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Exam : **70-480**

Title : Programming in HTML5 with
JavaScript and CSS3

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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 Yellow div

Margin:auto

B. Add the following code to the red div.

Margin:auto

C. Add the following code to the red div.

align-content:center

D. Add the following code to the Yellow div.

align-content:center

Answer: D

NO.2 You need to create a function that meets the following requirements.

* Extend a Array object by using function

* Removes a specified item from the array

You write the following code.

```
Array.Target 1.remove = function (member) {
  var idx = this.Target 2(Target 3);
  if (idx > -1) {
    this.Target 4(idx, 1);
  }
  return this;
}
```

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate code elements to the targets. Each code eolemen may be used once, more than once. Ore not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between paries or scroll to view content.

Code Elements

Array

Element

for

indexOf

member

prototype

splice

Answer Area

Target 1:

Target 2:

Target 3:

Target 4:

Answer:

Code Elements

Array

Element

for

indexOf

member

prototype

splice

Answer Area

Target 1:

Target 2:

Target 3:

Target 4:

Explanation

Code Elements

Array

Element

for

indexOf

member

prototype

splice

Answer Area

Target 1:

Target 2:

Target 3:

Target 4:

NO.3 You develop an HTML5 application. You give users a numeric access code that can be used only one time.

Users must enter the numeric access code in the login form of the application. The numeric characters must be hidden by a masking character.

You need to implement the form element for users to enter the code.

Which HTML element should you use?

- A. `<input type="password" required autocomplete="off">`
- B. `<input type="password" stytem" visibility:hidden;" required />`
- C. `<input type="input" autocomplete="off" required />`

D. `<input type="button" value="password" required />`

Answer: A

Explanation

* Input Type: password

`<input type="password">` defines a password field.

The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

* The autocomplete attribute specifies whether or not an input field should have autocomplete enabled.

The autocomplete attribute works with the following `<input>` types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

Reference: HTML Input Types ; HTML `<input>` autocomplete Attribute

NO.4 You are developing an HTML5 page.

You need to add author and copyright information.

Which tag should you use?

A. `<footer>`

B. `<section>`

C. `<aside>`

D. `<header>`

Answer: A

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>

NO.5 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 D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: B

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()

NO.6 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 C

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: C

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

NO.7 You have the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 <style>
02 .transition_style
03 {
04   font-size:15px;
05   font-weight:normal;
06   width:50px;
07   height:40px;
08   background:orange;
09   color:#ffffff;
10   padding:10px;
11   margin-left:auto;
12   border-radius:5px;
13   transition-property:width,height,transform,background,font-size,opacity;
14   transition-duration:1s,1s,1s,1s,1s,1s;
15 }
16 .transition_style:hover
17 {
18   font-size:30px;
19   font-weight:bolder;
20   width:100px;
21   height:80px;
22   margin-left:0px;
23   transform:rotateX(360deg);
24   background:red;
25 }
26 </style>
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statement	Yes	No
Margin-left will move gradually from right to left.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The background color will transition gradually from orange to red.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The animation effect will be the same if you replace lines 13 and 14 with the following code: transition: all is linear;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statement	Yes	No
Margin-left will move gradually from right to left.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The background color will transition gradually from orange to red.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The animation effect will be the same if you replace lines 13 and 14 with the following code: <code>transition: all is linear;</code>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation

No

Yes

No

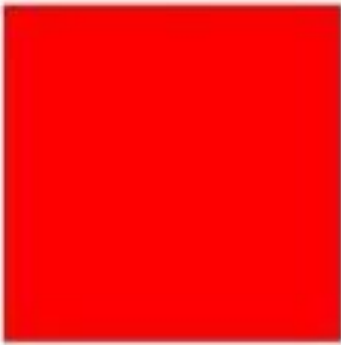
https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp

<https://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/t/transition/>

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp

NO.8 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.fillRect(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>
```

Answer:

```
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);
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
  </script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Explanation

```
var canvas = document.BeginPath();
```

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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

NO.9 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 value = $("#txtValue").val();  
    var regex = /^[ \d \., \.]*$/;  
    if (!regex.test (value))  
        alert ("please enter valid value");  
    return;  
}
```
- B.

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

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

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

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

D. Option C

E. Option D

Answer: C

NO.10 You have the following markup.

