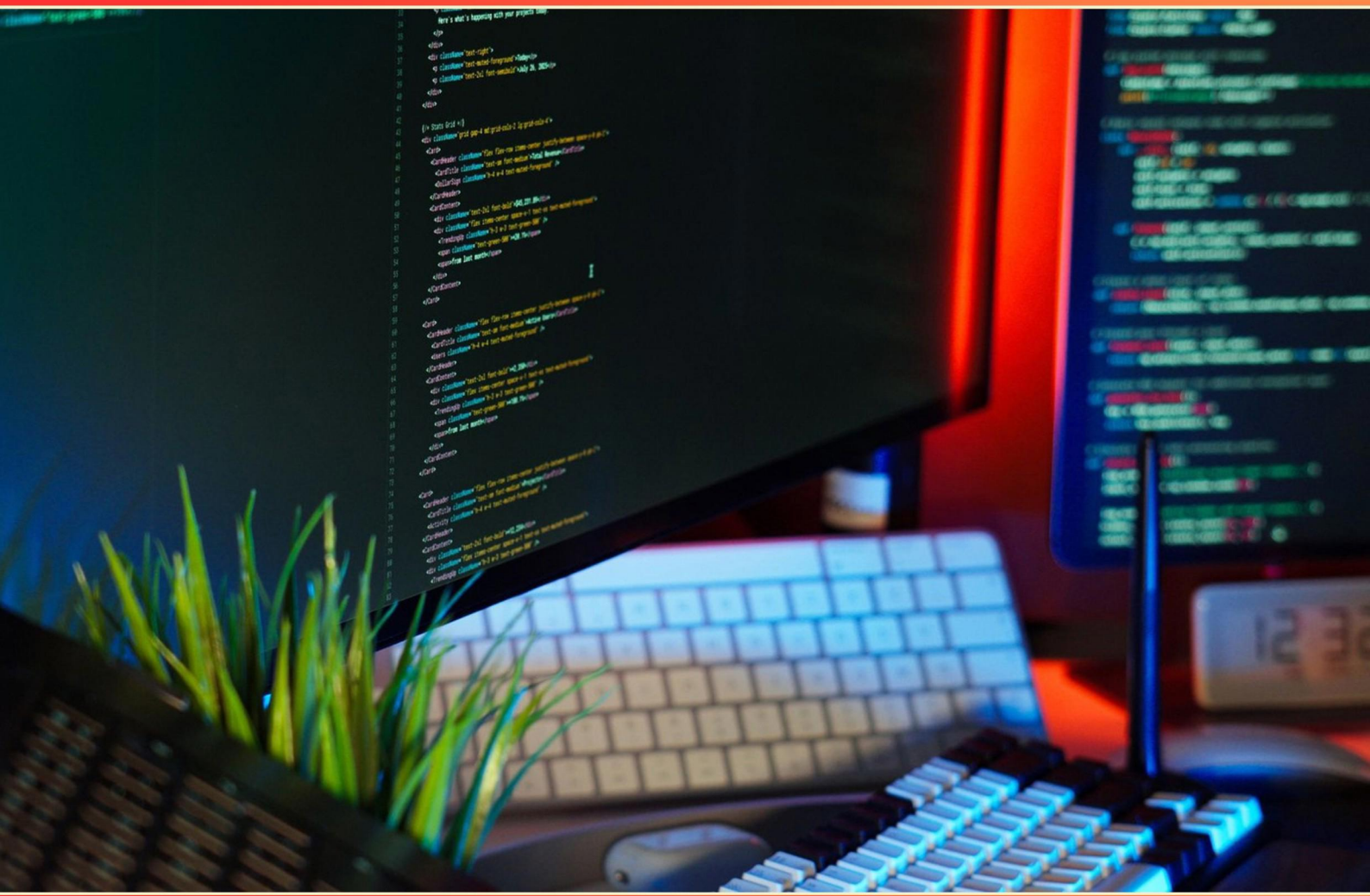
CODEHS WEB DESIGN (PICASSO) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is the purpose of the <nav> tag in HTML5?

A. To define a section that contains navigation links

B. To create a footer for an article

C. To embed multimedia content

D. To format the text of a page

2. In CSS layout design, what does the term "grid" refer to?

A. A method for creating navigation menus

B. A method for creating complex layouts using rows and columns

C. A type of animation effect

D. A framework for mobile design

3. 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

4. How do you define a class selector in CSS?

A. By using a hash before the class name, e.g., #classname

B. By using a period before the class name, e.g., .classname

C. By using a colon before the class name, e.g., :classname

D. By using an asterisk before the class name, e.g., *classname

5. Which page should the following nav-tabs be added to? <ul class="nav nav-tabs"> Home <li class="active">Profile Messages

A. home.html

B. profile.html

C. messages.html

D. settings.html

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6. What is the purpose of the <title> tag in HTML?

