70-483 - Programming in C#

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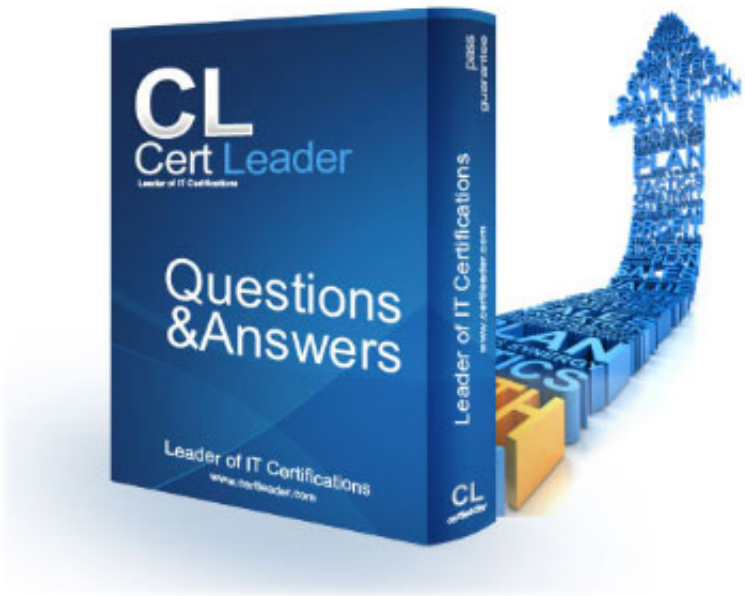


1.You are developing an application. The application converts a Location object to a string by using a method named WriteObject.

The WriteObject() method accepts two parameters, a Location object and an

XmlObjectSerializer object.

