

## 70-229 MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA

### Microsoft Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition

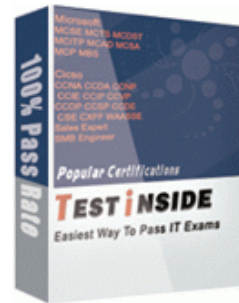
**Practice Exam:** 70-229 Exams

**Exam Number/Code:** 70-229

**Exam Name:** Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition

**Questions and Answers:** 193 Q&As

( [MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA](#) )



Exam : [70-229](#)

"Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition", also known as 70-229 exam, is a Microsoft certification. With the complete collection of questions and answers, TestInside has assembled to take you through 193 Q&As to your 70-229 Exam preparation. In the 70-229 exam resources, you will cover every field and category in Microsoft Certification helping to ready you for your successful Microsoft Certification.

Quality and Value for the 70-229 Exam TestInside Practice Exams for Microsoft **MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA** Certification 70-229 are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, using only certified subject matter experts and published authors for development.

#### **TestInside provide the professional Q&A.**

1. We offer free update service for three month.

After you purchase our product, we will offer free update in time for three month.

2. High quality and Value for the 70-229 Exam.

70-229 simulation test questions, including the examination question and the answer, complete by our senior IT lecturers and the MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA product experts, included the current newest 70-229 examination questions.

3. 100% Guarantee to Pass Your MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA exam and get your MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA Certification.

If you do not pass the Microsoft Certification 70-229 exam (Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition) on your first attempt using our TestInside testing engine and pdf file, we will give you a FULL REFUND of your purchasing fee.

#### **use TestInside 70-229 Q&A ensure you pass the exam at your first try.**

TestInside professional provide MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA 70-229 the newest Q&A, completely covers 70-229 test original topic. With our complete MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA resources, you will minimize your MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA cost and be ready to pass your 70-229 tests on Your First Try, 100% Money Back Guarantee included!

[Microsoft 70-229](#) Test belongs to one of the MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA certified test, if needs to obtain the MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA certificate, you also need to participate in other related test, the details you may visit the [MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA](#) certified topic, in there, you will see all related MCSE 2003 MCSE MCSD.NET MCDBA certified subject of examination.

## TestInside Testing Engine Features

Comprehensive questions and answers about 70-229 exam

70-229 exam questions accompanied by exhibits

Verified Answers Researched by Industry Experts and almost 100% correct

70-229 exam questions updated on regular basis

Same type as the certification exams, 70-229 exam preparation is in multiple-choice questions (MCQs).

Tested by multiple times before publishing

Try free 70-229 exam demo before you decide to buy it in Test-Inside.com.

Note: This pdf demo does not include the question's picture.

Exam : Microsoft 70-229

Title : Microsoft Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition

1. You are the developer of a reporting and analysis database for a small insurance company. You create a table named DailyPremiums by using the script shown in the Script for DailyPremiums Table exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

This table contains the daily totals of life insurance and auto insurance premium payments.

Data is entered into this database from two applications. One application enters the daily total of life insurance premiums and the other enters the daily total of auto insurance premiums. Some days, no premiums are collected for life insurance policies or auto insurance policies. The application that enters the life insurance premiums represents no premiums with a value of zero. The application that enters the auto insurance premiums represents no premiums with a null value. An example of a week's data is shown in the Sample Data exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You need to create a report that displays the average premium for life insurance policies and auto insurance policies.

Which script should you use?

