;
transform:move(90deg);
}
</style>
```
- ☐ B. 

```
<style type="text/css">
div
{
width:20px;
height:20px;
transform:rotate(-90deg);
}
</style>
```
- ☐ C. 

```
<style type="text/css">
div
{
width:20px;
height:20px;
transform:move(-90deg);
}
</style>
```
- ☐ D. 

```
<style type="text/css">
div
{
width:20px;
height:20px;
transform:rotate(90deg);
}
</style>
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

transform:rotate rotate(angle)

Defines a 2D rotation, the angle is specified in the parameter Syntax: object.style.transform="rotate(7deg)"

Reference: CSS3 transform Property

**NEW QUESTION 275**

DRAG DROP

You create an HTML5 webpage. You have the following HTML markup:

```
<table id="fruitTable">
  <tr>
    <th>Fruit</th>
    <th>Inventory</th>
  </tr>
</table>
```

You also have the following JavaScript code segment:

```
var jsonFruit = { "apples" : "12", "bananas" : "8", "watermelon" : "3" }
```

You need to add additional rows to the fruitTable element by processing the jsonFruit values in the order listed.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (Develop the solution by selecting the required code segments and arranging them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
<code>\$.getJSON(jsonFruit, function (data) {</code>	
<code>\$("#fruitTable").after( "&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;");</code>	
<code>var data = \$.parseJSON(jsonFruit);</code>	
<code>});</code>	
<code>\$.each(jsonFruit, function (key, val) {</code>	
<code>\$("#fruitTable").append(\$("#&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;"));</code>	
<code>data.push (key, val);</code>	
<code>jsonFruit.push(key, val);</code>	
<code>\$("#fruitTable tr:last").after(data);</code>	

➤

➤

⬆

⬇

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
<code>\$.getJSON(jsonFruit, function (data) {</code>	<code>\$.each(jsonFruit, function (key, val) {</code>
<code>\$("#fruitTable").after( "&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;");</code>	<code>\$("#fruitTable").append(\$("#&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;"));</code>
<code>var data = \$.parseJSON(jsonFruit);</code>	<code>});</code>
<code>});</code>	
<code>\$.each(jsonFruit, function (key, val) {</code>	
<code>\$("#fruitTable").append(\$("#&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + key + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;" + val + "&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;"));</code>	
<code>data.push (key, val);</code>	
<code>jsonFruit.push(key, val);</code>	
<code>\$("#fruitTable tr:last").after(data);</code>	

➤

➤

⬆

⬇



**NEW QUESTION 280**

You are developing an HTML5 web form to collect feedback information from site visitors. The web form must display an INPUT element that meets the following requirements:

You need to add the INPUT element to the form. Which HTML element should you add?

- A. Rating (Between 1 and 10): `<input type="number" name="rating" min="1" max="10">`
- B. Rating (Between 1 and 10): `<input type="range" name="rating" min="1" max="10" value="5">`
- C. Rating (Between 1 and 10): `<input type="range" name="rating" min="1" max="10" default="5">`
- D. Rating (Between 1 and 10): `<input type="number" name="rating" min="1" max="10" default="5">`

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 282**

DRAG DROP

You need to write a jQuery function to consume a file named Orders.xml. You write the following code.

```
$. Target 1 ({
  type: "GET"
  url: "orders.xml",
  Target 2: Target 3,
  success: function (xml) {
    alert ('XML' processed successfully.)
  }
});
```

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate code elements to the correct targets in the answer area. Each code element may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Answer Area**

**Code Elements**

ajax

callback

contentType

datatype

function

JSON

POST

xml

Target 1:

Target 2:

Target 3:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://github.com/processing/p5.js/wiki/Loading-external-files:-AJAX,-XML,-JSON>

**NEW QUESTION 283**

HOTSPOT

You have the following markup.

```
<form id= "formLogin">
  <input type= "text" id= "fieldLoginName" />
  <input type= "password" id= "fieldPassword" value= "MySecretPassword" />
  <input type= "submit" onclick "Validation ();" />
</form>
<script>
  $(document).ready (function () {
    var fldPassword = document.getElementById("fieldPassword");
    fldPassword.value = "MyNewSecretPassword";
    alert(fldPassword.value);
  });
</script>
```

