

**100%** Money Back  
**Guarantee**

**Vendor:**Microsoft

**Exam Code:**70-516

**Exam Name:**TS: Accessing Data with Microsoft .NET  
Framework 4

**Version:**Demo

## QUESTION 1

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create an application. The application uses the ADO.NET Entity Framework to model entities. The model includes the entity shown in the following exhibit.



You need to add a function that returns the number of years since a person was hired. You also need to ensure that the function can be used within LINQ to Entities queries. What should you do?

A. Add the following code fragment to the .edmx file. `Year(CurrentDateTime()) - Year(date)` Add the following function to the entity class definition. `[EdmComplexType("SchoolModel", "YearsSinceNow")] public static int YearsSinceNow(DateTime date){throw new NotSupportedException("Direct calls are not supported.");}`

B. Add the following code fragment to the .edmx file. `Year(CurrentDateTime()) - Year(date)` Add the following function to the entity class definition. `[EdmFunction("SchoolModel", "YearsSinceNow")] public static int YearsSinceNow(DateTime date){throw new NotSupportedException("Direct calls are not supported.");}`

C. Add the following code fragment to the .edmx file. Add the following function to the entity class definition. `[EdmFunction("SchoolModel", "YearsSinceNow")] public static int YearsSinceNow(DateTime date) {return Year(CurrentDateTime()) - Year(date);}`

D. Use the Entity Data Model Designer to create a complex property named `YearsSinceNow` that can be accessed through the LINQ to Entities query at a later time.

Correct Answer: B

How to: Call Model-Defined Functions in Queries

(<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd456857.aspx>) How to: Call Model-Defined Functions as Object Methods (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd456845.aspx>)

---

## QUESTION 2

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a Windows Communication Foundation (WCF) Data Services service.

You discover that when an application submits a PUT or DELETE request to the Data Services service, it receives an error.

You need to ensure that the application can access the service.

Which header and request type should you use in the application?

- A. an X-HTTP-Method header as part of a POST request
- B. an X-HTTP-Method header as part of a GET request
- C. an HTTP ContentType header as part of a POST request
- D. an HTTP ContentType header as part of a GET request

Correct Answer: A

The X-HTTP-Method header can be added to a POST request that signals that the server MUST process the request not as a POST, but as if the HTTP verb specified as the value of the header was used as the method on the HTTP

request's request line, as specified in [RFC2616] section 5.1. This technique is often referred to as "verb tunneling". This header is only valid when on HTTP POST requests.

X-HTTPMethod

([http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd541471\(v=prot.10\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd541471(v=prot.10).aspx))

---

### QUESTION 3

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to enhance an existing application to use the Entity Framework. The classes that represent the entities in the model are Plain Old CLR Object (POCO) classes.

You need to connect the existing POCO classes to an Entity Framework context.

What should you do?

- A. 1. Generate a MetadataWorkspace and create anObjectContext for the model. 2. Disable proxy object creation on the ContextOptions of the ObjectContext. 3. Enable lazy loading on the ContextOptions of the ObjectContext.
- B. 1. Generate a MetadataWorkspace and create anObjectContext for the model. 2. Create an ObjectSet for the POCO classes. 3. Disable proxy object creation on the ContextOptions of the ObjectContext.
- C. 1. Generate an Entity Data Model for the POCO classes. 2. Create an ObjectSet for the POCO classes. 3. Disable proxy object creation on the ContextOptions of the ObjectContext. 4. Enable lazy loading on the ContextOptions of the ObjectContext.
- D. 1. Generate an Entity Data Model for the POCO classes. 2. Create an ObjectSet for the POCO classes. 3. Set Code Generation Strategy on the Entity Data Model to none. 4. Create an ObjectContext for the model.