The application includes the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public enum Compass
02 {
03   North,
04   South,
05   East,
06   West
07 }
08 [DataContract]
09 public class Location
10 {
11   [DataMember]
12   public string Label { get; set; }
13   [DataMember]
14   public Compass Direction { get; set; }
15 }
16 void DoWork()
17 {
18   var location = new Location { Label = "Test", Direction = Compass.West };
19   Console.WriteLine(WriteObject(location,
20
21   ));
22 }
```

You need to serialize the Location object as XML.

Which code segment should you insert at line 20?

A. new XmlSerializer(typeof(Location))

B. new NetDataContractSerializer()

C. new DataContractJsonSerializer(typeof (Location))

D. new DataContractSerializer(typeof(Location))

Answer: D

Explanation:

The code is using [DataContract] attribute here so need to used DataContractSerializer class.

2. DRAG DROP

You are developing an application that will include a method named GetData. The GetData() method will

retrieve several lines of data from a web service by using a System.IO.StreamReader object.

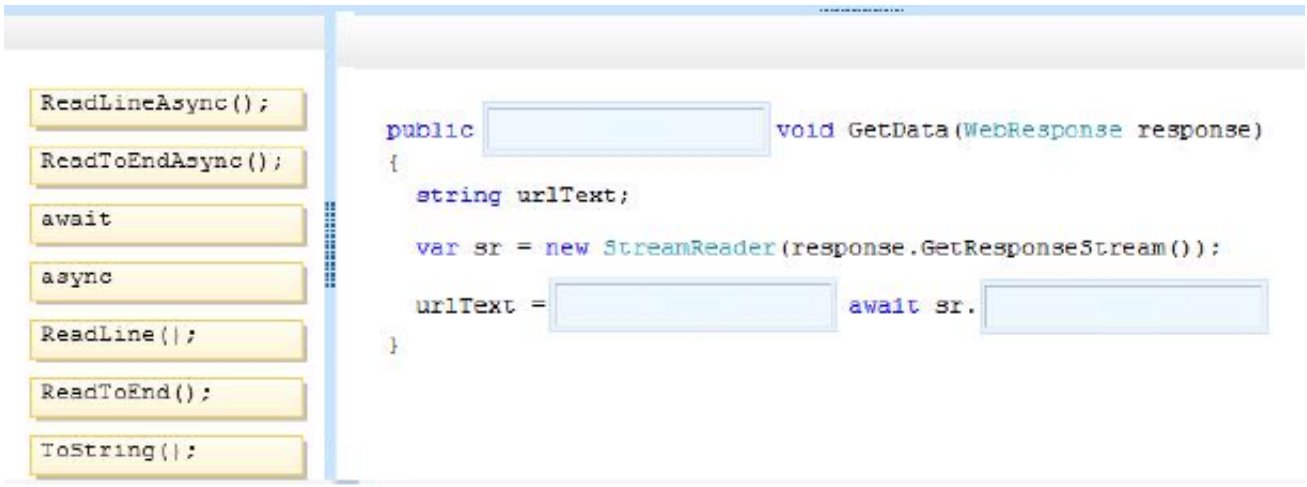
You have the following requirements:

The GetData() method must return a string value that contains the entire response from the web service.

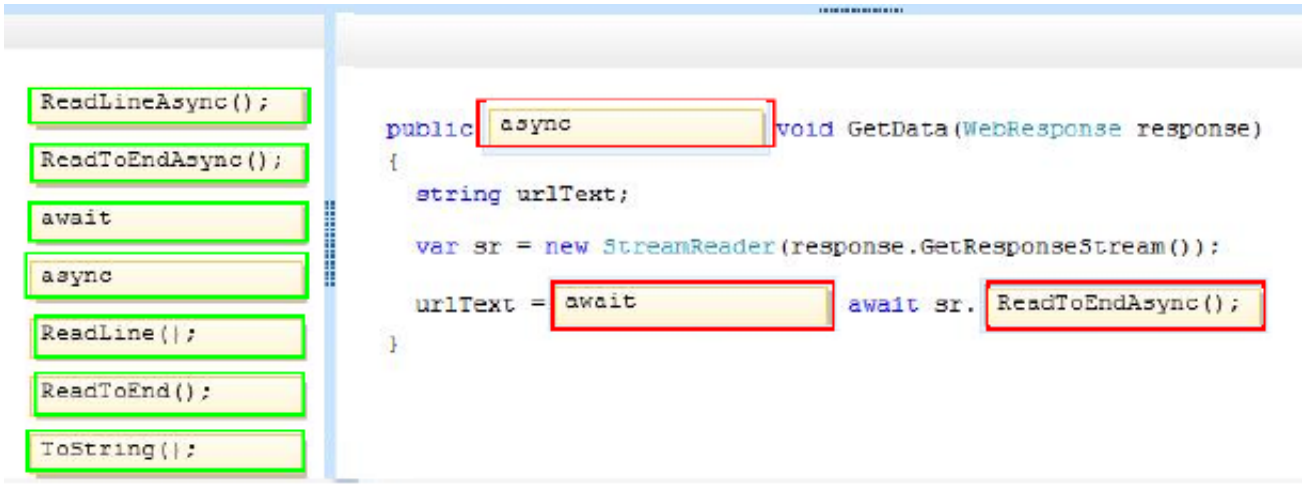
The application must remain responsive while the GetData() method runs.

You need to implement the GetData() method.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct locations in the answer area. Each object may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Answer:



3. You are debugging an application that calculates loan interest. The application includes the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 private static decimal CalculateInterest(decimal loanAmount, int loanTerm, decimal loanRate)
02 {
03
04   decimal interestAmount = loanAmount * loanRate * loanTerm;
05
06   return interestAmount;
07 }
```

You need to ensure that the debugger breaks execution within the CalculateInterest() method when the loanAmount variable is less than or equal to zero in all builds of the application.

What should you do?

A. Insert the following code segment at line 03:

Trace.Assert(loanAmount > 0);

B. Insert the following code segment at line 03:

Debug.Assert(loanAmount > 0);

C. Insert the following code segment at line 05:

Debug.Write(loanAmount > 0);

D. Insert the following code segment at line 05:

Trace.Write(loanAmount > 0);

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, the Debug.Assert method works only in debug builds. Use the Trace.Assert method if you want to do assertions in release builds. For more information, see Assertions in Managed Code.
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/kssw4w7z.aspx

4. You are developing an application by using C#. You provide a public key to the development team during development.

You need to specify that the assembly is not fully signed when it is built.