For each of the following statements, select yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
A default value is set for the fieldPassword field.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As a user types in the fieldPassword field, the typed characters will be masked.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When the page loads, an alert will be displayed that shows the current value of the fieldPassword field as MyNewSecretPassword.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
A default value is set for the fieldPassword field.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As a user types in the fieldPassword field, the typed characters will be masked.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When the page loads, an alert will be displayed that shows the current value of the fieldPassword field as MyNewSecretPassword.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 286****HOTSPOT**

You have the following code:

```
var var1 = parseInt( '12', 10);  
var var2 = parseInt( 'aaa', 10);  
var var3 = parseInt( '12px', 10);  
var var4 = parseInt( 'foo2', 10);  
var var5 = parseInt( '12a5', 10);
```

You need to identify the correct value of each variable.

What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct variables in the answer area.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

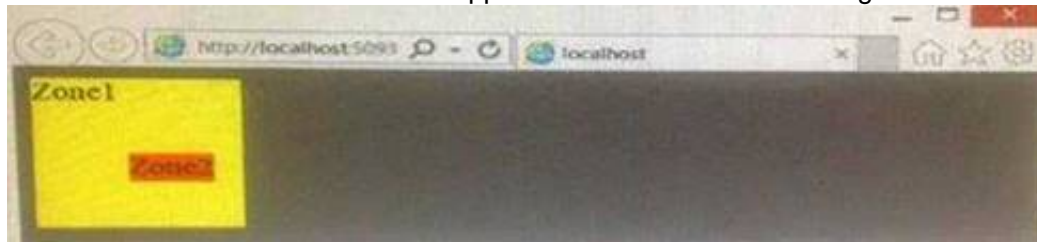
References: [http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_parseint.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_parseint.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 287**

You have the following code.

```
<div style= "background: yellow; height: 100px; width:100px"> Zone1  
<span style= "background: red; position: Target 1; margin-top: 50px;" > Zone2 </span>  
</div>
```

You need to ensure that the screen appears as shown in the following exhibit:



Which position should you use for Target 1?

- A. static
- B. fixed
- C. initial
- D. inherit

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_class\\_position.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 292**

Which CSS3 code fragment uses a pseudo-element?

- A. p : first-letter {font-weight: bold;}
- B. div>p {font-weight: bold;}
- C. first-letter {font-weight: bold;}
- D. div+p {font-weight: bold;}

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://www.html5code.nl/css3-tutorials/css3-tutorial-css3-selectors/>

**NEW QUESTION 293****DRAG DROP**

You have a stylesheet for an existing website.

The website contains the following HTML markup.



```
<div id= "header">  
  <ul class= "menuItems">  
    <li>HOME</li>  
    <li>PRODUCTS</li>  
    <li>ABOUT US</li>  
  </ul>  
</div>
```

You need to ensure that the <li> elements are aligned horizontally. You write the following CSS markup in the stylesheet.

```
.menuItems li  
{  
  Target 1: Target 2;  
}
```

How should you complete the markup? To answer, drag the appropriate code elements to the correct targets in the answer area. Each code element may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Answer Area

- background- position
- block
- display
- grid
- inline
- list-style
- table

Target 1:

Target 2:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:  
<http://learn.shayhowe.com/html-css/creating-lists/>

NEW QUESTION 298

DRAG DROP

You are creating an application by using HTML5 and CSS3. The styles for the pages are derived from five style sheets.

You need to order the style sheets by greatest CSS rule weight to lowest CSS rule weight.

In which order will the five style sheets be applied by the browser? To answer, move the style sheet types from the list of style sheet types to the answer area and arrange them in the order in which the browser will apply them. The first style sheet that the browser will apply must appear at the top of the list in the answer area.

Actions		Answer Area
<div>user agent style sheets</div>	<div>&gt;</div> <div>&lt;</div>	<div>⬆</div> <div>⬇</div>
<div>user important style sheets</div>		
<div>author normal style sheets</div>		
<div>author important style sheets</div>		
<div>user normal style sheets</div>		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/css-cascade-3/#importance>

NEW QUESTION 303

You have the following HTML markup.

```
<input name= "object1x">  
  <input name= "object1y">  
  <input name= "object2x">
```

For all of the fields that have names ending with the letter x, you need to set the value to value1. Which code line should you use?

