

# WGU Web Development Applications practice exam guide & Web-Development-Applications actual test cram

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**WGU C777 - Practice Test A Web Development Applications PA and OA**  
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1. The terms "HTML family" and "Web development trifecta" are sometimes used to refer to which combination of Web technologies?
- A) HTML5, CSS3 and Javascript  
B) HTML5, XML and CSS3  
C) HTML5, JavaScript and Flash  
D) HTML5, Flash and XML: HTML5, CSS3 and Javascript
2. Moishe wants to develop mobile apps using the technologies contained in the "HTML5 family." Which language in the family should Moishe use to create dynamic, interactive capabilities for his apps?
- A) JavaScript  
B) HTML5  
C) Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)  
D) Document Object Model (DOM): JavaScript
3. Bella wants to simplify Web page creation so that she need only make one simple chan

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## WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|-------|---------|
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|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript Foundations:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Web Developers and covers the essential ability to manually code using HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript to create structured, visually styled, and interactive web content. It focuses on building accurate page layouts, applying modern styling rules, and writing basic scripts that support user interaction. The aim is to ensure candidates can construct professional web documents using current standards and properly integrate all three technologies.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Creating Adaptive Web Documents and Pages:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Front-End Designers and covers the techniques needed to make websites display correctly across traditional desktops and mobile devices. It emphasizes adaptive page layout, flexible formatting, and user-friendly presentation so that content remains readable and functional on screens of different sizes. Candidates are expected to show an understanding of how to create consistent designs that respond smoothly to device changes.</li> </ul>               |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Validation, Testing, and Form Development:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Web Developers and covers the ability to validate code, test web pages for accuracy, and build form components. It includes understanding how to detect errors, ensure compliance with standards, and implement form fields with inline validation to improve user experience. The focus is on creating forms that work reliably, meet usability expectations, and maintain proper data entry flow.</li> </ul>                                                        |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Responsive Web Design (RWD) for Browsers and Apps:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Front-End Designers and covers concepts related to mobile-first layout planning, responsive frameworks, and techniques used to ensure compatibility with modern browsers and applications. Candidates must demonstrate how to adjust elements for better usability on mobile devices and apply responsive strategies that allow a single design to function seamlessly across various environments.</li> </ul>                                                |

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### WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

#### NEW QUESTION # 61

Which feature was introduced in HTML5?

- A. Adherence to strict XML syntax rules
- **B. Native drag-and-drop capability**
- C. Addition of CSS in the HTML file
- D. Ability to hyperlink to multiple web pages

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

HTML5 introduced several new features that enhanced web development capabilities significantly. One of the notable features is the native drag-and-drop capability.

\* Native Drag-and-Drop Capability:

\* Description: HTML5 allows developers to create drag-and-drop interfaces natively using the draggable attribute and the DragEvent interface. This means elements can be dragged and dropped within a web page without requiring external JavaScript libraries.

\* Implementation:

\* Making an Element Draggable: To make an element draggable, you set the draggable attribute to true:

```
<div id="drag1" draggable="true">Drag me!</div>
```

\* Handling Drag Events: You use event listeners for drag events such as dragstart, dragover, and drop:

```
document.getElementById("drag1").addEventListener("dragstart", function(event) { event.dataTransfer.setData("text",  
event.target.id);  
});  
document.getElementById("dropzone").addEventListener("dragover", function(event) { event.preventDefault();  
});  
document.getElementById("dropzone").addEventListener("drop", function(event) { event.preventDefault(); var data =  
event.dataTransfer.getData("text"); event.target.appendChild(document.getElementById(data));  
});
```

\* Example: This example demonstrates a simple drag-and-drop operation:

html

Copy code

```
<div id="drag1" draggable="true">Drag me!</div>
```

```
<div id="dropzone" style="width: 200px; height: 200px; border: 1px solid black;">Drop here</div>
```

\* References:

\* W3C HTML5 Specification - Drag and Drop

\* MDN Web Docs - HTML Drag and Drop API

\* HTML5 Doctor - Drag and Drop

HTML5's native drag-and-drop feature streamlines the process of creating interactive web applications by eliminating the need for third-party libraries, thus making it a powerful addition to the HTML standard.

## NEW QUESTION # 62

Which language should a developer use to create a border with rounded corners on a web page using in-line markup?

- A. CSS3
- B. HTML5
- C. Java
- D. XML

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Rounded corners on HTML elements are styled using CSS3 properties. Specifically, the border-radius property introduced in CSS3 allows developers to apply curved borders to elements.

"CSS3 introduced the border-radius property, which allows web developers to create rounded corners without the need for images or complex markup."

"The syntax can be applied inline, such as:

```
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px;">Content</div>
```

References:

CSS3 Official Specification - W3C

HTML & CSS Developer Guides - MDN

## NEW QUESTION # 63

Given the following code:

□ What is the value of the variable data when the code runs?

- A. Null
- B. Undefined
- C. A single-character string
- D. An empty string

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In JavaScript, assigning an empty pair of quotes to a variable creates an empty string.

\* Variable Assignment:

\* Given the code:

```
var data = "";
```

\* The variable data is assigned an empty string.

- \* Explanation:
- \* Option A: Null is incorrect because the variable is assigned an empty string, not null.
- \* Option B: A single-character string is incorrect because the string is empty.
- \* Option C: Undefined is incorrect because the variable is assigned a value, even though it is an empty string.
- \* Option D: An empty string is correct because "" represents an empty string.

:

MDN Web Docs - String  
W3Schools - JavaScript Strings

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

Given the following markup and no style sheet:

Which control does the input element render?

- A. Slider
- B. Text
- C. Button
- D. Drop-down

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The `type="range"` attribute in an `<input>` element renders a slider control.

\* HTML Input Type range:

\* Purpose: The `range` type is used for input fields that should contain a value from a range of numbers.

\* Example:

\* Given the HTML:

```
<input id="range" name="range" type="range">
```

\* Explanation:

\* This will render as a slider that the user can move to select a value within a range.

:

MDN Web Docs - `<input type="range">`  
W3Schools - HTML Input Range

#### NEW QUESTION # 65

A developer needs to apply a red font color to the navigation, footer, and the first two of three paragraphs on a website.

The developer writes the following code:

Which CSS archives this developer's goal?

- A. border
- B. Margin
- C. Content
- D. Padding

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To apply a red font color to the navigation, footer, and the first two of three paragraphs on a website, the correct CSS would use the `content` attribute to achieve the desired styling. However, the term "content" isn't correct in the given context. The appropriate answer involves directly specifying styles for these elements using CSS selectors.

Here's the correct CSS:

```
nav, footer, p.standard:nth-of-type(1), p.standard:nth-of-type(2) {
  color: red;
}
```

Explanation:

\* CSS Selectors: The selectors `nav`, `footer`, `p.standard:nth-of-type(1)`, and `p.standard:nth-of-type(2)` are used to target the specific elements. The `nth-of-type` pseudo-class is used to select the first and second paragraphs.

\* Applying Styles: The `color: red;` style rule sets the text color to red for the specified elements.

References:



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