Correct Answer: D

---

### QUESTION 4

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create an application. The application connects to a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database. You create classes by using LINQ to SQL based on the records shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a LINQ query to retrieve a list of objects that contains the OrderID and CustomerID properties. You need to retrieve the total price amount of each Order record.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. from details in dataContext.Order\_Detail group details by details.OrderID into g join order in dataContext.Orders on g.Key equals order.OrderID select new {OrderID = order.OrderID, CustomerID = order.CustomerID, TotalAmount = g.Sum(od => od.UnitPrice \* od.Quantity)}
- B. dataContext.Order\_Detail.GroupJoin(dataContext.Orders, d => d.OrderID, o => o.OrderID, (dts, ord) => new {OrderID = dts.OrderID, CustomerID = dts.Order.CustomerID, TotalAmount = dts.UnitPrice \* dts.Quantity})
- C. from order in dataContext.Orders group order by order.OrderID into g join details in dataContext.Order\_Detail on g.Key equals details.OrderID select new {OrderID = details.OrderID, CustomerID = details.Order.CustomerID, TotalAmount = details.UnitPrice \* details.Quantity}
- D. dataContext.Orders.GroupJoin(dataContext.Order\_Detail, o => o.OrderID, d => d.OrderID, (ord, dts) => new {OrderID = ord.OrderID, CustomerID = ord.CustomerID, TotalAmount = dts.Sum(od => od.UnitPrice \* od.Quantity)})

Correct Answer: AD

Alternative A. This is an Object Query. It looks at the Order Details EntitySet and creating a group g based on OrderID.

\*

The group g is then joined with Orders EntitySet based on g.Key = OrderID

\*

For each matching records a new dynamic object containing OrderID, CustomerID and TotalAmount is created.

\*

The dynamic records are the results returned in an IEnumerable Object, for later processing Alternative D. This is an Object Query. The GroupJoin method is used to join Orders to OrderDetails. Parameters for GroupJoin:

1.

An Order\_Details EntitySet

2.

Order o (from the Orders in the Orders Entity Set, picking up Order\_id from both Entity Sets)

3.

Order\_ID from the first Order\_Details record from the OD EntitySet

4.

Lambda Expression passing ord and dts (ord=o, dts=d) The body of the Lambda Expression is working out the total and Returning a Dynamic object as in A.

---

### QUESTION 5

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create an application.

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

```
01 Class DataAccessLayer 02 Private Shared connString As String 04 ... 05 Public Shared Function  
GetDataTable(command As String) As DataTable 07 ... 08 End Function 09 End Class
```

You need to define the connection life cycle of the DataAccessLayer class. You also need to ensure that the application uses the minimum number of connections to the database. What should you do?

- A. Insert the following code segment at line 03. Private Shared conn As New SqlConnection(connString)Public Shared Sub Open()conn.Open()End SubPublic Shared Sub Close()conn.Close()End Sub
- B. Insert the following code segment at line 03.Private conn As New SqlConnection(connString)Public Sub Open()conn.Open() End Sub Public Sub Close() conn.Close()End Sub
- C. Replace line 01 with the following code segment.Class DataAccessLayerImplements IDisposableInsert the following code segment to line 03. Private conn As New SqlConnection(connString)Public Sub Open()conn.Open()End Sub Public Sub Dispose()conn.Close()End Sub
- D. Insert the following code segment at line 06. Using conn As New SqlConnection(connString)conn.Open()End Using

Correct Answer: D

One thing you should always do is to make sure your connections are always opened within a using statement. Using statements will ensure that even if your application raises an exception while the connection is open, it will always be closed (returned to the pool) before your request is complete. This is very important, otherwise there could be connection leaks.

---

### QUESTION 6

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create an application. You use the ADO.NET Entity Framework to model entities. You write the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```

