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Exam 70-215

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Topic 1, Installing Windows2000 Server (46 questions)

Section 1: Perform an attended installation of Windows2000 Server (7 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You want to upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 2000 Server. The system partition uses the FAT file system.

You start the Setup program by starting the computer from the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM. However, you receive the following error message, "You chose to install Windows 2000 on a partition that contains another operating system. Installing Windows 2000 on this partition might cause the operating system to function improperly".

You are unable to perform the upgrade. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A.** Convert the system partition to NTFS.
- B.** Disable Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) support for the computer.
- C.** Restart the computer, and then run Winnt32.exe from the Windows NT Server 4.0 environment.
- D.** Remove the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and restart the computer by using the setup floppy disks.

Answer: C

Explanation:When upgrading earlier versions of Windows to Windows 2000 we must use winnt32.exe and must launch it from within the Windows environment.

Incorrect answers:

A:Windows 2000 can be installed or upgraded on a disk or partition that is formatted with the FAT file system.

There is thus no need to convert the file system to NTFS.

B:The Advanced Configuration and Power Interface is used for power management and does not affect the installation or upgrade process. It would thus not be necessary to disable ACPI.

D:The setup floppy disks use Winnt.exe to install Windows 2000. We however can only use the setup floppy disks to install a clean copy of Windows 2000 on the computer. We cannot upgrade the operating system to

Windows 2000 using the setup floppy disks. We must use winnt32.exe to upgrade earlier versions of Windows to Windows 2000.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

QUESTION NO: 2

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. The computer is connected to a network that includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers. You want to install Windows 2000 Server from source files that are located on a server on the network.

What should you do?

- A.** Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
Connect to the network server.
Run Winnt32.exe.
- B.** Start the new computer by using Windows 98 network boot disk.
Connect to the network server.
Run Winnt.exe.
- C.** On a Windows 2000 Server computer, use Makebt32.exe to create installation startup disk.
Start the new computer by using the first disk.
- D.** On a Windows 2000 computer, format a floppy disk.
Copy NTLDR, boot.ini, Ntdetect.com, Ntbootdd.sys to this disk.
Start the new computer by using the disk.

Answer: B

Explanation:To install Windows 2000 Server on a computer from source files that are located in a centralized network location we would have to create a network boot disk that includes DOS drivers for the network adapter. We would have to start the computer using this boot disk and connect to the network share where the source files are located. Finally we would start installation process by using winnt.exe. We must use winnt.exe and not winnt32.exe as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.exe.

Incorrect answers:

A:We must use winnt.exe and not winnt32.exe as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.exe. **C:**Makebt32.exe is used to make Windows 2000 setup floppy disks. These cannot be used to connect to a network share.

D: The boot disk must include drivers for the network adapter.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

QUESTION NO: 3

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer that has a single 10-GB SCSI disk. The disk controller is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

When the computer restarts at the end of the text mode portion of Windows 2000 setup, you receive the following STOP error: "INACCESSIBLE BOOT DEVICE."

Which two actions should you take to eliminate the STOP error? (Choose Two)

- A. Restart the Windows 2000 Setup by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
- B. Select Safe Mode from the Windows 2000 boot menu.
- C. Remove the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM from the CD-ROM drive.
- D. Install a driver for the SCSI controller from a floppy disk.
- E. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the SCSI controller.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: To solve the problem posed in this scenario we must restart the Windows 2000 installation

process and supply the correct SCSI driver. We cannot use Device Manager or Safe Mode at this stage since

Windows 2000 is not installed yet. We must press F6 when Setup prompts us to do so.

We must then press F6

again to supply the driver for a mass storage controller to the Windows 2000 Setup program.

Incorrect answers:

B: We cannot use Safe Mode at this stage, as Windows 2000 is not installed yet.

C: We need to Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to be able to perform the install process.

E: The Device Manager cannot be used at this stage since Windows 2000 is not installed yet.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. On each server, you format a separate system partition and a separate boot partition as NTFS.

Several months later, you shut down one of the servers for the maintenance. When you try to restart the server, you receive the following error message "NTLDR is missing. Press any key to restart".

You want to install a new NTLDR file on the server, but you do not want to lose any settings you made since the original installation. What should you do?

A. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation.

Select the Recovery Console and copy the NTLDR file on the CD-ROM to the root of the system volume.

B. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to reinstall.

When installation is complete, copy the NTLDR file to the root of the boot volume.

C Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

From the command prompt, run the sfc/scanboot command.

C. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

Run the File Signature Verification utility.

Answer: A

Explanation: If the boot sector cannot find NTLDR, Windows 2000 cannot start. This can be caused by moving, renaming, or deleting Ntldr, corruption of Ntldr, or corruption of the boot sector. Under these circumstances, the computer might not respond to input or might display an error message. The Recovery Console can be used to restore the ntldr.exe file. This process would not create any other side effects.

Incorrect answers:

B: We cannot reinstall Windows 2000 as we do not want to lose any settings.

D: System File Checker (sfc.exe) is a command line utility that scans and verifies the versions of all protected system files after restarting your computer. It cannot be used to restore the ntldr.exe file

E: Using File Signature Verification, we can identify unsigned files on our computer; however we would not be able to restore the ntldr.exe file.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

QUESTION NO: 5

You are installing Windows 2000 server on Windows NT using an unattended installation. You find out the SCSI adapter is not supported by Microsoft HCL. You

find out from the manufacturer that a new driver is available for installing on Windows 2000. How should you enter this information in the unattended installation?

- A. Specify \$OEM\$/Textmode
- B. Specify \$OEM\$/C\$/Drivers
- C. Create a subfolder pointing to the share point
- D. Create a subfolder called drivers.

Answer: A

Explanation: This article describes how to pre-install third party mass storage drivers on the Microsoft

Windows NT and Microsoft Windows 2000 platforms. This article assumes that the drivers that are supplied by

the third party are using the Txtsetup.oem method for installation.

This example assumes that you are pre-installing the drivers by using a distribution folder and that the

distribution folder has already been created.

1. If it does not already exist, create a \$OEM\$ directory under your distribution folder.

For example:

X:\i386\OEM\$

2. Create a directory named TEXTMODE under the \$OEM\$ directory. For example:

X:\i386\OEM\$\TEXTMODE

3. Copy the driver files from the third party into this directory. This consists of a Txtsetup.oem file and at least

one driver file (the .sys file), although there may be more. Copy all of the files into the TEXTMODE directory.

4. Edit the X:\i386\OEM\$\Textmode\Txtsetup.oem file by using any standard text editor such as Notepad or EDIT.

5. Etc.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - 288344, HOWTO: Unattended Installation of Third Party Mass Storage

Drivers in Windows NT and Windows 2000

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are planning to upgrade Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Server. You want to perform the upgrades by means of a distribution folder. You need to install a custom application as part

of the upgrade. You need to include the commands necessary so that the custom application is installed as part of the upgrade process.

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

- A. Create a command file named Unattend.txt to install the application.
- B. Create a command file named Cmdlines.txt to install the application.
- C. Copy the command file to the \SOEM\$C\ subfolder under the i386 folder.
- D. Copy the command file to the subfolder named \SOEM\$ under the i386 folder.
- E. Copy the command file to the subfolder named \SOEM\$\textmode under the i386 folder.

Answer: B, D

Explanation: This example assumes that you are pre-installing the drivers by using a distribution folder and that the distribution folder has already been created.

1. If it does not already exist, create a \$OEM\$ directory under your distribution folder. For example:

X:\i386\SOEM\$

2. Create a directory named TEXTMODE under the \$OEM\$ directory. For example:

X:\i386\SOEM\$\TEXTMODE

3. Copy the driver files from the third party into this directory. This consists of a Txtsetup.oem file and at least one driver file (the .sys file), although there may be more. Copy all of the files into the TEXTMODE directory.

4. Edit the X:\i386\SOEM\$\Textmode\Txtsetup.oem file by using any standard text editor such as Notepad or EDIT.

5. Etc.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - 288344, HOWTO: Unattended Installation of Third Party Mass Storage

Drivers in Windows NT and Windows 2000

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. The computer is connected to a network that includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers.

You want to install Windows 2000 Server from source files that are located on a shared folder called I386 on a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. On a Windows 2000 computer, use Makebt32.exe to create installation startup disks. Start the new computer by using the first disk.
- B. On a Windows 2000 computer, format a floppy disk. Copy NTLDR, Boot.ini, Ntdetect.com, and Ntbootdd.sys to this disk. Start the new computer by using the disk.
- C. Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
- D. Connect to \\Testking1\I386 and run Winnt32.exe.
- E. Connect to \\Testking1\I386 and run Winnt.exe.

Answer: C, E

Explanation: Windows 98 network boot disk is the only boot disk that will allow you to connect to the share.

This has to be used in conjunction with running the Winnt.exe command which is commonly used for over-the-network installations that use an MS-DOS network client. Winnt.exe performs the following steps:

1. Creates a \$WIN_NT\$.~BT temporary directory on the system partition and copies Setup boot files into this directory.
2. Creates a \$WIN_NT\$.~LS temporary directory and copies the Windows 2000 files from the server into this directory.
3. Prompts users to restart their systems. After the computer restarts, the boot menu appears and installation continues.

Winnt.exe installs Windows 2000 Server and can be executed from an MS-DOS or a Windows 16-bit operating system command prompt. We must use winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option will not allow you to connect to the share from where you need to get the source files.

B: It is the new computer that has to be installed and not the Windows 2000 server computer.

D: Running Winnt32.exe is not meant for use with DOS-based boot disk. This option will thus not suffice.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1 & 2

Section 2: Perform an unattended installation of Windows2000 Server. (4 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You plan to install Windows 2000 Server on 10 new computers on Testkingonline.com network. These servers will provide file and print services to the departments within the company. The computers have identical hardware and software configuration.

You want to use a centralized copy of the Windows 2000 installation files, which are stored on an existing Windows 2000 Server computer.

Which three actions should you take to install Windows 2000 Server on the new computers? (Choose Three)

- A. Create a set of installation boot disks by using Makeboot.exe.
- B. Create an MS-DOS network boot disk.
- C. Create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager.
Create a UDF file that identifies the names of new computers.
- D. Create a UDF file by using Setup Manager.
Create an Unattend.txt file that identifies names of the new computers.
- E. Begin the installation by running the Winnt command with the /S, /U, and /udf switches.
- F. Begin the installation by running the Winnt32 command with the /s, /unattended, and /udf switches.

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation:To install Windows 2000 Server on computers with the same hardware configurations from source files that are located in a centralized network location, we would have to use Setup Manager to create a unattend.txt file. We would then have to create a uniqueness database file (UDF) and make a network boot disk so that the computers can connect to the network share. Finally we would start the installation process by using winnt with /s /u /udf switches. We must use winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

Incorrect answers:

A:Makeboot.exe is used to make Windows 2000 setup floppy disks.

D:The UDF file, not the unattend.txt, identifies names of new computers.

F:Winnt.exe must be used to start the installation of Windows 2000 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode.

We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

Reference:

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are planning to upgrade 35 Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Server. You want to accomplish the upgrades by using a distribution server. The Windows NT Server 4.0 computers support a tight production schedule that requires them to be online from 8:00 A.M. to midnight, seven days a week. You schedule the upgrade to run during non-business hours. Because of the limited amount of time the upgrades must be performed as quickly as possible. You want to complete the upgrades before production begins in the morning. What should you do?

- A.** Perform an unattended installation by running the winnt32 command and the /cmdcons switch.
- B.** Perform an unattended installation by running the winnt32 command and specify the use of a .txt file and a uniqueness database file.
- C.** Perform an unattended installation by running the winnt command and specify the use of a .txt file and a uniqueness database file.
- D.** Perform an unattended installation by using a Winnt.sif file with a commands section that initiates the Update.exe command in quiet mode.

Answer: B

Explanation: Performing an unattended installation from a distribution server will work since the upgrade must be done in non-business hours.

An answer file provides the generic answers to setup questions. This is typically a file with a .txt extension (although the extension does not matter).

A uniqueness database file: This file, which has a .udf extension, provides the answers to computer specific questions that will change from machine to machine (for example, the computer name). Thus it identifies names of computers.

Incorrect answers:

A: This /cmdcons switch specifies that files required for command-line repair console be installed when

making use of winnt32.exe. This is not what is required; you need to complete upgrades and not repair.

C: The winnt.exe command line is used in DOS-based and 16-bit installations.

D: To use a bootable CD-ROM for a fully automated operating system installation, the answer file must be

called Winnt.sif and be located on a floppy disk. This is not how the upgrade is envisaged under the given circumstances.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

QUESTION NO: 3

TestKing has 50 offices. The employees in these offices have limited knowledge of Windows 2000. Each office has a network of between five and 20 client computers. The office networks are connected to each other. The company is buying 50 identical computers to run Windows 2000 Server in these offices. The server must be installed to the company's standard configuration. You use Setup Manager to create a network shared distribution folder and a Unattend.txt file that specifies the company's standard configuration.

You want to automate the installation process as much as possible, in the least possible amount of time. What should you do?

- A.** Run Makebt32.exe to create four installation startup disks and add the Unattend.txt file to the first disk. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using these disks.
- B.** Create a Microsoft MS-DOS network boot disk that makes a connection to the network shared distribution folder and runs the winnt command with the /s and /u switches. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this disk.
- C.** Create a floppy disk that contains only the Unattend.txt file. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using the Windows 2000 Server compact disc, with the floppy disk inserted.
- D.** Create a Windows 2000 folder on a hard disk. Copy the Windows 2000 Server compact disc to the folder. Add the Unattend.txt file to the folder. Copy the folder to a writeable CD. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this CD.

Answer: B

Explanation: Winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode and works with 16-bit applications. The /s:path switch specifies the location of the installation files for Windows 2000 Server. The /u:file switch specifies the location of the answer file for unattended installations and the number of seconds to wait between copying the files and restarting the computer.

Since the employees have limited knowledge insofar as Windows 2000 is concerned, it would be best to make use of the winnt command-line with the abovementioned switches.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option presupposes that the employees who will be tasked with the installation have a sound knowledge of

Windows 2000.

C, D: This option would be problematic since the employees have limited knowledge when it comes to

Windows 2000.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

QUESTION NO: 4 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. The computer is connected to a network that includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers. You create a network shared folder named Depot on a Windows 2000 Server named Testking1. You copy the source files and folders from the Windows 2000 Server Installation compact disc to the network shared folder.

You also create an answer file named Install.inf. You start the new computer using a Windows 98 network boot disk and you connect to the Depot shared folder on Testking1.

You want to create a single command to install Windows 2000 Server from the source files that are located on Testking1 and use the Install.inf answer to make the install unattended. What should you do?

To answer, drag the correct piece of command from each Part area on the left into the Command Line area on the right.

Part One

Winnt.exe Winnt32.exe

Part Two

/s:\Testking1\Depot
/s:\Testking1\Depot
/s:\Testking1\Depot\i386

Part Three

/a:install.inf /udf:install.inf
/i:install

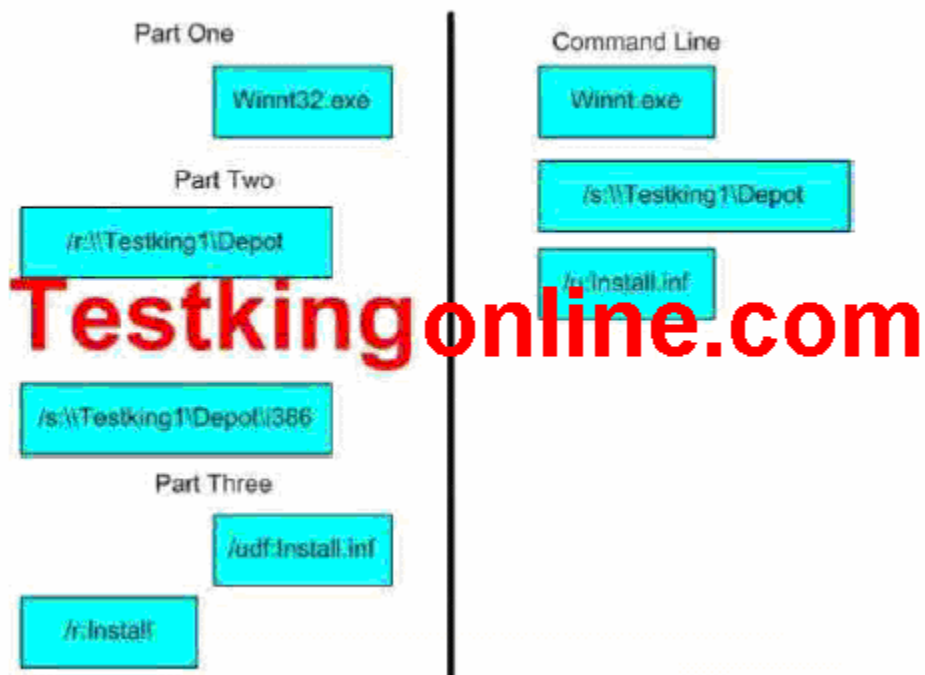
Command Line

Part one
Part two
Part three

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Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation: Winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode and works with 16-bit applications.

The /s:path switch specifies the location of the installation files for Windows 2000 Server. And the /u:file switch specifies the location of the answer file for unattended installations and the number of seconds to wait between copying the files and restarting the computer.

Incorrect answers:

The /r:folder switch specifies an optional folder to be installed in the system root directory.

Winnt32.exe presupposes that 32-bit applications are used. The question states clearly that the new computer uses Windows 98 which is Dos-based booted and works with 16-bit applications.

The /udf:file switch specifies the location of the uniqueness database file for unattended installations. ID is the identifier within the UDF that defines the unique installation options for this computer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000

Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 49

Subsection, Create unattended answer files by using Setup Manager to automate the installation of

Windows 2000 Server (3 questions) **QUESTION NO: 1**

Testkingonline.com has 50 offices. The employees in these offices have limited knowledge of Windows 2000. Each office has a network of between five and 20 client

computers. The office networks are not connected to any other network.

The company is buying 50 identical computers to run Windows 2000 Server in these offices. These servers must be installed to the company's standard configuration.

You create a setup information file (SIF) that specifies the company's standard configuration. You want to automate the installation process as much as possible in the least possible amount of time.

What should you do?

A. Use Makebt32.exe to create four installation startup disks and add the SIF to the first disk. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using these disks.

B. Create an MS-DOS boot disk that contains CD ROM drivers and the SIF and that runs the Winnt/S: D:\i386 command. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this disk.

C. Create a floppy disk that contains only the SIF.

Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM, with the floppy disk inserted.

D. Create a Windows 2000 folder on a hard disk.

Copy the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to the folder.

Add the SIF to the folder. Copy the folder to a writable CD.

Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this CD.

Answer: C

Explanation: In this scenario we must use Setup Manager to create a winnt.sif. We must then copy this file to a

floppy. Then start the installation process from the CD-ROM and insert the floppy disk.

The installation process

will be a fully automated unattended installation.

Incorrect answers:

A:

The .SIF file is used to perform an unattended installation. Makebt32.exe is used to create four installation startup disks.

B: The winnt.exe command is run from the CD-ROM not from the diskette.

D: The SIF file must reside on a diskette not on the CD-ROM.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

QUESTION NO: 2 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 network. You plan to install Windows 2000 Server on 10 new computers on Testkingonline.com network. These servers will provide file and print services to departments within the company. The computers have identical hardware and will use the same software configuration. You plan to use a centralized copy of the Windows 2000 installation files, which are stored on an existing Windows 2000 Server computer.

Which three actions should you take to install Windows 2000 Server on the new computers? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

Possible Step One

- Create a set of installation boot disks by using Makebootdisk.
- Create an MS-DOS network startup file.

Possible Steps Two and Three

- Create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager. Create a UDP file that identifies the names of the new computers.
- Create a UDP file by using Setup Manager. Create an Unattend.txt file that identifies the names of the new computers.
- Begin the installation process by running the Winnt32 command with the /S, /U, and /udf switches.
- Begin the installation process by running the Winnt32.exe command with the /s, /u, /unattend, and /udf switches.

Steps to accomplish task

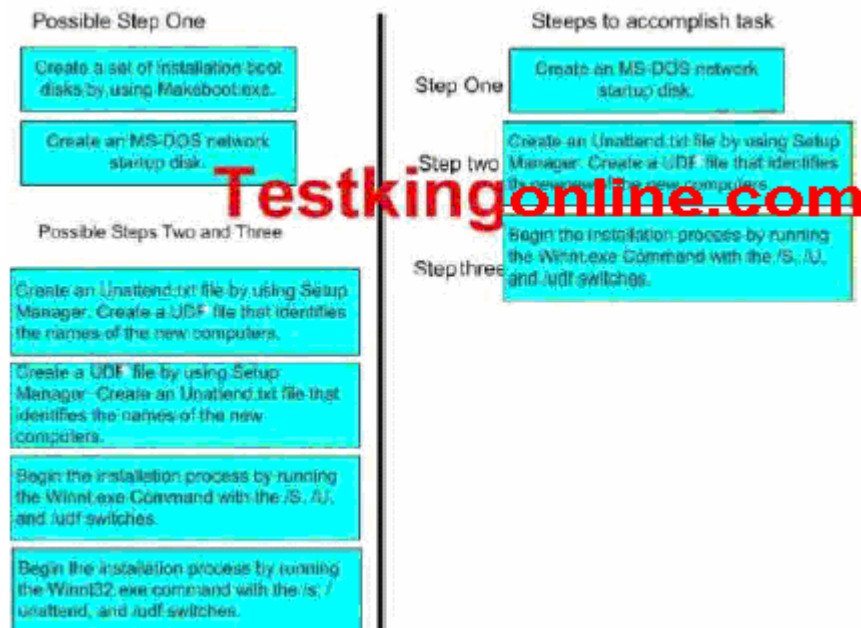
Step One: Place step one here

Step two: Place step two here

Step three: Place step three here

Answer:

Explanation:



To install Windows 2000 Server on computers with the same hardware configurations from source files that are located in a centralized network location, we would have to use Setup Manager to create a unattend.txt file. We would then have to create a uniqueness database file (UDF) and make a network boot disk so that the computers can connect to the network share. Finally we would start the installation process by using winnt with /s /u /udf switches. We must use winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

A uniqueness database file: This file, which has a .udf extension, provides the answers to computer specific questions that will change from machine to machine (for example, the computer name). Thus it identifies names of computers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3
 Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICAWindows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 49

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

You are planning to install 10 new Windows 2000 Server computers. TestKing has a tight production nschedule that requires no changes be made to the Active Directory except during scheduled outages. You schedule the installations during an upcoming network outage which will occur betweenmidnight and 8:00 A.M. You want to complete the installations before production begins in the morning.

What should you do?

- A.** Perform the installations by using four floppy disks create with the Makebt32.exe utility.
- B.** Perform the installations by using four floppy disks create with the Makeboot.exe utility.
- C.** Perform the installations by using the Windows 2000 Installation compact disc.
- D.** Perform the installations by using the Windows 2000 Installation compact disc and a floppy disk containing a Winnt.sif file.

Answer: D

Explanation: We must use Setup Manager to create a winnt.sif. We must then copy this file to a floppy. Then start the installation process from the CD-ROM and insert the floppy disk. The installation process will be a fully automated unattended installation.

Incorrect answers:

A: Makebt32.exe is used to create four installation startup disks. This is not automated.

B: Makeboot.exe is used to make Windows 2000 setup floppy disks.

C: Performing the installation using the Windows 2000 Installation CD alone is not what is required in this instance.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

Subsection, Create and configure automated methods for installation of Windows2000 (4 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You plan to install Windows 2000 Server on 10 new computers. These servers will provide file and print services in branch offices of Testkingonline.com. The company wants each branch office to purchase its own copy of Windows 2000 Server, and the installation in each branch office should use the serial number associated with the branch office's own copy. You want to install, configure, and test Windows 2000 Server on these computers at the main office before shipping the computers to the branch offices. You want users in the branch office to enter the computer names and serial numbers when they receive the computers. What should you do?

A. Install Windows 2000 Server on the computers by using an unattend.txt file, and then use the registry editor to remove the computer name and license details.

B. Start the installation process from an MS-DOS boot disk.

Install Windows 2000 Server on the computers from an existing server by running the Winnt command with the PreInst switch.

C. Install Windows 2000 Server on the computers, and then use Setup Manager to create a sysprep.inf file for sysprep.exe.

Place the sysprep.inf file on the computers and run the sysprep-nosidgen command.

D. Create an unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager.

Include the following line in the unattend.txt file.

OemPreninstall=YES.

Use this file to perform the installation.

Answer: C

Explanation: To install Windows 2000 Server on different computers using different serial numbers, we would

have to install Windows 2000 Server on one computer and then use sysprep to create a sysprep.inf file. We can

the use the sysprep-nosidgen command to prevent the computers SID from being replicated: the users will enter

computer names and serial numbers when they install the clone.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Sysprep utility is used to remove the computer names and serial numbers, not the registry editor. B: In

this scenario we must use Sysprep cloning, not an unattended installation. D: In this scenario we must use

Sysprep cloning, not an unattended installation.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

QUESTION NO: 2

Your network includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers.

You are adding a new computer to the network, and you plan to install Windows 2000 Server on the new computer.

The computer has one 20-GB hard disk with no partitions defined.

The Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM is unavailable. You want install Windows 2000 Server from source

files that are located on a server on the network. You also want the entire hard disk of the new computer

to be used for the system partition. What should you do?

A. On another Windows 2000 computer, use Makebt32.exe to create installation startup disks. Start the new computer by using the first disk.

- B.** On another Windows 2000 computer, format a floppy disk.
Copy NTLDR, Boot.ini, Ntdetect.com, Ntbootdd.sys to this disk.
Start the new computer by using the disk.
- C.** Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
Connect to the network server.
Run Dsclient.exe.
Create and format a 20-GB FAT32 partition.
- D.** Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
Create and format a single FAT32 partition.
Connect to the network server.
Run Winnt.exe.
- E.** Start the computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
Create and format a single FAT32 partition.
Start the new computer by using a Windows 2000 Emergency Repair Disk.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To install Windows 2000 Server on computers from source files that are located on a centralized network share we would have to connect to the network share from the computers. If the computers do not have PXEcompliant network cards we would have to make a network boot disk that the computers can use connect to the network share. We would start the installation process by using winnt with /s /u /udf switches. We must use winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

Incorrect answers:

A: Makebt32 is used to create a set of four setup floppy disks.

B: The boot diskette must include network drivers.

C: Dsclient.exe is a directory service client for Windows 9x. It cannot be used to start an installation of Windows 2000.

E: The installation process cannot be started by using a Windows 2000 emergency repair disk.

Reference:

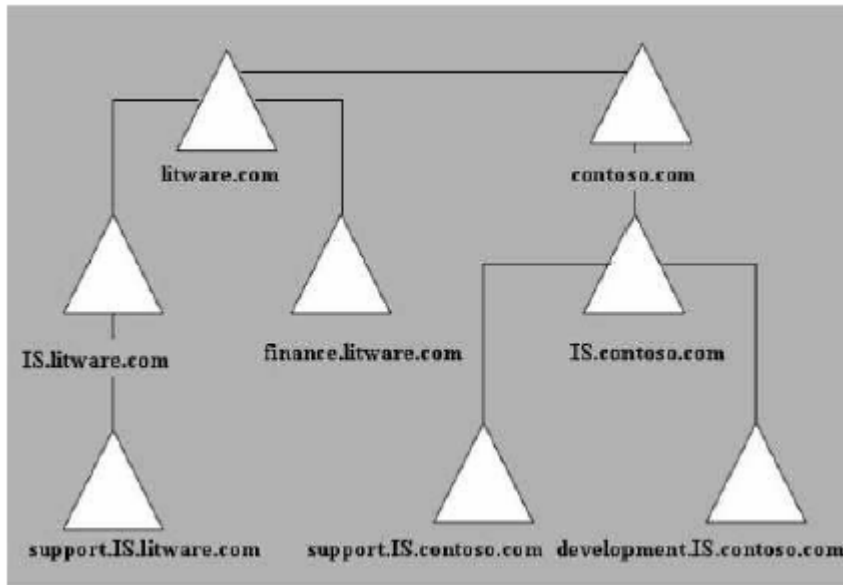
Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1 - 3

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator responsible for testing and deploying new service packs for Windows 2000. Your forest has two trees, with four domains in each tree, as shown in the exhibit. nFor the testing of each service pack, you plan to deploy the service pack to the support.IS.contoso.com

domain and the support.IS.litware.com domain, but to no other domains. You plan to use a Group Policy to configure and administer the service pack package. You need to minimize the complexity and administration of the service pack package, and to minimize network traffic between the domains.

You create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the service pack. What should you do to configure the Group Policy?



- A. Configure the Windows Installer package in a Group Policy for the litware.com and contoso.com domains
- B. Configure the Windows Installer package in a Group Policy for the support.IS.litware.com and support.IS.contoso.com domains.
- C. Configure two sites, with one tree in each site. Configure the Windows Installer package in a Group Policy for each site.
- D. Configure one site that contains both trees. Configure the Windows Installer package in a Group Policy for the site.

Answer: B

Explanation: In this scenario we must create a new group policy and apply the installer package to it. We must then link the Group Policy to the two domains support.IS.litware.com and support.IS.contoso.com.

Incorrect answers:

- A: The Group Policy should be applied to the local domains.
- C: We apply the Group Policy to the domain, not to OUs.
- D: The Group Policy should be applied to both the support.IS.litware.com domain and support.IS.contoso.com

domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 4 DRAG DROP

You are the administrator of a Microsoft Windows 2000 domain.

You plan to deploy 10 new computers as Windows 2000 member servers. The new computers were purchased from different vendors and use different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). You plan to install the Windows 2000 Server computer operating system by using an automated process. You want to perform the installation with minimal configuration and intervention.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate Action Choice into the correct Action Step in the correct order.

Action Choices	Action Steps
Create a CD-based image on a RIS server.	Place step One here
Create an RIprep image of a configured source computer on a RIS server.	Place step Two here
Run the Setup Manager utility to create an answer file and a uniqueness database file.	
Run the Sysprep.exe utility to prepare a disk image of an configured source computer.	
Use third party software to duplicate the image to a CD-ROM.	
Use the Winnt.exe utility and specify the unattended installation and udf switches.	
Use Windows 2000 installation CD-ROM and the Winnt.sif answer file on a floppy disk.	
Start each installation using a Windows 2000 installation CD-ROM to start the server.	

Answer:

Action Choices	Action Steps
Create a CD-based image on a RIS server.	Run the Setup Manager utility to create an answer file and a uniqueness database file.
Create an RIprep image of a configured source computer on a RIS server.	Use the Winnt.exe utility and specify the unattended installation and udf switches.
Run the Sysprep.exe utility to prepare a disk image of an configured source computer.	
Use third party software to duplicate the image to a CD-ROM.	
Use Windows 2000 installation CD-ROM and the Winnt.sif answer file on a floppy disk.	
Start each installation using a Windows 2000 installation CD-ROM to start the server.	

Explanation:

A uniqueness database file: This file, which has a .udf extension, provides the answers to computer specific questions that will change from machine to machine.

The HAL virtualizes, or hides, the hardware interface details, making Windows 2000 more portable across

different hardware architectures. The HAL contains the hardware-specific code that handles I/O interfaces, interrupt controllers, and multiprocessor communication mechanisms. We must use winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 3, Lessons 1-3
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, pp. 45, 49

Section 3: Upgrade a server from Microsoft WindowsNT®4.0 (12 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You are the administrator of a network that consists of a single Windows NT 4.0 domain. The network contains five Windows NT Server domain controllers and 1,000 Windows NT Workstation client computers.

You want to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. You want the new computer to act as domain controller in the existing domain.

What should you do?

A. On the new computer, install Windows NT Server 4.0 and designate the computer as a BDC in the existing

domain. Promote the computer to the PDC of the domain.

Upgrade the computer to Windows 2000 Server.

B. On the new computer, install Windows NT Server 4.0 and designate the computer as a PDC in a new domain

that has the same NetBIOS name as the existing Windows NT domain.

Upgrade the computer to Windows 2000 Server.

Use the Active Directory sites and services to force synchronization of the domain controllers.

C. Shut down the PDC of the existing Windows NT domain from the network.

On the new computer, install Windows 2000 Server, and then run the Active Directory installation wizard to

install Active Directory, specifying the same NetBIOS name for the Windows 2000 domain as the existing

Windows NT domain. Restart the Windows NT PDC on the network and demote it to a BDC.

D. Shut down the PDC of the existing Windows NT domain from the network.

On the new computer, install Windows 2000 Server, and then run the Active Directory installation wizard to

install Active Directory as a replica in the existing Windows NT domain.

Promote the new computer to the PDC of the domain.

Restart Windows NT PDC on the network and demote it to a BDC.

Answer: A

Explanation: To install a Windows 2000 computer as a domain controller in a Windows NT 4.0 domain, we must first install Windows NT 4.0 on the computer as a BDC in the Windows NT 4.0 domain and then promote the BDC to PDC. We must then upgrade the machine to Windows 2000 Server. When upgrading the domain controllers in a Windows NT domain to Windows 2000, we must upgrade the primary domain controller first.

Incorrect answers:

B: The computer must be installed as BDC and then later promoted to PDC.

C: The computer must first be installed as a Windows NT 4.0 BDC and then promoted to PDC.

D: The computer must first be installed as a Windows NT 4.0 BDC and then promoted to PDC.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 2 You want to upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named Server34 to Windows 2000 Server. Server34 is a member server in a Windows 2000 domain named marketing.fabrikam.local. The domain runs in native mode.

You want to change the role of Server34 from a member server to a domain controller in the same domain. What should you do? (Choose Two)

A. Reinstall Windows NT Server 4.0 on Server34 in the same WINNT folder, and make Server34 a BDC in the marketing domain.

B. Use Server Manager on Server34 and promote Server34 to a PDC for the marketing domain.

C. Upgrade Server34 to Windows 2000 Server.

D. Run the Active Directory installation wizard to make Server34 a domain controller in the marketing.fabrikam.local domain.

E. Run the Active Directory installation wizard to convert Server34 to a domain controller in the marketing.fabrikam.local domain.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: To upgrade a Windows NT 4.0 member server to a Windows 2000 Domain Controller we must first upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 member server to Windows 2000 Server and then install Active Directory Services through the Active Directory Installation Wizard, which can be started with the DCPROMO.EXE command or by the Configure Your Server utility in Administrative tools.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not necessary to reinstall Windows NT 4.0 as Windows NT 4.0 is already installed on the computer.

The Windows NT member server can be upgraded to a Windows 2000 member server, then promoted to a domain controller.

B: A Windows NT 4.0 member server cannot be upgraded to a domain controller. Only Windows 2000 member servers can be promoted to domain controllers.

E: We cannot install Active Directory services on a Windows 4.0 server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a network that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 computers, Windows NT

Workstation 4.0 computers, and UNIX computers. The network consists of a single Windows NT domain.

You are upgrading a Windows NT Server computer named Server1 to Windows 2000 Server. Server1 is a nBDC in the domain. The existing DNS server is a UNIX computer that supports SRV (service) records and is configured to accept dynamic updates. The existing WINS server is another Windows NT Server computer. nYou want to configure Server1 as a domain controller in a New Active Directory forest. You want the existing Windows NT domain accounts to be upgraded to Active Directory. You plan to upgrade the other domain controllers in the domain to Windows 2000 after the upgrade of Server1 is complete. You want to perform the upgrade of Server1 with the least possible impact on other computers on the network. What should you do?

A. Promote Server1 to the PDC of the domain.

Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.

B. Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.

At the end of Setup, configure Server1 as a DNS server and a WINS server.

C. Add a static mapping for Server1 on the WINS server.

On the DNS server, create an SRV record for the LDAP service on Server1. Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.

D. Install the Microsoft DNS service on an existing Windows NT server.

Apply Windows NT 4.0 service pack 4 or later to the server.

Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.

Answer: A
Explanation: We want to upgrade the NT domain to an Active Directory domain; particularly we

want to migrate the NT user accounts. First we need to promote server1 to PDC since it contains the master copy of domain information - SAM. Then upgrade the PDC to Windows 2000 Server.

Active Directory requires a DNS server that supports SRV (service records). The UNIX DNS server supports this.

Incorrect answers:

B: Server1 must be upgraded to PDC before Windows 2000 is installed. Furthermore, there is already a DNS

server on the network and Active Directory does not require a WINS server.

C: Server1 must be upgraded to PDC before Windows 2000 is installed. Furthermore, there is already a DNS

server on the network and Active Directory does not require a WINS server.

D: Server1 must be upgraded to PDC before Windows 2000 is installed. Furthermore, there is already a DNS server on the network.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named TestKing1. TestKing1 is a backup domain controller (BDC), and a member of Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. TestKing1 contains five hard disks. Disk 0 and 1 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 mirror set. The mirror set contains the operating system files and 500 MB of free disk space. Disk 2, 3 and 4 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity and contain employee data files. The Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity has a maximum capacity of 140 GB and contains 15 GB of free disk space. TestKing1 runs an application that is used by 400 company employees. A new version of the application is available. You need to install the new version, but it requires Windows 2000 Server. Also, the application will not run on a domain controller.

You need to install the new application on TestKing1 as quickly as possible. What should you do first?

A. On TestKing1, back up the employee data files.

Then format all five disks and perform a clean installation of Windows 2000 Server. Restore the employee data files.

B. On TestKing1, install Windows 2000 Server.

Configure TestKing1 to use a dual-boot configuration that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 and Windows 2000

Server.

C. Upgrade TestKing1 to Windows 2000 Server.

During the upgrade, select the option to make TestKing1 a member server.

D. Upgrade TestKing1 to Windows 2000 Server.

During the upgrade, select the option to make TestKing1 a domain controller.

After the upgrade is complete, demote TestKing1.

Answer: D

Explanation: We upgrade TestKing1. We have no choice that the upgraded Windows 2000 Server will be a domain controller. We are then able to use the dcpromo.exe utility to remove the Active Directory and demote the Domain controller to a member server.

Incorrect Answers

A: It is not necessary to format the stripe set containing the employee data. This proposed solution would work, but it is not the fastest method.

B: A dual-boot system is not necessary.

- 32 -

C: You cannot upgrade a Windows NT 4.0 domain controller to a Windows 2000 member server. The

Windows 2000 Server will be a domain controller.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

ServerTestKing14 is a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer. ServerTestKing14 is also a member server in a Windows 2000 domain named marketing.testking.local. The marketing.testking.local domain also has five Windows NT Server 4.0 backup domain controllers. You want to upgrade ServerTestKing14 to a Windows 2000 member server in the marketing.testking.local domain. You also want to be able to implement Universal Groups in the marketing.testking.local domain.

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

A. Reinstall Windows NT Server 4.0 on ServerTestKing14 in the same WINNT folder, and make ServerTestKing14 a BDC in the marketing domain.

B. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard to make ServerTestKing14 a domain controller in the marketing.testking.local domain.

C. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard to convert ServerTestKing14 to a domain controller in the fabrikam.local domain.

- D. Upgrade all the Windows NT Server 4.0 backup domain controllers in marketing.testking.local to Windows 2000 Server.
- E. Upgrade all the Windows NT Server 4.0 backup domain controllers in testking.local to Windows 2000 Server.
- F. Upgrade ServerTestKing14 to Windows 2000 Server.
- G. Upgrade the marketing.testking.local domain to native mode.

Answer: D, F, G

Explanation

: A member server is a Windows Server 2000 server that has been installed as a non-domain controller and joined to a domain. This allows the server to operate as a file, print, and application server without the overhead of account administration. A domain controller is a Windows Server 2000 computer that is configured to store the domain database, commonly referred to as Active Directory. Native-mode domains have additional features that are unavailable to mixed-mode domains, but no longer support NT 4 domain controllers. In order to support universal groups, the domain must be configured for Windows 2000/2003 native mode. If the domain is configured for Windows 2000/2003 mixed mode (which supports Windows NT 4.0), then universal groups are not supported. Thus to comply with the requirements of having universal groups and upgrading ServerTestKing14 to a Windows 2000 member server in the marketing.testking.local domain, options D, F and G is the solution.

Incorrect answers:

- A: A backup domain controller (BDC) - In a Windows NT Server domain, a computer that receives a copy of the domain's security policy and domain database and authenticates network logons. It provides a backup if the primary domain controller (PDC) becomes unavailable. A domain is not required to have a BDC. This is not what is required.
- B: Making ServerTestKing14 a domain controller is not the same as upgrading it to a Windows 2000 member server. A member server must be upgraded to a domain controller.
- C: You should be upgrading ServerTestKing14 to a Windows 2000 Member server in the marketing.testking.local domain and not the fabrikam.local domain.
- E: This option is faulty since it asks for the upgrading of the domain controllers in testking.local instead of marketing.testking.local.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer names TestKing1. TestKing1 is a backup domain controller in Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. TestKing1 contains five hard disks. Disks 0 and 1 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 mirror set and contain the operating system files. There are 300 MB of disk space remaining on the Windows NT 4.0 mirror set. Disk 2, 3, and 4 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity and contain employee data files. The Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity has a maximum capacity of 140 GB and currently has 15 GB free. TestKing1 runs an application that is used by all of Testkingonline.com employees. A new version of the application is available. The new version requires Windows 2000 Server. The application will not run on a domain controller. You need to install the new application on TestKing1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do first?

- A.** Install Windows 2000 Server on TestKing1.
Configure TestKing1 to use a dual boot configuration that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 and Windows 2000 Server.
- B.** On a second Windows 2000 Server computer, run the sysprep utility to create a cloned server image.
Use this image to upgrade TestKing1.
- C.** Upgrade TestKing1 to be a Windows 2000 member server.
After the upgrade, run the dcpromo utility on TestKing1.
- D.** Upgrade TestKing1 to Windows 2000 Server.
During the upgrade, select the option to make TestKing1 a member server.

Answer: C

Explanation: A member server is a Windows Server 2000 server that has been installed as a non-domain controller and joined to a domain. This allows the server to operate as a file, print, and application server without the overhead of account administration. Once a server has been installed with Windows Server 2000, you can upgrade it to a domain controller through the Dcpromo utility.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Configuring Dual-booting will not allow the application to be installed as quickly as possible.
- B:** Sysprep is a tool that facilitates creating a disk image of your Windows 2000 Server installation. Disk

duplication is a good choice if you need to install an identical configuration on multiple computers. But this is not what is required in this case.

D: Making TestKing1 a member server is not enough. You also need to make use of the dcpromo utility.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named Testking1. Testking1 is a backup domain controller and a member of Testkingonline.com

Windows 2000 Active

Directory forest. The forest consists of three Windows 2000 domains. Testking1 is the only remaining

Windows NT Server 4.0. A new version of the application that runs on Windows 2000 Server has been

developed that requires the use of Universal groups. The application will not run on a domain controller.

You need to upgrade Testking1 to Windows 2000 Server and prepare for the installation of the new

version of the application on Testking1.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Install Windows 2000 Server on Testking1. Configure Testking1 to use a dual boot configuration that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 and Windows 2000 Server. Install the new application on the Windows NT Server 4.0

B. Upgrade Testking1 to Windows 2000 Server. During the upgrade select option to make Testking1 a member server.

C. Upgrade Testking1 to Windows 2000 Server. During the upgrade select the option to make Testking1 a

domain controller. After the upgrade, demote the domain controller.

D. Make any user accounts on Testking1 members of Domain Global groups.

E. Convert the Windows 2000 domains to native mode.

Answer: C, E

Explanation: A member server is a Windows Server 2000 server that has been installed as a non-domain

controller and joined to a domain. This allows the server to operate as a file, print, and application server

without the overhead of account administration.

A domain controller is a Windows Server 2000 computer that is configured to store the domain database,

commonly referred to as Active Directory. Native-mode domains have additional features that are unavailable to mixed-mode domains, but no longer support NT 4 domain controllers. In order to support universal groups, the domain must be configured for Windows 2000/2003 native mode. If the domain is configured for Windows 2000/2003 mixed mode (which supports Windows NT 4.0), then universal groups are not supported. Since TestKing1 is a backup domain controller, requires the use of universal groups and cannot run the application, you need to upgrade TestKing1 to a member server, make it a domain controller and after the upgrade demote the domain controller as well as convert the Windows 2000 domains to native mode so as to be able to run the new application.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This will not allow the application to run.
- B: You need to demote the domain controller to member server after the upgrade.
- D: You need to make provision for universal groups as required in the question. Even though universal groups can contain domain global groups, this is not what is required.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

Testking14 is one of 10 Windows NT Server 4.0 member servers in a Windows 2000 domain named marketing.testking.local. The marketing domain also has five Windows NT 4.0 backup domain controllers. The marketing.testking.local domain is the child domain of TestKing's root domain, testking.local.

You want to upgrade Testking14 to Windows 2000 Server and change the role of Testking14 from a member server to a domain controller in the same domain. You also want to be able to implement Universal Groups in the marketing domain.

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

- A. Upgrade all of the Windows NT Server 4.0 member servers in the marketing domain to Windows 2000 Server.
- B. Upgrade all of the Windows Server 4.0 backup domain controllers in the marketing domain to Windows 2000 Server.
- C. Upgrade Testking14 to Windows 2000 Server.

Run the dcpromo command to make Testking14 a domain controller in the marketing.testking.local domain.

D. Upgrade Testking14 to Windows 2000 Server.

Run the dcpromo command to make Testking14 to a domain controller in the testking.local domain.

E. Use the Active Directory Domains and Trusts tool to change the testking.local domain mode to native mode.

F. Use the Active Directory Domains and Trusts to change the marketing.testking.local domain mode to native mode.

Answer: B, C, F

Explanation: A backup domain controller (BDC) - In a Windows NT Server domain, a computer that receives a copy of the domain's security policy and domain database and authenticates network logons. It provides a backup if the primary domain controller (PDC) becomes unavailable.

Once a server has been installed with Windows Server 2000, you can upgrade it to a domain controller through the Dcpromo utility.

Native-mode domains have additional features that are unavailable to mixed-mode domains, but no longer support NT 4 domain controllers. In order to support universal groups, the domain must be configured for Windows 2000/2003 native mode. If the domain is configured for Windows 2000/2003 mixed mode (which supports Windows NT 4.0), then universal groups are not supported.

Incorrect answers:

A: You should be upgrading the domain controllers and not the member servers.

D: This option is faulty since it asks for the upgrading of the domain controllers in testking.local instead of \ marketing.testking.local.

E: This option is faulty as it should be changing the marketing.testking.local domain and not the testking.local domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 9

The network consists of a single domain named Testkingonline.com that includes 20 Windows NT workstation 4.0 client computers. All other client computers are Windows 2000 Professional computers. You install Terminal Services on one of the Windows Server computers and Terminal Services Client on the 20 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. You create a system policy on the server that is

configured as the terminal server. This system policy denies access to Network Neighborhood. You find that the users of the terminal server can still browse the network when they open My Network Places from Windows 2000 Professional computer or when they open Network Neighborhood from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. You want to prevent all users from browsing the network. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a Windows Group Policy that denies user access to My Network Places.
- B. Copy the Windows NT policy file to the 20 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers.
- C. Create a Windows NT 4.0 default user policy on the Windows 2000 Server computer that is configured as the PDC emulator.
- D. Modify the Windows NT policy template file so that you can restrict access to both My Network Places and Network Neighborhood. Save the policy file on the terminal server.
- E. Configure the terminal server to use Application server mode. Select the Permissions compatible with Terminal Server 4.0 Users option.

Answer: A, C

Explanation

: The primary domain controller (PDC) is the server that maintains the master copy of the domain's useraccounts database and that validates logon requests. Prior to Windows 2000 every Windows NT network domain was required to have one, and only one, PDC. If you want to deny users of the terminal server browsing ability of the Network Neighborhood, you should create a group policy that denies access to My Network Places. (Microsoft is colloquially stuck with Network Neighborhood for My Network Places.)

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are planning to upgrade Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Server. You want to perform the upgrades by means of a distribution folder. You want to install a custom application as part of the upgrade. You need to include the necessary commands so that the custom application is automatically installed as part of the upgrade process. What should you do?

- A.** Create a command file named Cmdlines.txt to install the application. Copy the Cmdlines.txt file to the subfolder named \$OEM\$ under the i386 folder.
- B.** Create a command file named Unattend.txt to install the application. Copy the Unattend.txt file to the subfolder \$OEM\$\textmode under the i386 folder.
- C.** Create a subfolder named \$OEM\$\SC\Applications under the i386 folder. Copy the application files to that subfolder.
- D.** Create a second network shared folder named \$OEM\$. Copy the application to that share point.

Answer: C

Explanation: In the [Unattended] section there is an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) Preinstall entry that tells Setup whether to copy the \$OEM\$ subfolders from the distribution folders to the target computer. You need to copy the application files to the subfolder that has been created under the i386 folder so as to include the necessary commands for the custom application to be installed automatically when upgrading.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

The network includes a Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 member server computer that has a non-Plug and Play ISA network adapter.

You want to upgrade this computer to Microsoft Windows 2000 Server. You also want to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A.** Install the latest driver for the network adapter.
- B.** Disable the network adapter.
- C.** Start the upgrade process by using Winnt32.exe
- D.** Start the upgrade process by booting from the Windows 2000 Server compact disc.
- E.** Configure BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the network adapter.
- F.** Press F6 at the beginning of the text mode setup to specify an additional driver.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: WINNT32 is used for upgrades from 32-bit Windows operating systems. You can invoke the program WINNT32.EXE, which is found on the CD-ROM in the I386 folder. This should comply with the requirements of the question since the Winnt32 command will not make changes to the Active Directory configuration or to an application directory partition.

Incorrect answers:

A: Installing the latest network adapter driver would be changing the current device configuration. This is contradictory to what the question asks for.

B: Disabling the network adapter is not what is desired.

E: Reserving IRQs would involve a change in the current configuration which is contradictory to what the question asks for.

F: To install the customized hardware abstraction layer (HAL) designed for the computer that the manufacturer has provided we must press F6 when the Windows 2000 setup prompts us to do so. Thus making use of F6 is necessarily a change in hardware configuration.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 12

TestKing uses static TCP/IP addressing for its servers. You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer named TK32. TK32 needs to join an existing Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named

Testkingonline.com. While installing TK32 you are unable to join the existing domain. You use another

Windows 2000 Server to attempt to create a computer account for the new server in the domain. When attempting to create the new computer account you receive the following message.

Active Directory Service

The object TK32 could not be created.

The problem encountered was:

The directory service has exhausted the pool of relative identifiers.

You need to resolve the problem before continuing the installation.

What should you do?

A. Restart the domain's Global Catalog server.

B. Restart the domain's RID master server.

C. Restart the domain's PDC Emulator server.

D. Restart the domain's Infrastructure Master.

Answer: B

Explanation: The domain controller assigned the RID master role allocates sequences of relative IDs to each of the various domain controllers in its domain. At any time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in each domain in the forest.

Incorrect answers:

A: A global catalog server is a domain controller that stores a full copy of all objects in the directory for its host domain and a partial copy of all objects for all other domains in the forest. This is not necessary

C: The PDC emulator can be used in a situation where you have windows NT4 servers in your domain. The first domain controller in a domain is by default also the PDC emulator. This is however not applicable in this scenario.

D: The domain controller assigned the infrastructure master role is responsible for updating the group-to-user references whenever the members of groups are renamed or changed. At any time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the infrastructure master in each domain. This is not what is needed.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

Section 4: Deploy service packs. (8 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows NT 4.0 Terminal Server Edition computer. The server has one hard disk, which is divided into two partitions. The first partition contains the Windows NT 4.0 system files and is formatted as FAT. The second partition contains application data and user data. This second partition is formatted as NTFS. The server currently has Service Pack 3 installed.

You need to upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Server. You want to ensure that no application data or user data is lost during the upgrade. You also want to perform the minimum number of steps necessary to complete the upgrade. What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

- A.** Convert the system partition to NTFS.
- B.** Install service pack4 or later on the server.
- C.** Use a Windows 2000 Server CD to start the server. In setup, select the option to upgrade.
- D.** Replace the Terminal Server installation with a standard Windows NT server 4.0 installation.

Answer: B

Explanation: To ensure that no application data or user data is lost during the upgrade the following two steps will be taken:

1. Install service pack4 (B).
2. Start the installation process from within the Windows environment and select the option to upgrade (almost C, but not quite).

Incorrect answers:

A:NTFS is not required

C: You can't upgrade to Windows 2000 by booting from the CD. The CD must be run from within the NT environment.

D:It is not necessary to install a standard NT Server 4.0 server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a network that consists of Windows 2000 Server Computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You want to configure the deployment of the most recent Windows 2000 Service pack so that users of the Windows 2000 Professional Computers receive the service pack automatically when they log on to the domain. What should you do?

- A. Create a Microsoft Windows installer package for the service pack. Configure RIS to use the package.
- B. Create a Microsoft Windows installer package for the service pack. Configure the package in a group policy.
- C. Create a Microsoft Windows installer package for the service pack. Configure the package in the local computer policy.
- D. Place the service pack in a distributed file system (Dfs).

Answer: B

Explanation:To deploy the most recent Windows 2000 Service pack so that users of the Windows 2000 Professional computers receive the service pack automatically when they log on to the domain, we must create and use a Windows Installer package and apply it through a Group Policy.

Incorrect answers:

A:Windows installer packages should be deployed by group policies. RIS, Remote Installation Services, is used to remotely install Windows 2000 Professional.

C:If we deploy the installer package with a local policy we would have to manually configure the policy on all clients. This could require considerable administrative effort

D:DFS is used to organize network folders, not to deploy updates of applications.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 300 computers for a customer company called TestKing. The computers have different manufacturers and different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). You plan to use a Windows 2000 Server computer running Remote Installation Services (RIS) to perform the installation. After the installation is complete for the first 25 computers, users of those computers report problems. You discover that the latest Windows 2000 service pack resolves those problems.

You want to apply the service pack to the remaining 275 computers during the installation. What should byou do?

- A.** Install the service pack on a reference Windows 2000 Professional computer, and then run the Riprep bcommand on that computer.
Use the resulting image for RIS.
- B.** Install the service pack on the RIS server, and then run the Riprep command on that server.
Use the resulting image for RIS.
- C.** Copy the service pack to the CD-based image shared folder used by RIS.
- D.** Slipstream the service pack into a new i386 distribution shared folder, and then run the Risetup command to
create a new CD-based image for the RIS server.

Answer: D

Explanation: You can use Risetup.exe to create a CD-ROM-based RIS image with a service pack slipstreamed.

This is the procedure:

1. Copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to a shared folder on a server (or a local folder on the RIS server).
2. From the Windows 2000 service pack source files, run the update -s: folder command to slipstream the source files with the service pack.
3. When the slipstreaming process is finished, run Risetup.exe on the RIS server to add a new image to the server. When you are prompted for the location of the files, type the path to the slipstreamed share you created in steps 1 and 2.

Incorrect Answers

A: This proposed solution would not work because the computers have different hardware. For this reason, we must use a CD-based image.

B: We are going to install Windows 2000 Professional computers; we cannot use a RIS image of a Windows

2000 Server computer

C: Just copying the Service Pack to the CD-based image shared folder would not apply it.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q258868, Slipstream Switch for Windows 2000 Service Pack Update.exe

Does Not Work with RIS Server Images

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

You are planning to upgrade 10 Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Server. You want to

perform the upgrades by means of a distribution folder. You have used the distribution folder to

successfully upgrade other Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000.

For these 10 new

upgrades you want to include a new service pack.

You need to include the new service pack in the distribution folder so that the service pack is

automatically installed during the upgrade process.

What should you do?

A. Create a sub folder named \$OEM\$\SP under the i386 folder. Copy the new service pack to that subfolder.

B. Create a subfolder named \$OEM\$\SP under the i386 folder. Copy the new service pack to that subfolder.

C. Run Update.exe from the new service pack and specify the -s option.

D. Run winnt32 on the Windows NT Server 4.0 computers and specify the /u option

Answer: C

Excel nr 44 föreslår B

Excel nr 8-4 föreslår B

Explanation: Running the update.exe command installs hotfixes and service packs, etc.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 5 You are the administrator responsible for security and user desktop settings on your network. You need to configure a custom registry entry for all users.

You want to add the custom registry entry into a Group Policy object (GPO) with the least amount of administrative effort. **What should you do?**

- A. Configure an ADM template and add the template to the GPO.
- B. Configure an INF policy and add the policy to the GPO.
- C. Configure a Microsoft Windows installer package and add the package to the GPO.
- D. Configure RIS to include the registry entry.

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is recommended that we should use the supplied Administrative Templates where possible. Administrative Templates propagate registry settings to a large number of computers without requiring us to have detailed knowledge of the registry. However, the administrator can create custom .adm files if the supplied templates are inadequate. In Windows 2000, we use Group Policy to set registry-based policies. In Windows NT 4.0, we used the System Policy Editor (Poedit.exe) to set System Policy.

Incorrect answers:

B: Windows 2000 does not support an INF policy.

C: Installer packages are used to deploy applications and cannot be used to change the registry.

D: RIS is used for the automated remote installation of Windows 2000 Professional and is not used to configure registry settings.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 6

You are an administrator of Testkingonline.com network. You want to perform routine upgrades on your Windows 2000 Server computer. You use your non-administrator user account in the domain to logon to the server.

You want to upgrade all of the critical system files and patches on the server in the shortest possible time.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Update.
- B. Run System File Checker.
- C. Log on as administrator and run Windows Update.
- D. Log on as administrator and run System File Checker.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows Update is used to upgrade the system files and to retrieve and apply the latest service packs and patches for the operating system. All necessary files are downloaded through the Internet. To be able to run Windows Update we must have administrative rights.

Incorrect answers:

A: The non-administrative user account cannot be used to run Windows Update. To run Windows Update we must have administrative rights.

B: System File Checker checks the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to upgrade the system files or to retrieve and apply the latest service packs and patches for the operating system.

D: System File Checker checks the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to upgrade the system files or to retrieve and apply the latest service packs and patches for the operating system.