- A. `SELECT AVG(LifePolicy), AVG(AutoPolicy) FROM DailyPremiums`
- B. `SELECT AVG(NULLIF(LifePolicy, 0)), AVG(AutoPolicy) FROM DailyPremiums`
- C. `SELECT AVG (LifePolicy), AVG(ISNULL(AutoPolicy, 0)) FROM DailyPremiums`
- D. `SELECT AVG(LifePolicy), SUM(AutoPolicy)/SUM(CASE WHEN AutoPolicy IS NULL THEN 0 ELSE 1 END) FROM DailyPremiums`

Answer: C

2. You are designing an inventory and shipping database for Contoso, Ltd. You create the logical database design shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You must ensure that the referential integrity of the database is maintained. Which three types of constraints should you apply to your design? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Products table that references the Order Details table.
- B. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Products table that references the Suppliers table.
- C. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Orders table that references the Order Details table.
- D. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Order Details table that references the Orders table.
- E. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Order Details table that references the Products table.
- F. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Suppliers table that references the Products table.

Answer: BDE

3. You are designing a database for Tailspin Toys. You review the database design, which is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You want to promote quick response times for queries and minimize redundant data. What should you do?

- A. Create a new table named CustomerContact. Add CustomerID, ContactName, and Phone columns to this table.
- B. Create a new composite PRIMARY KEY constraint on the OrderDetails table. Include the OrderID, ProductID, and CustomerID columns in the constraint.
- C. Remove the PRIMARY KEY constraint from the OrderDetails table. Use an IDENTITY column to create a surrogate

key for the OrderDetails table.

D. Remove the CustomerID column from the OrderDetails table.

E. Remove the Quantity column from the OrderDetails table. Add a Quantity column to the Orders table.

Answer: D

4. You are a database developer for a plumbing supply company. You create two tables named Products and Suppliers. These tables are shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

For each product, you purchase from only one supplier. The suppliers might change on a monthly basis. When a supplier is no longer used, you must remove the supplier from the database. You must accomplish this task by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. On the Products table, create a FOREIGN KEY constraint, and specify the ON DELETE CASCADE clause.

B. On the Suppliers table, create a FOREIGN KEY constraint, and specify the ON DELETE CASCADE clause.

C. Create an AFTER DELETE trigger on the Suppliers table. Use this trigger to delete the rows in the Products table that correspond to the SupplierID column.

D. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the Suppliers table. Use this trigger to delete the rows in the Products table that correspond to the SupplierID column in the deleted table. Use the trigger to delete the rows in the Suppliers table that correspond to the SupplierID column in the deleted table.

E. Create a stored procedure that accepts SupplierID as a parameter. Use this stored procedure to delete the rows in the Products table that correspond to the SupplierID column. Use the stored procedure to delete the rows in the Suppliers table that correspond to the SupplierID column.

Answer: D

5. You are a database developer for Lucerne Publishing. The company's existing Human Resources database is a dBASE 5.0 database. You are migrating this database to a SQL Server 2000 database. You are creating a Data Transformation Services (DTS) package to perform this migration. To prepare for import into the SQL Server database, you export the dBASE 5.0 table named Employee into comma-delimited text files. One of the text files contains the following columns: EmpID, Last, First, DeptID, MgrID, and deleted. This text file will be used to populate the Employee table in SQL Server. You will import only those records that have not been marked for deletion. You want to load the data into the table as quickly as possible while minimizing space requirements. How should you create the DTS package?

A. Create a Data Driven Query task to import the data into the Employee table, and specify that the deleted column contains a zero value.

B. Use the bcp utility to create a format file, and then edit the file so that it contains the columns you want to import. Use a Bulk Insert task to import the data into the Employee table. Specify the BatchSize property equal to 100. Specify the CHECK\_CONSTRAINTS property, and allow only those rows that contain a zero value for the deleted column.

C. Create a Transform Data task to import the data into the Employee table. Use an ActiveX script to process the rows individually, and accept only those rows that contain a zero value for the deleted column.

D. Create a temporary table. Use the Bulk Insert task to load the data from the text file into the temporary table. Use an Execute SQL task to insert the data from the temporary table into the Employee table for those rows that contain a zero value for the deleted column.

Answer: C

6. You are a database developer for an IT consulting company. You are designing a database to record information about potential consultants. You create a table named CandidateSkills for this database. The table is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

How should you uniquely identify the skills for each consultant?