01 public partial class SalesOrderDetail : EntityObject
02 {
03     partial void OnOrderQtyChanging(short value)
04     {
05
06         {
07             ...
08         }
09     }
10 }

```

You need to find out whether the object has a valid EntityStateEntry instance.

Which code segment should you insert at line 05?

- A. if (this.EntityState != EntityState.Detached)
- B. if (this.EntityState != EntityState.Unchanged)
- C. if (this.EntityState != EntityState.Modified)
- D. if (this.EntityState != EntityState.Added)

Correct Answer: A

**Detached** The object exists but is not being tracked. An entity is in this state immediately after it has been created and before it is added to the object context. An entity is also in this state after it has been removed from the context by calling

the `Detach` method or if it is loaded by using a `NoTracking MergeOption`. There is no `ObjectStateEntry` instance associated with objects in the `Detached` state. **Unchanged** The object has not been modified since it was attached to the context

or since the last time that the `SaveChanges` method was called.

**Added** The object is new, has been added to the object context, and the `SaveChanges` method has not been called. After the changes are saved, the object state changes to `Unchanged`. Objects in the `Added` state do not have original values

in the `ObjectStateEntry`. **Deleted** The object has been deleted from the object context. After the changes are saved, the object state changes to `Detached`. **Modified** One of the scalar properties on the object was modified and the