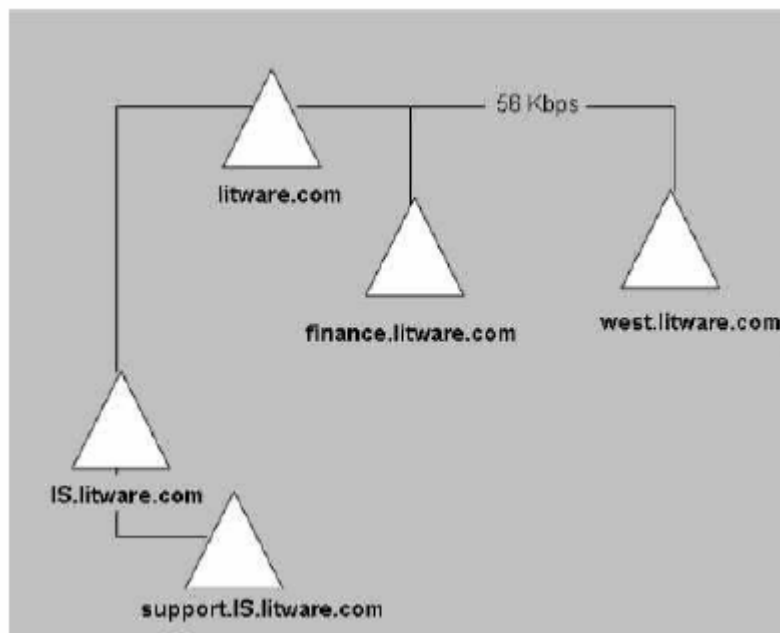
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 7

Your network consists of numerous domains within a LAN, plus one remote location that is configured as another domain within the tree. Each domain contains several organizational units. The remote domain is connected to the main office network by using 56-Kbps connection, as shown in the Exhibit.



The remote location is running a previous service pack for Windows 2000, and the LAN is running the most recent service pack.

You want to configure a group policy for the remote location so that users can repair a problem with a service pack system file. You also want to reduce the traffic on the LAN and ease administration of the group policies. You want to retain the domain administrator's access to the group policy configuration.

What should you do?

A. Configure a group policy for each OU in the west.litware.com domain.

Configure a service pack software package for each group policy.

B. Configure a group policy for each OU in the litware.com domain.

Configure a service pack software package for each group policy.

C. Configure a group policy for west.litware.com domain.

Configure a service pack software package for the group policy.

D. Configure a group policy for the litware.com domain.

Configure a service pack software package for the group policy.

Answer: C

Explanation: Group policy for the remote location implies a remote policy for the west.litware.com domain. There is no requirement to have different packages in different OUs. Therefore the best solution is to configure a GPO at the domain-level, not to each individual OU in the west.litware.com domain.

Incorrect answers:

A: It would require less administrative effort to configure the Group Policy at domain level instead of at each OU.

B: Deploying the package in the litware.com domain would increase the traffic on the slow 56Kbit WAN link.

D: Deploying the package in the litware.com domain would increase the traffic on the slow 56Kbit WAN link.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has several branch offices. Each branch office has a Windows 2000 Server computer with

Service Pack 2 installed. Each branch office also has a technical support department. You want to

configure the remote Windows 2000 Server computers so that whenever a new driver becomes available

from Microsoft, the branch offices are notified automatically when the administrator logs on to the server.

What should you do?

A. Install Windows Update

B. Install the Windows 2000 Resource Kit.

C. Configure System File Checker to notify the branch offices.

D. Configure Window File Protection to notify the branch offices.

Answer: A

Explanation: Windows Update is used to upgrade the system files and to retrieve and apply the latest service packs and patches for the operating system. All necessary files are downloaded through the Internet.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Resource Kit will not notify the administrator upon logon about new drivers as they become available from Microsoft.

C: System File Checker checks the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to upgrade the system files or to retrieve and apply the latest service packs and patches for the operating system.

D: This is not what is required in this question. Neither will it notify administrators upon logon of new drivers that has become available from Microsoft.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

Section 5: Troubleshoot failed installations (8 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

Your Windows 2000 Server computer has a 10-GB hard disk with two partitions; Drive C and drive D.

Windows 2000 Server is installed on Drive D. Both partitions are formatted as NTFS.

Your office experiences a power failure that causes your Windows 2000 Server computer to restart.

When the computer is restarting, you receive the following error message "NTLDR is missing. Press any key to restart".

What should you do?

A. Start the computer by using Windows 2000 Server computer CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation.

Select the Recovery Console and copy the NTLDR file on the CD-ROM to the root of the system partition.

B. Start the computer in debugging mode.

Copy the NTLDR file on the CD-ROM to the root of the system partition.

C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

From a command prompt, run the sfc/scanboot command.

D. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

Run the File Signature Verification utility.

Answer: A

Explanation: The problem posed in this scenario could arise from a number of causes. It could be that the

NTLDR is missing, or the boot sector is corrupt, or the disk is physically damaged. If we assume that the problem caused by a missing NTLDR, we could use either the Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) or the Recovery Console to correct the problem. Using either the Emergency Repair Disk or the Recovery Console we would attempt to copy the NTLDR file from the Windows 2000 installation CD-ROM to the root of the system partition, which could solve the boot problem.

Incorrect answers:

B: Debugging mode is a special safe mode option that is used by developers to debug programs. It cannot be used to restore the NTLDR.

C: Windows 2000 does not support a bootable floppy disk, although the four Windows 2000 setup disks could be used to start the computer in Windows 2000. The Recovery Console or the ERD process must be used to restore the NTLDR.

D: The File Signature Verification utility is used to test the integrity of device drivers. It cannot be used to restore the NTLDR.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You want to improve the TCP transmission speed of a Windows 2000 Server computer. You also want to remove an unused registry key. You use Regedt32 to edit the registry of the Windows 2000 Server. You insert a value in the registry named TCPWindowSize, and you remove the unused key. You restart the computer, but the computer stops responding before the logon screen appears. You want to return the computer to its previous configuration. What should you do?

A. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.
Then restart the computer again.

B. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Run the Fixboot c: command, and then run the Exit command.

C. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Run the enable winlogon service_auto_start command, and then run the Exit command.

D. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation: There are a number of solutions to take when attempting to recover from an incorrectly edited

registry. The first solution is to restart the computer using the Last Known Good Configuration. This will load the last hardware and registry configuration that was automatically saved by Windows 2000 on the last successful start up of Windows 2000. The second solution is to restore the registry from a System State Data backup if a recent one exists. In this scenario we can use the Last Known Good Configuration (LKGC) as there has been no successful logon after the fatal change of the registry key. Therefore the Last Known Good Configuration has not been overwritten.

Incorrect answers:

A: When the registry is damaged we will not be able to use Safe Mode as Safe Mode is a basic version of the operating system with only the basic drivers that are required to support the operating system. Unfortunately Safe Mode requires the registry.

B: We can use the fixboot command in the Recovery Console to repair a faulty boot sector. We cannot use it to repair the registry.

C: The Recovery Console can be used to enable or disable device drivers, but it cannot be used to repair the registry.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 3 You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer that has a hardware-based RAID array, a floppy disk drive, and a CD-ROM drive. The disk controller for the RAID array is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You run Windows 2000 Setup by starting the computer from the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

When the computer restarts at the end of the text mode portion of Windows 2000 Setup, you receive the following STOP error: "INACCESSABLE BOOT DEVICE ".

Which two actions should you take to eliminate the STOP error? (Choose Two)

- A.** Modify the Boot.ini file.
- B.** Restart Windows 2000 Setup by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
- C.** Select Safe Mode from the Windows 2000 boot menu.
- D.** Remove the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM from the CD-ROM drive.
- E.** Install a driver for the RAID controller from a floppy disk.
- F.** Use Device Manager to update the driver for the RAID controller.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: The boot drive is inaccessible and only the text mode partition of the installation process was successful. We need to install the correct driver for the boot disk. We do this by restarting the installation process from the Windows 2000 installation CD, and during the early part of Setup, we watch the bottom of the screen for a line that prompts us to press F6. Then we press F6 and install the RAID driver from the diskette.

Incorrect answers:

A: The boot.ini points to the correct partition, but the correct drivers have not been installed yet.

C: The boot menu is not reached.

D: We must use the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to restart the installation process.

F: We will not be able to start the Device Manager. The installation process has failed.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4 You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a multiprocessor computer. The manufacturer has provided a customized Hardware abstraction layer (HAL) to use with the computer. The customized HAL is on a floppy disk.

You want to install the customized HAL designed for the computer. What should you do?

A. During the text mode portion of the Windows 2000 setup, install the customized HAL.

B. After the text mode portion of Windows 2000 Setup is complete, use the Recovery Console to copy the customized HAL to the system32 folder on the boot partition, and then continue Windows 2000 Setup

C. After the text mode portion of windows 2000 Setup is complete, use the Emergency Repair process to replace the existing HAL with the customized HAL, and then continue the windows 2000 Setup.

D. After the Windows 2000 Setup is complete, use Device Manager to scan for Hardware changes. When prompted, install the customized HAL.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The hardware abstraction layer (HAL) is installed during the installation of the operating system. Usually the operating system will detect the HAL and install a standard HAL. To install the customized hardware abstraction layer (HAL) designed for the computer that the manufacturer has provided we must press F6 when the Windows 2000 setup prompts us to do so. This will allow us to supply the setup program with the customized HAL that should be installed. To supply a HAL file to

Setup, we should press F5 and specify the type of custom Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) to be loaded by the Setup Loader and installed by text-mode Setup.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Recovery Console is not used to install the HAL.

C: The Emergency Repair process is not used to install the HAL.

D: Device manager could be used to upgrade the HAL for multiprocessor support.

However, the HAL is configured during the Windows 2000 installation phase.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 5

Your Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv contains a single 18-GB hard disk. The drive is configured as a basic disk and has two partitions. Partition C is 2 GB in size and contains the operating system files. Partition D is 16 GB in size and contains user data that is updated frequently. Both partitions are formatted as NTFS. Both partitions are backed up to a tape every evening at 10:00

P.M. You have a current Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) for TestKingSrv, and the Recovery Console is installed on the computer.

One day at 4:00 P.M., the server fails. You attempt to restart TestKingSrv, but you receive the following error message:

"Boot disk or operating system not found".

You use Recovery Console to discover that the files on partition C are corrupted.

You need to recover TestKingSrv from the failure as quickly as possible. You also must recover as much

user data as possible.

What should you do?

A. Use the ERD to start the computer.

Replace the corrupted files on partition C by copying them from a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

B. Boot the Recovery Console.

Copy any files that have changed since 10:00 P.M. the previous evening to a second server.

Use the most recent tape backup to restore the remaining user data to the second server.

C. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

Select the Repair option in Setup.

D. Install a second hard disk in the computer.

Install Windows 2000 Server on the new hard disk.

Re-create the shared folders on the first hard disk.

Answer: C

Explanation: The user data on drive D is not harmed. We just need to get the operating system on drive C operational again. We should use the Recovery Console and repair the system files. We start the Recovery console by booting from the Windows 2000 Server installation CD-ROM.
Note: If the repair process does not work, we could reinstall the operating system on drive C. Drive D data would still be current.

Incorrect Answers

A: A Windows 2000 computer cannot be started by the Emergency Repair Diskette.
B: There is no need to copy any files. All user files are on Drive D, and they are not directly affected by the corrupted system files.
D: The second partition is not affected by the error. It is not necessary to install another hard disk.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer that contains a single 36-GB hard disk. The drive is configured as a basic disk and has two partitions.

Partition C is 4 GB in size and contains the operating system files. Partition D is 32 GB in size and contains user data that is updated frequently.

Both partitions are formatted as NTFS. Both partitions are backed up to a tape every evening at 11:00 P.M. You have a current Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) for the computer, and Recovery Console is installed on the computer.

One day at 2:00 P.M., the server fails. You attempt to restart the computer, but you receive the following error message: "Boot disk or operating system not found."

You use Recovery Console to discover that the files on partition C are corrupted.

You want to recover the server from the failure as quickly as possible. You also want to recover as much

user data as possible.

What should you do?

- A.** Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 Server compact disc.
Select the Repair option in Setup.
- B.** Install a second hard disk in the computer.
Install Windows 2000 Server on the new hard disk.
Re-create the shared folders on the first hard disk.
- C.** Use a Windows 2000 Server boot floppy disk to start the computer.
Replace the corrupted files on partition C by copying them from the Emergency Repair Disk.
- D.** Boot to the Recovery Console.

Copy any files that have changed since 11:00 P.M. the previous evening to a second server. Use the most recent tape backup to restore the remaining user data to the second server.

Answer: A

Explanation: There are four ways to perform an attended installation:

1. Boot to a CD-ROM, thereby invoking the setup routine.
2. Boot to a current operating system with CD-ROM support and manually invoke the setup routine.
3. Boot to a set of four setup disks and then provide the CD-ROM when prompted.
4. Boot to a network-aware operating system and invoke setup over the network.

If you have a computer whose BIOS supports booting from a CD-ROM, you can set up Windows 2000 Server

without installing an operating system on your hard drive and without requiring network support. To do so,

configure your computer to boot to the CD-ROM in the BIOS.

In the above scenario the server failed and for you to recover the server as quickly as possible and recovering as

much data as possible you need to use the Windows 2000 Server CD and select the Repair option in Setup.

Incorrect answers:

B: This option will not be the best to follow if the server is to be recovered within the shortest possible time.

You will also lose some data since re-creating the shared folders on the first hard disk would already have data missing since Partition C is corrupted.

C: Emergency Repair Disk enables you to recover from Registry settings that render your system inoperable.

This might be misconfiguration that could not be caught with the Last Known Good Configuration, or it might be

deleted user accounts or other Registry changes. This is not a registry problem. The Emergency Repair Disk can

be used to facilitate some system repairs on your Windows 2000 server. Essentially, the disk can be used to

repair startup problems, like when essential startup files are not present and your Server refuses to boot.

However, this problem needs to be addressed as quickly as possible and making use of the Repair option in

Setup from the Windows 2000 Server CD would be the quicker method. **D**

: The Recovery console is a powerful text-based boot alternative for Windows 2000 Server. If your system

becomes so corrupt that it will not boot and no other repair process will help, you can boot to the Recovery

console and copy files to or from your server. In addition, you can stop and start services, if a service that you

have installed causes problems with booting. This option does not represent the quickest way to address the problem at hand.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 20

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

You need to upgrade a computer from Windows NT Server 4.0 to Windows 2000 server. The server has dual processors, 2 GB of RAM, a RAID controller with five SCSI hard disks in an array, and a generic 10/100-MB network adapter. You begin the installation of the Windows 2000 Server operating system.

During the text portion of the installation, you receive the following error message: "Stop 0x00000078 Inaccessible boot device." You want to successfully upgrade the computer.

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

- A. Start the computer by using a DOS disk and run FDISK.
 - B. Update the firmware on the RAID controller.
 - C. Restart the installation.
- During the text-mode setup-mode setup, press F6.
- D. Restart the installation.
 - E. Insert a floppy disk containing the OEM SCSI driver and specify the additional driver.

Answer: C, E

Excel nr 8-5 föreslår A, E

Explanation

: As soon as your machine boots into the text-based portion of Setup, you may notice a prompt at the bottom of the screen that tells you to press F6 if you need to install additional SCSI or RAID drivers. If you don't want these additional drivers, just wait a few seconds and it will go away. But if your system has a SCSI or RAID controller that you know isn't going to initialize without an OEM-provided driver, you'll need to watch this part of Setup closely and hit F6. You'll need to press F6 at the Press F6 prompt to install SCSI drivers. This will let you access your SCSI hard drives or CD-ROMs that require a driver.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is similar to creating a partition. There is no need to create a new partition. This will not upgrade the computer successfully.

B: This is not required. Updating firmware on the RAID controller will not enable you to successfully upgrade the computer in this case.

D: There is no need to create a new partition, you should press F6 which will allow you to successfully upgrade the computer by allowing access to the hard drives or floppy or CD-ROM drives that requires drivers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 8

You need to install Windows 2000 Server on one of your older Windows NT Server 4.0 computers. The server has dual processors, 2 GB of RAM, a RAID controller with five SCSI hard disks in an array, and a generic 10/100-MB network adapter. You begin the server installation by updating the SCSI firmware.

You then start the installation of the Windows 2000 Server operating system.

During the next portion of the installation, you receive an error message indicating that no hard disks can be found.

You want to successfully install Windows 2000 Server on the computer.

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

A. Restart the installation by using the Windows 2000 Installation CD-ROM. Press F3 during the text-mode setup.

B. Restart the installation by using the Windows 2000 Installation CD-ROM. Press F6 during the text-mode setup.

C. Restart the installation by using a MS-DOS boot disk with a CD-ROM driver.

D. Insert a disk with the original SCSI firmware.

E. Insert a disk with the OEM SCSI driver.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: As soon as your machine boots into the text-based portion of Setup, you may notice a prompt at the bottom of the screen that tells you to press F6 if you need to install additional SCSI or RAID drivers. If you don't want these additional drivers, just wait a few seconds and it will go away. But if your system has a SCSI or RAID controller that you know isn't going to initialize without an OEM-provided driver, you'll need to watch

this part of Setup closely and hit F6. You'll need to press F6 at the Press F6 prompt to install the OEM SCSI drivers.

Incorrect answers:

A: F3 is used in registry editing. This is not what is desired in this case.

C: This is unnecessary.

D: The firmware is not the problem in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

Topic 2, Installing, Configuring, and Troubleshooting Access to Resources (65 questions)

Section 1: Install and configure network services for interoperability (5 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, Windows 95 client computers and UNIX client computers. Users of the Windows operating systems send print jobs to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ. The UNIX client computers support the LPR printing protocol.

You want to make the shared printers on PrintServ available to the UNIX computers. What should you do?

A. Configure each of the printers to use an LPR port.

B. Install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on PrintServ.

C. Configure each of the printers to support TCP/IP printing.

D. Use the SRVANY utility from the Windows NT Resource Kit to run the LPR program as a service.

Answer: B

Explanation:Microsoft Print Services for UNIX enables UNIX clients to use Windows 2000 printers through the UNIX LPR protocol.

Incorrect answers:

A: Windows 2000 does not support an LPR port in Windows 2000 printer configuration.

C: We only know that the UNIX clients support the LPR protocol. We do not know if they support TCP/IP printing.

D: The Srvany.exe utility allows any Windows NT application to run as a service. This would not help in any

way in this scenario.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Network for TestKing Inc. The network includes four Web servers named WWW1, WWW2, WWW3, and WWW4. Your network also includes a Windows 2000

Server computer that uses DNS.

Each Web server contains exactly the same content, and users accessing www.Testkingonline.com can be directed to any one of them.

You add records to your DNS server, as shown in the following table.

Record type Name IP address

CNAME www 192.168.10.5

CNAME www 192.168.10.6

CNAME www 192.168.10.7

CNAME www 192.168.10.8

When you examine the logs for the Web servers, you discover that all incoming traffic is being directed to

192.168.10.5, which is the IP address for WWW1.

You want the incoming traffic to be balanced across the four Web servers. What should you do?

- A.** Select the Disable recursion check box in the properties of the DNS server.
- B.** Enable round-robin in the properties of the DNS server.
- C.** Enable W3C logging in the properties of the Web servers.
- D.** Install and configure Network Load Balancing on WWW1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

By enabling round robin the DNS server will start to rotate between the CNAME records when it resolves the host name www. This will result in load balancing between the web servers.

Incorrect Answers

A:Disabling recursion would prevent the local DNS server from using other DNS servers. It would not be helpful in configuring load balancing.

Note: A DNS server can query or contact other DNS servers on behalf of the requesting client to fully resolve the name, and then send an answer back to the client. This process is known as recursion.

C:W3C logging would enhance the logging that takes place. This could be useful of security reasons. It would not be helpful for load balancing purposes.

D:Load Balancing must be configured on all the servers that should be load balanced.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-4

QUESTION NO: 3

Testkingonline.com network contains two domain controllers and approximately 500 client computers. The domain controllers run Windows 2000 Server. The client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. The majority of users have mobile computers. Users in TestKing often travel with their mobile computer for extended periods of time and do not have remote access to Testkingonline.com network.

You want to configure the domain controllers so that DNS only contains entries for computers that are active on the network. You also want to ensure that when users return you do not have to manually create or delete DNS entries.

How should you configure the DNS servers?

- A.** Configure both domain controllers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain and enable secure dynamic updates for the zone.
- B.** Configure both domain controllers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain and the secure cache against pollution option for the zone-
- C.** Configure both domain controllers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain and enable scavenging and dynamic updates for the zone.
- D.** Configure both domain controllers with standard primary zones for the domain and enable scavenging for the zone.
- E.** Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with an Active Directory integrated primary zone.

Answer: C

Explanation: Scavenging is a process whereby a DNS server periodically checks it's dynamically created records to see how long it's been since they were registered (or reregistered). Then, if the scavenger finds records that haven't been registered or reregistered in a long time, it deletes them from the zone file.

The DNS Service includes a dynamic update capability called Dynamic DNS (DDNS). With DNS, when there are changes to the domain for which a name server has authority, you must manually update the zone database file on the primary name server. With DDNS, name servers and clients within a network automatically update the zone database files. Once you make a zone an AD-integrated zone, then the General tab of the properties page for that zone will show that the Dynamic Updates drop-down no longer says Secure and Nonsecure but instead shows Secure Only, an option that only appears once you're AD-integrated.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not a replication issue. You should also enable scavenging.
B: There is no mention of scavenging or dynamic/automatic updating in this option.
D: The domain controllers should be configured with Active Directory integrated primary zones and not standard zones.

E: This will not comply with the requirements; you need both domain controllers configured as Active Directory Integrated primary zones.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-4

QUESTION NO: 4

You work as one of ten network administrators at the Boston office of Testkingonline.com.

The Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computer, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, Windows 98 client computers, and UNIX client computers. TestKing employees who use the Windows operating systems stores files on a shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer that is named TestKingFileServerA.

You are now required to make the shared folders on TestKingFileServerA available for the TestKing staff that uses UNIX computers.

What action should you take?

- A.** Install and configure NFS (Network File System) on TestKingFileServerA.
- B.** Configure data volumes on TestKingFileServerA to be FAT volumes.
- C.** Disable Server Message Block (SMB) signing on TestKingFileServerA.
- D.** Install Simple TCP/IP Services on TestKingFileServerA.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network File System (NFS) allows users to mount remote directories and disks so that they appear as local drives. All major UNIX operating systems-including DIGITAL UNIX-have built-in NFS file-sharing capabilities. NFS for Windows platforms comes in two varieties. NFS client products for the Windows, Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows NT/Windows 2000 operating system environments allow clients to gain access to files and printers that exist on UNIX servers. NFS server products-most commonly for Windows NT/Windows 2000 Server environments-allows UNIX-based workstations and servers to gain access to files and printers on systems running Windows NT/Windows 2000.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, Windows 98 client computers, and UNIX client computers. Users of the Windows operating systems store files on shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer named FileServ.

You want to make the shared folders on FileServ available to the UNIX computers. What should you do?

- A.** Install and configure Network File System (NFS) on FileServ.
- B.** Configure data volumes on FileServ to be FAT volumes.
- C.** Disable Server Message Block (SMB) signing on FileServ.
- D.** Install Simple TCP/IP Services on FileServ.

Answer: A

Explanation: Clicking Microsoft Windows Network tells your software that you want to use the Client for Microsoft Networks, instead of some other installed client, to find servers. For instance, if the Netware client were installed, you would select Netware Network from the browse list to search for Netware servers. If a Unix client were present (there are a number of these on the market), an option that probably includes the term NFS would show up on the list. You would select it to look for servers running the NFS file server software. If you install and configure NFS on FileServ, then you will support UNIX computers as well.

Incorrect answers:

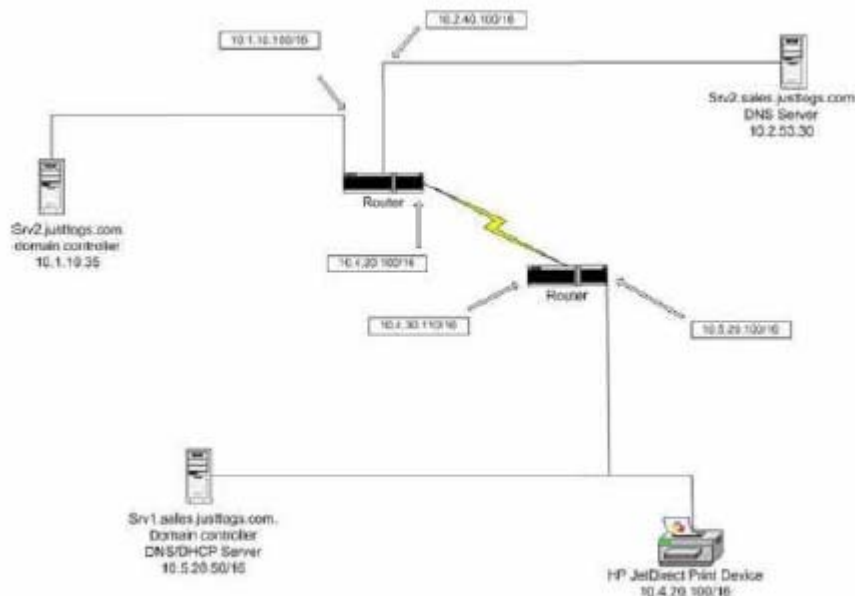
B: Configuring FAT volumes will not allow UNIX computers to access the shared folders.
C: This is not a Server Message Block signing issue.
D: Installing Simple TCP/IP Services on FileServ is not going to avail the shared folder to UNIX computers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-4

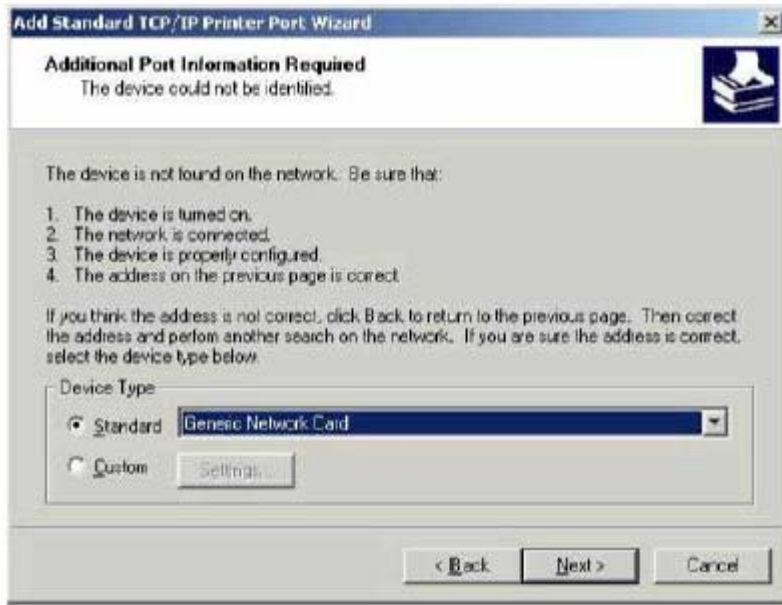
Section 2: Monitor, configure, troubles hoot, and control access to printers: (17 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You configure an HP Jet Direct print device as sown in the Network Diagram exhibit..



You want to create and share a printer at Srv2.sales.justtogs.com that is connected to the TCP/IP port of the print device. However, when you enter the IP address of the device, you receive the dialog box shown in the PrinterPortWizard exhibit.

PrinterPortWizard



What should you do?

- A. Select Hewlett Packard JetDirect from the Standard drop-down list.
- B. Select the Custom option button, click the Settings command button, and select the LPR protocol.
- C. Change the IP address of the print device to 10.5.20.200.
- D. Change the subnet mask of the print device to 255.0.0.0.
- E. Change the default gateway address on Srv2.sales.justtogs.com to 10.5.20.100.

Answer: C

Explanation: The IP address of the printer, 10.4.20.100/16, is not on the same subnet as the default gateway, 10.5.20.100/16, or Srv1, 10.5.20.50/16. Changing the IP address to 10.5.20.200 would make communication with the printer possible.

- 65 -

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not necessary to specify the vendor type for the printer. The IP address of the printer is incorrect.

B: The LPR protocol is used in mixed environments, which includes UNIX machines.

D: The 16-bit subnet mask of the print device is correct therefore we do not need to change its subnet mask.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. You configure a shared printer on a Windows 2000 Server computer. The printer connects to a Hewlett Packard JetDirect print device that uses DLC. This print device is on the same network segment as the server. Six months later, you relocate the print device to a different network segment. Users report that they are able to send print jobs to the printer but that their print jobs no longer print.

You need to ensure that the printer and the print device are working properly. What should you do?

- A.** Configure the JetDirect print device to use DHCP.
- B.** Uninstall and reinstall the DLC protocol from the server.
- C.** Configure the printer and the JetDirect print device to use the LPR printing protocol.
- D.** Delete the printer. Re-create the printer by using DLC to connect to the JetDirect print device.

Answer: D

Explanation:In this scenario the DLC protocol has to be configured on the Printer. The print device was in use on a different network segment, but the computer that serves as a print server must be on the same segment as the printer device because DLC is not routable.

Incorrect answers:

A:This print device uses DLC, not TCP/IP therefore it does not require DHCP to provide it with an IP address.

B:The server will no longer be functioning as a print server; therefore we should not reinstall the DLC protocol on the server.

C:The LPR printing protocol is used in UNIX environments.

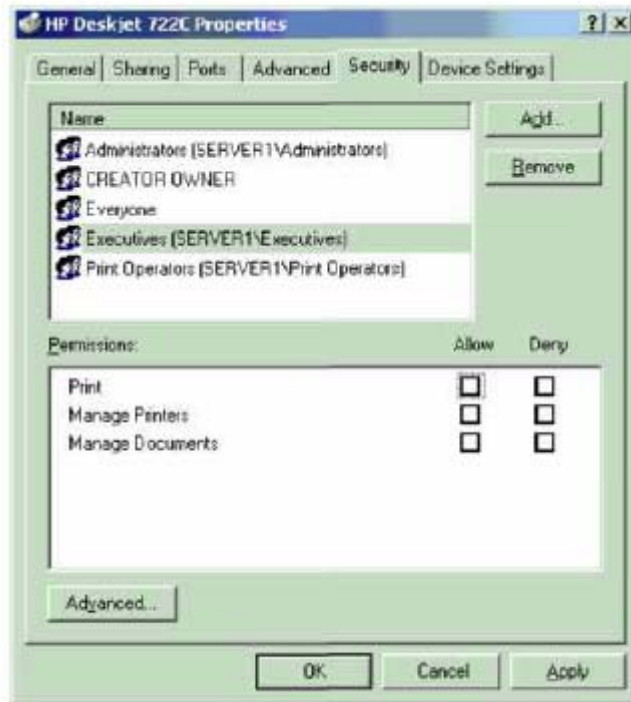
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of the homeoffice.local domain. You want to create a shared printer for the company's executives so that they do not have to wait for their documents to print when the default printer's queue contains a large number of documents.

You configure the new high-priority printer and want to set permissions for the groups shown in the exhibit. Note: The default settings have been cleared.



You select the check box to allow Print permission for the Executives group. You want only the Administrators, Print Operators, Server Operators, and Executives group to be able to print to the printer. What can you do? (Select all that apply).

- A. Remove the Everyone group.
- B. Select the check box to deny Print permission for the Everyone group.
- C. Select the check box to deny Manage Documents permission for Everyone group.
- D. Select all Deny check boxes for the Everyone group.
- E. Clear all check boxes for Everyone group.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: By default the Everyone group, to which all users are automatically added, has access to printer.

Therefore, by removing the Everyone group, only the groups that have been explicitly been given permission to the printer would be able to use the printer. The same could be achieved by removing all permissions from the Everyone group.

Incorrect answers:

B: When a user has conflicting permissions to network resources as a result to his or her membership to one or more groups, the most restrictive permission is applied. However, a deny permission overrides all

other permissions. All users are automatically added to the Everyone group therefore the deny print permission

applied to the Everyone group will be inherited by all users and would override their other permissions to the

printer. All users would then not be able to print.

C: When a user has conflicting permissions to network resources as a result to his or her membership to one or

more groups, the most restrictive permission is applied. However, a deny permission overrides all other

permissions. All users are automatically added to the Everyone group therefore the deny manage documents

permission applied to the Everyone group will be inherited by all users and would override their other manage

documents permissions to the printer. This will however not prevent all users from being able to use the printer.

D: When a user has conflicting permissions to network resources as a result to his or her membership to one or

more groups, the most restrictive permission is applied. However, a deny permission overrides all other

permissions. All users are automatically added to the Everyone group therefore the deny permissions are

applied to the Everyone group will be inherited by all users and would override their other permissions to the

printer. All users would then not have access to the printer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 4 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer at Blue sky Airlines. You

configure a server named print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local as a print server at the Los Angeles

site. You create and share a variety of printers on the server for use by employees in the marketing.blueskyairlines.local domain.

You want to review the configured properties of all the shared printers on the print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local server. You want to perform this review from a Windows 2000

Professional computer at the London site of Blue sky Airlines. What should you do?

A. Use your web browser to connect to <http://print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local/printers>.

B. Use your web browser to connect to <http://print10.blueskyairlines.local/printers>.

C. Run the net view\\print10 command.

D. Run the net view\\print 10.blueskyairlines.com command.

Answer: A

Explanation: It is possible to administer the printers with Internet Explorer but we will have to specify the full name of the print server in the URL. In this scenario it is: print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local.

Incorrect answers:

B: The printer name is print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local not print10.blueskyairlines.local. Therefore

print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local must be specified as the URL.

C: The printer name is print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local not print10. Therefore

print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local must be specified as the URL.

D: The printer name is print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local not print10.blueskyairlines.local. Therefore

print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local must be specified as the URL.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 5 Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. Devices on the network are

configured to use IP addresses from the private 10.0.0.0 range. All the client computers on the network use

Windows 2000 Professional. The network includes Windows 2000 Servers and UNIX Servers.

Users' print jobs are sent to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ that

directs the print jobs to the print devices attached directly to the network.

You have a high-capacity print device that is attached to one of the UNIX Servers.

The UNIX computer

uses the LPR printing protocol, and its IP address is 10.1.1.99. The name of the printer queue is GIANT.

You want users to be able to connect to this printer from their computers.

What should you do?

A. Install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on PrintServ.

Create a network printer on the users' computers, and specify that the printer URL is LPR://10.1.1.99/GIANT.

B. Install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on the users' computers.

Create a network printer on the users' computers, and specify that the printer URL is LPR://10.1.1.99/GIANT.

C. Create a network printer on PrintServ and specify that the printer name is \\10.1.1.99\GIANT.

Share this printer and connect to it from the users' computers.

D. Create a local printer on PrintServ.

Create a new TCP/IP port for an LPR server at address 10.1.1.99 with a queue name of GIANT. Share this printer and connect it from the users' computers.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this scenario a new local printer must be set up on PrintServ. The printer will use a TCP/IP port with the correct IP address. The queue name must be set to GIANT. Then we can share the printer and connect to it from other computers as a usual Windows 2000 printer.

Incorrect answers:

A: Microsoft print services for UNIX would only be needed if the print device was attached to a Windows 2000 printer computer.

B: Microsoft print services for UNIX would only be needed if the print device was attached to a Windows 2000 printer computer.

C: The printer device is attached to a UNIX computer, which uses the LPR printing protocol. A network printer can only be created for print device connected to a Windows 2000 printer computer.

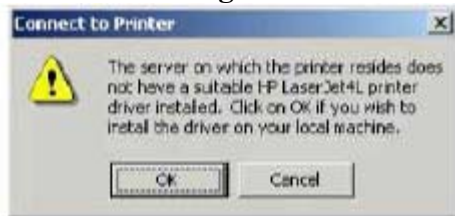
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network that runs in mixed mode. You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer. You create and share a new HP LaserJet 4L printer.

Your Windows 2000 Professional client computer can print to the new printer successfully. However, when users try to connect to the printer from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, they receive the dialog box shown in the exhibit.



You want the printer driver to install automatically on the Windows NT Workstation computers. What should you do?

A. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Netlogon shared folders on all Windows NT Server 4.0

computers still configured as BDCs.

B. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Netlogon shared folders on the PDC emulator.

C. Change the sharing options on the printer to install additional drivers for Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000.

D. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Winnt\System32\printers\drivers folder on the Windows 2000 print Server.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows 2000 printers automatically allow Windows 2000 printer clients to download the correct printer driver. However, down-level clients, like Windows NT 4.0, Windows 95 and Windows 98 would not be able to download printer drivers automatically if the Windows 2000 print server does not have the down-level printer drivers. These can be installed separately on the print server though and the down-level clients would then enjoy the same automatic installation of printer drivers.

Incorrect answers:

A: The drivers should be installed on the Windows 2000 print server not copied.

B: The drivers should be installed on the Windows 2000 print server not copied.

D: The drivers should be installed on the Windows 2000 print server not copied.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 7

You create two shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer in

Testkingonline.com TestKing. One

printer is shared as Admin, and the other printer is shared as Executive. Both

printers are connected to

the same print device. You set the priority of the Admin printer to 90 and the

priority of the Executive

printer to 50.

You want all users at the TestKing network to be able to send print jobs to either printer. However, you

do not want the Executive printer to appear in the browse list when employees other than executives and

administrative assistants create a new printer connection on their client computers.

What should you do?

A. Change the priority of the Executive printer to 99

Change the priority of the Admin printer to 10.

B. Change the share name of the Executive printer to Executive\$.

Manually reconfigure client computers that are already connected to the Executive printer.

C. Deny the Everyone group permission to access the Executive printer.

Allow access to the users who are allowed to include the printer in their browse lists.

D. Install separate device drivers for the Executive printer.

Configure NTFS permissions on the device driver files to allow access only to the System account and to users

who are allowed to include the printer in their browse lists.

Answer: B

Explanation: If a shared resource has a share name with a trailing \$, such as Executive\$, every one can use the shared resource but it will not be visible when browsing the network.

Incorrect Answers

A: Priority cannot be used to hide a printer.

C: Permission cannot be used to hide a printer.

D: Special device drivers cannot be used to a networked resource. Furthermore, applying special NTFS

permissions on the device driver files would not achieve anything.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 8 SIMULATION

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1.

A printer named

PrinterColor is configured on TestKing1.

You want to allow only users in the Administrators group and users in the Managers group to print to

PrinterColor. You also want to allow users in the Managers group to pause and resume their print jobs,

and you want to ensure that users in the Administrators group have full control permission for

PrinterColor.

What should you do?

To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions in the simulation of the

Printers folder.

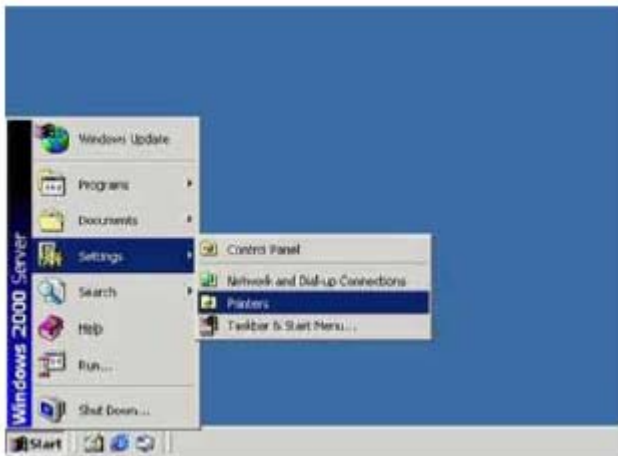
Answer:

Explanation: By default, the Everyone group and the Power Users group have permission to print to the printer.

Therefore, these groups need to be removed from the printer DACL (Discretionary Access Control List). You want the Managers group to use the printer so they will need to be added to the printer DACL. The Managers group must also be able to pause and resume their print jobs. When a user sends a print job to the printer, they become a member of a system group named CREATOR OWNER until the print job has finished. For a user to be able to pause and resume their print jobs, the CREATOR OWNER group needs the 'Manage Documents' permission. The 'Manage Documents' permission, when applied to the CREATOR OWNER group only allows the user to 'manage' his or her print jobs. If the Management group had the 'Manage Documents' permission, they would be able to 'manage' any print job sent to the printer. The following steps outline the procedure:

Step 1.

Click Start > Settings > Printers.

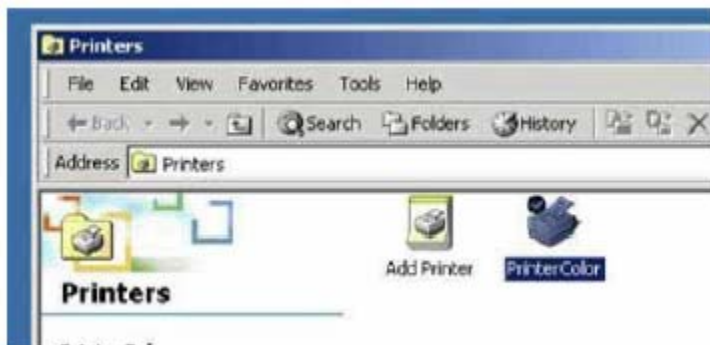


This will open the Printers folder as shown below.



Step 2.

We need to access the Properties of the PrinterColor printer. To do this, select the printer and click the file menu.

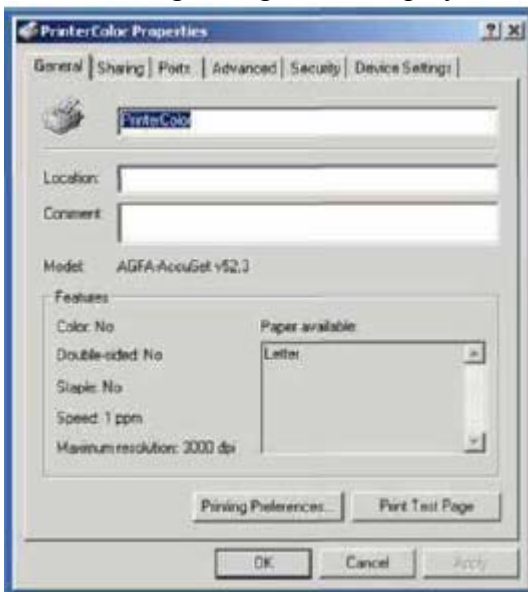


Step 3.

In the File menu, select Properties.



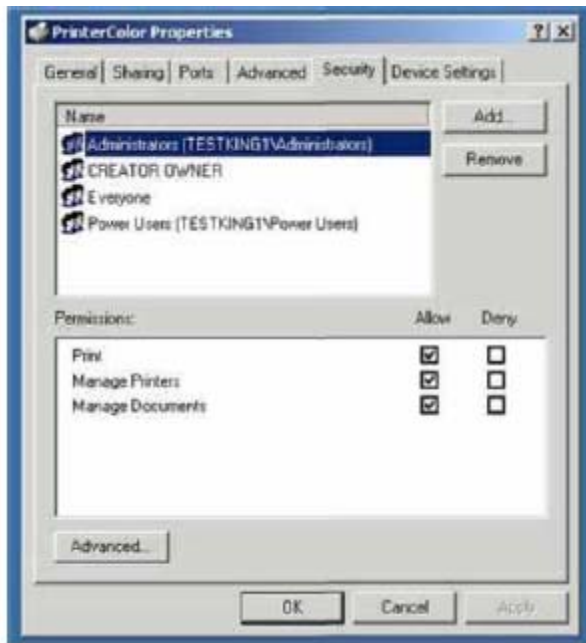
The following dialog box is displayed.



Step 4.
Click the Security tab.



The following dialog box is displayed.

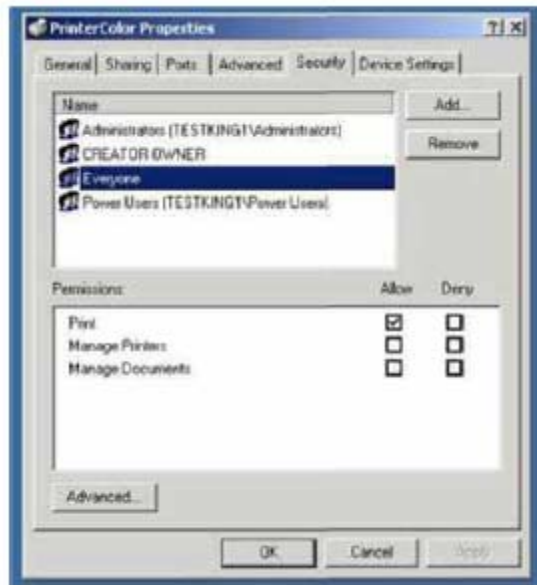


In the above picture, you can see that the Administrators group is selected and that it has full control of the printer (all the 'Allow' checkboxes are selected).

Step 5.

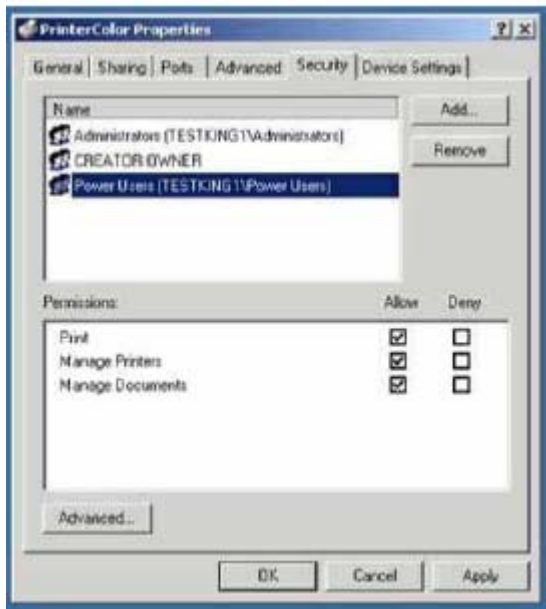
The first thing we need to do is to remove the print permissions for the Everyone group and the Power Users group. To remove the print permissions for the Everyone group, select the Everyone group and click the Remove button.

Note: We could just clear the 'Allow' checkboxes, but the Everyone group would still be listed. For ease of administration, it's better to remove any unneeded groups from the list.



Step 6.

Now we can repeat step 5 to remove the Power Users Group.

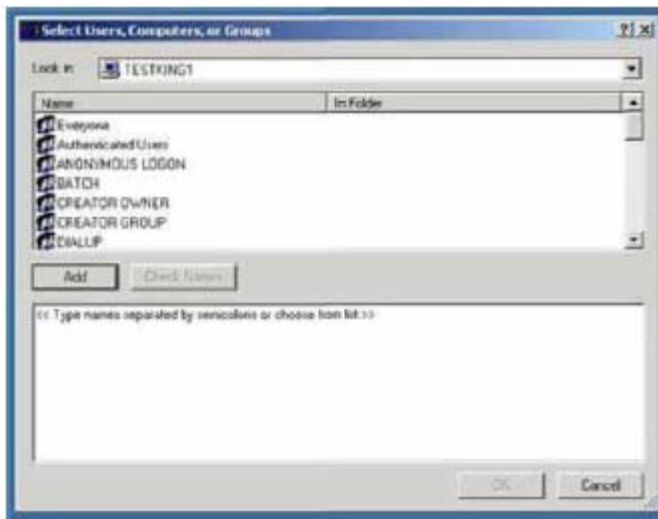


Step 7.

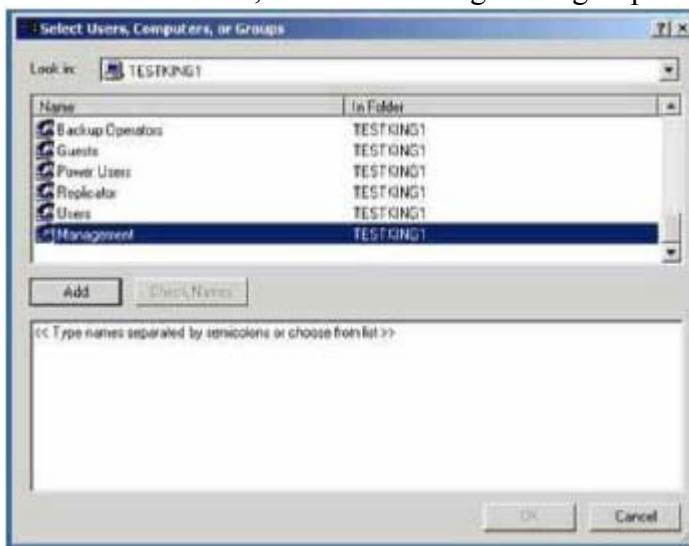
The next step is to add the Management group to the list. To do this click the Add button.



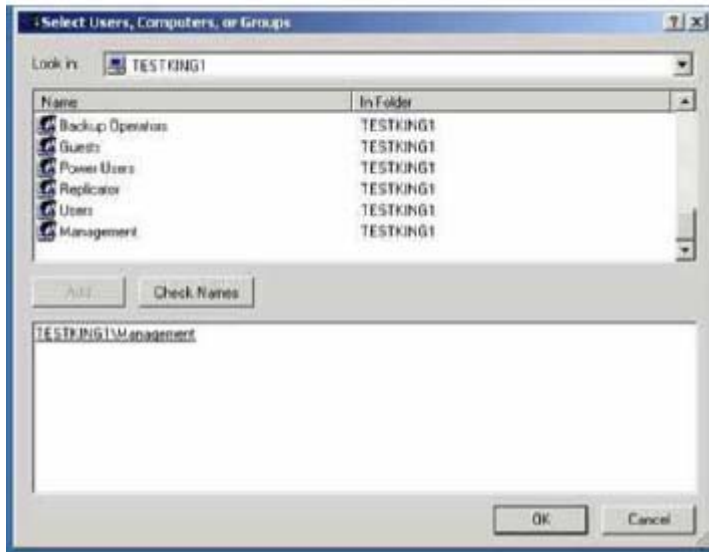
The following dialog box is displayed.



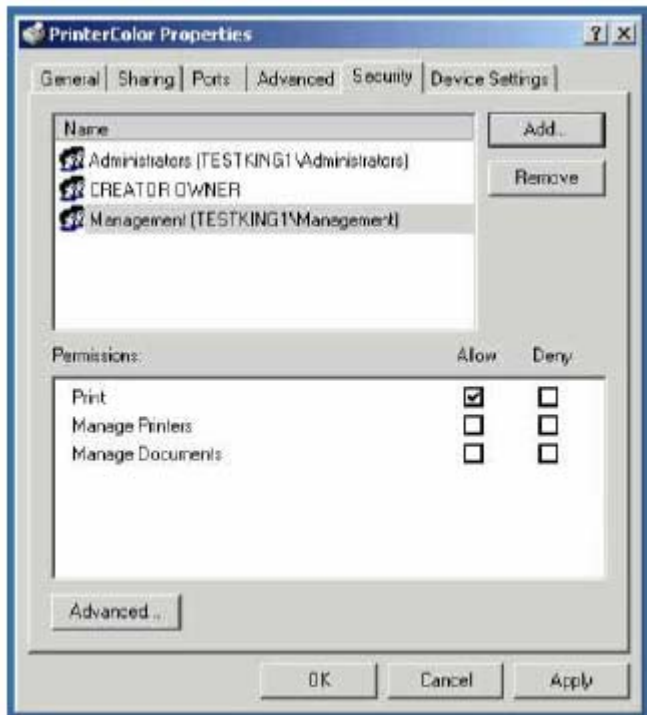
Scroll down the list, select the Management group and click the Add button.



Then click the OK button.

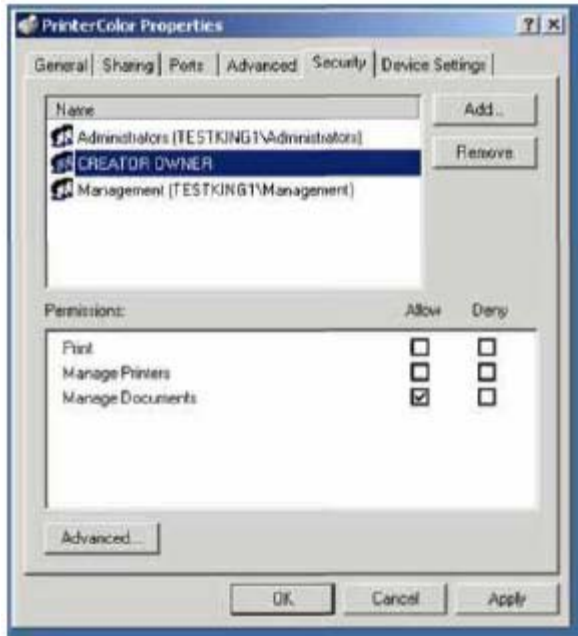


The default permission for the Management group is 'Print', which is what we want.



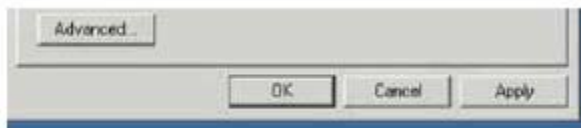
Step 8.

We can select the CREATOR OWNER group and verify that it has the Manage Documents permission.



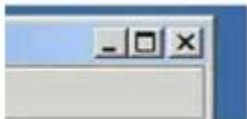
Step 9.

Click the OK button to close the dialog box.



Step 10.

Close the Printers folder.



QUESTION NO: 9

You are the network administrator of a small Windows 2000 Active Directory domain Testkingonline.com.

The domain contains one shared print device with default settings. An employee named Tess frequently prints high-priority documents that she needs to have immediately. Tess reports missing critical deadlines because of the large number of print jobs ahead of hers in the queue.

You need to ensure that Tess's print jobs are always the next to be printed, regardless of the number of other jobs waiting in the print queue.

Which action or actions should you take to achieve this goal? (Choose all that reply)

- A. Create a new printer on the print server that points to the same print device.
- B. Create another print port on the print server that points to the same print device.
- C. In the properties of the new printer, click the Advanced tab and change the priority to 10.
- D. In the properties of the new printer, change the priority to 1.
- E. In the properties of the original printer, click the Advanced tab and change the priority to 10.
- F. Configure Tess's computer to use the new printer.
- G. Configure the Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) Client on Barbara's computer.

Answer: A, C, F.

Explanation: To answer this, we need to understand the difference between a printer and a print device. A print device is the hardware device that spits out the paper. A printer is a software interface that sends print jobs to the print device. You can have multiple printers sending print jobs to the same print device. In this scenario, we create another printer (A) with a higher priority than the existing printer (C) and configure Tess's computer to use the new printer (F).

Note: The default priority of a printer is 1. When multiple printers are configured to print to the same print device, the print jobs from the printer with the highest priority will be printed first.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The port is used by the print device. We need another printer that sends print jobs to the same port (print device) as the existing printer.

D: The default priority is 1. We need to increase this so the new printer will have a higher priority than the existing printer.

E: This will increase the priority of the existing printer. Therefore, other print jobs will print before Tess's print jobs.

G: IPP is used for connecting to remote printers over the internet. This is not relevant to this scenario.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 10

Testkingonline.com network consists of Windows 2000 Professional and UNIX client computers. You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. All computers that are connected to the network use

TCP/IP as their only network protocol.

Several laser print devices are attached to the UNIX computers. You want to enable the Windows 2000

Professional computers to print to these printers. You want to make the minimum number of

configuration changes necessary to achieve this goal.

What should you do?

A. Install Simple TCP/IP services on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Configure printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer to print to the print device attached to the UNIX computers.

B. Install Print Services for UNIX on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Configure shared printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Configure the UNIX computers to print to these shared printers.

C. Disconnect the print devices from the UNIX computers and connect them to the Windows 2000 Server computer.

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Share the printers, and configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers and the UNIX computers to print to the shared printers.

D. On the Windows 2000 Server computer, configure shared printers that connect to the print devices attached to the UNIX computers.

Configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers to print to the shared printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Answer: D.

Explanation: We need to enable the Windows 2000 Professional clients to print to the print devices attached to the UNIX computers. The simplest way is to create shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer, and configure the Windows 2000 Professional clients to connect to the shared printers.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Simple TCP/IP Services is not relevant to Windows 2000 printing.

B: This answer is how you could configure UNIX clients to use the print devices. We need to enable the Windows 2000 Professional clients to use the print devices.

C: It is not necessary to disconnect the print devices from the UNIX computers and connect them to the Windows 2000 Server computer. Therefore, this is not the simplest solution.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network at TestKing. You configure a server named print10.marketing.Testkingonline.com.local as a print server at the Los Angeles office. You create and share printers on the server for use by employees in the marketing.testking.local domain. You want to review the configured properties of all of the shared printers on the print10.marketing.testking.local server. You want to perform this review from a Windows 2000 Professional computer at the London office of TestKing. (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two) What can you do?

- A.** Use your Web browser to connect to <http://print10.london.testking.local/printers/>.
- B.** Use your Web browser to connect to <http://print10.marketing.testking.local/printers/>.
- C.** Run the net view \\print10 command.
- D.** Run the net view \\print10.marketing.Testkingonline.com command.
- E.** Browse to \\print10.marketing.testking.local and open the Printers folder.
- F.** Browse to \\print10.london.testking.local and open the Printers folder.

Answer: B, E.

Explanation: It is possible to administer the printers with Internet Explorer but we will have to specify the full name of the print server in the URL. In this scenario it is: print10.marketing.testking.local and the share name for the printers folder is /printers/.

If the London and Los Angeles offices have a network connection between them, you can browse to the print server and open the shared printers folder.

Incorrect answers:

A: The printer name is print10.marketing.testking.local not print10.testking.local. Therefore

print10.marketing.testking.local must be specified in the URL.

C: This command is used to view shares on a local server. It cannot be used to view printers using IPP (Internet Printing Protocol).

D: This command is used to view shares on a local server. It cannot be used to view printers using IPP (Internet Printing Protocol).

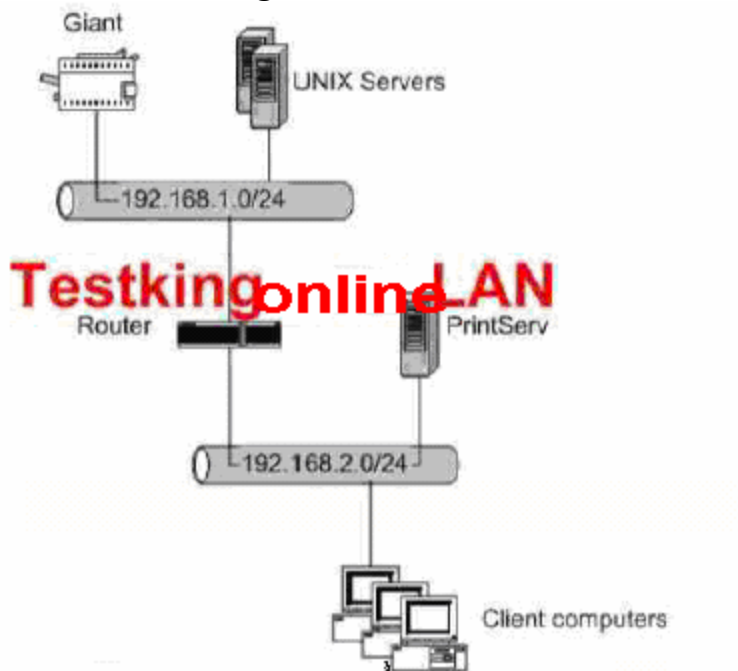
F: You could only do this if you had a VPN connection to the Los Angeles office. In this question, we are using IPP to enable us to view the printers in a web browser.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 12

Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. Devices on the network are configured as seen in the Network Diagram.