Which two assembly attributes should you include in the source code? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. AssemblyFlagsAttribute

B. AssemblyKeyFileAttribute

C. AssemblyConfigurationAttribute

D. AssemblyDelaySignAttribute

Answer: B,D

5. You are developing an application that will convert data into multiple output formats.

The application includes the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public class TabDelimitedFormatter : IOutputFormatter<string>
02 {
03   readonly Func<int, char> suffix = col => col % 2 == 0 ? '\n' : '\t';
04   public string GetOutput(IEnumerator<string> iterator, int recordSize)
05   {
06
07   }
08 }
```

You are developing a code segment that will produce tab-delimited output. All output

routines implement the following interface:

```
public interface IOutputFormatter<T>
{
  string GetOutput(IEnumerator<T> iterator, int recordSize);
}
```

You need to minimize the completion time of the GetOutput() method.

Which code segment should you insert at line 06?

A.
```
string output = null;
for (int i = 1; iterator.MoveNext(); i++)
{
  output = string.Concat(output, iterator.Current, suffix(i));
}
return output;
```

B.
```
var output = new StringBuilder();
for (int i = 1; iterator.MoveNext(); i++)
{
  output.Append(iterator.Current);
  output.Append(suffix(i));
}
return output.ToString();
```

C.
```
string output = null;
for (int i = 1; iterator.MoveNext(); i++)
{
  output = output + iterator.Current + suffix(i);
}
return output;
```

D.
```
string output = null;
for (int i = 1; iterator.MoveNext(); i++)
{
  output += iterator.Current + suffix(i);
}
return output;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

A String object concatenation operation always creates a new object from the existing string and the new data.

A StringBuilder object maintains a buffer to accommodate the concatenation of new data.

New data is appended to the buffer if room is available; otherwise, a new, larger buffer is allocated, data from the original buffer is copied to the new buffer, and the new data is then

appended to the new buffer.

The performance of a concatenation operation for a String or StringBuilder object depends on the frequency of memory allocations. A String concatenation operation always allocates memory, whereas a StringBuilder concatenation operation allocates memory only if the StringBuilder object buffer is too small to accommodate the new data. Use the String class if you are concatenating a fixed number of String objects. In that case, the compiler may even combine individual concatenation operations into a single operation. Use a StringBuilder object if you are concatenating an arbitrary number of strings; for example, if you're using a loop to concatenate a random number of strings of user input.

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.text.stringbuilder(v=vs.110).aspx

6. You use the Task.Run() method to launch a long-running data processing operation. The data processing operation often fails in times of heavy network congestion.

If the data processing operation fails, a second operation must clean up any results of the first operation.

You need to ensure that the second operation is invoked only if the data processing operation throws an unhandled exception.

What should you do?

A. Create a task within the operation, and set the Task.StartOnError property to true.

B. Create a TaskFactory object and call the ContinueWhenAll() method of the object.

C. Create a task by calling the Task.ContinueWith() method.

D. Use the TaskScheduler class to create a task and call the TryExecuteTask() method on the class.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Task.ContinueWith - Creates a continuation that executes asynchronously when the target Task

completes.The returned Task will not be scheduled for execution until the current task has completed, whether it completes due to running to completion successfully, faulting due to an unhandled exception, or exiting out early due to being canceled.

