

WGUWeb Development Foundation (NVO1)

WGU Web-Development-Foundation

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Consider the following sample of HTML code.

```
<style>
#sample {
  color: red;
  font-size: 50pt;
  position: absolute;
  left: 0px;
  top: 0px;
  animation-name: move;
  animation-duration: 3s;

  @keyframes move {
    0% { color:red; left:0px; top:0px; }
    50% { color:blue; left:200px; top:0px; }
    100% { color:red; left:0px; top:0px; }
  }
}
</style>

<div id="sample">Hi!</div>
```

Which error is present in this code?

- A. There should not be an "=" after id.
- B. The font-size declaration should not use a hyphen.
- C. There should be an end brace for the sample declaration block.
- D. There should not be a semicolon after red.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

There should be an end brace for the sample declaration block. In CSS, a rule consists of a selector followed by a declaration block enclosed in curly braces. The opening brace begins the block containing declarations such as a `font-size` property and a `color: red;` declaration, while the closing brace marks the point where that rule ends. Without the closing `}`, the stylesheet is syntactically incomplete: the browser cannot clearly determine the boundary of the rule and may treat subsequent content as part of the unfinished block. Closing every declaration block makes the CSS valid, allows parsers to reliably apply the intended styles, and prevents later rules from being interpreted unpredictably. A semicolon is normally used to terminate a CSS declaration and is valid after `red;`; the required missing delimiter is the closing curly brace for the rule. MDN's CSS syntax documentation describes a declaration block as the declarations between an opening and closing curly brace, and its CSS error-handling guidance explains that browsers recover from malformed CSS where possible but that valid syntax is essential for dependable results. See [MDN: CSS syntax](#) and [MDN: CSS error handling](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

What are the two components of a CSS rule? Choose 2 answers.

- A. A style
- B. A tag dictionary
- C. A declaration block
- D. A selector
- E. A property library
- F. An inline tag

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block. A selector identifies the HTML element or elements to which the rule applies. For example, in `p { color: blue; }`, `p` is the selector, targeting paragraph elements. Selectors can target elements by tag name, class, ID, attribute, state, or relationships with other elements. The declaration block follows the selector and is enclosed in curly braces. It contains one or more declarations that define the presentation of the selected elements. Each declaration pairs a CSS property with a value, such as `color: blue;` or `margin: 1rem;`. Together, the selector specifies the target and the declaration block specifies the styling to apply. This structure is the core syntax used in CSS stylesheets and in embedded `<style>` elements. The CSS Syntax specification describes a qualified rule as having a prelude that forms the selector and a block containing declarations. See the [MDN CSS syntax overview](#) and the [W3C CSS Syntax Module](#) for the formal rule structure.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is an example of a self-closing XML tag?

- A. `< testx/test >`
- B. `< /test >`
- C. `< testxtest >`
- D. `< test / >`

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

`<test />` is an example of a self-closing XML tag. XML elements normally use both a start tag and an end tag, such as `<test></test>`. When an element has no content and no child elements, XML permits the shorter empty-element syntax: a slash immediately before the closing angle bracket indicates that the start and end of the element occur in the same tag. Whitespace before that slash is allowed, so `<test />` is equivalent to `<test/>`. This syntax is useful for representing empty elements clearly while keeping XML documents concise. The element name must still follow XML naming rules, and the slash must appear at the end of the opening tag, before `>`. XML's specification defines this form as an "EmptyElemTag," and its grammar represents it as an element name followed by optional attributes, optional whitespace, then `/>`. See the [W3C XML specification on start tags and empty-element tags](#) and [MDN's introduction to XML](#).