`SaveChanges` method has not been called. In POCO entities without change-tracking proxies, the state of the modified properties changes to `Modified` when the `DetectChanges` method is called. After the changes are saved, the object state

changes to `Unchanged`.

EntityState Enumeration

(<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.data.entitystate.aspx>)

CHAPTER 6 ADO.NET Entity Framework

Lesson 1: What Is the ADO.NET Entity Framework?

Storing Information about Objects and Their State (page 381)

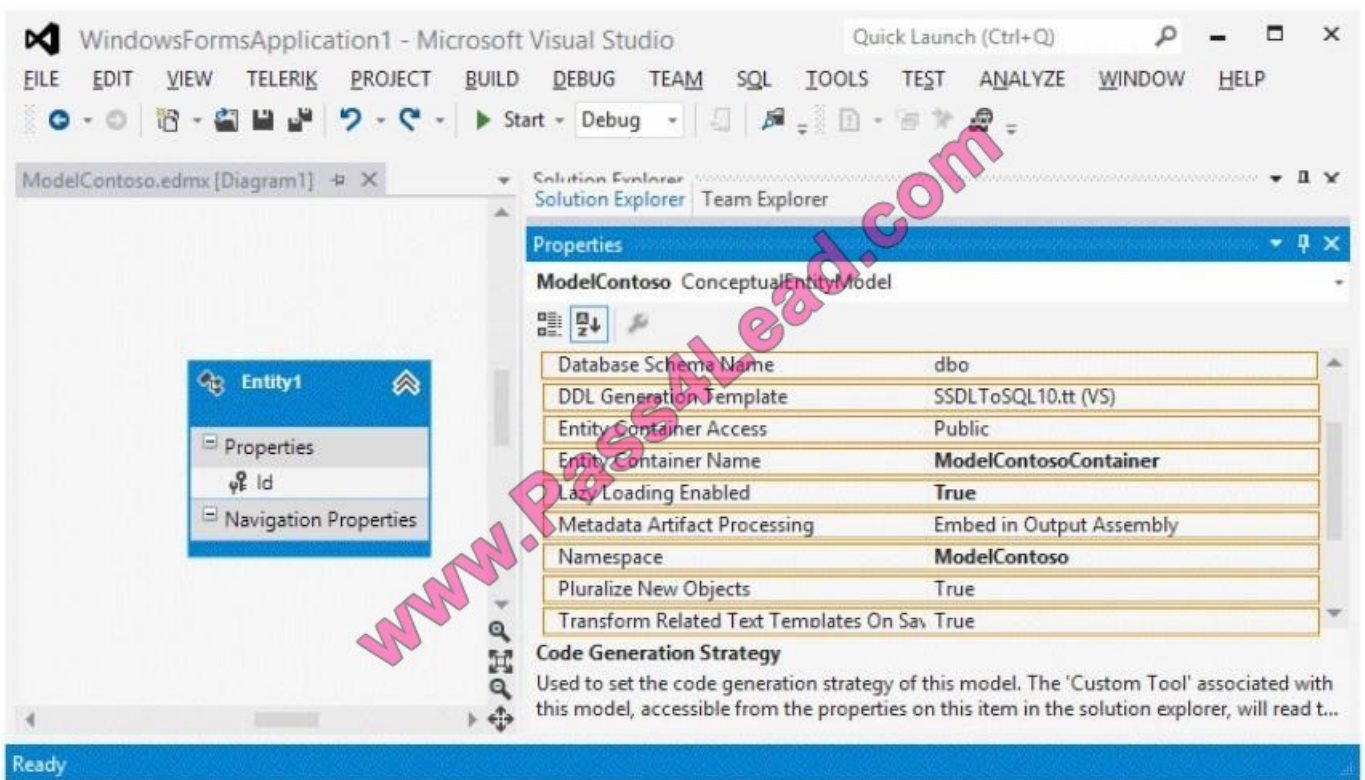
---

**QUESTION 7**

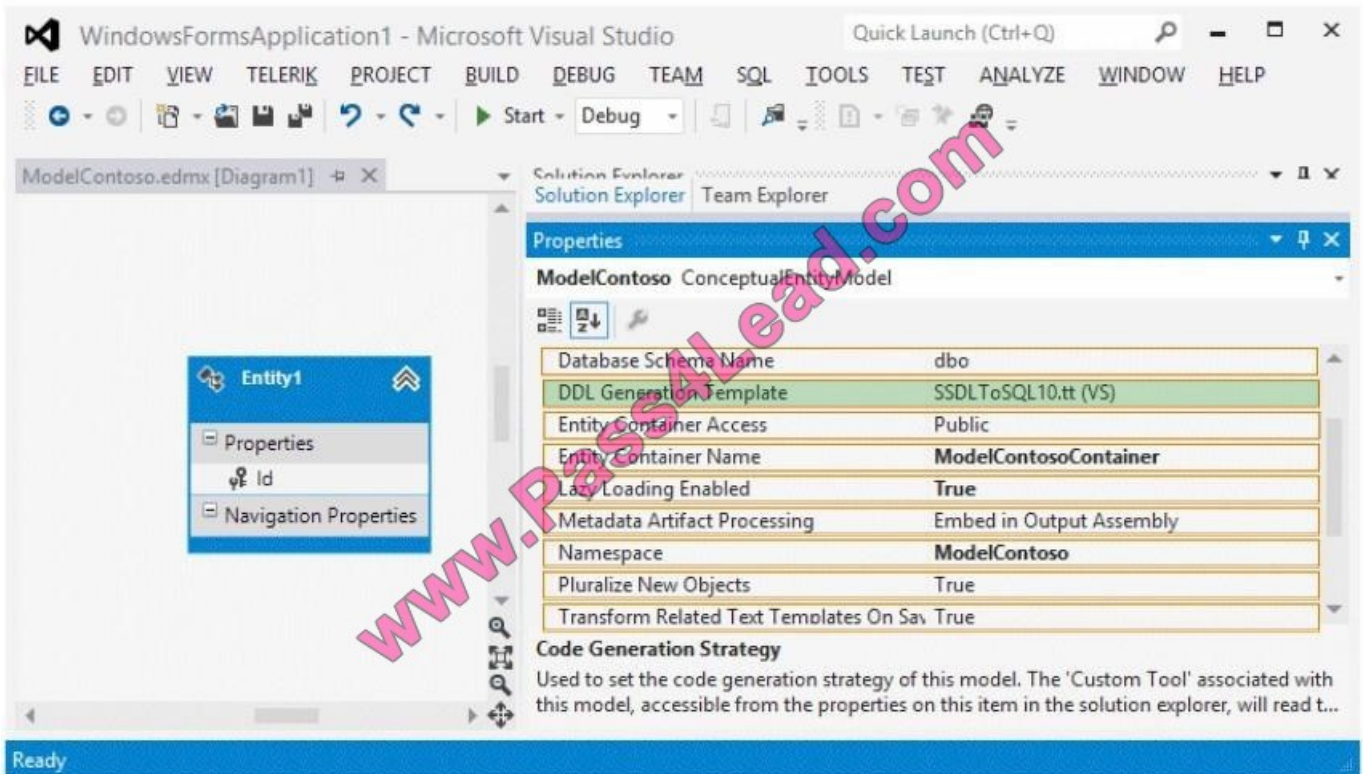
You create an Entity Data Model (EDM) named ModelContoso.

You need to generate a Transact-SQL script to create a database to store ModelContoso. The solution must ensure that table names are prefixed automatically with TBL\_. Which property of ModelContoso should you modify? (To answer, select the appropriate property in the answer area.)

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



## QUESTION 8

You use Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 and Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to develop an application that uses the Entity Framework. Entity types in the model are generated by the Entity Data Model generator tool (EdmGen.exe).

You write the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 Dim stream As MemoryStream = New MemoryStream()
```

```
02 Dim query = context.Contacts.Include(
```

```
"SalesOrderHeaders.SaiesOrderDetails")
```

```
03 Dim contact = query.Where("it.LastName = Slostname", New ObjectParameter("lastnae", lastName)).First() You need to serialize the contact and all of its related objects to the MemoryStream so that the contact can be deserialized back
```