A. Create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CandidateID column.

B. Create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CandidateID and DateLastUsed columns.

C. Create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CandidateID and SkillID columns.

D. Create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CandidateID, SkillID, and DateLastUsed columns.

Answer: C

7. You are a database developer for a technical training center. Currently, administrative employees keep records of students, instructors, courses, and classroom assignments only on paper. The training center wants to eliminate the use of paper to keep records by developing a database to record this information. You design the tables for this database. Your design is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You want to promote quick response times for queries and minimize redundant data. What should you do?

- A. Create a new table named Instructors. Include an InstructorID column, an InstructorName column, and an OfficePhone column. Add an InstructorID column to the Courses table.
- B. Move all the columns from the Classroom table to the Courses table, and drop the Classroom table.
- C. Remove the PRIMARY KEY constraint from the Courses table, and replace the PRIMARY KEY constraint with a composite PRIMARY KEY constraint based on the CourseID and CourseTitle columns.
- D. Remove the ClassroomID column, and base the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ClassroomNumber and ClassTime columns.

Answer: A

8. You are a database developer for a community college. You are designing a database that will be used for class registrations. You review the database design, which is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You want to normalize data, promote quick response times for queries, and minimize redundant data. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose four.)

- A. Create a UNIQUE constraint on the Class1, Class2, and Class3 columns.
- B. Create a composite PRIMARY KEY constraint on the StudentID and Faculty columns of the Students table.
- C. Create a new table named Faculty. Add FacultyID, Name, and Room columns to this table.
- D. Create a new table named FacultyOffice. Add FacultyID and Room columns to this table.
- E. Create a new table named CourseFaculty. Add FacultyID and ClassID columns to this table.
- F. Create a new table named StudentFaculty. Add StudentID and FacultyID columns to this table.
- G. Create a new table named StudentRegistration. Add StudentID and ClassID columns to this table.

Answer: CEFG

9. You are a database developer for an insurance company. The company has one main office and 18 regional offices. Each office has one SQL Server 2000 database. The regional offices are connected to the main office by a high-speed network. The main office database is used to consolidate information from the regional office databases. The tables in the main office database are partitioned horizontally. The regional office location is used as part of the primary key for the main office database. You are designing the physical replication model. What should you do?

- A. Configure the main office as a publishing Subscriber.
- B. Configure the main office as a Publisher with a remote Distributor.
- C. Configure the main office as a central Publisher and the regional offices as Subscribers.
- D. Configure the regional offices as Publishers and the main office as a central Subscriber.

Answer: D

10. You are a database developer for Wide World Importers. You are creating a database that will store order information. Orders will be entered in a client/server application. The database must support this client/server application. Each time new order is entered, a unique order number must be assigned. Order numbers must be assigned in ascending order. An average of 10,000 orders will be entered each day. You create a new table named Orders and add an OrderNumber column to this table.

What should you do next?

- A. Set the data type of the column to uniqueidentifier.
- B. Set the data type of the column to int, and set the IDENTITY property for the column.
- C. Set the data type of the column to int. Create a user-defined function that selects the maximum order number in the table.
- D. Set the data type of the column to int. Create a NextKey table, and add a NextOrder column to the table. Set the data type of the NextOrder column to int. Create a stored procedure to retrieve and update the value held in the NextKey table.

Answer: B

11. You are a database developer for an insurance company. You are tuning the performance of queries in SQL Query Analyzer. In the query pane, you create the following query:

```
SELECT P.PolicyNumber, P.IssueState, AP.Agent FROM Policy AS P JOIN AgentPolicy AS AP
ON
(P.PolicyNumber = AP.PolicyNumber)
WHERE IssueState = 'IL'
AND PolicyDate BETWEEN '1/1/2000' AND '3/1/2000'
AND FaceAmount > 1000000
```

You choose Display Estimated Execution Plan from the Query menu and execute the query. The query execution plan that is generated is shown in the Estimated Execution Plan exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You then choose Show Execution Plan from the Query menu and execute the query. The query execution plan that is generated is shown in the Query Execution Plan exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

What should you do?

