1. Using the JavaScript function `document.write()`, write the JavaScript code that would output the tag shown below exactly as it is shown:

```html
<body bgcolor="#AFD8D8">
```

Any of the following ways should work:

```javascript
document.write("<body bgcolor="\"#AFD8D8\"">\n");
document.write("<body bgcolor="#AFD8D8">\n");
document.write('<body bgcolor="#AFD8D8">');
```

2. True or false: When declaring a variable in JavaScript, you must define the type, e.g., integer, string, etc.

3. Consider the line of code:
   ```javascript
   retval = parseInt("4.5 people", 10);
   ```
   What value would `retval` contain?
   4

4. Consider the line of code:
   ```javascript
   retval = parseFloat("3.9%" );
   ```
   What value would `retval` contain?
   3.9

5. Consider the line of code:
   ```javascript
   retval = isNaN("4+5");
   ```
   What value would `retval` contain?
   False

6. Which of the following follows the proper syntax to reference the value of the input "text1" in form "dataform" which is the only form in the document? (Circle all that apply)
   a.) `document.forms[0].text1.value`
   b.) `document.dataform.text1.value`
   c.) `document.forms.dataform.text1.value`
   d.) `document.forms['dataform'].text1.value`

To be more precise, a, b, and d are the correct answers. c, however, works too on most browsers although it is not part of the syntax. Therefore, I didn't care if you answered c, but you needed to circle a, b, and d. The following code, by the way, should verify this.

```html
<form name="dataform">
    <input type="text" name="text" value="Just testing!"><br />
    <input type="button" value="document.forms[0]" onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' + document.forms[0].text.value);"><br />
    <input type="button" value="document.dataform" onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' + document.dataform.text.value);"><br />
    <input type="button" value="document.forms.dataform" onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' + document.forms.dataform.text.value);"><br />
    <input type="button" value="document.forms['dataform']" onClick="JavaScript:window.alert('The text is ' + document.forms['dataform'].text.value);"><br />
</form>
```
7. In the blank space between the words "Class" and "Spring" below, insert the code that will insert a carriage return on the page displayed in the browser window when this JavaScript command is executed.

```javascript
document.write("<h1>CSCI 2910 Class<br/>Spring 2007</h1>");
```

8. What is the difference between the functions `document.write` and `document.writeln`?

They both print text to the intermediate HTML file, but `writeln` adds an additional carriage return at the end of the text string. It's like adding a `\n` to the end of the string. In other words, the following two statements output the same result.

```javascript
document.write("Output string.\n");
document.writeln("Output string.");
```

9. Assume that an XHTML page contains a form named "testform" which in turn contains a text input named "textin". What do each of the following two lines of JavaScript code do when executed on this page.

```javascript
mystring = document.testform.textin.value;  Assigns the text string being displayed in the text box "textin" to the variable mystring.
document.testform.submit():  Mimics the user pressing the submit button on the form "testform".
```

10. If the string `email_string` does contain the symbol "@" as the third character, what would the return value be for the JavaScript code `email_string.indexOf("@")`?

Remember that the first position is considered 0. Therefore, the above code will return 2. The code below can be used to confirm this.

```javascript
< script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
    email_string = "bg@mydomain.com";
    window.alert("The position of the '@' is " + email_string.indexOf("@"));
</script>
```