

WEB DEVELOPMENT 201 (WED201C) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Does HTML5 produce pages that look the same across all browsers?
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. What is the result of setting an element's display property to 'none'?
 - A. The element is hidden and does not take up space.
 - B. The element is hidden but still takes up space.
 - C. The element is still visible but inaccessible to users.
 - D. The element only appears on print view.
3. In an xs viewport, how many columns wide is the div with class "col-sm-2 col-lg-4"?
 - A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 12
4. The styling contained in the style tag has precedence over which other type of styling?
 - A. A. Inline styles
 - B. B. External stylesheets
 - C. C. User styles
 - D. D. Browser default styles
5. Which of the following is the proper way to link to an external JavaScript file?
 - A. <.script file = "file.js"></.script>
 - B. <.script src = "file.js"></.script>
 - C. <.script>"file.js"</.script>
 - D. <.script = "file.js"></.script>
6. What does the class selector .fancy indicate in CSS?
 - A. A styling applied to all elements with the class 'fancy'
 - B. A unique identifier for a single element
 - C. An inline style directive
 - D. A global style for all elements

7. Which of the following is a true statement about using a separate ".m." site for your content?

- A. It is challenging to maintain consistency across multiple versions.
- B. Some search engines require a .m version of your site.
- C. Users have control over which version of the page they can see.
- D. It allows for better tracking of mobile versus desktop traffic.

8. Which is the best/proper way to declare a section that has an h2 heading and an unordered list?

- A. A. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2> <ol> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ol></section>`
- B. B. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2></section> <ul> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ul>`
- C. C. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2> <ul> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ul></section>`
- D. D. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2> <p> <ul> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ul> </p></section>`

9. What was the first graphical web browser created in?

- A. 1989
- B. 1993
- C. 1996
- D. 2000

10. When applying multiple CSS rules to an element, what takes precedence?

- A. Inline styles
- B. External stylesheets
- C. Internal styles
- D. Specificity of the selector

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What is the result of setting an element's display property to 'none'?

- A. The element is hidden and does not take up space.**
- B. The element is hidden but still takes up space.
- C. The element is still visible but inaccessible to users.
- D. The element only appears on print view.

Setting an element's display property to 'none' effectively removes it from the document flow, meaning that the element will not be visible on the webpage and will also not occupy any space within the layout. This makes it different from simply hiding an element while still allowing it to take up space, as occurs with other visibility-related CSS properties. When display is set to 'none', any margins, padding, or other dimensions associated with the element are also removed, which can impact the layout of surrounding elements. This behavior is crucial for developers who want to manipulate the visibility of elements dynamically without affecting the layout.

3. In an xs viewport, how many columns wide is the div with class "col-sm-2 col-lg-4"?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 12**

In a Bootstrap grid system, the layout is based on a 12-column structure by default. The class names attached to the div describe how the element should behave at various viewport sizes. In this case, "col-sm-2" applies to small viewports and indicates that this div will occupy 2 out of the 12 columns when the viewport size is small ($\geq 576\text{px}$). Meanwhile, the "col-lg-4" class applies to large viewports and indicates that the div will occupy 4 columns when the viewport is large ($\geq 992\text{px}$). However, for an extra small (xs) viewport, which is any size less than 576px, Bootstrap defaults to a full-width layout unless specified otherwise. Since there are no explicit columns defined for the xs breakpoint, the div will act as though it spans all 12 columns available in a row. Therefore, in an xs viewport, the div with the classes provided will take up all 12 columns, confirming that the answer is indeed 12.

4. The styling contained in the style tag has precedence over which other type of styling?

- A. A. Inline styles**
- B. B. External stylesheets
- C. C. User styles
- D. D. Browser default styles

The correct answer is that the styling in the style tag has precedence over browser default styles. Inline styles take priority over other types of styles, including styles specified in the style tag, because CSS follows a specific hierarchy based on the 'cascade' concept. Inline styles, attached directly to an HTML element, override all other style definitions unless marked as important in the style tag. User styles allow users to personalize how they want to see the website; they typically have lower priority than inline styles or styles defined in the style tag. In this case, while the style tag does have significant precedence, inline styles are considered the highest priority. Browser default styles refer to the initial styles applied by web browsers when no other styling is provided. These styles are often reset or overridden by any CSS rules defined, including those in a style tag. Therefore, while the style tag's styles have precedence over user styles and browser defaults, they do not supersede inline styles. In summary, the hierarchy dictates that inline styles take the highest precedence, followed by styles in the style tag, which can then override browser default styles and user styles.

5. Which of the following is the proper way to link to an external JavaScript file?

- A. `<.script file = "file.js"></.script>`
- B. `<.script src = "file.js"></.script>`**
- C. `<.script>"file.js"</.script>`
- D. `<.script = "file.js"></.script>`

Linking to an external JavaScript file using the `script` element is typically done using the `src` attribute, which specifies the URL of the external script file. The proper syntax for this is ``<script src="file.js"></script>``. This syntax allows the browser to fetch and execute the JavaScript code defined in the "file.js" file, which is crucial for structuring and maintaining clean code in web development. The `src` attribute is important because it tells the browser where to find the JavaScript to be executed. Without it, the `script` tag would not know what code to run. Other variations, such as having "file.js" enclosed in quotes within the tag without the `src` attribute or using incorrect attribute names, would not work properly because they do not conform to the HTML standards for linking JavaScript files. Therefore, the correct choice accurately represents the appropriate HTML syntax to achieve the desired functionality.