- A. Rewrite the query to eliminate the BETWEEN keyword.
- B. Add a join hint that includes the HASH option to the query.
- C. Add the WITH (INDEX (0)) table hint to the Policy table.
- D. Update statistics on the Policy table.
- E. Execute the DBCC DBREINDEX statement on the Policy table.

Answer: D

12. You are a database developer for Coho Vineyard. You are designing a stored procedure that will be used to add customers to a database. The database schema is shown in the Database Schema exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You create a stored procedure named spAddCustomer. This stored procedure is shown in the SpAddCustomer exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You use the following script to test the stored procedure:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = 'COHO'
EXEC spAddCustomer 'COHO','Coho Vineyard'
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = 'COHO'
```

The output from this script is shown in the Output exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

You need to replace the stored procedure with one that correctly processes the test script. Which stored procedure should you use?

- A. CREATE PROCEDURE spAddCustomer @CustomerID varchar(5), @CoName varchar(40) AS SET IMPLICIT\_TRANSACTIONS ON BEGIN TRANSACTION INSERT INTO Customer values ( @CustomerID, @CoName, NULL, NULL, NULL ) INSERT INTO CustomerCustomerDemo values ( @CustomerID, NULL ) COMMIT TRANSACTION
- B. CREATE PROCEDURE spAddCustomer @CustomerID varchar(5), @CoName varchar(40) AS BEGIN TRANSACTION INSERT INTO Customer values ( @CustomerID, @CoName, NULL, NULL, NULL ) IF @@ERROR <> 0 RAISERROR ('Inserting into Customer', 16, 1) INSERT INTO CustomerCustomerDemo values ( @CustomerID, NULL ) IF @@ERROR <> 0 RAISERROR ('Inserting into CustomerCustomerDemo', 16, 1) COMMIT TRANSACTION
- C. CREATE PROCEDURE spAddCustomer @CustomerID varchar(5), @CoName varchar(40) AS BEGIN TRANSACTION INSERT INTO Customer values ( @CustomerID, @CoName, NULL, NULL, NULL ) IF @@ERROR <> 0 GOTO on\_error INSERT INTO CustomerCustomerDemo values ( @CustomerID, NULL ) IF @@ERROR <> 0 GOTO on\_error COMMIT TRANSACTION on\_error: ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
- D. CREATE PROCEDURE spAddCustomer @CustomerID varchar(5), @CoName varchar(40) AS BEGIN TRANSACTION INSERT INTO Customer values ( @CustomerID, @CoName, NULL, NULL, NULL ) IF @@ERROR <> 0 RETURN (-1) INSERT INTO CustomerCustomerDemo values ( @CustomerID, NULL ) IF @@ERROR <> 0 RETURN (-1) COMMIT TRANSACTION

Answer: C

13. You are a database developer for your company's Human Resources database. This database includes a table named Employee that contains confidential ID numbers and salaries. The table also includes non-confidential information, such as employee names and addresses. You need to make all the non-confidential information in the

Employee table available in XML format to an external application. The external application should be able to specify the exact format of the XML data. You also need to hide the existence of the confidential information from the external application. What should you do?

- A. Create a stored procedure that returns the non-confidential information from the Employee table formatted as XML.
- B. Create a user-defined function that returns the non-confidential information from the Employee table in a rowset that is formatted as XML.
- C. Create a view that includes only the non-confidential information from the Employee table. Give the external application permission to submit queries against the view.
- D. Set column-level permissions on the Employee table to prevent the external application from viewing the confidential columns. Give the external application permission to submit queries against the table.

Answer: C

14. You are a database developer for your company's SQL Server 2000 database named Sales. The database contains tables named Orders, OrderLineItems, and Customers. The Orders and OrderLineItems tables have frequent insert activity during the day. You have created identical views on the Orders, OrderLineItems, and Customers tables for the years 1998 and 1999. The script that was used to create the Orders1999 view is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

Queries such as the following are frequently executed on the views:

