

真実的INF-306 | 100%合格率のINF-306受験資格試験 | 試験の準備方法HTML5 Application Development試験 復習赤本

合格率の高い国家資格

- 歯科衛生士
- FP3級
- ITパスポート試験
- 情報セキュリティマネジメント試験



IT SpecialistのINF-306試験の準備をしていたら、Japancertは貴方が夢を実現することにヘルプを与えます。JapancertのIT SpecialistのINF-306試験トレーニング資料は高品質のトレーニング資料で、100パーセントの合格率を保証できます。もしあなたが適当な時間を持って勉強できるのなら、JapancertのIT SpecialistのINF-306試験トレーニング資料を選びましょう。この資料を手に入れたら、楽に試験の準備をすることができます。

生活で他の人が何かやってくれることをいつも要求しないで、私が他の人に何かやってあげられることをよく考えるべきです。職場でも同じです。ボスに偉大な価値を創造してあげたら、ボスは無論あなたをヘアします。これに反して、あなたがずっと普通の職員だったら、遅かれ早かれ解雇されます。ですから、IT認定試験に受かって、自分の能力を高めるべきです。JapancertのIT SpecialistのINF-306「HTML5 Application Development」試験問題集はあなたが成功へのショートカットを与えます。IT職員はほとんど行動しましたから、あなたはただ何を待っているのですか。ためらわずにJapancertのIT SpecialistのINF-306試験トレーニング資料を購入しましょう。

>> INF-306受験資格 <<

正確的INF-306 | 高品質なINF-306受験資格試験 | 試験の準備方法 HTML5 Application Development試験復習赤本

お客様に高品質のINF-306学習教材を提供するために、私たちは長い時間でINF-306学習教材の研究に取り組んでいます。専門家がいろいろな情報を集めて、分析して、INF-306学習教材を作りました。また、私たちはお客様にタイムリな助けを提供できます。つまり、24時間のサービスを提供します。そうすれば、お客様はINF-306試験に合格できます。

IT Specialist HTML5 Application Development 認定 INF-306 試験問題 (Q43-Q48):

質問 # 43

You define the Pet class as follows:

```
class Pet {
  constructor(name, breed) {
    this.name = name;
    this.breed = breed;
    this.show = function() {
      var text = "<p> Your pet ' s name is " + name + ". The pet ' s breed is " + breed + " .</p> "; return text;
    };
  }
}
```

You need to derive a Dog class from the Pet class.

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

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

```

class Pet:Dog {
class Dog super Pet{
class Dog extends Pet {

constructor(name, breed, price, gender){
    Pet(name,breed);
    super(name,breed);
    Pet.constructor(name,breed);

    this.price = price;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.display = function(){
        return this.show() + text;
    };
}
}

```

正解:

解説:

```

class Pet:Dog {
class Dog super Pet{
class Dog extends Pet {

constructor(name, breed, price, gender){
    Pet(name,breed);
    super(name,breed);
    Pet.constructor(name,breed);

    this.price = price;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.display = function(){
        return this.show() + text;
    };
}
}

```

Explanation:

First blank: class Dog extends Pet {

Second blank: super(name, breed);

The correct syntax for deriving one JavaScript class from another is extends, so the derived class declaration must be class Dog extends Pet {. This creates Dog as a subclass of Pet, allowing Dog instances to inherit members defined by the Pet constructor, including name, breed, and the show() function assigned inside the parent constructor. Inside a derived class constructor, super() must be called before using this. The call super (name, breed); invokes the parent Pet constructor and passes the values required to

initialize the inherited name and breed properties. `Pet(name, breed);` is incorrect because a class constructor cannot be invoked like a normal function. `Pet.constructor(name, breed);` is also incorrect because it does not call the parent constructor for the current instance. After `super()` runs, the Dog constructor can safely assign subclass-specific properties such as price and gender. References/topics: JavaScript classes, inheritance, extends, derived constructors, `super()`, custom class creation.

質問 # 44

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

正解: D

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 # 45

Which CSS property defines the sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed?

- A. clear
- B. position
- C. float
- D. display

正解: A

解説:

The correct property is clear. In CSS layout, `float` removes an element from the normal inline flow and positions it to the left or right, allowing following content to wrap beside it. The `clear` property controls whether an element may be positioned next to preceding floated elements or must be moved below them.