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd270696.aspx

7. DRAG DROP

An application serializes and deserializes XML from streams. The XML streams are in the following format:

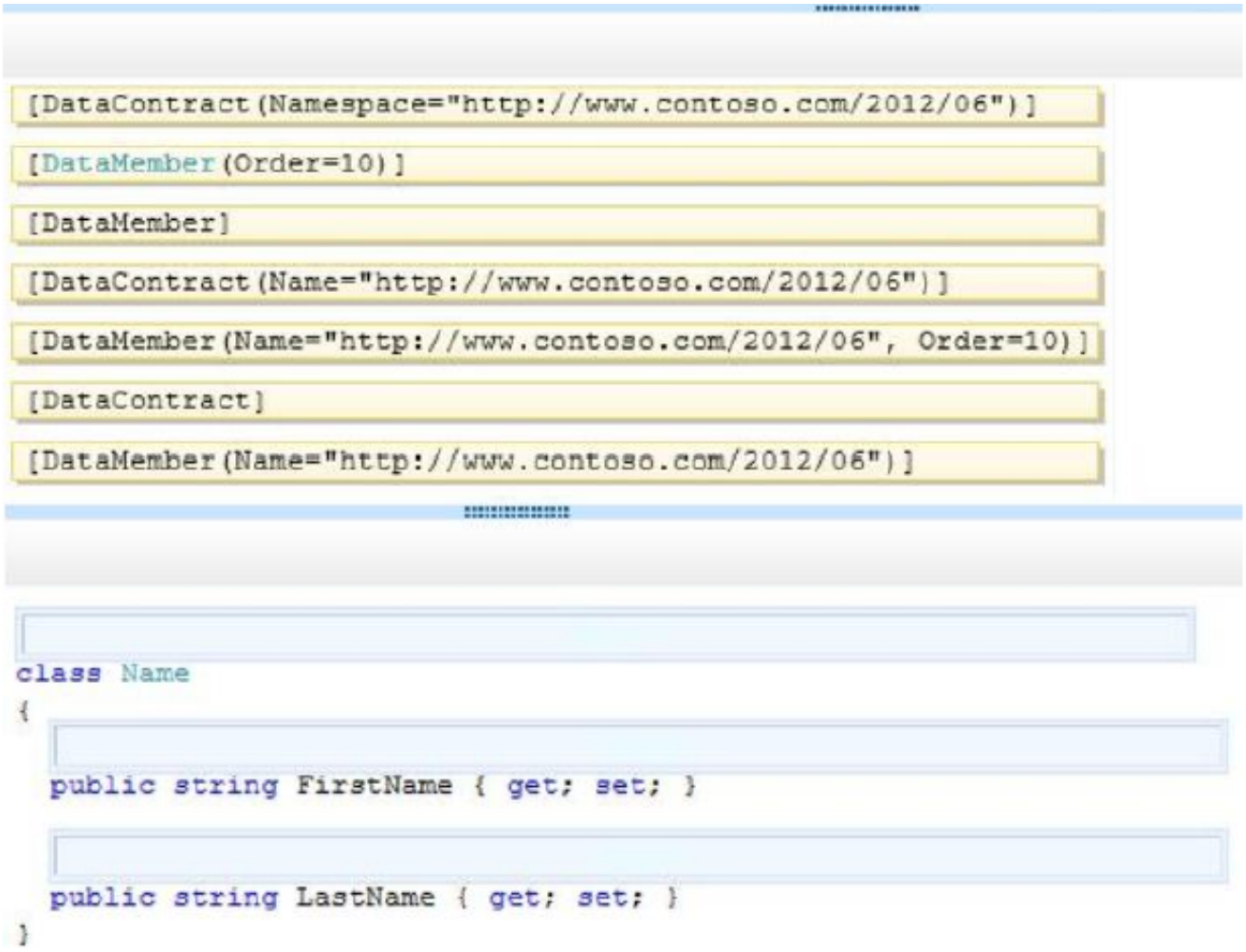
```
<Name xmlns="http://www.contoso.com/2012/06">
  <LastName>Jones</LastName>
  <FirstName>David</FirstName>
</Name>
```

The application reads the XML streams by using a DataContractSerializer object that is declared by the following code segment:

var ser = new DataContractSerializer(typeof(Name));

