



Adobe ACE 9A0-082

Adobe Flex 3 with AIR

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Question: 1

You want to play a transition effect whenever you press the enter key. Which of the following triggers will you use?

- A. focusInEffect
- B. hideEffect
- C. creationComplete Effect
- D. moveEffect

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the question, you want to play a transition effect whenever you press the enter key. For this, you will use the focusInEffect trigger. The focusInEffect is used to play a transition when a component gains keyboard focus. Answer option C is incorrect. The creationCompleteEffect is used to play a transition when a component has been completely created in Flash Player memory. Answer option B is incorrect. The hideEffect is used to play a transition when a components visible property is set to false or becomes invisible due to a navigator container changing its active container. Answer option D is incorrect. The moveEffect is used to play a transition when the component is moved.

Question: 2

Which of the following statements are true about the combined layout? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The combined layout uses the x and y properties of child components for pixel-perfect layouts.
- B. A user can create custom components from the existing components while working with the combined layout.
- C. A user can nest containers to create the sophisticated combined layout.
- D. The containers in the combined layout can hold other containers.
- E: A combined layout property must be set to absolute.

Answer: D, C, B

Explanation:

The combined layout has the following properties:

- Its containers can hold other containers.
- A user can nest containers to create sophisticated layouts.
- A user can create custom components from the existing components.

Answer options A and E are incorrect. The combined layout does not use the x and y properties of child components for pixel-perfect layouts. Besides this, there is no restriction that a combined layout property must be set to absolute.

Question: 3

Which of the following containers is used to arrange its children in a single vertical stack, or column?

- A. ViewStack
- B. VBox
- C. TabNavigator
- D. Accordion

Answer: B

Explanation:

VBox is a layout container that is used to arrange its children in a single vertical stack, or column. This container behaves like the application component when its layout is set to vertical. It has the following default sizing characteristics:

- Default size: The height of a VBox layout container is large enough to hold all its children at the default. The width of a VBox layout container is the default or width of the widest child along with left and right padding of the container.
- Default padding: It has 0 pixels for the top, bottom, left, and right values. Answer option D is incorrect. Accordion is a navigator container, which shows its children containers as a series of panels. It contains a collection of child containers, however, only one of them is visible at a time. It creates and manages navigator buttons (accordion headers), which a user uses to navigate between the children. Accordion does not extend the ViewStack container; however, it implements all the properties, methods, styles, and events of the ViewStack container, such as selectedIndex and selectedChild. An Accordion container has the following default sizing characteristics: Answer option A is incorrect. ViewStack is a container that contains other child containers stacked on top of each other like a deck of cards. It consists of a collection of child containers stacked on top of each other, where only one child at a time is visible. When the user selects different child containers, the ViewStack container gives the impression of replacing the old one because a new child container appears in the same location. The sizing characteristics of the ViewStack container are follows: Answer option C is incorrect. The TabNavigator container is a child class of the ViewStack container having a collection of child containers, in which only one child can be visible at a time. It automatically creates a TabBar container at the top of the TabNavigator container along with a tab related to each child container. The TabNavigator container has the following characteristics:

Characteristic	Description
Default size	It is the width and height of the initial active child.
Container resizing rules	By default, ViewStack containers fit the size of the first child container. They do not resize when a user navigates to other child containers.
Child sizing rules	Children of the ViewStack container are sized to their default size. If the child is larger than the ViewStack container, it is clipped; otherwise, it is aligned to the upper-left corner of the ViewStack container.
Default padding	Default padding is 0 pixels for top, bottom, left, and right values.
Characteristic	Description
Default size	The default or explicit width and height is the height of the first active child plus the default height and width of tabs.
Container resizing rules	TabNavigator containers are only sized once to fit the size of the first child container by default.
Child layout rules	If the child is larger than the TabNavigator container, it is clipped; otherwise, it is aligned to the upper-left corner of the Tab Navigator container.
Default padding	It is 0 pixels for the top, bottom, left, and right values.

Question: 4

Which of the following metadata tags is used to define the allowed data type of each element of an array?