All the client computers on the network run Windows 2000 Professional. The network includes Windows 2000 Server computers and UNIX servers. User's print jobs are sent to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ that directs the print jobs to print devices attached directly to the network. You have a high-capacity print device that is attached to one of the UNIX servers. The UNIX computer uses the LPR printing protocol, and its IP address is 192.168.1.99. The name of the printer queue is Giant. You install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on PrintServ. You want user to be able to connect to this printer from their computers. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Create a network printer on PrintServ, and specify that the printer name is \\192.168.1.0\Giant.
- B. Create a local printer on PrintServ.
- C. Install Simple TCP/IP Services on PrintServ.
- D. Install Microsoft Print Services for Unix on user's computers.
- E. Create a new TCP/IP port for an LPD server at address 192.168.1.99 with a queue name of Giant.
- F. Create a network printer on user's computers, and specify that the printer's IP address is the router interface on the 192.168.2.0 network.
- G. Create a network printer on user's computers, and specify that the printer URL is lpr://192.168.1.99/Giant.
- H. Share this printer and connect to it from users' computer.

Answer: B, E, H

Bild 26 har fler alternative på svar. Föregående skrivare har nog missat dom.

Explanation: In this scenario a new local printer must be set up on PrintServ. The printer will use a TCP/IP port with the correct IP address. The queue name must be set to GIANT. Then we can share the printer and connect to it from other computers as a usual Windows 2000 printer.

Incorrect answers:

A: The IP address in this answer is wrong. Furthermore, you cannot connect to Unix printers using a UNC path.

C: Simple TCP/IP Services is not used to connect to Unix printers.

D: Microsoft print services for UNIX enables UNIX clients to a device was attached to a Windows 2000 computer.

F: The router has nothing to do with connecting to UNIX printers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 13

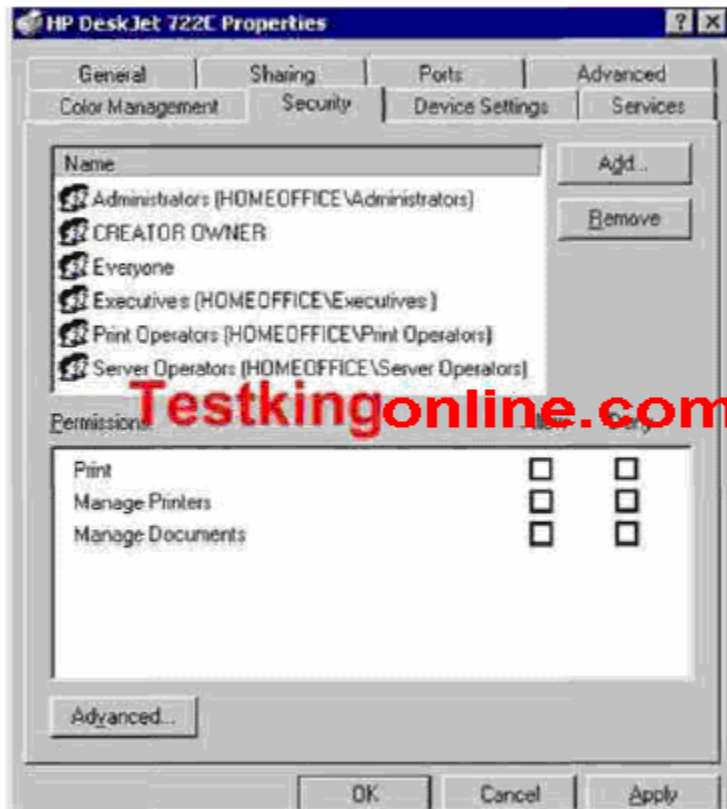
You are the network administrator of the homeoffice.local domain.

You want to create a shared printer for the company's executives so that they do not have to wait for

their documents to print when the default printer's queue contains a large number of documents. You

configure the new high-priority printer and want to set permissions for the groups shown in the HP

DeskJet 722C Properties dialog box.



You select the check box to allow Print permission for the Executive group. You want only the Administrators, Server Operators, and Executives groups to be able to print the printer. You want Print Operators to have the ability to cancel print jobs.

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

- A. Remove the Everyone group.
- B. Select the check box to deny Print permission for the Everyone group.
- C. Select the check box to deny Manage Documents permission for the Everyone group.
- D. Select the check box to allow Manage Documents permission for the Print Operators group.
- E. Select all Deny check boxes for the Everyone group.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: The Manage Documents permission allows a user to control document-specific settings and pause, resume, restart, and delete spooled print jobs. When multiple permissions are granted to a group of users, the least restrictive permission applies. However, when a Deny permission is applied, it takes precedence over

any permission. You thus need to remove the Everyone group and then select the checkbox to Allow Manage Documents permission for the Print Operators group.

Incorrect answers:

B: This option will not do since you do want the Administrators, Server Operators and Executive groups to be able to print to the printer. The Everyone group includes anyone who could possibly access the computer. The Everyone group includes all users who have been defined on the computer (including Guest), plus (if your computer is a part of a domain) all users within the domain. If the domain has trust relationships with other domains, all users in the trusted domains are part of the Everyone group as well. The exception to automatic group membership with the Everyone group is that members of the Anonymous Logon group are no longer a part of the Everyone group.

C: The Deny Manage Documents permission for the Everyone group is not going to allow the Print operators to have the ability to cancel print jobs.

E: This is too restrictive and none of the groups will be able to either print or even cancel jobs.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 14

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

You create two shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer in

Testkingonline.com TestKing. One

printer is shared as Admin, and the other printer is shared as Executive. Both printers are connected to the same print device. You set the priority of the Admin printer to 90 and the priority of the Executive printer to 50.

You want all users at the TestKing network to be able to send print jobs to either printer. However, you do not want the Executive printer to appear in the browse list when employees other than executives and administrative assistants create a new printer connection on their client computers. What should you do?

A. Change the priority of the Executive printer to 99. Change the priority of the Admin printer to 1.

- B. Deny the Everyone group the Manage Printers permission.
- C. Change the printer configuration to Not Shared.
- D. Clear the List in the Directory check box in the printer configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation: When this check box is selected you are actually listing the printer in the Active Directory. This box is selected by default and, if selected, ensures that users can search for the printer when configuring a network printer to connect to. Thus if you do not want the Executive printer to appear in the browse list when other employees create a new printer connection on their client computers, then you should clear this checkbox.

Incorrect answers:

A: Priority is another option that you might configure if you have multiple printers that use a single print device. When you set priority, you specify how jobs are directed to the print device. This is not the same as preventing the printer from being listed in the browse list of all users on the network. **B:** A user or group with the Manage Printers permission has administrative control of the printer. With this permission, a user or group can pause and restart the printer, change the spooler settings, share or unshare a printer, change print permissions, and manage printer properties. Denying the Everyone group the Manage Printer permission will not prevent the listing of the Executive printer in the browsing list for all employees. **C:** Sharing Allows the printer to be shared or unshared. It does not prevent it from being listed in the browse list.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, Chapter 2, p. 173

QUESTION NO: 15

Exhibit: * MISSING *****

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. Devices on the network are configured as seen in the Network Diagram. All the client computers on the network run Windows 2000 Professional. The

network includes Windows 2000 Server computers and UNIX servers. Users' print jobs are sent to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ that directs the print jobs to print devices attached directly to the network. You have a high-capacity print device that is attached to one of the UNIX servers. The UNIX computer uses the LPR printing protocol, and its IP address is 192.168.1.99. The name of the printer queue is Giant. You install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on PrintServ. You want users to be able to connect to this printer from their computers. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Create a network printer on PrintServ, and specify that the printer name is \\192.168.1.0\Giant.
- B. Create a local printer on PrintServ.
- C. Install Simple TCP/IP Services on PrintServ.
- D. Install Microsoft Print Services for Unix on users' computers.
- E. Create a new TCP/IP port for an LPD server at address 192.168.1.99 with a queue name of Giant.
- F. Create a network printer on users' computers, and specify that the printer's IP address is the router interface on the 192.168.2.0 network.
- G. Create a network printer on users' computers, and specify that the printer URL is lpr://192.168.1.99/Giant.
- H. Share this printer and connect to it from users' computers.

Answer: B, E, H

Explanation: UNIX clients send print jobs to printers via the Line Printer Remote (LPR) utility. This utility is installed on UNIX clients and allows them to print files to computers that are running the Line Printer Daemon (LPD) service. In this scenario a new local printer must be set up on PrintServ. The printer will use a TCP/IP port with the correct IP address. The queue name must be set to GIANT. Then we can share the printer and connect to it from other computers as a usual Windows 2000 printer. If you want all users to be able to connect to this printer from their computers, then options B, E and H should be followed.

Incorrect answers:

A: The IP address in this answer is wrong. Furthermore, you cannot connect to UNIX printers using a UNC path.

C: Installing Simple TCP/IP Services on PrintServ is not going to allow all users access to the printer since some of them are UNIX computers.

D: Microsoft print services for UNIX enables UNIX clients to a device was attached to a Windows 2000 computer.

F: You should be creating a local printer and not a network printer.

G: The IP address is wrong in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 16

You are the administrator for TestKing's network.

Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows 2000 Server computers,

Windows XP Professional computers, and UNIX client computers. Users of the UNIX operating system

send print jobs to shared printers on a UNIX computer named PrintServ.

You want to make the shared printers on PrintServ available to the Windows 2000 Professional

computers, the Windows 2000 Server computers and the Windows XP Professional computers.

What should you do?

A. Use the SRVANY utility from the Windows NT Resource Kit to run the LPR program as a service.

B. Configure each of the printers to support TCP/IP printing.

C. Create an LPR port on each client that is configured to use PrintServ.

D. Configure each of the printers to use LPR port

Answer: C

Explanation: When the Print Services have been installed, UNIX clients will be able to connect to any of your

printers. In addition, you will be able to add an LPR port on your server to redirect print jobs to an LPD service

hosted on a UNIX computer. When installed on this port, a printer will be able to be shared on your server and

will appear as any other printer to your Windows clients. All jobs submitted to it will be forwarded to a spooler

on the UNIX server. In addition, UNIX clients will be able to connect to the IP address of the Windows 2000

UNIX Print server and then to the specific queue.

Incorrect answers:

A: This will not allow the UNIX clients to make use of the printer.

B: This option presupposes that the printers are TCP/IP capable printers. The disadvantage of this is that you do not get the benefits of Windows 2000 printer security, scheduling, or administration. In order to support the

UNIX clients you need to create an LPR port on each client.

D: This is impractical. All that is necessary is to create an LPR port on each client that is configured to use PrintServ.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

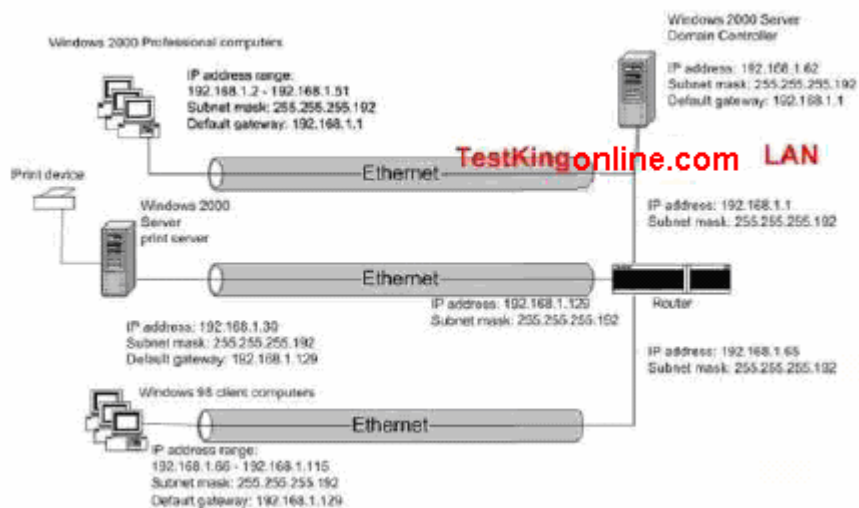
Redmond, 2000, Chapter 8, Lessons 2-5

Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000

Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, Chapter 2, p. 197

QUESTION NO: 17

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 domain. The network contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers, 50 Windows 2000 Professional client computers, and 50 Windows 98 client computers. You install a network interface print device. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You run the Add Printer wizard on your Windows 2000 server computer and enable the Local Printer option. The Windows 2000 Professional client computers can connect to the new printer, but the

Windows 98 client computers cannot. All client computers in Testkingonline.com need access to this printer.

What should you do?

- A.** Install the Directory Services Client for Windows 98 on the Windows 98 computers, and publish the printer in Active Directory.
- B.** Change the IP properties on the print server computer.
- C.** Change the IP properties on the Windows 98 computers.
- D.** Reinstall the printer, and enable the Network Printer option.

Answer: A.

Explanation: The Directory Services Client for Windows 98 will enable the Windows 98 computers to connect to shared folders and printers published in the Active Directory domain.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The IP properties of the print server are correct. If the IP properties were incorrect, no clients would be able to connect to the print server.

C: The exhibit shows that the IP configuration of the Windows 98 computers is correct.

D: When you configure a printer on a print server, you should select the Local Printer option. The Network Printer option should be used on the clients, not the server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2-5

Section 3: Monitor, configure, troubles hoot, and control access to files, folders, and shared folders (11 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer that is used as a file server. More than 800 of Testkingonline.com client computers are connected to this server.

A shared folder named Data on the server is on an NTFS partition. The data folder contains more than 200 files. The permissions for the data folder are shown in the following table.

Type of permission Account Permission

Share Users Change NTFS Users Full Control

You discover that users are connected to the Data folder. You have an immediate need to prevent 10 of the files in the Data folder from being modified. You want your actions to have the smallest possible effects on the users who are using other files on the server. What two actions should you take? (Choose Two)

- A.** Modify the NTFS permissions for the 10 files.
- B.** Modify the NTFS permissions for the Data folder.
- C.** Modify the shared permissions for the Data folder.
- D.** Log off the users from the network.
- E.** Disconnect the users from the Data folder.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: In this scenario our guideline would be to cause the network users as little disruption as possible.

We would do this by only modifying the NTFS permissions on the 10 specific files. Then all users must be disconnected from the Data folder.

Incorrect answers:

B: Permissions only need to be changed on the files, not on the whole folder.

C: Permissions only need to be changed on the files, not on the whole folder. D: It is not necessary to log off the users from the network. They only have to be disconnected from the folder.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 5, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. A folder named HR-Data on the system partition of the server is shared on the network as HR-Data. The owner of the HR-Data folder is Administrators.

The shared permissions and NTFS permissions are shown in the following table.

Share permissions: Everyone: FULL Control

NTFS permissions

Domain Admins: Read

Katrin: Full Control

Katrin creates a file in the HR-Data folder. She sets the NTFS permissions for the file to list only herself on the access control list, with Full Control permission. Katrin then leaves on vacation and cannot be contacted.

Later, you discover that the file contains sensitive information and must be removed from the server as soon as possible. You want to delete the file without modifying any of the permissions for other files in the HR-Data folder. You want your actions to have least possible impact on users who may be using other files in the HR-Data folder. You want to use the minimum amount of authority necessary to delete the file.

What should you do?

A. Grant yourself Full Control permission for only the HR-data folder and not its subobjects.

Delete the file.

Then remove Full Control permission for HR-Data folder.

B. Take ownership of the HR-Data folder.

When prompted, take ownership of the existing files.

Grant yourself Full Control permission for the file.

Delete the file.

C. Take ownership of the file.

Grant yourself Modify permission for the file.

Delete the file.

D. Grant yourself Modify permission for the HR-Data folder and its subobjects.

Delete the file.

Then remove Modify permission for the HR-Data folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: To be able to delete the file a user with administrative rights has to take the ownership of the file and then grant them self enough permission to delete it.

Incorrect answers:

A: The administrator is not listed on the DACL of the file. To change the permissions on the file, we must first take ownership of the file.

B: We should only take ownership of the file, not the folder.

D: We should only change the permissions of the file, not the folder.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lessons 1-4

QUESTION NO: 3

One of the file servers in the domain is a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingfiles.

TestKingfiles contains a shared folder named Accounting, which is used to store data for the company's accounts payable department.

The permissions on the Accounting folder are configured as shown in the following table.

Mr King is an employee in the operations department. He uses a Windows 2000 Professional client computer. His manager requests that King be granted access to the files in the Accounting folder.

You add King's user account to the AcctPay domain local group, but he still cannot access the files in the

Accounting folder.

You need to ensure that King can access the files.

What should you do?

- A.** Instruct King to log off his computer and log on again.
- B.** Move King's user account to the same Active Directory organizational unit (OU) as TestKingfiles.
- C.** Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant King Full Control permissions.
- D.** Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant the AcctPay domain local group Full Control permission.

Answer: A.

Explanation: You have given King access to the files by adding him to a group that has access to the files (the AcctPay group). King will need to log off and log on again to reflect his new group membership.

Incorrect Answers:

B: King's account does not need to be in the same OU as the server (Corpfiles).

C: King has been added to a group that has Full Control permission on the files. This is sufficient to give him access to the files. You do not need to give King's account explicit permissions to the files.

D: The AcctPay domain local group already has Full Control NTFS permissions on the accounting folder.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory

domain Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000. Your network includes a shared folder named TestKingDocs. This folder must not be visible in a browse list. However, users report that they can see TestKingDocs when they browse for shared folders.

How should you solve this problem?

- A.** Modify the share permissions to remove the All - Read permission on TestKingDocs from the Users group.
- B.** Modify the NTFS permissions to remove the Allow - Read permissions on TestKingDocs from the Users group.
- C.** Change the share name to TestKingDocs #.
- D.** Change the share name to TestKingDocs \$.

Answer: D

Explanation: Appending a dollar sign (\$) to a share name hides the share. A share that is followed by a dollar sign (\$) indicates that the share is hidden from view when users access utilities such as My Network Places and browse network resources.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Read share permission allows a user to view and execute files in the shared folder. This is not what is required. This will not hide the share.

B: The NTFS Read permission allows the following rights: List the contents of a folder and read the data in a folder's files, See a file's or folder's attributes and View ownership. This is not what is required. This will not hide the share. Users will see the share, but get an "Access Denied" message.

C: This sign is used when working with user account templates. The share will be visible with the name TestKingDocs#.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 5 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

A senior manager for TestKing uses computers in two different offices. He uses an account named Manager10. The home folder for Manager10 is stored on a server named UserServer.

The manager works with many files that are highly confidential. He keeps these files in a folder named Private in his home folder.

You need to maximize the security of the Private folder. You also want the manager to be able to access the folder from computers in each office.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate Action, Target, and Account to the appropriate column in the correct order in the Work Area.

Accounts	
Administrator	Manager 10

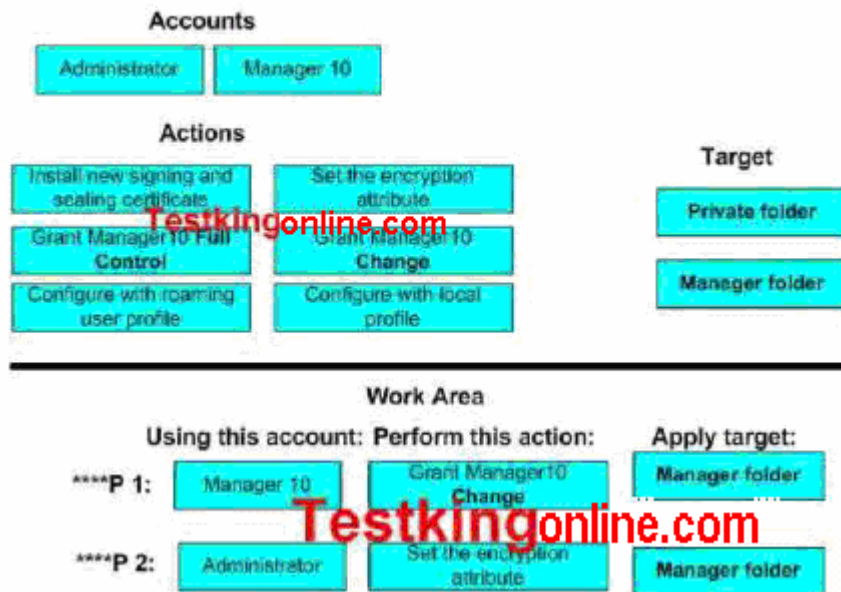
Actions	
Install new signing and sealing certificate	Set the encryption attribute
Grant Manager 10 Full Control	Grant Manager 10 Change
Configure with roaming user profile	Configure with local profile

Target
Private folder
Manager folder

Work Area		
Using this account:	Perform this action:	Apply target:
****P 1:	Place here	Place here
****P 2:	Place here	Place here

Answer:

Explanation:



Change Permissions function is to allow or deny the ability to modify the permissions applied to a file or a folder.

Reference:

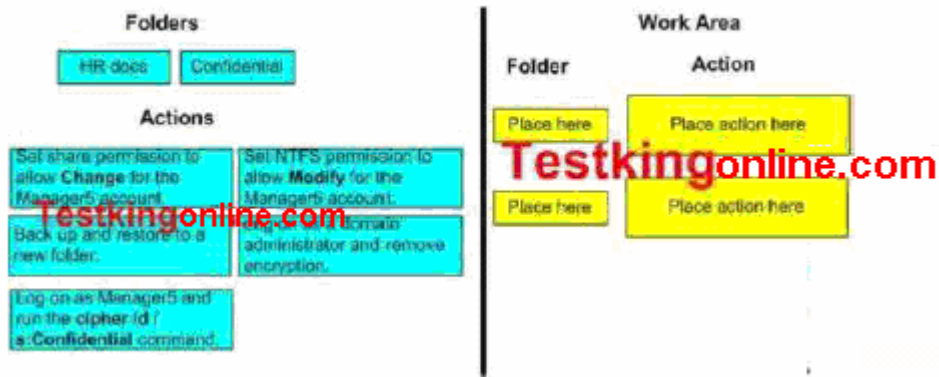
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 110

QUESTION NO: 6 DRAG DROP

You are the domain administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 domain. Members of the human resources (HR) department keep files in a shared folder named HRdocs. The manager of the HR department uses an account named Manager1. He keeps Testkingonline.com confidential HR files in a folder named Confidential in the HRdocs folder. To increase the security of the HR files, the manager sets the Confidential folder to encrypt the files. The manager leaves the company without resetting the permissions and encryption settings for the Confidential folder. A new manager, Tess King, is assigned to the HR department. Tess' account name is Manager5. When she tries to access files in the Confidential folder she is denied access. You want the new HR manager to be able to access the files in the Confidential folder.

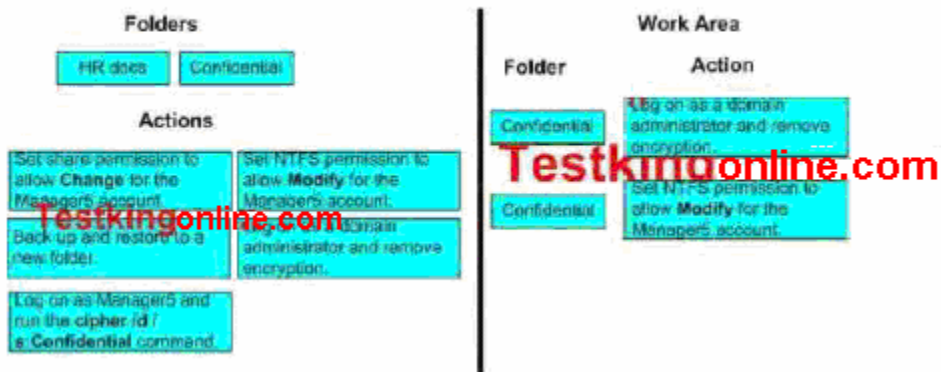
What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate action from the Actions area and the appropriate folder from the Folders area to the correct column in the Work Area.



Answer:

Explanation:



The Modify permissions are the combination of Read and Execute and Write, but give you the added luxury of Delete. Even when you could change a file, you never really could delete the file. You'll notice that, when you select permissions for files and folders, if you select Modify only, then Read, Read and Execute, and Write are automatically checked for you.

Reference:

Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p.1 10

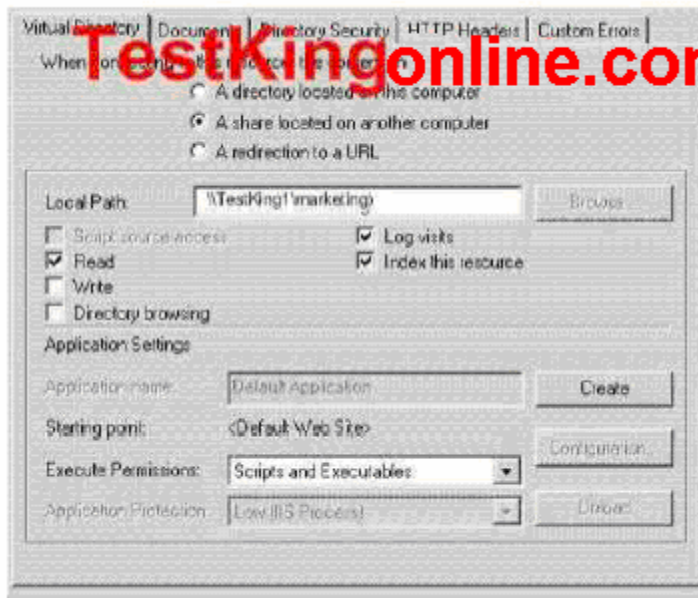
QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1. This server hosts an intranet Web site for Testkingonline.com. The Marketing department stores marketing files in a shared folder on a separate file server. The NTFS permissions on the folder are shown in the File Permissions exhibit:



The marketing director wants to make the marketing files available to the rest of the company by means of the intranet. She wants company users to be able to read, but not modify, all of the files.

You create a new virtual directory named Marketing under the intranet Web site folder on TestKing1. You configure the virtual directory as shown in the Virtual Directory Configuration exhibit.



Some users report that they are not able to access the marketing files from their Web browser. However, all users in the marketing department are able to access the files.

You need to ensure that all company users are able to read the marketing files. What should you do?

- A. Select the Directory browsing check box on the Virtual Directory tab.
- B. Copy the files from their location on the file server to \\TestKing1\\Marketing.
- C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to remove the entry for Marketing.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to include an entry for Everyone: Read.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- 109 -

The exhibit shows that the Web site is located on a shared folder named Marketing on the server Filesvr.

Apparently the Marketing group are able to access the web site. This indicates an NTFS or a share permission problem. A change of the share permissions is not listed in this scenario so we must try changing the NTFS permission on this folder. By allowing everyone Read permissions, all network users should be able to access the web site.

Incorrect Answers

A:Directory browsing would allow users to browse the Web site folder. However, this would not solve the problem at hand.

B:There is no point in copying the files if we don't change the location of the Web site as well.

C:The Marketing group has appropriate access to the web site. We don't need to change their permissions. We must change the permission of other users.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 5, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 8You configure a Group Policy Object for the Marketing organizational unit (OU) to prevent users from accessing My Network Places and from running System in Control Panel. You want the Managers domain local group to be able to access My Network Places, but you still want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel.

What should you do?

A. Add the managers group to the access control list of the GPO.

Disable the permission of the managers group to read and apply the group policy.

B. Add the managers group to the access control list of the GPO.

Deny the permission of the managers group to read and apply the group policy.

C. Create a second GPO in the OU.

Add the managers group to the access control list.

Allow the managers group to apply the group policy.

Deny the authenticated users group permission to read and apply group policy. Configure the new GPO to deny the ability to run System in Control Panel.

Give the original GPO a higher priority than the new GPO.

D. Create a second GPO in the OU.

Add the managers group to the access control list.

Allow the managers group to read and apply the group policy.

Disable the permission of the authenticated user group to read and apply the group policy.

Configure the new GPO to allow access to My Network Places.

Give the new GPO a higher priority than the original GPO.

Answer: D

Explanation:In this scenario we need to create a second GPO and apply it only to the Managers. We must allow access to My Network Places in the new GPO. Then we give the GPO higher priority than the original one.

Incorrect answers:

A: We still require the original GPO to apply to the managers, as we want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel. Therefore we should not disable the permission of the managers group to read and apply the Group Policy, as this will result in the GPO not being applied to the Managers.

B: We still require the original GPO to apply to the managers, as we want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel. Therefore we should not deny the permission of the managers group to read and apply the

Group Policy, as this will result in the GPO not being applied to the Managers.

C: We need to allow the Managers access to My Network Places. That must be configured in the second GPO.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 5, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 9 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network

consists of a single domain. The domain includes 20 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. All

other client computers are Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You create a Windows NT 4.0 default user policy on the Windows 2000 Server computer that is

configured as the PDC emulator. This default user policy denies access to Network Neighborhood. You

then install Terminal Services on one of the servers and Terminal Services Client on the 20 Windows NT

Workstation client computers.

You find that the users of the Terminal Server can still browse the network when they open My Network

Places. You want to prevent all users from browsing the network.

What should you do?

A. Modify the Windows NT policy template file so that you can restrict access to both My Network Places and Network Neighborhood. Save the policy file on the Terminal Server.

B. Copy the Windows NT policy file to the 20 Windows NT Workstation computers.

C. Create a Windows 2000 Group Policy that denies user access to My Network Places.

D. Edit the local registry on the Windows NT Workstation computers to deny access to Entire Network in Network Neighborhood.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows NT 4.0 system policies affect computers running Windows NT 4.0. The Windows NT computers in this scenario are being used as Terminals for the Windows 2000 Server computer that is running Terminal Services. In effect the Windows NT clients are running locally on the Windows 2000 Server. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server. This can be done by using a group policy.

Incorrect answers:

A: System policy templates only affect Windows NT 4.0 computers. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server.

B: Windows NT policies only affect Windows NT 4.0 computers. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server.

D: The NT clients are running locally on the Windows 2000 Server. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer by using the Windows 2000 Server compact

disk. The computer has five 18-GB hard disks Disk0, Disk1, Disk2, Disk3, and Disk4. The disks do not have any partitions defined.

You want to use as much space on Disk0 as possible for the partition on which Windows 2000 Server is

installed. You want the disk on which you install Windows 2000 Server to be fault tolerant. You also

want as much disk space as possible across the other disks to be available for data storage and to be fault tolerant.

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

A. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0. Configure the five disks as dynamic disks.

B. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 18-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0. Configure the five disks as dynamic disks.

C. Create a RAID-5 volume using Disk2, Disk3, and Disk4.

D. Create a striped volume using Disk2, Disk3, and Disk4.

- E. Create a RAID-5 volume using all disks.
- F. Create a striped volume using all disks.
- G. Select the volume on Disk0 and add a mirror using Disk1.

Answer: B, C, G

Explanation: RAID-5 volume is where data is written to 3 to 32 physical disks at the same rate, and is

interlaced with parity to provide fault tolerance for a single disk failure. Good read performance; good

utilization of disk capacity; expensive in terms of processor utilization and write performance as parity must be

calculated during write operations.

Only Windows 2000 supports dynamic storage. To support dynamic storage, a single partition is created that

includes the entire disk. A disk that you initialize for dynamic storage is a dynamic disk.

Dynamic disks are

divided into volumes, which can consist of a portion or portions of one or more physical disks. A dynamic disk

can contain simple volumes, spanned volumes, striped volumes (RAID-0), mirrored volumes (RAID-1), and

striped with parity volumes (RAID-5). You create a dynamic disk by upgrading a basic disk.

A Mirrored volume is where two disks contain identical copies of data. The only software RAID supported on

the system volume. Good read and write performance; excellent fault tolerance; but costly in terms of disk

utilization, because 50 percent of the volume's potential capacity is used for data redundancy.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not necessary to install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB NTFS partition on Disk0. Disk0 consists of 18-GB.

D: Striped volume is where data is written to 2 to 32 physical disks at the same rate. It offers maximum

performance and capacity but no fault tolerance.

E: The main disadvantage of a RAID-5 volume is that once a drive fails, system performance suffers until you

rebuild the RAID-5 volume. This is because the parity information must be recalculated through memory to

reconstruct the missing drive. If more than one drive fails, the RAID-5 volume becomes inaccessible. This does

not bode well for fault tolerance as is required in this question.

F: Striped volumes do not provide fault tolerance.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1 contains two 36-GB hard disks. Disk 0 and Disk

1. Each disk is configured as a basic disc and has a single 36-GB NTFS partition.

Both partitions are

backed up to a tape each night. The partition on Disk 1 stores user data. Most users at TestKing encrypt

their files. Disk 1 fails. You replace it with a new hard disk and create a single NTFS partition.

You need to recover the data as quickly as possible while maintaining the security of the files on Disk 1.

What should you do?

A. Restore the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent tape backup to a second file server. Instruct users to copy their files from the second file server to the new partition.

B. Restore the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent tape backup to a second file server. Log on to Testking1 console as a recovery agent. Copy the files from the second file server to the new partition.

C. Restore the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent tape backup to the new partition on Testking1. Instruct the users to verify the integrity of their files.

D. Restore the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent tape backup to the new partition on Testking1. Run the cipher command to decrypt the files.

Answer: C

Explanation: Verify Data After Backup is used to confirm that files are correctly backed up. Windows Backup

compares the backup data and the source data to verify that they are the same. Microsoft recommends that you

select this option. Restoring the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent backup tape to the new partition on

Testking1 and instructing the users to verify the integrity of their files would accomplish the task at hand the

quickest and still maintain the security of the files of Disk 1.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no need to make use of a second file server. This will not accomplish the task as quick as possible.

Besides, this does not mean that the security on the files will be kept in tact.

B: There is no need to make use of a second file server, neither as a recovery agent and then copying files from

the second file server to the new partition. This will take too long in this case.

D: The first part of this option is correct; but the cipher command is used to decrypt files.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 2

Subsection, Configure, manage, and troubleshoot a stand-alone Distributed file system(Dfs) (0 questions)

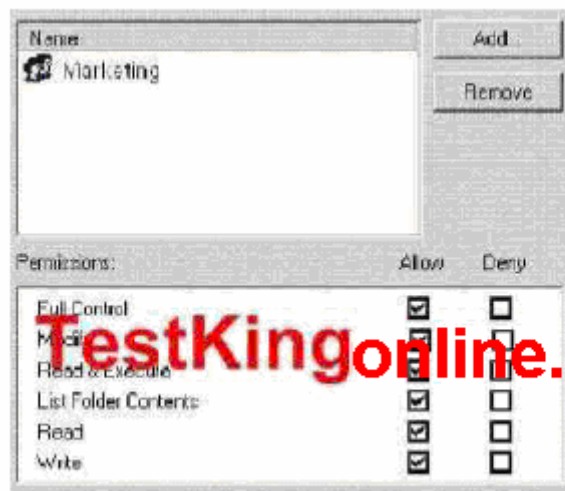
Subsection, Configure, manage, and troubleshoot a domain-based Distributed file system(Dfs) (0 questions)

Subsection, Monitor, configure, troubleshoot, and control local security on files and folders (6 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

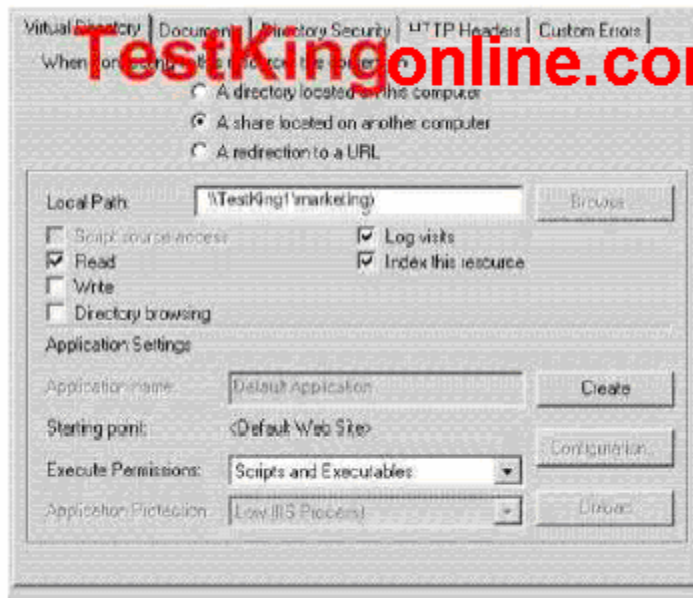
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1. This server hosts an intranet Web site for Testkingonline.com.

The Marketing department stores marketing files in a shared folder on a separate file server. The NTFS permissions on the folder are shown in the File Permissions

**exhibit:**

The marketing director wants to make the marketing files available to the rest of the company by means of the intranet. She wants company users to be able to read, but not modify, all of the files.

You create a new virtual directory named Marketing under the intranet Web site folder on TestKing1. You configure the virtual directory as shown in the Virtual Directory Configuration exhibit.



Some users report that they are not able to access the marketing files from their Web browser. However, all users in the marketing department are able to access the files. You need to ensure that all company users are able to read the marketing files. What should you do?

- A. Select the Directory browsing check box on the Virtual Directory tab.
- B. Copy the files from their location on the file server to \\TestKing1\\Marketing.
- C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to remove the entry for Marketing.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to include an entry for Everyone: Read.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The exhibit shows that the Web site is located on a shared folder named Marketing on the server Filesvr.

Apparently the Marketing group are able to access the web site. This indicates an NTFS or a share permission problem. A change of the share permissions is not listed in this scenario so we must try changing the NTFS permission on this folder. By allowing everyone Read permissions, all network users should be able to access the web site.

Incorrect Answers

A:Directory browsing would allow users to browse the Web site folder. However, this would not solve the problem at hand.

B:There is no point in copying the files if we don't change the location of the Web site as well.

C:The Marketing group has appropriate access to the web site. We don't need to change their permissions. We must change the permission of other users.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the domain administrator for Testkingonline.com. The network contains a Windows 2000 domain and

two Windows NT domains. The Windows 2000 domain trusts each of the Windows NT domains, and the

Windows NT domains trust the Windows 2000 domain.

You are required to configure one of the Windows 2000 domain controllers named TestKing4 to support

several legacy applications that are not Windows 2000 certified.

What should you do? (Select two. Each answer specifies a complete solution).

A. On TestKing4, type secedit /configure /db secedit.sdb /cfg

C:\winnt\security\templates\hisecdc.inf /overwrite.

B. On TestKing4, type secedit /configure /db secedit.sdb /cfg

C:\winnt\security\templates\compatws.inf /overwrite.

C. On TestKing4, use the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in to apply the Compatws.inf security template.

D. On TestKing4, use the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in to apply the Hisecdc.inf

E. On TestKing4, use the Security Templates snap-in to open the Compatws.inf security template.

F. On TestKing4, use the Security Templates snap-in to open the Hisecdc.inf security template.

Answer: B, C

Explanation

: The Compatws template removes all users from the Power Users group and relaxes the default permissions for members of the Users group. This setting allows members of the Users group to run certain applications that

aren't properly designed for Windows security, without granting them the additional administrative privileges (such as the ability to create user accounts) granted to Power Users. Options B and C will support several non-Windows 2000 certified legacy applications.

Incorrect answers:

A: The hisecdc.inf template is applied in this fashion, but it is too restrictive.

D: The hisecdc.inf template is too restrictive.

E: This option only suggests that you open the template and not apply it.

F: Firstly, the hisecdc.inf template will not allow the applications to run and secondly it has to be applied.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

The file server for the accounting department is a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1. You have created a folder named Payments on the system partition of Testking1. Payments is shared on the network as Payments with the default share permissions. The owner of the Payments folder is domain Admins. The NTFS permissions are shown in the following table.

NTFS Permissions

Domain Admins: Allow Read

Accounting: Allow Full Control

There is a file called review.doc in the Payment folder. The owner of review.doc is a user named Paul

who is on a temporary leave of absence. The NTFS permissions for the file list only Paul on the access

control list, with Full Control permission.

You want to remove Paul's access to review.doc and grant the Modify permission for a user named Tess

King. You open the Security properties of review.doc and discover that you are unable to modify the permissions of the file.

You want to be able to remove Paul's access and grant Tess King the Modify permission on review.doc.

What should you do?

A. Take ownership of the file.

B. Take ownership of the Payments folder.

C. Grant Domain Admins Full control of the Payments shared folder.

D. Grant Domain Admins Change for the Payments shared folder.

Answer: A

Explanation: An administrator can take ownership of any file or folder. Then, as owner, the administrator can change permissions on the resource to grant Allow Take Ownership permission to the new owner, who then can take ownership of the resource.

Incorrect answers:

B: You should take ownership of the file and not the Payments Folder.

C: Granting the Domain Admins Full Control permission of the Payments shared folder is not the solution.

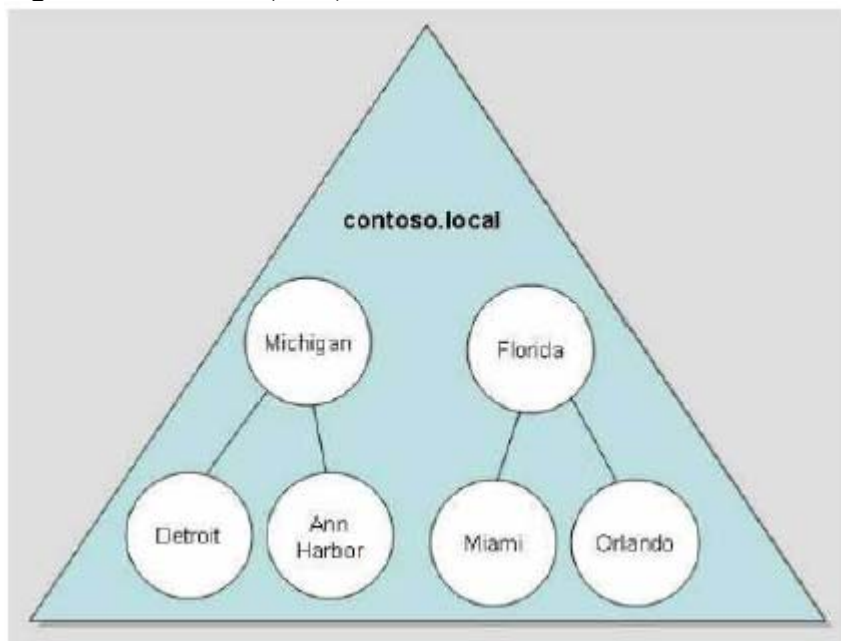
D: The Domain Admins should not be granted the Change permission on the shared folder.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of the contoso.local domain. You organize the domain into organizational units (OUs) as shown in the Exhibit.



You configure the Local Security Options and other settings for the Default Domain Policy object. You enable a local security option policy to display a logon message each time a user attempts to log on. Suzan Fine, the administrator of the Florida OU, wants to configure a different logon message for the OrlandoOU without changing the other Local Security Options. What should Susan do?

A. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) in the Orlando OU with the appropriate logon message. Block policy inheritance for the new GPO.

B. Create a new Group Policy Object in the Florida OU with the appropriate logon message. Set the option not to override the new GPO.

C. Create a new Group Policy Object in the Orlando OU with the appropriate logon message. Enable policy inheritance for the new GPO.

D. Create two new Group Policy Objects in the Miami and Orlando OUs.

Configure the GPO for the Orlando OU with the appropriate logon message for the Orlando OU. Place the GPO for the Orlando OU at the top of the policy list.

Answer: C

Explanation: In this scenario there is a GPO object linked to the domain. This GPO includes local security options, which include an option policy to show a logon message. Now, the Orlando OU wants to have their own logon message. A new GPO should be constructed and linked to the Orlando OU. The GPO should be configured with an appropriate logon message. No further action has to be taken since the OU GPO will override the Domain GPO.

Incorrect answers:

A: If the new GPO were configured to block policy inheritance then no configuration from the domain GPO would be applied to the Orlando OU.

B: In this scenario the new GPO should be linked to Orlando not to Florida.

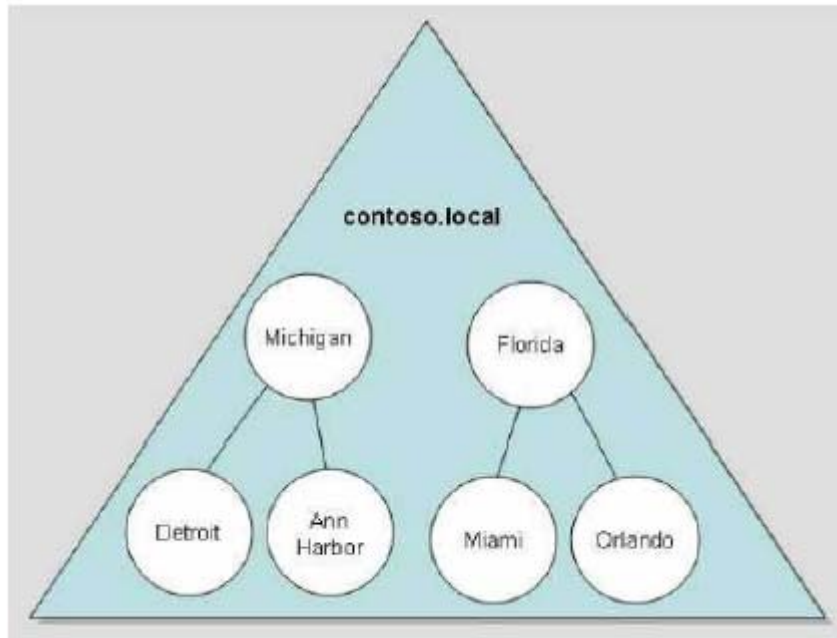
D: In this scenario no GPO needs to be configured for the Miami OU.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of the contoso.local domain. You organize the domain into organizational units (OUs) as shown in the exhibit.



You configure the Local Security Options and other settings for the Default Domain Policy object. You delegate administration of the Michigan and Florida OUs. You want to prevent those administrators from creating any other Group Policy objects (GPOs) with settings that conflict with those you configured. What should you do?

- A.** From the Group Policy options for the contoso.local domains, set the option to no override.
- B.** From the Group Policy options for the Michigan and Florida OUs, set the option to no override.
- C.** Block the Group Policy inheritance for the contoso.local domain.
- D.** Block the Group Policy inheritance in the Michigan and Florida OUs.

Answer: A

Explanation: We must define options at domain level. We do not want local administrators to make conflicting settings therefore the local administrators should have delegated control and should only be allowed to administer their respective OUs. By setting No Override at domain level, our settings will be the norm (Domain GPOs applied before OU GPOs) and the local administrators will not be able to make conflicting settings. The Block Policy inheritance setting blocks Group Policy objects that apply higher in the Active Directory hierarchy

of sites, domains, and organizational units. It does not block Group Policy objects if they have No Override enabled. Setting No Override on a Group Policy object link will result in the enforcement of those Group Policy settings on all users or computers in the site, domain, or organizational unit, and on all users and computers in Active Directory containers that inherit Group Policy from it. Group Policy settings enforced by way of No Override cannot be blocked.

Incorrect answers:

B: The No Override setting should be set at the domain level not at the OU level, since we want to enforce the domain policies.

C: We must use the No Override, not the Block Inheritance setting on the domain.

D: Blocking group policy inheritance on the OUs would make the restrictions on these OUs less, but we want to ensure that the restrictions are kept.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the domain administrator for TestKing's Windows 2000 domain.

The HR department stores files in a shared folder name HRdata. The manager keeps confidential HR files in a subfolder named Private in the HRdata shared folder. The manager of the humans resources (HR) department uses an account named Manager1. Only users in the HR department are members of the HR group. All user accounts have been configured with roaming user profiles. The permissions for the HRdata and Private folders are shown in the following table.

Folder	Share permissions	NTFS permissions
HRdata	Everyone: Allow Read HR: Allow Change	Everyone: Allow Read HR: Allow Modify
Private	not shared	Manager1: Allow Full Control HR: Allow Read

To increase the security of Private, the manager set the folder to encrypt the files. While the HR manager is on vacation, the president of TestKing has an immediate need to access a file named Evaluation.doc in the

Private folder. TestKing's president uses an account named President. When TestKing's president tries to read the file she is denied access. You want to give TestKing's president access to the Evaluation.doc file. You do not want to give her access to any other encrypted files. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A.** Modify the NTFS permissions on the Private folder to allow Read for the President account.
- B.** Share the Private folder and set the share permissions to allow Read for the President account.
- C.** Instruct TestKing's president to connect to HRdata and run the **cipher /d /s:Private /A** command.
- D.** Log on as the domain administrator and remove the encryption attribute from the Evaluation.doc file.
- E.** Configure the President account to be an Encrypted Data Recovery Agent for the Manager1 account.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: Data recovery agent (DRA) is a special recovery agent that provides access to encrypted files, used if the user who encrypted the folders or files is unavailable to decrypt them when they're needed. Thus if the user who encrypted the data is not available, and the computer is a part of the domain, the domain Administrator account is automatically configured as the data recovery agent (DRA) and the DRA can access the files normally. The Read Permission allows listing the contents of a folder and read the data in a folder's files, see a file's or folder's attributes and view ownership.

Options A and E would enable you to grant the president access to the Evaluation.doc files without risking the encryption of any of the other files.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** There is no need to share the private folder and setting the share permissions to allow Read permission. Shared folders do not use the same concept of inheritance as NTFS folders. If you share a folder, there is no way to block access to lower-level resources through share permissions.
- C:** Cipher is a command-line utility that can be used to encrypt and decrypt files on NTFS volumes. This is not desired in this case.
- D:** Removing the encryption attribute from the Evaluation.doc files will not yield proper results in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4 Subsection, Monitor, configure, troubleshoot, and control access to files and folders in a shared folder (9 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1. You create a Distributed file system (Dfs) root named Public. You add a shared folder named Docs as a Dfs node under the root.

The shared permissions and NTFS permissions for Public and Docs are shown in the following table:

Folder	Shared Permissions	NTFS Permissions
Public	Everyone: Read Domain Admins: Full Control	Everyone: Read
DOCS	Users: Read Domain Admins: Full Control	Training: Full Control Domain Admins: Full Control

A user named Maria is a member of the Users and Training user groups. When Maria attempts to save the file \\Server1\Public\Docs\memo.doc, she receives the following error message, "Access Denied".

You want Maria to be able to change and delete all files in the Docs folder. You do not want her to have more access than necessary. What should you do?

- A. Add Maria to the Domains Admins group.
- B. Add Maria to the local Administrators group.
- C. Set the share permissions for the Public folder to grant Maria Full Control permission.
- D. Set the share permissions for the Docs folder to grant Maria Change permission.
- E. Set the NTFS permissions for the Public folder and its subobjects to grant Maria Modify permission.
- F. Set the NTFS permissions for the Docs folder and its subobjects to grant Maria Full Control permission.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this scenario the effective permission for Maria is the most restrictive when we combine the NTFS permission and the share permission. Maria receives Full Control NTFS permissions through her membership of the Training group and Read Share permissions through her membership of the Users group. Therefore her effective permission is Read. We must increase her share permission to modify or full control.

The only group with modify or full share permissions is the admin group. But it would not be a good idea to add her to that group so we simply grant Maria change permission on the share.

Incorrect answers:

A: Adding Maria to the Domains Admins group would give her the required permission but she would have too much permissions and rights in the domain.

B: The local Administrators group only has local rights and permissions, not domain rights and permissions.

C: Maria needs to get access to the Docs folder, not the public folder.

E: Maria needs to get access to the Docs folder, not the public folder.

The share permissions must be changed, not the NTFS permissions.

F: The share permissions must be changed, not the NTFS permissions.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named Testkingonline.com. You have a Windows 2000 Server computer that contains a shared folder named Personnel. Personnel contains a subfolder named Evaluation. The Evaluation subfolder is configured not to inherit NTFS permissions from its parent folder. The share and NTFS permissions are shown in the following table.

Folder	Share permissions	NTFS permissions
Personnel	Managers: Read	Managers: Full Control
	HR: Full Control	HR: Full Control
Evaluation	Not shared	Managers: Full Control HR: Full Control

You want to grant the Managers group Full Control permission for the Evaluation folder, and you want to grant the Human Resources (HR) group Read permission for the Evaluation folder. You do not want to change either group's effective permissions for the Personnel folder. What should you do?

A. Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Full Control for the Managers group.

Share the Evaluation folder as Evaluation, and grant the HR group Read permission.

B. Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Full Control for the Managers group.

Change the NTFS permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the Managers group.

Change the NTFS permissions for the Evaluation folder to Read for the HR group.
C. Change the Evaluation folder to inherit NTFS permissions from its parent folder.
Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Full Control for the Managers group.
Change the NTFS permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the HR group.
D. Change the Evaluation folder to inherit NTFS permissions from its parent folder.
Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the HR group.
Change the NTFS permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the HR group.

Answer: B

Explanation: To calculate the effective permission of a folder (or files) we must use the most restrictive of the Share and the NTFS permissions. The Managers group needs full permission to the Evaluation share. We therefore must grant them full Share permission to the Personnel folder. However, this would give them full access to the Personnel folder. We must therefore change the NTFS permissions for the Managers group on this folder to READ. Furthermore, the HR groups must only gain READ access to the Evaluation folder. Currently they have full control (FULL+FULL). We achieve this by changing the NTFS permission on the Evaluation folder to READ:

Incorrect Answers

A, C: By giving the Managers group full share permissions their effective permission to the Personnel folder would be full (FULL+FULL=FULL), previously they only had read (READ+FULL=READ)
D:

The HR group would only get READ permission to the Evaluation folder (READ+FULL=READ). The HR group still needs full share permission.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000, and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. TestKing includes a main office and several branch offices. You work in the main office. A DNS server

named TESTKING1 is located in one of the branch offices.

You need to perform DNS management on TESTKING1.

First, you log on to a client computer. However, the computer does not have the DNS snap-in installed.

What should you do next?

A. Install the Windows Support Tools on the client computer.

B. From a command prompt, start Nslookup.exe.

At the prompt, type install.

C. Use Windows Explorer to open the c\$ share on TESTKING1.

Select \windows\system32 and install Adminpak.msi.

D. Use Windows Explorer to copy C:\windows\system32\dnsmgmt.msc from TESTKING1 to

C:\windows\system32 on the client computer.

Answer: C

Explanation: Adminpak.msi installs the administrative tools. DNS snap-in is an administrative tool

Incorrect answers:

A: You need to install the administrative tools and not the support tools.

B: Nslookup allows you to look up name and address information. It allows you to query a DNS server to see

what information it holds for a host record. However, you need to use the Windows Explorer to open the c\$

share on TESTKING1 and then install Adminpak.msi.

D

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: One of the primary administrative tools you use to manage Windows 2000 is the MMC. The MMC provides a

standardized method to create, save, and open administrative tools. It unifies and simplifies day-to-day

management tasks. The MMC does not provide management functions itself, but it is the program that hosts

management applications called snap-ins, which you use to perform one or more administrative tasks. But this is

not what is needed in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4 HOTSPOT

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory

domain Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.

User profiles are stored in a folder named TestKingProfiles, which is located on a member server named TestKing4. TestKingProfiles is shared as Profiles.

A change in business rules requires you to create a template account for users in the engineering department. All user accounts that are created from the template will use roaming profiles. Each profile name will be based on user name. All profiles must be stored in a central location. You create the template and name it T-Engineer.

Now you need to add information about profile location to T-Engineer. What should you do?

To answer, click appropriate path or paths.



Answer:
Explanation:



Note: There is a part missing in the dialog box.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain that runs in native mode. One of the file servers in the domain is a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testkingfiles. Testkingfiles contains a shared folder named Accounting which is used to store data for TestKing's accounts payable department. The permissions on the Accounting folder are configured as shown in the

following table.

Permission Type	Account	Permission
Share	AcctPay domain local group	Read
NTFS	Everyone	Full Control

Eric is an employee in the operations department. He uses a Windows 2000 Professional computer. His manager requests that Eric be granted access to the Accounting folder so that he may delete files. You add Eric's user account to the AcctPay domain local group. Eric reports that he can access the files in the Accounting folder but cannot delete them. You need to ensure that Eric can delete the files. What should you do?

- A. Instruct Eric to log off his computer and log on again.
- B. Move Eric's user account to the same Active Directory organizational unit (OU) as Testkingfiles.
- C. Modify the share permissions on the Accounting folder to grant Eric Change permission.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant the AcctPay domain local group Modify permissions.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can control users' access to shared folders by assigning share permissions. Share permissions are less complex than NTFS permissions and can be applied only to folders (unlike NTFS permissions, which can be applied to folders and files). Currently the AcctPay domain local group has the Read share permission. The Read Permission allows listing the contents of a folder and read the data in a folder's files, see a file's or folder's attributes and view ownership. Eric needs to be able to delete the files which mean that you should modify the share permissions to enable him to do so.

Incorrect answers:

A: Logging on and off will not change the share permissions so as to allow Eric to delete files.

B: Moving to a different OU will not grant him permission to delete files in the said folder.

D: The NTFS permission does not need any modification since it is already set at Full Control for the Everyone group. It is usually the most restrictive permission that takes precedence and in this case it is the share permission that has to be modified to grant Eric the ability to delete files.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain.

One of the file servers in the domain is a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1. Testking1 contains a shared folder named Customers, which is used to store data for TestKing's sales department.

The permissions on the Customers folder are configured as shown in the following table. Share permissions NTFS permissions

Sales group: Change Everyone: Full Control

A user in the operations department uses a Windows 2000 Professional client computer. His manager

requests that the user be granted access to the Customers folder in order to change permissions on

several files. You add his user account to the Sales group. The user reports that he can access the files in

the Customers folder but he cannot change permissions on the files.

You want to ensure that the user can modify the permission on the files. You want to allow the minimum permissions necessary.

What should you do?

A. Instruct the user to log off his computer and log on again.

B. Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant the user's account Modify permissions.

C. Modify the share permission on the Customers folder to grant the user's account Full Control permission.

D. Modify the share permissions on the Customers folder to grant the Sales group Full Control permissions.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can control users' access to shared folders by assigning share permissions. Share permissions are less complex than NTFS permissions and can be

applied only to folders (unlike NTFS permissions, which can be applied to folders and files). Currently the Sales group has the Change share permission. The Change share permission allows users to change data in a file or to delete files. This has to be changed to Full Control Share permissions so as to ensure that the user can modify the permission on the file without granting any unnecessary permissions.

