

Web Design EOPA Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. Onblur and onfocus are examples of which HTML attributes?**
 - A. Drag and drop attributes**
 - B. HTML global attributes**
 - C. Event attributes**
 - D. Contenteditable settings**

- 2. What does the HTTP status code 404 Not Found indicate?**
 - A. The requested page could not be found but may be available again in the future**
 - B. The server encountered an unexpected condition**
 - C. Access to the resource is forbidden**
 - D. Authentication is required**

- 3. A URL is best described as what?**
 - A. A color code**
 - B. A web address**
 - C. A protocol name**
 - D. A type of cookie**

- 4. HTML elements with no content are called**
 - A. Block elements**
 - B. Inline elements**
 - C. Empty elements**
 - D. Void elements**

- 5. Which tag defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)?**
 - A. <aside> tag**
 - B. <article> tag**
 - C. <section> tag**
 - D. <main> tag**

- 6. The HTML canvas element is best described as a drawing surface that you can access via script.**
- A. define metadata**
 - B. store images**
 - C. draw graphics**
 - D. display inline text**
- 7. Which tag is commonly considered a non-semantic element?**
- A. Div**
 - B. Article**
 - C. Nav**
 - D. Section**
- 8. What is a web worker?**
- A. A client-side JavaScript that runs only after user interaction**
 - B. A script that executes on the server**
 - C. A CSS feature that improves performance**
 - D. A JavaScript running in the background, without affecting the performance of the page**
- 9. Which attribute is used to specify that an input field must be filled out?**
- A. placeholder**
 - B. maxlength**
 - C. required**
 - D. pattern**
- 10. Which input type defines a slider control?**
- A. Range**
 - B. Slider**
 - C. Color**
 - D. Number**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Onblur and onfocus are examples of which HTML attributes?

- A. Drag and drop attributes**
- B. HTML global attributes**
- C. Event attributes**
- D. Contenteditable settings**

Event handling in HTML uses attributes that run code in response to user actions. On focus and on blur are event handler attributes because they specify JavaScript to execute when an element gains or loses focus. When a user tabs into an input or clicks into a field, the onfocus code runs; when they move away, the onblur code runs. These attributes are attached to many focusable elements, enabling dynamic behavior such as validating input or changing styling as the user interacts with the page. They differ from contenteditable settings, which control whether the element's content can be edited, and from drag-and-drop attributes, which handle drag-and-drop interactions. A small example helps illustrate: `<input type="text" onfocus="this.style.backgroundColor='lightyellow'" onblur="this.style.backgroundColor=''">`

2. What does the HTTP status code 404 Not Found indicate?

- A. The requested page could not be found but may be available again in the future**
- B. The server encountered an unexpected condition**
- C. Access to the resource is forbidden**
- D. Authentication is required**

404 Not Found means the resource you requested isn't located at the URL you tried. It signals a missing item: the server can't find the page or file you asked for. This usually happens if the page was moved, renamed, or deleted, or if the URL was typed incorrectly. Because it's about the specific location not existing right now, the page might be restored later or you may need to use a different URL. It's not a server error (that would be a 5xx status), nor is it about restricted access (that would be a 403) or needing authentication (that would be a 401/403). So the best fit is that the requested page could not be found but may be available again in the future.

3. A URL is best described as what?

- A. A color code**
- B. A web address**
- C. A protocol name**
- D. A type of cookie**

A URL tells your browser where to find a resource on the web and how to retrieve it. It's a web address that combines the method used to access the resource (the protocol, like http or https) with the location details (the domain name and the path to the resource), and it can include extra pieces like a query string or a fragment. This specific combination makes a URL actionable for fetching the exact page or file you want. It's not a color code, which would describe color values. It's not merely a protocol name, which only indicates the method rather than the location. It's not a cookie, which is a small piece of data stored by a site on your computer.

4. HTML elements with no content are called

- A. Block elements
- B. Inline elements
- C. Empty elements**
- D. Void elements

Elements that have nothing inside them are called empty elements. In HTML, these elements don't wrap any content and don't have a closing tag, so they stand alone. Common examples are line breaks, images, and horizontal rules, written as `
`, ``, and `<hr>`. In HTML5 you'll also hear about void elements, which are a specific kind of empty element that cannot contain any content and do not require a closing tag. Block vs inline describes how elements render in the page, not whether they contain content, so they don't name this concept. So the term that best fits is empty elements.

