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WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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.

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WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

Given the following JavaScript code:

```
var x;
x = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
```

What happens when this code is executed?

- A. The object with the id demo is changed to x.
- B. The object with the id innerHTML is changed to 6.
- C. The object with the id innerHTML is changed to x.
- **D. The object with the demo is changed to 6.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The provided JavaScript code sets a variable x to 6 and then assigns this value to the innerHTML of the HTML element with the id demo.

```
var x;
x = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
```

Explanation:

* Variable Declaration: var x; declares the variable x.

* Variable Assignment: x = 6; assigns the value 6 to the variable x.

* DOM Manipulation: document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x; finds the element with id demo and sets its innerHTML to the value of x, which is 6.

Outcome:

* The content of the HTML element with the id demo will be changed to 6.

References:

* MDN Web Docs on getElementById

* W3C JavaScript DOM Manipulation

NEW QUESTION # 112

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

References:

* MDN Web Docs on pattern

* Regular Expressions Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 113

Which jQuery syntax should be used for inserting content after the selected elements using the Document Object Model (DOM)?

- **A. `after()`**
- B. `0 after{}`
- C. `{ } after`
- D. `0 after`

Answer: A

Explanation:

> "The jQuery `after()` method inserts content after each element in the set of matched elements."

>

> Example:

```
`` javascript
$('p').after('<span>New</span>');
``
```

> This will insert the `` element after every `

` element in the DOM.

References:

* jQuery API Documentation: .after()

* DOM Manipulation with jQuery

NEW QUESTION # 114

Given the following HTML code:

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

And given the following CSS selector:

```
ul li
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```

Which elements will the CSS be applied to?

- A. Any anchors (a. element) preceded by unordered lists (ul element)
All anchors (a. element) and elements inside unordered lists (ul element)
- **B. Any anchors (a element) followed by unordered lists (1:1 element)**
- C. All anchors (a element) and elements preceded by an unordered list (ul 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>
<b>Sample</b>
```

* Given CSS:

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

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

:

MDN Web Docs - Comma combinator

W3C CSS Selectors Level 3

NEW QUESTION # 115

Which global attribute prepares an element for input when a page loads?

- A. required
- B. form
- C. for
- **D. autofocus**

Answer: D

Explanation:

> "The `autofocus` global attribute specifies that the element should automatically get focus when the page loads."

>

> This is commonly used on input elements to direct the user's cursor to a particular field immediately.

Example:

