ADVANCED CODING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What does polymorphism mean in object-oriented programming?

A. The ability to change object types

B. The ability to create multiple constructors

C. The ability for different classes to be treated as instances of the same class

D. The ability to override methods

2. In what scenario would you use an IIFE in JavaScript?

A. To create a reusable function

B. To create a scope for variables to avoid polluting the global namespace

C. To handle errors in asynchronous code

D. To define a new variable type

3. What does it mean if a language is interpreted?

A. The code is compiled after execution

B. The code is executed sequentially without pre-compilation

C. The code is assessed for errors before running

D. The code is automatically optimized for performance

4. What CPT® code is appropriate for a patient diagnosed with benign hypertension and stage 3 chronic kidney disease?

A. I13.10, N18.6

B. I10, N18.9

C. I10, N18.3

D. I12.9, N18.3

5. In a cardiac catheterization, which artery was accessed for selective catheterization?

A. Subclavian artery

B. Right femoral artery

C. Left carotid artery

D. Popliteal artery

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6. What is the concept of "Separation of Concerns" in software design?

A. A technique for merging different functionalities into one module

B. A principle that separates a program into distinct sections for specific concerns

C. A method of coding that increases complexity

D. A design that emphasizes testing and deployment together

7. In which context is the `this` keyword used in Java?

A. Only within static methods

B. Only within constructors

C. Within instance methods and constructors

D. Within interface methods

8. What is a limitation of the `this` keyword in Java?

A. It cannot be used in constructors

B. It cannot be used in static methods

C. It cannot refer to superclass methods

D. It can only refer to public members

9. What CPT® codes are reported for angioplasty of the diagonal branch with intravascular ultrasound?

A. 92920-LD, 92978-26

B. 92920-LC, 92978-26

C. 92920-26, 92979-26

D. 92920-LC

10. What feature distinguishes a web socket connection from traditional HTTP requests?

A. It creates a single-use connection for each request

B. It allows real-time, ongoing communication after the initial connection

C. It is only suitable for secure transactions

D. It requires a different port number to function

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does polymorphism mean in object-oriented programming?

A. The ability to change object types

B. The ability to create multiple constructors

C. The ability for different classes to be treated as instances of the same class

D. The ability to override methods

Polymorphism in object-oriented programming refers to the ability for different classes to be treated as instances of the same class through a common interface. This concept allows methods to be defined in a general way and then implemented differently across various subclasses. For example, if you have a base class called "Animal" with a method "makeSound()", different subclasses like "Dog" and "Cat" can have their specific implementations of that method. When you call "makeSound()" on an object of type "Animal", the actual method that gets invoked corresponds to the actual class of the object, whether it is a "Dog" or a "Cat". This enables flexibility and ensures that the code can work with objects of different classes while interacting with them uniformly. This capability is crucial in enabling systems to be more adaptable, as it allows for the extension of functionalities without altering existing code. Generally, through polymorphism, methods can be defined in a way that they can operate on different data types or classes, enhancing code reusability and simplifying maintenance. In contrast, the other choices do not accurately capture the essence of polymorphism. Changing object types refers more to type casting or interface implementation. The ability to create multiple constructors pertains to constructor overloading, which

2. In what scenario would you use an IIFE in JavaScript?

A. To create a reusable function

B. To create a scope for variables to avoid polluting the global namespace

C. To handle errors in asynchronous code

D. To define a new variable type

Using an Immediately Invoked Function Expression (IIFE) creates a local scope that encapsulates variables and functions within it. This is particularly useful for avoiding pollution of the global namespace, which can lead to variable collisions and unexpected behaviors when multiple scripts interact with the same global variables. When an IIFE is executed, it defines its own scope that prevents any declarations inside it from being accessible or modifying the global variables. For instance, if there are variables defined inside the IIFE, they will not interfere with other variables outside of that function. This helps developers maintain clean code organization and avoid unintended side effects, especially in larger applications where many different scripts may be executing. In contrast, while an IIFE is a function that executes immediately, it is not particularly designed to create reusable functions, handle errors in asynchronous code, or define new variable types. Instead, its primary purpose is to encapsulate code within its own scope, thereby keeping global variables safe from inadvertent modifications.