```
<input type="button" value="oneButton" Target1="Target2(Target3.Target4);" />
```

You need to ensure that when the button is clicked, a message appears that displays the value of the button.

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.

Code Elements

alert

innerHTML

onblur

onclick

oneButton

this

value

Answer Area

Target 1:

Target 2:

Target 3:

Target 4:

Answer:

Code Elements

alert
innerHTML
onblur
onclick
oneButton
this
value

Answer Area

Target 1: onclick
Target 2: alert
Target 3: this
Target 4: value

Explanation

Answer Area

Target 1: onclick
Target 2: alert
Target 3: this
Target 4: value

NO.11 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 B

B. Option A

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

NO.12 You are reviewing the CSS markup for an HTML5 page that displays a news article. The CSS markup for the page is as follows:

```
h4 {
  color: powderblue;
}
.headline {
  color: red;
}
article {
  color: black;
  font-style: normal;
}
aside h4 {
  font-style: italic !important;
  color: yellow;
}
article h4 {
  font-style: normal;
  color: sienna;
}
```

The HTML markup for the page is as follows:

```

<div>
  <h4>International News</h4>
  <article>
    <h4 class="headline">New Developments!</h4>
    <aside>
      <h4>Impact On Markets</h4>
    </aside>
  </article>
</div>

```

For each statement in the table, select Yes if the code segments 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"/>	The color of the International News header is red.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The color of the New Developments! header is black.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The color of the Impact On Markets header is yellow.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The text of the Impact On Markets header is italicized.

Answer:

Yes	No	Description of Behavior
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The color of the International News header is red.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The color of the New Developments! header is black.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The color of the Impact On Markets header is yellow.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The text of the Impact On Markets header is italicized.

Explanation

Yes	No	Description of Behavior
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The color of the International News header is red.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The color of the New Developments! header is black.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The color of the Impact On Markets header is yellow.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	The text of the Impact On Markets header is italicized.

NO.13 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 D

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option C

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
```

NO.14 You test a webpage that contains the following JavaScript code:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  onerror = unhandled;
  function unhandled(msg, url, line) {
    alert('There has been an unhandled exception.');
```

```
  }
```

```
  function add() {
    alert($("#int1").val() + $("#int2").val());
  }
```

```
  function divide() {
    if (isNaN($("#int1").val()) || isNaN($("#int2").val())) {
      throw('One or more values are non-numeric');
```

```
    }
    alert($("#int1").val() / $("#int2").val());
  }
</script>
```

The webpage also contains the following markup:

```
Integer 1: <input type="text" id="int1" /><br />
Integer 2: <input type="text" id="int2" /><br /><br />
<input type="button" name="add" value="Add" onclick="add();" />
<input type="button" name="divide" value="Divide" onclick="divide();" />
```

You need to ascertain how the webpage responds when the user enters characters and then clicks the add and divide buttons.

For each statement in the table, select Yes if the action causes the webpage 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"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the number 3 in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the add button, the webpage displays an alert message with a value of 5.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the number 0 in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the divide button, the unhandled JavaScript function runs.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the letter a in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the divide button, the unhandled JavaScript function runs.

Answer:

Yes	No	Description of Behavior
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the number 3 in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the add button, the webpage displays an alert message with a value of 5.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the number 0 in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the divide button, the unhandled JavaScript function runs.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the letter a in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the divide button, the unhandled JavaScript function runs.

Explanation

Yes	No	Description of Behavior
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the number 3 in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the add button, the webpage displays an alert message with a value of 5.
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the number 0 in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the divide button, the unhandled JavaScript function runs.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	If the user enters the number 2 in the int1 textbox, the letter a in the int2 textbox, and then clicks the divide button, the unhandled JavaScript function runs.

NO.15 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 D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: B

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

NO.16 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. <div>
- C.
- D. <tbody>

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

NO.17 You develop a web application by using jQuery. You develop the following jQuery code: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 <script>
02   $(document).ready(function () {
03     $('#submit').click(function () {
04       $.ajax({
05
06         data: $('#myForm').serialize(),
07         success: function (result) {
08           $('#result').text(result.message);
09         }
10       });
11     });
12   });
13 </script>
```

The web application exposes a RESTful web API that has an endpoint of /product/create.

