

INF-306技術内容 & INF-306サンプル問題集

Rotas		
Requisitos Funcionais		
Item	Funcionalidade	Prioridade
1	Poder indicar o ponto de início e de término do trajeto	Alta
2	Poder indicar pontos intermediários entre o trajeto	Media
3	Apresentar a rota principal (mais curta) entre os pontos indicados	Alta
4	Permitir consultar possíveis rotas alternativas	Alta
5	Apresentar informações básicas sobre a rota (distância, tempo aproximado de percurso)	Alta
6	Apresentar informações detalhadas sobre a rota (radares, lombadas eletrônicas, tipo de terreno etc.)	Baixa
7	Apresentar as condições de trânsito dos trajetos	Alta
8	Permitir impressão dos dados consultados	Baixa

Endereços e Logradouros		
Requisitos Funcionais		
Item	Funcionalidade	Prioridade
1	Apresentar a localização do endereço/logradouro no mapa	Alta
2	Apresentar os itinerários que passam nas proximidades do local	Alta
3	Permitir impressão dos dados consultados	Baixa

Itinerários e Transportes Públicos		
Requisitos Funcionais		
Item	Funcionalidade	Prioridade
1	Permitir consultar itinerários informando um endereço/logradouro	Alta
2	Apresentar informações sobre um itinerário (identificação, tarifas, horários, baldeações, pontos de parada)	Alta
3	Poder filtrar os itinerários por tipo (ônibus, metrô, trem)	Alta
4	Permitir impressão dos dados consultados	Baixa

時間が経つとともに、Fast2testはより多くの受験生から大好評を博します。弊社のINF-306資料は99%の成功率を持っていますから、弊社のIT SpecialistのINF-306練習問題を利用したら、最もよい結果を得ることができます。弊社のINF-306練習問題さえ使用すれば試験の成功までもっと近くなります。

IT Specialist INF-306 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Forms	20%	- Input validation
		• 1. Attributes, pattern matching, data types, required fields
		- Form elements and markup
		• 1. Datalist, fieldset, meter, output
Topic 2: JavaScript Coding	15%	- Event handling
		• 1. Event listeners, bubbling, gesture events
		- APIs and state management
		• 1. Third-party APIs, application state, storage
Topic 3: Layouts	20%	- Core coding concepts
		• 1. Custom classes, data access
		- Responsive design
		• 1. Flexbox, grid systems, media queries
		- CSS layout and positioning
		• 1. Flow, float, absolute positioning, overflow

Topic 4: Application Lifecycle Management 20%		- Stages of application lifecycle
		• 1. Plan, design, develop, test, deploy, maintain
		- Testing and debugging
		• 1. Input validation, runtime errors, breakpoints
Topic 5: Graphics and Animation 25%		- Canvas element usage
		• 1. Shapes, colors, transformations, interactivity
		- Styling and transformations
		• 1. 2D/3D transforms, animations, CSS filters
		- SVG graphics
		• 1. Inline vs referenced XML, shapes, filters

>> INF-306技術内容 <<

認定するINF-306技術内容 & 合格スムーズINF-306サンプル問題集 | 最新のINF-306問題と解答 HTML5 Application Development

IT SpecialistのINF-306試験の認定はIT業種で不可欠な認定で、あなたはIT SpecialistのINF-306認定試験に合格するのに悩んでいますか。Fast2testは君の悩みを解決できます。Fast2testのサイトは長い歴史を持っていて、IT SpecialistのINF-306試験トレーニング資料を提供するサイトです。長年の努力を通じて、Fast2testのIT SpecialistのINF-306認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。

IT Specialist HTML5 Application Development 認定 INF-306 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14

You want to position a specific element so that it always directly follows the previous element, which is positioned by default, regardless of the viewport characteristics. Which positioning method should you use?

- A. absolute
- B. sticky
- C. static
- D. fixed

正解: C

解説:

The correct positioning method is static. In CSS, position: static is the default positioning behavior for elements. A statically positioned element remains in the normal document flow, meaning it is laid out according to the order of the markup and directly follows preceding elements unless another layout rule changes that flow. MDN defines static positioning as placing the element according to the normal flow of the document, with top, right, bottom, left, and z-index having no effect. This matches the requirement that the element always directly follows the previous default-positioned element and does not depend on viewport characteristics. absolute removes the element from normal flow and positions it relative to a containing block. fixed also removes it from normal flow and positions it relative to the viewport. sticky starts in normal flow but changes behavior relative to a scrolling ancestor when a threshold is crossed. References/topics: CSS positioning, normal document flow, static positioning, viewport-independent layout.

質問 # 15

You are creating a script that reads a JSON menu file and displays the Entree, Price, and Description. Complete the code by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

<script>

var xhr = xmlhttp.onreadystatechange;

var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();

var xhr = xmlhttp.responseXML;

var xhr = setRequestHeader();

xhr.onload = function() {

if(xhr.status===200){

if(xhr.status===403){

if(xhr.status===404){

if(xhr.status===500){

responseObject = xhr.responseText;

responseObject =
JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);

responseObject = xhr.responseXML;

var display = '';

for (var i = 0; i < responseObject.menu.length; i++) {

display += '<p>Entree: ' + responseObject.menu[i].Entree + '
';

display += 'Price: ' + responseObject.menu[i].Price + '
';

display += 'Description: ' + responseObject.menu[i].Description + '</p>';

display += '<hr>';



Fast2Test
FIRST TEST, FIRST PASS!

getElementById('content').innerHTML = display;

};

xhr.open('GET', 'menu.json', true);

xhr.send(null);

</script>

正解:

解説:

```

<script>
  var xhr = xmlhttp.onreadystatechange;
  var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
  var xhr = xmlhttp.responseText;
  var xhr = setRequestHeader();

  xhr.onload = function() {
    if(xhr.status===200){
    if(xhr.status===403){
    if(xhr.status===404){
    if(xhr.status===500){

    responseObject = xhr.responseText;
    responseObject =
    JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);
    responseObject = xhr.responseXML;

    var display = '';
    for (var i = 0; i < responseObject.menu.length; i++) {
      display += '<p>Entree: ' + responseObject.menu[i].Entree + '<br>';
      display += 'Price: ' + responseObject.menu[i].Price + '<br>';
      display += 'Description: ' + responseObject.menu[i].Description + '</p>';
      display += '<hr>';
    }
    document.getElementById('content').innerHTML = display;
  }
  };
  xhr.open('GET', 'menu.json', true);
  xhr.send(null);
</script>

```



Explanation:

First drop-down: var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();

Second drop-down: if(xhr.status===200){

Third drop-down: responseObject = JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);

The script must first create an XMLHttpRequest object, so the correct first selection is var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();. This object performs the asynchronous request for menu.json. After the request finishes, the onload callback executes. The response should be processed only when the request succeeds, so the correct status check is if(xhr.status===200){; HTTP status 200 means the file was successfully retrieved.

Status codes 403, 404, and 500 represent forbidden access, missing resource, and server error conditions, so they are not appropriate for normal JSON processing. The JSON file is returned as plain text through xhr.

responseText, so it must be converted into a JavaScript object with JSON.parse(xhr.responseText). Once parsed, the code can access responseObject.menu[i].Entree, Price, and Description inside the loop and build the display output. responseXML is incorrect because the source file is JSON, not XML.

質問 # 16

Identify the filter applied to each image.

Complete the markup by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.

Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.



正解:

解説:



Explanation:

The first image has a brown/yellow vintage tone, which indicates the `sepia(100%)` CSS filter. Sepia converts the image colors into a warm monochrome effect commonly associated with aged photographs. The second image appears faded and washed out while retaining the same general image content, which corresponds to `opacity(30%)`; this makes the image mostly transparent, allowing only 30 percent opacity. The third image shows the original beach image with a visible shadow offset behind it, so the correct filter is `drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px black)`.

8px 10px black). The first two 8px values define the horizontal and vertical shadow offset, 10px defines the blur radius, and black defines the shadow color. `saturate(100%)` would leave saturation at its normal level and would not visibly create a special effect. `grayscale(100%)` would remove color entirely and produce a black- and-white image, which is not shown in the visible rows.

References/topics: CSS filter property, image effects, `sepia()`, `opacity()`, `drop-shadow()`, graphical enhancement with CSS.

質問 # 17

Which markup segment creates an SVG ellipse?

- A. `<svg height= " 140 " width= " 500 "> <ellipse cx= " 200 " cy= " 80 " rx= " 100 " ry= " 50 " fill= " green " stroke-width= " 2 " /> </svg>`
- B. `<svg height= " 140 " width= " 500 "> <ellipse x= " 200 " y= " 80 " x= " 100 " y= " 50 " fill= " green " stroke-width= " 2 " /> </svg>`
- C. `<svg height= " 140 " width= " 500 "> <ellisp x= " 200 " y= " 80 " rx= " 100 " ry= " 50 " fill= " green " stroke-width= " 2 " /> </svg>`

- D. <svg height= " 140 " width= " 500 " > < ellipse cx= " 200 " cy= " 80 " x= " 100 " y= " 50 " fill= " green " stroke-width= " 2 " /> </svg>

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is D because an SVG ellipse is created with the < ellipse > element and the required geometry attributes cx, cy, rx, and ry. The cx attribute defines the x-coordinate of the ellipse's center point, and cy defines the y-coordinate of the center point. The rx attribute defines the horizontal radius, while ry defines the vertical radius. In option D, cx= " 200 " and cy= " 80 " correctly position the center of the ellipse, while rx= " 100 " and ry= " 50 " correctly define an ellipse that is wider than it is tall. Option A is invalid because the element name is misspelled as < ellipsp >, so the browser will not interpret it as an SVG ellipse.

Option B incorrectly uses x and y attributes instead of the ellipse-specific center and radius attributes. Option C correctly uses cx and cy, but incorrectly uses x and y where rx and ry are required. References/topics: SVG markup, < svg > container, < ellipse > element, center coordinates, horizontal radius, vertical radius.

質問 # 18

Which two CSS segments are valid filter properties? Choose 2.

- A. filter: drop-shadow(16px 16px 16px red)
- B. filter: box-shadow(16px 24px 24px green)
- C. filter: opacity(25%)
- D. filter: blur(25deg)

正解: A、C

解説:

The valid filter declarations are filter: opacity(25%) and filter: drop-shadow(16px 16px 16px red). The CSS filter property applies graphical effects to an element, commonly including image rendering effects such as blur, contrast, color shifts, transparency, and shadows. opacity(25%) is a valid filter function because filter opacity accepts a percentage or number to control the rendered transparency of the element. drop-shadow (16px 16px 16px red) is also valid because drop-shadow() is a CSS filter function, and MDN shows that it accepts two or three length values plus an optional color. box-shadow(...) is invalid in this context because box-shadow is a standalone CSS property, not a filter function; MDN explicitly distinguishes drop-shadow() from the box-shadow property. blur(25deg) is invalid because blur uses a length value such as pixels, not an angular value such as degrees.

References/topics: CSS filter property, image effects, opacity filter, drop- shadow filter, valid filter-function syntax.

質問 # 19

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INF-306サンプル問題集: <https://jp.fast2test.com/INF-306-premium-file.html>

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