A. It sets the title of the webpage displayed in the browser's title bar or tab

B. It defines the character set for the webpage

C. It creates a link to external CSS stylesheets

D. It specifies the language of the webpage

7. How is the Internet best defined?

A. A collection of websites

B. A global network of computers

C. A communication protocol

D. None of the Above

8. What are CSS frameworks?

A. Pre-prepared libraries that help streamline the web development process with reusable components

B. Tools for debugging CSS code

C. Standards for writing semantic HTML

D. Libraries for creating animations

9. True or False: You can only transition one property at a time in CSS.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Depends on the browser

10. What does HTML stand for?

A. Hypertext Main Language

B. High-Level Text Markup Language

C. Hyper Text Markup Language

D. Hyperlink Text Markup Language

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of the <nav> tag in HTML5?

A. To define a section that contains navigation links

B. To create a footer for an article

C. To embed multimedia content

D. To format the text of a page

The <nav> tag in HTML5 is specifically designed to define a section of a webpage that contains navigation links. This is fundamental for organizing the structure of a website, as it allows users to easily find their way around different pages or sections. The <nav> element typically groups together links that lead to important areas of the site, such as main headings, categories, or calls to action. Using the <nav> tag not only enhances user experience by providing a clear navigation pathway but also improves accessibility, as screen readers and other assistive technologies can identify this section as containing navigation links. This semantic meaning helps both users and search engines understand the layout and hierarchy of the content on a webpage. In contrast, the other options refer to different elements or functions that are not related to navigation. For example, a footer is created with the <footer> tag, multimedia content is handled with tags like <audio> or <video>, and text formatting is achieved through tags such as or . Therefore, the correct choice aligns perfectly with the designated purpose of the <nav> element.

2. In CSS layout design, what does the term "grid" refer to?

A. A method for creating navigation menus

B. A method for creating complex layouts using rows and columns

C. A type of animation effect

D. A framework for mobile design

The term "grid" in CSS layout design refers to a method for creating complex layouts using rows and columns. This approach enables designers to organize content systematically on a web page by dividing it into distinct sections, allowing for greater control over the positioning and alignment of elements. A grid layout typically involves the use of CSS properties such as `display: grid;`, which creates a flexible framework where components can be laid out in a structured manner. This is especially beneficial for responsive design, as it allows elements to adjust and rearrange based on screen size or orientation. The grid system also facilitates the alignment of various content types, making the overall design cleaner and more visually appealing. The other options mention different concepts within web design, such as navigation menus, animation effects, and mobile design frameworks, which do not specifically pertain to the structured layout capabilities that grids offer. Hence, the focus on rows and columns distinctly defines why "grid" is accurately associated with creating complex layouts in CSS.

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3. 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.

4. How do you define a class selector in CSS?

A. By using a hash before the class name, e.g., #classname

B. By using a period before the class name, e.g., .classname

C. By using a colon before the class name, e.g., :classname

D. By using an asterisk before the class name, e.g., *classname

A class selector in CSS is defined by using a period (.) before the class name, such as .classname. This syntax allows you to apply styles to all HTML elements that have the specified class attribute. When you define styles this way, every element marked with the class in the HTML can be styled consistently and efficiently. For instance, if you have several `<div>` or `<span>` elements that share the same class, applying the styles will ensure that all of them reflect the same design properties, such as color, font size, margins, etc. This enhances maintainability in your code, making it easy to apply changes universally to elements with that class. The other options describe different selectors: a hash (#) indicates an ID selector, which targets a specific element with that ID; a colon (:) is used for pseudo-classes, which apply styles based on the state of an element (like :hover); and an asterisk (*) denotes the universal selector, which applies styles to all elements. These serve different purposes and are important in their own contexts, but they do not correctly define a class selector.

