WEB DEVELOPMENT 201 (WED201C) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://wed201c.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the best way to convey that your text has special meaning?

A. Using semantic tags in addition to color and/or font.

B. Using a larger font size to signify the important text

C. Using a combination of font size and color to signify the important text

D. Using colors to signify the important text

2. What does mnemonic mean in the context of variable naming?

A. Variable names should start with lowercase letters.

B. Variable names should help describe the value being stored.

C. Variable names should be as short as possible.

D. Variable names must not include numbers.

3. Which CSS property controls the text size?

A. font-size

B. font-height

C. text-size

D. text-style

4. What happens to the margin property in the following CSS: .myElement { margin: 10px; }?

A. It adds 10 pixels all around the element.

B. It only affects the top margin.

C. It causes a layout shift.

D. It's ignored if the element has padding.

5. Which of the following elements is not typically a part of a basic HTML structure?

A. head

B. body

C. html

D. style

6. Which of the following is part of a URL?

A. Protocol

B. Editor

C. Hosting service

SAMPLE

7. What does WAN stand for?

A. Wide Area Network

B. Wide Aerial Network

C. Wide Arena Network

D. World Area Network

8. What validation error will this code produce: <!DOCTYPE html><html lang="en"><head></head><body> Validate me! </body></html>?

A. No error.

B. End of file seen when expecting text or an end tag.

C. Element head is missing a required instance of child element title.

D. Body tag is not properly closed.

9. Which statement best describes the relationship between defining a function and calling it?

A. A function can be defined multiple times in a single file

B. A function can be called multiple times in a single file

C. A function must be defined before it can be called

D. All of the above

10. What does HTML stand for?

A. Home Tool Markup Language

B. Hyper Text Markup Language

C. Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the best way to convey that your text has special meaning?

A. Using semantic tags in addition to color and/or font.

B. Using a larger font size to signify the important text

C. Using a combination of font size and color to signify the important text

D. Using colors to signify the important text

Utilizing semantic tags in addition to color and/or font is the best approach to convey that your text has special meaning because it enhances accessibility and ensures that the intended significance of the text is recognized by all users, including those using assistive technologies like screen readers. Semantic HTML tags, such as `<strong>`, `<em>`, or `<mark>`, carry inherent meaning that informs browsers and assistive devices about the purpose of the text. For example, a screen reader would announce text within a `<strong>` tag as being emphasized, which is crucial for users who rely on audio output instead of visual cues. While altering font size, color, or a combination of both can visually signify importance, these methods do not convey the meaning of the text at the markup level. If a user has color blindness or other visual impairments, they may miss important information purely conveyed through color or size changes. Therefore, combining semantic tags with visual styling ensures clarity and accessibility, maintaining the significance of the content for all users.

2. What does mnemonic mean in the context of variable naming?

A. Variable names should start with lowercase letters.

B. Variable names should help describe the value being stored.

C. Variable names should be as short as possible.

D. Variable names must not include numbers.

In the context of variable naming, a mnemonic refers to a mechanism that aids in memory retention and understanding. When we say that variable names should help describe the value being stored, we emphasize the need for clarity in code. Meaningful variable names allow developers to quickly grasp what the variable represents, enhancing readability and maintainability of the code. When variable names are descriptive, they act like cues or hints, guiding anyone who reads the code—be it the original author revisiting their work later or another developer—about what the variable is intended for. For example, naming a variable `userAge` clearly indicates that it refers to the age of a user, making the code more intuitive and easier to follow. Other options do not align with the mnemonic concept. For instance, the idea that variable names should start with lowercase letters pertains more to coding conventions rather than mnemonic function. Similarly, minimizing length or prohibiting numbers might be based on style or technical restrictions, but they do not directly relate to aiding memory or clarity.

3. Which CSS property controls the text size?

A. font-size

B. font-height

C. text-size

D. text-style

The property that controls the text size in CSS is the font-size property. This property allows developers to specify the size of the font for text within an element, enabling them to manage how text appears on a webpage. The font-size can be set using various units such as pixels (px), ems, rems, percentages, and more, allowing for responsive and adaptable typography. Understanding this is crucial for creating visually appealing and effectively legible text in web design. Customizing the font size can enhance user experience by ensuring that text is easily readable across different devices and screen sizes. The other terms listed do not correspond to valid CSS properties, which makes them unsuitable for controlling text size.

SAMPLE

4. What happens to the margin property in the following CSS: .myElement { margin: 10px; }?

A. It adds 10 pixels all around the element.

B. It only affects the top margin.

C. It causes a layout shift.

D. It's ignored if the element has padding.

The choice stating that the margin property adds 10 pixels all around the element is accurate. In CSS, when the margin property is set with a single value like "10px," it applies that value uniformly to all four sides of the element — top, right, bottom, and left. This is a standard behavior defined by CSS, making it an effective way to create consistent spacing around elements. Other options do not accurately describe the behavior of the margin property. For instance, margins are not limited to just the top of the element, nor do they inherently cause layout shifts by themselves unless affected by other factors like positioning or size changes. Furthermore, margins do not get ignored simply because padding is present. Instead, they coexist, with margins defining the space outside the element and padding defining the space inside. Thus, the assertion that it adds 10 pixels all around is a fundamental aspect of how margin works in CSS.