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3. What does it mean if a language is interpreted?

A. The code is compiled after execution

B. The code is executed sequentially without pre-compilation

C. The code is assessed for errors before running

D. The code is automatically optimized for performance

When a programming language is described as interpreted, it indicates that the code is executed sequentially without the need for pre-compilation. This means that the interpreter reads and executes the code directly, line by line, at runtime rather than translating the entire program into machine code before execution. This approach allows for more flexibility and ease of debugging, as changes to the source code can be tested immediately without a separate compilation step. It also often leads to slower execution compared to compiled languages, because each line of code must be interpreted on-the-fly during execution. This characteristic is crucial in development environments where rapid iteration is important. In contrast to this, the other provided options do not accurately describe interpreted languages.

4. What CPT® code is appropriate for a patient diagnosed with benign hypertension and stage 3 chronic kidney disease?

A. I13.10, N18.6

B. I10, N18.9

C. I10, N18.3

D. I12.9, N18.3

The appropriate CPT® code for a patient diagnosed with benign hypertension and stage 3 chronic kidney disease is aligned with documenting both conditions accurately. The chosen option includes I12.9, which is specifically used for hypertension (in this case, benign) associated with chronic kidney disease, and N18.3, which corresponds to stage 3 chronic kidney disease. This combination reflects the relationship between the hypertension and the kidney disease, highlighting the need to report that the hypertension is a complication of the kidney condition. This is important not only for accurate coding but also for ensuring proper patient management and treatment strategies. Choosing other options may fail to capture the specific association between hypertension and chronic kidney disease or may misrepresent the stage of the kidney disease. Therefore, this particular set of codes accurately represents the patient's clinical picture.

5. In a cardiac catheterization, which artery was accessed for selective catheterization?

A. Subclavian artery

B. Right femoral artery

C. Left carotid artery

D. Popliteal artery

In a cardiac catheterization procedure, the right femoral artery is commonly accessed for selective catheterization. This method is typically chosen because the femoral artery allows for a wide and direct access point to the vascular system. It provides a large enough diameter for the insertion of catheters and can accommodate various interventions or diagnostic procedures that may be necessary during the catheterization process. The femoral approach is advantageous as it allows for the catheters to be navigated easily through the major arteries leading to the heart, enabling visualization and access to the coronary arteries for diagnostic purposes or interventions such as angioplasty and stenting. Additionally, femoral catheterization is well-established and is supported by extensive clinical experience. This access route also offers the capability to manage potential complications effectively. In comparison, the other arteries listed typically serve different medical procedures or do not provide as effective access to the coronary circulation.

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6. What is the concept of "Separation of Concerns" in software design?

A. A technique for merging different functionalities into one module

B. A principle that separates a program into distinct sections for specific concerns

C. A method of coding that increases complexity

D. A design that emphasizes testing and deployment together

Separation of Concerns is a foundational principle in software design that advocates for organizing a program into distinct sections, each handling specific concerns or functionalities. By dividing the software into separate modules or components, developers can focus on one aspect of the program at a time, which simplifies reasoning about the code, enhances maintainability, and facilitates collaboration among team members. When using this principle, changes in one part of the system are less likely to affect other areas, reducing the likelihood of unintended consequences and bugs. This modularity allows for easier updates, testing, and scalability, as each component can be developed, tested, and maintained independently. It encourages a clearer structure and a more organized approach to software development, leading to improved overall quality and efficiency in the codebase. This principle contrasts sharply with the idea of merging different functionalities into one module, which can lead to tightly coupled code that is harder to understand and maintain. Additionally, it promotes a clearer distinction between different aspects of software development, avoiding complexities that arise from intermingling different concerns. Ultimately, applying Separation of Concerns helps make software systems more understandable and adaptable over time.

