

Web Development 201 (WED201c) 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. Inline-level elements begin on a new line.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only in CSS**
 - D. Depends on the browser**

- 2. In order for the element to work, which attribute must be included?**
 - A. alt**
 - B. href**
 - C. src**
 - D. style**

- 3. What does the term 'viewport' refer to in web development?**
 - A. The size of the browser window.**
 - B. The full webpage display area.**
 - C. The area of an element that is visible on screen.**
 - D. The dimensions of the server hosting the site.**

- 4. Which CSS3 property allows you to change property values smoothly over a given duration?**
 - A. A. transition**
 - B. B. focus**
 - C. C. hover**
 - D. D. change**

- 5. What property is used to change the background color of an element?**
 - A. bg-color**
 - B. color**
 - C. background-color**
 - D. background**

6. What is the best/proper way to create a footer that has an image, paragraph, and link? Be careful, that paragraph includes a special entity.
- A. `<footer> <p> This page was created by Mister Rogers & Colleen van Lent. To learn more about web design, visit Intro to Web Design </p></footer>`
- B. `<footer> <p> This page was created by Troy & Colleen van Lent. To learn more about web design, visit Intro to Web Design </p></footer>`
- C. `<div id = "footer"> <p> This page was created by Mister Rogers & Colleen van Lent. To learn more about web design, visit Intro to Web Design </p></div>`
- D. `<footer> <p> This page was designed by & Intro Web Design</p></footer>`
7. Which of the following statements is true regarding the CSS rule: `div { width: 80%; } @media print { div { width: 25%; } }`?
- A. The div elements will only be visible when the page is printed
- B. The div elements will have a width of 80% only when the page is printed
- C. The div elements will have a width of 25% only when the page is printed
- D. The div elements will have a fixed width regardless of print
8. Are descendant selectors more general than child selectors?
- A. A. True
- B. B. False

9. Does HTML5 produce pages that look the same across all browsers?

- A. True**
- B. False**

10. What does the Request/Response Cycle entail?

- A. The server requesting a page**
- B. The client requesting a page and the server responding with files**
- C. The client sending files to a server**
- D. None of the above**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Inline-level elements begin on a new line.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only in CSS
- D. Depends on the browser

Inline-level elements do not begin on a new line in the document flow; instead, they flow within the content of block-level elements, allowing them to sit side by side with other inline elements. This characteristic is fundamental to how inline elements are displayed. Examples of inline-level elements include ``, `<a>`, ``, and ``. Because they occupy only as much width as necessary for their content, inline elements can be placed within block elements like `<div>` or `<p>` without interrupting the flow of text. This allows for a more versatile layout, as inline elements can be interspersed with text, making them ideal for styling parts of a text or modifying links without disrupting the overall structure of a block of content. The options related to CSS and browser behavior do not apply to the definition of inline elements as per HTML specifications. The essence of inline elements is their behavior in terms of line breaking and flow in the document, which is consistent across all compliant browsers.

2. In order for the `` element to work, which attribute must be included?

- A. alt
- B. href
- C. src**
- D. style

The `` element in HTML is used to embed images in web pages. For an image to be displayed correctly in a browser, the `src` attribute is essential. This attribute specifies the source URL of the image that you want to include. Without the `src` attribute pointing to a valid image file, the browser will not know which image to display, resulting in a broken image link or a blank space in the layout. The `alt` attribute, while important for accessibility and providing an alternative text description of the image, is not required for the `` element to function. It enhances user experience, especially for individuals using screen readers or when the image fails to load. However, it does not affect the basic functionality of displaying an image. The `href` attribute is associated with links, typically used with the `<a>` (anchor) element. It allows you to define a destination for the link but has no role in displaying an image. The `style` attribute is used to apply inline CSS styles to an element. While it can modify the appearance of the image, it is not necessary for the image to load or render correctly in the browser. Therefore, including the `src` attribute is crucial for the ``

3. What does the term 'viewport' refer to in web development?

- A. The size of the browser window.**
- B. The full webpage display area.**
- C. The area of an element that is visible on screen.**
- D. The dimensions of the server hosting the site.**

