Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code: 98-372

Exam Name: Microsoft .NET Fundamentals

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which feature is automatically handled in managed code but must be explicitly handled in unmanaged code?

A. Memory disposal
B. Code signing
C. Namespaces
D. Exception handling

Answer: C

QUESTION 2
You need to suspend the current thread until all Finalize() methods have been processed.
Which garbage collection method should you use?

A. Dispose
B. WaitforPendingFinalizers
C. SuppressFinalize
D. Collect

Answer: D

QUESTION 3
What is the name of the environment that runs .NET managed code?

A. Common Language Runtime (CLR)
B. Component Object Model (COM)
C. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
D. Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL)

Answer: A

QUESTION 4
You want to access a native Win32 function from a .NET application.
You import the function.
Which two keywords should you use to define the function? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Declare
B. Private
C. Public
D. Lib

Answer: CD
Explanation:
Example:
look at the ability to place a computer into hibernation through the Win32 API. The IsPwrHibernateAllowed function of Powrprof.dll returns a true (non-zero) value if hibernation is permitted, false (zero) if not.
Public Declare Function IsPwrHibernateAllowed Lib "Powrprof.dll" _ Alias

```
"IsPwrHibernateAllowed" () As Integer
Public Declare Function SetSuspendState Lib "Powrprof.dll" _ Alias "SetSuspendState" (ByVal
Hibernate As Integer, ByVal ForceCritical As Integer,
ByVal DisableWakeEvent As Integer) As Integer
If (Win32API.IsPwrHibernateAllowed() <> 0) Then Win32API.SetSuspendState(1, 0, 0)
End If
```

QUESTION 5
What is the purpose of the app.config file?

A. To configure the version of .NET targeted by the application.
B. To load references to third-party libraries used by the application.
C. To configure the target operating system of the application.
D. To find out the programming language of the application.

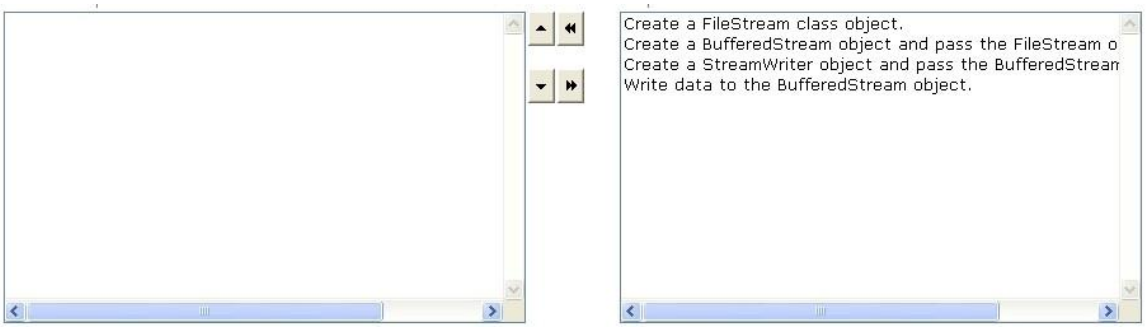
Answer: A

QUESTION 6
Which of the following is a means of keeping information a secret and thus protecting the confidentiality, authenticity, and integrity of information?

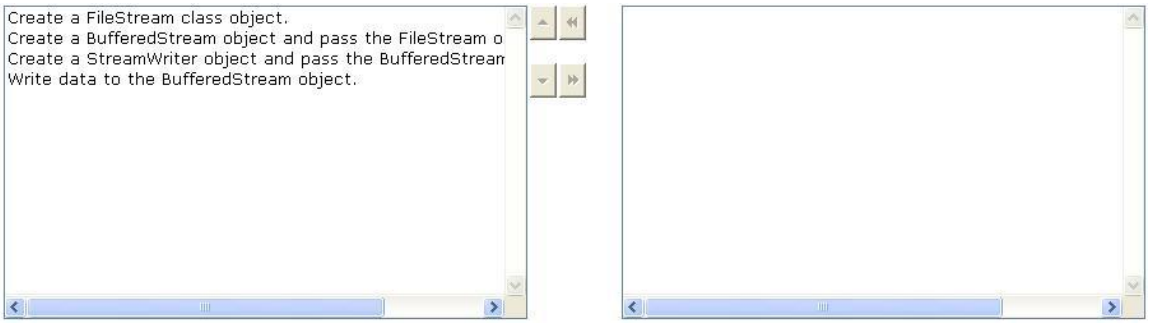
A. Authentication
B. Authorization
C. Access control
D. Cryptography

Answer: D
Explanation:
Cryptography is a combination of two Greek words, i.e., kryptos (hidden) and grafo (writing). Research in the field of cryptographic algorithms is referred to as crypto analysis and used to develop algorithms and crack the algorithms of enemies. Cryptography is a means of keeping information secret, and thus, protecting the confidentiality, authenticity, and integrity of information.
Answer: A is incorrect. Authentication is a process of verifying the identity of a person, network host, or system process. The authentication process compares the provided credentials with the credentials stored in the database of an authentication server. Answer: B is incorrect. Authorization is the function of specifying access rights to resources, which is related to information security and computer security in general and to access control in particular.
Answer: C is incorrect. An access control is a system, which enables an authority to control access to areas and resources in a given physical facility, or computer-based information system. Access control system, within the field of physical security, is generally seen as the second layer in the security of a physical structure. It refers to all mechanisms that control visibility of screens, views, and data within Siebel Business Applications.

QUESTION 7
What are the steps required to use the BufferedStream class?