```
SELECT OrderDate, Total, Discount, Company, EmployeeID  
FROM Orders1999
```

```
WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN '10/1/1999' AND '12/31/1999' AND CompanyName = 'Tailspin Toys'
```

You want to improve the response time of this query. What should you do?

- A. Alter the view to use the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
- B. Create a computed column on the OrderLineItems table by using the formula  $UnitPrice * Quantity$ .
- C. Create a composite nonclustered index on the OrderID, EmployeeID, and CustomerID columns of the Orders table.
- D. Create a nonclustered index on the OrderDate column of the views.
- E. Create a unique clustered index on the OrderID column of the views.

Answer: E

15. You are a database developer for Wide World Importers. You are creating a sales-reporting database for the company. The company employs contract salespeople. Each time a salesperson is hired or re-hired, he or she is assigned a unique employee ID.

You must be able to report total yearly sales for each employee. You have created the tables for this database by using the script shown in the Script exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

After creating the tables, you attempt to execute the following script:

```
ALTER TABLE [Sales] ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Sales_Employee FOREIGN KEY ([EmployeeID] ) REFERENCES  
[Employee](EmployeeID) You receive the error message shown in the Error Message exhibit. (Click the <> button.)
```

What should you do?

- A. Remove the PRIMARY KEY constraint from the SSN column in the Employee table. Create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EmployeeID column in the Employee table.
- B. Create a new clustered index on the EmployeeID column in the Employee table.
- C. Create a UNIQUE constraint on the EmployeeID column in the Employee table.
- D. Create a UNIQUE constraint on the EmployeeID column in the Sales table.

Answer: A

16. You are a database developer for a SQL Server 2000 database. The database is in the default configuration. The number of users accessing the database has increased from 100 to 1,000 in the last month. Users inform you that they are receiving error messages frequently. The following is an example of an error message that was received: Transaction (Process ID 56) was deadlocked on {lock} resources with another process and has been chosen as the deadlock victim. Rerun the transaction. What should you do?

- A. Use a higher transaction isolation level for transactions used in the database.
- B. Use SQL Profiler to capture deadlock events.
- C. Use System Monitor to monitor lock requests and deadlocks.

D. Execute the sp\_configure system stored procedure to increase the number of simultaneous user connections allowed to SQL Server.

E. Execute the sp\_configure system stored procedure to increase the number of locks that can be used by SQL Server.

Answer: B

17. You are a database developer for a technical training center. Currently, administrative employees keep records of students, instructors, and courses only on paper. The training center wants to eliminate the use of paper to keep records by developing a database to record this information. You need to design the tables for this database. Each student can take courses from multiple instructors. Each instructor instructs multiple courses. You need to design the tables while enforcing data integrity.

What should you do?

A. Create one table that includes both a Student column and an Instructor column.

B. Create three tables: Student, Instructor, and Course. Include the Student key and the Instructor key in the Course table.

C. Create three tables: Course, Instructor, and CourseInstructor. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Course table that references the CourseInstructor table. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Instructor table that references the CourseInstructor table.

D. Create three tables: Course, Instructor, and CourseInstructor. Create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the CourseInstructor table that references the Course table. Create a second FOREIGN KEY constraint on the CourseInstructor table that references the Instructor table.

E. Create four tables: Student, Instructor, TaughtBy, and Teaches. Create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on each table.

