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Q&A

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Exam : **MB6-894**

Title : Development, Extensions
and Deployment for
Microsoft Dynamics 365 for
Finance and Operations

Version : V8.02

1.You create a new class named NewClass1 in a model. NewClass1 manipulates the CustTable table in the protected method modifyCustTable.

NewClass1 has the following code:

```
class NewClass1
{
public static MainClass1 construct()
{
return new MainClass1();
}
protected void modifyCustTable()
{
...
}
}
```

In the same model as NewClass1, you create a new class named NewClass2. You want to run the code in the modifyCustTable method from the callModifyCustTable method in NewClass2.

What is a correct example of calling the modifyCustTable method from NewClass2?

A. {

```
public static NewClass2 construct()
{
return new NewClass2();
}
public void callModifyCustTable()
{
NewClass1 newClass1 = NewClass1::construct();
newClass1.modifyCustTable();
}
}
```

B. class NewClass2

```
{
public static NewClass2 contrsuct()
{
return new NewClass2();
}
public void classModifyCustTable()
{
newClass1.modifyCustTable();
}
}
```

C. class NewClass2 extends NewClass1

```
{
public static NewClass2 contrsuct()
{
return new NewClass2();
}
```

```
}  
public void callModifyCustTable()  
{  
this construct().modifyCustTable();  
}  
}  
D. class NewClass2 extends NewClass1  
{  
public static NewClass2 construct()  
{  
return new NewClass2();  
}  
public void callModifyCustTable()  
{  
this.modifyCustTable();  
}  
}
```

Answer: D

2.You are writing a method to update the Customer reference field on a Sales order table record. You begin

by writing the following code:

```
class ExampleClass  
{  
/// <summary>  
/// Update the Customer reference field on the Sales orders table.  
/// </summary>  
/// <param name = "_salesId">  
/// Sales order to update  
/// </param>  
/// <param name = "_customerRef">  
/// Updated Customer reference value  
/// </param>  
public static void updateSalesTableCustomerReference(SalesId _salesId,  
CustRef _customerRef)  
{  
SalesTable salesTable;  
}  
}
```

Which statement will complete the method?

- A. salesTable = SalesTable::find(_salesId);
salesTable.CustomerRef = _customerRef;
salesTable.update();
- B. update_recordset salesTable

```

setting CustomerRef=_customerRef
where salesTable.salesid==_salesId;
C. salesTable = SalesTable::find(_salesId, true);
salesTable.CustomerRef = _customerRef;
salesTable.update();
D. update_recordset salesTable
setting SalesId = _salesId
where salesTable.CustomerRef == _customerRef;

```

Answer: C

3.A junior programmer asks you to review an order of operator precedence so that a math operation evaluates appropriately.

Which list is ordered correctly?

- A. unary, multiplicative, additive, logical, relational
- B. shift, relational, additive, unary, logical
- C. unary, multiplicative, additive, relational, logical
- D. equality, multiplicative, additive, relational, unary

Answer: C

Explanation:

Operators, in order of precedence	Syntax
Unary	- ~ !
Multiplicative, shift, bitwise AND, bitwise exclusive OR	* / % DIV << >> & ^
Additive, bitwise inclusive OR	+ -
Relational, equality	< <= == != > >= like
as is	
Logical (AND, OR)	&&
Conditional	? :

4.You are an Independent Software Vendor (ISV) developer, and you are reviewing the code in a solution. During the code review, you see the following:

```

using (var sr = new System.IO.StreamReader(_inputFilename))
{
var textFromFile = sr.ReadToEnd();
this.processFileDate(textFromFile);
}

```

Which two statements about the sr and textFromFile variables are true? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. The variables storing .Net Framework objects have to be declared using the var keyword.
- B. The var keyword indicates the variables can store values of any type.
- C. The variables are valid within the block of code in which they were declared.
- D. The var keyword infers the type of the variables from their initialization expression.

Answer: CD

5.You are writing an X++ method.

You need to perform the same logic for multiple records in the database.

How should you iterate over multiple records in X++?

- A. Declare a table buffer variable, and then write a "while select" statement to iterate through each record.
- B. Declare a shared variable for the table, and use the next() method to read each record.
- C. Declare a RecordSortedList variable for the table, and use the next() method to read each record.
- D. Declare an enumerator for the table, and call the moveNext() method to read each record.

Answer: A