5. Which tag defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)?

- A. `<aside>` tag**
- B. `<article>` tag
- C. `<section>` tag
- D. `<main>` tag

If you want to mark content that sits alongside the main content but isn't part of the central flow—like a sidebar, related links, or a pull quote—the `aside` element is the right choice. It signals to browsers and assistive technologies that this content is related but separate from the main narrative, so readers can skim or focus on the core material while still having access to supplementary information. This is different from the other semantic elements: an `article` is for self-contained, distributable content that can stand on its own; a `section` groups related content under a thematic heading; and the `main` element denotes the primary content of the page. The `aside` specifically handles content that is relevant but not essential to the main content.

6. The HTML canvas element is best described as a drawing surface that you can access via script.

- A. define metadata
- B. store images
- C. draw graphics**
- D. display inline text

The HTML canvas is a bitmap drawing surface you access via JavaScript. You place a canvas in the page, then obtain a rendering context with something like `canvas.getContext('2d')` and issue drawing commands to render shapes, paths, images, or text directly onto that pixel grid. The canvas itself doesn't contribute content to the page layout and doesn't store images by itself; it's a programmable area where graphics are drawn on demand. This makes it ideal for dynamic graphics, animations, games, or data visualizations that you render or update with code. The other descriptions don't fit because the canvas isn't a place to define metadata or to store images, and while you can render text on it, the canvas isn't meant to display inline text as part of the document flow. Text rendering is just one of many drawing operations you can perform on the surface.

7. Which tag is commonly considered a non-semantic element?

- A. Div**
- B. Article
- C. Nav
- D. Section

Non-semantic elements are used as generic containers without conveying anything about the content inside. The div tag fits this idea because it creates a plain, meaningless box that helps with layout or grouping, but it doesn't describe what the content is about. Semantic elements, like article, nav, and section, carry meaning: article marks self-contained content, nav identifies a set of navigation links, and section groups related content into a thematic area. Because of that difference, the div tag is considered non-semantic, and you'd turn to it mainly when no semantic element fits or you need a simple container for styling.

8. What is a web worker?

- A. A client-side JavaScript that runs only after user interaction
- B. A script that executes on the server
- C. A CSS feature that improves performance
- D. A JavaScript running in the background, without affecting the performance of the page**

Web workers let JavaScript run in a separate background thread so the main page stays responsive. They take on CPU-heavy tasks without blocking rendering or user interactions, because they run independently from the code that updates the UI. They can't access the page's DOM directly, which is why they need to communicate with the main thread using messages (postMessage and onmessage). This setup is why the description that fits best is a JavaScript running in the background, without affecting the performance of the page. Other options aren't quite right because they describe timing or environments that aren't accurate for web workers: one talks about running only after user interaction, which isn't a defining trait; another says it runs on the server, which isn't true since web workers are client-side; and another mentions a CSS feature, which isn't related to how web workers work.

9. Which attribute is used to specify that an input field must be filled out?

- A. placeholder
- B. maxlength
- C. required**
- D. pattern

The key idea is ensuring a field has a value before the form can be submitted. The attribute that does this is required. It's a boolean attribute, so simply including it on an input (or textarea, or select) tells the browser that the field must be filled in. If the user leaves it empty, the browser blocks submission and shows a validation message. Placeholders are just hint text and don't guarantee a value. Maxlength limits how many characters can be typed, not whether something is present. Pattern restricts the input to match a format, but doesn't by itself require presence. For safe handling, also validate on the server side. Example: `<input type="text" name="username" required>`.

10. Which input type defines a slider control?

- A. Range**
- B. Slider**
- C. Color**
- D. Number**

Slider controls are created with the input type set to range. Using this type, the browser renders a track with a draggable handle that lets users pick a numeric value within the defined minimum and maximum, with the step determining how fine the increments are. You'd typically specify min, max, and step, and optionally an initial value. The other options behave differently: there isn't a standard input type called slider, color opens a color picker, and number provides a numeric field with up/down controls rather than a draggable slider. So the element that defines a slider control is the range input.

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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.

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

<https://webdesigneopa.examzify.com>

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

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