In web development, the term 'viewport' specifically refers to the size of the browser window that displays the content of a webpage. This is crucial for responsive design because it determines how web pages are rendered across different devices, such as desktops, tablets, and smartphones. When designing websites, understanding the viewport is essential for creating layouts that adapt to varying screen sizes — ensuring a good user experience regardless of how the site is accessed. The viewport is not just about the browser window itself; it directly relates to how websites are scaled, which is particularly important when using responsive design techniques like media queries in CSS. The distinction between the viewport and the other options is important. For example, the full webpage display area encompasses not only what is visible in the viewport but also what requires scrolling to see. The area of an element visible on the screen is a more specific case that may depend on the CSS applied to that element. Lastly, the dimensions of the server hosting the site have no direct relation to how the content is displayed to the user in their browser. Thus, recognizing the viewport's role helps in understanding the overall layout and user interaction on different devices.

4. Which CSS3 property allows you to change property values smoothly over a given duration?

- A. A. transition**
- B. B. focus**
- C. C. hover**
- D. D. change**

The transition property in CSS3 is designed to facilitate smooth changes to property values over a specified duration. This property allows developers to define how certain CSS properties should change when their values change. For example, if you want to change the background color of a button when a user hovers over it, you can use the transition property to create a gradual change from the original color to the new color. This results in a visually appealing effect rather than an abrupt change, improving the user experience. In using the transition property, you specify the CSS property to be transitioned, the duration of the transition, and optionally, the timing function and delay. This creates a controlled and smooth transition effect. The other options do not enable the feature of changing property values over time. Focus and hover are pseudo-classes that apply styles when elements are in certain states, but they do not inherently facilitate smooth transitions. Change is not a CSS property but rather a general term. Therefore, the transition property is the correct choice for creating smooth animations in CSS.

5. What property is used to change the background color of an element?

A. bg-color

B. color

C. background-color

D. background

The property that is used to change the background color of an element is known as `background-color`. This CSS property specifically allows you to set the background color for elements, giving you control over the visual design of your web pages. This property can accept various values, such as color names, hex codes, RGB, or RGBA values, enabling a wide range of color options. Using `background-color` is essential for enhancing user experience by improving readability and design aesthetics. It applies specifically to the background layer of the element and does not interfere with any text color set by the `color` property, which is used to change the color of the text inside the element. The other options do not function as intended for changing background colors. For instance, `bg-color` is not a valid CSS property; it may be confused with older HTML attributes but is not applicable in CSS. The `color` property is specifically for changing the color of text, while `background` is a shorthand property that can set multiple background properties, such as color, image, position, and other settings but does not solely target the background color in a straightforward manner.

6. What is the best/proper way to create a footer that has an image, paragraph, and link? Be careful, that paragraph includes a special entity.

A. `A. <footer> <p> This page was created by Mister Rogers & Colleen van Lent. To learn more about web design, visit Intro to Web Design </p></footer>`

B. `B. <u><footer> <p> This page was created by Troy & Colleen van Lent. To learn more about web design, visit Intro to Web Design </p></footer>`

C. `C. <div id = "footer"> <p> This page was created by Mister Rogers & Colleen van Lent. To learn more about web design, visit Intro to Web Design </p></div>`

D. `D. <footer> <p> This page was designed by & Intro Web Design</p></footer>`

The most appropriate way to create a footer containing an image, a paragraph, and a link is to use the footer element correctly, maintain semantic structure, and ensure any special entities are correctly represented. The selected answer utilizes the footer, which is designed specifically to encapsulate footer content, thus contributing to better semantic HTML practices. In this case, the paragraph includes a special character (the ampersand), which is a significant point. However, it appears this choice has not properly used a character entity for the ampersand (i.e., `&`). This means the correct display of the paragraph might be compromised in certain cases, leading to potential issues in both rendering and accessibility. In contrast, using the footer tag correctly alongside a designated paragraph tag improves the readability and accessibility of the content while keeping it organized and semantically correct for search engines and assistive technologies. Additionally, using the correct source for the image can influence not only design fidelity but also the overall page loading performance. In this specific choice, the link is placed properly within the paragraph, allowing it to coexist fluidly with the text without breaking the document structure. While this option does utilize the footer element and has several strengths, it would be improved further by ensuring

7. Which of the following statements is true regarding the CSS rule: `div { width: 80%; } @media print { div { width: 25%; } }`?

