

Microsoft Certification Courses in Development

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MCDBA (Microsoft Certified Database Administrator)

Exam 70-229 : Designing and Implementing Databases with
Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition

■ Developing a Logical Data Model

- Define entities. Considerations include entity composition and normalization
- Design entity keys. Considerations include FOREIGN KEY constraints, PRIMARY KEY constraints, and UNIQUE constraints
- Design attribute domain integrity. Considerations include CHECK constraints, data types, and nullability

■ Implementing the Physical Database

- Create and alter databases. Considerations include file groups, file placement, growth strategy, and space requirements
- Create and alter database objects. Objects include constraints, indexes, stored procedures, tables, triggers, user-defined functions, and views
- Alter database objects to support replication and partitioned views
- Troubleshoot failed object creation

■ Retrieving and Modifying Data

- Import and export data. Methods include the bulk copy program, the Bulk Insert task, and Data Transformation Services (DTS)
- Manipulate heterogeneous data. Methods include linked servers, OPENQUERY, OPENROWSET, and OPENXML
- Retrieve, filter, group, summarize, and modify data by using Transact-SQL
- Manage result sets by using cursors and Transact-SQL. Considerations include locking models and appropriate usage
- Extract data in XML format. Considerations include output format and XML schema structure

■ Programming Business Logic

- Manage data manipulation by using stored procedures, transactions, triggers, user-defined functions, and views
- Enforce procedural business logic by using stored procedures, transactions, triggers, user-defined functions, and views
- Troubleshoot and optimize programming objects. Objects include stored procedures, transactions, triggers, user-defined functions, and views

■ Tuning and Optimizing Data Access

- Analyze the query execution plan. Considerations include query processor operations and steps
- Capture, analyze, and replay SQL Profiler traces. Considerations include lock detection, performance tuning, and trace flags
- Create and implement indexing strategies. Considerations include clustered index, covering index, indexed views, nonclustered index, placement, and statistics
- Improve index use by using the Index Tuning Wizard
- Monitor and troubleshoot database activity by using SQL Profiler

■ Designing a Database Security Plan

- Control data access by using stored procedures, triggers, user-defined functions, and views
- Define object-level security including column-level permissions by using GRANT, REVOKE, and DENY
- Create and manage application roles

Exam 70-228 : Installing, Configuring, and Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2000
Enterprise Edition

■ Installing and Configuring SQL Server 2000

- Install SQL Server 2000. Considerations include clustering, default collation, file locations, number of instances, and service accounts
- Upgrade to SQL Server 2000
- Create a linked server
- Configure SQL Mail and SQLAgentMail
- Configure network libraries
- Troubleshoot failed installations

■ Creating SQL Server 2000 Databases

- Configure database options for performance. Considerations include capacity, network connectivity, physical drive configurations, and storage locations
- Attach and detach databases
- Create and alter databases
- Create and manage objects

■ Managing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting SQL Server 2000 Databases

- Optimize database performance. Considerations include indexing, locking, and recompiling
- Optimize data storage
- Modify the database schema
- Perform disaster recovery operations
- Perform integrity checks. Methods include configuring the Database Maintenance Plan Wizard and using the Database Consistency Checker (DBCC)
- Troubleshoot transactions and locking by using SQL Profiler, SQL Server Enterprise Manager, or Transact-SQL

■ Extracting and Transforming Data with SQL Server 2000

- Set up IIS virtual directories to support XML
- Import and export data. Methods include the Bulk Insert task, the bulk copy program, Data Transformation Services (DTS), and heterogeneous queries
- Develop and manage DTS packages
- Manage linked servers
- Convert data types
- Configure, maintain, and troubleshoot replication services

■ Managing and Monitoring SQL Server 2000 Security

- Configure mixed security modes or Windows Authentication. Considerations include client connectivity, client operating system, and security infrastructure
- Create and manage log ons
- Create and manage database users
- Create and manage security roles. Roles include application, database, and server
- Enforce and manage security by using stored procedures, triggers, views, and user-defined functions
- Set permissions in a database. Considerations include object permissions, object ownership, and statement permissions
- Manage security auditing. Methods include SQL Profiler and C2 auditing

■ Managing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting SQL Server 2000

- Create, manage, and troubleshoot SQL Server Agent jobs
- Configure alerts and operators by using SQL Server Agent
- Optimize hardware resource usage. Resources include CPU, disk I/O, and memory
- Optimize and troubleshoot SQL Server system activity. Activities include cache hits, connections, locks, memory allocation, recompilation, and transactional throughput

Exam 70-290 : Managing & Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment

- Introduction & Administering Microsoft Windows Server 2003
- User, Group & Computer Accounts
- Files & Folders
- Backing Up Data
- Printers
- Maintaining the Operating System
- Managing Hardware Devices & Drivers
- Managing Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Disk Storage
- Monitoring Microsoft Windows Server 2003
- Recovery from System Failure

Exam 70-293 : Planning & Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure

- Planning a Network Topology
- Planning a TCP/IP Network Infrastructure
- Planning Internet Connectivity
- Planning a Name Resolution Strategy
- Using Routing & Remote Access
- Maintaining Server Availability
- Clustering Servers
- Planning a Secure Baseline Installation
- Hardening Servers
- Deploying Security Configurations
- Creating & Managing Digital Certificates
- Security Network Communications using IPsec
- Designing a Security Infrastructure

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AN ISO 9001: 2000 CERTIFIED ORGANIZATION

- Ghantaghar, Kathmandu, Tel: 4233117, 4233121
- New Baneshwor, Tel: 4489825, 2082877

info@computerpointnepal.com
www.computerpointnepal.com