into the model.

Which code segment should you insert at line 04?

A. Dim formatter = New XmlSerializer(GetType(Contact), New Type() (GetType(SalesOrderHeader), GetType(SalesOrderDetail))) formatter.Serialize(stream, contact)

B. Dim formatter = New BinaryFormatter() formatter.Serialize(stream, contact)

C. Dim formatter = New XmlSerializer(GetType(Contact)) formatter.Serialize(stream, contact)



D. Dim formatter = New SoapFormatter() formatter.Serialize(stream, contact)

Correct Answer: A

```
public XmlSerializer(Type type, Type[] extraTypes)
```

Initializes a new instance of the System.Xml.Serialization.XmlSerializer class that can serialize objects of the specified type into XML documents, and deserialize XML documents into object of a specified type. If a property or field returns an

array, the extraTypes parameter specifies objects that can be inserted into the array.

type:

The type of the object that this System.Xml.Serialization.XmlSerializer can serialize.extraTypes:

A System.Type array of additional object types to serialize.

XmlSerializer Constructor (Type, Type[])

(<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e5aakyaee.aspx>)

---

#### QUESTION 9

The application must be configured to run on a new development computer.

You need to configure the connection string to point to the existing named instance. Which connection string fragment should you use?

- A. Data Source=INST01\SQL01
- B. Data Source=SQL01\INST01
- C. Initial Catalog= INST01\SQL01
- D. Initial Catalog= SQL01\INST01

Correct Answer: B

---

#### QUESTION 10

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to develop an application that connects to a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database.

You need to ensure that the application connects to the database server by using SQL Server authentication.

Which connection string should you use?

- A. SERVER=MyServer; DATABASE=AdventureWorks; Integrated Security=SSPI; UID=sa; PWD=secret
- B. SERVER=MyServer; DATABASE=AdventureWorks; UID=sa; PWD=secret
- C. SERVER=MyServer; DATABASE=AdventureWorks; Integrated Security=false

D. SERVER-HyServer; DATABASE-AdventureWorks; Trusted Connection=true

Correct Answer: B

SQL Server authentication using the passed-in user name and password. User ID, Uid, User, Password, Pwd  
Connection String Syntax (ADO.NET) (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms254500.aspx>)

---

## QUESTION 11

You are developing a new feature that displays an auto-complete list to users as they type color names. You have an existing ContosoEntities context object named context.

To support the new feature you must develop code that will accept a string object named text containing a users partial input and will query the Colors database table to retrieve all color names that begin with that input.

You need to create an Entity SQL (ESQL) query to meet the requirement. The query must not be vulnerable to a SQL injection attack.

Which code segment should you use?

- A. Dim parameter = New ObjectParameter("text", HttpUtility.HtmlEncode(text) and "%")Dim result = context.CreateQuery(Of String)("SELECT (c.Name) FROM Colors AS c WHERE c.Name LIKE \@text\\"", parameter)
- B. Dim parameter = New ObjectParameter("text", text and "%")Dim result = context.CreateQuery(Of String)("SELECT (c.Name) FROM Colors AS c WHERE
- C. Name LIKE @text", parameter)
- D. Dim parameter = New ObjectParameter("text", text and "%")Dim result = context.CreateQuery(Of String)("SELECT VALUE (c.Name) FROM Colors AS c WHERE
- E. Name LIKE @text", parameter)
- F. Dim parameter = New ObjectParameter("text", text and "%")Dim result = context.CreateQuery(Of String)("SELECT VALUE (c.Name) FROM Colors AS c WHERE
- G. Name LIKE \@text\\"", parameter)

Correct Answer: C

Entity SQL supports two variants of the SELECT clause. The first variant, row select, is identified by the SELECT keyword, and can be used to specify one or more values that should be projected out. Because a row wrapper is implicitly

added around the values returned, the result of the query expression is always a multiset of rows.

