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**Vendor:**Microsoft

**Exam Code:**MB6-704

**Exam Name:**Microsoft Dynamics AX 2012 R3 CU8  
Development Introduction

**Version:**Demo

## QUESTION 1

Which three tasks are performed by an Application Object Server (AOS)? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. Manages client sessions
- B. Stores the Dynamic AX models
- C. Enforces security for Dynamic AX data and features
- D. Runs the X++ code
- E. Hosts help files

Correct Answer: ABD

An Application Object Server (AOS) is a core component of the Microsoft Dynamics AX 2012 installation and is installed by using Setup. An AOS enforces security, manages connections between clients and the database, and provides the foundation where Microsoft Dynamics AX business logic is executed.

The following diagram shows the AOS architecture.

Reference: Application Object Servers [AX 2012]; AOS architecture [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 2

You have a Dynamics AX deployment that contains three legal entities.

You need to search for records across all three legal entities.

What should you create?

- A. A select statement that uses the data Area Id field in a where clause
- B. A select statement that joins the Company Info table
- C. A select statement that uses the data Area Id field in a field list
- D. A select statement that uses the cross Company keyword

Correct Answer: D

A cross-company query returns data for several companies in a single run. A query does not have to be limited to returning data for the current session company. A cross-company query operates over all companies that you have read permissions for, or over a subset of companies that you specify. Note: A company is a unique identifier for the data that is associated with the legal entity. A company can be associated with only one legal entity, and a legal entity can be associated with only one company.

Reference: Cross-Company Data Access [AX 2012]

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### QUESTION 3

You need to create a new extensible data security (XDS) policy. What should you use?

- A. A map
- B. A part
- C. A query
- D. A job

Correct Answer: C

There are two stages in creating the XDS policy:

Policy query

Security policy.

Reference: Microsoft Dynamics AX 2012 Security Policies Extensible Data Security (XDS)- Create a Policy Query

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### QUESTION 4

Which two statements accurately describe the characteristics of X++?

- A. Performs automatic garbage collection
- B. Performs runtime checking
- C. Supports method overloading
- D. Supports explicit programmer-defined pointer data types

Correct Answer: AB

A: The basic strategy of the AX 2012 GC (garbage collection) is the same as it was even before AX 4. AX uses a deterministic GC to manage the lifetime of X++ objects and table buffers. The GC is deterministic in the sense that objects are guaranteed to be disposed from the C++ memory space at the earliest possible moment after they are no longer needed.

The garbage collector in Dynamics Ax is very simple: it collects all unreferenced object every 3 seconds (ok, this is a little bit simplified, but it's pretty much what the GC does).

Incorrect:

Not C: X++ supports overriding, but it does not support overloading. Not D: X++ is an object-oriented language with similarities to C#. The memory management model of X++ is simple. Objects are created with a new operator. There are no

explicit program- mer-defined pointer data types, and there is no pointer arithmetic.

Reference: X++ Language Programming Guide [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 5

Which statement accurately describes a model in Dynamic AX?

- A. A model can be used to group other models.
- B. A model can group elements at multiple layers.
- C. A model can group elements only at a specific layer.
- D. An element that exists only in one layer can be in multiple models in the same layer.

Correct Answer: C

A model is a set of elements in a given layer. Each layer consists of one or more models. Each layer contains one system-generated model that is specific to that layer. Every element in a layer belongs to only one model. In other words, no

element can belong to two models in the same layer, and every element must belong to a model.

Note:

Models were introduced in Microsoft Dynamics AX 2012 to help partners and customers more easily install and maintain multiple solutions side by side in the same layer.