MDN defines `clear` as the property that sets whether an element must be moved below floating elements that precede it. Typical values include left, right, both, and none, allowing the developer to block floats on one or both sides. `display` controls the formatting behavior of an element, such as block, inline, flex, or grid. `float` creates the floating behavior; it does not prevent other floats from appearing beside an element. `position` controls positioning schemes such as static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky. Therefore, only `clear` directly defines the sides where adjacent floating elements are not permitted. References/topics: CSS floats, content flow, clearing floated elements, layout positioning.

質問 # 46

A form has four buttons with a class of `item`. You need to apply an event listener to all buttons to invoke the `moveElement` function when a button is pressed. Your code must ensure bubble capture.

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

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

```
<script>
  var items = document.querySelectorAll(".item");

  for (var i = 0; i < items.length; i++){
    var el = items[i];

    el.addEventListener(
      "click",
      moveElement,
      false,
      true
    );
  }
</script>
```

"click",
moveElement,
false,
true,

"click",
moveElement,
false,
true,

"click",
moveElement,
false,
true,

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正解:

解説:

```

<script>
  var items = document.querySelectorAll(".item");

  for (var i = 0; i < items.length; i++){
    var el = items[i];

    el.addEventListener(
      [dropdown],
      [dropdown],
      [dropdown]);

    }
  }
</script>

```

The image shows three dropdown menus, each with four options: "click", moveElement, false, and true. The first dropdown is positioned above the first parameter of the addEventListener function in the code. The second dropdown is positioned above the second parameter. The third dropdown is positioned above the third parameter. A large watermark 'japancert.com' is overlaid diagonally across the entire image.



Explanation:

- First drop-down: " click ",
- Second drop-down: moveElement,
- Third drop-down: false,

The correct event listener syntax is addEventListener(type, listener, useCapture). The first argument must be " click " because the function must run when a button is pressed. The second argument must be moveElement, not moveElement(), because the event listener expects a function reference. Using parentheses would call the function immediately while the page is loading instead of waiting for the user to press a button. The third argument controls the event phase. false means the listener runs during the bubbling phase, which is the normal behavior for button click handling. true would register the listener for the capturing phase instead. Since the code uses document.querySelectorAll(".item"), it selects all elements with the class item. The for loop then attaches the same click listener to each selected button individually. This ensures that all four buttons invoke moveElement when clicked.

質問 # 47

You need to call a function named process when a user clicks a button.
 Complete the code by selecting the correct option from each drop-down list.
 Note: You will receive partial credit for each correct selection.

```

<button <input type="text" value="" /> = " <input type="text" value="" /> ">Process</button>
  click
  onclick

  process
  process()
  this.process
  javascript.process

<script>
  <input type="text" value="" />
  function process()
  javascript.process()

  {
  }
</script>

```



正解:

解説:

```


<button <input type="text" value="" /> = " <input type="text" value="" /> ">Process</button>
  click
  onclick

  process
  process()
  this.process
  javascript.process

<script>
  <input type="text" value="" />
  function process()
  javascript.process()

  {
  }
</script>

```



Explanation:

```

< button onclick= " process() " > Process < /button >
< script >
function process()
{
}
< /script >

```

The button must use the onclick attribute because the required action occurs when the user clicks the button. The plain word click is an event name used in JavaScript event listeners, but it is not the correct inline HTML event-handler attribute. The value of the onclick attribute must be process() because the function must actually be invoked when the click event occurs. Using process alone only references the function name and does not call it in this inline markup context. this.process would attempt to reference a property on the current element, and javascript:process is not the correct handler expression. Inside the < script > block, the correct function declaration is function process(). This defines the named function that the button's onclick attribute calls. The final structure therefore connects the button event directly to the script function: when the user clicks Process, the browser runs process().

質問 # 48

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安全で信頼できるウェブサイトとして、あなたの個人情報の隠しとお支払いの安全性を保障していますから、弊社のIT SpecialistのINF-306試験ソフトを安心にお買いください。我々は一番全面的な問題集を提供していま

