

# Web-Development-Applications Fragen Antworten & Web-Development-Applications Lerntipps



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertSoft Web-Development-Applications Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YO0kcqk\\_d8ehWqO4RYV8MVt-1DGyrIVp](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YO0kcqk_d8ehWqO4RYV8MVt-1DGyrIVp)

Die Produkte von ZertSoft wird Ihnen nicht nur helfen, die WGU Web-Development-Applications Zertifizierungsprüfung erfolgreich zu bestehen, sondern auch Ihnen einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service bieten. Wir werden den Kunden die neuesten von uns entwickelten Produkte in der ersten Zeit liefern, so dass Sie sich gut auf die WGU Web-Development-Applications Prüfung vorbereiten können. Falls Sie in der WGU Web-Development-Applications Prüfung durchfallen, zahlen wir Ihnen dann die gesamte Summe zurück.

Um Ihre WGU Web-Development-Applications Zertifizierungsprüfungen reibungslos erfolgreich zu meistern, brauchen Sie nur unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu WGU Web-Development-Applications Dumps (WGU Web Development Applications) auswendigzulernen. Viel Erfolg!

>> Web-Development-Applications Fragen Antworten <<

## Web-Development-Applications Lerntipps & Web-Development-Applications Antworten

Die Chance sind für die Menschen, die gut vorbereitet sind. Wenn Sie vor dem Einstieg des Berufslebens schon die Zertifizierung der WGU Web-Development-Applications erworbt haben, sind Sie gut bereit für die Jobsuche. Die WGU Web-Development-Applications zu bestehen ist tatsächlich nicht leicht. Trotzdem haben schon zahlreiche Leute mit Hilfe der WGU Web-Development-Applications Prüfungsunterlagen, die von uns ZertSoft angeboten werden, die Prüfung erfolgreich bestanden. Möchten Sie einer von ihnen zu werden? Dann lassen Sie unsere Produkte Ihnen helfen!

### WGU Web-Development-Applications Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating Adaptive Web Documents and Pages: 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>

Thema 2	<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>
Thema 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>
Thema 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>

## WGU Web Development Applications Web-Development-Applications Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q110-Q115):

### 110. Frage

Which 3D transform affects the distance between the z-plane and the user?

- A. `translate3d()`
- B. `scale3d()`
- C. `perspective()`
- D. `rotate3d()`

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

The `perspective(n)` method in CSS is used to affect the distance between the z-plane and the user, effectively changing the perspective depth of a 3D transformed element.

\* `perspective(n)` Method: The perspective function defines how far the element is from the user. It affects the appearance of the 3D transformed element, giving it a sense of depth.

\* Usage Example:

```
container {
  perspective: 1000px;
}
```

In this example, the perspective is set to 1000 pixels, which defines the distance between the z-plane and the user.

\* Properties:

\* `n`: This represents the perspective distance. The lower the value, the more pronounced the perspective effect.

References:

\* MDN Web Docs on perspective

\* W3C CSS Transforms Module Level 1

### 111. Frage

Given the following CSS code:



Which type of selector is used?

- A. ID
- B. Element

- C. Class
- D. Group

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The given CSS code uses the `#name` selector, which is an ID selector. The ID selector is used to style an element with a specific id attribute.

\* ID Selector: In CSS, the ID selector is used to style the element with the specific id. The syntax for the ID selector is `#id`, where `id` is the id attribute value of the HTML element.

\* Usage Example:

```
#name {
text-align: left;
}
```

This CSS rule will apply the `text-align: left;` style to the element with `id="name"`.

\* ID Selector Characteristics:

\* An ID must be unique within a document, meaning it can be used only once per page.

\* ID selectors are more specific than class selectors and element selectors.

\* Example in HTML:

```
<div id="name">This is a div with ID "name".</div>
```

:

MDN Web Docs on CSS Selectors

W3C CSS Specification on Selectors

## 112. Frage

Given the following markup:

```
```html
<p>This is sample text </p>
```
```

Which style positions the image to the left of the paragraph?

- A. `clear: left;`
- B. `left: -10px;`
- C. `left: 10px;`
- **D. `float: left;`**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

> "The `float` property is used for positioning and formatting content. When you apply `float: left;` to an image, the image is moved to the left, and inline content (like text) will wrap around it." The other options (A and D) use `left`, which only applies to positioned elements (requires `position: relative / absolute / fixed`). Option B (`clear: left;`) prevents floating elements on the left but does not cause floating.

References:

\* MDN Web Docs: float property

\* W3C CSS2 Specification: 9.5 Floating elements

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Let me know if you'd like me to continue with more questions in this exact format.

Here are the formatted and verified responses to Questions 19-21 using the exact structure you requested:

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## 113. Frage

What represents the value of the pattern attribute of an input element in an HTML

- **A. A regular expression**
- B. A JavaScript function
- C. A style sheet
- D. A SQL statement

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The value of the `pattern` attribute in an input element is a regular expression. This regular expression is used to define what constitutes a valid value for the input.

\* Regular Expressions: Regular expressions (regex) are sequences of characters that define search patterns. They are commonly used for string matching and validation.

\* Usage Example:

`<input type="text" pattern="d{5}" placeholder="Enter a 5-digit number">` Here, the `pattern` attribute value is a regular expression that validates a five-digit number.

:

MDN Web Docs on `pattern`

Regular Expressions Documentation

### 114. Frage

Which structure tag should a developer use to place contact information on a web page?

- A. `<footer>`
- B. `<Aside>`
- C. `<Nav>`
- D. `<Main>`

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The `<footer>` tag is used to define a footer for a document or a section. A footer typically contains information about the author of the document, contact information, copyright details, and links to terms of use, privacy policy, etc. It is a semantic element in HTML5, which means it clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

\* Purpose of `<footer>`: The `<footer>` element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element. It typically contains information like:

\* Contact information

\* Copyright information

\* Links to related documents

\* Information about the author

\* Usage Example:

`<footer>`

`<p>Contact us at: contact@example.com</p>`

`<p>&copy; 2024 Example Company</p>`

`</footer>`

In this example, the `<footer>` tag encloses contact information and copyright details.

\* Semantic Importance: Using semantic elements like `<footer>` enhances the accessibility of the document and provides better context for search engines and other user devices.

References:

\* MDN Web Docs on `<footer>`

\* W3C HTML5 Specification on `<footer>`

### 115. Frage

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Während andere Leute noch überall die Prüfungsunterlagen für WGU Web-Development-Applications suchen, üben Sie schon verschiedene Prüfungsaufgaben. Sie können in Vorbereitungphase schon ganz vorne liegen. Wir ZertSoft bieten Ihnen WGU Web-Development-Applications Prüfungsunterlagen mit reichliche Ressourcen. Sie dürfen auch die ganz realistische Prüfungsumwelt der WGU Web-Development-Applications Prüfung damit erfahren.

**Web-Development-Applications Lerntipps:** <https://www.zertsoft.com/Web-Development-Applications-pruefungsfragen.html>

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