Reference: Models, Layers, and the Model Store [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 6

You have a job that contains the following X++ code: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 int numerator = 10;  
02 int denominator = 0;  
03 int answer = 0;  
04 str string = "this is a string";  
05 try  
06 {  
07     answer = numerator / denominator;  
08     answer = answer + strlen(string);  
09 }  
10  
11 {  
12     info("error");  
13 }
```

You need to identify which code must be inserted at line 10 to ensure that line 12 executes. Which code segment should you insert at line 10?

- A. Catch (exception::error)
- B. Catch (exception::warning)
- C. Catch (exception::sequence)
- D. Catch (exception::numeric)

Correct Answer: D

A numeric exception is thrown when a problem occurs during the use of any numerical function as is clearly the case in this code sample.

Note:

In X++, an exception is represented by a value of the enum named Exception. A frequently thrown exception is Exception::error enumeration value.

The catch statements are processed in the same sequence that they appear in the X++ code. It is common to have the first catch statement handle the Exception::Error enumeration value.

One strategy is to have the last catch statement leave the exception type unspecified. This means it handles all exceptions that are not handled by a previous catch. This strategy is appropriate for the outermost try - catch blocks.

X++

```
try { /* Code here. */ }  
  
catch (Exception::Numeric) { info("Caught a Numeric exception."); } catch { info("Caught an exception."); }
```

Reference: Exception Handling with try and catch Keywords [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 7

You have two data sources named Items and Item Details. There is a relationship between the data sources. Item Details contains detailed information about each item in Items. You plan to create a form that contains two grids.

You need to configure the form to display the details of an item when the item is selected.

What should you set?

- A. The Link Type of Items
- B. The Join Source of Items
- C. The Link Type of Item Details
- D. The Join Source of Item Details

Correct Answer: D

Item Details is the Child data source. We set the Join Source on the Item Details to Items. See step 5 below.

Note:

You can use form data sources to join tables that create a parent/child relationship between data records. Typically, the records from the data sources are visually separated on the form. For example, you use a grid to list order records and

a second grid that lists the order lines associated with each order. The following steps show how to add and join the tables.

To Join Data Sources that Create Parent/Child Links

1.

In the AOT, expand the form, and then expand the Data Sources node.

2.

Press CTRL-D to open a second AOT, expand Data Dictionary, and then expand Tables. The AOT lists the tables you can use as a form data source.

3.

To add tables to the form data source, drag two tables and drop each table on the Data Sources node of the form in the first AOT. The tables are added as data sources to the form.

4.

Identify the table you will use as the parent data source. The other table will be the child data source.

5.

Set the JoinSource property on the child data source to the name of the parent data source.

6.

Set the LinkType property of the child data source to Active, Passive, or Delayed. The LinkType property specifies how to update the child data source in response to a change in the parent data source.

7.

Create the form design, and then add fields from each data source to the form. Typically, you add two grid controls. One grid displays fields from the parent data source. The second grid displays fields from the child data source. Reference: How to: Join Parent/Child Data Sources for a Form [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 8

You plan to create a Fact Box based on a query that queries a table.

You need to ensure that all of the fields in the table are available to the Fact Box. What should you do?

- A. From the Fields node of the form's data sources, set the Dynamic property to Unselected
- B. From the Fields node of the table, set the Dynamic property to Yes.
- C. From the Fields node of the query's data sources, set the Dynamic property to Yes.
- D. From the Fields node of the table, set the Dynamic property to Unselected.

Correct Answer: B

The Fields node contains the data elements returned by the table, map, or view. If you set the Fields node Dynamic property to Yes, all the fields in the data source are returned. If you set the Dynamic property to No, you can right-click a field and select Delete to remove it from the data source.

Reference: Query Elements in the AOT [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 9

You have the following X++ code that contains an SQL statement:

```
Connection userConnection;
Statement stmt;
Str sqlString;
Resultset results;

userConnection = new Connection();
stmt = userConnection.createStatement();
sqlString = "select * from salesTable";
new SqlStatementExecutePermission(sqlString).assert();
results = stmt.executeQuery(sqlString);
CodeAccessPermission::revertAssert();
```

Which two statements accurately describe the code? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. The code does not enforce field-level security.
- B. The results variable only contains data from the partition in to which the user is logged.
- C. The code does not enforce row-level security.
- D. The results variable only contains data from the legal entity in to which the user is logged.

Correct Answer: CD

C: Record level security is not enforced on the Statement class. If data is exposed to the user, perform explicit security validation.

Note: \* ::revertAssert

Causes a previous call to the CodeAccessPermission.assert and CodeAccessPermission::assert- Multiple methods to be removed and no longer in effect.

Reference: Statement.executeQuery Method [AX 2012]

If users control input to the executeQuery method, an SQL injection threat can occur. Therefore, this method runs under Code Access Security.

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## QUESTION 10

You have three tables named Table I, Table2, and Table3. Table2 and Table3 extend from Table You define a method on Table2 and you define a field on Table I. You need to identify on which tables the field and the method will be available. Which two options should you identify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. The field will be available on Table I only.
- B. The field will be available on Table I, Table2, and Table3.
- C. The method will be available on Table2 and Table3 only.
- D. The method will be available on Table2 only.

E. The method will be available on Table 1, Table2, and Table3.

Correct Answer: BD

A table can extend from or derive from another table. Each table has the SupportInheritance property and the Extends property, which together control table inheritance. Reference: Table Inheritance Overview [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 11

You have the following X++ statement:

```
Int variableA, variableB;
Int _parameter = 3;

Try
{
    while(variableA < _parameter)
    {
        if(variableA == 1)
        {
            break;
        }
        else if(variableA > 2)
        {
            throw error("Variable2 cannot have value greater than 2.");
        }
        variableA++;
    }
    if(variableB < variableA)
    {
        error("Wrong value of variableB variable.");
    }
}

Catch (Exception::Error)
{
    error("Process was aborted.");
}

Catch (Exception::Break)
{
    error("Process was cancelled.");
}
```

You need to identify the output of the statement.

What should you identify?

- A. Process was cancelled. Wrong value of variable B variable.
- B. Wrong value of variable B variable.
- C. Variable2 cannot have value greater than 2. Process was aborted.
- D. Wrong value of variable B variable. Process was cancelled.

Correct Answer: B

By default the integer variables VariableA and VariableB will be set 0.

Break; statement will be run as VariableA is 1.

The line `error("Wrong value of variableB variable.");` will be executed as VariableB VariableA.

No exception is thrown.

Note: A frequently thrown exception is `Exception::error` enumeration value. This exception is thrown in a variety of situations. It is common practice to write diagnostic information to the `In- folog` before throwing the exception, and the

`Global::error` method is often the best way to do that. In X++ code, the static methods on the Global class can be called without the `Global::` prefix. For example, the `Global::error` method can be called simply as `error("My message.");`

Incorrect;

Not A, not D:

Exception Break: Indicates that the user has pressed BREAK or CTRL+C.

Reference: Exception Handling with try and catch Keywords [AX 2012]

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## QUESTION 12

You have the following X++ code: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public class Class1
02 {
03     int variable1;
04     int variable2;
05 }
```

```
06 public int method1(int _variable1 = variable1)
07 {
08     variable1 = _variable1;
09     return variable1;
10 }
```

```
11 public int method2()
12 {
13
14     return variable2;
15 }
```

```
16 public class Class2
17 {
18 }
```

```
19 public void method3(Class1 class1Obj)
20 {
21     error("Process was cancelled.");
22 }
23 }
```

```
20 {
21     int variable3;
22
23 }
```

Method 1 and method2 are in Class 1. Method3 is in Class2.

You need to set the value of variable3 to the value of variable 1 from class 1 Obj.

Which code segment should you insert at line 22?

- A. Variable3 = class1 Obj.method1();
- B. Variable3 = new Class 1{ }.variable 1;
- C. Variable3 = class 1 Obj. variable 1;
- D. Variable3 = this. variable 1 ;

Correct Answer: A

The variable from the other class is only accessible through the method method1.

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