Each query expression in a row select must specify an alias. If no alias is specified, Entity SQL attempts to generate an alias by using the alias generation rules. The other variant of the SELECT clause, value select, is identified by the

SELECT VALUE keyword. It allows only one value to be specified, and does not add a row wrapper. A row select is always expressible in terms of VALUE SELECT, as illustrated in the following example.

ESQL Select

(<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb399554.aspx>)

---

## QUESTION 12

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a data access layer component.

The component accesses data from a Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1. The component contains a class named Class1 that represents data from a table in DB1 named Table1. The following is the definition of Class1:

```
<EdmEntityTypeAttribute (NamespaceName="EDMClass1", Name="Class1")> _
<Serializable()> _
<DataContractAttribute (IsReference=true)> _
Public Partial Class Class1 : Inherits EntityObject
  <DataMemberAttribute()> _
  public global::System.Int32 ID{get;set;}
  <DataMemberAttribute()> _
  public global::System.String Name{get;set;}
  <DataMemberAttribute()> _
  public global::System.String Description{get;set;}
End Class
```

A database developer creates the following stored procedure to add entries to Table1:

```
CREATE PROC [DB].[uspAddTable1]
  @id int,
  @name nvarchar(200),
  @desc nvarchar(max) AS
BEGIN
  SET NOCOUNT ON;
  INSERT INTO [DB].[Table1] (idnumber, shortname, longname)
  VALUES (@id, @name, @description);
END;
```

You need to edit the Entity Data Model (EDM) for EDMClass1 to use the uspInsertTable1 stored procedure to add data to the database.

What should you do? (Develop the solution by selecting and ordering the required code snippets. You may not need all of the code snippets.)

Select and Place:

Answer Area

```
<ScalarProperty Name="ID" ParameterName="id" />  
<ScalarProperty Name="Name" ParameterName="name" />  
<ScalarProperty Name="Description" ParameterName="desc" />
```

```
</ModificationFunctionMapping>
```

```
<ScalarProperty Name="ID" ParameterName="idnumber" />  
<ScalarProperty Name="Name" ParameterName="shortname" />  
<ScalarProperty Name="Description" ParameterName="longname" />
```

```
</InsertFunction>
```

```
<ModificationFunctionMapping>
```

```
<InsertFunction FunctionName="EDMClass1.Class1.uspAddTable1" >
```

```
</UpdateFunction>
```

```
<UpdateFunction FunctionName="EDMClass1.Class1.uspAddTable1" >
```

Correct Answer:

	Answer Area
	<ModificationFunctionMapping>
	<InsertFunction FunctionName="EDMClass1.Class1.uspAddTable1" >
<ScalarProperty Name="ID" ParameterName="idnumber" />	<ScalarProperty Name="ID" ParameterName="id" />
<ScalarProperty Name="Name" ParameterName="shortname" />	<ScalarProperty Name="Name" ParameterName="name" />
<ScalarProperty Name="Description" ParameterName="longname" />	<ScalarProperty Name="Description" ParameterName="desc" />
	</InsertFunction>
	</ModificationFunctionMapping>
</UpdateFunction>	
<UpdateFunction FunctionName="EDMClass1.Class1.uspAddTable1" >	

Explanation:

Note:

\* The ModificationFunctionMapping element in mapping specification language (MSL) maps the insert, update, and delete functions of a conceptual model entity type to stored procedures in the underlying database. The

ModificationFunctionMapping element can also map the insert and delete functions for many-to-many associations in the conceptual model to stored procedures in the underlying database.

\* Example:



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

## Try our product !

**100%** Guaranteed Success

**100%** Money Back Guarantee

**365** Days Free Update

**Instant Download** After Purchase

**24x7** Customer Support

Average **99.9%** Success Rate

More than **800,000** Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle**

## Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <p><b>One Year Free Update</b> Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <p><b>Money Back Guarantee</b> To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <p><b>Security &amp; Privacy</b> We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information &amp; peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.