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The HTML5 specification for the <audio> element does not require a specific audio codec to be supported, but it does support three audio formats: MP3, Ogg and WAV.

Which major browser supports all three audio formats? - ✓✓-Chrome

You are developing pages for your company's Web site. You create an HTML5 search field using the following code:

```
<input type="search" name="search">
```

When you test the page on various browsers, the first browser supports the new input type and displays the search field. The second browser does not support this new input type and gracefully degrades.

What type of field does the second browser display? - ✓✓-A text box

Kwan is using JavaScript extensively to add interactivity to his Web site. Contained within his script is a counter object that calculates a date based on a number input by the user.

Which term describes the calculation process that Kwan's counter object performs? - ✓✓-Method

The HTML5 File API can be used to: - ✓✓-create preview thumbnail images during image uploads

What is the basic code you would need to define a named function that returns a value? - ✓✓-function
myFunction() { return value; }

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WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

>> **New Web-Development-Applications Exam Name** <<

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WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

NEW QUESTION # 136

What should be used to request and Update data in the background?

- A. Canvas
- B. DOM
- C. API
- **D. AJAX**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) is used to request and update data in the background without reloading the web page.

* AJAX Overview:

* Purpose: Allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging data with a web server behind the scenes.

* Benefits: Provides a smoother user experience by avoiding full page reloads.

* Example:

* Using XMLHttpRequest:

```
var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
xhr.open("GET", "data.json", true);
xhr.onreadystatechange = function() {
if (xhr.readyState === 4 && xhr.status === 200) {
var data = JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);
console.log(data);
}
```

```
};  
xhr.send();  
* References:  
* MDN Web Docs - AJAX  
* W3Schools - AJAX Introduction
```

NEW QUESTION # 137

Which CSS property defines whether users can see an element when it is rotated away from them?

- A. transform-origin
- B. transform-style
- C. backface-visibility
- D. perspective-origin

Answer: C

Explanation:

> "The 'backface-visibility' CSS property determines whether or not the 'back' side of a transformed element is visible when facing the user. When set to 'hidden', the back face of the element is not visible when it is rotated." This is particularly relevant in 3D transformations like flipping cards.

References:

- * MDN Web Docs: backface-visibility
- * CSS Transforms Module Level 1 (W3C Specification)

NEW QUESTION # 138

Given the following HTML code:

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

And given the following CSS selector:

```
a, ul
```

Which elements will the CSS be applied to?

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

Answer: A

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>
<b>Sample</b>
* Given CSS:
a, ul {
color: red;
}
* Affected Elements: All<a>and<ul>elements will have the color set to red.
:
MDN Web Docs - Comma combinator
W3C CSS Selectors Level 3

```

NEW QUESTION # 139

Given the following CSS margin shorthand property:

```

`css
p {
margin: 10px 20px 25px 30px;
}
`

```

How many pixels is the top margin?

- A. 10px
- B. 20px
- C. 25px
- D. 30px

Answer: A

Explanation:

> "When using the `margin` shorthand with four values:

>

> * The first value is the top margin

> * The second is the right margin

> * The third is the bottom margin

> * The fourth is the left margin"

So, `margin: 10px 20px 25px 30px;` translates to:

* top: 10px

* right: 20px

* bottom: 25px

* left: 30px

References:

* MDN Web Docs: margin shorthand property

* CSS Logical Properties specification

NEW QUESTION # 140

A web page has a section that contains an <article> element. The element is always 10 pixels to the right of its position. Which type of layout positioning should the <article> element use?

- A. Static
- **B. Relative**
- C. Fixed
- D. Absolute

Answer: B

Explanation:

Relative positioning in CSS positions an element relative to its normal position. Using position: relative; allows you to adjust the element's position with the top, right, bottom, or left properties.

* CSS Relative Positioning:

* Syntax:

```
article {  
position: relative;  
left: 10px;  
}
```

* Description: Moves the element 10 pixels to the right from its normal position.

* Example:

* Given HTML:

```
<article>Content</article>
```

* Given CSS:

```
article {  
position: relative;  
left: 10px;  
}
```

* Explanation: The <article> element will be positioned 10 pixels to the right of where it would normally appear.

:

MDN Web Docs -position




W3C CSS Positioned Layout Module Level 3

NEW QUESTION # 141

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