- A. [Bindable]
- B. [DefaultProperty]
- C. [Deprecated]
- D. [ArrayElementType]

Answer: D

Explanation:

The [ArrayElementType] metadata tag is used to define the allowed data type of each element of an array. The syntax of [ArrayElementType] is as follows:

```
[ArrayElementType("String")]
public var arrayOfStrings:Array;
[ArrayElementType('Number')]
public var arrayOfNumbers:Array;
[ArrayElementType("mx.core.UIComponent")]
public var arrayOfUIComponents:Array;
```

Answer option C is incorrect. It marks a class or class element as deprecated so that the compiler can recognize it and issue a warning when the element is used in an application.

The syntax of the [Deprecated] metatag is as follows:

```
[Deprecated ("string_describing_deprecation")]
[Deprecated(message="string_describing_deprecation")]
[Deprecated(replacement= "string_specifying_replacement")]
[Deprecated(replacement= "string_specifying_replacement",
```

since= "version_of_replacement"]]

Answer option A is incorrect. The [Bindable] metadata tag allows for easy data synchronization within the components of your application. It can be used to bind simple data, classes, complex data, and functions. The syntax of the [Bindable] metadata tag is as follows:

[Bindable(event=eventname)]

Answer option B is incorrect. The [DefaultProperty] metadata tag is used to set a single property as a default property of a class. The syntax of the [DefaultProperty] metadata tag is as follows:

[DefaultProperty('propertyName')]

Question: 5

Which of the following components of the MVC data model is used for handling data interconnectivity in an application?

- A. Controller
- B. View
- C. Architecture
- D. Model

Answer: A

Explanation:

Model-View-Controller (MVC) is an architectural pattern that isolates business logic from input and presentation, permitting independent development, testing and maintenance of each. It increases the reusability of the components and improves the maintainability of the overall system. There are three components in MVC, which are as follows:

- Model components: It encapsulates data and behaviors related to the data processed by the application.
- View components: It defines the application's user interface, and the users view of application data.
- Controller components: It handles data interconnectivity in the application and provides application management and the business logic of the application. Answer option C is incorrect. Architecture is not a valid component.

Question: 6

Which of the following methods/properties are used in data traversing? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. filterFunctionQ
- B. afterLast
- C. moveNext()

D. currer

Answer: D, B, C

Explanation:

The current, afterLast, and moveNext() methods/properties are used in data traversing. The following properties and methods supported by the IViewCursor interface allow a user to move through one data item at a time and determine what should be the current cursor position: Answer option A is incorrect. The filterFunction() is used to filter an Array Collection to only show the items that match certain criteria.

Properties/Methods	Description
afterLast	If the current cursor position is after the last data item, it will return true.
beforeFirst	If the current cursor position is before the first data item, it will return true.
current	It is used to return a reference to the data item at the current cursor position.
moveNext()	It is used to move the cursor to the next data item in the collection. This method will return false if the cursor cannot move forward.
movePrevious()	It is used to move the cursor to the previous data item in the collection. This method will return false if the cursor cannot move backward.

Question: 7

Which of the following keywords will be used if you want that a method can be accessed without requiring an instantiation of the class to which it belongs? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. function
- B. method
- C. static
- D. package

Answer: C, A

Explanation:

The static keyword will be used if you want that a method can be accessed without requiring an instantiation of the class to which it belongs. The syntax of using the static method is as follows: static final <data type> <variable> = <value>; A function is a small set of instructions designed to operate on its given input and perform some action or return some output. Answer option B is incorrect. A

method is a programmed procedure that is defined as part of a class and included in any object of that class. Answer option D is incorrect. A package is used to organize a set of related classes and interfaces.

Question: 8

Which of the following code can be used to add a button component to the stage?