6. What does the class selector .fancy indicate in CSS?

- A. A styling applied to all elements with the class 'fancy'**
- B. A unique identifier for a single element
- C. An inline style directive
- D. A global style for all elements

The class selector .fancy in CSS is used to apply styling to all elements that have the class attribute set to 'fancy'. This means any HTML element that includes class="fancy" will inherit the styles defined in the corresponding CSS rule. Using a class selector allows for reusable styles, meaning you can apply the same styling to multiple elements without needing to define separate styles for each one. This promotes consistency in appearance and efficiency in coding, since you can manage styles in one central place. In contrast, a unique identifier for a single element refers to the ID selector, which is denoted by a hash (#) symbol and applies styles to only one specific element on the page. An inline style directive pertains to directly embedding CSS styles within an HTML element's style attribute, which is distinct from class selectors. Lastly, a global style for all elements is usually associated with the universal selector (), which does not target a specific class but rather applies to every element on the page.*

7. Which of the following is a true statement about using a separate "m." site for your content?

- A. It is challenging to maintain consistency across multiple versions.**
- B. Some search engines require a .m version of your site.
- C. Users have control over which version of the page they can see.
- D. It allows for better tracking of mobile versus desktop traffic.

A separate "m." site, which is specifically designed for mobile users, often creates a challenge in terms of maintaining consistency across multiple versions of a website. This is because each version may require separate content management and updates. If updates are made to the desktop version, the mobile version might not reflect those changes unless manually updated as well, which can lead to discrepancies in content, design, and functionality. Using a separate mobile site can also complicate SEO efforts and user experience, as developers may have to ensure that both versions provide similar navigational paths and information while addressing the unique needs of mobile users. Thus, while a separate "m." site can provide a tailored experience for mobile users, it comes with the caveat of increased complexity in maintaining consistency across both versions, which is elaborated in the correct answer.

8. Which is the best/proper way to declare a section that has an h2 heading and an unordered list?

- A. A. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2> <ol> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ol></section>`
- B. B. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2></section> <ul> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ul>`
- C. C. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2> <ul> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ul></section>`
- D. D. `<section> <h2>Favorite Foods</h2> <p> <ul> <li>stuff</li> <li>more</li> <li>stuff</li> <li>again</li> </ul> </p></section>`

The declaration of a section with an h2 heading and an unordered list is properly organized in one continuous block of HTML elements in option C. This structure effectively groups related content, indicating that the heading and the list belong together under a single thematic section. By placing the h2 heading directly above the unordered list within the section tag, it ensures the list is clearly identified as content related to that heading. This approach provides semantic clarity, allowing both browsers and assistive technologies to understand the relationship between the heading and its corresponding list. In contrast, the other options do not maintain this clear structural hierarchy. For instance, combining an h2 header with an ordered list or incorrectly segmenting elements, such as placing the unordered list outside of the section tag, undermines the semantic purpose of HTML tags, which aim to convey the meaning and relationship of content effectively. Thus, option C stands out as the best choice by correctly encapsulating the concept under one coherent section.

9. What was the first graphical web browser created in?

- A. 1989
- B. 1993
- C. 1996
- D. 2000

The first graphical web browser was created in 1993. This browser, known as Mosaic, played a crucial role in popularizing the World Wide Web among the general public by providing a user-friendly interface that displayed text and images together. Prior to Mosaic, web browsers were primarily text-based, requiring users to navigate the web through command-line inputs. Mosaic's introduction marked a significant shift in how users interacted with the web. It allowed users to click on hyperlinks and view multimedia content seamlessly, which contributed greatly to the web's expansion and accessibility. The development of Mosaic led to the rise of various other graphical browsers and significantly influenced the design and functionality of web technologies that followed. While other years mentioned in the options did see advancements in web technology—such as the establishment of HTML standards or the introduction of later browsers—1993 is specifically recognized for Mosaic as the catalyst that propelled the web into a visual and interactive medium.

10. When applying multiple CSS rules to an element, what takes precedence?

- A. Inline styles
- B. External stylesheets
- C. Internal styles
- D. Specificity of the selector**

The concept of CSS precedence is crucial for understanding how styles are applied to HTML elements. In CSS, the order of precedence is determined by several factors, among which specificity plays a critical role. Specificity refers to the weight or priority of a CSS selector. When there are conflicting rules targeting the same element, the browser calculates the specificity of each selector in order to determine which rule will be applied. Specificity is calculated based on the types of selectors used: inline styles have the highest specificity, followed by IDs, classes, attributes, and element selectors. This means that a selector that is more specific will take precedence over one that is less specific, regardless of where it is defined (inline, internal, or external). For instance, if you have a class selector and an ID selector that both apply styles to the same element, the ID selector will override the class selector because it has a higher specificity. This principle allows developers to create more targeted and refined styles without the need for repetitive or excessive styles in the CSS files. While inline styles often take precedence over both internal and external stylesheets due to their direct application to an element, the overall rule of precedence is primarily guided by specificity. Therefore, understanding how specificity works helps in predicting how styles will

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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