- A. `$("input [name$= 'x']").html ("value1");`
- B. `$("#input [name$= 'x']").val ("value1");`
- C. `$("input [name$= 'x']").val ("value1");`
- D. `$("#input [name$= 'x']").html ("value1");`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 308

You are developing an application in HTML5. You have the following code.

```
function NewOrder (orderId, orderDate) {  
    this.orderId = orderId;  
    this.orderDate = orderDate;  
}
```

You need to add an additional property to the function definition. Which line of code should you use?

- A. NewOrder ["newProperty"] = "newProperty"
- B. NewOrde
- C. prototyp
- D. newProperty = "newProperty"
- E. this.NewOrde
- F. newProperty = "newProperty"
- G. NewOrde
- H. newProperty = "newProperty"

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References: [http://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_object\\_prototypes.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/js/js_object_prototypes.asp)

### NEW QUESTION 313

You are developing an application that consumes an external web service. The web service returns the latest stock rate. The application has two methods:

\*The `getResults()` method makes an AJAX web service request.

\*The `ShowRate()` method displays the stock rate from the web service response.

The application has two JavaScript variables named `newStockRate` and `stockRate` to store the latest and previous stock rates, respectively.

Users must be able to compare the old stock rate with the new stock rate.

You need to ensure that `newStockRate` and `stockRate` retain their values for comparison. Which code segment should you use?

A. `var newStockRate;`

```
function getResults() {  
    var stockRate;  
  
    $.ajax ( {  
        async: true,  
        cache: true,  
        type: 'POST',  
        url: 'StockRates.asmx/GetRate',  
        data: { 'StockName' : stockName },  
        datatype: 'json',  
        success: function (result) {  
            newStockrate = result;  
        }, error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }  
    } );  
    ShowRate(newStockrate);  
}  
  
function ShowRate(pStockRate) {  
    alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);  
}
```



```
B. function getResults () {
    var stockRate;

    var newStockRate;

    $.ajax ( {
        async: true,
        cache: true,
        type: 'POST',
        url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',
        data: { 'StockName': stockName },
        datatype: 'json',
        success: function (result) {
            stockrate = result;
        }, error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }
    } );
    ShowRate(pStockRate);
}
function ShowRate(pStockRate) {
    alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);
}
```

```
C. var newStockRate;
function getResults () {
    var StockRate;

    $.ajax ( {
        async: true,
        cache: true,
        type: 'POST',
        url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',
        data: { 'StockName': stockName },
        datatype: 'json',
        success: function (result) {
            stockrate = result;
        }, error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }
    } );
    ShowRate(newsStockRate);
}
function ShowRate(pStockRate) {
    alert(pStockrate + " " + stockRate);
}
```

```
D. var StockRate;
function getResults () {
var newStockRate;

$.ajax ( {
    async: true,
    cache: true,
    type: 'POST',
    url: 'StockRates.aspx/GetRate',
    data: { 'StockName' : stockName },
    datatype: 'json',
    success: function (result) {
        stockrate = result;
    }, error: function (xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {alert(thrownError) }
    } );
ShowRate(newStockRate);
stockRate = newStockRate;

}
function ShowRate(pStockRate) {
    alert(pStockrate + “ ” + stockRate);}
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 317

You are developing a website that helps users locate restaurants in their area from a browser. You created a function named findRestaurants(). The function must:

- Get the current latitude and longitude of the user's device
- Pass the user's location to findRestaurants()

You must ensure that the application accesses the geolocation information from the device before searching for restaurants.

Which code segment should you use?

A. navigator. geolocation. getCurrentPosition (GetRestaurants);

```
function GetRestaurants {
  restaurants = findRestaurants (navigator.geolocation. getCurrentPosition());
  ...
}
```

B. navigator. geolocation. getCurrentPosition (hasPosition, noPosition);

```
function hasPosition (position) {
  restaurants = findRestaurants (position.coords.latitude, position. coords.longitude);
  ...
}
function noPosition() {
  ...
}
```

C. navigator. geolocation. getCurrentPosition (GetRestaurants);

```
function GetRestaurants {
  restaurants = findRestaurants (navigator.geolocation. getLatitude (),
navigator.geolocation.getLongitude() );
  ...
}
```

D. navigator. geolocation. getBrowserPosition (hasPosition);

```
function hasPosistion (position) {
  restaurants = findRestaurants (position.coords.latitude, position.coords.longitude);
  ...
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Geolocation/getCurrentPosition>

#### NEW QUESTION 320

DRAG DROP

You are developing a web application.

