DUMPSARENA

Site Development Associate

CIW 1D0-61B

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

When developing a Web site, which of the following actions would be considered unethical?

A. Borrowing music from another site with the owner's written permission

B. Creating new code that provides a look and feel similar to another site

C. Linking your site to another site with permission

D. Copying some code from another Web site

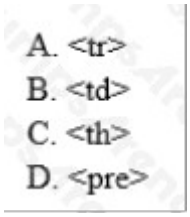
ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Copying some code from another Web site is unethical when it is done without the author's permission or an applicable license. Source code is generally protected as an original work of authorship, meaning that the creator controls whether and how it may be reproduced, adapted, or distributed. A developer should not assume that code visible in a browser or published on a public site is free for unrestricted reuse. Ethical site development requires respecting intellectual-property rights, reviewing any stated license terms, retaining required copyright notices and attribution, and obtaining permission when the intended reuse is not authorized by a license. This practice protects the original author's work and helps the developer and organization avoid copyright infringement, licensing disputes, and reputational harm. The U.S. Copyright Office explains that copyright protection applies to original works fixed in a tangible form, including computer programs. The World Intellectual Property Organization also identifies computer programs as works protected under copyright. See the U.S. Copyright Office copyright FAQ and the WIPO copyright overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which HTML element aligns content both horizontally and vertically to the center of the table cell by default?



A. Option A

B. Option B

C.

D. Option D

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`<th>` is correct because it creates a table header cell, whose conventional default presentation centers its header content horizontally and vertically within the cell. This default behavior makes header labels visually distinct and consistently positioned relative to the data cells that they describe. In traditional HTML table rendering, header cells are also normally displayed in a bold typeface, reinforcing their role as headings for a row or column. The HTML specification defines `<th>` as the element for a table header cell and distinguishes it semantically from a regular data cell. Although modern sites should use CSS for deliberate layout and styling—such as `text-align: center` and `vertical-align: middle`—understanding the browser's default table-header rendering is important when reading or maintaining HTML tables. The header's scope can also be explicitly identified with the `scope` attribute, improving how assistive technologies associate a heading with its related cells. See the HTML Standard's definition of the th element and MDN's th element reference.

QUESTION NO: 3

Prior to HTML5, structuring a Web site using style sheets with the < div > tag and its ,dattribute has been an acceptable practice to govern the document's structure. With the emergence of HTML5, what five new elements were introduced for more effectiveness?

A. < nav > , < article > , < aside > , < header > , < footer >

B. < nav > , < header > , < footer > , < body > , < footnote >

C. < nav > , < banner > , < article > , < header > , < footer >

D. < nav > , < banner > , < body > , < footer > , < sideimage >

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The element set `<nav>`, `<article>`, `<aside>`, `<header>`, and `<footer>` is correct because HTML5 introduced these semantic structural elements to communicate the purpose of major areas of a page rather than relying only on generic `<div>` containers and class or ID values. A `<header>` identifies introductory or navigational content for a page or section, while `<footer>` represents closing information about its nearest sectioning content or the document. The `<nav>` element marks a section containing major navigation links. An `<article>` represents self-contained, independently distributable content such as a post or news story. An `<aside>` identifies content that is related indirectly to surrounding content, such as a sidebar, pull quote, or supplemental material. Using these elements makes a document's outline and landmarks more meaningful to developers, assistive technologies, and search-related tools, while CSS remains responsible for presentation. The HTML Standard defines these as semantic elements with specific document-structure roles; see the HTML Living Standard: Sections and MDN's HTML element reference.

QUESTION NO: 4

Violating a copyright or trademark is an example of what type of prosecutable crime?

A. Infringement

B. Plagiarism

C. Trade secrets

D. Non-disclosure

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Infringement is correct because it is the legal term for unauthorized use of intellectual-property rights protected by copyright or trademark law. Copyright infringement occurs when someone exercises an exclusive right of the copyright owner—such as reproducing, distributing, publicly displaying, or creating a derivative work—without permission or another applicable legal basis. Trademark infringement occurs when an unauthorized use of a mark is likely to cause consumer confusion regarding the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or approval of goods or services. These protections give creators and trademark owners enforceable rights, and a rights holder may pursue remedies when those rights are violated. Depending on the facts and applicable law, certain willful copyright violations may also result in criminal prosecution, while infringement claims are commonly addressed through civil enforcement. The central classification remains infringement because the conduct violates exclusive rights associated with a copyright or trademark. The U.S. Copyright Office describes copyright as protection for original works of authorship and identifies the owner's exclusive rights: U.S. Copyright Office FAQ. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office explains that trademarks protect words, phrases, symbols, and designs that identify the source of goods or services: USPTO: What is a trademark?.

QUESTION NO: 5

You are modifying an existing Web page that needs to validate as HTML5 code. To create a rectangular hot-spot in an image map that links to www.xyz.com, which code would you nest inside the container tags?