Incorrect answers:

A: Logging on and off will not change the share permissions so as to ensure that the user can modify the permission on the files.

B: The NTFS permission does not need any modification since it is already set at Full Control for the Everyone group. It is usually the most restrictive permission that takes precedence and in this case it is the share permission that has to be modified to ensure that the user can modify the permission on the files.

D: Share permissions are less complex than NTFS permissions and can be applied only to folders (unlike NTFS permissions, which can be applied to folders and files).

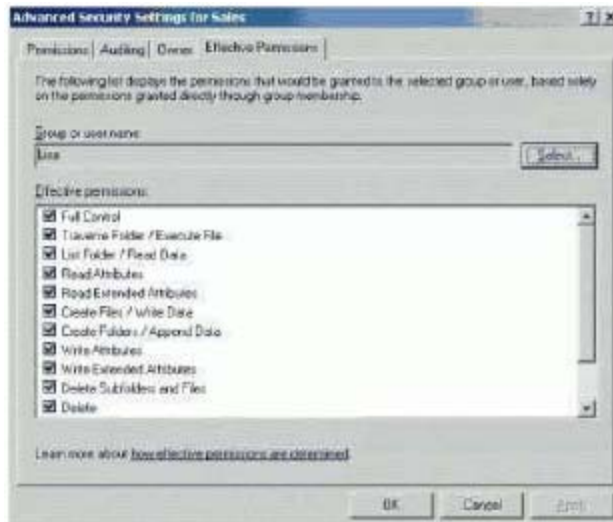
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000, and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

Disk drive D on a server named TestKingA is formatted with default NTFS file permissions. You create a folder named D:\TestKingData on TestKingA. You share D:\TestKingData as TestKingData with default share permissions. Then you create a subfolder named Sales in D:\TestKingData. A user named Lisa works in the sales department. Her user account is a member of 34 security groups. Lisa reports that she cannot add files to \\TestKingA\TestKingData\Sales. You review Lisa's effective permissions for Sales, which are shown in the exhibit:



You need to ensure that Lisa can add files to \\TestKingA\TestKingData\Sales. What should you do?

- A.** Modify the NTFS permissions so Lisa inherits permissions on Sales from \\TestKingA\TestKingData.
- B.** Remove Lisa from the Users group.
- C.** Assign the Allow - Modify NTFS permissions to the Creator Owner group.
- D.** Modify the share permissions for \\TestKingA\TestKingData to assign the Allow - Change permissions to the Everyone group.

Answer: D

Explanation: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions. The default share permission is Everyone - Allow Read.

This needs to be changed to Everyone - Allow Change.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions.

B: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions.

C: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Testkingonline.com. The functional level of the domain is Windows 2000 native. All network servers run Windows Server 2000, and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. The network includes a shared folder named TestKingInfo. Your boss Dr. King reports that he is often unable to access this folder. You discover that the problem occurs whenever more than 10 users try to connect to the folder. You need to ensure that all appropriate users can access TestKingInfo. What should you do?

- A.** Decrease the default user quota limit.
- B.** Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2000.
- C.** Purchase additional client access licenses.
- D.** Move TestKingInfo to one of the servers.

Answer: D

Explanation: It is most likely that the share exists on a Windows 2000 client. A Windows 2000 client computer only allows up to 10 connections at the same time. Moving the shared folder to a server computer will allow more concurrent connections.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** The quota limit is irrelevant to network connections.
- B:** The functional level of the domain is not the cause of the problem.
- C:** This is not a CAL problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator of TestKing's network. The network consists of Windows 2000 Server computers, NetWare servers and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All of the Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Professional computers are members of a single domain. You want the client computers to be able to connect to resources on the NetWare servers with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A.** Install and configure Gateway Services for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer.

- B.** Install and configure File and Print Services for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer.
- C.** Install and configure Client Services for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer.
- D.** Install and configure Client Services for NetWare on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.

Answer: A

Explanation

: Windows Server 2003 ships with Gateway Services for NetWare (GSNW). GSNW is used to allow Windows Server 2003 clients to access NetWare resources. This should comply with the requirements of this question.

Incorrect answers:

B: File and Print Services for NetWare allows NetWare clients to access Windows Server 2003 resources. This is not what is required here. You need to be able to connect on the Netware servers with the least amount of administrative effort.

C: This is not the least amount of administrative effort to comply with the requirements.

D: This is not the least amount of administrative effort to comply with the requirements of this question.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 4 Subsection, Monitor, configure, troubleshoot, and control access to files and folders via Web services (5 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the network administrator for TestKing Inc. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA. The network also includes five UNIX client computers and 450 Windows Professional client computers.

Your manager asks you to create a new shared folder named SalesDocs on TestKingA. You create the

SalesDocs shared folder on an NTFS partition. Your manager places several documents in SalesDocs.

Employees who use UNIX client computers cannot connect to the SalesDocs shared folder. Your manager

asks you to ensure that all company employees can access the documents. You verify that the share and

file permissions on the SalesDocs shared folder grant Read permission to all employees.

You need to ensure that all employees can access the documents in the SalesDocs shared folder. What should you do?

- A.** Move the SalesDocs shared folder to a FAT32 partition on TestKingA.
- B.** Create a host file on each UNIX client computer that includes the name and IP address for TestKingA.
- C.** Modify the share permissions on the SalesDocs shared folder so that the Everyone group has Full Control permissions.
- D.** Install Internet Information Services (IIS) on TestKingA.
Configure a new FTP site that uses the SalesDocs shared folder as its root.

Answer: D

Explanation:

UNIX clients are not able to directly access folders on Windows systems. One solution is to use IIS, setup and configure an FTP site, and share the appropriate folder.

Incorrect Answers

A: A FAT32 partition would provide no advantages compared to an NTFS partition; on the contrary it would provide less possibilities.

B: This is not a name resolution problem. A host file would be of no use to solve the problem.

C: This is not a share or file permission problem. UNIX clients are not able to directly access shared folders on Windows computers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing3. TestKing3 runs Internet Information Services (IIS) and has a single Web site named Default Web Site. The manager of Testkingonline.com Sales department asks you to create a new shared folder named Forecasts on TestKing3. The manager plans to place documents in the shared folder. All company employees need to access the documents by means of a Web browser and the URL <http://TestKing3/forecasts/>.

You create the Forecasts shared folder and configure the appropriate share and NTFS permissions. You verify that the manager is able to place documents in the shared folder and map a network drive to \\TestKing3\Forecasts.

However, company employees cannot access the documents by means of their Web browser. When they

attempt to access the documents, their browsers display the following error message: "Page not found".

You need to ensure that all company employees can access the documents by using a Web browser and the

URL [http:// TestKing3/forecasts/](http://TestKing3/forecasts/). What should you do?

- A. Restart the World Wide Web Publishing service.
- B. Create an additional share named Forecasts\$ for \\TestKing3\Forecasts.
- C. Ensure that the TCP/IP Helper service on TestKing3 is configured to start automatically.
- D. In the Internet Services Manager console, configure a new virtual directory named Forecasts.
Point Forecasts to \\TestKing3\Forecasts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

We must create a virtual directory, and link it to the appropriate physical directory namely

\\TestKing3\Forecast.

Incorrect Answers

A:It would not be necessary to restart any services.

B:There is no need to create any additional shares. The share created is sufficient. We just need to link a virtual directory to it.

C:The TCP/IP helper service is not required to run.

Reference:

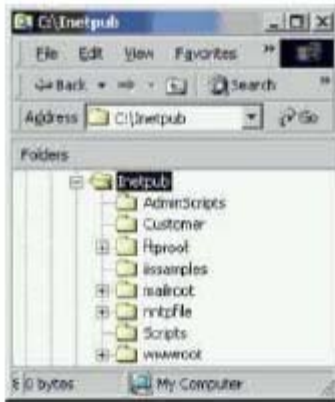
Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for an Internet service provider (ISP). On a Windows 2000 Server

computer that has FTP services installed, you enable a customer to use FTP to authenticate and upload to

the customer's Web site content folder, which is named C:\Inetpub\Customer. The folder structure is organized as shown in the exhibit.



You create a local user named Ftpuser for the customer and grant Ftpuser the Log on locally right. You open the Internet Information Services console and click the Security Accounts tab for the FTP site. You discover that the Allow only anonymous connections check box is not selected. You grant Ftpuser Change NTFS permissions on C:\inetpub\Customer. When the customer attempts to connect to this FTP site as Ftpuser, the customer receives the following message: "Access denied". You confirm that the customer is using the correct URL. You need to allow your customer the necessary FTP access to the customer's Web site content folder only.

What should you do?

- A. Create a FTP virtual directory named Ftpuser.
Grant the Write permission.
Set the root folder to C:\inetpub\Customer.
- B. On the FTP site, set the root folder to C:\inetpub\Customer.
Grant the Write permissions.
- C. Create an FTP virtual directory named Ftproot.
Grant the Write permissions.
Set the root folder to C:\inetpub\Customer.
- D. In the Local User Management console, set the home folder of Ftpuser to C:\inetpub\Customer.

Answer: B

Explanation: When someone connects to an FTP site, they will see the contents of the 'root' folder. The default root folder for an IIS FTP site is C:\inetpub\ftproot. In this scenario, the root folder needs to be changed to

C:\inetpub\customer. The customer has the necessary NTFS permissions to the folder; however, to be able to write to the folder, you must enable the write option in the FTP site properties.

Incorrect Answers:

A:It is not necessary to create a virtual directory if the root folder is set to necessary folder (in this case

C:\inetpub\customer).

C:It is not necessary to create a virtual directory if the root folder is set to necessary folder (in this case

C:\inetpub\customer).

D:The home folder of a user account does not affect FTP access.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 4You are a network administrator for Testkingonline.com. The company is currently configuring its branch offices with a Windows 2000 Server computer at each office. Each branch office has a technical-support department but not a network administrator.

You want to configure the remote Windows 2000 Server computer so that whenever a new Microsoft driver becomes available, the branch offices are notified automatically when the administrator logs onto the server.

What should you do?

- A. Install the Windows 2000 Resource Kit.
- B. Install Windows Critical Update Notification.
- C. Configure System File Checker to notify the branch offices.
- D. Configure Windows File Checker to notify the branch offices.

Answer: B

Explanation: After we install the Windows Critical Update Notification tool on a Windows 2000 computer the tool checks for an Internet connection every 5 minutes, by default. If a connection to the Internet exists, Windows Critical Update Notification connects to the Windows Update Web site, and if updates are found we will be given the choice to install them immediately or postpone the installations until later.

Incorrect answers:

A:The Windows 2000 Resource Kit provides technical advice. It would not, by itself, notify the administrator of any Windows 2000 updates.

C: System File Checker only checks the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to notify administrators of current updates to Windows 2000.

D:There is no tool called the Windows File Checker.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 5 DRAG DROP

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Intra.

Intra host an intranet Website for TestKing. The marketing department stores marketing files on a shared folder on a separate file server named Testking1. The NTFS permissions on the folder are initially set to be Everyone Full Control. The marketing director wants to make the names of the marketing files available to the rest of TestKing by means of the intranet. She wants TestKing users to be able to see a list of files and folders using the intranet, but not be able to modify the files. You create a new virtual directory named Marketing under the intranet Web site folder on Intra. You configure the virtual directory to allow Write access. Users report that they are able to modify the marketing files from their Web browsers. You want all TestKing users to be able to see a list of the marketing files, but not be able to modify them. You also want to maintain the highest level of security on the files as possible. What should you do?

Permission Settings		Work Area	
		Current Permission setting	New Permission setting
READ	NTFS Permissions for the Everyone Group on Testking1 Virtual Directory settings on Intra	FULL CONTROL	Place here
WRITE			
MODIFY		WRITE	Place here
FULL CONTROL			
DIRECTORY BROWSING			

Answer:

Explanation:

Permission Settings		Work Area	
		Current Permission setting	New Permission setting
WRITE	NTFS Permissions for the Everyone Group on Tasklog1 Virtual Directory settings on Intra	FULL CONTROL	READ
MODIFY			
FULL CONTROL		WRITE	DIRECTORY BROWSING

With the Read permission users can read or download files located in your home folder. This is used if your folder contains HTML files. If your home folder contains CGI applications or ISAPI applications, this option is unnecessary, and you should uncheck it so that users can't download your application files. With Directory Browsing permission users can view the website directory structure. This option is not commonly used because it exposes your directory structure to users who access your website without specifying a specific HTML file.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

Section 4: Monitor, configure, troubles hoot, and control access to Web sites (12 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server hosts several web sites that have logging enabled. You use a third-party reporting utility to analyze the log files produced by the web sites. You notice that all data from 7:00 P.M to midnight each night is included in the following day's log file.

You want all data to be included in the correct day's log file. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the log type is set to W3C.
- B. Change the log rollover property in the web site logging properties.
- C. Change the time zone setting in the time properties on the web server.
- D. Configure the time server service on the web server to use the LocalSystem account.

Answer: B

Explanation: From the Administrative Tools folder, open the Internet Services Manager console, then right click on the Web site, select Properties, select Web Site, select Properties, and enable the 'Use local time for file naming and rollover' option.

Incorrect answers:

- A:The problem in this scenario is not a log type problem.
C:The problem in this scenario is not a time zone setting problem.
D:The problem in this scenario is not a time server problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 2

Your Windows 2000 domain contains a Windows 2000 member server named server1. Server1 has Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 enabled. Server1 is also configured to use a modem bank to accept incoming dial-up attempts.

You need to configure server1 so that users can connect to it from their home computers. You want to restrict access to the network to only users who can access the network at speeds faster than 64 Kbps.

You also must ensure that the users connect by using mutual authentication.

Which three actions should you take? (Choose Three)

- A. Configure the authentication provider to be RADIUS server.
- B. Configure the authentication provider to be Windows Authentication.
- C. Specify IDSL as the dial-in media.
- D. Specify Async as the dial-in media.
- E. Configure support for EAP.
- F. Configure support for MS-CHAP
- G. Configure support for MS-CHAP version 2.

Answer: B, C, G

Explanation:

An Internet transfer speed of at least 64kbps implies an IDSL line while Async refers to a modem with a

maximum speed of 56 Kbps.

Windows Authentication Provider is chosen instead of the only other possibility

RADIUS Authentication since

there is no mention of a RADIUS server.

Mutual authentication, in the context of RAS, is possible through either MS CHAP v2 or PPP with EAP-TLS.

Here there is only EAP, which is not sufficient.

Incorrect answers:

A:There is no RADIUS server in the network.

D:Minimum speed is 64Kbps. Analog modem (Async) cannot be used.

E:EAP requires TLS to support mutual authentication. F:MS-CHAP does not support mutual authentication.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of the intranet at Blue Sky Airlines. You install and configure a new Windows 2000 Server computer named server1.departments.blueskyairlines as an intranet server. This server holds multiple departmental and resource Web links to the network and databases.

You configure a Ticketing Web site. You also configure a Finance virtual directory in the Departments

Web site, as shown in the exhibit.



During the first morning that the server is available, users report that the only information they are seeing in their browser is a list of .htm and .asp files. For security reasons, the first action you need to take is to disable the user's ability to view files of all Web sites in the form of a list. What should you do?

- A.** Clear the Directory Browsing check box for the server properties, and then apply the setting to the child Web sites.
- B.** Clear the Directory Browsing check box for the Ticketing Web site, and then apply the setting to the child virtual directories.
- C.** Clear the Directory Browsing check box for the Departments Web site, and then apply the setting to the child virtual directory.
- D.** Clear the Directory Browsing check box for the Finance virtual directory.

Answer: A

Explanation: To disable the user's ability to view files of all web sites in the form of a list we should disable

directory browsing at the highest possible level; this would be the server level. It would then apply to all sites.

Incorrect answers:

B:

The server has a number of web sites. We would have to configure all the sites, not only the Ticketing web site.

It would be easier to apply the configuration at the server level as this configuration would then apply to all the web sites.

C: The server has a number of web sites. We would have to configure all the sites, not only the Departments web site. It would be easier to apply the configuration at the server level as this configuration would then apply to all the web sites.

D: The server has a number of web sites. We would have to configure all the sites, not only the Financing Virtual Directory. It would be easier to apply the configuration at the server level as this configuration would then apply to all the web sites.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator of the Litware.com domain.

Litware Inc. has its

main office in Dallas and branch offices in New York, Phoenix, and Seattle. A

Windows 2000 Server

computer named Web1.litware.com is running Internet Information Services (IIS).

This computer is

located in the main office.

Web developers in Dallas, New York, Phoenix and Seattle need to update each of the web sites and virtual

directories located on Web1.litware.com. Different updates will be occurring simultaneously. You want to

ensure that each developer can use Microsoft FrontPage to update the sites successfully and to manage

content changes. What should you do?

A. Run the fpremadm command to install the server extensions for IIS on Web1.litware.com.

Configure the server extensions for each web site.

B. Run the fpsrvadm command to install the server extensions for IIS on Web1.litware.com.

Configure the server extensions for each web site.

C. Install the server extensions for IIS on Web1.litware.com by selecting Upgrade extensions from the All tasks menu in IIS.

Configure the server extensions for each web site.

D. Configure the server extensions for each web site by selecting Configure server extensions from the All task menu in IIS.

E. Configure the server extensions to allow each developer update access for each web site.

Answer: D

Explanation: The FrontPage snap-in is a Microsoft Management Console interface similar to the IIS snap-in.

The FrontPage snap-in administers the FrontPage Server Extensions and FrontPage-extended webs, Web sites

(virtual servers) in which FrontPage Server Extensions are installed. The FrontPage snap-in is integrated into

the IIS snap-in, adding commands, property sheets, and other tools required to administer the FrontPage Server

Extensions. We can configure the web site for FrontPage: from the Administrative tools folder open the Internet

Services Manager console. Right-click Web site, select All tasks, select Configure Server Extensions, and select

Next and continue the Server Extensions Configuration Wizard.

Incorrect answers:

A: The fpremadm administrative tool can be used with Windows NT 4.0 and IIS 4.0, not with Windows 2000 and IIS 5.0.

B: The fpsrvadm administrative tool can be used with Windows NT 4.0 and IIS 4.0, not with Windows 2000 and IIS 5.0.

C: The server extensions should be configured not upgraded.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingIntra. TestKingIntra is a member of an Active Directory domain and hosts an intranet Web site for Testkingonline.com. Company policy requires that only authenticated users have access to the intranet site. All company users have user accounts in the Active Directory domain.

You configure directory security for the Web site to use integrated security. However, you discover that users can access the Web site without being authenticated.

You need to ensure that only authenticated users can access the Web site. What should you do?

- A. Install Active Directory on TestKingIntra.
- B. Select the Basic authentication check box.
- C. Clear the Anonymous access check box.
- D. Disable the IUSR_TestKingIntra user account on TestKingIntra.
- E. Clear the Allow IIS to control password check box.

Answer: C

Explanation: Users are able to access the site without providing any credentials. These users access the site through anonymous access. We must disallow this anonymous access.

Incorrect Answers

A: Active Directory would not increase security.

B: A changed authentication method would not apply to anonymous users.

D: By default, the IUSR_computer_name account is a member of the Guests group, and it is used for

anonymous requests. We can configure the permissions of the user account to secure the web site. However, we should not disable the account.

E: The Allow IIS to control password option is used to configure if IIS controls the password through a sub authentication with Windows. Disabling this option does not prevent anonymous users from accessing the site.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q323640, HOW TO: Secure the IUSR_<Computer_name> Account

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q216828, Password Synchronization/Allow IIS to Control Password May Cause Problems

QUESTION NO: 6

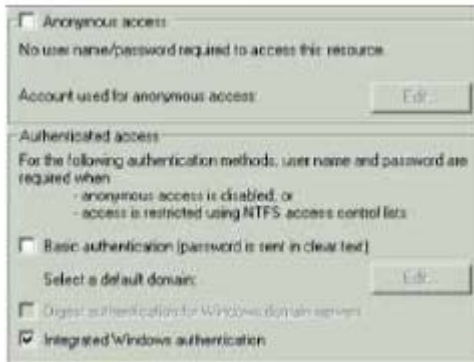
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that hosts a Web site for TestKing Ltd.

Customers use the Web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices. The customers use a

variety of Web browser, including non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site.

In order to improve Web site security, you decide to require customers to log on to the Web site with a

user name and password. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password. You configure the Web site's directory security, as shown in the exhibit.



Some customers now report that they cannot log on to the Web site.

You need to ensure that all customers can access the Web site.

What should you do?

A. In the Web site's security access properties, select the Read check box.

B. Move the Web site files to a FAT32 partition.

Reconfigure the Web site to point to the new home folder.

C. Ensure that the NTFS file permissions on the files in the Web site allow Read access for all customer user accounts.

D. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Basic authentication only.

Configure the domain name that contains the customer's user accounts to be the default domain.

Answer: D.

Explanation: The question states that some customers use non-Microsoft browsers. To enable non-Microsoft browsers to authenticate, we should enable Basic Authentication. By setting the default domain, we will ensure that the customers authenticate against their domain user accounts.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This must already be selected. If this wasn't selected, no one would be able to access the web site. B: This

will remove all security on the web site folder and files. This is obviously not recommended. C: This is

enabled by default and is necessary. However, the problem lies with the authentication methods, which is

why we need to enable Basic Authentication.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

Your network is protected by a firewall. You configure a new Web server that customers access from the Internet to purchase merchandise.

You want to use Secure Socket Layer (SSL) technology to protect your customers' credit card numbers from unauthorized users. You also want to ensure that your customers have the correct access to the Web server. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A.** Open port 443 on the firewall.
- B.** Open port 8080 on the firewall.
- C.** Add a certificate to the Web server.
- D.** Add a certificate to the firewall.
- E.** Enable the guest account on the firewall.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Port 443 is used by Secure HTTP (HTTPS). All browsers are configured to access Web sites on port 80. But you want to use SSL thus you should open port 443 on the firewall and also add a certificate to the Web server.

Incorrect answers:

B: If you change the TCP port for your Web site (to 8080, for example), any browser client who wants to access your site will have to manually type in the TCP port number along with the address of your site.

D: The certificate should be added to the Web server and not the firewall.

E: Enabling the Guest account is not the solution here. It is an unnecessary security risk.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Intra. Intra is a member of an Active Directory domain and hosts an intranet Web site for TestKing. Testkingonline.com policy requires that only authenticated users have access to the intranet site. All TestKing users have user accounts in the Active Directory domain.

You configure directory security for the Web site to use integrated security. However, you discover that users can access the Web site without being authenticated.

You need to ensure that only authenticated users can access the Web site. What should you do?

- A. Install Active Directory on Intra.
- B. Select the Basic authentication check box.
- C. Clear the Anonymous access check box.
- D. Disable the IUSR_Intra user account on Intra.
- E. Clear the Allow IIS to control password check box.

Answer: C

Explanation: Web authentication happens at two levels: anonymous and authenticated. Anonymous access is the first method attempted when you connect to any Web site. If anonymous access is disabled, or if a Web user tries to perform a function that cannot be done by an anonymous user, authenticated access is attempted. Authenticated access always prompts you for a password. Whether one is required depends on whether a password has been configured for the account being used. Clearing the anonymous checkbox will result in only authenticated users being able to access the Web site.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

Your Windows 2000 domain consists of 10 Windows 2000 Server computers and 100 Windows 2000

Professional computers. There are also 20 UNIX workstation computers. TestKingA is a Windows 2000

server that runs Internet Information Services (IIS) and has a single Web site named Default Web Site.

The manager of Testkingonline.com

salesdepartment asks you to create a new shared folder named Forecast on TestKingA. The manager

plans to place documents in the shared folder. All company employees need to access the documents by

means of a Web browser and the URL <http://testkinga/forecasts/>. The manager wants the employees to

enter their domain credentials when they access the shared folder through a Web browser.

You create the Forecast shared folder and configure it with the default share permissions and the

appropriate NTFS permissions. You verify that the manager is able to place documents in the shared

folder and map a network drive to \\TestKingA\Forecast. You configure web sharing on the Forecast folder.

Testkingonline.com employees are able to successfully access the URL <http://testkinga/forecast> without providing a username or password.

You want to ensure that all Testkingonline.com employees must enter their domain credentials when they access the documents by using a Web browser and the URL <http://testkinga/forecasts/>.

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

- A. Modify the Forecast share permissions to allow Read access for the Everyone group.
- B. Create an additional share named Forecasts\$ for \\TestKingA\Forecasts.
- C. For the Default Web Site, disable anonymous access.
- D. For the Forecasts virtual directory, disable anonymous access.
- E. For the Forecasts virtual directory, configure the anonymous access account to the IUSER_TESTKINGA.
- F. For the Forecasts virtual directory, enable Basic authentication.
- G. Restart the World Wide Web Publishing service.

Answer: D, F

Explanation: Web authentication happens at two levels: anonymous and authenticated. Anonymous access is the first method attempted when you connect to any Web site. If anonymous access is disabled, or if a Web user tries to perform a function that cannot be done by an anonymous user, authenticated access is attempted.

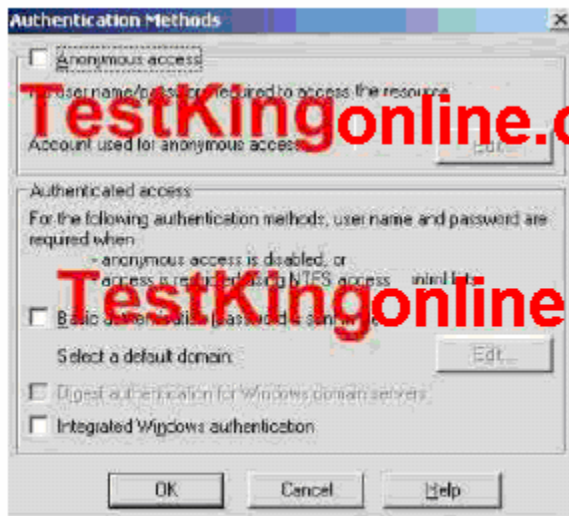
Authenticated access always prompts you for a password. Whether one is required depends on whether a password has been configured for the account being used.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 10

Authentication Methods Exhibit:



You are the domain administrator for Testkingonline.com. TestKing provides a Web site for their customers, where they can purchase the different Testkingonline.com products. Customers can also use the Web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices. The TestKing customers use a variety of Web browsers, including non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site. In order to improve Web site security, you decide to require customers to log on to the Web site with individual user names and passwords. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password. The Web site's directory security configuration is shown in the Authentication Methods Exhibit.

You want all customers to be able to access the Web site.

What action should you take? (Select two. Each selection is a part of the solution).

- A. Install a security certificate on the server.
- B. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Anonymous access.
- C. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Basic authentication only.
- D. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Integrated Windows authentication.
- E. Configure the Web site to use SSL.
- F. Configure Anonymous access to change the IUSR_<computer name> account password.
- G. Configure Basic authentication to use the domain name that contains the customer's user accounts to be the default domain.

Answer: C, G

Explanation: Web authentication happens at two levels: anonymous and authenticated. Anonymous access is the first method attempted when you connect to any Web site. If anonymous access is disabled, or if a Web user tries to perform a function that cannot be done by an anonymous user, authenticated access is attempted. Authenticated access always prompts you for a password. Whether one is required depends on whether a password has been configured for the account being used.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 11

TestKing has its main office in Buenos Aires and branch offices in Berlin, Mumbai, and Beijing. A Windows 2000 Server computer named web1.Testkingonline.com is running Internet Information Services (IIS). This computer is located in the main office. Web developers in Buenos Aires, Berlin, Mumbai, and Beijing need to update each of the Web sites and virtual directories located on web1.Testkingonline.com.

Different updates will be occurring simultaneously.

You want to ensure that each developer can use Microsoft FrontPage to update the sites successfully and to manage content changes.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A.** Install the server extensions for IIS on web1.Testkingonline.com by selecting Upgrade Extensions from the All nTasks menu in IIS.
- B.** Configure the server extensions for each web site by selecting Configure Server Extensions from the All Tasks menu in IIS.
- C.** Configure the server extensions to allow each developer update access for each Web site.
- D.** Run the fpremadm command to install the server extensions for IIS on web1.Testkingonline.com.
- E.** Run the fpsrvadm command to install the server extensions for IIS on web1.Testkingonline.com.

Answer: B, C

Excel nr 18 föreslår D, F

Explanation: Installing FrontPage extensions on the server creates a Web site named Microsoft SharePoint Administration. This is the administrative Web site for FrontPage server extensions and replaces the wizard and

property pages used to configure FrontPage extensions in IIS. To enable server extensions to a site, highlight the site in iis.msc, and select the Configure Server Extensions option from the All Tasks item in the Action pull-down menu.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

QUESTION NO: 12 DRAG DROP

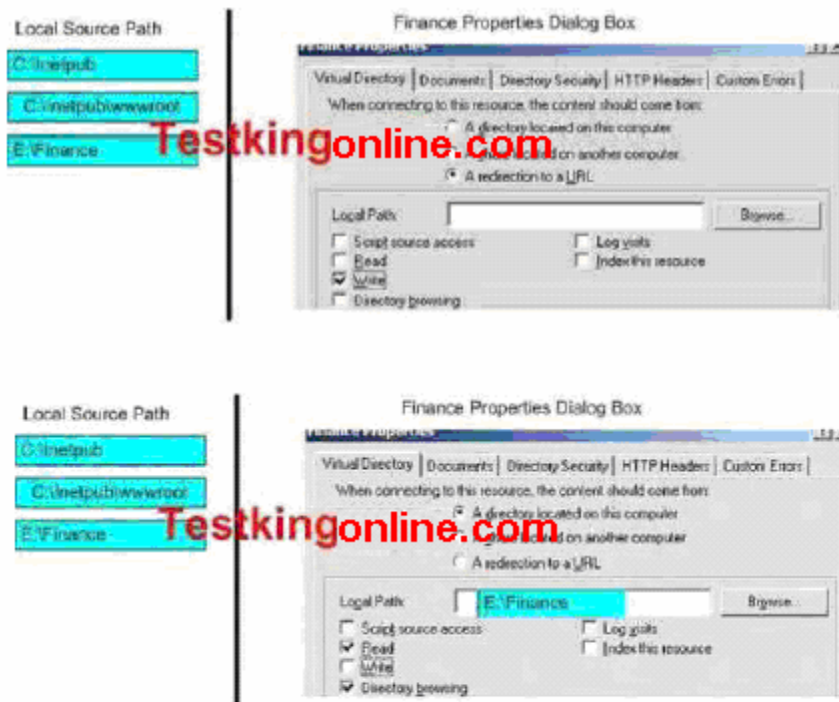
You install and configure a new Windows 2000 Server computer named testking1.departments.Testkingonline.com as an intranet server. This server hosts the multiple departmental and resource Web links to the network and databases. You configure a Finance virtual directory in the Departments Web site. You place the files to be used in the virtual directory in a folder on Testking1 called E:\Finance. During the first morning that the new server is available, users report that they cannot see files or folders in the Finance virtual directory. You want users to be able to see listings of files and folders in the new Finance virtual directory and be able to read and download the files. You want to make as few changes as possible to the virtual directory properties. You also want to maintain as much control and security over the contents in the directory as possible.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate local source path from the Local Source Path area into the Finance Properties Dialog Box and select the appropriate options in the Finance Properties Dialog Box that will meet the requirements.

Answer:

Explanation:



Directory Browsing allows users to see a file listing in your Web site's main folder. This would allow a user to know what the names of your files are and to navigate through your file path to subfolders in your Web site. If this is not enabled, users must connect through the HTML pages you have set up on your Web site. If no default HTML page has been configured, browser clients will not be able to navigate your Web site at all. Directory browsing means that users will be able to browse the folder's contents and its subfolders. Generally, only Read access is given to publicly accessed folders.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lessons 1-2

Topic 3, Configuring and Troubleshooting Hardware Devices and Drivers (27)

Section 1: Configure hardware devices (15 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You configure one of your Windows 2000 Server computers as a print server. You install a second Plug and Play network adapter in the server to improve network performance. The first adapter uses IRQ11.

The second adapter uses IRQ5. The server is now unable to print to the print device connected to the non-Plug and Play LPT2 port.

You want to continue to use print devices installed on Plug and Play LPT1 and non-Plug and Play LPT2.

What should you do?

- A.** Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for LPT1 to IRQ10.
- B.** Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for LPT2 to IRQ7.
- C.** Edit the CMOS settings on the server to reserve IRQ7 for non-Plug and Play devices.
- D.** Edit the CMOS settings on the server to reserve IRQ5 for non-Plug and Play devices.

Answer: D

Explanation: If our system contains legacy non-Plug and Play devices, we must set our system BIOS to reserve

all IRQs currently in use by the legacy non-Plug and Play devices. Failure to do so may result in the error

message INACCESSIBLE_BOOT_DEVICE. In some cases, the legacy non-Plug and Play device may not

function. By reserving IRQ 5 in the BIOS, the LPT2 adapter can use the IRQ it is configured to use. The Plug

and Play network adapter will then be assigned another IRQ by the PNP enabled operating system.

Incorrect answers:

A: Using the Device Manager, we cannot change the system resources settings, such as IRQ and DMA usage, for ports.

B: Using the Device Manager, we cannot change the system resources settings, such as IRQ and DMA usage, for ports.

C: The legacy non-Plug and Play device uses IRQ5, not IRQ7. We should thus reserve IRQ5 in the system BIOS.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains data files that users of client computers access throughout the day. You install a driver for a new tape device on the computer.

After restarting the computer, you log on as Administrator. Shortly after you log on, you receive the following STOP error: "IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL." You need to bring the server back online as

quickly and reliably as possible.

What should you do?

A. Restart the computer by using the last known good menu option.

B. Perform an emergency repair and select Fast Repair.

Restart the computer.

C. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.

Remove the driver.

Restart the computer.

D. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Disable the driver.

Restart the computer.

Remove the driver.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can use Safe Mode because the tape driver won't be loaded in Safe Mode.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Last Known Good Configuration can be used to load the last hardware and registry configuration that was automatically saved by Windows 2000 on the last successful start up of Windows 2000. However, in this scenario the boot process has already completed thus the Last Known Good Configuration would have been overwritten.

B: The emergency repair disk (ERD) is a floppy disk that is used to repair a Windows 2000 installation. It contains autoexec.nt, config.nt and setup.log. It does not contain a copy of the registry and cannot be used to disable a device driver. D: Safe Mode is quicker than the Recovery Console.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

Your Windows 2000 Server computer has two disks attached to an EIDE disk controller. You need additional disk space. You add a new SCSI disk controller that has six new disks attached. The new controller is not included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL). When you restart the computer, Windows 2000 does not detect the new controller. **What can you do to install the new controller? (Choose two)**

A. Use Device Manager to turn off IRQ steering in the properties of the standard PC. Then restart the computer.

B. Use Disk Management to restore the basic configuration.

Then restart the computer.

C. Use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to add a new SCSI and RAID controller from the disk supplied by the manufacturer.

D. Use Disk Management to rescan the disks.

E. Use the manufacturer's setup program to install the driver for the SCSI disk controller.

Answer: C, E

Explanation: When Windows 2000 does not detect the new device we could use either Add/Remove Hardware

Wizard or the manufacturers customized installation program to install the device.

Incorrect answers:

A: Although Device Manager can be used to change a device's IRQ settings it is not a recommended practice as

we might specify an IRQ that is used by another device.

B: We cannot use Disk Management to resolve a hardware issue.

D: We cannot use Disk Management to resolve a hardware issue.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 4

Your Windows 2000 Server computer includes an integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter.

You are replacing the integrated adapter with a new 100-MB Ethernet adapter.

You install the new adapter in an available PCI slot. When you restart the computer, you receive error messages in the system log stating that the new adapter is missing or is not working.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

A. Create a new hardware profile.

B. Use Device Manager to remove the integrated 10-MB adapter.

C. Use a Device Manager to disable the integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter.

D. Delete the device driver for the integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter from the Systemroot\system32\Driver Cache folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows 2000 allows us to disable a Plug and Play device in Device Manager instead of having

to uninstall and reinstall a device, like a modem, that we may require at a later stage.

When we disable a device,

the physical device stays connected to your computer, but Windows 2000 updates the system registry so that the

device drivers are no longer loaded. This does not require us to restart the computer. The drivers are

immediately available again when we enable the device. Disabling devices is useful if we want to have more than one hardware configuration for our computer or if we have a portable computer that we use at a docking station.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not necessary to create a hardware profile to disable the adapter on a server computer. We can simply disable it in Device Manager.

B: The Add/Remove Hardware wizard should be used when we physically remove a device. This would require us to reboot the computer for the changes to take effect.

D: Deleting the device driver file would not disable the device. It will only render that device inoperable.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network. The company adds a new application to the network. This application reads and writes large image files to a server. Approximately 100 users use the application.

When all 100 users use the application simultaneously, the application has a slower response time. More than 10,000 users are in the domain where the imaging server resides, but no other users are reporting network response problems.

You need to find out the cause of the problem. What should you do in the System Monitor?

- A. Log the Processor Queue Length counter for the System object.
- B. Log the Avg. Disk Queue Length counter for the PhysicalDisk object.
- C. Chart the Demand Zero Fault/sec counter for the Memory Object.
- D. Chart the Pages/sec counter for the Memory object.

Answer: B

Explanation: We want to monitor a performance problem on a file server so we should monitor counters

related to disk access. We would be interested in the Avg. Disk Queue Length counter, which measures the average number of read and write requests that were queued for the selected disk during a specified time interval.

Incorrect answers:

A: We do not need to monitor Processor performance.

C: We do not need to monitor Memory usage. D: We do not need to monitor Memory usage.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 6

You install an internal EIDE DVD-ROM drive in one of your critical Windows 2000 Server computers. After installing the manufacturer-provided device drivers, you restart the server. While the server is starting, the monitor displays the following error message "IRQ_LESS_OR_NOT_EQUAL".

You need to ensure as quickly as possible that the server is operational. What should you do?

A. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console, and copy the device drivers to the WINNT\System32 folder.

B. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.

Schedule the DVD-ROM installation for your next scheduled maintenance period.

C. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.

Schedule the DVD-ROM installation for your next scheduled maintenance period.

D. Connect the DVD-ROM drive to a different EIDE controller bus, and restart the computer.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Last Known Good Configuration can in this scenario be used to restore the system

configuration to the state at the last successful logon. The installation of the DVD device driver would be

nullified and the server would be able to start. The device driver for the DVD-ROM drive could be installed at a

later point of time.

Incorrect Answers

A: The Recovery Console could be used to disable the device driver. Copying the device driver would not be of much use however.

C: We need to restart the server in normal mode. The server would not function properly in Safe Mode. D: We

need to start the server as quickly as possible. The troubleshooting of the DVD-ROM can be scheduled at a later

and not so critical point of time.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 7

Your Windows 2000 Server TestKSrv includes an integrated network interface adapter. You are replacing the integrated adapter with a new network interface adapter. You install the new network interface adapter in an available PCI slot. When you restart TestKSrv, you receive error messages in the System log stating that the new network interface adapter is missing or is not working. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A.** Create a new hardware profile.
- B.** Run the Add/Remove Hardware wizard.
- C.** Disable the integrated network interface adapter.
- D.** Delete the device driver for the integrated network interface adapter from the Systemroot\system32\drivers folder.

Answer: C

Explanation:It is most likely that we have a hardware conflict with the integrated NIC (network interface card) and the new NIC. The integrated NIC cannot be removed physically, but we should ensure that it is disabled. If it isn't disabled it would still use system resources.

Incorrect Answers

A:Hardware profiles are used on portable computers to support multiple hardware configurations. Hardware profiles are not used to resolve hardware conflicts.

B:We cannot remove the original NIC since it is integrated into the motherboard. We cannot use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to disable a device, it can only be used to add or remove hardware.

D:Even without the device drivers the integrated NIC still be enabled

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv. TestKingSrv runs an application that is used by all of Testkingonline.com employees. Employees report that the application on TestKingSrv is responding slowly. You discover that the builtin Plug and Play network adapter on TestKingSrv cannot accommodate the traffic generated by the

application. You purchase a faster network adapter and install it in TestKingSrv. You need to turn off the built-in network adapter. However, the BIOS settings do not allow you to do so.

What should you do on TestKingSrv?

- A.** In Device Manager, delete the built-in network adapter.
- B.** In Device Manager, disable the built-in network adapter.
- C.** Uninstall the device driver for the built-in network adapter.
- D.** In the BIOS configuration, reserve an IRQ address for the faster network adapter.
- E.** Overwrite the device driver for the built-in network adapter with the device driver for the faster network adapter.

Answer: B

Explanation: We should simply disable the built-in network adapter with the Device Manager. This would ensure that no resources would be used by it.

Incorrect Answers

A: If we delete the network adapter, it would most likely just reappear. Furthermore, it would still use system resources when it is redetected by the operating system. C, E:

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The built-in adapter would use system resources if we delete or overwrite the device driver of the built-in adapter.

D: Reserving an IRQ would not affect the built-in adapter. It would still require system resources.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 9 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network for TestKing. The network contains a Windows

2000 Server computer named TestKingSrvB. TestKingSrvB functions as a file and application server. You work at the company's main office in Toronto. There are no network administrators in the branch

offices. You install a Acme SCSI CDRW drive on TestKingSrvB, and you ship TestKingSrvB to the branch office

in Berlin. After three months, users report that the compact discs that are produced by the CDRW drive on

TestKingSrvB have lost data or are corrupted. You detect no error messages in the log that is produced

by the software that uses the CDRW drive, and you see no related errors in the Windows 2000 event log.

You order a new CDRW drive on the same make and model. Next week, a technician from the manufacturer will install the new drive at the Berlin office. Because of geographic distance, you cannot physically remove the existing CDRW drive from TestKingSrvB prior to the arrival of the new drive.

TestKingSrvB is scheduled to have an unrelated remote software installation on two days, with a planned restart.

You log on to TestKingSrvB by using a Terminal Services remote administration session. You need to prevent anyone from using the CDRW drive until the new hardware arrives. What should you do?



Answer:

Explanation:

1. Locate the Acme SCSI CDRW drive.

2. Right click on the Acme SCSI CDRW drive and select Disable.

Need to disable the device.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

One of the Windows 2000 Server computers includes an integrated network adapter. You decide to use a

new PCI network adapter instead of the integrated network adapter. You install the new network

adapter in an available PCI slot.

You want to disable the existing network adapter to allow the new network adapter to work properly.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. Remove the integrated network adapter in the computer's BIOS.
- B. Run the Add/Remove Hardware wizard and remove the integrated network adapter.
- C. Use Device Manager to disable the integrated network adapter.
- D. Use Device Manager to uninstall the integrated network adapter.
- E. Delete the device driver for the integrated network adapter from the Systemroot\system32\drivers folder.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: We need to disable the integrated network adapter. The easiest way to do this is to disable the adapter in Device Manager. Another method is to disable the adapter in the computer's BIOS.

Incorrect Answers:

B: This would remove the adapter. However, next time the computer reboots, the operating system will detect the integrated adapter and install a driver for it.

D: This would remove the adapter. However, next time the computer reboots, the operating system will detect the integrated adapter and install a driver for it.

E: This would most likely cause errors until the computer is rebooted and the operating system reinstalls the driver.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerTK1. You install a new PCI network adapter in ServerTK1. The Windows 2000 Server computer detects and installs the new adapter. You then use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to manually install a driver for the new adapter. After the installation finishes your notice errors in the System Log. In addition, Device Manager displays two instances of the new network adapter. You want to remove the duplicate network adapter. What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to delete the duplicate device.
- B. Use Add/Remove Hardware wizard to redetect the new PCI network adapter and install a driver.
- C. Edit the BIOS settings on the computer to reserve IRQ 10 for devices that are not Plug and Play
- D. Remove the new PCI network adapter.

Manually install the device driver and then reinstall the network adapter.

Answer: A

Explanation: Device Manager displays two instances of the same device. We can simply use Device Manager to delete the duplicate device.

Incorrect Answers:

B: This is not necessary. The driver has already been installed. Furthermore, this will not remove the duplicate device.

C: The device is a plug and play device. We know this because the operating system detected and installed the device. Therefore, we do not need to reserve an IRQ for the device.

D: It is not necessary to physically remove the device.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

You increase the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate on the Windows 2000 Server computer. After restarting the computer you notice that the monitor screen is blank. The blank monitor screen prevents you from being able to log to the computer and change the display settings. You want to be able to see the monitor screen and change the display settings. What should you do?

A. Restart the computer.

Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu. Select the Enable VGA Mode option. Change the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate. Restart the computer.

B. Restart the computer.

Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu. Select the Debugging Mode option. Change the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate. Restart the computer.

C. Restart the computer.

Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu.

Select the Enable Boot Logging Mode option.

Edit the Ntbtlog.txt file with the correct path to the video driver.

Restart the computer.

D. Restart the computer.

Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu.

Select the Enable VGA Mode option.

Restart the computer.

Answer: A

Explanation: We need to boot the computer without the video adapter trying to use the new settings. We can do this by selecting VGA Mode from the advanced start up options. This will boot the computer without loading the video driver. Instead, a generic VGA driver will be loaded. Now that we have a display, we can change the display settings to a setting that will work.

Incorrect Answers:

B: This option is used to send debugging information to the com port. It is not used to change the video adapter settings.

C: This option will attempt to load the new settings resulting in a blank screen.

D: This will enable us to boot the computer using the VGA driver, but we need to change the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate, so the computer can boot normally next time.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 13

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses an ISA modem that is not a Plug and Play device. You add a

second ISA modem that also is not a Plug and Play device. You restart the computer. After the computer restarts you notice that both modems are not working.

You want the two modems to function properly.

What should you do?

A. Use Phone and Modem Option in Control Panel to decrease the Maximum Port Speed for the new modem.

B. Use Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel to update the driver for the new domain.

C. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the new modem.

D. Use Device Manager to set the new modem to a different COM port.

Answer: D

Explanation: Indications are that there could be a conflict between the two similar devices, especially since the COM port probably share the same interrupt. You should use Device Manager to set the new modem to a different COM port to enable it to function properly.

Incorrect answers:

- A: It is not a matter of Port speed being the problem. Indications are that there is a conflict between the two modems.
- B: There is no need to update the driver for the new domain.
- C: This is not a driver problem, but rather a conflict problem between the two modems.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 14

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote

Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using this new modem.

You want users to be able to connect to the Windows 2000 Server using the new modem.

What should you do first?

- A. Query the modem by using the Diagnostics tab in Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel.
- B. Connect a loopback cable to the modem port to confirm that the modem is operational.
- C. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to configure a new static route for dial-in users to use when connecting to the server.
- D. From a command prompt, run the Net Config Server command.

Answer: A

Explanation

The Phone and Modem Options allows you to configure telephone dialing options and modem Properties. You can manage the modem properties by clicking on and selecting the modem you want to manage on the Modems tab, then clicking the Properties button. This brings up the Modem Properties dialog box, which allows you to configure general properties and modem properties, run diagnostics, set advanced parameters, view and manage the driver, and view the resources the modem is using.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** This will not ensure that users will be able to connect to the server via the new modem.
- C:** It is not necessary to configure a new static route for dial-in users. It is the new modem that should be queried via the Diagnostics tab of the Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel.
- D:** This is unnecessary. This will not ensure that users will be bale to connect using the new modem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 15

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer includes a 10 MB network adapter. You want to use a new 10/100

MB network adapter instead of the integrated adapter. You install the new network adapter in an

available PCI slot, when you restart the computer the System log states that the new network adapter is

missing or is not working. You power off the computer and move the new network adapter to different

PCI slot. After you restart the computer the System log continues to report that the new network adapter

is missing or is not working.

You want the new network adapter to function properly.

What should you do?

A. Power off the Windows 2000 Server computer and remove any PCI cards from the server. Replace the new network adapter in a slot previously used by another PCI card. Restart the server.

B. Use Device Manager to set the link speed for the new network adapter to 10 MB.

C. Use Device Manager to disable the integrated 10 MB network adapter.

D. Use Device Manager to uninstall the integrated 10 MB network adapter.

E. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the integrated 10 MB network adapter.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Device manager allows you to view, add, and configure hardware devices. You need to disable the 10MB network adapter by means of the Device Manager.

Incorrect answers:

A: Removing PCI cards is not the same as checking whether the new network adapter is working or not.

B: Setting the link speed for the new adapter to 10 MB would be making the addition of the new adapter

superfluous since there is already a 10MB speed adapter that is in working condition.

D: Uninstalling a network adapter that has been working is not going to enable you to check whether the new network adapter is functioning properly.

E: Updating the driver for the 10 MB network adapter is not going to help in checking whether the adapter is functioning properly.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

Section 2: Configure driver signing options (6 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You are the administrator of the Coho Vineyard network. You are responsible for all of the remote locations, each of which has at least one Windows 2000 Server computer.

A user at one of the remote locations reports that after a new video adapter was installed in the server,

Routing and Remote Access does not accept calls. After you resolve the Routing and Remote Access

problem, you need to configure the server to prevent any user who logs on to the server from installing

any unsigned device drivers.

Which two actions should you take in the Driver Signing Options dialogue box? (Choose Two)

- A. Set File Signature Verification to Ignore.
- B. Set file Signature Verification to Block.
- C. Set file Signature Verification to Warn.
- D. Select the Apply settings as system default checkbox.

Answer: B, D

Explanation: To prevent users from installing unsigned drivers we must set file signature verification to

Block and then apply the settings as the system default. We can specify the setting in Driver Signing, which is

on the Hardware tab of the System applet in Control Panel

Incorrect answers:

A: Ignore would allow all drivers to be installed.

C: Warn would only warn about unsigned drivers, but it would allow installation of the unsigned drivers.

- 171 -

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

You need to upgrade a computer TestKingBDC from Windows NT Server 4.0 to Windows 2000 Server.

The server has dual processors, 2 GB of RAM, a RAID controller with five SCSI hard disks in an array, and a generic 10/100-Mb network adapter.

You begin the installation of the Windows 2000 Server operating system. During the text portion of the installation, you receive an error message indicating that no hard disks can be found.

You need to ensure that you can upgrade TestKingBDC. What should you do?

- A.** Specify an additional driver during the attended installation process.
- B.** Replace the current RAID controller with a RAID controller that is on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL).
- C.** Verify that at least one of the SCSI hard disks is set to a SCSI ID number of zero, and then verify that this hard disk is terminated properly.
- D.** Before starting the installation, convert all disks from Basic to Dynamic by using the Disk Management console.

Answer: A

Explanation: We need to use specific drivers for the RAID controller and possibly for the SCSI drivers as well.

During the text only phase of the installation process we can specify the installation of additional drivers.

Incorrect Answers

B: As the RAID controller worked on Windows NT 4.0 they would most likely work in Windows 2000 as well.

C: The hard disks were functioning in Windows NT 4.0 and no SCSI configuration has been changed.

D: Windows 2000 supports basic disks. It would not be necessary to upgrade the disks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1.

TestKing1 is used as a print server. You plan to install a new print device. You verify that the print device is on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You run the Add Printer Wizard and attempt to

install the print driver from the manufacturer supplied floppy disk. However, you are unable to install the print driver.

You want to be able to install the manufacturer supplied print driver.

What should you do?

A. Run the Sigverif.exe utility.

Select the option to be notified if any system files are not signed.

B. Edit the local computer policy.

Set the **Disable addition of printers policy to Disabled.**

C. Run the Sfc.exe (System File Checker) utility to ensure that Windows File Protection is not enabled.

D. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Block.

E. Configure the Unsigned driver installation behavior policy to Warn.

Answer: E

Explanation: Each device driver and operating system file that is included with Windows has a digital signature. The digital signature indicates that the driver or file meets a certain level of testing and that it was not altered or overwritten by another programs installation process. Using signed device drivers helps to ensure the performance and stability of your system. Also, it is recommended that you use only signed device drivers for new and updated device drivers. With the Warn setting you can have the system check signatures on drivers when they are installed and warn you if they are not signed (this is the Windows 2000 default). This gives you a chance to reconsider your decision to install an unsigned driver.

Incorrect answers:

A: You can use File Signature Verification tool (Sigverif.exe) to identify unsigned drivers on a Windows-based computer by running a scan for unsigned drivers. sigverif.exe is a wizard-driven tool , which scans the system for the presence of unsigned drivers and critical system files. However, only being notified of the unsigned system files is not going to allow you to install the driver.

B: Disabling the disable addition of printers policy is not the problem.

C: This is not a system file checking problem.

D: With the Block setting you can block the installation of unsigned drivers to ensure that your system is free of unsigned and possibly corrupt drivers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

The network consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named

Testkingonline.com. The network

includes 20 Windows 2000 Server computers and 400 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All

server computer accounts are located in the Servers organizational unit (OU). All Windows 2000

Professional computers are located in the Clients OU. TestKing management releases new security

guidelines for all Windows 2000 computers. The guidelines require all Windows 2000 computers to

prevent the installation of unsigned device drivers.

You want to configure all of the computers to meet this new requirement.

What should you do?

A. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO).

Within the GPO, set the Unsigned driver installation behavior policy to Do not allow installation. Link the GPO to the Servers OU and the Clients OU.

B. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO).

Within the GPO, set the **Digitallysign secure channel datapolicy to Enabled**

Link the GPO to the Servers OU.

C. On each server, run the Sigverif.exe command.

Use the Advanced File Signature Verification settings to search for unsigned system files.

D. On each server, ensure that the Windows File Protection service is configured to start automatically.

E. On each server, configure the System File Checker to run each time the server starts.

Answer: A

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Explanation: Creating a GPO policy to not allow installation of unsigned drivers and linking it to both the

Servers and the Clients OU will meet the requirements.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Group Policy Object will not comply with the company policy requirements.

Besides, the GPO should

be applied to both the Servers and the Clients OU.

C : You can use File Signature Verification tool (Sigverif.exe) to identify unsigned drivers on a Windows-based

computer by running a scan for unsigned drivers. sigverif.exe is a wizard-driven tool , which scans the system

for the presence of unsigned drivers and critical system files. However, this will not prevent the installation of unsigned device driver.

D: The Windows File Protection service will not prevent the installation of unsigned device drivers.

E: System file Checker purpose is not prevention of the installation of unsigned device drivers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

The user and group structure for the Windows 2000 Server computers on the network is shown in the following table.

Group Members

Administrators Networking group

Networking Bruno, Marc, Peter

Signature Helene, Maya,

Stefan

Interns Sandra, Andrew,

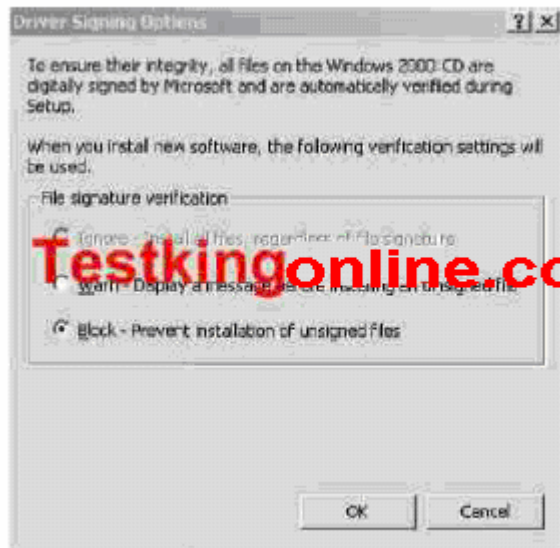
Doug

Sandra is learning how to perform the functions of a network administrator. As part of her training,

Sandra needs to be able to modify the driver signing options to warn anyone trying to install unsigned

drivers. She also needs to be able to make the driver signing option change become the system default on

her test server. Sandra examines the Driver Signing Options menu on her test server.



You need to enable Sandra to make the changes needed to her test server without affecting other users.

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

- A.** Instruct Sandra to use Device Manager to scan for hardware changes.
Reenter the Driving Signing Options menu and select the Warn - Display a message before installing an unsigned file option.
- B.** Instruct Sandra to re-enter the Driver Signing Options menu.
Select the Warn - Display a message before installing an unsigned file option and also select the Apply settings as system default check box.
- C.** Instruct Sandra to log to her test server using the Administrator account.
- D.** Add Sandra to the Signature group.

Answer: B, C

Explanation

: With the Warn setting you can have the system check signatures on drivers when they are installed and warn you if they are not signed (this is the Windows 2000 default). This gives you a chance to reconsider your decision to install an unsigned driver. Further more, making use of the Administrator account will enable Sandra to make the needed changes without affecting the others.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no need to scan for hardware changes at this stage and further you should also select the Apply settings as system default.

D: Adding Sandra to the Signature group will also affect others when she does the needed changes she has to make.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 6 DRAG DROP

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

The network consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The network includes 20 Windows

2000 Server computers and 400 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All server computer accounts are

located in the Servers organizational unit (OU). TestKing security guidelines for the servers have been

implemented by using a Group Policy object assigned to the Servers OU. The guidelines require all

servers to prevent the installation of unsigned device drivers.

One of your lab servers has been chosen to test new video adapters. Unsigned drivers for the new

adapters cannot be loaded on the lab server. You attempt to modify the unsigned driver installation

settings on the lab server using the Driver Signing Options menu. You cannot override the setting to

block installation of unsigned drivers.

You want to configure the lab server to be able to test new video adapters without affecting the security

settings on any other servers.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate action from the Action Steps area in the correct order to the Work

Area. The steps must be placed in the correct order.

Action Steps

Create a new Group Policy object that sets the unsigned driver installation policy to ignore unsigned drivers.

Modify the existing Group Policy object linked to the Servers OU by setting the unsigned driver installation policy to ignore unsigned drivers.

Move the lab server to a new OU that is not a child of the Servers OU.

Link the Group Policy object containing the unsigned driver installation policy to the Servers OU.

Link the Group Policy object containing the unsigned driver installation policy to the domain containing the Servers OU.

Use the lab server's Driver Signing Options menu to set file signature verification to ignore.

Work Area

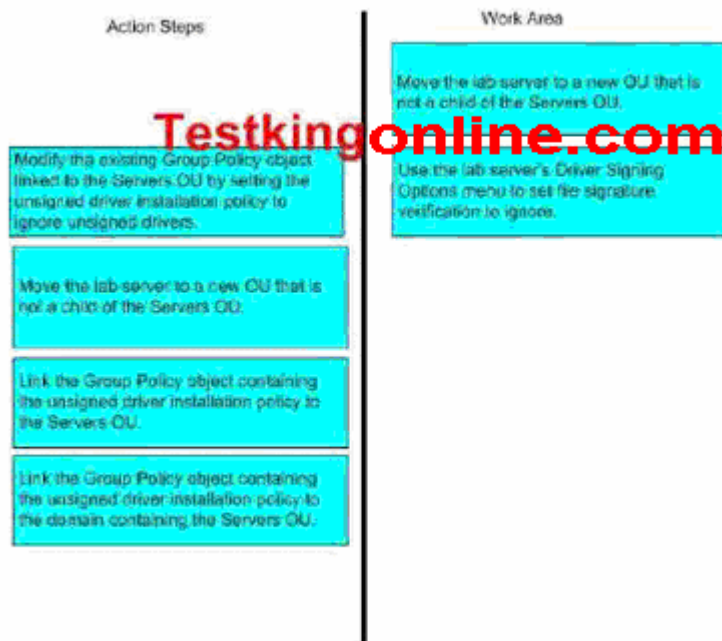
Place step one here

Place step two here

Testkingonline.com

Answer:

Explanation:



You want to configure the lab server to be able to test new video adapters without affecting the security settings on any other servers. And since you cannot override the setting to block installation of unsigned drivers, you should move the LAB server to a new OU that is not a child OU of the Servers OU. Then you should use the LAB server's driver signing options to ignore the file signature verification.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

Section 3: Update device drivers (3 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the network administrator at Awesome Computers, a hardware manufacturing firm. You are deploying 20 new Windows 2000 Server computers in the software development department. The software testers will use these servers for testing. Each tester is a member of the Power Users group. Each tester must be able to install new hardware and device drivers on these servers. You want the testers to be able to test custom applications that install

drivers without interruption.

You install Windows 2000 Server on one computer so that you can prepare a system image for the deployment.

You must configure this system image to meet the needs of the software testers. What should you do?

A. For the Power Users group, apply the right to load and unload device drivers. **B.** For the Domain Users

group, apply the right to load and unload device drivers.

C. Configure the driver signing options to install all files, regardless of file signature.

Configure the setting to be a system default.

D. Configure the driver signing options to install all files, regardless of file signature.

Configure the setting not to be a system default.

Answer: A

Explanation: The testers are members of the Power Users group. By giving this group the right to load and unload device drivers, we allow them to be able to test custom applications that install drivers without interruption, ie. the necessity to ask a user with Administrative Rights to help loading or unloading a device driver.

Note:

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Power Users can load print drivers, but can't run Add/Remove Hardware or modify a device driver through Device Manager.

Incorrect answers:

B: The testers might or might not be members of the Domain Users group but they are members of the Power

Users group. Therefore we should give the Power Users group the right to load and unload device drivers. **C,**

D: Driver signing reconfiguration would not enable Power Users to load and unload device drivers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2 You install a new modem in your Windows 2000 Server computer. When you restart the computer, Windows 2000 detects the modem and installs the default driver.

Occasionally the modem stops communicating with your internet service provider and the only way to

reactivate the modem is to restart the computer. You download an updated driver for the modem from the manufacturer's web site and save it in your WINNT folder. You want to install the new driver. What should you do?

- A.** In the property sheet for the modem in Device Manager, click the update driver command button.
- B.** Use Device Manager to scan for hardware changes.
- C.** Use Device Manager to delete the modem, and then restart the computer.
- D.** Move the new driver to the \WINNT\Driver Cache folder, and then restart the computer.

Answer: A

Explanation: Device Manager in the System applet of Control Panel can be used to configure new device drivers for devices.

Incorrect answers:

B: The New Hardware Wizard, not the Device Manager, is used to scan for new hardware.

C: By deleting the modem and restarting the computer we will force Windows to detect and reinstall the modem. However, Windows will use the default driver, not the new downloaded driver, when it reinstalls the modem. Furthermore, it is not necessary to restart the computer after deleting the device. We could simply refresh Device Manager. This will cause Device Manager to check for new hardware.

D: The \WINNT\Driver Cache folder is used by Windows 2000 to store device drivers from Service pack updates. Moving drivers to this folder would not automatically install them however.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

You are a member of the Backup Operators group in the arborshoes.com domain. You are not a member of any other group in this domain. You are logged on to a Windows 2000 Server computer named bcksvr3.arborshoes.com

You try to configure the software for a tape backup device, but the configuration fails during backup.

The documentation for the tape backup device indicates that the current tape driver is out of date and must be updated to support the configuration.

What should you do?

- A.** Run the runas command, supplying your user name and password to start Device Manager. Then click the Update Driver command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.

B. Instruct the domain administrator to run the runas command, supplying the domain administrator's user name and password to start Device Manager.

Then click the Update Driver command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.

C. Open Device Manager, and then click the Update Driver command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.

D. Run the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard.

When prompted, select the Add/Troubleshoot a device option.

Answer: B

Explanation: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers. By using the runas command and supplying the domain administrator's user name and password, we would be logged on as the domain administrator and would be able to update the device driver, as the domain administrator does have the required permissions.

Incorrect answers:

A: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers.

C: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers.

D: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

Section 4: Troubleshoot problems with hardware (3 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. You administer a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA. This server contains critical payroll files. You must perform a daily backup of these files. You shutdown the server and connect a non-Plug and Play tape device. You restart the server and install the tape device driver.

After the driver loads, you are prompted to restart the server. You then receive the following STOP

error: "DRIVER IRQL NOT LESS_OR_EQUAL"

You need to enable the server to start correctly. What should you do?

A. Restart the server in debugging mode.

When the server starts, remove the device and its associated driver.

B. Restart the server by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation.

C. Restart the server by using the last known good configuration.

D. Restart the server by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

When the server starts, remove the device and its associated driver.

Answer: C

Explanation: We changed the configuration of TestKingA, but we were unable to restart the computer and we were not able to logon. We are therefore able to use the Last Known Good Configuration. It will restore the system state to the state it was before the installation of the non-plug and play device driver, and the server would be able to start again.

Incorrect Answers

A: Debugging mode is not used to remove device drivers. The debugging option starts Windows 2000 while sending debug information through a serial cable to another computer. This is an important mode for software developers.

B: We are not required to repair the installation. This should only be used if simpler solutions, like Last Known Good Configuration or removal of the device driver, fails.

D: There is no such thing as a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk. The installation disks could be used however.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

As a network administrator at TestKing you are planning to upgrade Windows NT Server 4.0 computers

that have SCSI controllers to Windows 2000 Server. You want to perform the upgrades by means of a

distribution folder. You review the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) and discover that the drivers for

the SCSI controllers are not provided by Microsoft.

You learn that the manufacturer of the SCSI controllers produces drivers that are compatible with

Windows 2000 Server computers. You download the drivers from the manufacturer's Web site.

You need to include these new drivers in the distribution folder so that they are automatically installed

during the upgrade process. What should you do?

- A.** Create a subfolder named \$OEM\$\SC\Drivers under the i386 folder.
Copy the drivers to that subfolder.
- B.** Create a second sharepoint named \$OEM\$.
Copy the drivers to that sharepoint.
- C.** Create a subfolder named \$OEM\$\Textmode under the i386 folder.
Copy the drivers to that subfolder.
- D.** Create a second sharepoint named Drivers.
Copy the drivers to that sharepoint.

Answer: C

Explanation: Copy the driver files from the third party into the X:\i386\OEM\$\TEXTMODE directory. This consists of a Txtsetup.oem file and at least one driver file (the .sys file), although there may be more. Copy all of the files into the TEXTMODE directory.

Incorrect Answers

- A: Incorrect naming of the OEM subfolder.
- B, D: We should not use additional share points.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,
Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1
HOWTO: Unattended Installation of Third Party Mass Storage Drivers in Windows NT and Windows 2000,
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q288344

QUESTION NO: 3

You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. You administer a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA. This server contains critical payroll files. You must perform a daily backup of these files. You shutdown the server and connect a non-Plug and Play tape device. You restart the server and install the tape device driver. After the driver loads, you are prompted to restart the server. You then receive the following STOP error: "DRIVER IRQL NOT LESS_OR_EQUAL"
You need to enable the server to start correctly. What should you do?

- A.** Restart the server in safe mode. Run System File Checker.
- B.** Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Remove the driver for the tape device.
- C.** Restart the server by using the Windows 2000 Server compact disc and choose to repair the installation.
- D.** Restart the server in debugging mode.
When the server starts, remove the device and its associated driver.
- E.** Restart the server by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

When the server starts, remove the device and its associated driver.

Answer: B

Explanation: You recover systems and user data by using the Recovery Console. In addition, you can also stop and start services if a service that you have installed causes problems with booting. To boot to the Recovery console, either you can use the setup disks or boot from CD, or you can configure the Recovery console as a secondary boot in the boot menu and choose it at system startup. When removing the driver for the tape device you should be able to start the server correctly.

Incorrect answers:

A: Safe Mode starts the OS with only the drivers and services required to boot the computer. No network drivers are loaded, and network-dependent services are changed to start option 3 (meaning that they're set for manual starting) but can't be started even from the Services section of the MMC or with net start. Use this

version of Safe Mode to fix problems related to network services that are keeping the computer from working at

all. The System File Checker is not going to allow you to start the server correctly.

C: There is no need to repair the installation. You should remove the driver of the tape device.

D: Debugging Mode, sends debugging information to a computer connected to a Windows 2000 computer

you're booting via the serial port. The basic gist of this is that it's a way to monitor the progress of a server's

boot from another server. This is not what is required.

E: Making use of a bootable floppy disk is not going to allow you to start the server correctly in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1

Topic 4, Managing, Monitoring, and Optimizing System Performance,

Reliability, and Availability (60 questions)

Section 1: Monitor and optimize usage of system resources (15 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a non-Plug and Play EISA network adapter configured to use the IRQ11. You add a second PCI network

adapter and restart the computer. Device Manager reports an IRQ conflict between the two adapters. Both adapters are trying to use IRQ11.

You want to solve the problem. What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for the original adapter to IRQ 9.
- B. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for the original adapter to IRQ 10.
- C. Edit the CMOS settings on the computer to reserve IRQ 11 for non-Plug and Play devices.
- D. Edit the CMOS settings on the computer to reserve IRQ 10 for non-Plug and Play devices.

Answer: C

Explanation: If our system contains legacy non-Plug and Play devices, we must set our system BIOS to reserve all IRQs currently in use by the legacy non-Plug and Play devices. Failure to do so may result in IRQ conflicts.

By reserving IRQ 11 in the BIOS, the non-Plug and Play EISA network adapter can use the IRQ it is hardwired to use. The Plug and Play Network Adapter will then be assigned another IRQ by the PNP enabled operating system.

Incorrect answers:

A: The legacy EISA adapter is hardwired to use IRQ 11. It cannot be configured for IRQ 9.

B: The legacy EISA adapter is hardwired to use IRQ 11. It cannot be configured for IRQ 10.

D: We must reserve IRQ 11 in the BIOS, as the Network Adapter is hardwired to use IRQ 11, and not IRQ 10.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 2

You are configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a Routing and Remote Access server for a branch office. You discover that an incorrect driver was installed during the installation of the modem.

You attempt to remove the modem by using Phone and Modem options in Control Panel. After each attempt to remove the modem by using this method, the computer stops responding. You restart the computer again. You must install the correct driver for the modem as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the Add/Remove hardware wizard to uninstall the modem.

Restart the server.

B. Shut down the server, remove the modem card, and restart the server.

Shut down the server again, insert the modem card, and reinstall the server.

C. Delete all the references to modems in registry.

Restart the server.

D. Run the modem troubleshooter and remove the modem when prompted.

Restart the server.

Answer: A

Explanation: Before uninstalling a Plug and Play device, we must use either the Add/Remove Hardware wizard or Device Manager to notify Windows 2000 that we want to remove the device. Once we have notified Windows 2000 that the device is to be removed, the drivers for the device will no longer be loaded when we start the computer.

Incorrect answers:

B: Generally a server requires quite some time to reboot as a host of services must be started, and a number logs and GPOs must be processed. We should therefore avoid excessive rebooting of the server.

C: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the

administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating

system. It is therefore not recommended that we edit the registry.

D: The modem troubleshooter cannot be used to remove a modem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing4.

TestKing4 runs two

applications that are used by all users in the company.

Users report that TestKing4 is responding slowly. Each week, users report that the performance on

TestKing4 is slower than it was the previous week. You run System Monitor on TestKing4 and document

performance data as shown in the following table.

Object	Count	Average value
System	Processor Queue Length	1
Processor	% Processor Time	70
Processor	Interrupts/sec	290
Physical disk	Disk queue length	4
Physical disk	Disk bytes/sec	25 KB
Memory	Available bytes	128 MB
Memory	Pages/sec	11

You need to correct the condition that is reducing the performance on TestKing4. What should you do?

- A. Upgrade to a faster hard disk.
- B. Upgrade to a faster processor.
- C. Increase the size of the paging file.
- D. Increase the amount of RAM.

Answer: A

Explanation: If the Disk Queue length is over 2, (here it is 4) we can suspect a disk bottleneck. We should upgrade to a faster hard disk.

Incorrect Answers

B: A processor average value of 70% is not abnormal. If it is less than 80% then there is most likely not a processor bottleneck.

C, D: There is 128MB of RAM available so there is no need to either increase the page file or increase RAM

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q146005, Optimizing Windows NT for Performance

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator for TestKing. A Windows NT Server 4.0 member server in your network has a non-Plug and Play ISA modem.

You need to upgrade this computer to Windows 2000 Server. You also need to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade. What should you do?

- A. Disable the modem.

Start the upgrade process.

Enable the modem.

B. Configure BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the modem.

Start the upgrade process.

C. Remove the modem.

Start the upgrade process.

Reinstall the modem.

D. Install the latest driver for the modem.

Start the upgrade process.

Answer: B

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports Plug and Play while Windows NT 4.0 does not support it. We should

therefore make sure that the IRQ used by the ISA modem is reserved. This will prevent Plug and Play devices

from using the IRQ of the ISA modem. The ISA modem would then be able to function in Windows 2000 in the

same way as in Windows NT 4.0.

Incorrect Answers

A: A Plug and Play device could be configured with the IRQ that is used by the ISA modem.

C: We want to use the current device configuration. We should therefore keep the modem installed during the upgrade process.

D: During the upgrade process a Plug and Play device could start to use the IRQ that the ISA modem is configured to use.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You need to measure processor performance counters on your Windows 2000 Server computer.

You want to run System Monitor locally on the server. You also want to ensure that System Monitor has

the least impact on other processes currently running.

What should you do?

A. From a command prompt, run the Start /separate perfmon command.

B. From a command prompt, run the Start /wait perfmon command.

C. From a command prompt, run the Start /low perfmon command.

D. From a command prompt, run the Start /min perfmon command.

Answer: C

Explanation: The System Monitor utility is used to collect and measure the real-time performance data for a local or remote computer on the network. Setting the parameter on /low will have the least impact on other processes that are currently in use.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

The network includes a Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 member server computer that has a non-Plug and Play ISA network adapter.

You want to upgrade this computer to Microsoft Windows 2000 Server. You also want to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade. What should you do?

A. Install the latest driver for the network adapter.

Start the upgrade process.

B. Remove the network adapter.

Start the upgrade process.

Reinstall the network adapter.

C. Copy the drivers for the network adapter to a floppy disk.

Start the upgrade process.

Copy the drivers for the network adapter to the WINNT subdirectory.

D. Configure BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the network adapter.

Start the upgrade process.

Answer: D

Explanation: Because each device is assigned an IRQ number when the device is configured, the system knows which device needs attention. After the processor has attended to the device, it returns to the function it was performing before the interruption. Usually each device needed a unique IRQ. IRQs are used so that the processor knows what to attend to when a service request is called. Thus if you want to upgrade the computer and maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade, you should configure the BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the network adapter before upgrading

Incorrect answers:

A: Installing the latest driver for the network adapter is not going to ensure that you maintain the current device

configuration during the upgrade of the Server.

B: This option will not ensure connectivity is maintained since the configuration has changed in the mean time.

C: This option will not maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade of the server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

You want to configure your computer to log performance data on its local hard disk. You want the data

to be logged at 30 minute intervals during a 7 day period. You also do not want the log to exceed 10,000 KB. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose four.)

A. Create a counter log.

B. Create a trace log.

C. Configure the log sampling interval.

D. Configure start log and stop log settings.

E. Configure a log file size limit of 10,000 KB.

F. Configure System Monitor to run as a service.

G. Create a scheduled task to start and stop the Performance Logs and Alerts service.

Answer: A, C, D, E

Explanation: Counter logs record data about hardware usage and the activity of system services. You can

configure logging to occur manually or on a predefined schedule. Thus options A, C, D and E will allow you to

log performance data to be logged every 30 minutes over a 7 day period and not exceed 10 000 KB.

Incorrect answers:

B: Trace logs measure data continuously as opposed to measuring data through periodic samples. Trace logs are

also used to track data that is collected by the operating system or programs. You need to log performance data.

F: System Monitor is used to track performance-related counters for many computer objects. However, under

the circumstances and for what is required by the question, this option is not the answer.

G: The Performance

Logs And Alerts utility can be used to create alerts that notify the administrator when certain counters are over or under a specified value. Thus scheduling a start and stop of the Performance logs and alerts will not accomplish the task at hand.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1 that is used as a file server.

Many of Testkingonline.com client computers connect to Testking1 to access documents. The performance data on Testking1 indicates that it has insufficient memory. You need to power off the server to install additional memory.

Before powering off the server you want to find out how many users are connected to the server. You

want to do this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A.** Use Event Viewer in Computer Management and view the Security log.
- B.** Use System Tools in Computer Management to list the current sessions.
- C.** Run the command net user.
- D.** Run the command net session \\Testking1.

Answer: B

Explanation: Computer management allows you to locate objects within the Active Directory, move objects within the Active Directory, automate common administrative tasks through the use of command-line utilities, and import users from a Windows NT 4.0 domain. Making use of System Tools in Computer management to list the current sessions will yield the proper information.

Incorrect answers:

A: Security log is a log that tracks events that are related to Windows Server 2003 auditing. The Security log can be viewed through the Event Viewer utility. However, this will not yield the necessary information.

C: **The net** usercommand allows you to add or modify user accounts or display user account info. It does not say how many users are connected to the server.

D: The net sessioncommand can be used to view the computer names and user names of users on a server, to see if users have files open, and to see how long each user's session has been idle. Net session manages server computer connections - used without parameters, net session displays information about all sessions with the local computer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You need to measure physical disk performance counters on your Windows 2000 Server computer.

You want to run System Monitor locally on the server. You also want to ensure that System Monitor has

the least impact on other processes currently running.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run the Diskperf -YD command.
- B. From a command prompt, run the Diskperf -ND command.
- C. Select LogicalDisks as the Performance Object to monitor within System Monitor.
- D. From a command prompt, run the Start /min perfmon command.
- E. Open System Monitor, and then use Task Manager to set the priority of the Mmc.exe process to Low.

Answer: E

Excel nr 7-23 föreslår B

Excel nr 8-38 föreslår B

Explanation :mmc.exe - Microsoft Management Console program (used to track resources used by MMC snapins such as System Monitor). Setting this process to Low will ensure that the System Monitor will exert the least impact on the other processes that are currently running.

Reference:

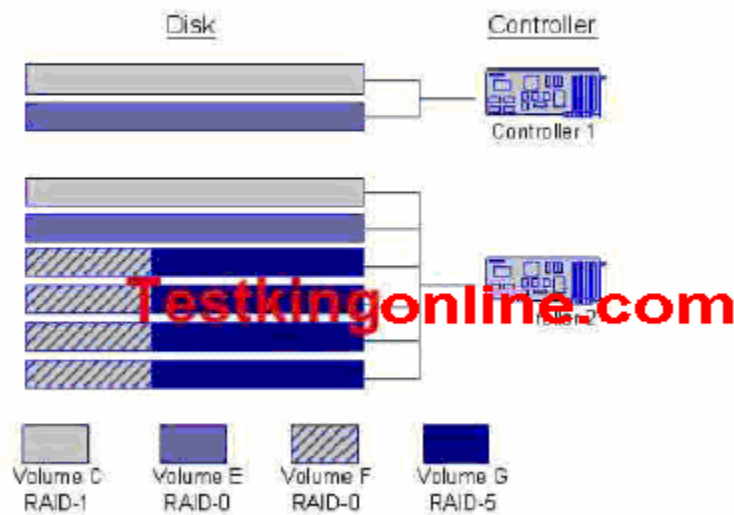
Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server named Testking1.

You are configuring Testking1 as a file server for the research department. For fault tolerance

performance optimization, you configure the disks as shown in the Disk Configuration diagram.



Volume C and Volume E are duplexed across both controllers. Volume C contains the boot partition and system partition. Volume E contains the print spooler. Volume F is used to store application data.

Volume G contains shared folders that are frequently accessed by all users in TestKing.

You want to configure the paging file within the disks to optimize system performance. You have no need for a dump file.

What should you do?

- A. Place the paging file on Volume E.
- B. Place the paging file on Volume F.
- C. Place the paging file on Volume G.
- D. Split the paging file between Volume C and Volume E.
- E. Split the paging file between Volume F and Volume G.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Paging File > %Usage counter indicates how much of the allocated page file is currently in use. If this number is consistently over 70 percent, you may need to add more memory or increase the size of the paging file. You should use the Paging File > %Usage counter value in conjunction with the Memory > Available Bytes and Memory > Pages/Sec counters to determine how much paging is occurring on your

computer. If you are experiencing excessive paging (swapping between the page file and physical RAM), it's a clear sign that you need to add more memory. Since there is no need for a dump file, placing the paging file on Volume F would optimize system performance in this case.

Incorrect answers:

A: Volume E is duplexed across both controllers, thus it would not optimize system performance if the paging file is placed here.

C: Volume G contains the shared folders that are in frequent use.

D: Both Volumes C and E are duplexed over the controllers and splitting the paging file over these two volumes is not optimizing system performance.

E: Splitting the paging file is not going to optimize system performance.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lessons 2-5

QUESTION NO: 11

You are a network administrator for Fabrikam Inc. Fabrikam Inc has three offices.

The network consists

of one native mode Windows 2000 domain. All servers are Windows 2000 Server computers. The

network is connected by a Frame Relay connection.

You install a third-party network management suite of applications on a server named Mon1.

You need to ensure that this new software will be able to interact with and manage the existing devices on your network. What should you do?

A. Install SNMP on Mon1.

B. Install SNMP on all computers except Mon1.

C. Configure the SNMP service option in the TCP/IP installation properties on Mon1.

D. Configure the SNMP service option in the TCP/IP installation properties on all computers except Mon1.

Answer: B

Explanation: To monitor the computers, you need the snmp agent on all the computers. The snmp agent talks to the management software.

Incorrect answers:

A: The management software, which would include an snmp agent, is already installed on Mon1.

C: The SNMP service is not a part of any TCP/IP configuration. **D:** The SNMP service is not a

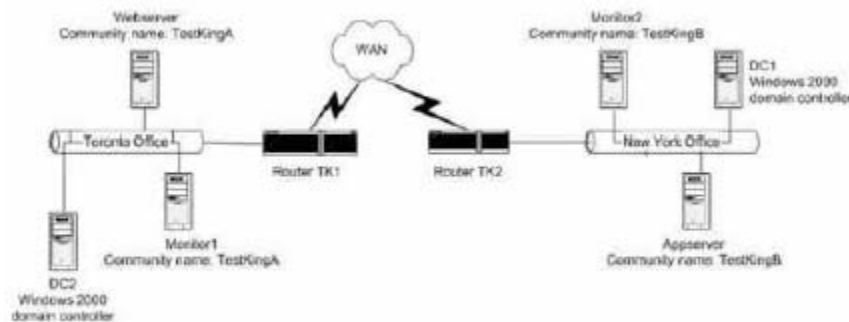
part of any TCP/IP configuration.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 12

You are a recently hired network administrator at TestKing Corporation. TestKing Corporation has an office in New York and an office in Toronto. The company network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You are responsible for monitoring all servers from Monitor1. Monitor1 and Monitor2 are configured as management consoles running third-party network management software. Appserver and Webserver are configured as SNMP agents.

You discover that you cannot manage Appserver from Monitor1. What should you do?

- A. Relocate Appserver to the Toronto office.
- B. Move the Appserver computer account to the toronto.Testkingonline.com domain.
- C. Add TestKingA to the list of accepted community names on Appserver.
- D. Add Public to the list of accepted community named on Appserver.
- E. Remove all community names from Appserver.
- F. Remove all community names from Monitor2.

Answer: C

Explanation:The community names must match.

Note:Communities are identified by community names that you assign. A host can belong to multiple communities at the same time, but an agent does not accept a request from a management system outside its list of acceptable community names.

Incorrect Answers

A:It is possible to monitor a remote subnet as long as there are monitors in both subnets.

B:There is no need to add any computer account. D:There is

no special community name called Public. E, F: We should add a community name, not remove one.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has a Windows 2000 domain. The domain is configured with two Windows 2000 domain

controllers. You need to obtain a list of all users and groups in the domain. You want to create a

printable file that contains the domain users and groups.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. Back up the system state data to a file.
- B. Use the csvde command to export the list.
- C. Select the Save Key menu option for HKEY_USERS in the Registry
- D. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to export the list.
- E. Use the Active Directory Domains and Trusts console to export the list.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

B: The csvde(CSV Directory Exchange) command can be used to import and export Active Directory information using files formatted in the Microsoft comma-separated value (CSV), or comma delimited, format. The csvde command can also support batch operations. The csvde command will allow you to export the list.

D: On Windows Server 2000, Active Directory Users and Computers is the main tool used for managing the Active Directory users, groups, and computers. You can thus create a printable file containing all the domain users and groups.

Incorrect answers:

A: System State data is a set of data that is critical to the operating system booting and includes the Registry, the COM+ registration database, and the system boot files. This is not what is required.

C: HKEY_USERS in the Registry is but one component of the registry. This will not yield the proper results in this case.

E: This will not enable you to create a printable file of the domain users and groups.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 13

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Testkingonline.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2000, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

TestKing acquires a subsidiary. You receive a comma delimited file that contains the names of all user accounts at the subsidiary.

You need to import these accounts into your domain.

Which command should you use?

A. ldifde

B. csvde

C. ntdsutil with the authoritative restore option

D. dsadd user

Answer: B

Explanation:The csvde (CSV Directory Exchange) command can be used to import and export Active

Directory information using files formatted in the Microsoft comma-separated value (CSV), or comma

delimited, format. The csvde command can also support batch operations. The csvde command only allows

you to add new objects. It does not allow you to modify existing objects.

Incorrect answers:

A:The ldifde (LDIF Directory Exchange) command can be used to create, modify, and delete directory objects on Windows Server 2000, Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP Professional. You can also use ldifde to

extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other LDAP (Lightweight Directory

Access Protocol) applications or services, and populate Active Directory with data from other directory

services. The ldifde command, however, uses the LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) file format, which is a

draft Internet standard for a file format that may be used to perform batch operations against directories that

conform to the LDAP standards.

C:The ntdsutil command is used to perform an authoritative restore of Active Directory. The

ntdsutil is used to mark the restored Active Directory database as authoritative. However, in this scenario we are not restoring the Active Directory database, but importing user accounts into it from a CSV file. The **dsadd** user command allows you to add a single user to Active Directory directory. The

dsadd user command has a number of parameters that allows you to specify various attributes of the user account, such as first name, last name, password, etc. The **dsadd** user command, however, does not allow you to import objects into Active Directory from a CSV file.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 14

You are administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has 20 Windows 2000 Server computers. All servers are configured as SNMP agents. Monitor1

and Monitor2 are used to monitor all servers and are configured as management consoles. You are the administrator responsible for monitoring the servers from Monitor1. Monitor2 is used by two other administrators in TestKing.

You want to ensure that the other administrators are able to monitor the servers from Monitor2. You

also want to ensure that only Monitor1 is able to initiate SET requests to the SNMP agents on the servers

and that Monitor2 should only be able to initiate GET requests to the SNMP agents.

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

A. Create an SNMP community name on each server and configure the community rights to READ ONLY.

Configure Monitor1 to use this community name.

B. Create an SNMP community name on each server and configure the community rights to READ ONLY.

Configure Monitor2 to use this community name.

C. Create an SNMP community name on each server and configure the community rights to READ WRITE.

Configure Monitor 1 to use this community name.

D. Create an SNMP community name on each server and configure the community rights to READ WRITE.

Configure Monitor2 to use this community name.

E. Create an SNMP community name on each server and configure the community rights to Notify. Configure Monitor1 to use this community name.

F. Create an SNMP community name on each server and configure the community rights to NOTIFY. Configure Monitor2 to use this community name.

Answer: B, C

Explanation

: Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a TCP/IP protocol for monitoring networks. SNMP uses a request and response process. In SNMP, short utility programs, called agents, monitor the network traffic and behavior in key network components in order to gather statistical data which they put into a management information base (MIB). To collect the information into a usable form, a special management console program regularly polls the agents and downloads the information in their MIBs. If any of the data falls either above or below parameters set by the manager, the management console program can present signals on the monitor locating the trouble and notify designated support staff by automatically dialing a pager number.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 15

You are the administrator for TestKing's network.

Your network contains Windows 2000 Server computers. All servers are configured as SNMP agents.

Two management consoles named Monitor1 and Monitor2 are used to monitor all servers in the company. Monitor1 and Monitor2 run a network management software application that uses SNMP.

You are responsible for monitoring a server named Testking1. You monitor this server from Monitor1.

Other administrators are able to monitor servers from Monitor2.

You must ensure that only Monitor1 is able to monitor Testking1 using the network management software application.

What should you do?

A. Remove all community names from Testking1.

- B. Remove all community names from Monitor2.
- C. Configure the SNMP service on Testking1. Select the Only Accept SNMP Packets from These Hosts option.
Add the host name for Monitor1.
- D. Configure the SNMP service on Monitor1. Select the Only Accept SNMP Packets from These HOSTS option. Add the host name for Testking1.

Answer: C

Explanation: SNMP uses a request and response process. In SNMP, short utility programs, called agents, monitor the network traffic and behavior in key network components in order to gather statistical data which they put into a management information base (MIB).

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 2

Section 2: Manage processes (13 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 Every afternoon, you run Microsoft Excel locally on your Windows 2000 Server computer to update a performance spreadsheet. Users report that, during this time, the server's response to file requests appears to slow down.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Run the Start /normal csrss.exe command, before you start Excel.
- B. Run the Start /normal Excel.exe command to start Excel.
- C. Use Task Manager to set the priority for csrss.exe process to AboveNormal.
- D. Use Task Manager to set the priority for the Excel.exe process to Low.

Answer: D

Explanation: To resolve the problem in this scenario we must lower the priority of the Microsoft Excel application. This can either be accomplished with Start /prioritylevel Excel or by using the Task Manager.

The priority must be lowered from Normal to either Low or to BelowNormal. This will result in less system resources being allocated to the application and will leave more resources for other processes. This would thus improve the performance of the server while the spreadsheet is updated.

Incorrect answers:

A: In this scenario the application Excel.exe should have its priority lowered. Running csrss.exe with priority normal will not change any of the settings.

B: In this scenario the priority level should be set to Low or BelowNormal. Running Exel.exe with priority normal will not change any of the settings.

C: The priority of the Excel application should be decreased to Low or BelowLow and should not be increased to AboveNormal.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 2

A Windows 2000 Server computer named Server2 runs numerous 32-bit applications and two 16-bit applications. Users start the 16-bit applications by running app1.exe for one application and app2.exe for the other application. The 16-bit applications are configured to run in the separate memory spaces.

You want to create a performance baseline chart in the System Monitor for all the applications on Server2. You add all of the 32-bit applications, and now you want to add two 16-bit applications. What should you do?

- A. Add the app1 and app2 instances to the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.
- B. Add the ntvdm, app1 and app2 instances for the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.
- C. Add only the ntvdm instance of the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.
- D. Add the ntvdm and ntvdm2 instances of the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.

Answer: D

Explanation: We can monitor the performance of 16-bit MS-DOS-based applications, however they are difficult to identify as instances because the program name does not appear. This is because each DOS-based application shows up in its own Virtual DOS Machine (NTVDM). We would have to identify the individual threads, i.e. the "Thread Processor Time" for the NTVDM.EXE application. An easy way to identify the thread associated with the application we want to monitor is to stop all other 16-bit MS-DOS-based applications and choose the remaining thread. By default all 16-bit applications run in a single NTVDM. We should however configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine NTVDM. This will

allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.

Incorrect answers:

A: We should configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine

NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.

B: We should configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine

NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.

C: We should configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine

NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 3 You need to measure physical disk performance counters on your Windows 2000 Server

computer. You want to run System Monitor locally on the server. You also want to ensure that System Monitor

has the least impact on other processes currently running. **What can you do? (Choose two)**

A. From a command prompt, run the Start /low perfmon command.

B. From a command prompt, run the Start /normal perfmon command.

C. From the command prompt, run the Start /min perfmon command.

D. Open System Monitor and then use Task Manager to set the priority of the Mmc.exe process to Low.

E. Open System Monitor, and then use Task Manager to set the priority of the Mmc.exe process to Normal.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: In this scenario the performance monitor should be run with lower priority so that it has low

impact on other processes that are running. The priority should be set to either low or belownormal. The system

monitor can be started by the start perfmon command, or by starting a Microsoft Management Console,

mmc.exe.

Incorrect answers:

B: The performance monitor should be run with either low or belownormal priority, not with normal priority.

C: In Windows 2000 there is no priority level min. The only lower than normal priority settings are low or

belownormal.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 4

You run and install a third-party 32-bit application named Application on your Windows 2000 Server computer. After several days, the application stops responding. You open Task Manager and find that the CPU usage is at 100 percent. The normal range of CPU usage on the server is from 20 percent to 30 percent.

You end the application. However, you see that the CPU usage on the server is still at 100 percent. Task

Manager shows no other applications running. You then examine the Processes page in Task Manager

and confirm that Application.exe process is no longer running. You want to return the CPU usage to its

normal range. What should you do?

- A. Use Computer Management to stop and restart the server service.
- B. Use Computer Management to stop and restart the workstation service.
- C. Use Task Manager to end any related child processes.
- D. Use Task Manager to end and automatically restart the Explorer.exe process.

Answer: C

Explanation: When an application or a service terminates abnormally, it sometimes leaves "orphaned" child processes behind. These child processes continue using system resources despite the application or service having terminated. We should therefore use Task Manager to end any orphaned child processes.

Incorrect answers:

A: Restarting the Workstation service will not improve performance.

B: Restarting the Server service will not improve performance.

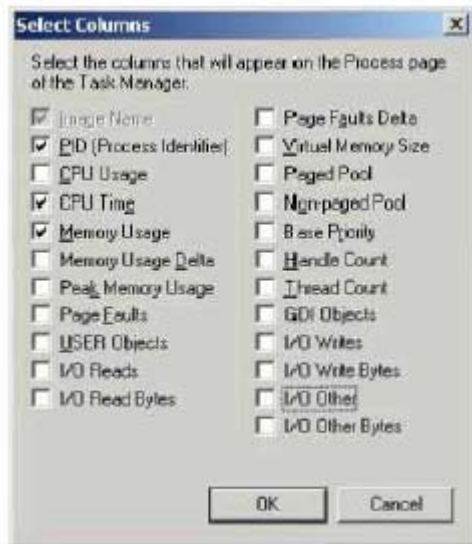
D: The explorer.exe is an integral part of the Windows Graphical User Interface. Ending explorer.exe could cause Windows to become unstable and stop responding.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 5 HOTSPOT You install a new server application on your Windows 2000 Server computer.

Response times fail to meet user specifications. You want to use the Processes page in Task Manager to find out whether the response time of new application would improve by the addition of one or more processors. Which two columns should you select to view? (Choose two.)



Click the two appropriate check boxes in the Select Columns dialog box. (Note: The default settings have been changed.)

Answer:

Explanation: CPU Usage, Thread Count

The CPU Usage gives a general view on how much load the CPU is taking.

The Thread Count setting gives information of many threads is used. This could be crucial in deciding whether another processor would be beneficial.

Incorrect answers:

The other options are not as directly connected with CPU performance and multiple processors.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 6Testkingonline.com network includes a Windows 2000 application server named App1. App1 runs many different production applications. All applications currently start automatically when you start the server. One of these applications is a critical, custom accounting application. This application runs as a single service named Finance.

You discover that Finance has a programming defect that causes App1 to become unstable. You need to troubleshoot this programming defect. Until the defect is repaired, you need to ensure that Finance does not interface with the other applications on the server? What must you do?

- A.** Use Task Manager to set the priority of Finance to BelowNormal.
- B.** Use Task Manager to set the priority of Finance to Low.
- C.** Create a batch file to be launched upon restart that pauses the Finance service.
- D.** Use the Services console to change the startup type for Finance to manual.

Answer: D

Explanation: All applications are automatically started when the server starts. Until the Finance application is running stable we should change the startup type for this application to manual and only run it when it absolutely necessary.

Incorrect answers:

A:Lowering the priority of the unstable program would not keep it from making App1 unstable.

B:Lowering the priority of the unstable program would not keep it from making App1 unstable.

C:It would be better and easier just to configure the Finance application not to start automatically.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 7You are a domain administrator for TestKing. The network contains three Windows 2000

Server domain controllers and one Windows 2000 Server member server.

The member server contains three hard disks, which use software RAID-5. The member server also contains an ISA card that has 12 modems attached for Routing and Remote Access dial-up access. Usage of the member server's disk subsystem is occasionally as much as 80 percent. This level of usage results in slow response times for dial-in users.

You run System Monitor on the member server. The System Monitor results are shown in the following table.

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Object	Counter	Average value
System	Processor Queue Length	1
Processor	%Processor Time	56
Processor	Interrupts/sec	320
PhysicalDisk	Disk Queue Length	1
PhysicalDisk	Disk Bytes/sec	1900 KB
PhysicalDisk	%Disk Time	74
Memory	Page Faults/sec	10
Memory	Page Reads/sec	9
Memory	Pages/sec	50

You want to maximize the performance of the member server. What should you do?

- A. Increase the number of hard disks in the RAID-5 system.
- B. Upgrade the RAM.
- C. Upgrade the processor.
- D. Upgrade the ISA card to PCI.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Memory: Pages/sec counter is too high. A value of no more than 20 is recommended. This counter shows that the paging file is being used too much. We can fix this by upgrading the RAM. The question states that the usage of the member server's disk subsystem is occasionally as much as 80 percent. This is due to the excessive paging file usage.

Incorrect answers:

A: Increasing the number of hard disks won't reduce the page file usage.

C: The Processor counters are within acceptable limits. D: The ISA card would not cause excessive disk usage.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

Your network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer that runs a client/server application. This

server intermittently has slow response time. During these occurrences, you notice that the computer

experiences high processor utilization. You suspect the application is causing the high processor

utilization. You want to be notified when the application on the server reaches a

high processor

utilization threshold.

What should you do?

A. Use Network Monitor.

Configure the Capture Trigger option to Trigger on Pattern Match. In the Pattern field, type the name of the application.

B. Create a chart in System Monitor.

Monitor the % Processor Time counter for the process that corresponds to the application.

C. Configure the SNMP Service properties on the computer.

Add a trap destination and specify the host name of your computer.

Select the Send authentication trap check box.

D. Use System Monitor to create a new alert setting.

Add the % Processor Time counter for the process that corresponds to the application on the server. Select the Send a network message to check box and specify the NetBIOS name of your computer.

Answer: D

Explanation: Processor\% Processor Time is the amount of time the processor spends executing non-idle

threads. This is an indication of how busy the processor is. The processor for a single-processor system should

not exceed 75% capacity for a significant period of time. The processors in a multiple-processor system should

not exceed 50% for a significant period of time. High processor utilization may be an indication of processor

bottlenecks, but it could also indicate lack of memory.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 9

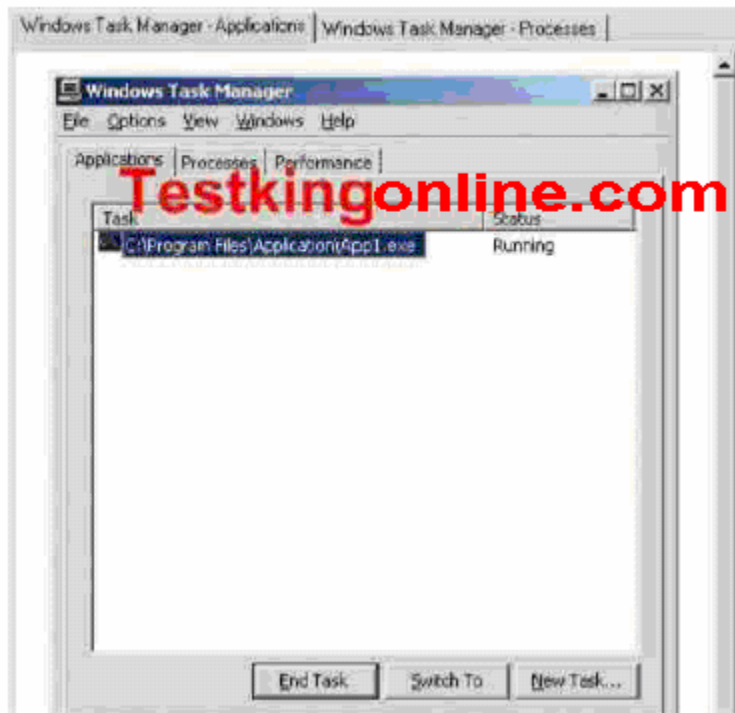
You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You install a new multiple-process database application named App1 on your Windows 2000 Server

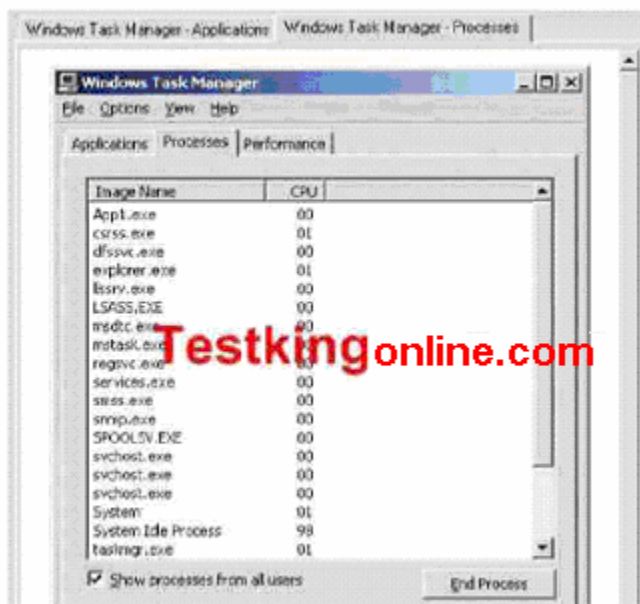
computer. Two days later, users begin to report that the new application has suddenly stopped responding

to queries. You use Task Manager to determine the status of the new application as shown in the Windows

Task Manager - Application tab dialog box.



and the Windows Task Manager - Process tab dialog box.



You want to restart the application.

What should you do before you restart the application?

A. Under the Application tab in Task Manager, select the End Task button.

- B.** Under the Application tab in Task Manager, from the Options menu, select **Minimize On Use**.
- C.** Under the Processes tab, select the End Process button.
- D.** Under the Processes tab, right-click the App1.exe process and select End Process Tree.

Answer: D

Explanation: You should right-click the process you want to end and choose either End Process (to stop just that specific process) or End Process Tree (to end that process and all the other processes it spawned in its lifetime).

In this case you should select the End Process Tree.

Incorrect answers:

A, B: The Applications tab of the Task Manager shows (some of) the executable files running on the computer, along with the data files they have open (if applicable). You can use the buttons on this tab to navigate to running applications or end runaway applications - a hung program will show a status of Not Responding. You can also right-click individual applications to change their window state (maximized or minimized), switch to them, close them, or find their process on the Processes tab. You should rather make use of the Processes tab.

The Processes tab in the Task Manager takes the basic information presented with the Applications tab and significantly expands on it. C: Selecting only the End Process button will not be enough.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICAWindows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 266

QUESTION NO: 10

Dr King works as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com.

King installs and runs a third-party account application named TestKingApp in her Windows 2000

Server computer. After several days, the response from the application becomes very slow. Dr King ends the application. However, she sees that the CPU usage on the server is still near 100 percent. Task

Manager shows no other applications running. Dr King then examine theProcesses page in Task

Manager and confirm that several of the child processes of the TestKingApp application are still running.

Dr King wants to find out which child process is taking up the largest percentage of the server CPU.

What action should she take?

- A. Use the Performance page in Task Manager, Select the View menu to Show Kernel Times.
- B. Use the Performance page in Task Manager, Select the View menu to CPU History.
- C. Use the Processes page in Task Manager. **Select the Show processes for all users** option.
- D. Use the Processes page in Task Manager. Sort on the CPU column.

Answer: D

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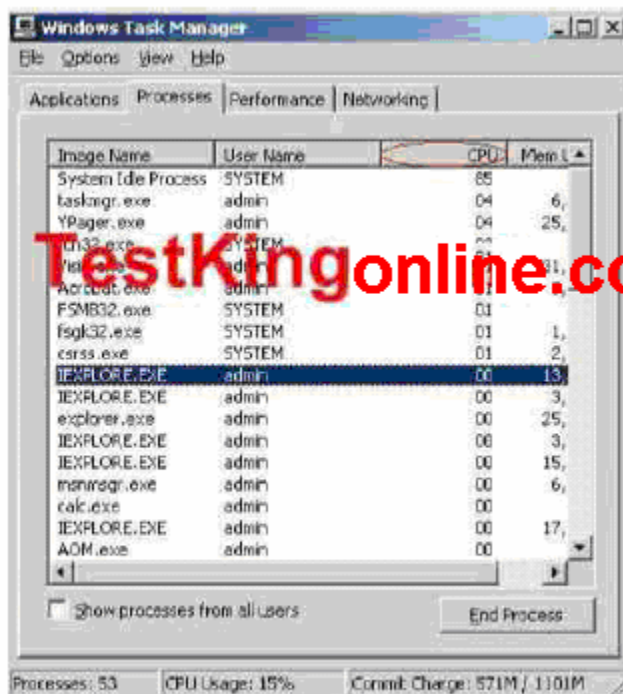
Explanation: The CPU column shows the processor that each executable is using; in a single-processor system

this won't tell you anything you don't already know, but in a multiprocessor system could be useful. The CPU

Time column, which you can add as described below, on the other hand, shows you useful information-you can

tell which executables are using the most CPU time. If all is going well, then the System Idle Process should be at

the top of the list when you're sorting for CPU time.



Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 11

You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com and administer a Windows 2000 domain.

One of the domain controllers, named TestKingDC3, is experiencing high processor utilization. You run

System Monitor to view the current system status.

You want to find out whether the Netlogon service is using too many resources on this domain controller.

What should you do?

- A.** Compare the Pages/sec counter for the _Total instance to the % Privileged Time counter for the LSASS process.
- B.** Compare the % Processor Time counter for the _Total instance to the % Processor Time counters for the LSASS process.
- C.** Compare the % Processor Time counter for the tpsvcs instance to the % Processor Time counters for the System process.
- D.** Compare the % Processor Time counter for the _Total instance to the % Processor Time counter for the System process.
- E.** Compare the % Idle Time counter for the _Total instance to the % Privileged Time counters for the System process and LSASS process.

Answer: D**Excel nr 28 föreslår B**

Explanation: The data collected by Performance Monitor is broken down into objects, counters, and instances.

An object is the software or device being monitored, like memory or processor. A counter is a specific statistic

for an object. Memory has a counter called "Available Bytes," and Processor has a counter called "% Processor

Time." An instance is the specific occurrence of an object you are watching; in a multiprocessor server, you

will have three instances, 0, 1, and _Total. If you have two processors in your server, you will see (and be able

to choose from) three instance variables: _Total, 0, and 1, this allows you to watch each processor individually

and to watch them as a collective unit.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICAWindows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 269

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the administrator for TestKing's network.

TestKing's network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer that runs several client/server

applications. Users report that they frequently experience slow response times when accessing

applications on this server. During these occurrences, you notice that the computer experiences high

processor utilization. You want to find out which application is causing the problem.

What should you do?

A. View the application log in Event Viewer, and look for application errors.

B. Create a counter log in the System Monitor, and monitor the _Total instance of the % Processor Time counter for all processes.

C. Use Network Monitor.

Configure the Capture Trigger option to Trigger on Pattern Match. In the Pattern field, type the name of the application. Perform this action for each application on the server.

D. Create a counter log in System Monitor.

Monitor the % Processor Time counter for all processes and compare this value against the % Processor Time

counter for the process corresponding to each application individually.

E. Create a chart in System Monitor.

Monitor the % Processor Time counter for all processes.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Processor\% Processor Time. The amount of time the processor spends executing non-idle threads. This is an indication of how busy the processor is. The processor for a single-processor system should not exceed 75% capacity for a significant period of time. The processors in a multiple-processor system should not exceed 50% for a significant period of time. High processor utilization may be an indication of processor bottlenecks, but it could also indicate lack of memory.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5
Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICA Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 269

QUESTION NO: 13

You are the Testkingonline.com administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

Your computer runs several services and applications. You notice that the computer frequently experiences high processor utilization. You run System Monitor to view the current system status.

You want to find out whether the Fax service and the Print Spooler service are using too many resources on this server.

What should you do?

- A.** Compare the Pages/sec counter for the Total instance to the % Privileged Time counters for the Fax process and Print Spooler.
- B.** Compare the % Idle Time counter for the Total instance to the % Privileged Time counters for the Fax process and Print Spooler process.
- C.** Compare the % Processor Time counter for the tcpsvcs instance to the new % Processor Time counters for the Fax process and Print Spooler process.
- D.** Compare the % Processor Time counter for the Total instance to the % Processor Time counters for the Fax process and Print Spooler process.

Answer: D

Explanation: The processor for a single-processor system should not exceed 75% capacity for a significant period of time. The processors in a multiple-processor system should not exceed 50% for a significant period of time. High processor utilization may be an indication of processor bottlenecks, but it could also indicate lack of memory.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5
Subsection, Set priorities and start and stop processes (5 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

A Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1 is a file server on your network. Server1 runs numerous 16-bit applications. One of the applications, named App1, stops responding, causing all of the other 16-bit applications to stop responding.

You want to isolate App1 for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes. What can you do? (Choose all that apply)

A. Create a batch file that starts App1 by running the start command with the /separate switch.

Use this batch file to start App1.

B. Create a shortcut to App1, and select the Run in separate memory space option in the shortcut properties.

Use this shortcut to start App1.

C. In the properties for File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks, select the Maximize data throughput for file sharing option button.

D. In the properties for File and Printer Sharing Microsoft Networks, select the Balance option button.

Answer: A, B
Explanation: By default all 16-bit applications run in a single virtual machine, NTVDM. If there is a problematic 16-bit application that stops responding, all other 16-bit will stop as well. If we configure the problematic 16-bit application to run in a separate NTVDM the other 16-bit application would be able to continue running when the problematic 16-bit application stops. We can configure this by either starting the application from the command line using the start keyword with the option /separate or by creating a shortcut to the application and configuring the shortcut to run the application in a separate memory space.

Incorrect answers:

C:Maximize data throughput for file sharing is the default setting and should be used for file servers. This

setting does not concern the execution of 16-bit applications.

D:File and print sharing cannot be used to configure the execution behavior of 16-bit applications.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 2

You install a new multiple-process database application named Application on your Windows 2000 Server computers. Two days later, users begin to report that the new application has suddenly stopped responding to queries. You verify that server is operating and decide that you need to restart the application.

What should you do before you restart the applications?

- A. End the task named Application.
- B. End the Application.exe process.
- C. End the Application.exe process tree.
- D. End both the Explorer.exe process and the Application.exe process

Answer: C

Explanation: When an application terminates abnormally, it sometimes leaves "orphaned" child processes

behind. These child processes continue using system resources despite the application having terminated.

Before we can restart the application again we must ensure that all of its child processes have stopped. If not the

child processes might prevent the application from starting and would use valuable system resources. We can

end these processes by using the Task Manager.

Incorrect answers:

A: We should end the process tree to ensure that all processes that have been spawned by the application are also stopped.

B: We should end the process tree to ensure that all processes that have been spawned by the application are also stopped.

D: The explorer.exe is an integral part of the Windows Graphical User Interface. Ending explorer.exe could cause Windows to become unstable and stop responding.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You install and run a third-party 16-bit application named Application1 on your Windows 2000 Server

computer. After several days, the application stops responding. You use Task Manager to end the

application. You then examine the Processes page in Task Manager as shown in the table.

Image Name	Mem usage	Page Faults
csrss.exe	4,260 K	2,255
dcsrv.exe	1,352 K	1,134
explorer.exe	2,248 K	18,838
lsassrv.exe	2,196 K	548
LSASS.EXE	5,440 K	1,557
ntvdm.exe	5,880 K	1,000
regsvr.exe	294 K	773
services.exe	860 K	220
smss.exe	5,560 K	2,044
smss.exe	336 K	604
snmp.exe	3,604 K	971
SPOOLSV.EXE	3,432 K	1,182

You want to stop the Application.exe process and any other processes it may have started on your server.

What should you do?

- A. Use Computer Management to stop and restart the Service service.
- B. Use Computer Management to stop and restart the Workstation service.
- C. Use Task Manager to end the ntvdm.exe process.
- D. Use Task Manager to end and automatically restart the explorer.exe process.
- E. Use Task Manager to end the services.exe process.

Answer: C.

Explanation: We have a 16-bit application. Windows 2000 runs all 16-bit applications in a virtual DOS

machine. The process name for a virtual DOS machine is ntvdm.exe. Therefore to stop all the processes related

to the 16-bit application, we just need to stop the ntvdm.exe process.

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need to stop the ntvdm.exe process, not the Service service. B: We need to stop the ntvdm.exe process, not the workstation service.

D: Restarting Explorer.exe will stop all running processes. E: We need to stop the ntvdm.exe process, not the Services.exe process.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA. TestKingA runs two applications named App1 and App2. Both applications are used only by

Testkingonline.com accounting department. TestKingA also runs an application named Report1. Report1 is

scheduled to run automatically at the end of each month and takes several hours to complete.

The company's network also contains an intranet Web server named TestKingB.

Report1 generates

HTML-based reports that are stored on TestKingB. The users in the accounting department view the

reports by using Internet Explorer to access TestKingB.

Users report that there is a delay of at least two minutes each time they attempt to use App1 or App2 at

the end of each month. You need to reduce the delay that the users experience when they attempt to use

App1 or App2.

What should you do?

A. Run the Start command to start App1 and App2 with a high priority.

B. Schedule the Start command to start Report1 during nonbusiness hours at the end of each month.

C. Configure Report1 to save reports to \\TestKingA\\Reports.

Reconfigure TestKingB to have a new virtual directory named Reports.

Point Reports to \\TestKingA\\Reports.

D. Install Internet Information Services (IIS) on TestKingA.

Configure Report1 to save reports on TestKingA.

Instruct all users to view reports by using Internet Explorer to connect to TestKingA.

Answer: B.

Explanation:The Report1 application runs for several hours at the end of each month, and slows down the

server hosting App1 and App2. It makes sense to run the Report1 application outside business hours. This

would ensure users suffer no delays when using App1 and App2.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This is not necessary and is not recommended. Running an application with high priority can affect other processes running on the server. Answer B is a much simpler solution.

C: This would cause a virtually unnoticeable improvement on performance. The server will still run App1 and

App2 slowly when the Report1 application is running.

D: Similar to answer C, this would not improve performance enough to solve the problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You install and run a third-party 32-bit application named Application1 on your Windows 2000 Server

computer. After several days, the application stops responding. You open Task Manager and find that

the memory usage is at 100 percent. The normal range of memory usage on the server is from 20 percent

to 30 percent. You end the application. However, you see that the memory usage on the server is still at

100 percent. Task Manager shows no other applications running. You then examine the Processes page in

Task Manager and confirm that the Application1.exe process is no longer running.

You want to return the memory usage to its normal range.

What should you do?

- A.** Use Computer Management to stop and restart the Server service.
- B.** Use Computer Management to stop and restart the Workstation service.
- C.** Use Task Manager to end any child process related to the application.
- D.** Use Performance Options to decrease the maximum page file size.
- E.** Use Performance Options to increase the maximum registry size.

Answer: C

Explanation: Managing processes includes setting application priorities through foreground boost and priority switches at run time and through the Task Manager. This also includes starting and stopping processes through the Task Manager. For the memory usage to return to its normal range you need to end any child process related to the application by means of the Task Manager processes tab, End Process.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

Section 3: Optimize disk performance (4 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. You place several shared folders on a 12-GB primary partition formatted as FAT32.

During nine months of continuous operation, the number of users who access the server and their access

frequency remains constant. The average size of the files on the server remains approximately constant.

After the server runs continuously for nine months, users report that the server does not retrieve files from the shared folders as fast as when you first installed the server. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A.** Convert the disk that contains the shared folders to a dynamic disk.
- B.** Convert the partition that contains the shared folders to NTFS.
- C.** Defragment the disk that contains the shared folders.
- D.** Move the paging file to the partition that contains the shared folders.

Answer: C

Explanation: Microsoft recommends that, as a basic rule, we defragment a hard disk at least once a month.

Defragmentation can be performed on any logical drive, i.e. partitions, regardless of whether it has been formatted with the NTFS or FAT file system, or whether the disk is basic or dynamic.

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Incorrect answers:

A: Defragmentation can be performed on basic disks. It is therefore not necessary to convert the disk to a dynamic disk.

B: Defragmentation can be performed on FAT32 partitions. It is therefore not necessary to convert the partition to NTFS.

D: Moving the paging file to the partition that contains the shared folder could decrease overall system performance. We should instead defragment the disk.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerTK1. ServerTK1 is configured with a RAID-5 controller. The RAID array is configured as two partitions.

Drive C is a 9-GB partition that holds the operating system and paging file. Drive D is a 30-GB partition that contains shared folders. This computer has been operating on your network for several months.

You want to determine if the operation of the disk volumes is optimal. What should you do?

- A.** Use Disk Defragmenter to defragment the disk.

- B.** Use Disk Defragm enter to analyze the disk.
- C.** From a command prompt, run Chkdsk with no switches.
- D.** From a command prompt, run Chkdsk with the /f switch.
- E.** From a command prompt, run Chkdsk with the /i switch.

Answer: B.

Explanation: The easiest way to optimize a disk is to defragment it (if defragmentation is needed). We can check to see if defragmentation is needed by using Disk Defragmenter to analyze the disk.

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need to determine if the operation of the disk volumes is optimal. We can do this by analyzing the disk.
C: Chkdsk will check for errors on the disk. However, it does not check for file fragmentation which is the most common cause of poor disk performance. D: The /f switch is used to fix any disk errors.
E: The /i switch is used to check the indexes.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TK1. TK1 is configured with a RAID-5 controller. The RAID array is configured as two partitions. Drive C is a 9-GB partition that holds the operating system and paging file. Drive D is a 30-GB partition that contains shared folders. This computer has been operating on your network for several months. You want to determine if the operation of the disk volumes is optimal. What should you do?

- A.** Use Disk Defragmenter to defragment the disk.
- B.** Use Disk Defragm enter to analyze the disk.
- C.** From a command prompt, run Chkdsk with no switches.
- D.** From a command prompt, run Chkdsk with the /f switch.
- E.** From a command prompt, run Chkdsk with the /i switch.

Answer: B.

Explanation: The easiest way to optimize a disk is to defragment it (if defragmentation is needed). We can check to see if defragmentation is needed by using Disk Defragmenter to analyze the disk.

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need to determine if the operation of the disk volumes is optimal. We can do this by analyzing the disk.

C: Chkdsk will check for errors on the disk. However, it does not check for file fragmentation which is the most

common cause of poor disk performance. D: The /f switch is used to fix any disk errors.

E: The /i switch is used to check the indexes.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of

Testkingonline.com network.

You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. The server contains two volumes. Volume

C is a 9 GB NTFS volume that contains the system partition. Volume E is a 36 GB FAT32 partition that

contains the paging file and shared folders accessed by all the users in

Testkingonline.com. During nine months

of continuous operation, the number of users who access the server and their access frequently remains

constant. The average size of the files on the server remains approximately constant.

Now users report

that the server responds slowly when accessing the shared folders.

You want to improve the performance of the server.

What should you do?

A. Defragment Volume C.

B. Defragment Volume E.

C. Convert Volume E to NTFS.

D. Move the paging file to Volume C.

E. Convert Volume E to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B

Explanation: The easiest way to optimize a disk is to defragment it (if defragmentation is needed). We can check to see if defragmentation is needed by using Disk Defragmenter to analyze the disk.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

Section 4: Manage and optimize availability of System State data and user data (8 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. You install COM + applications on two of your servers. You want to ensure that the component services class registration database is included in your normal system backups on these servers. **What should you back up?**

- A. The Winnt\Registration folder.
- B. The Winnt\System32\Com folders.
- C. At least one file from each boot volume.
- D. The System State data.

Answer: D

Explanation: The System State data includes the registry, the COM+ Class Registration database, boot files including the system files, the Certificate Services database, the Active Directory database, the SYSVOL directory and the Cluster service information. Therefore, by backing up the System State data we would also be backing up the component services class registration database.

Incorrect answers:

A: The COM+ Class Registration database is included in the System State data; therefore by backing up the

System State data the COM+ Class Registration database would be backed up.

B: The COM+ Class Registration database is included in the System State data; therefore by backing up the

System State data the COM+ Class Registration database would be backed up.

C: The COM+ Class Registration database is included in the System State data; therefore by backing up the

System State data the COM+ Class Registration database would be backed up.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

QUESTION NO: 2 You are a member of the domain Backup Operators group in a remote office for a large company. You are responsible for manufacturing the system state of a new Windows 2000 member server named member1.

You installed Recovery Console onto the hard disk of member1. You use Windows 2000 backup to create a backup of the System State data. You store the backup files on the hard disk in a folder named systemstate.

A member in the Domain Admins group changes the name of member1 to CR45uu in order to adhere to a new naming standard.

One of the applications on CR45uu no longer functions after the name change. You use the restore wizard to restore System State data. Then you restart the server but you cannot log on to the server afterward.

You need to be able to log on to the server. What should you do?

- A.** Log on to the server by using the local Administrator account.
- B.** Log on to the server by using a Domain Administrator account.
- C.** Use Recovery Console to restore the System State data.
- D.** Use Recovery Console to perform a full restore from a recent backup.

Answer: A

Explanation: The server was named member1 at the time of the last System State data backup. There was also a computer account in the Active Directory named member1. When the Domain Admin renamed member1 to CR45uu, the computer account in Active Directory was automatically changed to CR45uu also. However, when the System State data was restored, the computer name was changed back to member1 but the computer account in Active Directory didn't change. This means that we have a server named member1 with a computer account named CR45uu. This is why we are unable to log on with a domain account. We must log on with a local account.

Incorrect answers:

B: There is no computer account named member1; it is still named CR45uu. It would not be possible to log

onto the domain with the computer with this name.

C: The Recovery Console cannot be used to restore data from a previous backup.

D: The Recovery Console cannot be used to restore data from a previous backup.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator at TestKing. The network has a domain that contains 10 Windows

2000 Server computers. The computers are configured as domain controllers.

Testkingonline.com

information technology director asks you to create a schedule to automatically back up all of the servers' registry files and Windows 2000 Active Directory Services databases. You use the Windows 2000 Server

backup application to ensure that all files are backed up to removable media on a nightly basis.

The backup process needs to run without affecting availability and production during normal hours of operation. You need a backup configuration that requires the least amount of time to implement.

What should you do?

A. Configure one domain controller to back up the System State data for all 10 domain controllers to removable media at 12:00 midnight.

B. Configure the scheduler service to run Rdisk /s on all domain controllers at 12:00 midnight. Configure one domain controller to back up the C:\Winnt\Repair folder for all domain controllers to removable media at 1:00 A.M.

C. Configure all domain controllers to back up their own System State data at 12:00 midnight to a local shared folder.

Configure one domain controller to back up that shared folder to removable media at 1:00 A.M.

D. Configure all domain controllers to back up their own security and registry files at 12:00 midnight to a shared folder.

Configure one domain controller to back up that shared folder to removable media at 1:00 A.M.

Answer: C

Explanation: By backing up the system state data of each domain controller, the registry files and the Active

Directory database of each server will be backed up as is required in the scenario.

Note: System state includes

1. Registry
2. COM+ Class Registration database
3. Boot files, including the system files
4. Certificate Services database
5. Active Directory directory service
6. SYSVOL directory
7. Cluster service information

Incorrect Answers

A: System State Data cannot be remotely backed up, at least without third-party software.

B: The rdisk utility is not included in Windows 2000.

Note: Rdisk was used in Windows NT 4.0 to create an emergency repair disk.

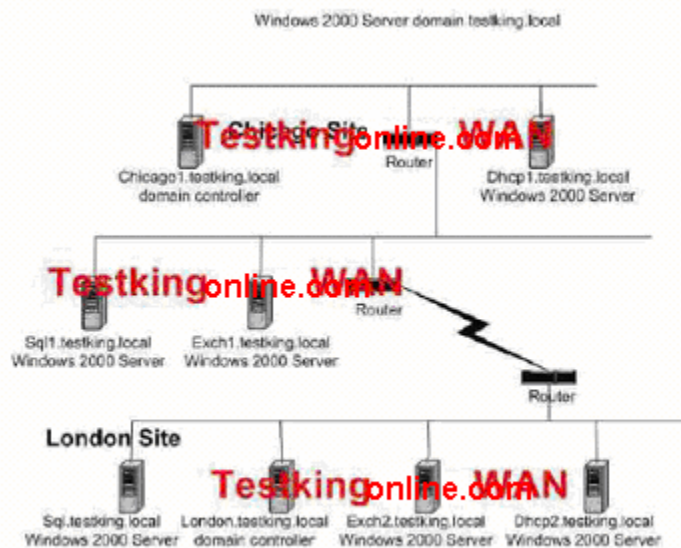
D: We cannot just backup the security and registry files. They do not include the Active Directory database.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4
Windows 2000 Server documentation, System State Data
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q216337, Rdisk.exe Is Not Included with Windows 2000.

QUESTION NO: 4

The domain includes two sites named Chicago and London. You install eight servers in the domain as shown in the network diagram.



You want to ensure that you can always restore the Sysvol folders and perform an authoritative restore of Active Directory in case of a failure of Active Directory at either site. You also want to back up the system state data on the minimum number of computers. What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Back up the system state on Chicago.testking.local.
- B. Back up the system state on Dhcp1.testking.local.
- C. Back up the system state on Dhcp2.testking.local.
- D. Back up the system state on Sql1.testking.local.
- E. Back up the system state on Sql2.testking.local.
- F. Back up the system state on Exch1.testking.local.
- G. Back up the system state on Exch2.testking.local.
- H. Back up the system state on London.testking.local.

Answer: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

Excel nr 6-46 föreslår A, H

Explanation: With each system state backed up on its respective server in the site, you will have the minimum amount of computers in use backing up system state data.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

QUESTION NO: 5

You domain contains four domain controllers. Each domain controller is part of a different Windows

2000 site. Each day, you use Backup to perform a full backup of each domain controller. You run a script

to make changes to account information in Active Directory. You notice that problems with the script

cause the incorrect user accounts to be modified. Active Directory replication then replicates the changes

to the other three domain controllers.

You want to return Active Directory to the version that was backed up the previous day.

What should you do?

A. On one of the domain controllers, use Backup to restore the system data.

Shut down and restart the computer.

B. Shut down and restart each domain controller by using the Recovery Console.

Use Backup to restore the Sysvol folder.

Exit the Recovery Console.

Restart the computer.

C. Shut down and restart one of the domain controllers in directory services restore mode.

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Use Backup to restore the system state data,

Run the Ntdsutil utility. Restart the computer.

D. Shut down and restart one of the domain controllers by using the Recovery Console.

Use Backup to restore the system state data.

Exit the Recovery Console.

Restart the computer.

E. Shut down and restart one of the domain controllers in directory services restore mode.

Use Backup to restore the system state data.

Restart the computer.

Answer: C

Explanation: The data store for Active Directory is the Ntds.dit file located on a domain controller. It can be managed using the Ntdsutil command-line tool. However, you cannot manage the Ntds.dit file with Ntdsutil while the domain controller is operating as such. Instead, you must go into Directory Services Restore Mode, which is available when you press F8 at the startup of the domain controller.

Incorrect answers:

A: Using Backup to restore system data is not the solution.

B: The Recovery Console and Backup does not have to be used. You should be making use of the Ntdsutil utility as well.

D: You should not use the recovery console; you must make use of the restore mode and the Ntdsutil utility instead.

E: This option is fine, but it is omitting the Ntdsutil which is a necessary part of the solution.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

**QUESTION NO: 6 Exhibit,
network diagram:**



You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. TestKing has a Windows 2000 Server network.

The Windows 2000 forest contains three domains as shown in the network diagram. Each domain contains two controllers named TestKing1 and TestKing2. The Testkingonline.com Active Directory structure contains two sites named St. Petersburg and Minsk. The TestKing1 domain controllers for each domain reside at the company's main office site in St. Petersburg. The TestKing2 domain controllers for each domain reside at the company's branch office site in Minsk. You want to ensure that you have a backup copy of the entire Active Directory structure at the St. Petersburg site. What action should you take?

- A. Back up the system state data for TestKing1.testking.local.
- B. Back up the system state data for TestKing2.testking.local.
- C. Back up the system state data for TestKing1.sales.testking.local and TestKing1.mktg.testking.local.
- D. Back up the system state data for TestKing2.sales.testking.local and TestKing2.mktg.testking.local.
- E. Back up the system state data for each TestKing1 domain controller.
- F. Back up the system state data for each TestKing2 domain controller.

Answer: A

Explanation: The system state data comprises the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, system boot files, files under Windows File Protection, and the Certificate Services database (if the server is a certificate server). If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the Sysvol directory are also contained in the system state data. When you choose to back up system state data, all of the system state data that is relevant to

your computer is backed up; you cannot choose to back up individual components of the system state data. This

is due to dependencies among the system state components. You can back up only the system state data on a

local computer. Since the TestKing1 domain controllers for each domain resides in the main office in St.

Petersburg, you will have a backup of the entire Active Directory structure at the St. Petersburg site if you

backup the TestKing1.testking.local system state data.

Incorrect answers:

B: The TestKing2 domain controllers resides at the branch office site, this will not include the entire Active

Directory structure at St. Petersburg.

C: This does not mean that it will be backed up in St. Petersburg.

D: This does not mean that it will be backed up in St. Petersburg.

E: This will result in a scattered backed up system state data.

F: This will only be in the branch office.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network.

A computer named TK14 is a Windows 2000 Server domain controller. Each weekday, you use Backup to

create a normal backup tape of all data files and folders on TK14. Data files and folders reside on a separate volume from the boot volume. You now install Certificate Services on TK14.

You want to ensure that the Certificate Services database is included in the normal backup.

What should you do?

A. Back up the registry.

B. Back up the system state data.

C. Back up the Winnt\Security folder.

D. Back up the Winnt\Config folder.

Answer: B

Excel nr 25 föreslår C

Excel nr 7-26 föreslår C

Explanation: The system state data comprises the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, system boot files, files under Windows File Protection, and the Certificate Services database (if the server is a certificate server). If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the Sysvol directory are also contained in the system state data. When you choose to back up system state data, all of the system state data that is relevant to

your computer is backed up; you cannot choose to back up individual components of the system state data. This

is due to dependencies among the system state components. You can back up only the system state data on a local computer. Backing up the system state data will ensure that the Certificate Services database is included in normal backup.

Incorrect answers:

A: Backing up the Registry is only a fraction of what gets backed up during a system state data backup. This will not be enough for the requirements of this question.

C: Only backing up the Winnt\Security folder is not sufficient.

D: Backing up the Winnt\Config folder is not sufficient.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network at TestKing.

Your network contains a single domain tree as shown in the network diagram.



Each domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. The Active Directory structure in TestKing contains two sites named Seattle and Boston. The DC1 domain controllers for each domain reside at TestKing's main office in Seattle. The DC2 domain controllers for each domain reside at TestKing's branch office site in Boston.

You want to ensure that each site has a domain controller with a backup copy of the entire Active

Directory structure, the system registry, and the domain controller boot files.

What should you do?

A. Back up the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet key on each DC1 and DC2 domain controller.

- B. Back up the Winnt\System32 folder on each DC1 and DC2 domain controller.
- C. Back up the NTDS.DIT file and system volume information for each DC1 and DC2 domain controller.
- D. Back up the system state data for each DC1 domain controller.

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- E. Back up the system state data for each DC1 and DC2 domain controller.

Answer: E

Excel nr 8-44 föreslår A

Explanation: The system state data comprises the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, system boot files, files under Windows File Protection, and the Certificate Services database (if the server is a certificate server). If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the Sysvol directory are also contained in the system state data. When you choose to back up system state data, all of the system state data that is relevant to

your computer is backed up; you cannot choose to back up individual components of the system state data. This

is due to dependencies among the system state components. You can back up only the system state data on a local computer. If you thus back up the system state data for each DC1 and DC2 domain controller, then each site will have a backup copy of the entire Active Directory structure, the system registry, and the domain controller boot files.

Incorrect answers:

A: This will not be backing up in a way that will ensure that that each site has a domain controller with a backup copy of the entire Active Directory structure, the system registry, and the domain controller boot files. **B:** This will not be backing up in a way that will ensure that that each site has a domain controller with a backup copy of the entire Active Directory structure, the system registry, and the domain controller boot files. **C:** This will not be backing up in a way that will ensure that that each site has a domain controller with a backup copy of the entire Active Directory structure, the system registry, and the domain controller boot files. **D:** Backing up only the DC1 domain controller in each site is not sufficient in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 1-4

Section 5: Recover System State data and user data (2 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

Litware Inc. has two offices named East and West. The Windows 2000 Server computer named east.litware.com is a domain controller in the East office, and the Windows 2000 Server computer named west.litware.com is a domain controller in the west office. Both offices create tape backups of server applications, data and System State data. The tapes are stored in the East office. You need to restore the System State data to west.litware.com. What should you do?

- A. Run Windows Backup on east.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder on the west.litware.com.
- B. Restart east.litware.com in directory services restore mode.

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Run Windows Backup on east.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder on west.litware.com.

C. Restart east.litware.com and west.litware.com in directory services restore mode. Run Windows Backup on east.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder on west.Litware. com.

D. Ship the west.litware.com backup tapes to the west office. Run Windows Backup on west.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder.

Answer: D

Explanation: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer. So the restoration process must be done at the west.litware.com domain.

Incorrect answers:

A: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer

B: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer

C: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network.

You install COM+ applications on two of your Windows 2000 Server domain controllers.

You want to ensure that the Component Services Class Registration database is included in your normal system backups of these servers.

What should you do?

- A. Back up the NTDS.DIT file.
- B. Back up the system state data.
- C. Back up the Winnt\System32\Com folders.
- D. Back up the system volume information.

Answer: B

Explanation: The system state data comprises the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, system boot files, files under Windows File Protection, and the Certificate Services database (if the server is a certificate server). If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the Sysvol directory are also contained in the system state data. When you choose to back up system state data, all of the system state data that is relevant to

your computer is backed up; you cannot choose to back up individual components of the system state data. This

should ensure that the Component Services Class Registration database is included in your normal system backups of these servers.

Incorrect answers:

A: This will not ensure that Component Services Class Registration database is included in your normal system backups of these servers will be backed up.

C: This will not ensure that Component Services Class Registration database is included in your normal system backups of these servers will be backed up.

D: This will not ensure that Component Services Class Registration database is included in your normal system backups of these servers will be backed up.

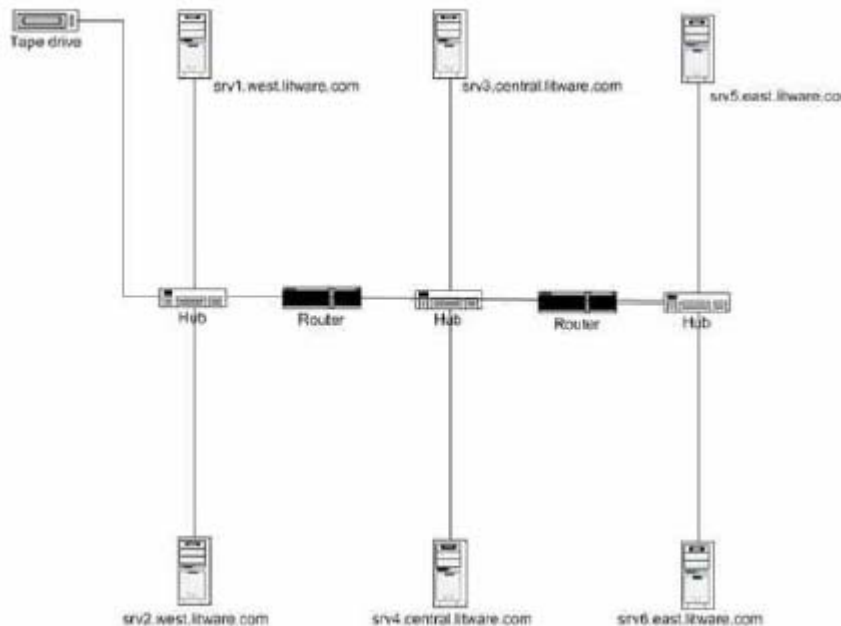
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 2, 4

Subsection, Recover System State data by using Windows Backup (7 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 The Litware Inc. network has three main network segments and six domain controllers. Part of the network is shown in the exhibit.



You backup all of the System State data for each domain controller and place the data on a single tape.

That tape is currently attached to the srv1.west.litware.com computer.

To which server or servers can you restore the System State data from srv1.west.litware.com? (Choose all that apply)

- A. srv1.west.litware.com
- B. srv2.west.litware.com
- C. srv3.central.litware.com
- D. srv4.central.litware.com
- E. srv5.east.litware.com
- F. srv6.east.litware.com

Answer: A

Explanation: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.

Incorrect answer:

B: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore

the System State data on a remote computer.

C: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore

the System State data on a remote computer.

D: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore

the System State data on a remote computer.

E: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore

the System State data on a remote computer.

F: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore

the System State data on a remote computer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain that has three domain controllers.

Each day, you use Windows Backup to perform a full backup of each domain controller.

You run a script to make changes to account information in the Active Directory. As a result of errors in

the script, the incorrect user accounts are modified. Active Directory replication then replicates the

changes to the other two domain controllers.

You want to revert Active Directory to the version that was backed up the previous day. What should you do?

A. On a single domain controller, use Windows Backup to restore the System State data. Shut down and restart the computer.

B. Shut down and restart a single domain controller in directory services restore mode. Use Windows Backup to restore the System State data.

Run the Ntdsutil utility.

Restart the computer.

C. Shutdown and restart a single domain controller by using the Recovery Console.

Use Windows Backup to restore the System State data.

Exit the Recovery Console.

Restart the computer.

D. Shut down and restart each domain controller by using Recovery Console.

Use Windows Backup to restore the Sysvol folder.

Exit the Recovery Console.

Restart the computer.

Answer: B

Explanation: There are two types of restore we can use to restore Active Directory: nonauthoritative restore and authoritative restore. In a nonauthoritative restore any changes that were made to Active Directory since the backup was created will be replicated to the Domain Controller to which we restored Active Directory. Thus, if the last backup was performed a week ago, and is restored nonauthoritatively, any changes made to Active Directory subsequent to the backup operation will be replicated from the other domain controllers, bringing the restored Domain Controller up to date with the other Domain Controllers. If we do not want to replicate the changes that have been made subsequent to the last backup operation, if we accidentally delete users, groups, or OUs from Active Directory for example, we must perform an authoritative restore. To authoritatively restore Active Directory, we must use the NTDSUTIL utility to mark objects as authoritative after we have performed a nonauthoritative restore of the data but before you restart the server. Marking objects as authoritative changes the update sequence number of an object so it is higher than any other update sequence number in the Active Directory replication system. This ensures that any replicated or distributed data that we have restored is properly replicated or distributed throughout the domain. The NTDSUTIL utility can be found in the systemroot\system32 directory. In this scenario the Active Directory must to be restored authoritatively as we do not want the incorrect Active Directory data on the other Domain Controllers to be replicated to the restored Active Directory. Instead we want the restored Active Directory to be replicated to the other Domain Controllers.

Incorrect answers:

A: By simply using Windows backup to restore the System State data on a single domain controller and restarting the computer without running the NTDSUTIL utility, we are performing a nonauthoritative restore.

This restore will be updated to the state of the other Domain Controllers via replication. We must use the NTDSUTIL utility to mark objects as authoritative. This will cause the data marked as authoritative to be replicated to the other Domain Controllers.

C: We cannot use the Recovery Console to run Windows backup. Windows backup must be run from within

the Windows environment.

D: We cannot use the Recovery Console to run Windows backup. Windows backup must be run from within

the Windows environment. Furthermore, we need to restore the System State data and not the Sysvol folder as

the Active Directory is backed up as part of the System State data.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You want to delegate the backup and restore responsibilities of all servers to a new employee named Richard. Richard must not be able to shut down any servers or uninstall any driver files.

You need to apply the appropriate permissions for Richard. What should you do?

- A. Make Richard a member of the Domain Admins group.
- B. Make Richard a member of the Server Operators group.
- C. Make Richard a member of the Backup Operators group.
- D. Grant Richard the user rights to backup and restore files on all computers in the domain.
- E. Grant Richard read only permission to the volumes from which he needs to back up and restore files.

Answer: D

Explanation: Backup Operators have the right to shut down Windows 2000. So instead of adding Richard to the

Backup Operators group we specifically grant him the rights to backup and restore files. This will give Richard minimal rights but he would be able to do the required job.

Incorrect answers:

A: Domain Admins would be able to shut down servers.

B: Server Operators are able to install and uninstall driver files.

E: Richard would be able to backup up files by having read permission on the volumes containing the files, but he would need write permission to be able to restore the files.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 4 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000.

A member server has differential backups every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights.

The server has a normal backup every Friday night.

On Wednesday, you perform a copy backup of the server. Then you install a new application. However, you immediately discover that the new application corrupts files located on the server. You uninstall the application.

Now you need to restore the files on the server to their original state as quickly as possible.

Which action or actions should you perform?

To answer, drag the action that you should perform first to the First Action box.

Continue dragging

actions to the corresponding numbered boxes, as needed, until you list all required actions in the correct order.

Place here	Action
1st Action	Restore from the copy backup.
2nd Action	Restore from the differential backup performed on Tuesday night.
3rd Action	Restore from the differential backup performed on Monday night.
4th Action	Restore from the normal backup performed on Friday night.

Answer:

Explanation:

Place here	Action
Restore from the copy backup.	
2nd Action	Restore from the differential backup performed on Tuesday night.
3rd Action	Restore from the differential backup performed on Monday night.
4th Action	Restore from the normal backup performed on Friday night.

A 'copy' backup is a full backup. It backs up all the files. The difference between a copy backup and a full

backup is that the full backup clears the archive bits.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator of a small Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named

Testkingonline.com that includes Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You plan to add RAM to a server. The server consists of drive C with no tape backup unit installed. You currently use a combination of normal and incremental backup operations to back up the server by using a tape drive that is installed on one of the Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to back up the data on the hard disks and all configuration data before you upgrade the hardware. You want to accomplish this task without disrupting the existing backup operations.

What should you do?

- A.** On the server, ensure that system state and drive C are selected and then perform a Normal backup.
- B.** On the server, create an emergency repair disk and then perform a Normal backup on the Windows 2000 Professional computer.
- C.** Map a drive to the server's drive C from the Windows 2000 Professional computer and then perform a Copy backup.
- D.** On the server, ensure that system state and drive C are selected and then perform a Copy backup.

Answer: D

Explanation: A copy backup is a backup type that backs up selected folders and files but does not set the archive bit (indicating that the file has been backed up).

Incorrect answers:

A: A normal backup is a backup type that backs up all selected folders and files and then marks each file that has been backed up as archived. This is not what is required in this case.

B: For an authoritative restore, you use the Ntfsutil.exe command; then restart the computer. There is no ERD

(Emergency Repair Disk) in Windows Server 2000. A normal backup is a backup type that backs up all selected folders and files and then marks each file that has been backed up as archived. This is not what is required in this case.

C: No mapping is required.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 6 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory

domain Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000.

A member server named TestKingSrvA has a locally attached tape device.

You need to back up all data on TestKingSrvA at least once every week. Every day, you need to back up

only the data that was changed after the last backup. You need to minimize the amount of data that must be backed up every day.

Which backup types should you use?

To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the corresponding backup schedule.

Backup Types Select from these		Backup Schedules Place here
Normal	Every Week	Place here
Copy	Every Day	Place here
Differential		
Incremental		
Daily		

Answer:

Explanation:

Backup Types Select from these		Backup Schedules Place here
Copy	Every Week	Normal
Differential	Every Day	Incremental
Daily		

Incremental backup backs up only those files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It marks files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared). If you use a combination of normal and incremental backups, you will need to have the last normal backup set as well as all incremental backup sets to restore your data. **Normal backup**

copies all the files you select and marks each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared). With normal backups, you only need the most recent copy of the backup file or tape to restore all of the files. You usually perform a normal backup the first time you create a backup set. Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and incremental backups requires the least amount of storage space and is the quickest backup method. However, recovering files can be time-consuming and difficult because the backup set might be stored on several disks or tapes.

Incorrect answers:

Copy backup copies all the files you select, but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations.

Daily backup copies all the files that you select that have been modified on the day the daily backup is performed. The backed-up files are not marked as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).

Differential backup copies files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup.

It does not mark files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).

If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, restoring files and folders requires that you have the last normal as well as the last differential backup. Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and differential backups is more time-consuming, especially if your data changes frequently it is easier to restore the data because the backup set is usually stored on only a few disks or tapes.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 2 **Server Help**

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

The computer has a RAID-5 volume that consist of areas on three physical hard disks on the server. The three disks support hot swapping. You regularly back up the RAID-5 volume by using Windows Backup.

One of the disks fails. You replace the disk with a new, unpartitioned disk. You want to recover the RAID-5 volume and its data as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

A. Rescan the disks. Create a simple volume on the new disk. Reactivate the RAID-5 volume.

B.

Rescan the disks. Remove the RAID-5 volume and create a new RAID-5 volume that includes the new disk.

Use Windows Backup to restore the data.

C. Rescan the disks. Reactivate the RAID-5 volume. Repair the RAID-5 volume using the new disk.

D. Rescan the disks. Create a simple volume in the new disk. Modify the properties of the new simple volume

by renaming the volume with the RAID-5 volume label.

E. Restore the basic disk configuration. Create a new RAID-5 disk. Shut down and restart the server. Use

Windows Backup to restore the data.

Answer: C

Explanation: To recover a RAID-5 volume when one hard drive fails, you must replace the drive and then

manually invoke a RAID-5 volume regeneration. This will replace the data on the new drive with the data

generated from the existing data and the parity information. This regeneration process may take a long time and

is influenced by a number of factors, including how much data was on the drive and the total number of drives

in the volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

Subsection, Troubleshoot system restoration by starting in safe mode (1 question)

QUESTION NO: 1 HOTSPOT

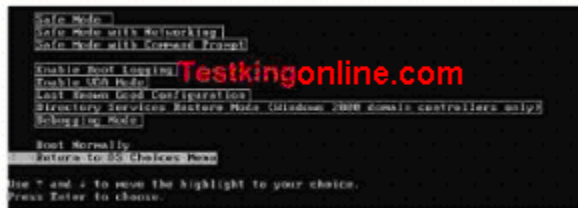
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

This server contains shared folders that are accessed by all the users in

Testkingonline.com. You perform a

daily backup of these folders. You shut down the server and connect a non Plug and Play tape device.

You then restart the server and install the tape device driver. After the driver is installed, you are prompted to restart the server. After restating the server, you receive the following STOP error:
"DRIVER IRQL NOT LESS OR EQUAL." You restart the server again and press F8 to display the Windows 2000 Advanced Options menu. You want to successfully restart the driver. What should you do?
To answer, select the appropriate option from the Windows 2000 Advanced Options Menu.



Answer:

Explanation: Select: "Safe Mode".

A Windows Server 2000 Advanced Options menu item that loads the absolute minimum of services and drivers that are needed to start Windows Server 2000. The drivers that are loaded with Safe Mode include basic files and drivers for the mouse (unless a serial mouse is attached to the computer), monitor, keyboard, hard drive, standard video driver, and default system services. Safe Mode is considered a diagnostic mode. It does not include networking capabilities.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4 Subsection, Recover System State data by using the Recovery Console (5 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a SCSI adapter that is not included on the current Hardware

Compatibility List (HCL). You install an updated driver for the SCSI adapter.

When you start the computer, you receive the following STOP error:

"INACCESSIBLE BOOT DEVICE." What two procedures can you use to resolve the problem?

(Choose two)

- A.** Start the computer in Safe Mode.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- B.** Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- C.** Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
Perform an emergency repair.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- D.** Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Run system File Checker.
Restart the computer.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- E.** Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Copy the old driver for the SCSI adapter to the system volume and to C:\Ntbootdd.sys
Restart the computer

Answer: C, E

Explanation:In this scenario the boot device is inaccessible. There are two methods we can use to resolve this problem. We could either use the emergency repair process or we could use the Recovery Console to replace the new SCSI-driver with the old SCSI-driver and replace the NTBOOTDD.SYS.

Incorrect answers:

A:The boot device is inaccessible; therefore we cannot boot the computer and hence cannot select Safe Mode,

which is a boot option.

B:Windows 2000 does not support a bootable floppy disk. However, the four Windows 2000 setup disks could be used to start the computer.

D: System File Checker is used within the operating system to check the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to solve a device driver problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The Server has a single hard disk with a single NTFS partition.

You use a third-party tool to add a new partition to the disk. When you restart the server, you receive the following error message: "Windows 2000 could not start because the following file is missing or corrupt:

<windows 2000 root>\System32\ntoskrnl.exe. Please re-install a copy of the above file". What should you

do to resolve the problem?

A. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Run System File Checker.

B. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Modify the Partition parameter in the operating system path in C:\Boot.ini.

C. Start the emergency repair process.

Choose the option to repair system files.

D. Start the computer in safe mode with command prompt.

Modify the Partition parameter in the operating system path in C:\Boot.ini.

Answer: B

Explanation: In this scenario the most likely cause of the error message is not that the ntoskrnl.exe file is missing but that the boot.ini now points to the wrong system disk or partition, as we have added another partition to the disk. We can remedy this by either starting the Recovery Console and then modifying the line concerning operating system partition so it points to the correct partition or by starting another operating system and configuring the startup options from the System applet in Control Panel.

Incorrect answers:

A: System file checker only checks the integrity of system files. It will not detect or fix any problem inside the boot.ini file.

C: The ERD process should be used as a last resort.

D: With a configuration problem in the boot.ini file, the computer would not be able to start in safe mode as it would not be able to locate the files required for booting the system.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. As part of your disaster recovery plan, you create an emergency repair disk for each computer on your network. You also perform full daily backups.

You install a custom application on a server named member1. You restart member1 and receive the following error message "Invalid Boot.ini file". What should you do to restore the boot.ini file?

A. Reboot member1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.

Launch Recovery Console. Run the fixboot command with the appropriate parameters.

B. Reboot member1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.

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Launch Recovery Console.

Run the fixmbr command with the appropriate parameters.

C. Restart member1 into Safe Mode. Launch Windows 2000 backup.

D. Restart member1 into Safe Mode. Run the Chkdsk command with the appropriate parameters.

E. Reboot member1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.

Launch Recovery Console.

Run the copy command with the appropriate parameters.

Answer: EExplanation: The Recovery Console can be used to recreate in incorrect or missing boot.ini file. By

using the map command in Recovery Console you are provided with information about the disks. This

information can be used to create the correct boot.ini using another computer. Then the boot.ini is copied to a

diskette and the Recovery Console is used to copy the boot.ini from the diskette and replace the incorrect

boot.ini file. The Recovery Console can be started by the Windows 2000 Server **CD**.

Fixmbr repairs the master

boot code of the boot partition.

Incorrect answers:

A:Fixboot writes a new boot sector onto the system partition, but we need to replace the boot.ini file.

B:Fixmbr repairs the master boot code of the boot partition, but we need to replace the boot.ini file.

C:We cannot access Safe Mode if the information in the boot.ini file is incorrect. D:We cannot access

Safe Mode if the information in the boot.ini file is incorrect.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

Your server is configured with a hardware RAID accelerator. The server has a single RAID-1 array that

contains two volumes. Volume C contains the system partition and operating system. Volume D contains

shared folders. You use a third party tool to add a new volume to the array. When you restart the server,

you receive the following error message: "Windows 2000 could not start because the following file is

missing or corrupt: <Winnt_root>\system32\ntosknl.exe. Please reinstall a copy of the above file."

You want to successfully start the server.

What should you do?

A. Start the computer using the Last Known Good Configuration.

B. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Run System File Checker.

C. Start the emergency repair process.

Choose the option to repair system files.

D. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Modify the Partition parameter in the operating system path in C:\Boot.ini.

E. Start the computer in safe mode with command prompt to allow editing of C:\Boot.ini.

Answer: D

Explanation: Windows 2000 refers to the location of the active partition as the System partition. When the BIOS of your computer determine which partition is the system partition, it looks to that partition to tell it how to

begin operating system boot. On the System partition, there is a small amount of boot code that looks further to

some special files Windows 2000 uses to start the operating system. These files are BOOT.INI,

NTDETECT.COM, and NTLDR. The location of these files is the System partition.

When the System partition has been located and the operating system begins to start, the bootstrap code finds

the location of the operating system files. It does so by consulting the BOOT.INI file, which indicates the

physical location of the folder containing those files; usually it is WINNT. The partition on which that folder is

located is referred to as the Boot partition. After the operating system has started, Windows 2000 no longer

needs the files on the System partition; however, it needs the files on the Boot partition as long as the server is running.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

This server contains critical payroll files. You want to perform a daily backup of these files. You shut

down the server and connect a non Plug and Play tape device. You restart the server and install the tape

device driver. After the driver is installed, you are prompted to restart the server. You then receive the following STOP error: "KMODE EXCEPTION_NOT HANDLES." You want the server to start correctly. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. Start the computer in safe mode. Run System File Checker.
- B. Restart the server by using the Last Known Good Configuration.
- C. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Remove the driver for the tape device.
- D. Restart the server in debugging mode. When the server starts remove the device and the associated driver.
- E. Restart the server by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk. When the server starts remove the device and the associated driver.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

B: Last Known Good Configuration option is a Windows Server 2000 Advanced Options menu item used to load the control set that was used the last time the computer was successfully booted. **C:** Recovery Console is a Windows Server 2000 option for recovering from a failed system. The Recovery Console starts Windows Server 2000 without the graphical interface and allows the administrator limited capabilities, such as adding or replacing files and enabling and disabling services.

Incorrect answers:

A: Safe Mode is a Windows Server 2000 Advanced Options menu item that loads the absolute minimum of services and drivers that are needed to start Windows Server 2000. The drivers that are loaded with Safe Mode include basic files and drivers for the mouse (unless a serial mouse is attached to the computer), monitor, keyboard, hard drive, standard video driver, and default system services. Safe Mode is considered a diagnostic mode. It does not include networking capabilities. **D:** Debugging Mode starts Windows 2000 while sending debug information through a serial cable to another computer. This is an important mode for software developers. This is not what is required. **E:** Starts Windows 2000 while logging all the installed drivers and services that were loaded (or not loaded) by the system to a file.

This file is called nbtlog.txt and is located in the %systemroot% directory. Safe mode, Safe mode with Networking, and Safe mode with Command Prompt add to the boot log a list of all the drivers and services that are loaded. The boot log is useful in determining the exact cause of system startup problems. This is not what is required in this case.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4
Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

Topic 5, Managing, Configuring, and Troubleshooting Storage Use (55 questions)

Section 1: Monitor, configure, and troubleshoot disks and volumes (35 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You want to provide complete redundancy for all data stored on your hardware RAID-5 disk array. You install a second hardware RAID-5 disk array. You want to create a mirror of the original array on the new array. However, when you right-click the free space on the new array in Disk Management, you see no option to create a new volume or a mirrored volume. Before you create a mirrored volume on the new array, what should you do?

- A.** Convert both arrays to dynamic disks.
- B.** Create an empty single extended partition on the new disk array.
- C.** Create a single unformatted primary partition on the new disk array.
- D.** Format the new disk array as a single NTFS primary partition.
- E.** Format the new disk array as a single NTFS logical drive in an extended partition.

Answer: A

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports two types of disk storage namely basic disks and dynamic disks.

Partitions are created on basic disks and volumes are created on dynamic disks. A Mirrored disk is a fault

tolerance mechanism and consists of a second disk that is an exact image of the system disk. A mirrored volume can only be created on dynamic disks.

Incorrect answers:

B: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks.
Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.

C: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are ed to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.

D: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks.
Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
E: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks.
Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 2 You upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 2000 Server. The computer has two hard disks. The system and boot partitions are located on two primary partitions on Disk 0. Both partitions are mirrored on Disk 1.

One month later, Disk 1 fails. You replace the disk with a disk taken from another Windows 2000 computer. When you try to repair the fault-tolerant volumes by using Disk Management, you find that the Repair Volume option is unavailable. You want to repair the mirror set. What can you do? (Choose two.)

- A.** Delete all volumes on Disk 1.
Change Disk 1 back to a basic disk.
Repair the fault-tolerant volumes on Disk 0.
- B.** Create two new volumes on Disk 1.
Copy all the data from the two disk partitions on Disk 0 to the two volumes on Disk 1.
- C.** Break the mirror set.
Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
Create a mirror on Disk 1.
- D.** Create a single volume on Disk 1.
Copy all the data from Disk 0 to the single volume.
Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
- E.** Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Windows 2000 can handle basic mirrors but not repair them. Therefore the Repair Volume option is unavailable. We must either recreate a basic mirror by deleting all volumes on the new disk 1 and converting disk 1 to a basic volume. And then repair the fault tolerant volumes on Disk 0. Or we must create a dynamic mirror by breaking the mirror set, converting Disk 0 to a dynamic disk and creating a mirror on Disk 1.

Incorrect answers:

B: We cannot repair a mirror set by simply copying data onto the mirror disk, as data changes must be written to both mirrors.

D: We cannot repair a mirror set by simply copying data onto the mirror disk, as data changes must be written to both mirrors.

E: Windows Recovery Console cannot be used to recreate a mirror set.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 3

Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a SCSI adapter that is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You install an updated driver for the SCSI adapter.

When you start the computer, you receive the following STOP error:

"INACCESSIBLE BOOT DEVICE." What two procedures can you use to resolve the problem? (Choose two)

A. Start the computer in Safe Mode.

Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

B. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.

Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

Perform an emergency repair.

Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

D. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Run system File Checker.

Restart the computer.

Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

E. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.

Copy the old driver for the SCSI adapter to the system volume and to C:\Ntbootdd.sys

Restart the computer

Answer: C, E

Explanation: In this scenario the boot device is inaccessible. There are two methods we can use to resolve this

problem. We could either use the emergency repair process or we could use the Recovery Console to replace the new SCSI-driver with the old SCSI-driver and replace the NTBOOTDD.SYS.

Incorrect answers:

A: The boot device is inaccessible; therefore we cannot boot the computer and hence cannot select Safe Mode, which is a boot option.

B: Windows 2000 does not support a bootable floppy disk. However, the four Windows 2000 setup disks could be used to start the computer.

D: System File Checker is used within the operating system to check the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to solve a device driver problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 4- 256 -

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has five hard disks. Four 100-GB

hard disks on the server are configured as a single striped volume. You want to reconfigure the four disks so that the volume is fault-tolerant and has as much space possible available for storing data. You want to use only existing hardware.

What should you do?

A. Convert the disk to dynamic disk.

Shut down and restart the server.

B. Back up the data on the striped volume then delete the striped volume.

Create a RAID-5 volume on the four disks

Restore the data to the new RAID-5 volume.

C. Back up the data on the striped volume and then delete the striped volume.

Create two mirrored volumes.

Shut down and restart the server.

Restore the data to the new mirrored volumes.

D. Back up the data on the striped volume, and then delete the striped volume.

Create a spanned volume from the first two disks.

Create a second spanned volume from the last two disks.

Mount the root of the second spanned volume in the root of the first spanned volume.

Restore the data to the first spanned volume.

Answer: B

Explanation: In this scenario the requirement is for a fault tolerant mechanism that does not consume disk

space. The ideal fault tolerant mechanism that meets this requirement would be a RAID-5 disk array. To convert the single striped volume to a RAID-5 volume without data loss we would have to backup the data on the striped volume. Then after the RAID-5 volume has been configured the original data can be restored to the RAID-5 volume from the backup.

Incorrect answers:

A: Converting the disks to dynamic disks would not implement fault tolerance in itself.
C: Mirror volumes consume disk space as the entire contents of the volume that is mirrored is copied on the mirror volume. Thus a Mirror volume uses 50% of the space for data storage and the other 50% of mirroring. D: A single RAID-5 volume should be created on the four disks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 5

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM. The computer has three 100-GB hard disks, Disk 0, Disk 1 and Disk 2. The disks do not have any partitions defined.

You want to use as much space on the Disk 0 as possible for the partition on which Windows 2000 Server is installed. You want as much disk space as possible across the three disks to be accessible by using a single drive letter in Windows 2000. What should you do?

- A.** Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB FAT partition on the Disk 0. After setup is complete, create a 96-GB NTFS partition on the Disk 0. Create a volume set that combines the 96-GB NTFS partition with the two remaining 100-GB disks.
- B.** Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB NTFS partition on the Disk 0. After setup is complete, configure the three disks as the dynamic disks. Create a volume set from the three 100-GB disks.
- C.** Install Windows 2000 Server on a 100-GB NTFS partition on the Disk 0. After setup is complete, create a volume set that combines the three 100-GB disks.
- D.** Install Windows 2000 Server on a 100-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0. After setup is complete, create a 100-GB partition on Disk 1 and a 100-GB partition on Disk 2.

Mount the partitions on Disk 1 and Disk 2 as subdirectories on the 100-GB partition on Disk 0.

Answer: D

Explanation:In this scenario we must install Windows 2000 Server on a computer with three disks: Disk0, Disk1, and Disk2. We however want to make as much space as possible available through the use of a single drive letter. The solution would be to install Windows 2000 Server on Disk0 and then mount Disk1 and Disk2 as subdirectories on the system volume Disk 0.

Incorrect answers:

A: By creating partitions on Disk 0 we would split the disk into a number of partitions that would each require a drive letter. We would thus make less disk space available through the use of a single drive letter. **B:**In Windows 2000 a system volume cannot be added to a volume set. **C:**In Windows 2000 a system volume cannot be added to a volume set.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 6

You install Windows 2000 Server on a computer that contains two 8-GB hard disks. Each disk is partitioned as a single primary partition and is formatted as FAT32. During the installation, you convert the second disk to NTFS. You install the system files on the second disk. You create shared folders on both disks. To conserve disk space, you compress the shared folders on the second disk. When users move compressed files from a shared folder on the second disk to shared folders on the first disk, the files lose their compression attributes. You want to ensure that all files moved from the shared folders on the second disk to the shared folders on the first disk will be compressed. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two)

- A.** Format the first disk as NTFS.
- B.** Convert the first disk to NTFS.
- C.** Convert the both disks to dynamic disks.
- D.** Convert first disk to a dynamic disk.
- E.** Compress the shared folders on the first disk.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: When files are moved from one NTFS partition to another they inherit the compression attributes

of the target folder. Therefore the target folder of the first disk must be configured to compress files.

Compressed files and folders require the NTFS file system thus we would have to convert the disk to NTFS

before we can compress the folder.

Incorrect answers:

A: We would want to convert the disk and not format the disk as the latter would remove all data on the disk.

The Convert command allows us to change the disk from a FAT file system to a NTFS file system while

keeping the data in tact.

C: Compressed files require NTFS, not dynamic disks.

D: Compressed files require NTFS, not dynamic disks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 7

You install your boot volume on volume C on your Windows 2000 Server computer.

You mirror volume C on dynamic Disk 1.

Two years later, during routine server maintenance, you open Disk Management and find that the status

of volume C is Failed Redundancy. The status of Disk 1 is Missing.

You attempt to reactivate Disk 1, but the status of volume C does not return to Healthy. What should you do next?

A. Replace Disk 1 and restart the computer. The mirror will automatically regenerate.

B. Remove the mirror on Disk 1, replace the disk, and then add back the mirror to the new Disk 1.

C. Replace Disk 1 and copy all data from volume C to a new NTFS primary partition on the new Disk 1.

Restart the computer.

D. Rescan the disks, remove the mirror, and delete the data on Disk 1.

Then re-create the mirror.

Answer: B

Explanation: In this scenario our attempt to reactivate Disk 1, which had failed, did not succeed. We must

therefore replace the failed disk and manually recreate the mirror. To do this we would have to break the mirror

and remove the failed disk. We would then replace the failed disk, recreate the mirror and finally reactivate the mirror.

Incorrect answers:

A:Mirrored disks do not automatically regenerate. They must be recreated manually.

C:Copying the data from the system disk to the mirror disk would not result in the creation of a mirror set. We must recreate the mirror manually.

D:Disk 1 is reported missing by the operating system. This means that the disk has failed physically and cannot be reactivated.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 8You are the administrator of two Windows 2000 Server computers: Server1 and Server2.

Server1 has a spanned volume that consists of areas on three physical hard disks. The three disks support hot swapping, and three hot swappable disk bays are available on server2. The drive letter that the spanned volume on server1 uses is not currently in use on Server2.

You want to move the three disks to Server2. You want the spanned volume to use the same drive letter on

Server2 that is used currently on Server1. You want to minimize the impact of your actions on the performance and availability of the two servers.

You backup the spanned volume.

What should you do next?

A. Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.

On the Server1, re scan the disks.

On the Server2, rescan the disks.

B. Shut down both servers.

Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.

Restart both computers.

On Server2, rescan the disks.

C. Shut down Server1.

Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.

Restart Server1.

On Server2, restore the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

D. Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.

On Server2, create a new spanned volume and format the volume.

Restore the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

Answer: D

Explanation: To minimize the impact on performance and availability of the two servers we must create a new spanned volume after the original disks have been moved. We must then restore the old data from backups.

Incorrect answers:

A: Rescanning the disks will not solve the problem. We must create a new spanned volume and must restore the data from backup.

B: Rescanning the disks will not solve the problem. We must create a new spanned volume and must restore the data from backup.

C: We must create a spanned volume before we can perform the restoration process.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 9

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains a stripe set with parity on a four-disk array. You convert the stripe set with parity to a dynamic RAID-5 volume. Six months later, users report that disk access on the server is slower than it had been on the previous day.

You use Disk Management and discover that the status of the third disk in the array is Missing. You want to recover the failed RAID-5 volume. What should you do first?

A. Replace the third disk and restart the server.

Use Disk Management to repair the volume.

B. Ensure that the third disk is attached to the server and has power.

Use Disk Management to reactivate the disk.

C. Ensure that the third disk is attached to the server and has power.

Use Disk Management to repair the volume.

D. Install a new disk and create a single extended partition on the new disk.

Restart the computer and allow Windows 2000 to automatically repair the volume on the extended partition.

Answer: B

Explanation: When a disk in a volume fails and appears as missing we should first try to reactivate the disk.

Incorrect answers:

A: We should first try to reactivate the disk and only replace it if reactivation fails.

C: The disk is missing therefore it cannot be repaired. It could be reactivated though.

D: If the RAID-5 volume has to be recreated then the failed disk should be replaced and the volume could then

be generated. We cannot use an extended partition to recreate a RAID-5 volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 10

You install the boot volume D on you Windows 2000 Server computer on a dynamic Disk 0. You mirror volume D on a dynamic Disk 1.

One year later, during routine server maintenance, you open Disk Management and find that the status

of volume D is Failed Redundancy. The status of Disk 1 is Online (Errors). A symbol with an exclamation

point appears in the graphical view of the disk.

You want to return the status of the boot volume to Healthy. What can you do?

(Choose Two)

- A. Break the mirror, delete the volume on Disk1, and re-create the mirror.
- B. Replace Disk1, copy the data from the boot volume to the new disk, and then use Disk Management to rescan the disks.
- C. Replace Disk 1, ensure that the new disk is a basic disk, and repair the volume.
- D. Reactivate the mirror on Disk1.
- E. Convert Disk 1 to basic disk, and reconvert it to a dynamic disk.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: To repair a mirrored disk we must first break the mirror and delete the volume on the failed disk.

We must then recreate the mirror and finally reactivate the mirror.

Incorrect answers:

B: It is not necessary to copy data between the mirrored volumes. The data will automatically be copied when the mirror is recreated.

C: We cannot mix basic and dynamic disks in a mirror. Both disks must be either basic or dynamic.

E: Converting a disk to a basic disk and then reconverting back to dynamic would not achieve anything. The disk will be in the same state it was before we converted it to a basic disk.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 11 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

The computer has a spanned volume that consists of areas on three physical hard disks on the server. The three disks support hot swapping. You regularly back up the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

One of the disks fails. You replace the disk with a new, unpartitioned disk. You want to recover the spanned volume and its data as soon as possible. What should you do?

- A.** Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Rescan the disks.
- B.** Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Shut down and restart the server.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.
- C.** Rescan the disks.
Format the spanned volume.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.
- D.** Rescan the disks.
Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Shut down and restart the server.
Use Windows Backup to restore the new data.
- E.** Rescan the disks.
Remove the spanned volume and create a new spanned volume that includes the new disk.
Format the spanned volume.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.

Answer: E

Explanation: Spanned volumes are created from unallocated space from between two and 32 dynamic disks. The areas of unallocated space used to create spanned volumes can be of different sizes. We can increase the size of a spanned volume, but the volume must be formatted with the NTFS file system. After extending a spanned volume, we will not be able to delete any part of it without deleting the entire spanned volume. Furthermore, spanned volumes cannot be mirrored or striped and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks containing a spanned volume fails, the entire volume fails. To recover a spanned volume that has failed due to a faulty disk we must replace the faulty disk and recreate the failed spanned volume. We would thus remove the faulty disk and replace it with a new disk. Then we must rescan the spanned disks and verify that the disk information is correct, remove the failed spanned volume and recreate a new spanned volume. We can then restore the volume data from backup.

Incorrect answers:

A: If one of the disks containing a spanned volume fails, the entire volume fails. We therefore cannot extend the

spanned volume to include the new disk as the spanned volume has failed.

B: Every time we add a disk to a spanned volume or we remove a disk we must run 'Rescan Disks' and then

verify that the disk information is correct.

C: When a spanned volume fails it must be removed and a new spanned volume must be created in its place.

When creating the new spanned volume we are not required to reformat the spanned volume.

D: If one of the disks containing a spanned volume fails, the entire volume fails. We therefore cannot extend the

spanned volume to include the new disk as the spanned volume has failed.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

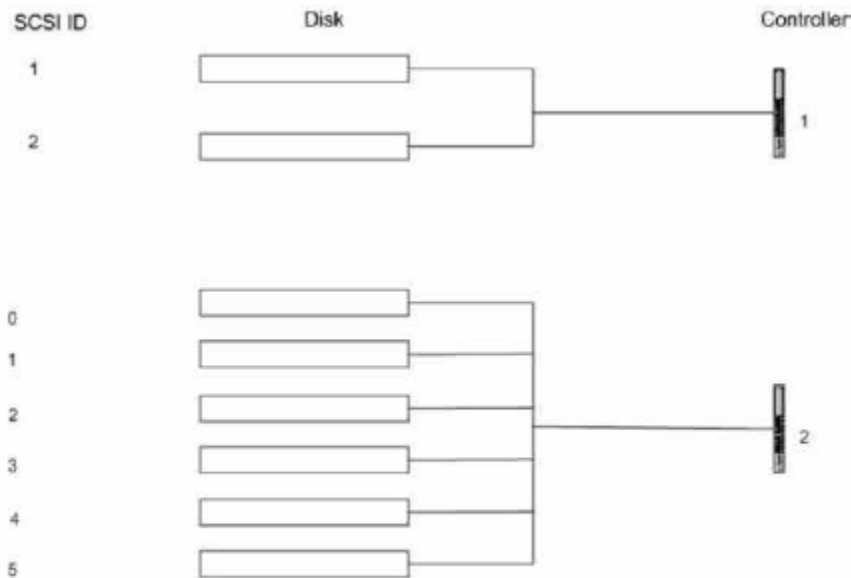
Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 12

HOTSPOT Your domain includes numerous domain controllers. One of the domain controllers is malfunctioning, and a disk with the following ARC path is not responding: multi(1)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1).

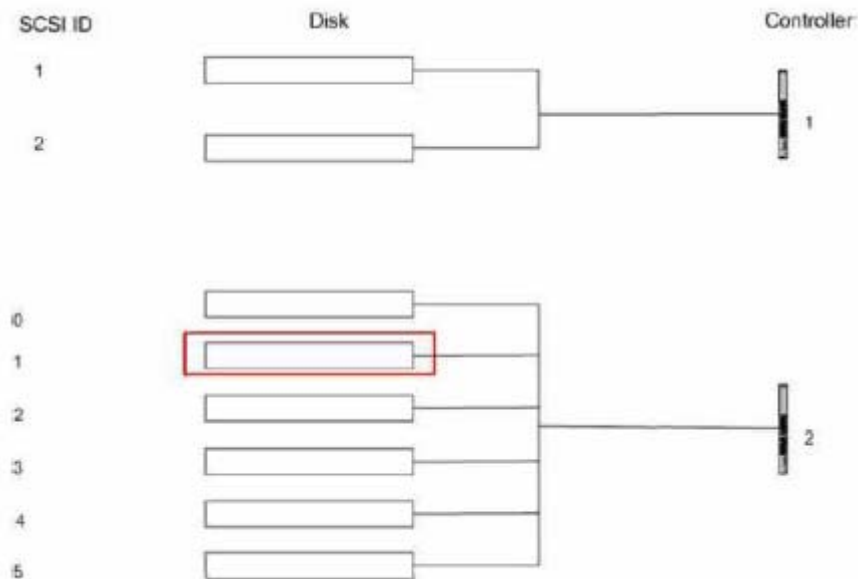
The nonresponsive disk needs to be replaced. Which disk should you replace?

To answer click the appropriate disk in the diagram.



Answer:

Explanation:



The multi(1) denotes the second Hard Drive controller. The controllers are numbered: SCSI Controller 0, SCSI controller 1. Rdisk(1) identifies the disk. Disk numbering starts with 0. We should replace Disk 1 on Controller 2.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 13 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has one hard disk. This computer runs a custom application that writes a large number of small temporary files in a single directory to support requests from client computers.

To improve performance of the application, you add three new 100-GB SCSI disks to the server to hold these temporary files. You want to ensure that the application can use all 300 GB of space with a single drive letter. You also want to ensure the fastest possible performance when writing the temporary files.

How should you configure the three disks?

- A. Convert all three disks to dynamic disks.
Create a striped volume.
- B. Convert all three disks to dynamic disks.
Create a RAID-5 volume.
- C. Create a single volume on each of the three disks.

Format each volume as NTFS.

Mount the roots of Disk 2 and Disk 3 in the root folder of Disk 1.

D. Create a single volume on Disk 1.

Format the volume as NTFS.

Extend the volume to create a spanned volume that includes the space on all three disks.

Answer: A

Explanation: A striped volume uses all 300GB and gives the best performance. This is because the disks can be read in parallel. This solution gives no fault tolerance but that was not a requirement. The disks must however be converted to dynamic disks.

Incorrect answers:

B: A RAID-5 would provide fault tolerance, but that was not a requirement. A striped volume is faster than a RAID-5 volume.

C: A striped volume is faster than three disks where two are mounted on the third.

D: A spanned volume is slower than a striped volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 14 Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains a 14-GB hard disk formatted as FAT32.

This computer has been operating on your network for several months.

You want to find out whether you need to defragment the disk to improve performance. What should you do first?

A. From a command prompt, convert the disk to NTFS and then run the Chkdsk command.

B. From Disk Management, format the disk as NTFS and then run the Chkdsk command.

C. Use Disk Defragmenter to analyze the disk.

D. Use Disk Defragmenter to defragment the disk.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Disk defragmenter can be run on FAT32 volumes and it can be used to analyze a disk to

see if defragmentation is necessary or not. We can start Disk Defragmenter from a command prompt by using

the dfrg.msc command or from Windows Explorer by right-clicking on a disk, selecting Properties, selecting

the Tools tab, and clicking Defragment or we can use Disk Defragmenter from the System Tools folder in

Accessories.

Incorrect answers:

A:Chkdsk checks the integrity of the disk. It does not check for fragmentation.
B:Chkdsk checks the integrity of the disk. It does not check for fragmentation.
D:We do not want to actually defragment the disk. We just want to check if it is necessary to defragment the disk.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 15

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. Users report that they are unable to access shared folders on one of your servers.

You open My Computer on the server and do not find the volumes on dynamic Disk 3 that contain the shared folders. When you open Disk Management, you see that Disk 3 is offline. You confirm that the disk has power and it is attached to your SCSI adapter. Other disks connected to the adapter appear to be functioning normally. You want to use Disk Management to resolve the problem. What should you do next?

- A. Rescan the disks on the server.
- B. Reactivate disk 3.
- C. Remove disk 3 by using disk administration, and restart the computer.
- D. Convert disk 3 to a basic disk, and then convert it back to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B

Explanation: The first step to troubleshoot a disk or volume that is offline is to try to reactivate it. If that does not work, you could try rescanning the disks, and if that does not work either then the disk should be replaced.

Incorrect answers:

A:Rescanning could be tried during the troubleshooting of an offline disk. It would be better to try to reactivate the disk first though.
C:The disk could be removed and replaced if all troubleshooting practices fail.
D:Converting the disk would not help, and would be impossible since the disk is offline.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 16

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains four hard disks of different sizes. Each hard disk is configured as a basic disk and has a single 5-GB partition. All four disks have the amount of unpartitioned space shown in the following table:

Disk Unpartitioned Space

Disk 0 3-GB Disk 1 4-GB

Disk 2 3-GB Disk 3 8-GB

On each hard disk, you create a second partition that uses the remaining unpartitioned space on the disk.

You create an 18-GB spanned volume that includes all four of the new partitions.

Six months later, disk 1 fails. You replace it with a new hard disk, and create the necessary partitions. As

quickly as possible, you need to retrieve the data that was contained on disk 1. What should you do?

A. Restore the first partition on disk 1 from the most recent tape backup.

Use Disk Management to repair and rebuild the spanned volume.

B. Delete and re-create the spanned volume.

Restore the contents of disk 1 from the most recent tape backup.

C. Restore both partitions on disk1 from the most recent tape backup.

D. Delete and re-create the spanned volume.

Restore the first partition on disk 1 and then the spanned volume from a recent tape backup.

Answer: D

Explanation: A spanned volume that has a failed disk must be reconstructed by removing the failed disk and installing a new disk. We must then partition the new disk, delete the spanned volume and create a new spanned volume which includes the new disk. Then we must restore partitions on the new disk that are not included in the spanned volume and recreate the spanned volume from a recent backup.

Incorrect answers:

A: The spanned volume has to be recreated and restored from a backup. It cannot be rebuilt. Only RAID-5 volumes can be rebuilt.

B: The spanned volume has to be restored from a backup.

C: The spanned volume has to be recreated and restored from a backup.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 17

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing3. TestKing3 runs one network application and also stores the roaming user profiles for all company employees. TestKing3 contains five hard disks. The size and configuration of the hard disks are shown in the Exhibit:

 Disk 0 Dynamic 10.00 GB Online	 (C:) 10.00 GB NTFS Healthy (System)	
 Disk 1 Dynamic 19.99 GB Online	 (C:) 10.00 GB NTFS Healthy	 10.00 GB Unallocated
 Disk 2 Dynamic 19.99 GB Online	 (D:) 19.99 GB Healthy	
 Disk 3 Dynamic 30.00 GB Online	 (D:) 19.99 GB Healthy	 10.00 GB Unallocated
 Disk 4 Dynamic 30.00 GB Online	 (D:) 19.99 GB Healthy	 10.00 GB Unallocated

A 750-MB paging file is located on the RAID-1 set. The RAID-5 set has 4 GB of free space. You analyze the disk performance and notice that the RAID-1 set has five times more disk activity than the RAID-5 set.

You need to optimize the hard disk activity and disk storage by using the existing hard disks. You decide to move the existing paging file. What should you do?

- A. Create standard partitions using the free space on disk 3 and 4.
Create a 400-MB paging file on each new partition.
- B. Create a standard partition using the free space on disk 1, 3, and 4.
Create a spanned volume that includes the free space on disk 1, 3, and 4.
Move the paging file to the new spanned volume.
- C. Create a striped volume that includes the free space on disk 3 and 4.
Move the paging file to the new striped volume.
- D. Create a spanned volume that includes the free space on disk 3 and 4.

Move the paging file to the new spanned volume.

Answer: C

Explanation: A striped volume provides the best performance as data can be read and written simultaneously on

both disks. Furthermore, as the free space on disk 3 and disk 4 is equal we are able to use all the free disk space on both hard drives, so disk utilization will be 100%.

Incorrect Answers

A: A striped volume would provide better performance since two disks could be used simultaneously.

B: The disk activity on Disk 1 is high so we should avoid including it in the volume that is used for the page file.

D: Disk utilization is not increased by a spanned volume in this scenario and a spanned volume is not as fast as a striped set. Therefore we should use a striped volume instead.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 17

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingServer. TestKingServer contains five hard disks. Disks 0 and 1 are configured as a mirrored volume and contain the operating system files. Disk 2, 3, and 4 are configured as a stripe set with parity volume and contain 150 GB of data files. TestKingServer also contains a tape backup device, which is used to make a full backup of the data files every weekend.

Disk 2 fails on Tuesday. You replace disk 2 with a new hard disk.

You need to return the stripe set with parity volume to normal operation as quickly as possible.

You also need to minimize the amount of data lost. What should you do?

- A.** Use the Disk Management console to delete and re-create the stripe set with parity volume.
- B.** Restore the data files from the most recent tape backup to the stripe set with parity volume.
- C.** Modify the Boot.ini file so that the ARC path for Windows 2000 Server points to disk2.
- D.** Use the Disk Management console to repair the volume.

Answer: D

Explanation: A stripe set with parity that loses one disk can be recreated using the parity bit. In Windows 2000 Server this can be achieved with the Disk Management console.

Incorrect Answers

A: There is no need to delete the stripe set with parity.

B: There is no need to restore data from tape backup.

C: There is no operating system on Disk2. It would be useless to modify the boot.ini file to point to disk2.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 18

You are the network administrator for TestKing. You are configuring a new Windows 2000 Server computer. The server contains five physical disks. You plan to implement a Windows 2000 software RAID.

You need to ensure that all disk volumes are fault tolerant. You want to minimize disk access time and maximize available storage.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the other volumes as striped volumes.
- B. Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the other volumes as RAID-5 volumes.
- C. Configure the system volume as a mirrored volume and the other volumes as mirrored volumes.
- D. Configure the system volume as a mirrored volume and the other volumes as RAID-5 volumes.

Answer: D

Explanation: The standard practice is to use a mirrored volume for the system and a RAID-5 volume for the data volume. This is possible with five hard drives. It provides fault tolerance on all volumes, and the RAID-5 volume maximizes storage and access time for user data.

Incorrect Answers

A: Striped volumes provide fast access, but they are not fault tolerant.

B: We need fault tolerance on the system volume as well.

C: We want to maximize available storage. However, disk utilization is only 50% with mirrored volumes. Only the system volume should be mirrored.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 19 SIMULATION

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named Toronto, which is configured as shown in the following table.

Drive	Label	Contents
C	System	System Files
D	Users	Users' home folders
E	Employ	Employees' home folder

Company policy does not allow you to limit the amount of disk space that is available for managers to use.

At 9:00 A.M. on a business day, you discover that drive D contains no free space.

You need to increase the capacity of drive D by at least 7 GB so that managers can continue to save files to their existing home folders. You also need to ensure that no data is lost and that user disruption is minimized.

What should you do to accomplish these goals?

To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions in the simulation of

Windows 2000 Server.

Answer:

Explanation: You'll see in the simulation that the disk is a dynamic disk. With a dynamic disk, you can increase the capacity of a drive by extending the simple volume into free space on the disk. The following steps outline the procedure:

Steps 1-5.

To expand a simple volume, we use Disk Administration, which can be found in the Computer Management\console.



The Computer Management console will display as shown below.
The Extend Volume wizard will open as shown below.
The following dialog box will be displayed.



Step 6.



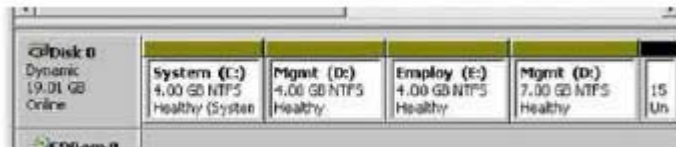
The following dialog box is displayed.



Step 7.



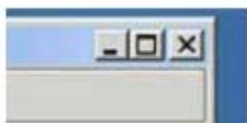
You will be returned to Disk Management.



As you can see in the above picture, Drive D now occupies two areas of the hard disk. If you click on one area of Drive D, the other area is also highlighted, demonstrating the fact that these two areas are treated as a single drive in Windows. This is shown below.



Step 8.



QUESTION NO: 20

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains four 16-GB hard disks. Disk 0 is configured as a basic disk. Disk 0 has a single 16-GB partition that contains the operating systems files. Disks 1, 2, and 3 are configured as dynamic disks in a RAID-5 volume. The entire server is backed up to a tape drive each night.

During your daily review of the server's event logs, you discover that Disk 1 has failed. You shut down the server and replace Disk 1 with a new hard disk. When you restart the server, Windows 2000 starts normally but the data on the RAID-5 volume is inaccessible. The Disk Management console indicates that Disk 2 has failed also. You replace Disk 2 with a new hard disk. Now you need to recover the data on the RAID-5 volume as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A.** Use the Disk Management console to rebuild the RAID-5 partition.
- B.** Delete and re-create the RAID-5 partition.

- 280 -

Restore the contents of the RAID-5 partition from the most recent tape backup.

- C.** Use Windows Backup to restore the contents of Disk 2.

Use the Disk Management console to rebuild the RAID-5 partition on Disk 1.

- D.** Delete and re-create the RAID-5 partition.

Start the server by using a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM, and select the Repair option.

Answer: B.

Explanation:One simple but very important point to remember is that a RAID-5 volume provides redundancy in case of a single disk failure. If more than one disk in the RAID-5 volume fails, all data on the volume will be lost as is the case in this question. The only way to recover the lost data (after replacing the failed disks) is to delete the old RAID-5 volume and create a new RAID-5 volume. Then we can restore the data from the most recent backup.

Incorrect Answers:

A: You cannot rebuild a RAID-5 volume if more than one disk has failed.

C: You cannot restore the contents of a single disk that is part of a RAID volume. You must restore the whole volume.

D: The Repair option is used to repair the Windows 2000 startup files. It is not used to repair a failed RAID volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 21

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains five 18-Gb hard disks. It also contains a hardware SCSI RAID controller. You use the manufacturer-provided software for the RAID controller to create a RAID-5 array that includes all five hard disks. You run Windows 2000 Server Setup and create two partitions. You install Windows 2000 Server on the first partition and format it as FAT32. You format the second partition as NTFS and create multiple shared folders that will store user data. Six months after formatting the partitions, one of the hard disks fails. You want to replace the hard disk as quickly as possible and minimize the loss of user data. What should you do?

- A.** Use Recovery Console to start the server.
Break the RAID-5 array.
Replace the failed hard disk.
Re-create the RAID-5 array.
- B.** Shut down the server.

Replace the failed hard disk.
Use the controller's configuration software to ensure that the array rebuilds.

- C.** Shut down the server.
Replace the failed hard disk.
Use the Disk Management console to repair the volume.
- D.** Back up the user data to a tape.
Delete and re-create the RAID-5 array.
Restore the user data from the backup tape.

Answer: B.

Explanation: In this question we have a hardware RAID-5 array. The configuration (and repair) of the RAID-5 volume is performed using software supplied by the hardware supplier. The software is similar to a computer's BIOS in the way that it is accessed during the boot-up sequence of the computer. To repair the failed volume, shut down the server, replace and disk and start the computer. During the start-up sequence, press the necessary keystroke combination to launch the RAID management software.
Note: A hardware RAID-5 volume will show up as a single disk in Windows 2000 Disk Management.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Recovery Console is not used to repair hardware (or software) RAID volumes.
C: Disk Management is used to repair software RAID volumes. In this question, we have a hardware RAID volume.

D: It is not necessary to restore the data from a backup. You can simply replace the failed disk, and use the manufacturer's software to repair the volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 22

You are the network administrator for TestKing. Your network includes a computer named TestKingSrv1, which runs Windows Server 2000 and Windows 2000 Professional in a dual boot configuration. TestKingSrv1 has two basic disks, which are configured as shown in the following table.

Partition	Disk 1	Size
1	System	3 GB
2	Boot	4 GB
N/A	Unused	9 GB
3	Backup data	8 GB

Partition	Disk 2	Size
1	Boot	4 GB
2	Application files	8 GB
N/A	Unused	5 GB
3	N/A	N/A

You need to create a 10 GB partition on TestKingSrv1 to store user data.

TestKingSrv1 must retain its

dual boot functionality.

What should you do?

A. Convert both disks to dynamic disks.

Create a 10 GB extended volume by using the unused space on Disk 1 and Disk 2.

B. Back up Partition 2 on Disk2.

Remove Partition 2 from Disk 2 and restore it on Disk 1 by using the unused space on Disk 1.

Create a 10 GB partition on Disk 2.

C. Back up partition 2 on Disk 1.

Remove Partition 2 from Disk 1 and restore it on Disk 2 by using the unused space on Disk 2. Create a 10 GB partition on Disk 1.

D. Convert both disks to dynamic disks.

Back up Volume 2 on Disk 2.

Remove Volume 2 from Disk 2 and restore it on Disk 1 by using the unused space on Disk 1. Create a 10 GB volume on Disk 2.

Answer: B

Explanation: There is more available unused space on Disk1 than on Disk2. Thus using the Disk1 unused space and creating the partition on Disk2 would make sense if you want to create a 10GB partition for data storage purposes and retain dual-boot functionality.

Reference:

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Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 23

You work as network administrator at Testkingonline.com. Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains four Hard Disks. Disk 0 is configured as a basic disk with a Single partition. This partition contains all of the operating system files. Disks 1, 2, and 3 are configured as dynamic disks You create a Single stripe volume that includes all of the space on disks 1, 2 and 3, the stripe volume is used to store users home folders.

Two years after you create the stripe volume, Disk 2 fails. You replace Disk 2 with a new hard disk. You have recent tape backup of the entire server. You need to return the server to its normal stat while minimizing the data loss. What should you do?

- A.** Restore the Contents of Disk 2 from the most recent tape backup.
- B.** Use the disk management console to repair the stripe volume.
- C.** Delete and then re-create the striped volume, using all of the space on Disks 1, 2 and 3, Restore the volume from the most recent tape backup.
- D.** Backup the data on Disk1 and 3 to a Tape.
Delete and Re-create the stripe volume.
Restore the Contains of Disk1 and 3 from the tape backup.
Restore the Contains of Disk2 from the tape backup that was made before Disk 2 fails.

Answer: C

Explanation: The main disadvantage of striped volumes is that if any drive in the striped volume set fails, you lose access to all of the data in the striped set. A striped volume is not fault-tolerant. It must be recreated with the new disk. The data must be restored from the most recent backup. The backup had to have been made before the failure.

Incorrect answers:

A: Restoring the Content of Disk2 alone would not be enough.
B: Repairing the striped volume will not ensure that data will be kept at a minimum since it was a striped volume and all data would be lost if one disk failed.
D: The main disadvantage of striped volumes is that if any drive in the striped volume set fails, you lose access to all of the data in the striped set. Thus if you backup the data on Disk1 and Disk3 it will still be futile.

Reference:

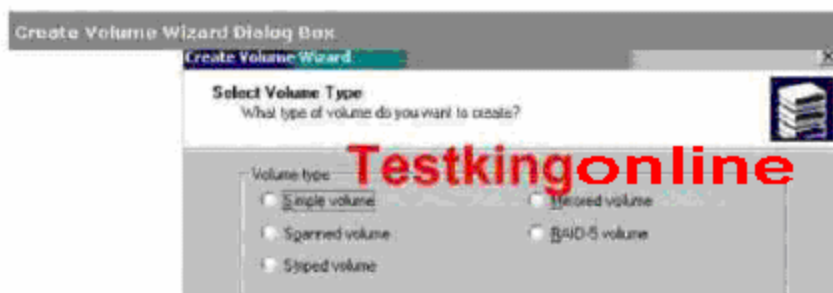
Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 24 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has one hard disk. This computer runs a custom database application that writes large files in a single directory to support requests from client computers. The hard disk on the server is running out of space. You add two new 18-GB SCSI disks and one new 36-GB SCSI disk to the server to hold these files. You want to ensure that the application can use all 72 GB of space with a single drive letter.

How should you configure the three disks?

To answer, select the correct volume type from the Create Volume Wizard Dialog box.



Answer:

Explanation: Spanned Volume

A spanned volume can be used when you want to combine multiple areas of free disk space into one single volume. Using a spanned volume, the areas of disk space can be different sizes as in this case where we have two 18GB disks and one 36GB disk.

A simple volume can only use free disk space from a single disk.

A stripe volume can only use areas of free disk space that are the same size.
A mirrored volume requires two disks.
A RAID-5 volume can only use areas of free disk space that are the same size.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 25

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server

computer named ServerTK1 that contains five hard disks.

Disk 0 is configured as a dynamic disk with a single partition. This partition contains all of the operating system files. Disk 1, 2, 3 and 4 are configured as dynamic disks. You create a single RAID-5 volume that includes all of the space on Disk 1, 2, 3 and 4. You assign drive letter I to the volume. The volume is used to store users' home folders.

Two years after you create the volume, Disks 2 and 4 fail. You replace Disks 2 and 4 with new hard disks.

You have recent tape backups of the entire server.

You need to return the server to its normal state as quickly as possible while minimizing the data loss.

What should you do?

- A.** Run Disk Cleanup on drive I.
- B.** Use the Disk Management console to repair the volume.
- C.** Use the Disk Management snap-in to convert Disk 1 and 3 to basic disks. Re scan the disks.
- D.** Delete and then re-create the RAID-5 volume using all of the space on Disk 1, 2, 3 and 4. Restore the volume from the most recent tape backup.

Answer: D.

Explanation: A RAID-5 volume can recover from a single disk failure. In this question, we have two failed disks. Therefore, we need to recreate the volume and restore the data from the most recent tape backup.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Disk cleanup is not used to recover from disk failures.

B: A RAID-5 volume can recover from a single disk failure, but not two failed disks.

C: You cannot convert dynamic disks to basic disks. Furthermore, rescanning the disks will not repair the failed RAID-5 volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 26

You are the administrator for a Windows 2000 Server computer named TK1. TK1 contains four 36-GB, hot swappable hard disks. TK1 also contains a hardware SCSI RAID controller. You use the manufacturer provided software for the RAID controller to create a RAID-5 array that includes all four hard disks. You run Windows 2000 Server Setup and create two partitions. You install Windows 2000 Server on the first partition and format it as FAT32. You format the second partition as NTFS and create multiple shared folders that will store user data. Six months after formatting the partitions, one of the hard disks fails. You want to replace the hard disk as quickly as possible and minimize the lost of user data. You also want to minimize the amount of time TK1 is out of service. What should you do?

- A.** Replace the failed hard disk.
Use the controller's configuration software to ensure that the array rebuilds.
- B.** Break the RAID-5 array.
Replace the failed hard disk.
Re-create the RAID-5 array.
- C.** Back up the user data to a tape.
Delete and re-create the RAID-5 array.
Restore the user data from the backup tape.
- D.** Replace the failed hard disk.
Use the Disk Management console to repair the volume.

Answer: A

Explanation: If a drive in a RAID-5 volume set fails, you should take the following steps to re-create the data through the parity on your other drives: Replace the failed hardware. Open the Disk Management utility, rightclick the failed RAID-5 volume set (marked as failed redundancy), and choose Repair Volume from the pop-up menu. In the Repair RAID-5 Volume dialog box, choose the drive that has been replaced and click OK to regenerate the RAID-5 volume set. In this case you also want to minimize the loss of user data as well as minimize the time that TK1 is out of service, thus you need to replace the hard disk that failed and then make

use of the controller's configuration software to ensure that the array is rebuilt.

B: This option will result in loss of user data.

C: You will not be able to backup data from the failed hard disk. Therefore this option will not work in this case.

D: There is no mention made of the RAID-5 array in this option. You will thus not be able to repair the volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 27

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer by using the Windows 2000 Server compact

disc. The computer has five 18-GB hard disks: TestKing0, TestKing1, TestKing2, TestKing3, and

TestKing4. The disks do not have any partitions defined.

You want to use as much space on TestKing0 as possible for the partition on which Windows 2000 Server

is installed. You want the disk on which you load Windows 2000 Server to be a fault tolerant. You also

want as much disk space as possible across the other disks to be accessible by using a single drive letter in

Windows 2000.

What should you do?

A. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 18-GB NTFS partition on TestKing0.

After Setup is complete, create a volume set that combines the five 100-GB disks.

B. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 18-GB NTFS partition on TestKing0.

After Setup is complete, configure TestKing0 as a dynamic disk.

Add a mirror to TestKing0 by using TestKing1.

Create a spanned volume on TestKing2, 3, and 4.

C. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB FAT partition on TestKing0.

After Setup is complete, configure TestKing0 as a dynamic disk.

Create a RAID-5 volume set that combines the 14-GB unallocated space on TestKing0 with the three remaining 18-GB disks.

D. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB NTFS partition on TestKing0.

After Setup is complete, configure the five disks as dynamic disks.

Create a RAID-5 volume set from the five 18-GB disks.

Answer: B

Explanation: RAID-5 volume is where data is written to 3 to 32 physical disks at the same rate, and is interlaced with parity to provide fault tolerance for a single disk failure. Good read performance; good utilization of disk capacity; expensive in terms of processor utilization and write performance as parity must be calculated during write operations.

Only Windows 2000 supports dynamic storage. To support dynamic storage, a single partition is created that includes the entire disk. A disk that you initialize for dynamic storage is a dynamic disk. Dynamic disks are divided into volumes, which can consist of a portion or portions of one or more physical disks. A dynamic disk can contain simple volumes, spanned volumes, striped volumes (RAID-0), mirrored volumes (RAID-1), and striped with parity volumes (RAID-5). You create a dynamic disk by upgrading a basic disk.

A Mirrored volume is where two disks contain identical copies of data. The only software RAID supported on the system volume. Mirrored volumes provide fault tolerance, because if one volume in the mirrored volume

fails, the other volume still works without any interruption in service or loss of data.

A spanned volume is a dynamic disk volume that consists of disk space on 2 to 32 dynamic drives. Spanned

volume sets are used to dynamically increase the size of a dynamic volume. With spanned volumes, the data is

written sequentially, filling space on one physical drive before writing to space on the next physical drive in the

spanned volume set.

Incorrect answers:

A: Combined volumes do not necessarily mean fault tolerance.

C: It is not necessary to install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB FAT partition on Testking0. Testking0

consists of 18-GB. The rest of the volumes are NTFS, this is bound to be a failure.

D: The main disadvantage of a RAID-5 volume is that once a drive fails, system performance suffers until you rebuild the RAID-5 volume. This is because the parity information must be recalculated through memory to

reconstruct the missing drive. If more than one drive fails, the RAID-5 volume becomes inaccessible. This does

not bode well for fault tolerance as is required in this question.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 28 HOTSPOT

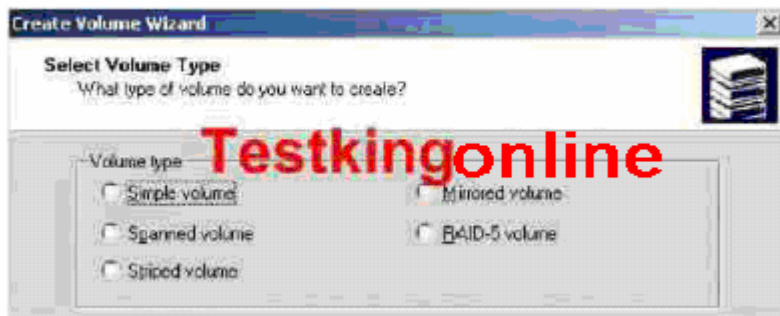
You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has one hard disk.

This computer runs a custom application that writes a large number of files in a single directory to support requests from client computers. The hard disk on the server has run out of available space. You add three new 100-GB SCSI disks to the server to hold these files. You plan on adding a fourth disk in one month.

You want to ensure that the application can use all of the new disks with a single drive letter. You also want to ensure that you will be able to use the same directory without having to restore data when you add the fourth disk.

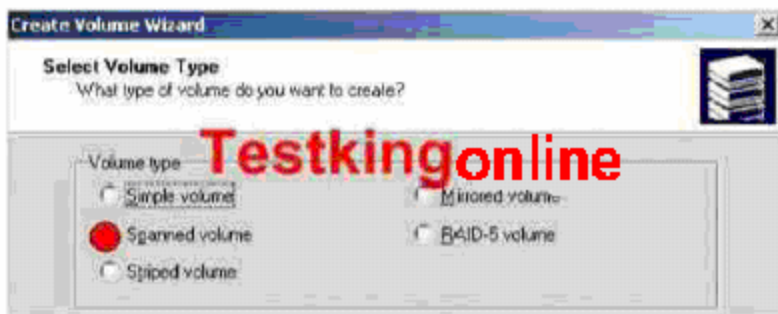
How should you configure the three disks?

Select the appropriate volume type from the Create Volume Wizard Dialog Box.



Answer:

Explanation:



A spanned volume can be used when you want to combine multiple areas of free disk space into one single volume. Using a spanned volume, the areas of disk space can be different sizes as in this case where we add

three new 100-GB SCSI disks and a fourth one later.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 29

You are the system administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1.

TestKing1 has a single NTFS volume named volume E. Volume E contains the home folders for

Testkingonline.com users. Volume E also contains shared folders for all departments in TestKing. Volume E

contains 120 GB of data and has 30 GB of free disk space. TestKing1 also contains additional

unpartitioned space. You want to limit the amount of data that the user can store in their home folders.

You enable disk quotas on volume E. You configure a disk quota of 250 MB for each user. You select the

Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. A user reports that he cannot save a document to

a shared folder that is used by his department.

You want to ensure that users can always save files to the shared folders. You also want to ensure that

users cannot save more than 250 MB to their home folders.

What should you do?

A. Increase the quota limit on volume E to permit extra space for files in the shared folders.

B. Create a new volume on TestKing1.

Move the shared folders to the new volume.

C. Log on to the server as Administrator, and take ownership of all files in the shared folders.

D. Clear the Deny disk space users exceeding quota limit check box in the quota configuration for volume E.

Answer: B

Explanation: By creating a new volume on TestKing1 and moving the shared folders to the new volume will

address the problem that the user experienced as well as take care of the limit of 250 MB saving space to their home folders.

Incorrect answers:

A: When you set default quota limits for new users on a volume, the quotas apply only to users who have not

yet created files on that volume. This means that users who already own files or folders on the volume will be exempt from the quota policy. It is also important to note that the data stored before the quota is set is not counted against the quota limit. Users who have not yet created a file on the volume will be bound by the quota policy. Thus even increasing the quota limit on Volume E will not necessarily ensure that users will be able to always save files to the shared folder.

C: Taking ownership of the files in the share folder does not mean that users can save to the shared folder. **D:**

Clearing the Deny disk space users exceeding quota limit checkbox will result in users the users being allowed to exceed the quota limit you set.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 30

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1.

TestKing1 contains two hot

pluggable disks that are configured as dynamic disks. The boot partition for TestKing1 is on dynamic

Disk 0. You mirror the boot partition on dynamic Disk 1.

During routine server maintenance you discover that the Disk Management snap-in shows a Failed

Redundancy status for the boot partition. The status of Disk 1 is Missing.

You want to return the status of the boot volume to Healthy.

What should you do?

A. Break the mirror and replace Disk 1.

Re scan the disks.

Configure the new disk as a basic disk and rescan the disks.

B. Break the mirror and replace Disk 1.

Rescan the disks.

Configure the new disk as a dynamic disk and reconfigure the mirror.

C. Replace Disk 1.

Rescan the disks.

Configure the new disk as a basic disk and copy the data from the boot volume to the new disk.

D. Replace Disk 1.

Rescan the disks.

Configure the new disk as a dynamic disk and copy the data from the boot volume to the new disk.

Answer: B

Explanation: The difference between a basic and a dynamic disk is that dynamic disks support volumes and can, therefore, be configured with simple, spanned, mirrored, striped, or RAID-5 volumes. Basic disks support only primary partitions and logical drives and will not, therefore, support fault-tolerant configurations (except where they already existed in a version of NT that was upgraded) or expandable volumes.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 31

You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000

Server computer TestKingSrvC that has one hard disk.

TestKingSrvC runs a custom application that writes a large number of files in a single directory to

support requests from client computers. The hard disk on TestKingSrvC has run out of available space.

You add four new 57-GB SCSI disks to TestKingSrvC to hold these files. You plan on adding a fifth disk in one moth.

You want to ensure that the application can use all of the new disks with a single drive letter. You also

want to ensure that you will be able to use the same directory without having to restore data when you add the fourth disk.

How should you configure the four disks? (Select two. Each selection is a part of one single complete solution)

- A.** Ensure all four disks are dynamic disks.
- B.** Ensure all four disks are basic disks.
- C.** Create a RAID-0 volume that uses the four new disks.
- D.** Create a RAID-1 volume that uses the four new disks.
- E.** Create a RAID-5 volume that uses the four new disks.
- F.** Create a spanned volume that uses the four new disks.
- G.** Create a striped volume that uses the four new disks.
- H.** Create a mirrored volume using two of the new disks and create a simple that use the remaining two disks.

Answer: A, F

Explanation: Only a spanned volume can later be extended by another disk later on. A spanned volume requires the usage of dynamic disks.

Incorrect answers:

B: A basic disk is a disk-storage system supported by Windows Server 2000 that consists of primary partitions and extended partitions. However, a basic disk cannot be expanded later by another disk. You cannot convert a dynamic disk to a basic disk without first deleting all of the volumes contained on the disk.

C, D, E: Whichever RAID solution is chosen will not allow the application to use all of the new disks with a single drive letter as well as grant you the ability to use the same directory without restoring data when adding the fourth disk under the given circumstances..

G: Usually striped volumes are used when you want to combine the space of several physical drives into a single logical volume and increase disk performance, only if they are dynamic volumes.

H: A mirrored volume is a volume set that consists of copies of two simple volumes stored on two separate physical partitions. When you mirror a volume, the drive can contain FAT or NTFS partitions, but the drive must be defined as a dynamic disk rather than a basic disk. If the disk is configured as a basic disk you will not see an option to create a mirrored set.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 32 DRAG DROP

You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000

Server computer TestKingSrvC that has eight hard disks. Seven 123-GB hard disks on the server are configured as a single striped volume. You want to reconfigure the seven disks so that the volume is fault-tolerant and has as much space possible available for storing data. You want to use only existing hardware.

Actions - Select from these	Place actions here
Convert the disks to dynamic disk	Place action #1 here
Back up the data on the striped volume, then delete the striped volume.	Place action #2 here
Create a RAID-0 volume from the seven disks	Place action #3 here
Create a RAID-1 volume from the seven disks	
Create a RAID-5 volume from the seven disks	
Create a RAID-5 volume from the seven disks	
Create a striped volume from the seven disks	
Create a spanned volume from the seven disks	
Shut down and restart the server.	
Restore the data on the new volume	

What should you do? (Drag the actions in correct order.)

Answer:

Explanation:

Place actions here
Back up the data on the striped volume and then delete the striped volume.
Create a RAID-5 volume from the seven disks
Restore the data on the new volume

In this scenario the requirement is for a fault tolerant mechanism that does not consume disk space. The ideal fault tolerant mechanism that meets this requirement would be a RAID-5 disk array. To convert the single striped volume to a RAID-5 volume without data loss we would have to backup the data on the striped volume. Then after the RAID-5 volume has been configured the original data can be restored to the RAID-5 volume from the backup.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 33

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingServer. TestKingServer contains five hard disks. Disks 0 and 1 are configured as a mirrored volume and contain the operating

system files. Disk 2, 3, and 4 are configured as a striped volume and contain 150 GB of data files. TestKingServer also contains a tape backup device, which is used to make a full backup of the data filesevery weekend.

Disk 2 fails on a Wednesday. You replace disk 2 with a new hard disk.

You need to return the striped volume to normal operation as quickly as possible.

You also need to minimize the amount of data lost. What should you do? (Select three. Each selection is a part of a single complete solution).

- A. Restore the data files from the most recent tape backup to the new striped volume.
- B. Modify the Boot.ini so that the ARC path for Windows 2000 Server points to disk 2.
- C. Use the Disk Manager console to delete the original striped volume.
- D. Use the Disk Manager console to choose Reactivate Disk on the failed striped volume.
- E. Use the Disk Manager console to create a simple volume on disk 2.
- F. Use the Disk Manager console to extend the volume to disk 3 and 4.
- G. Use the Disk Manager console to create a new striped volume on disks 2, 3, and 4.

Answer: A, C, G

Explanation: Order: C, G, A

The main disadvantage of striped volumes is that if any drive in the striped volume set fails, you lose access to all of the data in the striped set. A striped volume is not fault-tolerant. It must be recreated with the new disk.

The data must be restored from the most recent backup. The backup had to have been made before the failure.

Incorrect answers:

B: A striped volume cannot hold the System or Boot partition of a Windows 2000 system.

D: Reactivating the failed stripe volume is not going to minimize the loss of data.

E: A simple volume is not fault tolerant because it is only a single entity and has no redundancy built into it.

This would defeat the purpose of minimizing data loss.

F: There is no need to extend Disk3 and Disk4. it is Disk2 that failed and getting the striped volume back in operation and with the minimum data loss you need to delete the original striped volume, create a new striped volume and then restore the data files from the most recent backup tape.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 34

You work as a network administrator at Testkingonline.com. In particular you manage a file server named TestKing5.

TestKing5 is configured with two volumes. Volume C is a 13 GB partition that contains the boot partition, system partition and paging file. Volume D is a 42 GB RAID 5 volume that contains shared folders that are accessed by all users at Testkingonline.com. Users report that access that access to the shared folders on TestKing5 is becoming increasing slower. Your analysis of Server1 shows that the paging file is fragmented. You are now required to defragment the paging file.

What action should you take?

- A.** Move the paging file to the system partition. Restart the server, then defragment Volume C.
- B.** Move the paging file to the system partition then defragment Volume C.
- C.** Move the paging file to Volume D. Restart the server, then defragment Volume C. Recreate the paging file on Volume C. Restart the server.
- D.** Move the paging file to Volume D then defragment Volume C. Recreate the paging file on Volume C.

Answer: C

Explanation: You cannot use standard Defragmentation Tools to defragment Paging File (PAGEFILE.SYS)

because it's being constantly used by Operating System for virtual memory storage.

However, you still can do it

manually. Just change it's location to another drive (or decrease it's size to minimal value if you do not have

another drive), re-boot machine, perform volume Defragmentation, and change parameters of Paging File back

to the original state. Thus option C is best suited in this situation.

Incorrect answers:

A: You also need to recreate the paging file after defragmenting Volume C.

B: You first need to restart the server after the paging file has been moved before you can defragment Volume

C.

D: You will need to restart the server prior to defragmenting Volume C.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 35

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

You are configuring a new Windows 2000 Server computer. The server contains four physical disks. You

plan to use Windows 2000 dynamic disk volumes. No user data will be stored on the system volume.

**You want to ensure that all disk volumes containing user data are fault tolerant.
You also want to maximize available storage.**

What should you do?

- A.** Configure the system volume as a mirrored volume and the user data volume as a mirrored volume.
- B.** Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the user data volume as a spanned volume.
- C.** Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the user data volume as striped volume.
- D.** Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the user data volume as a RAID-5 volume.

Answer: D

Excel nr 29 föreslår B

Explanation: The simple volume is the most straightforward of the volume types. It is one or more segments of free space coming from a single hard drive with a letter identifying it. A simple volume is not fault tolerant

because it is only a single entity and has no redundancy built into it.

RAID-5 is the implementation of a stripe set with parity to provide redundancy and recoverability in the case of

a hard disk crash. The RAID-5 volume is the Windows 2000 implementation of stripe sets with parity and

provides fault tolerance in systems where hardware RAID arrays are cost prohibitive or in other ways not desired.

Option D would be best suited if all disk volumes containing data are to be fault tolerant whilst still maximizing available storage.

Incorrect answers:

A: The main disadvantage of mirrored volumes is high overhead. All of your data is written to two locations.

This would not be maximizing available storage.

B: The main disadvantage of spanned volumes is that if any drive in the spanned volume set fails, you lose

access to all of the data in the spanned set. This is not well for fault tolerance.

C: The main disadvantage of striped volumes is that if any drive in the striped volume set fails, you lose access

to all of the data in the striped set. This does not bode well for fault tolerance.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

Section 2: Configure data compression (8 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You share a folder on a Windows 2000 Server computer for users in Testkingonline.com London office. You place several subfolders in the London Folder as shown in the exhibit.



The Marketing-2 folder is compressed. You want to delete Marketing-2, but you want to keep all the files that are currently in the folder. You plan to copy all the files in Marketing-2 into the Marketing folder before deleting Marketing-2. You want these files to remain compressed. However, you do not want to compress any existing files in Marketing or compress any other new files added to the Marketing. What should you do before you delete Marketing-2?

- A. Copy all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- B. Move all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- C. Compress Marketing and then copy all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- D. Compress Marketing and then move all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.

Answer: B

Explanation: When we move compressed files and folders within a single partition they retain their compression status.

Incorrect answers:

A: When we copy compressed files and folders within a single partition they will inherit the compression status of the destination folder.

C: We do not want to compress any other files. By compressing the marketing folder all files in this folder would be compressed.

D: We do not want to compress any other files. By compressing the marketing folder all files in this folder would be compressed.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

You share a folder on a Windows 2000 Server computer for users in Testkingonline.com London noffice. You place several subfolders in the London folder as shown in the exhibit.



The Marketing-2 folder is compressed. You want to move some files from the Research folder into Marketing-2, and you want to make sure that the files are compressed when you move them. However, you do not want to compress the remaining files in Research. What should you do?

- A. Move each of the files from Research to Marketing-2.
- B. Copy the files from Research to Marketing-2, and then delete the original files.
- C. Compress Research, and apply changes to the folder only, and then move the files from Research to Marketing-2.
- D. Encrypt Marketing-2, move the files from Research to Marketing-2, and then decrypt Marketing-2.

Answer: B

Explanation: When files are copied within a NTFS partition they inherit the compression status of the

destination folder. In this scenario the files copied to the Marketing-2 folder would be compressed, as is the requirement. Then we need to remove the original files from the Research folder.

Incorrect answers:

A: When files are moved within a partition they retain their compression attribute. In this scenario the moved files would remain uncompressed.

C: If we compress a folder, all the files in that folder are also compressed. We however do not want the files in the Research folder to be compressed.

D: Encrypted files cannot be compressed. Therefore encrypting a compressed file will result in the being uncompressed and then encrypted.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

The research department uses a Windows 2000 Server computer that contains two 8-GB hard disks. The first disk is partitioned as a single primary partition and is formatted as NTFS. The second disk is formatted as FAT32. You install the system files on the first disk.

Users in the research department access shared folders on both disks. To conserve disk space, you compress the shared folders on the first disk. When users move compresses files from a shared folder on the first disk to shared folders on the second disk, the files lose their compression attributes.

folders on the second disk will be compressed. You want to accomplish this without affecting existing data on either disk.

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

- A. Convert the second disk to NTFS.**
- B. Format the second disk as NTFS.**
- C. Compress the shared folders on the second disk.**
- D. Convert the second disk to a dynamic disk.**
- E. Convert both disks to dynamic disks.**

Answer: A, C.

Explanation: Windows 2000 file and folder compression is only available on NTFS volumes, so we need to

convert the volume to NTFS.

When you move files from one volume to another, the files inherit the file attributes of the parent container.

Therefore, we need to compress the destination shared folders.

Incorrect Answers:

B: We need to convert the disk, not format the disk. Formatting the disk will erase the existing data from the disk.

D: The disk does not need to be a dynamic disk.

E: The disks do not need to be dynamic disks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator for a Windows 2000 domain.

The network contains 30 Windows 2000 Professional client computers and a Windows 2000 Server

computer named TK1. TK1 is configured with a single NTFS partition. The partition contains a folder

named TestKing Data and a folder named Research.

To conserve disk space, you compress the TestKing Data folder, its subfolders and files. Users soon

report that an application connecting to a database in TestKing Data is suffering from a significant performance reduction.

You want to return the performance level of the database application to the pre-compression level with

the least amount of disruption to the client computers.

What should you do?

- A. Copy the database from TestKing Data to Research.
- B. Move the database from TestKing Data to Research.
- C. Uncompress TestKing Data and apply it to the folder only.
- D. Uncompress the database file.

Answer: D

Explanation: Compression is the process of storing data in a form using special algorithms that takes less space than the uncompressed data. However, what is gained in space is compromised by performance. By uncompressing the database file you will restore performance levels of the database application to precompression level with the least amount of administrative effort.

Incorrect answers:

A: Copying the database from TestKing Data to Research will result in all the files being uncompressed, but

even this should also restore performance levels to pre-compression level, this option involves unnecessary

administrative effort. There is no need to copy the database when all that is needed is to uncompress it. **B:**

Moving the database from TestKing Data to Research would be futile since the compression will be retained. **C:**

This option suggests too much administrative effort than is necessary for this question.

All that is needed is to

uncompress the database file.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

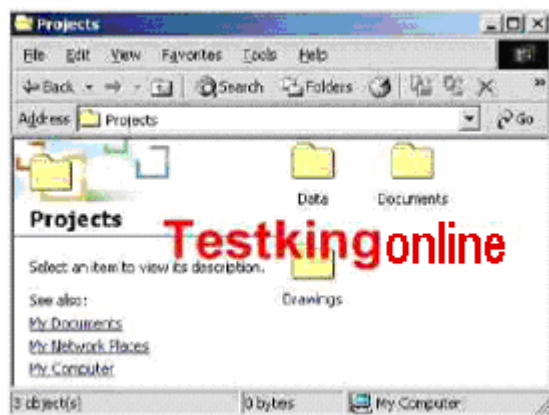
Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

The engineering department uses a shared folder named Projects on a Windows 2000 Server computer.

There are three subfolders in the Projects folder as shown in the Projects window.



combine the contents of the

Drawings folder with the contents of the Documents folder and then delete

Drawings.

You want the files from the Drawings folder to remain compressed. However, you do not want to

compress any existing files in the Documents folder or compress any other new files added to Documents.

You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do before you delete Drawings?

- A. Copy all the files from Drawings to Documents and then compress the copied files.
- B. Compress Documents and then move all the files from Drawings to Documents.
- C. Copy all the files from Drawings to Documents.
- D. Move all the files from Drawings to Documents.

Answer: D

Explanation

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: Compression settings are always inherited from the parent folder. Files that are moved into a folder (not copied) retain their compression settings when moved within the same partition or volume. When moving files within a single folder, you do not run the risk of compressing or uncompressing the file. Thus moving all the files from Drawings to Documents will allow you to keep the compression status of the files as is since both Drawings and Documents reside within the Projects folder.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is too much administrative effort.

B: This will. Result in changes in the compression status of the files.

C: When copying files you lose the compression status of the files.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv12 which is primarily used as a file server.

TestKingSrv12 is configured with three NTFS volumes; TestKingC contains the paging file and the home folders for the employees at Testkingonline.com.

TestKingD contains a shared folder called

TestKingEmployeeDocs where users can store documents until they are completed.

TestKingE contains

application installation files. You have only configured disk quotas on TestKingC and TestKingD. All

users have a default limit of 135 MB, and the option to deny space to users who exceed their limit has

been enabled on both volumes. When Tess King, a TestKing employee, attempts to save a file to her home

folder on the server, she receives the following error message.

"The disk is full or too many files are open."

Tess does not have any data stored in the TestKingEmployeeDocs folder.

You want to save the document of Tess King.

What action should you take? (Select two. Each selection is a complete solution.)

- A. Copy files from her home folder to the TestKingEmployeeDocs shared folder.
- B. Remove files from Tess's home folder until the uncompressed file size is less than 100 MB.
- C. Move some of the files from Tess's home folder to the TestKingEmployeeDocs folder.
- D. Move the paging file to TestKingE.
- E. Compress the files in her home folder to save disk space.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

B: TestKingC contains the home folders of the employees. To free up space so as to save Tess' document you need to remove some of her home folder files until the size of the documents will permit saving the document that you need to save for her.

D: The paging file starts at a certain size and is configured to expand as memory needs increase. Every time the paging file expands, it takes system resources to resize the file. More importantly it takes up space. You should move the paging file to TestKingE. This should free up space for her documents to be saved.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator for a Windows 2000 domain named Testkingonline.com. The network contains 30 Windows 2000 Professional client computers and one Windows 2000 Server computer. The Windows 2000 Server computer has two NTFS partitions. The first partition contains one folder named Company Shared Folders and the second partition contains a folder named Customer Data. You compress Company Shared Folders to conserve disk space. Users soon report that an application connecting to a database in Company Shared Folders is suffering from a significant performance reduction.

You want to return the performance level of the database application to the pre-compression level without reducing available disk space on the first partition. What should you do?

- A. Move the database from Company Shared Folders to Customer Data.
- B. Compress Customer Data.
- C. Uncompress Company Shared Folders and apply it to the folder only.

D. Run Disk Cleanup.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Customer Data folder is on the second partition, and since the partition with the Company Shared Folder is compressed so as to conserve disk space, you should move the database to Customer Data which is not compressed.

Incorrect answers:

B: Compressing Customer data will also result in performance reduction.

C: This option would render your space saving mechanism useless.

D: The disk cleanup utility is used in cases where you have a "Low Disk Space" event generated to extensive logging information generated by Internet Information Server (IIS) traffic.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1. Testking1 contains two hard disks, which are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk	Local drive	File system	Total capacity	Free space
0	C	NTFS	20 GB	0.8 GB
0	D	NTFS	20 GB	4 MB
1	E	FAT32	20 GB	9 GB

The C drive contains the operating system files. The D drive is compressed and it is used to store

documents for the sales department. The E drive is used to store documents for the rest of TestKing and

also any additional documents for the sales department.

The manager of the sales department informs you that the D drive does not contain enough free space to

store a new set of text documents. The new documents require at least 5 GB of space. She would like to

move several files from the D drive to the E drive. She wants the files to remain compressed.

You need to free at least 5 GB of space on the D drive by moving files to the E drive. The moved files must

remain compressed. You do not want to affect any existing files on the E drive. You want to accomplish

this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do before moving the files? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Convert the E drive to NTFS.
- B. Format the E drive as NTFS.
- C. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
- D. Compress the E drive and apply it to the drive only.
- E. Compress the E drive and apply it to the drive and its subfolders and files.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: Data compression is available only on NTFS partitions. Both files and folders in the NTFS file system can be compressed or uncompressed. Any object that is moved from an NTFS volume onto a FAT volume loses its compression attribute and will no longer be compressed. Thus you need to convert the E drive to NTFS as well as compress the E drive and apply compression to the drive only. This will involve the least amount of administrative effort to comply with the requirements of this question.

Incorrect answers:

B: You should convert the E drive to NTFS and not format it. Formatting will result in loss of data.

C: You can't compress data that is stored on basic disks, so the disk must be converted to a dynamic disk before you can compress the files. However, there is no need to convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk. It is already a dynamic volume since the files stored on it is already compressed.

E: You only need to apply the compression to the drive and not the subfolders and files as well. This involves unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

Section 3: Monitor and configure disk quotas (8 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The computer is configured to have a single 18-GB drive, which contains the operating system files. This drive also contains a shared folder where five network users store their Microsoft Excel files.

You want to prevent each network user from using more than 1GB of space in the shared folder. Which action or actions should you take to achieve this goal? (Choose all that apply)

- A.** Create a quota entry for the Everyone account. Set the quota limit to 1 GB.
- B.** Enable disk quotas on the volume.
- C.** Set the default disk quota limit to 1 GB.
- D.** Select the 'Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit' check box.
- E.** Upgrade the disk to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation: To set up disk quotas, we must first enable disk quotas. This can be done in Windows Explorer if we right-click on the volume, select Properties, select the Quota tab, and Check the Enable quota management option. We must then set the default quota limit and select the deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. Finally we must configure quotas for each user. We cannot specify Disk Quotas to user groups.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not possible to define quota entries for groups. We can only set a default setting or set disk quotas on a per user basis.

E: Disk quotas require NTFS, but not dynamic disks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 2

You enable disk quotas on volume D on the server. You configure a disk quota of 10 GB for each user.

You select the 'Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit' check box.

A user named Bruno reports that he cannot save a Microsoft Word 2000 document to a shared folder

used by his department. You need to ensure that users can always save more than 10 GB to their home directories.

What should you do?

- A.** Clear the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box in the quota configuration for volume D.
- B.** Log on to the server as Administrator, and take ownership of all files in the group-shared folders
- C.** Create a new volume on the server. Move the group-shared folders to the new volume

D. Increase the quota limit on volume D to permit extra space for shared files

Answer: A

Explanation: Instead of denying users disk space when they reach the disk quota limit they should be given a warning. This can be accomplished by clearing the 'deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit' check box.

Incorrect answers:

B: Taking ownership of user's files would temporarily solve the problem, but the users could have problems accessing these files since they no longer are the owner.

C: Creating a new volume would not enable the users to save more than 10 GB in their home directories.

D: Increasing the quota would only postpone the problem as the disk would eventually become full.

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Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 3

Trey Research has a Windows 2000 Server computer named User_srv. This computer has a RAID-5 controller. The RAID array is configured as two partitions. Drive C is a 2-GB partition that holds the operating system and paging file. Drive D is a 30-GB partition that will hold the home folders for 200 users.

Trey Research employs 10 scientists. The user accounts for the scientists are members of a group named Scientists. The scientists use a data capture application for that generates files that can be larger than 100MB.

Trey Research wants to use disk quotas. Ordinary users should be allowed to store a maximum of 75MB data in their home folder. The storage for users in the Scientists group should not be limited by the disk quota.

What should you do to configure this disk quota scheme? (Choose Two)

A. Enable the quota management on drive D.

Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.
Set the default quota limit to 75MB.

B. Create a Scientist template account.

Create a new quota entry for this account.

Select the Do not limit disk usage for this entry option button.

C. Create new quota entries for the 10 scientists' user accounts.

Select the Do not limit disk usage for this entry option button.

D. Enable the quota management on the drive D.

Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. Select the Do not limit disk usage option button for the default quota limit.

E. Create a Scientist template account.

Create a quota entry for this account.

Set the quota limit to 30 GB

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Quotas can be configured with default setting and can only be applied to individual users and not to groups.

Therefore we must first enable quota management and set the default setting to 75MB and deny disk space if

exceeding limit. Then we create exceptions for the scientists by creating a quota entry for each individual

scientist that does not limit the disk space.

Incorrect answers:

B: Templates cannot be used to define quota entries for several users at one time.

D: Ordinary users should be able to save a maximum of 75MB. **E:** Template accounts cannot be used to set up quotas.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. Volume D is formatted as NTFS. Volume D contains folders that are shared by departments within Testkingonline.com.

You want to limit the amount of disk space that the shared folders can store. A user named Richard has stored 10GB of files in the shared folders. Richard's files are using more disk space in the shared folders than any other user's files.

You enable disk quotas on Volume D and create a default quota entry. You set the quota limit to 1.1 GB

and select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.

When Richard attempts to encrypt the files in his home folder using the encrypted file system he receives

the following error messages, 'There is insufficient disk space to complete the operation'.

You need to allow Richard to encrypt the files in his home folder. You also need to maintain the disk quota restrictions.

Which three actions should you take? (Choose Three)

- A. Create a quota entry for Richard, and select the Do not limit disk space check box.
- B. Instruct Richard to encrypt the files in his home folder.
- C. Run the Cipher. exe/d command
- D. Enable the compression attribute on Richard's home folder.
- E. Set the Richard's quota limit to equal the amount of disk space used by the files in his home directory.
- F. Set the default quota entry on volume D to 12GB, and clear the Deny disk space too users exceeding quota limit check box.

Answer: A, B, E

Explanation:In this scenario Richard is already over the quota limit and the quota is configured to deny disk space when the limit is exceeded. Richard wants to encrypt his files, but he will not be allowed to save more files since the quota is exceeded. We can resolve this issue by creating an individual quota entry for Richard that allows unlimited access. Then we should get Richard to finish his encryption task and then set the quota limit for Richard's account to the amount of disk space he is currently using.

Incorrect answers:

C:The Cipher.exe/d command is used decrypt files. However, Richard wants to encrypt files.

D:Quotas are calculated with the uncompressed file size. Compressing files would not make it possible to store more files.

F: This would allow all users to use 12GB of disk space, but the more restrictive 1.1GB is the preferred solution.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server has a single hard disk with two partitions. An application that runs on your server creates a very large log file in the Systemroot\Temp folder.

There is not enough free space on the system partition to accommodate the log file. The application does not provide a way to change the path to the log file. You want to run the application on your server.

What should you do?

- A.** On the second partition, create a shared folder named Temp.
- B.** In the systemroot folder, create a shortcut named Temp that points to the second partition on the disk.
- C.** Add a second hard disk.
Create and format a partition from the free space on the second hard disk.
Create a Temp folder on the new partition.
Mount the system partition as the Temp folder on the new partition.
- D.** Add a second hard disk. Delete the contents of the Systemroot\Temp folder.
Create and format a partition from the free space on the second hard disk.
Mount the partition as the Systemroot\Temp folder.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To increase the disk space on a disk that is almost full, we can mount another drive to the disk. This will allow us to use the same drive letter and path for the folders on the disk. We can mount a disk by creating an empty map on the disk we would like to be extended, in this scenario this is the Systemroot\Temp folder, then, using Disk Management, right-click on the partition we want to mount, and select mount in this NTFS folder. Then specify the Systemroot\Temp folder.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** The mounted partition must be configured correctly. It cannot just be added to the system.
- B:** We cannot configure mounted volumes through shortcuts.
- C:** The partition with much free space should be mounted onto an empty folder on the partition that needs to be extended.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 6

Five Lakes Publishing has a Windows 2000 Network serving 200 users. A server named User_srv is used to hold users' files. User_srv is configured with a single, large NTFS volume. Every user has a home folder on User_srv. Users can also use a shared folder named IN_PROGRESS to store files for books that are being prepared.

The network administrator at Five Lakes Publishing has configured disk quotas for the NTFS volume on User_srv. All users have a default limit of 100 MB, and the option to deny space to users who exceed their limit that has been enabled.

When a user named Amy Jones attempts to save a chapter of a new book to her home folder on the server, she receives the following error message, "The disk is full or too many files are open". What should Amy do to allow this document to be saved? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Compress the files in her home folder to save disk space.
- B. Change the security settings of some of the files in her home folder to grant Full Control Permission to a user who has not reached the quota limit.
- C. Move some of the files from her home folder to the IN_PROGRESS shared folder.
- D. Remove files from her home folder until the total uncompressed file size is less than 100 MB.

Answer: D

Explanation: When a user can no longer save files on a disk with quotas enabled, it is because their quota limit has been reached. To remedy the situation, the user has to remove some of his or her files to be able to save new files to the disk.

Incorrect answers:

A: Disk quotas are based on the uncompressed file size; therefore compressing files with Windows compression

would not make more disk space available for new files.

B: Granting another user full control permissions on Amy Jones' files would not enable Amy Jones to save more files to her disk quota.

C: Disk quotas are based on file ownership on a partition; therefore a user can save their files anywhere on the

partition. Consequently, moving the files to another folder on the same partition will not reduce the amount of disk space that is used by Amy Jones.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

TestKing has a Windows 2000 Server computer named TKX. This computer has two partitions. Drive C is

a 3-GB partition that holds the system partition and boot partition. Drive D is a 40-GB partition that holds the paging file and the home folders for 90 users. Testkingonline.com marketing department has five employees. The employees of the marketing department are members of a group named Marketing. The marketing department uses a graphics application that generates files that can be larger than 40 MB. You want to use disk quotas. The storage for users in the Marketing group should not be limited by quotas. All other users should be allowed to store a maximum of 15 MB of data in their home folder. You want to configure the disk quota scheme. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Enable quota management on Drive D.
Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. Select the Do not limit disk usage option button for the default quota limit.
 - B. Enable quota management on drive D.
Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.
Set the default quota limit to 15 MB.
 - C. Create a Marketing template account.
Create a quota entry for this account.
Set the quota limit to 40 GB.
 - D. Create a Marketing template account.
Create a new quota entry for this account.
- Select the Do not limit disk usage for this entry option button.
- E. Create new quota entries for the five users in the marketing department.
Select the Do not limit disk usage for this entry option button.

Answer: B, E.

Explanation: We can create a default quota limit that will apply to everyone, then create exceptions for the marketing department users.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The Do not limit disk usage option will allow anyone to use as much disk space as they want.

C: We don't need a template account. This will not limit disk space usage for users. D: We don't need a template account. This will not limit disk space usage for users.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION NO: 8

You are an administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1. TestKing1 has two partitions. Drive C is a 6-GB partition that holds the operating system. Drive D is a 4-GB partition that holds the paging file. Drive E is a 70-GB partition that will hold the home folders for 325 users. Testkingonline.com employs eight designers. The designers use a graphics application that generates files that can be larger than 125 MB. Testkingonline.com wants to use disk quotas. Ordinary users should be allowed to store a maximum of 40 MB of data in their home folder. The storage for users in the Design should be limited to 200 MB. You want to configure the disk quota scheme. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Enable quota management on drive D.
Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. Select the Do not limit disk usage option button for the default quota limit.
- B. Enable quota management on drive E.
Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.
Set the default quota limit to 40 MB.
- C. Create new quota entries for the eight designer's user accounts.
Select the Limit disk space to option button.

Set the limit to 200 MB.
- D. Create a Designer template account.
Create a quota entry for this account.
Set the quota limit to 70 GB.
- E. Create a Designer template account.
Create a new quota entry for this account.
Select the Do not limit disk usage for this entry option button.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: We can create a default quota limit that will apply to everyone, then create exceptions for the design users.

Incorrect answers:

- A: The Do not limit disk usage option will allow anyone to use as much disk space as they want.
- D: We don't need a template account. This will not limit disk space usage for users. E: We don't need a template account. This will not limit disk space usage for users.

