

世界著名IT厂商认证系列培训教材

# 微软.NET认证 MCAD 70-306实战百题详解

张玉石 编著



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北京

## 内 容 简 介

本书就 MCAD70-306 的 100 多道实战考试题,按照实际考试中对各部分的比例分配,分别给予正确的答案。这些内容包括:建立用户服务(21 道题)、建立和管理.NET 组件和汇编程序(9 道题)、调用和调控数据(31 道题)、测试和调试程序(19 道题)、部署基于视窗的应用程序(12 道题)维护和支持基于视窗的应用程序(4 道题)、调控和安全设置基于视窗的应用程序(15 道题)。

考生通过研习本书,能够准确、全面地了解和掌握取得微软认证所必备的知识。通过对比答案,更使考生得到事半功倍之效。

本书适用于欲参加 MCAD 的考生。

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**M**CAD 是微软认证应用程序开发专家 (Microsoft Certified Application Developer) 的简称。MCAD 的考试包括两门主要考试和一门选择考试, 第一门主要考试可以从 70-305, 70-306, 70-315 和 70-316 中任选其一, 第二门主要考试可以从 70-310 和 70-320 中任选其一。一门选择考试可以从 70-229, 70-230 和 70-234 中任选其一。上述的主要考试也可以被用于选择考试, 就是说可以将 70-305、70-306、70-315 和 70-316 中的任何一门选出来作为选择考试, 但是 70-305、70-315 以及 70-306、70-316 都属于同类考试, 不能同时被选用。例如, 一个考生如果通过了 70-315、70-316 和 70-320 的考试, 那么该考生就取得了 MCAD 认证。考生如果通过了 70-305、70-320 和 70-234, 或者 70-306、70-310 和 70-315 也都取得了 MCAD 认证。

这样说, 可能有些拗口, 如果用如下的表格, 就清楚了:

	第一门主要考试	第二门主要考试	选择考试
方案一	70-305	70-310	70-229 70-230 70-234
(每格中任选一门)	70-315	70-320	70-306 70-316
方案二	70-306	70-310	70-229 70-230 70-234
(每格中任选一门)	70-316	70-320	70-305 70-315

本书以 7 章的篇幅描述了本考试所涉及的所有内容, 其中包括了建立用户服务、建立和管理 .NET 组件和汇编程序、调用和调控数据、测试和调试程序、部署基于视窗的应用程序、维护和支持基于视窗的应用程序、调控和安全设置基于视窗的应用程序。共有 100 余题, 每题都给出了详细的解答, 对于考生有着非常重要的指导意义。因为微软的考试是针对全世界考生的, 其真题是英文的, 所以本书的题目也采用以英文格式来写, 但为了更适合中国的考生, 在具体的解释内容上, 以中文表述。

关于微软的其他认证考试, 如 MCSE, MCDBA 等认证, 请详见书后的微软认证总览。

尽管本书的署名只有作者一人, 但是如果没有许多人的辛勤劳动, 就不可能有本书的出版发行。

作者首先要感谢清华大学出版社的柴文强主任, 感谢他在百忙之中, 不惜乘坐一个多小时的公共汽车约见作者, 充分肯定和支持作者的书稿, 给予作者极大的鼓励和鞭策, 并提出了许多宝贵的意见。同时感激父母对

作者本人的成长和教育所付出的无法估价的辛劳，遗憾的是妈妈年初刚刚去世，无法亲眼目睹本书的出版发行了，作者谨以此书献给我的妈妈。

如果考生在考试之前，利用本书复习，并能取得比较好的成绩，作者将感到极大的欣慰。

对书中出现的错误和不足之处，恳请广大读者予以批评指正。

作 者

2004年5月于美国西雅图

## 目 录

第 1 章 建立用户服务 .....	1
第 2 章 建立和管理 .NET 组件和汇编程序 .....	23
第 3 章 调用和调控数据 .....	34
第 4 章 测试和调试程序 .....	66
第 5 章 部署基于视窗的应用程序 .....	89
第 6 章 维护和支持基于视窗的应用程序 .....	100
第 7 章 调控和安全设置基于视窗的应用程序 .....	104
附录 A .....	117



本章涉及与建立用户服务 (Creating User Services) 相关的试题, 共 21 道。

### 试题 1.1

You have created a data entry application that contains one form. The form contains twenty TextBox controls. Users of your application can tab from one control to the next as they enter data. You would like the application to display popup help for any text box that has focus by simply pressing the F1 key.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a part of the solution. Choose three)

