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## 70-511

TS: Windows Applications Development with Microsoft .NET Framework 4

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Note: The answer is for reference only, you need to understand all question.

## **QUESTION 1**

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application. You write the following code fragment. <StackPanel TextBox.PreviewTextInput="StackPanel\_PreviewTextInput"> <TextBox Name="TxtBoxA"/> <TextBox Name="TxtBoxB"/> <TextBox Name="TxtBoxC"/> </StackPanel> You create an event handler named StackPanel\_PreviewTextInput. You also have a collection of strings named Keywords. You need to ensure that TxtBoxA and TxtBoxB do not contain any of the strings in the Keywords collections. Which code segment should you use?

```
A.
     private void StackPanel_PreviewTextInput( object sender, TextCompositionEventArgs e)
{ FrameworkElement feSource = sender as FrameworkElement; if (feSource.Name == "TxtBoxA" ||
feSource.Name == "TxtBoxB") { foreach(string keyword in Keywords) { if(e.Text.Contains(keyword)) {
e.Handled = false; return; } }} e.Handled = true; } }
B. private void StackPanel_PreviewTextInput( object sender, TextCompositionEventArgs e)
{ FrameworkElement feSource = e.Source as FrameworkElement; f (feSource.Name == "TxtBoxA" ||
feSource.Name == "TxtBoxB") f (feSource.Name == "TxtBoxA" || feSource.Name == "TxtBoxB")
{ foreach(string keyword in Keywords) { if(e.Text.Contains(keyword)) {
e.Handled = false; return; } } e.Handled = true;
     private void StackPanel_PreviewTextInput( object sender, TextCompositionEventArgs e)
{ FrameworkElement feSource = sender as FrameworkElement; if (feSource.Name == "TxtBoxA" ||
feSource.Name == "TxtBoxB") { foreach(string keyword in Keywords) { if(e.Text.Contains(keyword))
{ e.Handled = true; return; } } e.Handled = false; } }
D. private void StackPanel_PreviewTextInput( object sender, TextCompositionEventArgs e)
{ FrameworkElement feSource = e.Source as FrameworkElement; if (feSource.Name == "TxtBoxA" ||
feSource.Name == "TxtBoxB") { foreach(string keyword in Keywords) { if(e.Text.Contains(keyword))
{ e.Handled = true; return; } } e.Handled = false; } }
```

Answer: D

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Question 2

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application. The

application contains a composite user control that includes a TextBox control named txtInput. The user control

will be hosted in a window and will have handlers for the text-changed event of txtInput. You need to ensure

that the application meets the following requirements:

Creates a text-changed event handler named Audit\_TextChanged for the txtInput control.

Executes Audit\_TextChanged even when specific handlers mark the event as handled. Which code segment

should you add to the constructor of the user control

A. txtInput.TextChanged+=Audit\_TextChanged;

AddHandler(TextBox.TextChangedEvent, new RoutedEventHandler(Audit TextChanged), true);

C. EventManager.RegisterClassHandler(typeof(TextBox),TextBox.TextChangedEvent, new

RoutedEventHandler(Audit\_TextChanged), true);

D. EventManager.RegisterClassHandler(typeof(TextBox),TextBox.TextChangedEvent, new

RoutedEventHandler (Audit\_TextChanged), false);

Answer: B

**Question 3** 

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application. The

application contains a composite user control that includes a TextBox control named txtInput. The user control

will be hosted in a window and will have handlers for the text-changed event of txtInput. You need to ensure

that the application meets the following requirements:

AddHandler(TextBox.TextChangedEvent, new RoutedEventHandler(Audit\_TextChanged), true);

Which of the following statments are TRUE? (choose all that apply)

A. A text-changed event handler, named Audit TextChanged, was Created for the txtInput control.

B. Audit\_TextChanged will stop running because the event is marked as handled by certain event handlers.

C. Even through the event is marked handled by certain event handlers, Audit\_TextChanged will still run.

D. Audit\_TextChanged will continue to run until the event is marked as handled.

**Answer: AC** 

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**Question 4** 

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application. You

create a window that contains a Button control and a MenuItem control. Both controls are labeled "Add sugar."

The Command properties of the Button and MenuItem controls are set to the same RoutedCommand named

AddSugarCommand. You write the following code segment.

private void CanAddSugar (object sender, CanExecuteRoutedEventArgs e) { ... } You need to ensure that when

the CanAddSugar method sets e.CanExecute to false, the MenuItem and Button controls are disabled. What

should you do?

A. Create an event handler for the CanExecuteChanged event of the AddSugarCommand command. Call the

CanAddSugar method from within the event handler.

B. Inherit the AddSugarCommand from the RoutedUICommand class instead of the RoutedCommand class.

Call the CanAddSugar method from within the constructor of the AddSugarCommand command.

C. Add a CommandBinding object to the CommandBinding property of the MenuItem control. Set the

CanExecute property of the CommandBinding object to the CanAddSugar method.

D. Add a CommandBinding object to the CommandBindings property of the window. Set the Command

property of CommandBinding to the AddSugarCommand command.

Set the CanExecute property of the CommandBinding object to the CanAddSugar method.

Answer: D

**Question 5** 

You use Microsoft .NET Framework 4 to create a Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF) application. The

application has a window named MainWindow that has a StackPanel control named sp as the root element.

You want to create a Button control that contains a TextBlock control with the "Save" Text property. You need to

create the control dynamically and add the control to sp. Which code segment should you write in the

constructor of the MainWindow class?

A. Button btn = new Button(); TextBlock text = new TextBlock(); text.Text = "Save";

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