5. Which of the following elements is not typically a part of a basic HTML structure?

A. head

B. body

C. html

D. style

A basic HTML structure typically consists of the `html`, `head`, and `body` elements. The `html` element serves as the root of the document, while the `head` element contains meta-information about the document, such as its title and links to stylesheets, and the `body` element contains the content that will be displayed on the webpage. The `style` element, while it can be used within the `head` section to include CSS styles, is not a required part of the basic structure. In fact, the HTML document can function perfectly well without a dedicated `style` element, as styles can also be applied via external stylesheets or inline styles. Therefore, the `style` element is not an intrinsic component of the fundamental HTML layout, making it the correct choice for this question.

6. Which of the following is part of a URL?

A. Protocol

B. Editor

C. Hosting service

A protocol is indeed a fundamental component of a URL (Uniform Resource Locator). The protocol defines the method used to access resources on the internet, such as HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) or HTTPS (HTTP Secure). This is crucial because it communicates to the browser how it should fetch a particular resource—the protocol indicates whether to use a secure or non-secure way to transfer data. In contrast, an editor and a hosting service are not parts of a URL. An editor refers to software or a tool used to create or modify web pages or code, while a hosting service provides the infrastructure for storing and serving web pages but does not form part of the URL itself. Thus, understanding the role of the protocol is essential for grasping how URLs function in the context of web development and resource access.

EXAMPLE

7. What does WAN stand for?

A. Wide Area Network

B. Wide Aerial Network

C. Wide Arena Network

D. World Area Network

WAN stands for Wide Area Network. This term is used in telecommunications and networking to refer to a communication network that extends over a large geographical area, often connecting multiple local area networks (LANs). WANs are essential for businesses and organizations that operate across different locations, allowing for the transfer of data and communication over long distances. Wide Area Networks typically utilize various transmission media, including leased telecommunication lines, satellite links, and even public infrastructures, to connect disparate sites. These networks are critical for enabling internet access, connecting branch offices, facilitating cloud services, and supporting remote work. The other options do not accurately represent the definition of WAN. For example, "Wide Aerial Network" and "Wide Arena Network" may sound plausible but do not capture the essence of networking terminology. "World Area Network" also misrepresents the concept since WAN specifically refers to a network that spans wide geographic areas rather than a framework referring to the entire globe. Hence, the correct answer in this context is the one that correctly defines the networking term.

8. What validation error will this code produce: <!DOCTYPE html><html lang="en"><head></head><body> Validate me! </body></html>?

A. No error.

B. End of file seen when expecting text or an end tag.

C. Element head is missing a required instance of child element title.

D. Body tag is not properly closed.

The correct choice highlights that the HTML document lacks a required child element within the head section. In HTML, a valid document must contain a title element within the head to define the title of the webpage. This requirement is stipulated by the HTML specification to ensure that every page has an identifiable title that can be displayed in search results, bookmarks, and the browser's title bar/tabs. In this case, the provided code snippet includes a head element, but it fails to include the title element as a child. As a result, this omission triggers a validation error. The other options do not accurately reflect the issue present in the code. The document has a proper structure with a declared DOCTYPE and properly opened and closed body tags. Therefore, the errors related to expecting text at the end of the file or issues with the body tag being closed incorrectly do not apply. The primary validation error arises from the missing title element in the head section, which is why the identification of option C as the error is correct.

SAMPLE

9. Which statement best describes the relationship between defining a function and calling it?

A. A function can be defined multiple times in a single file

B. A function can be called multiple times in a single file

C. A function must be defined before it can be called

D. All of the above

The correct answer encompasses the foundational concepts of functions in programming. Defining a function and calling it are two distinct but interconnected steps in the development process. A function must be defined before it can be called; this is essential because the programming language needs to understand what the function does and how it is structured before there can be any attempt to execute it. If a function is called before its definition, the program will result in an error as it will not recognize the function's name or behavior. Additionally, a function can indeed be defined multiple times within a single file. However, this is usually not recommended as it can lead to confusion or errors, particularly if the function definitions differ. Multiple definitions might overwrite previous ones, affecting the functionality. Moreover, a function can be called multiple times throughout the same file. This feature is particularly useful for code reuse and makes it easier to maintain and execute repetitive tasks without writing the same code multiple times. Thus, understanding that functions can be defined multiple times, called multiple times, and must be defined prior to being called is essential, which is why the comprehensive answer includes all these points.

10. What does HTML stand for?

A. Home Tool Markup Language

B. Hyper Text Markup Language

C. Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, which is the standard language used to create and design web pages. The term "Hyper Text" refers to the ability to create links (or hyperlinks) that connect to other web pages and resources, enhancing navigation across the internet. "Markup Language" indicates that HTML uses a system of tags to define the structure and presentation of content on the page, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, and other elements. This understanding is essential for web development because HTML forms the backbone of web content. It allows developers to format text, create layouts, and embed multimedia elements, making it a foundational skill for anyone looking to work in web design or development. The other options do not accurately capture the full meaning of HTML, as "Home Tool Markup Language" and "Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language" are not recognized standards within the web development community.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE