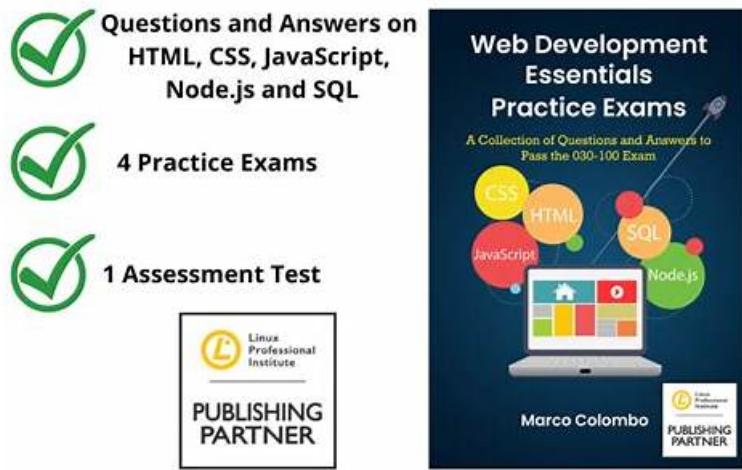


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WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Responsive Web Design (RWD) for Browsers and Apps: 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Validation, Testing, and Form Development: 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript Foundations: 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

What is the default behavior of overlay elements?

- A. Last element listed appears on top
- B. First element listed is invisible
- C. First element listed is transparent
- D. Last element listed appears on bottom

Answer: A

Explanation:

In CSS, when elements overlap, the default behavior is that the last element listed in the HTML document appears on top.

* Stacking Context:

* Default Behavior: Elements are stacked in the order they appear in the HTML. The last element in the document tree is rendered on top.

* z-index: You can control stacking order using the z-index property, but without it, the default order applies.

* Example:

* Given HTML:

<div style="position: absolute; width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: red;"></div>

<div style="position: absolute; width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: blue;"></div>

* The blue div will be on top of the red div because it appears later in the HTML document.

* References:

* MDN Web Docs - Stacking context

* W3C CSS Positioned Layout Module Level 3

By understanding these fundamental CSS concepts, developers can create more effective and visually appealing web layouts.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is the default behavior of overlay elements?

- A. Last element listed appears on top
- B. First element listed is invisible
- C. First element listed is transparent
- D. Last element listed appears on bottom

Answer: A

Explanation:

In CSS, when elements overlap, the default behavior is that the last element listed in the HTML document appears on top.

* Stacking Context:

* Default Behavior: Elements are stacked in the order they appear in the HTML. The last element in the document tree is rendered on top.

* z-index: You can control stacking order using the z-index property, but without it, the default order applies.

* Example:

* Given HTML:

```
<div style="position: absolute; width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: red;"></div>
<div style="position: absolute; width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: blue;"></div>
```

* The blue div will be on top of the red div because it appears later in the HTML document.

:

MDN Web Docs - Stacking context

W3C CSS Positioned Layout Module Level 3

By understanding these fundamental CSS concepts, developers can create more effective and visually appealing web layouts.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A web page includes the following CSS code:

```
```css
@keyframes anim_01 {
 0% { left: 0px; top: 0px; }
 50% { left: 200px; top: 0px; }
 100% { left: 600px; top: 0px; }
}
.animation {
 position: relative;
 animation-name: anim_01;
 animation-duration: 4s;
 animation-timing-function: linear;
 animation-iteration-count: infinite;
 animation-direction: alternate;
 animation-play-state: running;
}
```
```

What happens to the animation when the style is invoked?

- A. It moves vertically across the screen.
- B. It scales in size by 0% and then by 600%.
- **C. It moves horizontally across the screen.**
- D. It scales in size by 200% and then by 600%.

Answer: C

Explanation:

> 'The animation changes the 'left' property from 0px to 600px while keeping the 'top' at 0px throughout.

This means the animation causes horizontal movement only.'

>

> 'Since 'position: relative' is set, changes in 'left' and 'top' move the element relative to its normal position.' Thus, the element moves horizontally across the screen, alternating direction infinitely.

References:

* MDN Web Docs: CSS animation-direction, animation-name

* CSS Animations Module Level 1 Specification

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which method should a developer use to create a message that requests a user to select "OK" or "Cancel"?

- A. prompt

- B. alert
- C. write
- D. confirm

Answer: D

Explanation:

> "The `confirm()` method displays a dialog box with OK and Cancel buttons. It returns `true` if OK is selected and `false` otherwise."

>

- > * `alert()` only shows a message
- > * `prompt()` includes a text input field
- > * `write()` outputs directly to the document

References:

- * MDN Web Docs: [confirm\(\)](#)
- * ECMAScript Browser Dialogs

NEW QUESTION # 56

Given the following HTML code:

And given the following CSS selector:

Which elements will the CSS be applied to?

- A. Any anchors (a element) preceded by unordered lists (ul element)
- B. All anchors (a element) and elements inside unordered lists (ul element)
- C. All anchors (a element) and elements preceded by an unordered list (ul element)
- D. Any anchors (a element) followed by unordered lists (1:1 element)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given the CSS selector a, ul, it targets all anchor (<a>) elements and all unordered list () elements independently. This means the CSS rule will be applied to each <a> and element in the HTML document.

* CSS Selector Analysis:

* a: This part of the selector targets all <a> elements in the document.

* ,: The comma is a selector separator, meaning that each part of the selector list is applied independently.

* ul: This part of the selector targets all elements in the document.

* Example:

* Given HTML:

```
<p>
<a href="http://example.com/link0">Link 0</a>
<a href="http://example.com/link1">Link 1</a>
</p>
<ul>
<li>Hello</li>
</ul>
<p>
<a href="http://example.com/link2">Link 2</a>
<a href="https://example.com/link3">Link 3</a>
</p>
```

* Given CSS:

```
a, ul {
  color: red;
}
```

* Affected Elements: All <a> and elements will have the color set to red.

* References:

- * MDN Web Docs - Comma combinator

- * W3C CSS Selectors Level 3

NEW QUESTION # 57

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