You need to create an input field to provide users with the ability to select a product from a drop- down list. The solution must meet the following requirements:

You write the following HTML markup.

```
<body>
  Product: <input name= 'product' list= 'product_list'>
    <Target 1 id= 'Target 2'>
      <Target 3 value = 'Car'>
      <Target 4 value = 'Boat'>
    </Target 5>
</body>
```

How should you complete the markup? To answer, drag the appropriate code elements to the correct targets. Each code element may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



**Answer Area**

**Code Elements**

<b>datalist</b>
<b>option</b>
<b>product</b>
<b>product_list</b>
<b>select</b>

**Target 1:**

--

**Target 2:**

--

**Target 3:**

--

**Target 4:**

--

**Target 5:**

--

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

**Code Elements**

<b>datalist</b>
<b>option</b>
<b>product</b>
<b>product_list</b>
<b>select</b>

**Target 1:**

<b>select</b>
---------------

**Target 2:**

<b>product_list</b>
---------------------

**Target 3:**

<b>option</b>
---------------

**Target 4:**

<b>option</b>
---------------

**Target 5:**

<b>select</b>
---------------

**NEW QUESTION 321**

You are building a multiplayer online game that will be deployed to an application server named Server1. Clients will have a low-latency, persistent connection to Server1.

You need to identify a solution for the game. The solution must meet the following requirements: What should you use to develop the solution?

- A. Ajax
- B. HTTP server push
- C. WebSockets
- D. REST

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/websockets/basics/>

**NEW QUESTION 322**

You have the following code:

```
var objStr = "[1, 2, 3, 4]";
```

You need to convert objStr into an array. Which line of code should you use?

- A. var jsObject = Array.bind(objStr);
- B. var jsObject = Array.valueOf(objStr);
- C. var jsObject = JSON.parse(objStr);
- D. var jsObject = \$.makeArray(objStr);

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_json\\_parse.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_parse.asp)

#### NEW QUESTION 327

DRAG DROP

You have the following markup:

```
<style>
  .flex1 {
    Target 1 : Target 2;
  }
  .flex2 {
    Target 3 : Target 4;
  }
</style>
<div style="display:flex;height:300px;background-color:red">
  <div class="flex1" style="background-color:yellow;border:dotted">
</div>
  <div class="flex2" style="background-color:grey;border:dotted">
</div>
</div>
```

You need to complete the styles to meet the following requirements:

How should you complete the styles? To answer, drag the appropriate code elements to the correct targets in the answer area. Each code element may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

#### Code

#### elements

flex
width
1
2
3

#### Answer Area

Target 1:	<input type="text"/>
Target 2:	<input type="text"/>
Target 3:	<input type="text"/>
Target 4:	<input type="text"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Target 1: Flex

Target 2: 1

Target 3: Flex

Target 4: 2

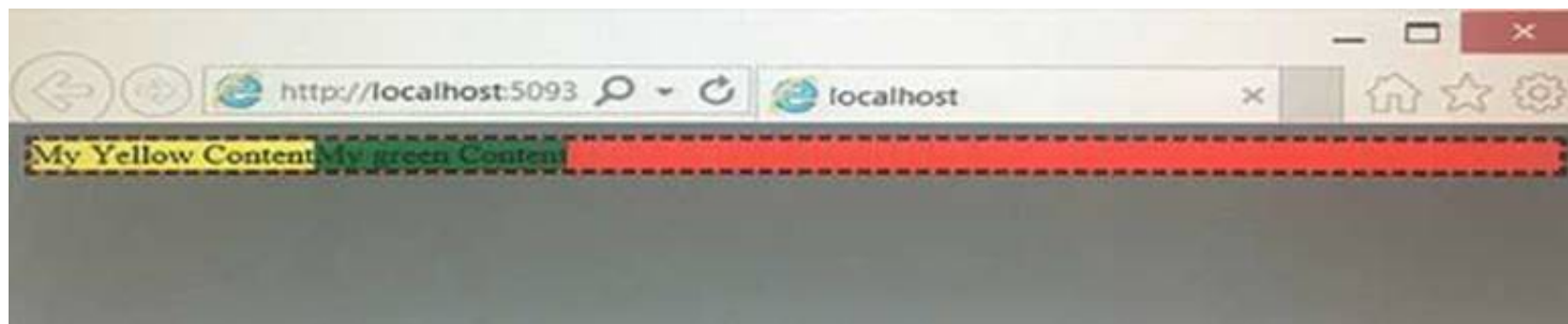
<https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/>

#### NEW QUESTION 330

You have the following code:

```
<body>
<div id="red" style="background-color:red;border:dashed;">
  <div id="yellow" style="background-color:yellow;">My Yellow Content</div>
  <div id="green" style="background-color:green;">My green Content</div>
</div>
</body>
```

You need to ensure that the content appears as shown in the following exhibit:



Which display attribute should you use for the red div?