Answer:



Explanation:
The steps required to use the BufferedStream class are as follows:
1.Create a FileStream class object as follows:
FileStream fs = File.Create(@"d:\temp\test.doc");
2.Create a BufferedStream class object and pass the FileStream object as follows:
BufferedStream bs= new BufferedStream(fs);
3.Create a StreamWriter class objects and pass the BufferedStream object as follows:
StreamWriter sw = new StreamWriter(bs);
4.Write data to the BufferedStream object as follows:
sw.WriteLine("Hello Everybody");

QUESTION 8
Consider the following scenario.
Allen has created a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) database application using .NET Framework 4.0. The application helps users keep track of their e-Book collection. He identifies that some computers might have many users, such as two roommates might share a computer, with both individuals using the same application on the same computer to manage their e-Book collections. Allen sets up a database to handle many users without mixing up the collections. Allen has implemented a very trendy system that allows users to alter the colors, fonts, and graphics in the application, giving it a personalized look and feel. How will Allen's WPF database application store the users' color choices?

A. As a setting with user scope
B. As a string in the source code
C. As a setting with machine scope
D. As a setting with application scope

Answer: A
Explanation:

Allen's WPF database application will store the users' color choices as a setting with user scope. Indicating the scope as "user scope" allows the application to store different settings for each user of the program.
Application settings provide a simple means to store application-scoped and user-scoped settings on a client computer. Using Visual Studio, a setting is defined for a specified property by providing its name, data type, and application/user scope. Related settings can also be placed into named groups for easy use and readability. Once defined, these settings are persisted and read back into memory automatically at runtime. A pluggable architecture makes possible the persistence mechanism to be altered, but by default, the local file system is used.
Application settings work by persisting data as XML to different configuration files (.config) related to whether the setting is application/user scoped. In most cases, the application- scoped settings are read-only, as they are program information that need not be overwritten. By contrast, user-scoped settings can be read and written safely at runtime, even if the application runs under partial trust.
Settings are stored as XML fragments in configuration files. Application-scoped settings are represented by the <application.Settings> element, and are located in app.exe.config, where app is the name of the main executable file.
User-scoped settings are represented by the <userSettings> element and are located in user.config, where user is the username of the person presently running the application. The app.exe.config file must be deployed with the application. The settings architecture will create the user.config files on demand when the first time the application saves settings for that user. A <userSettings> block is defined inside app.exe.config to supply default values for user-scoped settings.

QUESTION 9
Which of the following terms are used in cryptography? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Ciphertext
B. Value
C. Plaintext
D. Cipher
E. Key

Answer: ACDE
Explanation:
Cryptography is a technique of encrypting and decrypting messages. When the text is encrypted, it is unreadable by humans but when it is decrypted, it is readable. The terms used in cryptography are as follows:
Plaintext: This text can be read by a user.
Ciphertext: This text can be converted to a non-readable format. Encryption: It is the process of creating ciphertext from plaintext. Decryption: It is the process of converting ciphertext to plaintext. Cipher: It is an algorithm that is used to encrypt and decrypt the text. Key: Keys are the elements used in the technology of encrypting and decrypting the text.

QUESTION 10
Applications are overridden by explicit version policy in the configuration files. What are those configuration files? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Computer's administrator configuration file
B. Application configuration file
C. Computer's security configuration file

D. Publisher policy file

Answer: ABD
Explanation:
Assembly versioning using CLR is done at the assembly level. A specific version of an assembly and the versions of dependent assemblies are stored in the manifest of the assembly. The default version policy for the runtime is that applications run only with the versions with which the applications were built and tested, except the applications overridden by explicit version policy in the configuration files which are as follows:
Application configuration file
Publisher policy file
Computer's administrator configuration file

QUESTION 11
What are the benefits of a strong-named assembly? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. It guarantees the uniqueness of a name.
B. It ensures that subsequent versions cannot be produced.
C. It describes the identity permission for strong names.
D. It provides versioning and naming protection.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
A strong-named assembly is a commonly deployed element in a .NET application. Following are the benefits of a strong-named assembly:
A strong-named assembly guarantees the uniqueness of a name, as it relies on the unique key pairs i.e. private and public keys. An assembly name cannot be generated with the same name, as each time the assembly generates a private key with a different name. A strong-named assembly ensures that subsequent versions cannot be produced, as the version of an assembly is loaded from the same publisher into which the assembly version was created when the application was built.
A strong-named assembly provides a strong integrity check. It guarantees that the contents of an assembly have not been modified since it was built. It is usually identified by a digital signature and a supporting certificate.
Answer: C and D are incorrect. The StrongNameIdentityPermission class is used to describe the identity permission for strong names. In order to have a strong name for an assembly, the code should be signed by a key pair. .Net provides the utility, sn.exe, to generate a key pair. This class provides versioning and naming protection by verifying that the calling code is in a particular strong-named code assembly. It also defines strong-name requirements for access to the public members of a type. The StrongNameIdentityPermissionAttribute class can be used to define strong-name requirements at the assembly level.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

PassLeader Certification Exam Features:

★ More than 99,900 Satisfied Customers Worldwide.
★ Average 99.9% Success Rate.
★ Free Update to match latest and real exam scenarios.
★ Instant Download Access! No Setup required.
★ Questions & Answers are downloadable in PDF format and VCE test engine format.
★ Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Laptop, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad.
★ 100% Guaranteed Success or 100% Money Back Guarantee.
★ Fast, helpful support 24x7.
View list of all certification exams:
http://www.passleader.com/all-products.html

10% Discount Coupon Code: STNAR2014