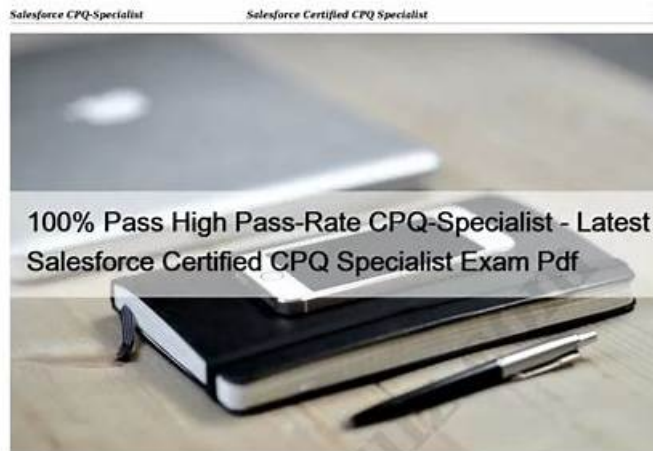


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IT Specialist HTML5 Application Development Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

You need to use a flexbox so that new content you add to the container appears at the highest point on a vertical list. You want to achieve this goal without specifying an order. Which value should you use for flex-direction?

- A. column
- B. row
- C. row-reverse
- D. column-reverse

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct value is column-reverse. The flex-direction property defines the main axis of a flex container and determines whether flex items are laid out horizontally, vertically, or in the reverse direction. column creates a vertical layout where items flow from the top of the container toward the bottom. If new content is appended after existing content, normal column layout places that new item later in the visual list, typically lower on the page. column-reverse preserves a vertical main axis but reverses the visual direction, so later items in the source order appear at the highest visual point of the list. This satisfies the requirement without using the order property on individual flex items. row and row-reverse are incorrect because they create horizontal layouts, not vertical lists. The reverse-direction flex values should be used deliberately because visual order can differ from DOM order, but for this exam scenario, column-reverse is the value that places newly appended vertical content at the top. References/topics: CSS flexbox, flex-direction, main axis, column layout, reverse visual flow.

NEW QUESTION # 16

You are creating a dietary request form for an upcoming conference. The form must include the following elements:

- * The title "Conference Registration Form"
- * A Name input field for the attendee's name
- * A list of food options the attendee can select by using the mouse or typing Complete the code by moving the appropriate code segments from the list on the left to the correct locations on the right. You may use each code segment once, more than once, or not at all.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct response.

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface for a web form. On the left, under 'Code Segments', there are several HTML code blocks. On the right, under 'Answer Area', there is a partially completed HTML form structure. The code segments include:

```
<legend>Conference Registration Form</legend>
</label> for="name">Name</label>
<input type="text" id="name" size="30" maxlength="50" value="" />
<select name="food" id="details" size="4">
  <option value="vegetarian">vegetarian</option>
  <option value="traditional">traditional</option>
  <option value="surprise Me">surprise Me</option>
</select>
<input id="food" placeholder="Choose list food choice" size="40" type="text" />
  <option value="vegetarian">vegetarian</option>
  <option value="traditional">traditional</option>
  <option value="surprise Me" selected="">surprise Me</option>
</details>
</label> for="name">Name</label>
<input type="text" id="name" size="30" maxlength="50" value="" />
<legend>Conference Registration Form</legend>
vegetarian: <input type="radio" name="food" id="veg" value="vegetarian" />
  vegetarian
traditional: <input type="radio" name="food" id="trad" value="traditional" />
  traditional
surprise Me: <input type="radio" name="food" id="surprise" value="surprise Me" />
  surprise Me
```

The Answer Area shows a form structure with a legend, a name input field, a select menu, a text input field, and a submit button.