- A. grid
- B. inline
- C. block
- D. flex

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_class\\_display.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp)

### NEW QUESTION 332

DRAG DROP

You have the following HTML markup:

```
<div id="container">
  <form id="form1">
    Select Shipping:
    <select id="shippingType">
      <option>EXPRESS</option>
      <option>GROUND</option>
    </select>
  </form>
</div>
```

You need to create a JavaScript to add an additional option named Air to the shippingType element. You write the following code.

```
function addElements() {

var option = document.getElementById("shippingType");
  Target 1
  newOption.text = "Air";
  Target 2}
```

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate lines of code to the correct targets in the answer area. Each line may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



## Lines of Code

```
option.appendChild(newOption);
```

```
option.appendChild(newOption.text);
```

```
option.innerHTML = newOption.text
```

```
var newOption = document.createElement("option");
```

```
var newOption = document.createAttribute("option");
```

```
var newOption = document.createElementNS("option");
```



## Answer area

Target 1:

Target 2:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Target 1:

Var newOption = document.createElement ("option") ; Target 2:

Option.appendChild (newOption.text) ;

### NEW QUESTION 336

You are developing a web application in HTML. You have the following HTML code.

```
<div id="footer"></div>
```

You need to ensure that the div footer contains the text "All rights reserved". Which line of code should you use?

- A. document("footer") = "All rights reserved";
- B. document("footer").innerHTML = "All rights reserved";
- C. \$(".footer").value = "All rights reserved";
- D. \$("#footer").html("All rights reserved");

**Answer:** B

### Explanation:

[https://www.codecademy.com/en/forum\\_questions/557ea03cd3292f72d10006bf](https://www.codecademy.com/en/forum_questions/557ea03cd3292f72d10006bf)

### NEW QUESTION 340

You are creating a web page that contains a canvas with text.

The page contains the following JavaScript code. Line numbers are included for reference only.

```
01  var canvas = document.getElementById( 'myCanvas' );
02
```

The text on the canvas must rotate 90 degrees when a user clicks a button on the page. You need to ensure that the text rotates when the user clicks the button. Which line of code should you add at line 02?

- A. canvas.style.transform = "rotation(90deg)";
- B. canvas.transform(90);
- C. canvas.content.rotate(90);
- D. canvas.style.transform = "rotate(90deg)";

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

[https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop\\_style\\_transform.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transform.asp)

#### NEW QUESTION 343

You are creating a JavaScript function that displays the name of a web application. You declare the following button element.

```
<input type="button" id="Contact" value="Contact" />
```

When a user clicks the button, a JavaScript function named Contact must be called.

You need to create an event handler that calls the Contact function when the button is clicked.

Which two code segments can you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- ☐ A. 

```
var button = document.getElementById("Contact");
ScriptEngine.call(button,Contact());
```
- ☐ B. 

```
var button = document.getElementById("Contact");
ScriptEngine.bind(button,Contact());
```
- ☐ C. 

```
var button = document.getElementById("Contact");
button.addEventListener("click",Contact);
```
- ☐ D. 

```
var button = document.getElementById("Contact");
button.attachEvent("onclick",Contact);
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met\\_element\\_addeventlistener.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_element_addeventlistener.asp)

#### NEW QUESTION 348

You have the following markup.

```
<div style="display:flex;height:300px;background-color:red">
  <div style="height:100px;background-color:yellow">
    Yellow div text
  </div>
</div>
```

You need to ensure that the yellow div is centered in the red div. What should you do?

- A. Add the following code to the red di
- B. align-content:center
- C. Add the following code to the red div.Margin:auto
- D. Add the following code to the Yellow di
- E. align-content:center
- F. Add the following code to the Yellow div Margin:auto

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 353

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