

# Web-Development-Applications Exam Book & Web-Development-Applications Reliable Test Book

**WGU C777 Web Development Applications  
Post Assessment | 100% Correct Answers |  
Verified | Latest 2024 Version**

Which of the following statements about HTML5 is true? - ✓✓HTML5 does not require third-party plugins for video and audio content

What is the purpose of using the <output> element in a Web form? - ✓✓It displays the result of a calculation in the form

Why are syntax errors so common when writing JavaScript code? - ✓✓Because JavaScript is case-specific

What CSS3 property can be used to create rounded corners on an image or other element? - ✓✓border-radius

What type of JavaScript expression evaluates to true or false? - ✓✓Logical

Which statement is true about JavaScript? - ✓✓JavaScript is widely used for client-side and server-side scripts

You have created a Web page using the HTML5 <nav> structural element to define a navigation area. Consider the following external style sheet code:

```
nav {
float:left;
width:165px;
background:#d8d8d8 url(background.gif) top right;
height:662px;
}
```

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## WGU Web-Development-Applications Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Topic 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>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Creating Adaptive Web Documents and Pages:</b> 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>
Topic 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>

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## **Web-Development-Applications Reliable Test Book, Web-Development-Applications Demo Test**

To make sure your situation of passing the certificate efficiently, our Web-Development-Applications practice materials are compiled by first-rank experts. So the proficiency of our team is unquestionable. They help you review and stay on track without wasting your precious time on useless things. They handpicked what the Web-Development-Applications Study Guide usually tested in exam recent years and devoted their knowledge accumulated into these Web-Development-Applications actual tests. We are on the same team, and it is our common wish to help your realize it. So good luck!

### **WGU Web Development Applications Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 29**

A file named application, Appcache contains the following content:

Which attribute should a developer set to application. Appcache so the four files will be cached?

- **A. The manifest attribute of the <html> element**
- B. The href attribute of the <Link> element
- C. The srcset attribute of the <source> element
- D. The src attribute of the <script> element

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To specify a cache manifest file for an HTML document, the manifest attribute must be set in the <html> element. This attribute tells the browser to cache the files listed in the manifest for offline use.

\* Cache Manifest:

\* Purpose: Specifies resources that should be cached by the browser.

\* Attribute: manifest is used in the <html> tag to link the cache manifest file.

\* Example:

\* Given the manifest file application.appcache:

CACHE MANIFEST

CACHE:

default.html

stylesheet.css

functions.js

logo.jpg

\* HTML with the manifest attribute:

```
<html manifest="application.appcache">
</html>
```

\* References:

\* MDN Web Docs - Offline Web applications

\* W3C HTML5 Specification - manifest attribute

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which HTML element should a developer use to logically group a set of related HTML elements?

- A. Select
- B. Datalist
- C. input
- **D. Fieldset**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The<fieldset>element is used to group a set of related HTML elements in a form. It provides a way to logically group related controls and labels.

\* Fieldset Element: The<fieldset>element can be used to create a group of form controls, along with an optional<legend>element that provides a caption for the group.

\* Usage Example:

```
<fieldset>
<legend>Personal Information</legend>
<label for="name">Name:</label>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name">
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" id="email" name="email">
</fieldset>
```

This groups the name and email input fields under the legend "Personal Information".

:

MDN Web Docs on<fieldset>

W3C HTML Specification on Fieldset

### NEW QUESTION # 31

A web designer writes the following CSS3 style:

```
``css
@keyframes image {
from { opacity: 0.0; }
to { opacity: 1.0; }
}
img {
animation-name: image;
animation-duration: 5s;
}
``
```

How do images on the page appear after the page loads?

- A. Visible, and then they disappear immediately after five seconds
- B. Visible, and then they gradually disappear over a five-second interval
- C. Invisible, and then they appear immediately after five seconds
- **D. Invisible, and then they gradually appear over a five-second interval**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

> "The `@keyframes` rule defines the animation. The `from` block sets the starting state and the `to` block sets the end state. In this

case, `from { opacity: 0.0; } to { opacity: 1.0; }` causes the element to gradually increase in opacity from fully transparent to fully visible."

>

> "The `animation-duration: 5s;` applies the animation over a span of five seconds." Therefore, images begin as invisible and gradually become visible over five seconds.

References:

\* MDN Web Docs: CSS animations - `@keyframes`

\* CSS Animations Module Level 1

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### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which event occurs when a user closes a browser?

- A. submit
- B. reset
- C. abort
- D. unload

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

> "The `unload` event is fired when the document or a child resource is being unloaded. This includes closing the browser window or navigating away from the page."

>

> "Events like `submit`, `abort`, and `reset` are related to form actions, not page unloads." References:

\* MDN Web Docs: Window unload event

\* HTML Living Standard: GlobalEventHandlers

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### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which History API object is called when a browser window's document history changes?

- A. Window, name
- B. Window, open
- C. Window, onpopstate
- D. Window, location

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The `onpopstate` event is triggered in the `window` object when the active history entry changes, such as when the user navigates to a different page using the back or forward buttons in the browser.

\* History API and `onpopstate`:

\* Event: `window.onpopstate`

\* Description: This event is fired when the user navigates to a session history entry, i.e., when moving backwards or forwards in the browser history.

\* Example:

```
window.onpopstate = function(event) {  
  console.log("location: " + document.location + ", state: " + JSON.stringify(event.state));  
};
```

\* Other Options:

\* A. `Window, location`: `location` is an object containing information about the current URL.

\* C. `Window, name`: `name` is a property to set or get the name of a window.

\* D. `Window, open`: `open` is a method to open a new browser window or tab.

:

MDN Web Docs - `window.onpopstate`

W3Schools - JavaScript History API