A. <area shape="rectangle" coords="78, 0, 156, 75" href="http://www.xyz.com" alt="xyz"
B. <area shape="rectangle" coords="78, 0, 156, 75" href="www.xyz.com" alt="xyz" />
C. <area shape="rect" coords="78, 0, 156, 75" href="http://www.xyz.com" alt="xyz" />
D. <area shape="rect" coords="78, 0, 156, 75" href=http://www.xyz.com />

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

`<area shape="rect" coords="x1,y1,x2,y2" href="https://www.xyz.com" alt="">` is the appropriate HTML5 markup for a rectangular clickable region within an image map. The `area` element is placed inside a `map` element and defines one active region. Its `shape="rect"` attribute explicitly specifies a rectangle, while `coords` supplies the two required coordinate points: the left/top corner followed by the right/bottom corner, expressed as pixel values relative to the displayed image's intrinsic coordinate space. For example, `coords="0,0,200,100"` defines a rectangle beginning at the image's upper-left corner. The `href` attribute provides the destination URL, and using an absolute URL such as `https://www.xyz.com` creates the requested external link. An `alt` attribute is also required for conformance and accessibility; it should normally contain a concise description of the linked region, or be empty only when the region is intentionally redundant. The HTML specification defines `area`, its shape keywords, and coordinate requirements at WHATWG HTML: the area element. Practical syntax and accessibility guidance is available from MDN Web Docs: <area>.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which CSS declaration displays an element using the flexible box layout model?

A. `display: flex;`

B. `position: flex;`

C. `float: flex;`

D. `layout: flex;`

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`display: flex;` is correct because it makes an element a flex container and lays out its direct child elements as flex items. Flexbox is useful for arranging items in a row or column and for controlling alignment, spacing, and distribution of available space. Additional properties, such as `justify-content`, `align-items`, and `flex-direction`, can then control the flex layout. See the MDN introduction to Flexbox.

QUESTION NO: 7

Clyde is working on a Web page for his company's intranet. He wants to insert an HTML comment within the page to let other developers know that the page validates as HTML5 and that he is the page author. Which line of code will insert the comment that Clyde requires?

A. // Clyde Davis, 9/17/2012. This code validates to HTML5

B. < ? Clyde Davis, 9/17/2012. This code validates to HIML5? >

C. /*Clyde Davis, 9/17/2012. This code validates to HTML5 */

D.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

`<!--Clyde Davis, 9/17/2012. This code validates to HTML5-->` is correct because HTML comments use the precise delimiter pair `<!--` to begin the comment and `-->` to end it. Everything placed between those delimiters is comment text, so the author name, date, and validation note are retained in the page source for other developers while not being rendered as visible page content in a browser. Comments are useful for brief maintenance notes such as authorship, revision context, or implementation details, particularly on an intranet where multiple developers may maintain the same document. The comment syntax is part of HTML's markup rules and is recognized by HTML5 parsers. To keep the markup conforming and reliably parsed, the opening and closing comment delimiters must not contain inserted spaces: they are written exactly as `<!--` and `-->`. The WHATWG HTML Standard defines comments as markup beginning with `<!--` and ending with `-->`; MDN also documents this syntax and its use for notes that are not displayed in the document. See WHATWG HTML Standard: Comments and MDN Web Docs: HTML comments.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are creating a style sheet to format the pages on your company's Web site. One section will have a black background with white text. What is the hexadecimal reference you would use to specify the text color for this portion of the Web page?

A. "white"

B. #000000

C. #FFFFFF

D. "255,255,255"

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

`#FFFFFF` is the hexadecimal CSS color value for white. In the six-digit hexadecimal color notation, the first pair represents the red component, the second pair represents green, and the third pair represents blue. A value of `FF` is the maximum intensity—255 in decimal—for each component. Setting all three components to their maximum values produces white light: red at maximum intensity, green at maximum intensity, and blue at maximum intensity. Therefore, a CSS declaration such as `color: #FFFFFF;` renders text in white, providing the intended contrast against a black background. CSS color values require the leading hash character to identify hexadecimal notation, and the six hexadecimal digits must immediately follow it; no space belongs between the hash and the value. CSS also permits the equivalent shorthand form `#FFF`, but `#FFFFFF` is the full hexadecimal reference requested here. The CSS Color specification defines the six-digit notation as a legacy color syntax, while MDN documents its use in normal CSS color declarations. See the CSS Color Module specification and MDN's hex-color reference.

QUESTION NO: 9

You can use the HTML <input>, and tags to create form fields in a Web page by placing them between the <form> /form> container tags. Which attribute is used with the <input> element to designate the fields that will appear in the form? Options:
○ A.

The type attribute

A. The name attribute

B. The value attribute

C. The action attribute

D. The type attribute

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The type attribute is correct because it specifies what kind of form control an HTML `<input>` element represents and therefore determines the field presented to the user. For example, `type="text"` creates a single-line text-entry field, `type="password"` creates a password-entry field, `type="checkbox"` creates a checkbox, and `type="radio"` creates a radio button. Other input types can supply date pickers, email-oriented fields, numeric controls, file-selection controls, submit buttons, and more. Thus, when a developer uses `<input>` in a form, the `type` attribute designates the particular kind of input field/control that appears in the form. If no type is specified, browsers use the text state by default, but explicitly declaring the intended type is the standard, clear practice. The HTML specification defines the `type` attribute as controlling the input element's state and behavior, while MDN provides practical examples of the available input types and their resulting controls. See the HTML Living Standard input type definition and MDN input element reference.