Answer:

Explanation:

Code Segments	Answer Area
<pre> <legend>Conference Registration Form</legend> <input type="text" id="name" size="30" maxlength="30" value="" /> <select name="food" id="detail1" size="4" > <option value="vegetarian">vegetarian</option> <option value="traditional">traditional</option> <option value="Surprise Me">Surprise Me</option> </select> <input id="food" placeholder="Cuisine" list="food-choice" size="40" /> <datalist id="food-choice"> <option value="vegetarian">vegetarian</option> <option value="traditional">traditional</option> <option value="Surprise Me" selected="selected">Surprise Me</option> </datalist> <input type="text" id="name" size="30" maxlength="30" value="" /> <legend>Conference Registration Form</legend> <input type="radio" name="food" id="veg" value="vegetarian" / > <input type="radio" name="food" id="trad" value="traditional" / > <input type="radio" name="food" id="surprise" value="surprise" / > </pre>	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1>The Fitness World Around Us - Spring Conference</h1> <form action="process.php" method="post"> <legend>Conference Registration Form</legend> <p><label for="name">Name:</label> <input type="text" id="name" size="30" maxlength="30" value="" /> <input id="food" placeholder="Cuisine" list="food-choice" size="40" />
 <datalist id="food-choice"> <option value="Vegetarian">Vegetarian</option> <option value="Traditional">Traditional</option> <option value="Surprise Me" selected="selected">Surprise Me</option> </datalist> <input type="submit"> </form> </body> </html> </pre>

Explanation:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1> The Fitness World Around Us - Spring Conference </h1 >
< form action= " process.php " method= " post " >
< legend > Conference Registration Form </legend >
< p > < label for= " name " > Name: </label >
< input type= " text " id= " name " size= " 30 " maxlength= " 30 " value= " " / > < /p >
< input id= " food " placeholder= " Cuisine " list= " food-choice " size= " 40 " / > < br >
< datalist id= " food-choice " >
< option value= " Vegetarian " > Vegetarian </option >
< option value= " Traditional " > Traditional </option >
< option value= " Surprise Me " selected > Surprise Me </option >
</datalist >
< input type= " submit " >
</form >
</body >
</html >

```

The correct solution must satisfy all three stated form requirements. The title "Conference Registration Form" is supplied by the <legend> element in the first valid code segment. That same segment also includes the required attendee name field by using a <label> associated with an <input type="text">. The for="name" and id="name" relationship makes the label programmatically connected to the input, which is the correct HTML form-accessibility pattern. For the food options, the correct choice is the segment that uses an <input> element with a list attribute connected to a <datalist> element. This is required because the attendee must be able to select an option by using the mouse or type a value manually. A <select> element provides a fixed dropdown list, and radio buttons provide fixed clickable choices, but neither is the best match for a type-ahead list requirement. The <datalist> element supplies predefined options such as Vegetarian, Traditional, and Surprise Me while still allowing keyboard entry through the associated input field. References/topics: HTML5 forms, labels, text inputs, datalist, form usability, selectable and typed input options.

NEW QUESTION # 17

You are creating a form that asks a user to enter their phone number. The form must be submitted only if the phone number field is not empty and matches the format 111-444-7777. Which markup should you use?

- A. <input type="tel" name="phone" maxlength="12" required >
- B. <input type="tel" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}" required >
- C. <input type="tel" name="phone" pattern="[1]{3}-[4]{3}-[7]{4}" required >
- D. <input type="tel" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{3}[0-9]{3}[0-9]{4}" >

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct markup is option D. The type="tel" input type is appropriate for telephone-number entry, but it does not automatically

validate a specific telephone-number format because phone formats vary internationally. MDN notes that tel inputs allow telephone entry but are not automatically validated to a particular format. Therefore, a pattern attribute is required to enforce the exact structure. The regular expression `[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}` requires three digits, a hyphen, three digits, another hyphen, and four digits, matching the requested format such as 111-444-7777. MDN defines the pattern attribute as a regular expression the input value must match for constraint validation. The required attribute is also necessary because the field must not be empty; MDN states that required indicates the user must specify a value before the form can be submitted. Option A only limits length. Option B lacks hyphen validation and required. Option C hard-codes only specific digits. References/topics: HTML5 validation, tel, pattern, required, regular expressions.

NEW QUESTION # 18

A local photographer asks you to add filters as shown to the images in their photo gallery so that the images are not recognizable until authorized users log in.

Example of original and filtered images:

* Original image: full-color flower image

* Filtered image: blurred grayscale image



Analyze the images on the left.

Construct a CSS selector that will apply the appropriate filters to the images to meet the requirements.

Complete the markup by moving the appropriate HTML tags from the list on the left to the correct locations on the right. You may use each HTML tag once, more than once, or not at all.

Note: There is more than one correct markup. You will receive credit for any correct markup completion.

HTML Tags

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

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Answer Area

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Answer:

Explanation:

HTML Tags

- grayscale(100%)
- brightness(40%)
- img
- blur(8px)
- opacity(50%)
- filter:
- filter
- transform:

Answer Area