You need to create a new product by using AJAX.

Which code segment should you insert at line 05?

- A. `type: "POST",
dataType: "xml",
contentType: "application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8",
url: "/product/create",`
- B. `type: "GET",
dataType: "xml",
contentType: "application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8",
url: "/product/create",`
- C. `type: "POST",
dataType: "json",
contentType: "application/json",
url: "/product/create/post",`
- D. `type: "POST",
dataType: "json",
url: "/product/create",`

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: A

Explanation

* url: /product/create

This is the endproduct.

* datatype:

The type of data that you're expecting back from the server.

* contentType (default: 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8') Reference: [jQuery.ajax\(\)](#)

NO.18 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. Use only code segments that apply.)

	Answer Area
<code>v3 + v4;</code>	<pre> <script> function add(v1, v2) { return v1 + v2 + <input type="text"/> } function addValues() { var o = { v3: 10, v4: 13 }; var res = <input type="text"/> return res; } </script> </pre>
<code>o.v3 + o.v4;</code>	
<code>this.v3 + this.v4;</code>	
<code>this.o.v3 + this.o.v4;</code>	
<code>add (o, 15, 3);</code>	
<code>add (15, 3) + o;</code>	
<code>add.call(o, 15, 3);</code>	
<code>add.apply (o, 15, 3);</code>	

Answer:

	Answer Area
<code>v3 + v4;</code>	<pre> <script> function add(v1, v2) { return v1 + v2 + <input type="text" value="this.v3 + this.v4;"/> } function addValues() { var o = { v3: 10, v4: 13 }; var res = <input type="text" value="add.call(o, 15, 3);"/> return res; } </script> </pre>
<code>o.v3 + o.v4;</code>	
<code>this.v3 + this.v4;</code>	
<code>this.o.v3 + this.o.v4;</code>	
<code>add (o, 15, 3);</code>	
<code>add (15, 3) + o;</code>	
<code>add.call(o, 15, 3);</code>	
<code>add.apply (o, 15, 3);</code>	

Explanation

```
<script>

function add(v1, v2) {
    return v1 + v2 + this.v3 + this.v4;
}

function addValues() {
    var o = { v3: 10, v4: 13 };
    var res = add.call(o, 15, 3);
    return res;
}

</script>
```

* 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?

NO.19 You are developing a web application that retrieves data from a web service. The data being retrieved is a custom binary datatype named bint. The data can also be represented in XML.

Two existing methods named parseXml() and parseBint() are defined on the page.

The application must:

* Retrieve and parse data from the web service by using binary format if possible

* Retrieve and parse the data from the web service by using XML when binary format is not possible

You need to develop the application to meet the requirements.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segment to the correct location. Each code segment 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.)

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
```

```
if (type == "application/bint")
```

```
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")
```

```
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
var request = $.ajax({
  uri: '/',
  dataFilter: function (data, type) {
    return parseBint(data);
  },
  success: function (data) {
    start(data);
  }
});
```

Answer:

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
```

```
if (type == "application/bint")
```

```
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")
```

```
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
var request = $.ajax({  
  uri: '/',  
  accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
  dataFilter: function (data, type) {  
    if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
      return parseBint(data);  
    else  
      return parseXml(data);  
  },  
  success: function (data) {  
    start(data);  
  }  
});
```

Explanation

```
if (type == "application/bint")
```

```
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")
```

```
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
var request = $.ajax({
  uri: '/',
  accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',
  dataFilter: function (data, type) {
    if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
      return parseBint(data);
    else
      return parseXml(data);
  },
  success: function (data) {
    start(data);
  }
});
```

* accepts : 'application/bint, text/xml'

accepts:'application/bin,text/xml' to accept only XML and binary content in HTML responses.