Answer: D

18. You are a database developer for a publishing company. You are designing a series of databases that will store excerpts of news articles. The database will be used for this purpose only. The data that will be stored includes text and images. The text columns will be bulk loaded from files. Each database will store data for one month of articles. Your database maintenance plan includes weekly re-indexing of the tables within each database.

You must minimize the impact of the database maintenance on users of the database while retaining the ability to recover from media failure. You want to accomplish this by using the least amount of administrative effort.

You are creating the first database, which is named Jan00. Which script should you use to create this database?

A. CREATE DATABASE Jan00 ON ( NAME = Jan00\_dat, FILENAME = 'c:dataJan00.mdf')

GO ALTER DATABASE Jan00 SET RECOVERY BULK\_LOGGED GO

B. ALTER DATABASE model SET RECOVERY BULK\_LOGGED GO CREATE DATABASE Jan00 ON ( NAME = Jan00\_dat, FILENAME = 'c:dataJan00.mdf') GO

C. CREATE DATABASE Jan00 ON ( NAME = Jan00\_dat, FILENAME = 'c:dataJan00.mdf') GO ALTER DATABASE Jan00 SET RECOVERY FULL GO

D. CREATE DATABASE Jan00 ON ( NAME = Jan00\_dat, FILENAME = 'c:dataJan00.mdf') GO ALTER DATABASE Jan00 SET RECOVERY SIMPLE

GO

Answer: B

19. You are a database developer for a sales company. The company's production database is hosted on a computer running SQL Server 2000. You are developing a view on the company's developer database. On the developer database, you design a view and an index on the view. The script that was used to create this view is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.)

After you complete your testing on the developer database, you successfully create this view on the production database. You attempt to create the index on this view, but you are unable to do so. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Replace COUNT\_BIG(\*) with COUNT(\*) in the select list.

B. Change the table names from two-part names to one-part names.

C. Re-create the view by using the WITH SCHEMABINDING option.

D. Remove AVG(SaleAmount) from the select list. Include AVG(SaleAmount) in the query that accesses the view.

E. Before creating the index, execute the SET NUMERIC\_ROUNDABORT ON statement.

Answer: CD

20. You are designing a database that will contain customer orders. Customers will be able to order multiple products each time they place an order. You review the database design, which is shown in the exhibit. (Click the <> button.) You want to promote quick response times for queries and minimize redundant data. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a new table named OrdersDetail. Add OrderID, ProductID, and Quantity columns to this table.
- B. Create a composite PRIMARY KEY constraint on the OrderID and ProductID columns of the Orders table.
- C. Remove the ProductID and Quantity columns from the Orders table.
- D. Create a UNIQUE constraint on the OrderID column of the Orders table.
- E. Move the UnitPrice column from the Products table to the Orders table.

Answer: AC

### [More 70-229 Information](#)

#### **Related 70-229 Exams**

[70-228](#) *Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition*

[70-350](#) *Implementing Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2004*

[70-214](#) *Implementing and Administering Security in a Microsoft Windows 2000 Network*

[70-282](#) *Designing, Deploying, and Managing a Network Solution for a Small- and Medium-Sized Business*

[70-229](#) *Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Enterprise Edition*

[70-281](#) *Planning, Deploying, and Managing an Enterprise Project Management Solution*

[70-086](#) *Implementing and Supporting Systems Management Server 2.0*

[70-089](#) *Planning, Deploying, and Managing Microsoft Systems Management Server 2003*

[70-301](#) *Managing, Organizing, and Delivering IT Projects by Using Microsoft Solutions Framework 3.0*

#### **Other Microsoft Exams**

[70-542VB](#)   [70-089](#)   [70-404](#)   [MB3-006](#)   [70-503](#)   [MB6-827](#)   [70-562VB](#)   [70-301](#)

[70-635](#)   [MB7-843](#)   [MB5-628](#)   [MB3-637](#)   [70-285](#)   [70-432](#)   [70-235](#)   [70-431](#)

[MB3-207](#)   [70-447](#)   [70-](#)   [70-298](#)

[540CSharp](#)