```

img {
  filter: grayscale(100%) blur(8px);
}

```

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Explanation:

First blank: img

Second blank: filter:

Third blank: grayscale(100%)

Fourth blank: blur(8px)

The correct CSS selector is img because the requirement applies the visual effect to gallery images. The correct property is filter, not transform, because CSS filters modify the rendered appearance of an element using image-processing effects such as blur, grayscale, opacity, brightness, contrast, and shadows. The filtered sample appears blurred and colorless, so the appropriate filter functions are grayscale(100%) and blur (8px). grayscale(100%) removes all color from the image, converting it to a black-and-white rendering. blur (8px) obscures visual details, making the image difficult to recognize until the protected or authorized state changes the styling. The filter keyword without a colon is not a valid CSS declaration in this context.

brightness(40%) and opacity(50%) could further obscure an image, but they are not required to reproduce the shown filtered result. The final declaration is therefore filter: grayscale(100%) blur(8px);

NEW QUESTION # 19

You need to draw a blue rectangle that meets these conditions:

- * It is 200 by 200 pixels.
- * It contains a white circle that is centered within the rectangle.
- * The circle has a 50-pixel radius.
- * The image should appear as follows: a blue square with a centered white circle.

Refer to the image on the left.

You need to ensure that the image scales without distortion when the page is resized. You must not be required to use JavaScript. Complete the code by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

<canvas width="200" height="200">

<picture width="200" height="200">

<svg width="200" height="200">

fill="blue" />

<rect width="200" height="200"

<rect x="200" y="200"

<rect cx="200" cy="200"

<rect rx="200" ry="200"

fill="white" />

<circle r="100" rx="50" ry="50"

<circle x="100" y="100" r="50"

<circle cx="100" cy="100" r="50"

<circle rx="100" ry="100" r="50"

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</canvas>

</picture>

</svg>

Answer:

Explanation:

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```
<canvas width="200" height="200">
```

```
<img width="200" height="200">
```

```
<picture width="200" height="200">
```

```
<svg width="200" height="200">
```

fill="blue" />

```
<rect width="200" height="200"
```

```
<rect x="200" y="200"
```

```
<rect cx="200" cy="200"
```

```
<rect rx="200" ry="200"
```

fill="white" />

```
<circle r="100" rx="50" ry="50"
```

```
<circle x="100" y="100" r="50"
```

```
<circle cx="100" cy="100" r="50"
```

```
<circle rx="100" ry="100" r="50"
```

```
</canvas>
```

```
</picture>
```

```
</svg>
```

Explanation:

First blank: `<svg width="200" height="200">`

Second blank: `<rect width="200" height="200"`

Third blank: `<circle cx="100" cy="100" r="50"`

Fourth blank: `</svg>`

The correct solution uses SVG because SVG graphics are vector-based and can scale without pixel distortion when the page or viewport changes. A `<canvas>` element would require script-based drawing logic, which violates the requirement that JavaScript must not be required. An `` or `<picture>` element can display an image, but those options do not define the rectangle and circle directly in markup. The outer container must therefore be `<svg width="200" height="200">`. The blue square is created with `<rect width="200" height="200" fill="blue" />`, which produces a rectangle matching the required 200-by-200 dimensions.

The centered white circle must use SVG circle geometry: `cx="100"` and `cy="100"` place the center at the midpoint of the 200-by-200 square, and `r="50"` creates the required 50-pixel radius. The final closing tag must be `</svg>`.

NEW QUESTION # 20

.....