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**5. Which page should the following nav-tabs be added to? <ul class="nav nav-tabs"> Home <li class="active">Profile Messages **

A. home.html

B. profile.html

C. messages.html

D. settings.html

The nav-tabs provided are specifically designed to be added to the profile.html page because of the "active" class applied to the Profile tab. The "active" class indicates which tab is currently selected or viewed by the user. In this case, since the Profile page is the one that the user is currently on, highlighting it with the "active" class is appropriate to guide users visually. This helps them quickly identify their location within the navigation structure. When users navigate to profile.html, they should see the Profile tab highlighted, while the other tabs (Home and Messages) would not be marked as active. This enhances the navigation experience by clearly indicating the current page to the user. Therefore, the inclusion of the nav-tabs in the profile.html file is logical for maintaining consistent navigation cues across the website.

6. What is the purpose of the <title> tag in HTML?

A. It sets the title of the webpage displayed in the browser's title bar or tab

B. It defines the character set for the webpage

C. It creates a link to external CSS stylesheets

D. It specifies the language of the webpage

The purpose of the <title> tag in HTML is to set the title of the webpage that is displayed in the browser's title bar or tab. This title is significant because it helps users identify and differentiate between different pages when they have multiple tabs open in their browser. Additionally, the text enclosed within the <title> tag appears in search engine results, influencing how users perceive the content of the page before they visit it. An effective title can improve the webpage's discoverability and user engagement. The other options pertain to different functions within HTML. Defining the character set relates to proper text encoding, linking to external CSS stylesheets involves using the <link> tag, and specifying the language of a webpage is done using the lang attribute in the <html> tag. Each of these serves a unique purpose that does not overlap with the role of the <title> tag.

7. How is the Internet best defined?

A. A collection of websites

B. A global network of computers

C. A communication protocol

D. None of the Above

The Internet is best defined as a global network of computers because it encompasses the vast system that interconnects millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks. This definition captures the fundamental nature of the Internet, which is essentially a network of networks enabling devices around the world to communicate with one another. It provides the infrastructure that supports various activities, including the exchange of data, access to information, and communication. Other options might provide limited views on what the Internet represents. For example, describing it as a collection of websites overlooks the foundational technology linking computers that enables the existence of those websites. Similarly, defining it solely as a communication protocol disregards the broader networked structure necessary for protocols to operate, as protocols are just the rules that allow different computers to interact within the larger Internet framework. Thus, option B is the most comprehensive and accurate definition of the Internet itself.

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8. What are CSS frameworks?

A. Pre-prepared libraries that help streamline the web development process with reusable components

B. Tools for debugging CSS code

C. Standards for writing semantic HTML

D. Libraries for creating animations

CSS frameworks are collections of pre-prepared libraries that streamline the web development process by providing reusable components. These frameworks typically include a set of standardized styles, grids, and other UI elements that developers can use to create a cohesive and responsive design more efficiently. By utilizing a CSS framework, developers can save time and effort, as they do not have to write all the CSS styles from scratch. Instead, they can leverage the framework's pre-defined styles and components, which can be easily customized to fit the needs of their project. This leads to improved consistency across web pages, enhanced maintainability, and often a faster development cycle. Other options do not accurately describe CSS frameworks: They are not primarily tools for debugging code, nor are they standards for writing semantic HTML, or specifically libraries for creating animations. Each of those items serves a different purpose in the web development ecosystem. Thus, the role and definition of CSS frameworks are best captured by the idea of them being libraries that promote efficiency in web design through reusable components.

9. True or False: You can only transition one property at a time in CSS.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Depends on the browser

The statement is false because, in CSS, you can transition multiple properties simultaneously. The transition property allows you to specify which CSS properties should be transitioned. This means that you can list multiple properties separated by commas within the transition declaration. For example, you can transition the color, background color, and transform properties all at once when a certain event occurs, like when a user hovers over an element. This flexibility is a powerful feature of CSS, enabling richer and more complex animations and transitions on web pages, without being restricted to only one property at a time.

10. What does HTML stand for?

A. Hypertext Main Language

B. High-Level Text Markup Language

C. Hyper Text Markup Language

D. Hyperlink Text Markup Language

The correct answer is that HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. This terminology is fundamental in web design and development, as HTML is the standard markup language used to create web pages. The term "hypertext" refers to the way in which web pages are linked together, allowing users to navigate the web seamlessly via hyperlinks. The "markup language" part indicates that it is used to annotate text so that a web browser can manipulate and display the content appropriately. Understanding the structure and purpose of HTML is crucial for anyone looking to create websites, as it lays the foundation upon which web content is built. Knowing its full meaning also helps in grasping how HTML interacts with other web technologies like CSS and JavaScript, which are essential for styling and interactivity on web pages.

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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://cdehswebdesignpicasso.examzify.com

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

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