A. `bBtn.emphasized = true;`
`Btn.emphasized = true;`
`bBtn .addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, Btn_handler);`
`function Btn_handlerO:void {`
`bBtn .setStyle("emphasizedSkin, "Button_selectedOverSkin');`
`}`

B. `bBtn.emphasized = true;`
`aBtn.emphasized = true;`
`bBtn .addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, Btn_handler);`
`function Btn_handler(evt: MouseEvent):void {`
`bBtn .setStyle("emphasizedSkin, "Button_selectedOverSkin);`
`}`

C. `bBtn.emphasized = true;`
`aBtn.emphasized = true;`
`bBtn .addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK);`
`function Btn_handler(evt: MouseEvent):void {`
`bBtn.setStyle(emphasizedSkin, "Button_selectedOverSkin);`
`}`

D. `bBtn.emphasized = true;`
`aBtn.emphasized = true;`
`bBtn .addEventListener(MouseEvent, Btn_handler);`
`function Btn_handler(evt: MouseEvent):void {`
`bBtn.setStyle("emphasizedSkin, Button_selectedOverSkin);`
`}`

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you add a button component to the stage, you need to define the cases of the button, a listener for the button, and the handler function in the code frame. Therefore, the correct code is as follows:

```
bBtn.emphasized = true;
aBtn.emphasized = true;
bBtn.addEventListener(MouseEvent.CLICK, Btn_handler);
function Btn_handler(evt:MouseEvent):void {
bBtn.setStyle('emphasizedSkin', "Button_selectedOverSkin");
}
```

Question: 9

Which of the following access attributes in ActionScript 3.0 allows access only to the methods of the class itself, and any other class extending this class?

- A. Internal
- B. Public
- C. Protected
- D. Private

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access attributes are used to control access of the users from all the properties and methods of a particular class. These attributes are written prior to the names of the classes that decide access and modification privileges for the users. Different types of access attributes are as follows:

Access attributes	Description
Private	It allows access only to the methods of the class itself.
Public	It allows access to any part of the code of the entire application in which the class exists.
Protected	It allows access only to the methods of the class itself and any other classes which extend this class.
Internal	It allows access to any other class defined in the same package.

Question: 10

Which static properties of the XML class determine how they parse and expose data to E4X expressions? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. ignoreComments
- B. ignoreEscape
- C. ignoreString
- D. ignoreWhitespace

Answer: D, A

Explanation:

properties, that determine how the XML class should parse and expose data to E4X expressions, are as follows:

- ignoreComments: If the ignoreComments value is true, it strips comments out of an XML string during the parsing process.
- ignoreProcessingInstructions: If the ignoreProcessingInstructions value is true, it strips

processing instructions out of an XML string during the parsing process.

- `ignoreWhitespace`: If the `ignoreWhitespace` value is true, it removes beginning and ending white space characters from text nodes during the parsing process. Answer options C and B are incorrect. Both are invalid properties.

Question: 11

What is the default `resultFormat` when complex data is returned by the `<mx.HTTPService>` class?

- A. Object
- B. Plain text
- C. Raw XML
- D. ActionScript tree of objects

Answer: A

Explanation:

Object is the default `resultFormat` when complex data is returned by the `<mx.HTTPService>` class. The `resultFormat` property of the `HTTPService` component determines how data is exposed in the Flex application when it is received from the server. The values of the `resultFormat` property are as follows:

Question: 12

What is the way to control the size and position by anchoring components sides, centers, or baselines to locations in their container?

- A. Explicit sizing
- B. Percentage-based sizing
- C. Default sizing
- D. Constraint-based layout

Answer: D

Explanation:

The various ways to control the size of visual components provided by the Flex sizing and layout mechanisms are as follows:

- Default sizing: It automatically determines the sizes of controls and containers.
- Explicit sizing: It is used to set the height and width properties to pixel values. By using this, a user can set the component dimension to absolute sizes, and Flex does not override these values.
- Percentage-based sizing: It is used to specify the component size as a percentage of its container size. By using this, a user can specify the `percentHeight` and `percentWidth` properties in MXML tags.
- Constraint-based layout: It is used to control the size and position by anchoring components sides, centers, or baselines to locations in their container. A user can do it by specifying the `top`, `bottom`, `left`, `right`, `baseline`, `horizontalCenter`, and `verticalCenter` styles.

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