Microsoft

Exam 70-480

Programming in HTML5 with JavaScript and CSS3

Version: 13.0

[Total Questions: 208]

Topic break down

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Topic 1, Volume A

Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

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

<input id="txtValue" type="text" />

You need to ensure that a value is entered into txtValue before the form is submitted.

Which code segment should you use?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: * Input Text Object Properties include:
value: Sets or returns the value of the value attribute of the text field

* Check if text is a null value or an empty string.

Incorrect:
not .get(): there is no input text object property get.

Reference: HTML DOM Input Text Object

Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

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/

Question No : 3 - (Topic 1)

You are troubleshooting a web page that includes the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 <!DOCTYPE html>
02 <html lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
03 <head>
04   <meta charset="utf-8" />
05   <title></title>
06   <script>
07     document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
08     var elButton = document.getElementById("myButton");
09     var elDiv = document.getElementById("myDiv");
10     elButton.addEventListener("click", function () {
11       alert(this.type);
12     }, false);
13   }, false);
14   </script>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17   <div id="myDiv">Test</div>
18   <input type="button" id="myButton" value="Click Me" />
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

What is displayed in the alert from line 11?

A. Div
B. Function
C. Button
D. Document

Answer: C

Explanation: * The event handler here normalizes event object (passed as a first argument) and invokes handleCellClick in a proper context (i.e. referring to an element that was attached event listener to). The element is the button elButton.

* addEventListener
Syntax: element.addEventListener(event, function, useCapture)

Reference: HTML DOM addEventListener() Method

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

You are developing a web page. You create a grid layout by using the following CSS segment.

```
#myGrid {
   display: -ms-grid;
   background: gray;
   -ms-grid-columns: 100px 100px;
   -ms-grid-rows: 50px 50px 50px;
}
```

You have the following requirements:

- You must place content in the first column of the second row.
- The content must span two columns.

You need to ensure that the style of the grid meets the requirements.

Which CSS segment should you use?

A.
```
#itemSpan {
  -ms-grid-row: 2;
  -ms-grid-column: 1;
  -ms-grid-column-span: 2
}
```

B.
```
#itemSpan {
  -ms-grid-row: 2;
  -ms-grid-column: 1;
  -ms-grid-column-span: initial
}
```

C.
```
#itemSpan {
  -ms-grid-row: 2;
  -ms-grid-column: 1;
  -ms-grid-column-width: 2;
}
```

D.
```
#itemSpan {
  -ms-grid-row: 2;
  -ms-grid-column: 1;
  -ms-grid-column-span: inherit
}
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation: -ms-grid-column-span
Gets or sets a value that specifies the number of columns of the grid that the object spans. This property is read-only.

Property values

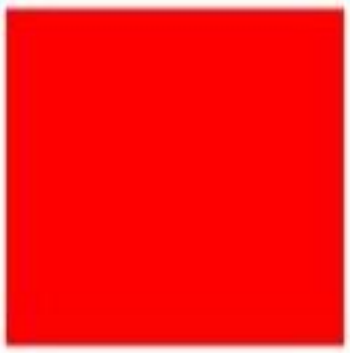
The number of columns.
Integer value that specifies the number of columns to span.

Reference: -ms-grid-column-span property

Question No : 5 HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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, select the appropriate options from the drop-down lists in the answer area.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <canvas id="mycanvas" width="300" height="300"></canvas>
    <script type="text/javascript">
        [context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);]
        var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
        [context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);]
        [context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);]
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <canvas id="mycanvas" width="300" height="300"></canvas>
    <script type="text/javascript">
        context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);
        var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
        context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);
        context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);
context.fillStyle = "rgb(255, 0, 0)";
var canvas = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var canvas = document.BeginPath();

context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);
context.fillStyle = "rgb(255, 0, 0)";
var canvas = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var canvas = document.BeginPath();

context.fillRect(50, 50, 100, 100);
context.fillStyle = "rgb(255, 0, 0)";
var canvas = document.getElementById('mycanvas');
var canvas = document.BeginPath();

Answer: