

# CodeHS Web Design (Picasso) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is the default value of the padding property if not specified for an element?**
  - A. 0px**
  - B. auto**
  - C. default**
  - D. initial**
- 2. Which device will display a Bootstrap row in stacked columns when using a specific column class?**
  - A. Tablet**
  - B. Smart Phone**
  - C. Desktop**
  - D. Large Screen**
- 3. During which step does the server send the requested resource back to the browser?**
  - A. The URL step**
  - B. The Request step**
  - C. The Response step**
  - D. The Load step**
- 4. How can you properly link to the about.html page from the index.html page?**
  - A. `<a src="about.html">About This Site</a>`**
  - B. `<a href="about.html">About This Site</a>`**
  - C. `<link href="about.html">About This Site</link>`**
  - D. `<a rel="about.html">About This Site</a>`**
- 5. What is the purpose of the ALT attribute in an image tag?**
  - A. It provides a caption for the image.**
  - B. It specifies the image source URL.**
  - C. It gives alternative text for browsers that cannot display the image.**
  - D. It sets the size of the image.**



- 6. What is the default display value for a <div> element?**
- A. inline**
  - B. inline-block**
  - C. block**
  - D. flex**
- 7. What is the main goal of the ideate step of the design process?**
- A. Developing a single solution**
  - B. Exploring as many solutions as possible**
  - C. Testing out prototypes**
  - D. Interviewing users**
- 8. What will insert an exclamation point after every h2 element?**
- A. h2::after { content: "!"; }**
  - B. h2:before { content: "!"; }**
  - C. h2:after { value: "!"; }**
  - D. h2::after { value: "!"; }**
- 9. What is the function of the <body> tag in an HTML document?**
- A. To contain metadata about the document**
  - B. To define the main content of the document**
  - C. To link to external stylesheets**
  - D. To include scripts in the document**
- 10. How is an ordered list created in HTML?**
- A. By using the <ul> tag**
  - B. By using the <list> tag**
  - C. By using the <ol> tag**
  - D. By using the <item> tag**

## **Answers**

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the default value of the padding property if not specified for an element?**

- A. 0px**
- B. auto**
- C. default**
- D. initial**

The default value of the padding property in CSS, when not specified, is indeed 0px. This means that if a padding value is not explicitly set for an element, it will not have any space added inside its border, effectively leading to no padding. The reason for this default behavior is to ensure that elements start with no space and provide a clear layout unless the designer decides to add some padding for styling purposes. This default value allows for flexibility in design, as it gives developers the option to control the visual spacing around content. Other values like 'auto' and 'initial' serve different purposes and are not applicable in this context; 'auto' is usually used for properties where the browser needs to calculate a value based on the surrounding elements, and 'initial' sets the property to its default value specified by the CSS specification, which in the case of padding is also 0px.

**2. Which device will display a Bootstrap row in stacked columns when using a specific column class?**

- A. Tablet**
- B. Smart Phone**
- C. Desktop**
- D. Large Screen**

The device that will display a Bootstrap row in stacked columns when using a specific column class is a smartphone. This behavior is part of Bootstrap's responsive design approach, which uses a grid system that adapts to different screen sizes. When you use column classes in Bootstrap, they are designed to create a flexible layout that stacks columns vertically on smaller screens such as smartphones. For instance, if you apply column classes that are set for small devices (like `.col-sm-*`), the columns may experience a stacked layout due to limited screen width, allowing for better readability and usability on these smaller displays. This stacking effect is intended for smaller devices, ensuring that users can navigate the content easily without having to zoom or scroll horizontally, which enhances the overall user experience. In contrast, larger devices such as tablets, desktops, and large screens typically allow for multiple columns to be displayed side by side, utilizing the available horizontal space more effectively.

**3. During which step does the server send the requested resource back to the browser?**

- A. The URL step**
- B. The Request step**
- C. The Response step**
- D. The Load step**

In the process of web communication, the Response step is crucial because it is the moment when the server sends the requested resource back to the browser. Once the browser has initiated a request for a resource, typically through inputting a URL, it waits for the server to respond. During the Response step, the server sends back the designated information or resource, such as HTML, images, or data, which the browser then renders for the user to view. This is the key moment of interaction where the user's request is fulfilled, marking the transition from a request being made to the actual content being delivered. The other steps involve stages prior to this, such as formulating the initial request (the Request step) and loading the content into the browser (the Load step), but it is specifically during the Response step that the resource transfer takes place.

**4. How can you properly link to the about.html page from the index.html page?**

- A. `<a src="about.html">About This Site</a>`**
- B. `<a href="about.html">About This Site</a>`**
- C. `<link href="about.html">About This Site</link>`**
- D. `<a rel="about.html">About This Site</a>`**

The correct way to link to the about.html page from the index.html page is by using the anchor tag with the href attribute. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. This is why the solution using the anchor tag as shown is appropriate. When a user clicks on "About This Site," they are directed to about.html, making it intuitively clear for navigation. The href attribute effectively establishes a hyperlink, directed toward the location of the other webpage. The other options don't utilize the proper HTML practices for creating links. For instance, using "src" is applicable to elements like images or scripts but not to anchor tags, while the "link" tag is typically used for linking stylesheets and does not create visible hyperlinks in the document. Lastly, "rel" is not a valid attribute for defining links; it specifies the relationship of the linked document to the current document but does not change where the link points.

**5. What is the purpose of the ALT attribute in an image tag?**

- A. It provides a caption for the image.**
- B. It specifies the image source URL.**
- C. It gives alternative text for browsers that cannot display the image.**
- D. It sets the size of the image.**

The purpose of the ALT attribute in an image tag is to provide alternative text that describes the image for browsers or devices that are unable to display it. This is particularly important for accessibility reasons, as it allows visually impaired users who rely on screen readers to understand the content and context of the image. Additionally, if an image fails to load due to a broken link or other issues, the ALT text will appear in its place, ensuring that users still receive relevant information rather than a blank space. Using ALT text effectively also contributes to better search engine optimization (SEO), as search engines can read this text and understand what the image represents. Consequently, using the ALT attribute correctly can enhance both user experience and website functionality.

**6. What is the default display value for a <div> element?**

- A. inline**
- B. inline-block**
- C. block**
- D. flex**

The default display value for a `

` element is block. This means that a `

` will take up the full width available to it and start on a new line, creating a block-level structure in the layout of a webpage. Block elements are typically used to define larger sections of a page, allowing for content to be arranged in a vertical stack. This behavior is important for structuring HTML documents since it gives web designers control over the flow of content, making it easier to create visually distinct sections. The other options represent different types of display properties. Inline elements, for example, do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary, while inline-block elements allow for block-like margins and padding but still sit inline with other elements. The flex property is used in flexbox layouts to enable flexible, responsive design but is not the default for divs. Understanding these differences is key when working with CSS to layout elements effectively on a webpage.

**7. What is the main goal of the ideate step of the design process?**

- A. Developing a single solution**
- B. Exploring as many solutions as possible**
- C. Testing out prototypes**
- D. Interviewing users**

The primary goal of the ideate step in the design process is to explore as many solutions as possible. This phase encourages creativity and open-mindedness, allowing designers to brainstorm multiple ideas without immediate judgment or constraints. By generating a wide array of potential solutions, designers can foster innovation and discover unique approaches to the problem at hand. This stage is essential because it establishes a diverse set of ideas, which can be refined and narrowed down in later steps of the design process. In contrast, developing a single solution is more aligned with later stages when the focus shifts toward selecting and refining the best ideas. Testing prototypes is part of the evaluation stage, where ideas are put into practice to see how well they work. Interviewing users is primarily associated with the research phase, where designers gather insights to inform their ideation. Thus, the expansion of ideas during the ideate step is crucial for ensuring a comprehensive exploration of potential solutions.

**8. What will insert an exclamation point after every h2 element?**

- A. h2::after { content: "!"; }**
- B. h2:before { content: "!"; }**
- C. h2:after { value: "!"; }**
- D. h2::after { value: "!"; }**

The correct choice utilizes the `::after` pseudo-element, which is specifically designed to insert content after an element's content. By using `h2::after { content: "!"; }`, the CSS rule effectively adds an exclamation point directly after every `<h2>` element in the HTML. The `content` property is crucial here, as it specifies what will be displayed; in this case, it's the exclamation point. The other options do not fulfill the requirement to properly insert content after the `<h2>` elements. The use of `:before` in one option would place the exclamation point before the `<h2>` content instead of after it. Additionally, using `value` rather than `content` is incorrect because the `value` property does not exist for pseudo-elements in this context; it should always be `content` to define what text or symbol is displayed. As such, the only valid and functional option for inserting an exclamation point after each `<h2>` is the one that correctly employs the `::after` pseudo-element with the `content` property.



**9. What is the function of the <body> tag in an HTML document?**

- A. To contain metadata about the document**
- B. To define the main content of the document**
- C. To link to external stylesheets**
- D. To include scripts in the document**

The <body> tag plays a crucial role in an HTML document as it defines the main content that users see when they navigate to a webpage. This is where all the visible elements of the site live, including text, images, links, and other multimedia content. When a browser renders a webpage, it specifically looks for the content within the <body> tag to display it to users. This differentiates it from other tags in the HTML structure, such as those used for metadata, indicating that the <body> serves the primary purpose of representing everything that appears on the page. Other options mention aspects like metadata, external stylesheets, and scripts, which are handled by different tags in the HTML document structure, but they do not pertain to the main content that users interact with.

**10. How is an ordered list created in HTML?**

- A. By using the <ul> tag**
- B. By using the <list> tag**
- C. By using the <ol> tag**
- D. By using the <item> tag**

An ordered list in HTML is created using the `<ol>` tag. This tag stands for "ordered list" and is specifically designed to indicate that the items within it are to be listed in a sequential order. Each item within the ordered list is typically marked with the `<li>` tag, which stands for "list item". This structure helps to create lists that maintain an inherent order, such as rankings, step-by-step instructions, or any scenario where the sequence of items matters. The other options do not provide the correct syntax for creating an ordered list. The `<ul>` tag is used for unordered lists, which do not follow a specific order and are instead marked with bullet points. The `<list>` tag is not a valid HTML tag at all and would not function as intended in web design. Similarly, the `<item>` tag does not exist in HTML; it is likely a misunderstanding of how to represent list items. Therefore, the correct choice of `<ol>` is essential for structuring content that reflects an ordered sequence effectively.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://cdehswebdesignpicasso.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**