- A. Set the CausesValidation property of each text box to true
- B. Set the AccessibleRole property of each text box to MenuPopup
- C. Add a HelpProvider component to the form
- D. Add a ContextMenu component to the form
- E. Set the HelpString property of each text box to the text that should appear when F1 is pressed
- F. Write code in the PopUp event of the ContextMenu component that displays the appropriate text when F1 is pressed
- G. Set the ShowHelp property of each text box to true

Answer: C,E,G

正确的答案为 C, E 和 G。HelpProvider 组件控制(Control)可以在用户按 F1 键时对当前的组件控制提供弹出式提示帮助。提示帮助可以是文本形式,也可以通过设置 HelpProvider 中的 HelpString 属性所选定的字符串。ShowHelp 属性用来决定是否使用弹出式提示帮助。CausesValidation 和 AccessibleRole 属性对提示帮助不起任何作用。ContextMenu 和 PopUp 事件用于显示弹出式菜单而非弹出式帮助。

### 试题 1.2

You create the user interface for a Windows-based application. The main form in your application includes an Exit menu item named exitItem and an Exit button named exitCommand.

You want the same code to run whether the user clicks the menu item or the button. You want to accomplish this goal by writing the shortest possible code segment.

Which code segment should you use?

```
A. Private Sub HandleExit (sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)
    //Insert application exit code.
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub MainForm_Load(
    sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)
    RemoveHandler Me.exitCommand.Click, AddressOf HandleExit
    RemoveHandler Me.exitItem.Click, AddressOf HandleExit
End Sub
```

```
B. Private Sub HandleExit (sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)
    //Insert application exit code.
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub MainForm_Load(
    sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)
    New System.EventHandler(HandleExit)
    New System.EventHandler(HandleExit)
```



```
End Sub
```

```
C. Private Sub HandleExit ()  
    //Insert application exit code.  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub MainForm_Load(  
    sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)  
    AddHandler Me.exitCommand.Click, AddressOf HandleExit  
    AddHandler Me.exitItem.Click, AddressOf HandleExit  
End Sub
```

```
D. Private Sub exitCommand_Click(  
    sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)  
    //Insert application exit code.  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub exitItem_Click(  
    sender As Object, e As System.EventArgs)  
    //Insert application exit code.  
End Sub
```

Answer: C

正确的答案为 C。答案 C 具备正确的用户界面和事件处理方法。使用 **RemoveHandler** 来代替 **AddHandler**，将把当前的事件处理方法从事件处理器的清单中除去。答案 A 和 B 错误地将事件处理定义在用户界面 **HandleExit** 中。答案 D 缺乏用户界面，而且缺少用来定义事件处理的方法。

### 试题 1.3

You use Visual Studio .NET to create a Windows-based application. The main form of the application contains several check boxes that correspond to application settings. One of the **CheckBox** controls is named **advancedCheckBox**. The caption for **advancedCheckBox** is **Advanced**.

You must enable users to select or clear this check box by pressing **ALT+A**. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer

presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Set advancedCheckBox AutoCheck to True
- B. Set advancedCheckBox AutoCheck to False
- C. Set advancedCheckBox Text to "&Advanced"
- D. Set advancedCheckBox Tag to "&Advanced"
- E. Set advancedCheckBox CheckState to Unchecked
- F. Set advancedCheckBox CheckState to Indeterminate
- G. Set advancedCheckBox Appearance to Button
- H. Set advancedCheckBox Appearance to Normal

Answer: A,C

正确的答案为 A 和 C。当 CheckBox 的 AutoCheck 属性设置为 True 时, 使用 Text 属性和 "&" 符号可以设置 CheckBox 的快捷键。其他选择都无法满足上述要求。

#### 试题 1.4

You develop a Visual Studio .NET application that dynamically adds controls to its form at run time. You include the following statement at the top of your file:

```
Imports System.Windows.Forms
```

In addition, you create the following code to add Button controls:

```
Dim tempButton As New Button()  
tempButton.Text = NewButtonCaption  
tempButton.Name = NewButtonName  
tempButton.Left = NewButtonLeft  
tempButton.Top = NewButtonTop  
Me.Controls.Add(tempButton)
```

AddHandler tempButton.Click, AddressOf ButtonHandler

Variables are passed into the routine to supply values for the Text, Name, Left, and Top properties. When you compile this code, you receive an error message indicating that ButtonHandler is not declared. You need to add a ButtonHandler routine to handle the Click event for all dynamically added Button controls.