- A. The div elements will only be visible when the page is printed
- B. The div elements will have a width of 80% only when the page is printed
- C. The div elements will have a width of 25% only when the page is printed**
- D. The div elements will have a fixed width regardless of print

The statement that the div elements will have a width of 25% only when the page is printed is true because of how CSS media queries work. In the provided CSS rule, the first declaration establishes that the div elements will normally take up 80% of their parent container's width in a standard display context. However, the media query specifically targets the print media type, allowing you to customize the styling of elements when the page is being printed. Within the media query, the rule indicates that for printed versions of the page, the width of the div elements will change to 25%. This means that when a user initiates a print action for the webpage, the styled output will reflect this reduced width, accommodating the typical format requirements for printed materials. Thus, the correct understanding is that the change to 25% width occurs strictly in a print context, while the default rule of 80% applies during regular viewing of the webpage. The other choices misunderstand the function of the media query or the default styling. Some suggest that the div elements' visibility or the width only applies in situations where printing takes place, rather than as a modification to the existing layout defined outside of print conditions. Thus, it is important to recognize how media queries selectively apply

8. Are descendant selectors more general than child selectors?

- A. A. True**
- B. B. False

Descendant selectors can be considered more general than child selectors because they match elements that are nested within a specified parent element, regardless of their depth in the nesting hierarchy. A descendant selector uses a space between two selectors, meaning it will select all elements that are descendants (children, grandchildren, and so on) of a specified parent, which provides a broader range of targets within the DOM structure. In contrast, child selectors are more specific as they only match elements that are direct children of a specified parent element. This means that a child selector only affects the immediate children and not any deeper nested elements, making it less general than a descendant selector. Thus, when comparing the two, the generality of the descendant selector allows it to apply styles or actions to a wider range of nested elements compared to the more contained child selector.

9. Does HTML5 produce pages that look the same across all browsers?

A. True

B. False

HTML5 does not guarantee that web pages will look the same across all browsers. While HTML5 provides a standardized way to structure content, the way browsers interpret and render that content can vary due to differences in their engines, default styles, and implementation of HTML5 features. Factors like CSS support, JavaScript execution, and even various browser versions can lead to discrepancies in appearance and functionality. For instance, some browsers may not fully support certain HTML5 features or may apply default styles differently, leading to variations in layout and design. Additionally, user settings, extensions, and device resolutions can contribute to the inconsistency in how pages are displayed. Therefore, while HTML5 aims for a more consistent web experience, achieving identical appearance across all browsers is not entirely feasible. This brings to light the need for careful design and testing across multiple browsers to ensure a more uniform experience for users.

10. What does the Request/Response Cycle entail?

A. The server requesting a page

B. The client requesting a page and the server responding with files

C. The client sending files to a server

D. None of the above

The Request/Response Cycle is a fundamental concept in web development that describes how web clients (typically browsers) and servers interact to transmit data over the internet. The correct choice highlights that the cycle begins with the client initiating a request for a specific resource, such as a webpage. This request is sent to the server, which then processes it and responds by sending back the requested files, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, or images. This cyclical process is key to enabling dynamic interactions on the web. The client initiates the process by performing an action, such as clicking a link or submitting a form, which generates a request. The server receives this request, determines the appropriate response, and sends the necessary resources back to the client. This exchange allows for the rendering of web pages and seamless user experiences. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of this cycle. One implies that the server is the one initiating requests, which is not how the interaction typically works, as it is primarily client-driven. The option suggesting the client sends files to the server misrepresents the focus of the cycle, which centers on retrieving resources rather than uploading them. The last option indicates that none of these scenarios accurately depict the Request/Response Cycle, which

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://wed201c.examzify.com>

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

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