

# 試験App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User関連問題資料 & 一生懸命にApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験 |更新するApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-Userテキスト



人生は勝ち負けじゃない、負けたって言わない人が勝ちなのよ。近年Apple App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User認定試験の難度で大方の受験生は試験に合格しなかったのに面して、勇者のようにこのチャレンジをやっていますか。それで、我々社のApple App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User無料の試験問題集サンプルを参考します。自分の相応しい復習問題集バージョン（PDF版、ソフト版を、オンライン版）を選んで、ただ学習教材を勉強し、正確の答えを覚えるだけ、Apple App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User資格認定試験に一度で合格できます。

Appleテストプラットフォームでは、PDFバージョン、PCバージョン、APPオンラインバージョンなど、3つのバージョンのApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験ガイドが利用できます。その結果、携帯電話またはコンピューターでFast2test学習教材のオンラインテストエンジンを学習できます。また、自宅、会社、地下鉄でApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User実際の試験を勉強することもできます。断片化時間を非常に効率的な方法で最大限に活用できます。同時に、App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験の合格に役立つ多くの専門家がApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User実践教材を改訂することをApp Development with Swift Certified User Exam保証できます。

>> App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User関連問題資料 <<

## 試験の準備方法-最高のApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User関連問題資料試験-完璧なApp-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験

App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-Userトレーニングガイドは、常にお客様に最高のサービスをお約束します。App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験材料の認定品質基準に一致するように慎重にテストおよび作成し、App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User実践材料に関する特定の統計調査を実施しました。また、App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User練習資料の運用システムは、さまざまな消費者グループに適応できます。事実は言葉よりも雄弁です。99%の合格率は一般の人々の強力な信頼の証明であるため、長年の努力を通じ

て、App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験準備は大いに有利なレビューを受けました。

## Apple App Development with Swift Certified User Exam 認定 App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

### 質問 # 12

Complete the code that will add the BlueView to the NavigationStack and present the RedView modally.

Complete the code by typing in the boxes.

正解:

解説:

NavigationLink, .sheet

Explanation:

This question falls under View Building with SwiftUI, specifically the domain covering multi-view apps with navigation stacks, links, and sheets. The first blank must be NavigationLink because SwiftUI uses a navigation link inside a NavigationStack to push or present a destination view as part of the navigation hierarchy. Apple's documentation states that people tap or click a NavigationLink to present a view inside a NavigationStack or NavigationSplitView. That matches the first code section, where tapping " Show Blue View " should navigate to BlueView().

The second blank must be .sheet because the code uses isPresented: \$showRedView, which is the standard SwiftUI sheet modifier for modal presentation controlled by a Boolean binding. Apple documents sheet (isPresented:onDismiss:content:) as the modifier to use when you want to present a modal view when a Boolean becomes true. Since the button toggles showRedView, SwiftUI presents RedView() modally as a sheet.

So the completed structure is effectively:

```
NavigationLink(" Show Blue View ") {  
  BlueView()  
}  
sheet(isPresented: $showRedView) {  
  RedView()  
}
```

This directly aligns with SwiftUI navigation and modal presentation patterns in the App Development with Swift objective domains.

### 質問 # 13

Match the Swift Property Wrapper names to the correct descriptions.

正解:

解説:

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.

#### 質問 # 14

Review the code snippet.

□ What will print after the final line of code is executed?

正解:

解説:

Answer the question by typing in the box.

2

Explanation:

This question belongs to Swift Programming Language , specifically the objective on variable scope and shadowing .

The code first declares:

```
let even = 2
```

This creates a constant named even in the outer scope with the value 2.

Inside the for loop, the code declares another constant with the same name:

```
let even = num * 2
```

This inner even exists only inside the loop body. It shadows the outer even, which means that within the loop, the name even refers to the loop's local constant, not the original one. However, that inner constant goes out of scope at the end of each loop iteration.

After the loop finishes, the inner even no longer exists. So when the final line runs:

```
print(even)
```

Swift uses the original outer constant, which is still 2.

So the output is:

2

This question tests two important Swift concepts:

\* Scope : where a variable or constant can be accessed

\* Shadowing : when a local declaration temporarily hides another declaration with the same name Therefore, the correct answer is 2

.

#### 質問 # 15

Review the code.

□ When entered into the TextField, which number will display a blue canvas on the SecondView?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**

正解: D

解説:

This question belongs to View Building with SwiftUI , especially the domain on creating multiple views to implement app logic and sharing values between views. In FirstView, the value typed into the TextField is stored in number, which is a String. When the NavLink is tapped, the code passes Int(number) ?? 0 into SecondView. In Swift, converting a string to an integer with Int(...) uses an optional initializer, which means it returns an optional value and will produce nil if the string cannot be converted. The ?? 0 nil- coalescing operator then supplies 0 if conversion fails.

Inside SecondView, the body is:

```
Color(passedNumber == 3 ? .blue : .red)
```

This uses the ternary conditional operator. If passedNumber equals 3, the displayed color is blue; otherwise, it is red. Therefore, entering 3 into the TextField causes Int(number) to become 3, which makes the condition passedNumber == 3 true and displays a blue canvas. Any other listed number results in red.

So the correct answer is A. 3 . This matches the SwiftUI pattern of taking user input, converting it to the needed type, passing it into another view, and rendering UI conditionally based on that value.

#### 質問 # 16

□ Given the function definition, which two statements call the function correctly? (Choose 2.)

□

Based on the image provided, here is the text for each of the multiple-choice options:

- A. `D. schedule(name: "Jane Doe ", starting: "9:30am ", ending: " 10:30am ", place: "Office ")`
- B. `schedule(who: "Jane Doe ", from: "9:30am ", to: " 10:30am ", place: "Office ")`
- C. `schedule(who: "Jane Doe ", from: "9:30am ", to: " 10:30am ", "Office ")`
- **D. `E. schedule(who: "Jane Doe ", from: "9:30am ", to: " 10:30am ")`**
- **E. `schedule(who name: "Jane Doe ", from starting: "9:30am ", to ending: " 10:30am ")`**

**正解: D、E**

解説:

This question belongs to Swift Programming Language , specifically the objective on functions , including internal and external parameter names and default parameter values .

The function is defined as:

```
func schedule(who name: String, from starting: String, to ending: String, _ place: String = "Zoom ") { print( " Appointment: meeting \\  
(name) from \\  
(starting) to \\  
(ending) at \\  
(place) " )  
}
```

This means:

- \* the external parameter names are who, from, and to
- \* the internal parameter names are name, starting, and ending
- \* the last parameter uses `_`, which means it has no external label
- \* the last parameter also has a default value of "Zoom"

Now evaluate the options:

- \* A is incorrect because it uses `place:` as an external label, but `_place` means no external label is allowed.
- \* B is correct because it uses the required external names `who`, `from`, and `to`, and it omits the last parameter, which is allowed because it has a default value.
- \* C is incorrect because it uses `who:`, `from:`, and `to:` correctly, but this function's first three parameters are not declared that way in the provided option set; the valid matching call style from the choices is not this one because the function's labels are paired with internal names in the declaration syntax shown in the question.
- \* D is incorrect because it uses the internal names `name`, `starting`, and `ending` as if they were external labels.
- \* E is correct because it uses the external labels `who`, `from`, and `to`, and omits the final unlabeled parameter, letting Swift use the default "Zoom".

So the two correct answers are B and E .

## 質問 # 17

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**App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User試験**: <https://jp.fast2test.com/App-Development-with-Swift-Certified-User-premium-file.html>

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