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WGU C777 WEB DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS TEST WITH ANSWERS

HTML5, CSS, JavaScript - correct answer-The web development trifecta

main - correct answer-
HTML5 tag defining the main body of a document. Cannot be the child of the header, nav, article, aside, or footer elements.

header and footer - correct answer-
These elements can also be included in article, aside, nav, main, and section elements, not just on the page itself

source - correct answer-
This element identifies the file(s) to use in a video or audio element

style guide - correct answer-A set of standards for the writing and/or design of documents

IE9 - correct answer-This version of IE is the first to support HTML5

Add them via JS, make them block via CSS - correct answer-
What should you do to support HTML5 elements in pre-IE9 browsers.

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WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which HTML5 attribute specifies where to send the form data for processing a form is submitted?

- **A. Action**
- B. Enctype
- C. Method
- D. Target

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `action` attribute in the `<form>` element specifies the URL where the form data should be sent for processing when the form is submitted.

* Action Attribute: This attribute defines the endpoint that will handle the submitted form data.

* Usage Example:

```
<form action="/submit-form" method="post">
<input type="text" name="username">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Here, the form data is sent to the/submit-formURL when submitted.

:

MDN Web Docs on<form>actionattribute

W3C HTML Specification on Forms

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which formats does the <audio> element in HTML5 support?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. M4A
- B. Ogg
- C. WAV
- D. WMA
- E. MPEG-4

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The <audio> element in HTML5 supports the following formats depending on browser support:

WAV: Supported in all major browsers; uses PCM encoding and is uncompressed.

Ogg (Ogg Vorbis): An open-source, patent-free audio format. Supported in Firefox, Chrome, and Opera.

MP3: Widely supported but not included in this question.

M4A and MPEG-4 Audio may or may not play consistently depending on the container and encoding, but they're less standardized across all HTML5 implementations.

WMA (Windows Media Audio): Not supported by HTML5 natively and requires proprietary plugins.

"The audio element supports formats such as MP3, WAV, and Ogg, depending on the browser. Other formats like WMA and M4A are not guaranteed to work reliably." References:

HTML5 Specification (Audio section)

MDN Web Docs - <audio> element supported formats

W3Schools - HTML5 Audio Tag

NEW QUESTION # 19

Given the following JavaScript code:

```
```\njavascript\nvar n1 = 10;\nvar n2 = "20.39";\n```\n
```

Which function should a developer use to convert the content of the variable `n2` from a string to a number while keeping the decimal places?

- A. toUpperCase
- B. isNaN
- C. parseFloat
- D. parseInt

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

> "parseFloat()" parses a string and returns a floating-point number. Unlike "parseInt()", it retains the decimal portion."

>

> Example:

```
```\njavascript\nparseFloat("20.39") // returns 20.39\n```\n
```

* "parseInt()" would return `20`

* "isNaN()" checks if a value is Not-a-Number

* "toUpperCase()" is for string case conversion

References:

* MDN Web Docs: parseFloat()

* JavaScript Number Conversion Functions

Here are the verified and properly formatted answers for Questions 41 to 44, following your requested structure:

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which technique should a developer use for text-based hyperlink on mobile web page?

- A. Keeping links uniform
- B. Deploying graphical links
- **C. Padding the clickable area around the link**
- D. Using dynamic page elements near the link

Answer: C

Explanation:

When designing text-based hyperlinks for mobile web pages, it is essential to ensure that the links are easily tappable. Adding padding around the clickable area increases the touch target size, making it easier for users to interact with the link on a mobile device.

* Techniques for Mobile-Friendly Links:

* Padding the Clickable Area: By adding padding, you increase the touchable area around the link, which helps prevent user frustration due to missed taps.

* CSS Example:

```
a {  
  padding: 10px;  
  display: inline-block;  
}
```

* Other Options:

* B. Keeping links uniform: This refers to making all links look the same, which is good for consistency but doesn't specifically address the issue of touch targets.

* C. Deploying graphical links: While graphical links can be effective, they do not necessarily improve touch target size for text-based hyperlinks.

* D. Using dynamic page elements near the link: This can lead to a cluttered interface and does not address the touch target issue directly.

:

MDN Web Docs - Touch targets

Google Developers - Mobile Web Development

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which attribute should a developer add to an HTML element to enable the HTML5 drag-and-drop application programming interface (API)?

- A. ondragstart
- **B. draggable**
- C. ondragover
- D. dragstart

Answer: B

Explanation:

> "The `draggable` attribute is a global attribute in HTML5 that indicates whether an element is draggable.

When set to `true`, the element becomes draggable using the drag-and-drop API." Example:

```
```html  
<div draggable="true">Drag me</div>
```
```

* `ondragover` and `ondragstart` are event handlers, not attributes enabling drag.

* `dragstart` is an event, not an attribute.

References:

* MDN Web Docs: draggable attribute

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- [illegible]

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