Which declaration should you use for ButtonHandler?

- A. Public Sub ButtonHandler()
- B. Public Sub ButtonHandler(sender As System.Windows.Forms.Button)
- C. Public Sub ButtonHandler(sender As System.Object)
- D. Public Sub ButtonHandler(sender As System.Windows.Forms.Button, e As System.EventArgs)
- E. Public Sub ButtonHandler(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs)

Answer: E

正确的答案为 E。只有答案 E 使用了调用事件处理方法的正确语句，其他选择的句法全部错误。

### 试题 1.5

You use Visual Studio .NET to create a Windows-based application. The application captures screen shots of small portion of the visible screen.

You create a form named CameraForm. You set the CameraForm.BackColor property to Blue. You create a button on the form to enable users to take a screen shot.

Now you need to create a transparent portion of CameraForm to frame

a small portion of the screen. Your application will capture an image of the screen inside the transparent area. The resulting appearance of CameraForm is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit (X) button)

You add a Panel control to CameraForm and name it transparentPanel. You must ensure that any underlying applications will be visible within the panel.

Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Set transparentPanel.BackColor to Red
- B. Set transparentPanel.BackColor to Blue
- C. Set transparentPanel.BackgroundImage to None
- D. Set transparentPanel.Visible to False
- E. Set CameraForm.Opacity to 0%
- F. Set CameraForm.TransparencyKey to Red
- G. Set CameraForm.TransparencyKey to Blue

Answer: B,G

正确的答案为 B 和 G。设置表格上特定区域的背景颜色需要使用 TransparencyKey 这一属性。如果表格上特定区域的背景颜色和 TransparencyKey 设定的背景颜色相同，则该区域透明；答案 A 选择的颜色与表格的背景颜色不同，故不正确；答案 C 将 BackgroundImage 属性设定为 None 无法保证背景是否透明；答案 D 将使用户无法看到表格中的 transparentPanel；答案 E 可使整个表格透明，不适用于对表格中的特定区域的设置；答案 F 选错了颜色。

#### 试题 1.6

You use Visual Studio .NET to create a Windows-based application. You need to make the application accessible to users who have low vision. These users navigate the interface by using a screen reader,

which translates information about the controls on the screen into spoken words. The screen reader must be able to identify which control currently has focus.

One of the TextBox controls in your application enables users to enter their names. You must ensure that the screen reader identifies this TextBox control by speaking the word "name" when a user changes focus to this control.

Which property of this control should you configure?

- A. Tag
- B. Text
- C. Name
- D. AccessibleName
- E. AccessibleRole

Answer: D

正确的答案为 D。AccessibleName 属性可以把当前 TextBox 的名字报告给用来帮助低能用户的视听软件。其他如 Tag, Text, Name 和 AccessibleRole 属性都不具备与帮助低能用户的视听软件协调的作用。

### 试题 1.7

You use Visual Studio .NET to create a Windows-based application. The application includes a form that contains several controls, including a button named exitButton. After you finish designing the form, you select all controls and then select Lock Controls from the Format menu.

Later, you discover that exitButton is too small. You need to enlarge its vertical dimension with the least possible effort, and without disrupting the other controls.

First you select `exitButton` in the Windows Forms Designer. What should you do next?

- A. Set the `Locked` property to `False`  
Set the `Size` property to the required size  
Set the `Locked` property to `True`
- B. Set the `Locked` property to `False`  
Use the mouse to resize the control  
Set the `Locked` property to `True`
- C. Set the `Size` property to the required size
- D. Use the mouse to resize the control

Answer: C

正确的答案为 C。`Locked` 属性可以阻止 .NET Controls 在设计表格上的移动，但是不能阻止其尺寸的改变，此点不同于 Visual Basic Controls。答案 A 和 B 都先将 .NET Controls 解锁，在此是不必要的。答案 D 虽然也能改变 Control 的尺寸，但是不如答案 C 方便准确。

### 试题 1.8

You develop a kiosk application that enables users to register for an E-mail account in your domain. Your application contains two `TextBox` controls named `textName` and `textEmail`.

Your application is designed to supply the value of `textEmail` automatically. When a user enters a name in `textName`, an E-mail address is automatically assigned and entered in `textEmail`. The `ReadOnly` property of `textEmail` is set to `True`.