7. In which context is the `this` keyword used in Java?

A. Only within static methods

B. Only within constructors

C. Within instance methods and constructors

D. Within interface methods

The `this` keyword in Java is primarily used to refer to the current object, enabling access to its instance variables and methods. It plays a vital role in instance methods and constructors, as these are the places where you are typically working with specific instances of a class. When used within an instance method, `this` allows you to differentiate between instance variables and parameters with the same name, ensuring clarity in your code. For example, you could have a method that takes a parameter named `name`, and if there is an instance variable also named `name`, you would use `this.name` to refer to the instance variable. Similarly, in constructors, `this` is crucial for initializing an object. It helps to assign values to instance variables upon object creation, ensuring that the new object's state is set correctly. In contrast, the `this` keyword is not applicable in static contexts, such as static methods, since static methods belong to the class level rather than to any specific instance. Consequently, it cannot reference instance variables or methods directly. Additionally, using `this` within interface methods isn't relevant either since interface methods are inherently abstract and belong to a contract rather than an instance of a class. Hence, the correct answer highlights the appropriate contexts

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8. What is a limitation of the `this` keyword in Java?

A. It cannot be used in constructors

B. It cannot be used in static methods

C. It cannot refer to superclass methods

D. It can only refer to public members

The `this` keyword in Java refers to the current instance of a class and is used primarily within instance methods and constructors to distinguish between instance variables and parameters or local variables. One of its key limitations is in the context of static methods. In statically defined methods, there is no instance of the class being created, and thus, the `this` keyword does not apply. Static methods belong to the class itself rather than to any specific object instance, meaning they cannot access instance variables or methods unless they create an instance of the class. As a result, using `this` within static methods results in a compile-time error, as the context of the keyword cannot be resolved. This distinction is vital in understanding object-oriented programming in Java, as it emphasizes the difference between class-level attributes and behaviors (represented by static methods) versus instance-level ones (represented by instance methods).

9. What CPT® codes are reported for angioplasty of the diagonal branch with intravascular ultrasound?

A. 92920-LD, 92978-26

B. 92920-LC, 92978-26

C. 92920-26, 92979-26

D. 92920-LC

The correct answer involves understanding the specific components of the CPT® coding system related to angioplasty procedures. In this context, when reporting codes for angioplasty of the diagonal branch, it is essential to use the appropriate codes that indicate the specific vessels treated and the additional procedures performed. The code 92920 specifically refers to the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and is used to denote the procedure performed on the artery. The modifier "LD" indicates that the procedure is performed on the left diagonal branch, which is crucial for clarity in the medical billing process as it specifies the anatomical site. Additionally, the code 92978 pertains to the use of intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) during the procedure and the modifier "26" is used to indicate that this service was a professional component, separate from technical components which may be billed by facilities. Thus, the combination of 92920 with the modifier "LD" and 92978 with the modifier "26" accurately reflects both the angioplasty performed on the diagonal branch of the coronary artery and the use of intravascular ultrasound in its evaluation and treatment. This ensures that the coding aligns with the actual services rendered and the anatomical details involved, fully supporting the clinical decision-making

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10. What feature distinguishes a web socket connection from traditional HTTP requests?

A. It creates a single-use connection for each request

B. It allows real-time, ongoing communication after the initial connection

C. It is only suitable for secure transactions

D. It requires a different port number to function

A web socket connection is characterized by its ability to facilitate real-time, ongoing communication after the initial connection has been established. Unlike traditional HTTP requests, which follow a request-response model where each interaction is independent and creates a new connection, web sockets enable a persistent connection. This persistent connection allows for bi-directional communication, meaning that both the server and the client can send and receive messages at any time without the need to establish a new connection for each interaction. This capability is particularly advantageous for applications that require instant data updates, such as chat applications, online gaming, and live notifications, where timely communication is crucial. The other options may hint at various networking concepts, but they do not capture the unique and defining characteristic of web sockets that enables continuous data exchange. This real-time communication aspect is what truly sets web sockets apart from the traditional request-response model of HTTP.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://advcoding.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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