You need to ensure that the application preserves the element ordering as provided in the XML stream.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate attributes to the correct locations in the answer area-Each attribute may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Answer:

```
[DataContract(Namespace="http://www.contoso.com/2012/06")]
[DataMember(Order=10)]
[DataMember]
[DataContract(Name="http://www.contoso.com/2012/06")]
[DataMember(Name="http://www.contoso.com/2012/06", Order=10)]
[DataContract]
[DataMember(Name="http://www.contoso.com/2012/06")]
```

```
[DataContract(Namespace="http://www.contoso.com/2012/06")]
class Name
{
    [DataMember(Order=10)]
    public string FirstName { get; set; }

    [DataMember]
    public string LastName { get; set; }
}
```

8. You are developing an application by using C#.

The application includes an object that performs a long running process.

You need to ensure that the garbage collector does not release the object's resources until the process completes.

Which garbage collector method should you use?

A. WaitForFullGCComplete()

B. SuppressFinalize()

C. collect()

D. RemoveMemoryPressure()

Answer: B

9. You are developing an application that uses several objects. The application includes the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 private bool IsNull(object obj)
02 {
03
04    return false;
05 }
```

You need to evaluate whether an object is null.

Which code segment should you insert at line 03?

A.
```
if (obj = null)
{
  return true;
}
```

B.
```
if (null)
{
  return true;
}
```

C.
```
if (obj ==  0)
{
  return true;
}
```

D.
```
if (obj == null)
{
  return true;
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation: Use the == operator to compare values and in this case also use the null literal.

10. You are developing an application. The application converts a Location object to a string by using a method named WriteObject. The WriteObject() method accepts two parameters, a Location object and an XmlObjectSerializer object.

The application includes the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public enum Compass
02 {
03   North,
04   South,
05   East,
06   West
07 }
08 [DataContract]
09 public class Location
10 {
11   [DataMember]
12   public string Label { get; set; }
13   [DataMember]
14   public Compass Direction { get; set; }
15 }
16 void DoWork()
17 {
18   var location = new Location { Label = "Test", Direction = Compass.West };
19   Console.WriteLine(WriteObject(location,
20
21   ));
22 }
```

You need to serialize the Location object as a JSON object.

Which code segment should you insert at line 20?

A. New DataContractSerializer(typeof(Location))

B. New XmlSerializer(typeof(Location))

C. New NetDataContractSenalizer()

D. New DataContractJsonSerializer(typeof(Location))

Answer: D

Explanation:

The DataContractJsonSerializer class serializes objects to the JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) and deserializes JSON data to objects.

Use the DataContractJsonSerializer class to serialize instances of a type into a JSON document and to deserialize a JSON document into an instance of a type.

11. You are adding a public method named UpdateGrade to a public class named ReportCard.

The code region that updates the grade field must meet the following requirements:

It must be accessed by only one thread at a time.

It must not be vulnerable to a deadlock situation.

You need to implement the UpdateGrade() method.

What should you do?

A. Add a private object named **lockObject** to the **ReportCard** class. Place the code region inside the following lock statement:

```
lock (lockObject)
{
  ...
}
```

B. Place the code region inside the following lock statement:

```
lock (this)
{
  ...
}
```

C. Add a public static object named **lockObject** to the **ReportCard** class. Place the code region inside the following lock statement:

```
lock (typeof(ReportCard))
{
  ...
}
```

D. Apply the following attribute to the **UpdateGrade()** method signature:

```
[MethodImpl(MethodImplOptions.Synchronized)]
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

12. HOTSPOT

You are developing an application in C#.