Your database will store each user's name. It can hold a maximum of 100 characters for each name. However, the database can hold a maximum of only 34 characters for each E-mail address. This limitation allows 14 characters for your domain, `@proseware.com`, and 20 additional characters for the user's name.

If a user enters a name longer than 20 characters, the resulting



E-mail address will contain more characters than the database allows. You cannot make any changes to the database schema.

You enter the following code in the Leave event handler of `textName`

```
textEmail.Text = textName.Replace(" ", ".") &"@proseware.com";
```

Now you must ensure that the automatic E-mail address is no longer than 34 characters. You want to accomplish this goal by writing the minimum amount of code and without affecting other fields in the database.

What should you do?

- A. Set the `textName.Size` property to "1,20"
- B. Set the `textEmail.Size` property to "1,34"
- C. Set the `textName.AutoSize` property to True
- D. Set the `textEmail.AutoSize` property to True
- E. Set the `textName.MaxLength` property to 20
- F. Set the `textEmail.MaxLength` property to 34
- G. Change the code in `textName_Leave` to ensure that only the first 20 characters of `textName.Text` are used
- H. Use an `ErrorProvider` control to prompt a revision if a user enters a name longer than 20 characters

Answer: E

正确的答案为 E。通过将 `textName` `TextBox` 的最大字符长度设定为 20，保证了 `textName` 和 `textEmail` 两者之间字符长度的总和不超过 34(20+14)。以上设置只能通过 `TextBox` 的 `MaxLength` 属性来完成，而不能使用 `Size`、`AutoSize` 等其他属性，也无需在 `textName_Leave` 中添加新的指令。使用 `ErrorProvider` control 只能在字符超过 20 的时候显示错误提示，并

不能保证 `textName` 的最长字符为 20。

### 试题 1.9

You use Visual Studio .NET to create a form that includes a submenu item named `helpOption`. In the Click event handler for `helpOption`, you write code to open a Web browser loaded with a context-sensitive Help file.

You add a `ContextMenu` item named `ContextMenu1` to the form. `ContextMenu1` will be used for all controls on the form.

Now you need to add code to the `Popup` event handler for `ContextMenu1`. Your code will create a popup menu that offers the same functionality as `helpOption`. You want to use the minimum amount of code to accomplish your goal.

Which two code segments should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. `ContextMenu1.MenuItems.Clear();`
- B. `ContextMenu1.MenuItems.Add("&Display Help");`
- C. `ContextMenu1.MenuItems.Add(helpOption.CloneMenu());`
- D. `AddHandler ContextMenu1.MenuItems(0).Click, AddressOf helpOption_Click`
- E. `AddHandler ContextMenu1.Popup, AddressOf helpOption_Click`

Answer: C,E

正确的答案为 C 和 E。MenuItem 对象必须在得到复制后才能被用于其他地方，如 ContextMenu 中。通过 ContextMenu 对象中的 `Popup` 属性和 `AddHandler` 语句，也可以将 `helpOption_Click` 加入到 ContextMenu 中。

### 试题 1.10

Your company uses Visual Studio .NET to develop internal applications.

You create a Windows control that will display custom status bar information.

Many different developers in your company will use the control to display the same information in many different applications. The control must always be displayed at the bottom of the parent form in every application. It must always be as wide as the form. When the form is resized, the control should be resized and repositioned accordingly.

What should you do?

- A. Create a property to allow the developer to set the Dock property of the control. Set the default value of the property to DockStyle.Bottom
- B. Create a property to allow the developer to set the Anchor property of the record. Set the default value of the property to AnchorStyle.Bottom
- C. Place the following code segment in the UserControl\_Load event  
`this.Dock = DockStyle.Bottom;`
- D. Place the following code segment in the UserControl\_Load event  
`this.Anchor = AnchorStyle.Bottom;`

Answer: C

正确的答案为 C。使用 Dock 属性可以保证表格中 Control 的固定位置，并且随着表格尺寸的改变而改变。DockStyle.Bottom 保证了 Control 固定在表格的底部。答案 A 和 B 建立新的属性是不必要的。Anchor 和 Dock 属性的区别在于，Anchor 属性只适用于将表格上的 Control 设置在局部位置。

#### 试题 1.11

You develop a Windows-based application that includes the following code segment (Line numbers are included for reference only).

```
01 private Sub Password_Validating(sender As Object,
```