* Use the following condition to check if the html response content is

binary: If(request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type")== "application/bint"

* var request = \$.ajax({

uri:'/',

accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',

datafilter: function(data,type){

if(request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type")== "application/bint")

```
return parseBint(data);
else
return parseXml();
},
success: function (data) {
start(data);
}
});
```

NO.20 You are developing a web application that retrieves data from a web service. The data being retrieved is a custom binary datatype named bint. The data can also be represented in XML.

Two existing methods named `parseXml()` and `parseBint()` are defined on the page.

The application must:

- * Retrieve and parse data from the web service using binary format if possible
 - * Retrieve and parse the data from the web service using XML when binary format is not possible
- You need to develop the application to meet the requirements.

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

```
var request = $.ajax({
  uri: '/',
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
```

```
dataFilter: function (data, type) {
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
```

```
    return parseBint(data);
  else
    return parseXml(data);
},
success: function (data) {
  start(data);
}
});
```

```
var request = $.ajax({  
  uri: '/',
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (type == "application/bint")  
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")  
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
dataFilter: function (data, type) {
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (type == "application/bint")  
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")  
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
    return parseBint(data);  
  else  
    return parseXml(data);  
},  
success: function (data) {  
  start(data);  
}  
});
```

Answer:

```
var request = $.ajax({  
  uri: '/',
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (type == "application/bint")  
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")  
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
dataFilter: function (data, type) {
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")  
if (type == "application/bint")  
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")  
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',  
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
    return parseBint(data);  
  else  
    return parseXml(data);  
},  
success: function (data) {  
  start(data);  
}  
});
```

Explanation

```
var request = $.ajax({
  uri: '/',
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
if (type == "application/bint")
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
dataFilter: function (data, type) {
```

```
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
if (request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type") == "application/bint")
if (type == "application/bint")
if (request.mimeType == "application/bint")
accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',
contentType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
dataType: 'application/bint, text/xml',
```

```
    return parseBint(data);
  else
    return parseXml(data);
},
success: function (data) {
  start(data);
}
});
```

* accepts : 'application/bint, text/xml'

accepts:'application/bin,text/xml' to accept only XML and binary content in HTML responses.

* Use the following condition to check if the html response content is

binary: If(request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type")== "application/bint"

* var request = \$.ajax({

uri:'/',

accepts: 'application/bint, text/xml',

datafilter: function(data,type){

if(request.getResponseHeader("Content-Type")== "application/bint")

return parseBint(data);

else

return parseXml();

},

success: function (data) {

```
start(data);  
}  
});
```

NO.21 You are creating a class named Sedan that must inherit from the Car class. The Sedan class must modify the inherited fourDoor () method. The Car class is defined as follows.

```
function Car() {}  
Car.prototype.fourDoor = function () {  
    alert('four doors');  
}
```

Future instances of Sedan must be created with the overridden method.

You need to write the code to implement the Sedan class.

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

A.

```
Sedan.fourDoor = function ()  
{  
    alert('door count');  
}
```

B.

```
Sedan.prototype.fourDoor = function ()  
{  
    alert('door count');  
}
```

C.

```
function Sedan()  
{  
    Car.call(this);  
}  
Sedan.prototype = new Car();  
Sedan.prototype.constructor = Sedan;
```

D.

```
function Sedan()  
{  
    Car.call(this);  
}  
Sedan.prototype.constructor = Sedan.create;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: B,D

Explanation

* The Object.prototype property represents the Object prototype object.

* Object.prototype.constructor

Specifies the function that creates an object's prototype.

* Example:

```
Employee.prototype = new Person();
```

```
var Customer = function(name) {
```

```
  this.name = name;
```

```
};
```

```
Customer.prototype = new Person();
```

```
var Mime = function(name) {
```

```
  this.name = name;
```

```
  this.canTalk = false;
```

```
};
```

```
Mime.prototype = new Person();
```

Reference: Object.prototype

NO.22 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. Line-through

B. Red

C. Capitalize

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