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APP DEVELOPMENT WITH SWIFT Certified User

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>> App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User真題材料 <<

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問題 #10

Review the code snippet.

Move each item from the list on the left to the correct code segment on the right. You may use each item only once.

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

答案:

解題說明:

Explanation:

This question belongs to Swift Programming Language , specifically the domain covering structs, properties, methods, and initializers

A computed property does not store a value directly. Instead, it returns a value calculated from other data.

That is why description is a computed property: it returns a string based on content.

A memberwise initializer is automatically provided by Swift for structs when their stored properties are initialized through parameters.

So Document(content: "Greetings! ") is using the struct's memberwise initializer.

A type property belongs to the type itself rather than to an instance. In Swift, static var docCount = 0 is a type property because it is declared with static.

An instance method is a function that belongs to an instance of the struct or class. The display() method uses the instance's content, so it is an instance method.

A type method is a method declared with static and belongs to the type itself. So static func increment() is a type method because it changes the shared type property docCount.

問題 #11

Match the Swift Property Wrapper names to the correct descriptions.

答案:

解題說明:

Explanation:

* @AppStorage # This property wrapper reads and writes values from UserDefaults.

* @Environment # This property wrapper allows you to access data from the system, such as knowing the size class of the device, or dismissing a view.

* @Binding # When a variable is declared with this property wrapper, changes to its value will be returned to the calling view.

* @State # When a variable is declared with this property wrapper, it is used to store small amounts of data local to the view whose value may affect the appearance of the view.

This question belongs to View Building with SwiftUI , specifically the objective about using @State,

@Binding, @Environment, and related wrappers to share and manage data between views. @AppStorage is the wrapper that connects a SwiftUI value to UserDefaults, so it is the correct match for reading and writing persisted user defaults data. Apple documents AppStorage as a property wrapper type that reflects a value from UserDefaults and updates the view when that value changes.

@Environment is used to read values supplied by the system or ancestor views, including interface context like size classes and actions such as dismissing a presented view. Apple's environment documentation explains that SwiftUI automatically sets and updates many environment values for layout and behavior, and App Dev Training materials show environment values being used to dismiss a view.

@Binding represents a two-way connection to a value owned elsewhere, typically in a parent view, so changes made through the binding are reflected back in the source of truth. Apple's SwiftUI data-flow guidance describes bindings as the mechanism used when a child view needs shared control of state with another view.

@State is the correct wrapper for small, local, mutable view state. Apple describes State as the source of truth for data local to a view and recommends it for interface state that affects rendering.

問題 #12

Which two assignments of a value to direction are allowed? (Choose 2.)

- A. `direction = CompassPoint.north`
- B. `direction = direction.north`
- C. `direction = .north`
- D. `direction = CompassPoint(north)`
- E. `direction = north`

答案： A,C

解題說明：

This question belongs to Swift Programming Language , specifically the domain covering basic Swift types and how Swift handles enumerations . The code defines an enum named `CompassPoint` with the cases `north`, `south`, `east`, and `west`, and then declares `direction` as type `CompassPoint`. In Swift, an enum case can be assigned using the fully qualified form `CompassPoint.north`, so B is valid. Swift also allows the shorthand form `.north` when the compiler already knows the expected type is `CompassPoint`, so D is also valid. Apple's Swift language documentation explains that once a variable is known to be of a specific enumeration type, you can set its value using the shorter dot syntax.

The other options are not allowed. A is invalid because enum cases are not assigned using constructor-style syntax like `CompassPoint(north)`. C is invalid because `north` by itself is not enough unless it is written with dot shorthand in a context with inferred enum type. E is invalid because `north` is a case of the enum type, not a member accessed from the variable instance as `direction.north`. Swift enum cases are referenced from the enum type or by shorthand dot syntax, not as instance properties.

問題 #13

What is the code snippet an example of?

□

- A. Force unwrapping
- B. Implicitly unwrapped optional
- C. Optional chaining
- D. **Optional binding**

答案： D

解題說明：

This question belongs to Swift Programming Language , specifically the objective domain on Optional types and safe unwrapping . The snippet uses `if let favoriteCol = favoriteColor { ... }`, which is Swift's standard syntax for optional binding . Apple's documentation explains that optional binding is used to conditionally bind the wrapped value of an optional to a new constant or variable if the optional contains a value. That is exactly what this code does: if `favoriteColor` is not `nil`, its unwrapped `String` value is assigned to `favoriteCol`, and the code inside the `if` block runs.

This is not force unwrapping , because force unwrapping uses the `!` operator, such as `favoriteColor!`. It is not optional chaining , because optional chaining uses `?` to safely access properties, methods, or subscripts on an optional value. It is also not an implicitly unwrapped optional , which would be declared with `String!` rather than `String?`.

So the correct answer is C. Optional binding . This pattern is one of the most important safe-handling techniques in Swift because it lets you work with optional values only when they actually contain data, avoiding runtime errors and keeping control flow explicit.

問題 #14

Review the code.

```
struct ContentView: View {
let fruits = [ "Apple ", "Banana ", "Kiwi " ]
var body: some View {
List(fruits, id: \.self) { fruit in
Text(fruit)
.font(.headline)
.padding()
}
}
}
```

Which of the following statements is true about the code?

- A. The `id: \.self` in the `List` view should be rewritten as `id: /self`
- B. `KeyPaths` are used here to extract the `font` and `padding` properties dynamically.
- C. The `id: \.self` in the `List` view is not necessary and may be omitted.

- D. The List view is using the fruits array to display the contents as individual rows.

答案： D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From App Development with Swift domains:

This question belongs to View Building with SwiftUI , especially the domain covering List Views to iterate through collections . In the code, fruits is an array of strings, and the List initializer is being used to create one row for each item in that collection. Apple's SwiftUI documentation explains that List can present rows from a collection of data, and when the data elements are not supplied through a type that already provides identity, you can provide an id key path so SwiftUI can uniquely identify each row. Here, id: \.self tells SwiftUI to use each string value itself as the identifier.

Option D is therefore the correct statement because the List is clearly rendering the contents of the fruits array as separate rows, and each row shows a Text(fruit) view. Apple's app development tutorials describe List as a container view that displays rows of data arranged in a single scrollable column, which matches exactly what this code is doing.

Option A is false because for an array of String values in this form, id: \.self is used to identify each row.

Option B is false because the key path is not related to .font(.headline) or .padding(); those are standard view modifiers, not dynamic property extraction in this example. Option C is false because Swift key-path syntax uses a backslash, as in \.self, not /self. Apple's KeyPath documentation shows that Swift key paths use the backslash form.

問題 #15

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