The application will display the temperature and the time at which the temperature was recorded. You have the following method (line numbers are included for reference only):

```
01 public void DisplayTemperature(DateTime date, double temp)
02 {
03   string output;
04
05   string lblMessage = output;
06 }
```

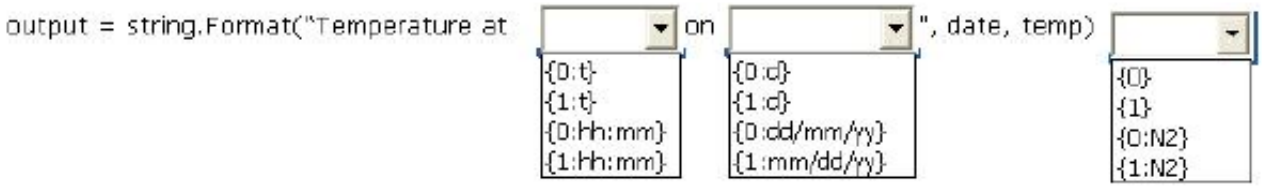
You need to ensure that the message displayed in the lblMessage object shows the time formatted according to the following requirements:

The time must be formatted as hour:minute AM/PM, for example 2:00 PM.

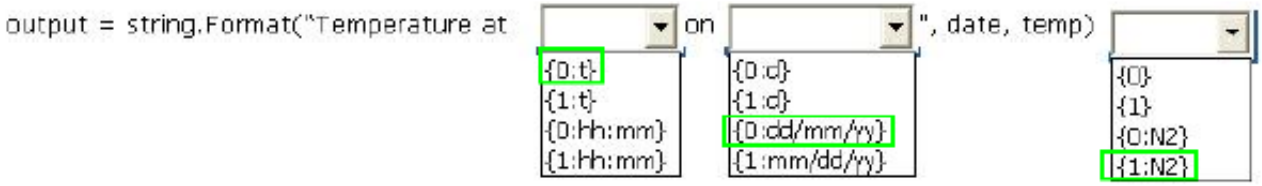
The date must be formatted as month/day/year, for example 04/21/2013.

The temperature must be formatted to have two decimal places, for example 23- 45.

Which code should you insert at line 04? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)



Answer:



13. DRAG DROP

You are implementing a method that creates an instance of a class named User. The User class contains a public event named Renamed. The following code segment defines the Renamed event:

Public event EventHandler<RenameEventArgs> Renamed;

You need to create an event handler for the Renamed event by using a lambda expression.

How should you complete the relevant code? (To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations in the answer area. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

```
user.Renamed -= delegate(object sender, RenamedEventArgs e)
user.Renamed -= (sender, e) =>
user.Renamed += delegate(object sender, RenamedEventArgs e)
user.Renamed += (sender, e) =>
users[0] = user;
users.Add(user);
users.Insert(user);
```

```
List<User> users = new List<User>();

public void AddUser(string name)
{
  User user = new User(name);
  
  {
    Log("User {0} was renamed to {1}", e.OldName, e.Name);
  };
  
}
```

Answer:

```
user.Renamed -= delegate(object sender, RenamedEventArgs e)
user.Renamed -= (sender, e) =>
user.Renamed += delegate(object sender, RenamedEventArgs e)
user.Renamed += (sender, e) =>
users[0] = user;
users.Add(user);
users.Insert(user);
List<User> users = new List<User>();

public void AddUser(string name)
{
  User user = new User(name);
  user.Renamed += (sender, e) =>
  {
    Log("User {0} was renamed to {1}", e.OldName, e.Name);
  };
  users.Add(user);
}
```

14. You are developing an application by using C#.

You have the following requirements:

Support 32-bit and 64-bit system configurations.

Include pre-processor directives that are specific to the system configuration.

Deploy an application version that includes both system configurations to testers.

Ensure that stack traces include accurate line numbers.

You need to configure the project to avoid changing individual configuration settings every time you deploy the application to testers.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Update the platform target and conditional compilation symbols for each application configuration.

B. Create two application configurations based on the default Release configuration.

C. Optimize the application through address rebasing in the 64-bit configuration.

D. Create two application configurations based on the default Debug configuration.

Answer: B,D

15. You are developing an application by using C#. You provide a public key to the development team during development.

You need to specify that the assembly is not fully signed when it is built.

Which two assembly attributes should you include in the source code? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. AssemblyKeyNameAttribute

B. ObfuscateAssemblyAttribute

C. AssemblyDelaySignAttribute

D. AssemblyKeyFileAttribute

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/t07a3dye(v=vs.110).aspx

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