Reference:

Section 4: Recover from disk failures (4 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. You are configuring a file server named TestKing3. You install the system volume C on your Windows 2000 Server computer on dynamic Disk 0. You mirror volume C on dynamic Disk 1. Five months later, during routine server maintenance, you open Disk Management and find that the status of Volume C is Failed Redundancy. The status of Disk is Online (Errors). A symbol with an exclamation point appears in the graphical view of the disk.

You are required to return the status of the system volume to Healthy.

What action should you take?

- A. Replace Disk 1. Copy data from the boot volume to the new disk and rescan the disks.
- B. Replace Disk 1. Configure the new disk as a basic disk and rescan the disks.
- C. Use the Disk Management snap-in to reactivate Disk 1.
- D. Break the mirror. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk and reconvert it to a dynamic disk.

Answer: C

Explanation: Failed redundancy error and with the status of the disk indicated as Online means that you will need to reactivate the disk to return it to healthy status. You can reactivate only dynamic disks-not basic disks.

Healthy - Specifies that the volume is accessible and functioning properly.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no need to rescan the disk.

B: Basic disks cannot be reactivated and thus you would not be able to have redundancy or a mirrored volume.

You need to reactivate the disk to return its status to healthy.

D: There is no need to break the mirror. Returning that disk status to Healthy requires merely reactivation since it is still online.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server,
Microsoft Press,
Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com. You administer a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1.

Testking1 contains four 36-GB, hot swappable hard disks. Testking1 also contains a hardware SCSI

RAID controller. You use the manufacturer provided software for the RAID controller to create a RAID-

5 array that includes all four hard disks. You run Windows 2000 Server Setup and create two partitions.

You install Windows 2000 Server on the first partition and format it as FAT32. You format the second

partition as NTFS and create multiple shared folders that will store user data. Six months after

formatting the partitions, one of the hard disks fails.

You want to replace the hard disk as quickly as possible and minimize the loss of user data. You also

want to minimize the amount of time Server1 is out of service.

What should you do?

A. Replace the failed hard disk. Use the controller's configuration software to ensure that the array rebuilds.

B. Break the RAID-5 array. Replace the failed hard disk. Re-create the RAID-5 array.

C. Back up the user data to a tape. Delete and re-create the RAID-5 array. Restore the user data from the backup tape.

D. Replace the failed hard disk. Use the Disk Management console to repair the volume.

Answer: A

Explanation: If a drive in a RAID-5 volume set fails, you should take the following steps to re-create the data

through the parity on your other drives: Replace the failed hardware. Open the Disk Management utility, rightclick

the failed RAID-5 volume set (marked as failed redundancy), and choose Repair Volume from the pop-up

menu. In the Repair RAID-5 Volume dialog box, choose the drive that has been replaced and click OK to

regenerate the RAID-5 volume set. In this case you also want to minimize the loss of user data as well as

minimize the time that TK1 is out of service, thus you need to replace the hard disk that failed and then make

use of the controller's configuration software to ensure that the array is rebuilt.

Incorrect answers:

B: This option will result in loss of user data.

C: You will not be able to backup data from the failed hard disk. Therefore this option will not work in this

case.

D: There is no mention made of the RAID-5 array in this option. You will thus not be able to repair the volume.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lessons 3, 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1 contains two 36-GB hard disks, Disk 0 and Disk

1. Each disk is configured as a basic disk and has a single 36-GB NTFS partition.

Both partitions are

backed up to a tape each night. The partition on Disk 1 stores user data. Most users at TestKing encrypt

their files. Disk 1 fails. You replace it with a new hard disk and create a single NTFS partition.

You need to recover the data as quickly as possible while maintaining the security of the files on Disk 1.

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

A. Restore the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent tape backup to the new partition on Testking1.

B. Restore the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent tape backup to a second file server.

C. Instruct the user to verify the integrity of their files.

D. Run the cipher command to decrypt the files.

E. Log on to Testking1 console as a recovery agent.

Copy the files from the second file server to the new partition.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Verify Data After Backup is used to confirm that files are correctly backed up. Windows Backup

compares the backup data and the source data to verify that they are the same. Microsoft recommends that you

select this option. Restoring the contents of Disk 1 from the most recent backup tape to the new partition on

Testking1 and instructing the users to verify the integrity of their files would accomplish the task at hand the

quickest and still maintain the security of the files of Disk 1. therefore options A and C would be appropriate.

Incorrect answer:

B: There is no need to make use of a second file server, neither as a recovery agent and then copying files from

the second file server to the new partition. This will take too long in this case.

D: The cipher command is used to decrypt files. This is not maintaining security of the files on Disk1.

E: There is no need to make use of a second file server. This will not accomplish the task as quick as possible.

Besides, this does not mean that the security on the files will be kept in tact.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator for Test King. All network servers run Windows Server 2000. A

server named TestKingSrv hosts applications for network users.

TestKingSrv contains a motherboard that can support two CPUs. One CPU is currently installed.

TestKingSrv has 512 MB of RAM and a single 36 - GB integrated device electronics (IDE) hard disk. It has

a 10 MB Ethernet card connected to a 10/100 Mb switch.

After TestKingSrv is in use for five months, network users report unacceptable response times on their applications.

You open System Monitor on TestKingSrv and see the information shown in the following table.

Counter	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Memory - Pages/sec	0.00	31.97	1.22
Logical Disk - Avg. Disk Queue Length	0.00	20.61	9.73
Processor - % Processor Time	3.00	100.00	5.15
Network Interface - Bytes/sec	189.72	2927.84	379.46

You need to improve the performance of Server 1.

What should you do?

A. Add an additional CPU.

B. Add an additional 512 MB of RAM.

C. Replace the existing hard disk with a faster one.

D. Replace the 10-Mb Ethernet card with a 100-Mb Ethernet card.

Answer: C

Explanation:The average disk queue length should not be more than two. All the other counters are within an acceptable range. According to the table all the other counters are within an acceptable range.

Incorrect answers:

A: According to the System Monitor table the CPU figures does not indicate a problem.

B: Additional RAM will not enhance the performance time for the users who connect to TestKingSrv. It will at best improve only the performance of the server itself and not that of the client computers.

D: Most Ethernet-based networks run at 100Mbps or below.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

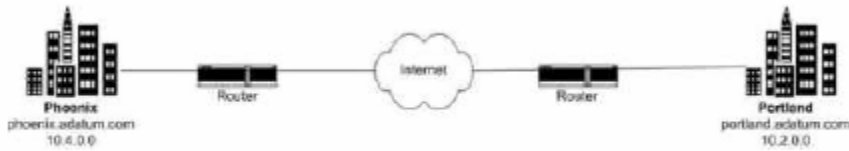
Topic 6, Configuring and Troubleshooting Windows2000 Network Connections (70 questions)

Section 1: Install, configure, and troubleshoot shared access (0 questions)

Section 2: Install, configure, and troubleshoot a virtual Private network(VPN) (7 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 DRAG DROP

You are the administrator of the A.Datum Corporation network shown in the exhibit.



You want to use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) so that 100 users in thePhoenix office can access resources in thePortland office.

How should you configure the VPN server in thePortland office?
 drag the appropriate value or values to the Address Range dialog box.
Select and Place

Answer: Explanation: Start IP address: 10.3.0.1 End IP address: 10.3.0.100

- 322 -

We cannot use addresses in the 10.4.0.0 range since they could already be in use at Phoenix. We want exactly 100 addresses so the 10.3.0.1-10.3.0.100 is preferred to the 10.3.0.100-10.3.0.200 range since the latter one gives us 101 addresses and not exactly 100.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv and is connected to the Internet by means of a 1.544-Mbps network connection. The network also contains a firewall, which performs network address translation (NAT). The

firewall is located between TestKingSrv and the Internet.

Your manager informs you that company employees will be allowed to work from home. Employees who work from home will need to connect to the company network by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection.

You install and configure Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on TestKingSrv and then configure TestKingSrv to accept PPTP connections. You also configure the firewall to permit PPTP traffic.

You attempt to open a VPN connection to TestKingSrv from your home, but you cannot connect. You can open a VPN connection to TestKingSrv from other computers on Testkingonline.com network.

You need to ensure that employees can connect to TestKingSrv by using a VPN connection from their home adapters.

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

- A. Configure the firewall to perform call ID translation for the General Routing Encapsulation (GRE) protocol.
- B. Configure the firewall to permit General Routing Encapsulation (GRE) traffic.
- C. Configure TestKingSrv to use EAP.
- D. Configure TestKingSrv to use MS-CHAP v2.
- E. Configure TestKingSrv and employees' home computers to use L2TP connections and IPsec encryption.
- F. Configure employee's home computers so that Internet Connection Sharing is enabled.

Answer: A, B

Excel nr 6-20 föreslår A, B, F

Explanation:

A: If we are using a PPTP tunnel, then we can place our VPN server behind the firewall if the firewall supports GRE packet editing. Unlike the TCP and IP protocols, which communicate on ports, the GRE protocol uses "call ID numbers" to establish sessions. B: We should also make sure that the firewall permits GRE traffic.

Incorrect Answers

C, D: The default authentication protocol settings should be adequate. There is no requirement to use EAP or MS-CHAP v2 specifically.

E: L2TP/IPSEC cannot be used in conjunction with NAT.

F: We don't want share Internet access on the client computers. We just want them to gain remote access to the network.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4
Technet: VPNs and Network Address Translators

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

You are implementing a virtual private network (VPN). You want to use the VPN to allow remote users

to access file and print sharing resources on Testkingonline.com network. The Routing and Remote Access

server that will provide VPN access is located behind a firewall. The firewall is configured to allow the

GRE protocol. The firewall is also configured to pass port 1723 for the PPTP control service, port 25 for

SMTP, port 119 for NNTP, and port 80 for HTTP. These are the only ports enabled for TCP. Connecting

over the Internet by using a VPN succeeds. However, the ping command fails.

You want to be able to use the ping command to contact the VPN server.

What should you do?

- A.** Enable IGMP on the firewall.
- B.** Enable ICMP on the firewall.
- C.** Enable SNMP on the firewall.
- D.** Enable UDP on the firewall.
- E.** Enable ports 137, 138, and 139 for NetBIOS on the firewall.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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The PING utility does not use TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) like most other network traffic. Neither does it use UDP (User Datagram Protocol). Rather it uses an Internet protocol called ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol).

Incorrect answers:

A: Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is used to exchange multicast group membership information

between multicast-capable routers. This is not what is required here.

C: SNMP is a network management standard widely used with TCP/IP networks and, more recently, with

Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) networks. SNMP provides a method of managing network nodes (servers, workstations, routers, bridges, and hubs) from a centrally located NMS. Its function is not the provision of ping ability.

D: The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) provides connectionless communications and does not guarantee that packets will be delivered. Applications that use UDP typically transfer small amounts of data at one time.

Reliable delivery is the responsibility of the application. However, what is required here is to be able to use the

ping command to contact the VPN server.

E: Packet Internet Groper (ping) is a simple utility that tests if a network connection is complete, from the server to the workstation, by sending a message to the remote computer. If the remote computer receives the message, it responds with a reply message. The reply consists of the remote workstation's IP address, the number of bytes in the message, how long it took to reply-given in milliseconds (ms)-and the length of time-to-live (TTL) in seconds. Ping works at the IP level and will often respond even when higher level

TCP-based services cannot. Enabling the above mentioned ports for NetBIOS does not mean that you will be able to ping the VPN server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the system administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TK1. TK1 is located in Testkingonline.com main office and contains shared folders that are used by all users in

TestKing. You want users in a branch office to be able to connect to TK1 to access the shared folders.

The branch office has a connection to the Internet. Users in the branch office must use this connection to access TK1.

You want to configure TK1 so that users in the branch office can access their shared folders.

What should you do?

A. Use the Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard to configure TK1 as an Internet Connection Server.

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- B.** Use the Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard to configure TK1 as a Remote Access Server.
- C.** Use the Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard to configure TK1 as a Virtual Private Network (VPN) Server.
- D.** Configure TK1 to use the EAP protocol.
- E.** Configure TK1 to use IPSec.

Answer: C

Explanation: The idea of the virtual private network (VPN) is that a secure tunnel is established between one point and the next. This tunnel could be established through a dial-up connection, through an Internet connection established via an ISP, or on a local LAN. What is important is that a point-to-point connection already exists before the tunnel can be established. This tunnel can be established using a secure protocol that encapsulates encrypted data within it. Under the above circumstances it is the best option to follow.

Incorrect answers:

A: Configuring an Internet connection server is not the solution. You need to configure TK1 as a VPN server to

enable the branch office to access the shared folders under the above circumstances.

B: Configuring TK1 as a Remote Access server is to enable sharing. What is required here is to configure a VPN server rather.

D: EAP is an authentication method. It does not guarantee connection to the shared folder over the internet as is required in this question.

E: VPN connections must be established via either of two transport mechanisms: through a direct LAN/WAN

connection (like the Internet) or via a dial-up connection to the remote access server.

Making use of IPSec does

not necessarily mean tat the branch office will have access to the shared folders.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

You are implementing a virtual private network (VPN). You want to use the VPN to allow remote users

to access file and print sharing resources on Testkingonline.com network. The Routing and Remote Access server that will provide VPN access is located behind a firewall. The firewall is configured to allow the GRE protocol. The firewall is also configured to pass port 1723 for the PPTP control service TCP port 25 for SMTP, port 119 for NNTP, and port 80 for HTTP. These are the only ports enabled for TCP. Connecting over the Internet by using a VPN succeeds. However, the ping command fails. You want to be able to use the ping command to contact the VPN server.

What should you do?

- A. Enable IGMP on the firewall.
- B. Enable ICMP on the firewall.
- C. Enable SNMP on the firewall.
- D. Enable UDP on the firewall.
- E. Enable ports 137, 138, and 139 for NetBIOS on the firewall.

Answer: B

Explanation: Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is designed to pass control and status information between TCP/IP devices. One type of ICMP packet, popularly known as a ping packet, tells the receiving system to send back an ICMP response. This gives you confirmation of whether or not the ICMP ping packet reached the target, which in turn tells you whether or not you can get packets from place to place. Because name resolution and application services depend on lower-level protocols, this sort of "Is this thing on?" test is the next logical step after testing the underlying physical connection. The ping and tracert tools both use ICMP to help sniff out network problems. The ping utility uses ICMP packets to determine whether a particular IP device on a network is functional.

Incorrect answers:

A: Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is used to exchange multicast group membership information between multicast-capable routers. This is not what is required here.

C: SNMP is a network management standard widely used with TCP/IP networks and, more recently, with Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) networks. SNMP provides a method of managing network nodes (servers, workstations, routers, bridges, and hubs) from a centrally located NMS. Its function is not the provision of ping ability.

D: The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) provides connectionless communications and does not guarantee that packets will be delivered. Applications that use UDP typically transfer small amounts of data at one time.

Reliable delivery is the responsibility of the application. However, what is required here is to be able to use the ping command to contact the VPN server.

E: Packet Internet Groper (ping) is a simple utility that tests if a network connection is complete, from the server to the workstation, by sending a message to the remote computer. If the remote computer receives the message, it responds with a reply message. The reply consists of the remote workstation's IP address, the number of bytes in the message, how long it took to reply-given in milliseconds (ms)-and the length of time-to-live (TTL) in seconds. Ping works at the IP level and will often respond even when higher level

TCP-based services cannot. Enabling the above mentioned ports for NetBIOS does not mean that you will be able to ping the VPN server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

You are implementing a virtual private network (VPN). You want to use the VPN to allow remote users to

access file and print sharing resources on TestKing's network. The Routing and Remote Access server

that will provide VPN access is located behind a firewall. The firewall is configured to pass port 1723 for

the PPTP control service, TCP port 25 for SMTP, port 119 for NNTP, and port 80 for HTTP. These are

the only ports enabled for TCP. Testing the VPN from inside the firewall is successful. Connecting over

the Internet using the PPTP protocol fails. You also notice that you are unable to use the ping command to contact the server.

You want to configure the firewall to allow a successful connection using the PPTP protocol. You also

want to be able to contact the server using the ping command.

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

- A. Enable port 53 for DNS.
- B. Enable port 135 for the RPC port mapper service.
- C. Enable the GRE protocol.
- D. Enable UDP.
- E. Enable ICMP

Answer: C, E

Explanation: Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is designed to pass control and status information between TCP/IP devices. The ping utility uses ICMP packets to determine whether a particular IP device on a network is functional. One type of ICMP packet, popularly known as a ping packet, tells the receiving system to send back an ICMP response. This gives you confirmation of whether or not the ICMP ping packet reached the target, which in turn tells you whether or not you can get packets from place to place. To configure a RRAS server to allow only PPTP communication, you have to set some filters. PPTP communicates on port 1723. In addition, it uses a special protocol called the Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) protocol, which is assigned the identifier protocol 47. Both of these are present during communication using PPTP.

Incorrect answers:

A: PPTP pass TCP port 1723 and IP protocol ID 47 for the control session and GRE. Enabling port 53 for DNS

is not going to solve your problem.

B: PPTP Pass TCP port 1723 and IP protocol ID 47 for the control session and GRE. Enabling port 153 for the

RPC port mapper service is not going to solve your problem.

D: The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) provides connectionless communications and does not guarantee that packets will be delivered. Applications that use UDP typically transfer small amounts of data at one time.

Reliable delivery is the responsibility of the application. However, what is required here is to be able to use the ping command to contact the VPN server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICAWindows 2000

Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 532

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

You are implementing a virtual private network (VPN). You want to use the VPN to allow remote users

using the PPTP or L2TP protocol to access resources on TestKing's network. The Routing and Remote

Access server that will provide VPN access is located behind a firewall. The firewall is configured to

allow the GRE protocol. The firewall is also configured to pass ICMP, port 1701, port 1723 for the PPTP

control service, TCP port 25 for SMTP, port 4500 for IPSec NAT-T, and port 80 for HTTP. These are the

only ports enabled for TCP. After successfully configuring the Remote Access

Server, your attempt to

connect over the Internet by using an L2TP connection fails. However, you are able to connect

successfully using PPTP.

What action should you take at the firewall to allow access to the VPN server using an L2TP connection?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Enable ports 137, 138, and 139 for NetBIOS.

B. Enable UDP Port 53 for DNS.

C. Enable UDP port 500 for IKE.

D. Enable port 50 for IPSec ESP.

E. Enable port 135 for RPC port mapper service.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: A tunnel maintenance protocol is used as the mechanism to manage the tunnel. For some

tunneling technologies, such as PPTP and L2TP, a tunnel is similar to a session: both endpoints of the tunnel

must agree to the tunnel and be aware of its presence. However, unlike a session, a tunnel does not guarantee

reliable data delivery. Data transferred across the tunnel is typically sent by a datagram-based protocol such as

UDP when L2TP is used or TCP for tunnel management and a modified Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)

protocol when PPTP is used.

-

L2TP uses UDP and a series of L2TP messages for tunnel maintenance. L2TP also uses UDP to send L2TPencapsulated

PPP frames as the tunneled data. The payloads of encapsulated PPP frames can be both encrypted

and compressed. Microsoft chose IPSec instead of PPP encryption for L2TP. Thus you need to enable UDP port 500 for IKE and port 50 for IPSec ESP to have the firewall allow access to the VPN server via L2TP connection.

Incorrect answers:

A: Packet Internet Groper (ping) is a simple utility that tests if a network connection is complete, from the server to the workstation, by sending a message to the remote computer. If the remote computer receives the message, it responds with a reply message. The reply consists of the remote workstation's IP address, the number of bytes in the message, how long it took to reply-given in milliseconds (ms)-and the length of time-to-live (TTL) in seconds. Ping works at the IP level and will often respond even when higher level

TCP-based services cannot. Enabling the above mentioned ports for NetBIOS does not mean that you will be able to ping the VPN server.

B: L2TP Pass UDP port 1701. Enabling port 53 for DNS is not going to solve your problem.

E: L2TP Pass UDP port 1701. Enabling port 153 for the RPC port mapper service is not going to solve your problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

Section 3: Install, configure, and troubleshoot network protocols (21 questions)

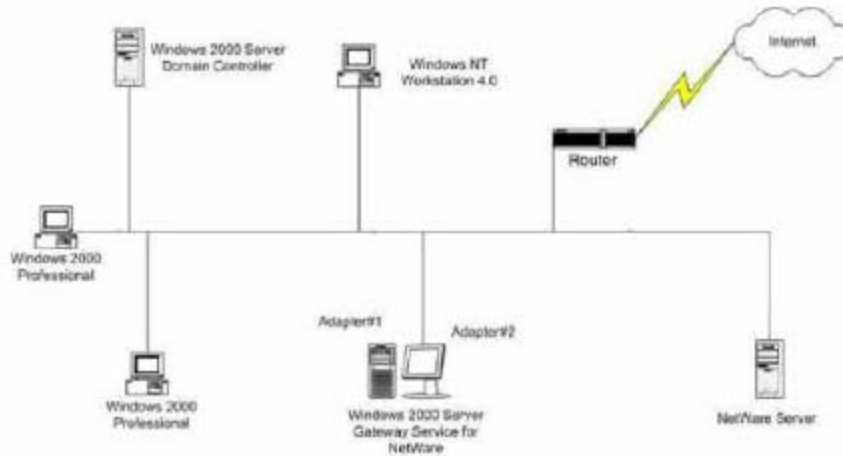
QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. The network is a routed network that uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. All of the Windows 2000 Professional client computers

and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers are members of the single domain.

You install Gateway Service for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You install a second

network adapter on the gateway server. The network is now configured as shown in the exhibit.



**You want to configure Adapter #1 for communications to and from the Windows-based client computers exclusively. Which check boxes in the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box should you select?
(Choose all that apply)**

- A. Gateway (and Client) Services for NetWare.
- B. Client for Microsoft Networks.
- C. File Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks.
- D. NWLink NetBIOS.
- E. NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol.
- F. Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

Answer: B, C, F

Explanation:

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Only Windows based client computers can support Client for Microsoft Networks and File printer sharing for Microsoft Networks. Windows based computers also use the TCP/IP network protocol. Therefore, to ensure that the adapter is used exclusively by Windows based client computers we should configure its Local Area Connection Properties to allow Client for Microsoft Networks and File printer sharing for Microsoft Networks and enable the TCP/IP network protocol.

Incorrect answers:

A: Gateway Service for NetWare is only used in mixed Novell and Windows environments.

D: NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol would allow communications with Novell computers.

E: NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol would allow communications with Novell computers.

Note: If this is a (Select two) questions then C, F is best.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 2

Your network has Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. The network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol.

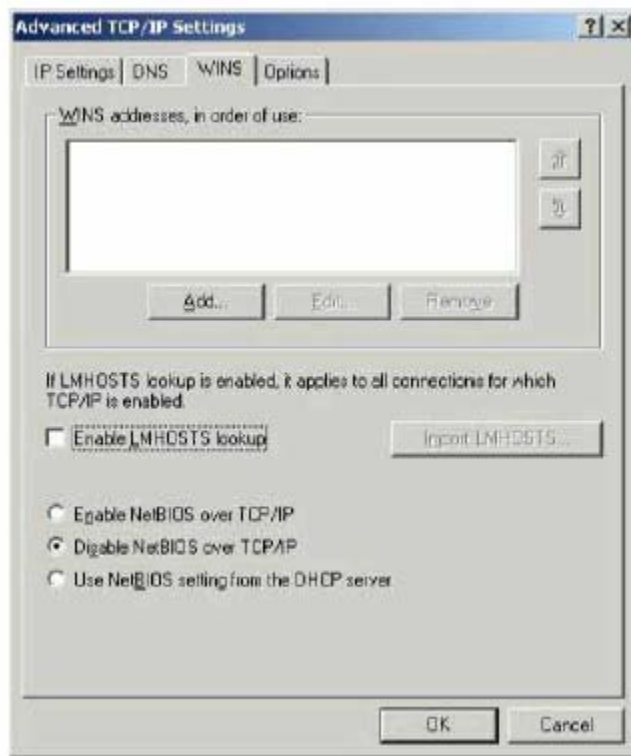
One server on the network acts as a WINS server and a DNS server. The IP address of this server is

192.168.1.10. All of the client computers are configured to use this server for the DNS and WINS services.

Users of Windows NT Workstation computers cannot connect to a file server named FS_1. However,

users of Windows 2000 Professional computer can access FS_1.

FS 1 has a statically assigned address of 192.168.1.11. The TCP/IP settings for FS 1 are shown in the Exhibit.



Which change should you make to allow Windows NT Workstation computers to connect to FS_1?

A. Add the WINS address used by the Windows NT Workstation computers and select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box.

B. Select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup checkbox and import the Lmhosts file used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.

C. Select the Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP option button and add the WINS address used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.

D. Select the Use the NetBIOS setting from the DHCP server option button and add the WINS address used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.

Answer: C

Explanation:In this scenario the down-level Windows NT 4.0 clients cannot connect to the F S _ 1 . F S _ 1 has not been registered as a WINS client. By adding the address of the WINS server, FS_1 would be a WINS client.

We must also enable the NetBIOS over TCP/IP feature to enable communication. The WINS service performs NetBIOS computer name to IP address mapping name resolution. This is mostly used in down-level clients such as Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95. In Windows NT 4.0 this feature is implemented by the NETBT.SYS file.

Incorrect answers:

A:The LMHOSTS file could be used so that F S _ 1 could reach more clients by NetBIOS names. But F S _ 1 is not experiencing any network connection problems. The problem is the Windows NT 4.0 clients, which cannot connect to F S _ 1 . We must enable the NetBIOS over TCP/IP feature.

B:The address of the WINS server should be supplied when adding the WINS address.

D:NetBIOS over TCP/IP should be selected not NetBIOS setting from the DHCP server. The DHCP server, if there even exists one, has not been set up to supply the WINS Server address.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 3

Your network contains NetWare 4.0 Servers. You have successfully installed Client Service

for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Professional computer, and Gateway Service for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer.

You recently added a new Windows 2000 Server computer to the network and installed Gateway Service for the NetWare on it. However, the server is unable to connect to any NetWare servers.

What should you do on the new Windows 2000 Server computer to resolve this problem?

- A. Enable NWLink NetBIOS.
- B. Configure NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol to use the correct Ethernet frame type.
- C. Install RIP routing for IPX.
- D. Install the SAP Agent.

Answer: B

Explanation: In this scenario, Gateway Services for Netware has been installed on the new server, but it is unable to connect to the NetWare servers. One common configuration problem of NWLink is the frame type. If we have specified the wrong frame type, communication will not be possible.

Incorrect answers:

A: NWLINK NetBIOS is installed and enabled when Gateway Servers for NetWare is installed.

C: RIP routing IPX is a routing protocol and is not needed in this scenario. D: The SAP agent is not needed in this scenario.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 4

Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 98, Windows 2000 Professional, and Macintosh client computers. All of the client computers currently use TCP/IP as their only network protocol.

You create several shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You plan to store the company's financial data in these shared folders. During testing, you discover that the Macintosh client computers cannot access the shared folders.

You want the shared folders to be accessible from all of the client computers on the network. What should you do first?

- A.** Install the SAP protocol on the Windows 2000 Server computer.
- B.** Install the Apple Talk network protocol on the Macintosh computers and on the Windows 2000 Server computer
- C.** Install Apple Talk network integration on the Windows 2000 Server computer
- D.** Install RIP on the Windows 2000 Server computer

Answer: C

Explanation: To enable the Macintosh clients to access the shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server, you need to install Microsoft Windows 2000 Server AppleTalk Network Integration. One part of AppleTalk Network Integration is File Services for Macintosh. This is the component needed to share folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer with Macintosh clients. File Services for Macintosh enables Windows 2000 and Macintosh users to share files on Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) or AppleTalk networks. The Macintosh OS natively supports AppleTalk.

Incorrect answers:

A: Macintosh clients require Apple Talk, not SAP, to be integrated in a Windows network.

D: Just installing AppleTalk on the Macintosh client computers and on the server would not enable communication. We need to add a network service on the Server.

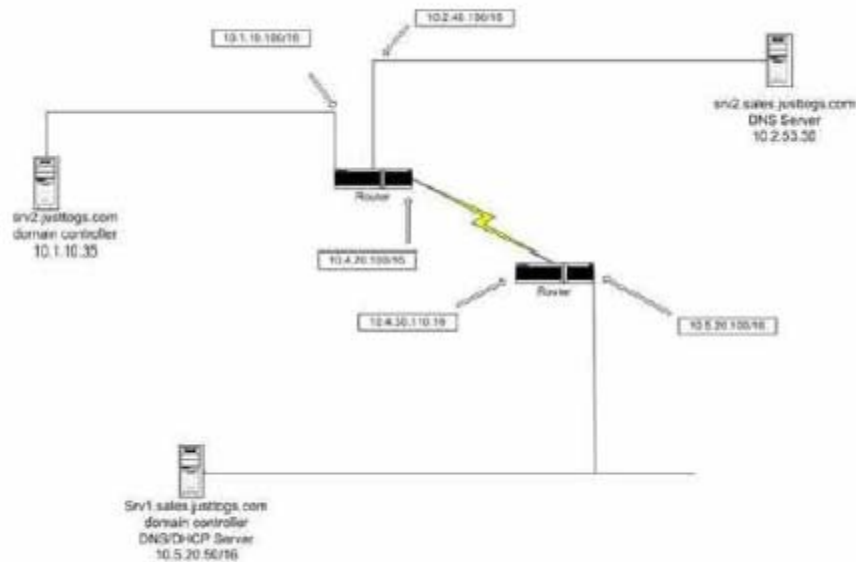
D: RIP is a routing protocol and would not help Macintosh computers to gain network access.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 5 DRAG DROP

You are installing a new computer named Svr2.justtogs.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of the network is shown in the exhibit.



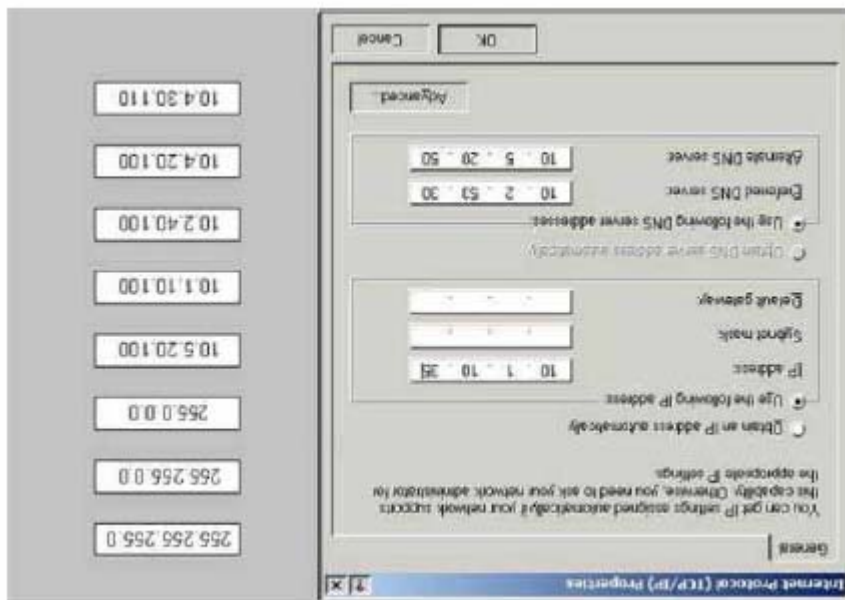
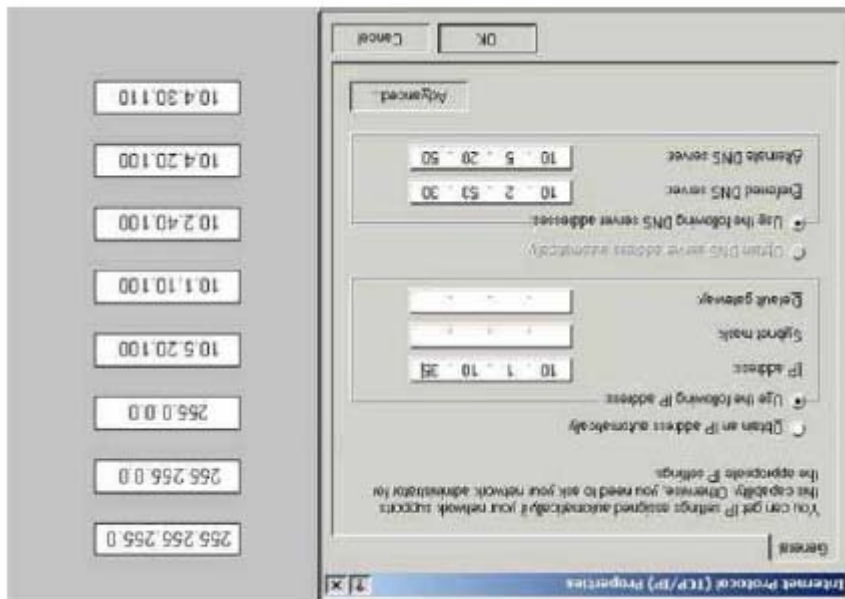
You want to enter the appropriate TCP/IP addresses for the subnet mask and the default gateway for

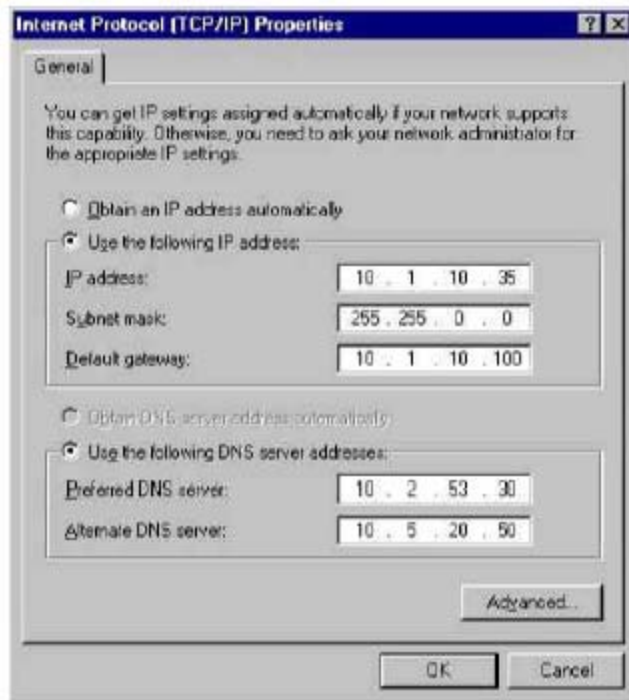
Svr2.justtogs.com.

Which subnet mask and default gateway should you use?

drag the appropriate addresses to the appropriate boxes in the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties dialog box.

Select And Place





- 8 £ £ -

We should use the same subnet mask as the router (or as other clients on the same subnet) namely 255.255.0.0.

The default gateway setting should be set to the IP address of the router's local LAN interface, 10.1.10.100

Incorrect answers:

As can be seen in the exhibit the router has a 16-bit network mask. This is equivalent to 255.255.0.0, not to 255.255.255.0 or 255.0.0.0. The local LAN interface of the router should be 10.1.10.100.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 6 Testkingonline.com has a main office and a 50 branch offices. The main office has a private network consisting of 1,000 computers. Each branch office has a private network of between 10 and 20 computers and a 56-Kbps connection to the Internet.

The company plans to use the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of Routing and Remote

Access to provide each office with access to the Internet. When you test this configuration, you discover that connections cannot be made to sites by using fully qualified domain names. However, connections can be made to these sites by using their IP addresses.

You want to be able to make connections by using the fully qualified domain names. What should you do?

- A.** Configure the computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of a WINS Server.
- B.** Configure the computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of a DNS Server on the Internet.
- C.** Configure a filter on the NAT Server to pass DNS packets.
- D.** Create a host file on each of the NAT Servers.

Answer: B

Explanation: As the users can connect by means of IP address by not by host name, we have a host name to IP address resolution problem. This is a DNS problem since DNS provides hostname to IP address resolution. The network address translation computer becomes the DNS server for the other computers on the home network. When name resolution requests are received by the network address translation computer, it forwards the name resolution requests to the Internet-based DNS server for which it is configured and returns the responses to the home network computer. The clients must be configured with an IP address of an external (internet) DNS server. The most practical solution is to configure NAT on the NAT servers with an IP address with an address of DNS server on the Internet.

Incorrect answers:

- A: WINS is used for NetBIOS to IP address resolution, not for host to name IP address resolution.
- C: The NAT server passes DNS packets by default. It is not necessary to configure a filter for it to pass DNS packets.
- D: A host file on the NAT servers would allow the NAT servers to access Internet by name. However, it would not allow the NAT clients to do so.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

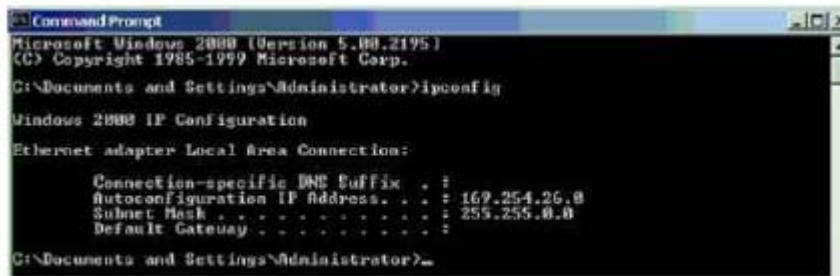
QUESTION NO: 7

Your network contains Windows 2000 Professional client computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The network also contains Windows 3.1 computers that use the NetBEUI protocol.

You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. You configure this server to use NetBEUI and TCP/IP. The Windows 3.1 computers can connect to the new server and use resources

located on it. However the Windows 2000 Professional client computers cannot access the new server.

When you run the ipconfig command on the new server, it returns the information shown in the exhibit.



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-1999 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
    autoconfiguration IP Address. . . : 169.254.26.8
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

You want to allow the Windows 2000 Professional client computers to connect to the servers. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the server is configured to connect to a Dynamic DNS server that is authoritative for the domain.
- B. Ensure that the server is able to communicate with a DHCP server that has valid addresses for the network.
- C. Ensure that NetBIOS over TCP/IP is enabled in the Advanced settings for TCP/IP.
- D. Ensure that a valid WINS address is configured in the Advanced settings for TCP/IP.

Answer: B

Explanation: This is a TCP/IP configuration problem. The Windows 2000 clients are using private addresses in the 169.254.xxx.xxx range. These addresses are configured automatically when the clients cannot get IP

configuration from a DHCP server at startup.

By setting up a DHCP server and configuring it with a valid scope for the subnet the clients would be able to

get proper IP configuration and they would be able to communicate.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not a name resolution problem. It is an IP configuration problem.

C: NetBIOS over TCP/IP is a feature of Microsoft's implementation of the TCP/IP protocol. This feature allows downlevel clients, such as Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95, to be able to use TCP/IP for NetBIOS name resolution under some circumstances. However, in this scenario there is a communication problem among the

Windows 2000 computer so this legacy feature of TCP/IP will not help.

D: This is not a name resolution problem. It is an IP configuration problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 8 Your network contains Windows 2000 Server computers and NetWare server computers. The NetWare client computers on your network use only the IPX/SPX transport protocol. You install a database server on a Windows 2000 Server computer named DB_serv. This server has the NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS compatible transport protocol, TCP/IP and the NetBEUI protocol installed. NWLink uses the 802.2 frame type and a network number of 77. In addition, Client for Microsoft networks and File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft networks are installed on DB_serv. The NetWare client computers that are on the same subnet as DB_serv can connect to DB_serv and the database stored on it. However, the NetWare client computers that are on the other subnets cannot connect to DB_serv. What should you do to allow the NetWare client computers on the other subnets to connect to the DB serv?

- A. Install Gateway Service for NetWare on DB_serv.
- B. Install the SAP Agent on DB_serv.
- C. Configure the NetWare client computers on the other subnets to use NetBEUI.
- D. Configure IPX/SPX on the NetWare client computers on the other subnets to use a network number of 77.

Answer: B

Explanation: SAP (Service Advertising Protocol) for IPX is a routing protocol, which is used to propagate service location information. The SAP Agent is a network service that allows services on a computer running Windows 2000 Server to advertise themselves by using periodic SAP advertisements. SAP provides a name resolution mechanism for clients to resolve the addresses of services on an IPX network. Through SAP, service-providing hosts, such as file servers, print servers, and application servers advertise their service names, service types, and IPX network addresses using broadcasts. The service and IPX network address information is collected in a database called a SAP table by IPX routers. The SAP table information is periodically advertised and propagated throughout the network.

Incorrect answers:

A: Gateway Services for NetWare is used so that Windows clients can use resources on NetWare servers. But we

want NetWare clients to be able to use a resource on a Windows computer.

C: NetBEUI is non-routable. It would not allow clients on other subnets to connect to resources on DB_Serv.

D: This is wrong because each IPX/SPX subnet should have a different network number. The router routes between the networks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 9

Your network contains Windows 2000 Professional client computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The network also contains Windows 3.1 computers that use the NetBEUI protocol.

You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. You configure this server to use

NetBEUI and TCP/IP. All of the Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows 3.1

computers are able to access the server.

When you browse network resources on the server, you notice a delay before a list of servers is returned.

What should you do to remove this delay?

A. In the Advanced settings for the network adapter, disable NetBEUI from Client for Microsoft networks.

B. In the Advanced settings for the network adapter, disable NetBEUI from File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft networks.

C. In the properties of the network adapter, disable Client for Microsoft Networks.

D. In the Advanced settings for TCP/IP, enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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The delay in this scenario is due to NetBIOS broadcast messages. These would be reduced by enabling

NetBIOS over TCP/IP. NetBIOS over TCP/IP is the network component that performs computer name to IP

address mapping, name resolution (NETBT.SYS in Windows NT and VNBT.VXD in Windows for

Workgroups and Windows 95). There are currently four NetBIOS over TCP/IP name resolution methods: bnode, p-node, m-node and h-node. If we disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP, we may not be able to connect to computers that are running operating systems other than Windows 2000.

Incorrect answers:

A: We cannot disable a particular network protocol from the Client for Microsoft networks services. This setting cannot be configured.

B: We cannot disable a particular network protocol from File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft networks. C: If we disable Client for Microsoft Networks we would not be able to browse at all.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. Testkingonline.com uses static TCP/IP addressing for its servers. You are installing a new computer that is running Windows 2000 Server. This server needs to join an existing Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The Active Directory domain controller is located in subnet A. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



While installing the server, you cannot connect to the domain controller to join the domain. You need to resolve the problem before continuing the installation. What should you do?

- A. Enter a correct subnet mask.
- B. Use NCP to configure the TCP/IP settings.
- C. Enter the address of the DNS server and the default gateway when manually configuring the TCP/IP settings.
- D. Enter a correct host name for the domain controller.

Answer: C.

Explanation: The question doesn't state whether the new server is in Subnet A or Subnet B. Either way, the new

server will need to be configured with the address of the DNS server, so it can query the DNS server for the location of the domain controller. Note: SRV records are used in DNS to locate domain controllers.

Incorrect Answers:

A: You do need a correct subnet mask. However, answer C is a more likely solution to the problem.

B: NCP (Netware Core Protocol) is used when a network contains Netware computers. It is not relevant to this question.

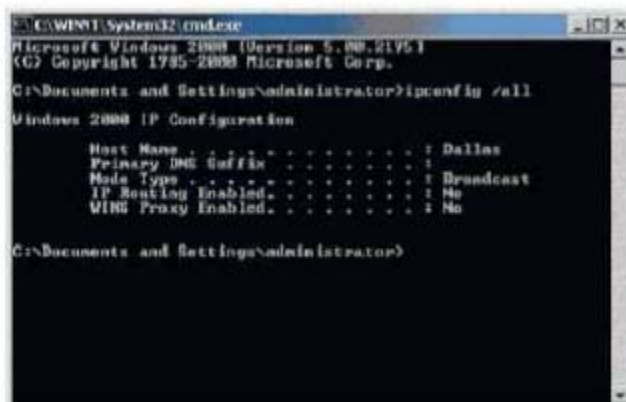
D: You do not enter a host name for a domain controller when configuring a computer to join a domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 11 CORRECT TEXT

TestKing has a 100 Base-SX Gigabit network. You are the administrator of TestKing. All servers on the network are configured with static IP addresses. You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer named Dallas. Dallas has an integrated Plug and Play network adapter. You want to join Dallas to Active Directory on the network. However, the integrated network adapter is not compatible with the network. You obtain a new, hot-swappable Acme Gigabit Fiber-SX Server network adapter that is compatible with the network, and you insert it into a PCI slot while Dallas is running. You disable the integrated Plug and Play network adapter. You need to configure an IP address for Dallas. You run the ipconfig /all command and receive the response shown in the exhibit.



```
C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195.1]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig /all

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : Dallas
Primary DNS Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Broadcast
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

You need to be able to configure an IP address for the Acme Gigabit Fiber-SX Server network adapter on Dallas.

What should you do? (Enter the correct command)

Answer:

Explanation: IPCONFIG /RENEW

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Your network contains a mail hosting server named ServerTK1 and a domain controller named

ServerTK2. ServerTK2 runs the DNS service for the network. Both servers are Windows 2000 Server

computers. Both servers use TCP/IP as the only network protocol and have statically configured IP

addresses. You take ServerTK2 offline for maintenance. After ServerTK2 is brought back online, some

client computers cannot connect to ServerTK1. When you examine the DNS entries for ServerTK2, you

find that there is no entry for ServerTK1.

You want ServerTK1 to re-create its dynamic DNS entries with the least disruption to users.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt on ServerTK1, run the nbstat -RR command.
- B. Restart the DNS client service on ServerTK1.
- C. From a command prompt on ServerTK1, run the ipconfig /registerdns command.
- D. From Network and Dial-up Connections on ServerTK1, disable and then enable the local area connection.

Answer: C

Explanation: The **ipconfig /registerdns** command is used to register DNS records.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The nbstat -RR command is used to register WINS records, not DNS records.

B: It is not necessary to restart the DNS client service on the server.

D: The question states that we need to "re-create its dynamic DNS entries **with the least disruption to users.**"

Temporarily disabling the LAN connection will disconnect users from the server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 13

The network is a routed network that used TCP/IP as the only network protocol. All of the Windows

2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers are members of

the single domain. You install Gateway Service for Netware on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You

install a second network adapter on the gateway server and configure the new adapter to communicate

with only the Windows client computers. The network is now configured as shown in the Network

Diagram.

You want to configure Adapter #1 for communications to and from the NetWare server exclusively.

What check boxes in the Local Area Network Properties should be selected? (Each correct answer

presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Gateway (and Client) Services for NetWare.**
- B. Client for Microsoft Networks.**
- C. File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks.**
- D. NWLink NetBIOS.**
- E. NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol.**
- F. Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).**

Answer: A, E

Explanation:We need to enable communication to the NetWare server, and nothing else.

To connect to a

NetWare server from a Windows 2000 Server computer, you need Gateway (and Client) Services for NetWare

(this is the workstation service) and NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol (this is the network protocol).

Incorrect Answers:

B:Client for Microsoft Networks as its name suggests, is the client software used to connect to Microsoft Windows computers.

C:File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks is the server software used to share files or printers for Windows clients.

D:This is a performance monitor counter, not a networking component.

F:TCP/IP is not required to access NetWare Servers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 14

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows XP Professional computers, and NetWare client computers. Users of the Windows operating systems send print jobs to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ. You want to make the shared printers on PrintServ available to the NetWare client computers.

What should you do?

- A. Install Gateway Services (and Client) for Netware on PrintServ.
- B. Install Microsoft File and Print Services for NetWare on PrintServ.
- C. Configure each of the printers to support IPX/SPX printing.
- D. Configure each of the printers to use and LPR port

Answer: B

Explanation

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: If you want NetWare clients to be able to print to Windows Server 2000 print devices, you must install a separate product called File and Print Services for NetWare (NWLink IPX/SPX is required to support File and Print Services for NetWare) on the Windows Server 2000 print server. When this product is installed, the Windows Server 2000 server emulates a NetWare server. This software does not require any changes to the NetWare client's configuration.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This is not a problem to be solved with Gateway Services for Netware.
- C: What is needed is to install the File and Print Services for Netware on PrintServ and not configuring the printers to support IPX/SPX printing.
- D: Making use of the LPR port will not give the necessary support to the NetWare client computers to be able to print to the Windows operated printer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 15

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.
A Windows 2000 Server computer named TK1 provides the DNS service for the whole network. You are attempting to configure a Windows 2000 computer named TK2 as a print server. You want TK2 to print to a queue on a UNIX computer on the network. You find that you can ping the IP address of the UNIX computer from TK2, but you cannot connect to the UNIX computer by using its name. When you examine the zone file on TK1, you find that the record for UNIX computer contains an incorrect IP address. After you update this record with the correct IP address, it is still not possible to connect from TK2 to the UNIX computer by using its name. You want to allow TK2 to connect to the UNIX computer by name. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. Restart DNS Client service on TK2.
 - B. Run the ipconfig /release command, and then run the ipconfig /renew command on TK2.
 - C. Select the Disable recursion checkbox using the DNS snap-in on TK1.
 - D. Run the ipconfig /flushdns command on TK2.
 - E. Select the Register this connection's addresses in DNS checkbox in Advanced TCP/IP setting on TK2.
- Answer:** A, E

Explanation:

A: A DNS client is any machine issuing queries to a DNS server. If you restart DNS Client service on TK2 you

will be allowing TK2 to connect to the UNIX computer by name.

E: The Register This Connection's Addresses In DNS checkbox, which is on by default, tells the DHCP client to register its name and IP address with the nearest dynamic DNS (DDNS) server. This will enable TK2 to connect by name to the UNIX computer.

Incorrect answers:

B: The ipconfig /release command forces the client to immediately give up its lease by sending the server a DHCP release notification. The server updates its status information and marks the client's old IP address as "available," leaving the client with no address bound to its network interface. When you use this command, most of the time it will be immediately followed by ipconfig /renew. The combination releases the existing

lease and gets a new one, probably with a different address. This is not going to enable TK2 to connect to the UNIX computer by name.

C: Recursion: If you select to check the Do not use recursion for this domain option check box, you are in essence telling the server to not try any other means of name resolution if it cannot resolve a query using its list of forwarders. This is not desired.

D: The ipconfig /flushdns command will flush and reset the DNS resolver cache. This is not what is required.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 16

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

Your network consists of Windows 2000 Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional client

computers. A server named TestKingA contains a single 10/100-Mbps network adapter and is connected

to a 100-Mbps network segment. TestKingA is used as a file and print server by the users on your

network. You install a second 10/100-Mbps network adapter in TestKingA and connect it to a different

network segment than the first network adapter. The files contained on TestKingA are mission critical,

and you need to ensure that TestKingA will remain available to network users even if one of the server's

network adapters fails. After installing the new network adapter, you notice that you do not see the new

IP address in the DNS entries for TestKingA.

You want to ensure that users can access both network adapters when they connect to TestKingA by

name.

What should you do?

A. Configure the first network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 1.

Configure the second network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 10.

B. Configure the second network adapter so that it has the same IP address as the first network adapter.

C. Ensure the Use this connection's DNS suffix in DNS registration check box is selected in the IP properties of the new network adapter.

D. Ensure the Register this connection's addresses in DNS is selected in the IP properties of the new network adapter.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Register This Connection's Addresses In DNS checkbox, which is on by default, tells the DHCP client to register its name and IP address with the nearest dynamic DNS (DDNS) server.

Incorrect answers:

A: Windows 2000-based computers can be configured with multiple network adapters on the same TCP/IP subnet with designated primary and backup adapters. You configure this by assigning a metric to each adapter in the TCP/IP configuration settings. By default, a metric of 1 is configured on all installed network adapters.

An adapter with a lower metric is always used to communicate with another computer if more than one network adapter can be used to reach the same destination computer. However, under the circumstances, this will not allow users to make use of both network adapters to connect to TestKingA by name. **B:** This is not an IP problem.

C: The Use This Connection's DNS Suffix In DNS Registration checkbox controls whether the primary or connection-specific DNS suffix is used when your client registers itself with the DDNS service. This is not that is required.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 17

You are an administrator of a Windows 2000 Network.

Your network is configured as a single DNS domain. A Windows 2000 Server computer named

TestKing1 provides the DNS service for the entire network. The DNS zone on TestKing1 is configured to

allow dynamic updates. You are attempting to configure a Windows 2000 Server computer named

TestKing2 as an application server. TestKing2 runs an application that connects to a UNIX computer on

the network. For the application to properly function the UNIX computer must be able to resolve

TestKing2 by name. You can ping the UNIX computer from TestKing2 but your receive errors when you attempt to use the application on TestKing2. When you examine the zone file on TestKing1 you find that the record for the UNIX computer is correct but there are no records for TestKing2.

**You want the application to run properly.
What should you do?**

- A.** Run the `ipconfig /flushdns` command from TestKing2.
- B.** Stop the DNS Client service and restart it on TestKing2.
- C.** Run the `ipconfig /registerdns` command from TestKing2.
- D.** Specify a connection specific DNS suffix on TestKing2.

Answer: C

Explanation: The `ipconfig /registerdns` command will refresh all DHCP leases and registers any related DNS names. Running this command from TestKing2 will enable the application to run properly.

Incorrect answers:

A: The `ipconfig /flushdns` command will flush and reset the DNS resolver cache. This is not what is required. **B:**

There is no need to stop the DNS Client service and then restart it, what is required is to run the

`ipconfig/registerdns` command. **D:** Specifying a connection specific DNS suffix on TestKing2 will not make the application run properly.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 18 DRAG DROP

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

You install a new computer named Testking1.Testkingonline.com on your Windows 2000 network. The network

is shown in the Network Diagram. When you complete the installation of

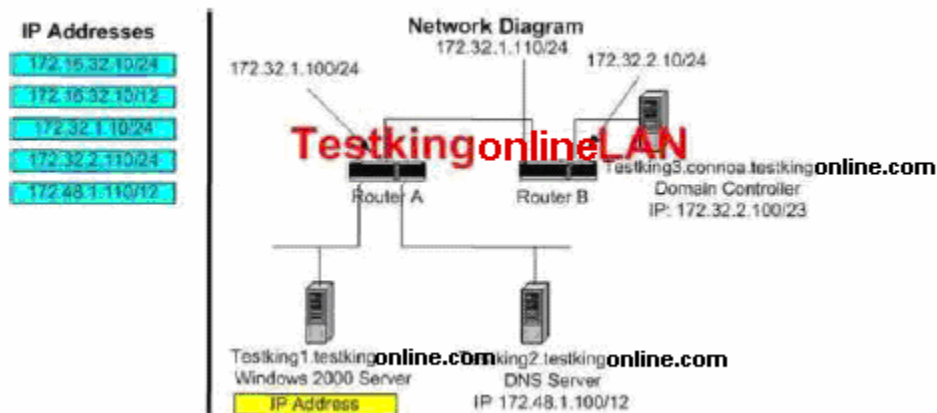
Testking1.Testkingonline.com, you

find that you cannot connect to Testking.connoa.Testkingonline.com. You discover that Testking1.Testkingonline.com

is configured with an incorrect IP address.

You want to configure Server1.contoso.com with the correct IP address.

To answer, drag the correct IP address from the IP Addresses area to the correct field in the Network Diagram area.



Answer:

Explanation: 172.48.1.100/12

An IP address is a logical IP address by which each TCP/IP host is identified. This address is unique for each host that communicates by using TCP/IP. Each 32-bit IP address identifies a location of a host system on the network in the same way that a street address identifies a house on a city street.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 19

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

Your network has Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client

computers. The network uses TCP/IP as the only protocol. Testking1 acts as a WINS server. Testking5 acts as a DNS server. Both of these servers are Windows 2000 Server computers. The Windows NT 4.0 client computers are only configured to use Testking1 for their WINS service. Windows 2000

Professional client computers are only configured to use Testking5 for their DNS service.

Users of Windows NT Workstation computers cannot connect to a file server named TK-1. However,

users of Windows 2000 Professional computers can access TK-1. TK-1 has a statically assigned address of 172.16.1.99. TK-1 is configured to use both Testking1 for its WINS service and Testking5 for DNS

**service. The entries for TK-1 are correct in both DNS and WINS.
You want to allow the Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to connect to TK-1.
What should you do?**

- A.** In Advanced TCP/IP Properties, select the Register this connection's addresses in DNS checkbox.
- B.** In Advanced TCP/IP Properties, select the Use this connection's DNS suffix in DNS registration checkbox.
- C.** Select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box and import the Lmhosts file used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.
- D.** Select the Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP option button.
- E.** Select the Use NetBIOS setting from the DHCP server option button.

Answer: D

Excel nr 34 föreslår C

Excel nr 7-22 föreslår C

Explanation: The Enable NetBIOS Over TCP/IP button is selected to override a DHCP setting. It allows this client to exchange NetBIOS traffic with servers using TCP/IP as a transport. Since DNS and WINS are in use this is the way to allow the Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to connect to TK-1.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Register This Connection's Addresses In DNS checkbox, which is on by default, tells the DHCP client to register its name and IP address with the nearest dynamic DNS (DDNS) server.

B: The Use This Connection's DNS Suffix In DNS Registration checkbox controls whether the primary or connection-specific DNS suffix is used when your client registers itself with the DDNS service.

C: The LMHOSTS file is a text file that contains NetBIOS name-to-address mappings. Computers can reference this file to resolve names to IP addresses, or they can use the traditional broadcasts or WINS methods.

However, you need to enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP.

E: There is no mention of a DHCP server in the question.

Reference:

- 354 -

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 20

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

TestKing has a main office and 50 branch offices. The main office has a private network with 1,000 computers. Each branch office has a private network with between 10 and 20 computers and a 56-Kbps connection to the Internet. All branch office computers have statically assigned IP addresses.

The company plans to use Internet Connection Sharing (ICS) to provide each branch office with access to the Internet. When you test this configuration, you discover that connections cannot be made to sites by using fully qualified domain names or by using their IP addresses.

You want to be able to make connections by using fully qualified domain names (FQDNs)

What should you do?

- A.** Configure the computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of a WINS server.
- B.** Configure the computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of DNS server on the Internet.
- C.** Configure the computers on each of the branch office networks to obtain their TCP/IP settings automatically.
- D.** Create a host file on each of the ICS servers.

Answer: C

Explanation: A host name is the leftmost portion of a fully qualified domain name (FQDN), which describes the exact position of a host within the domain hierarchy.

When setting up ICS you should also have the systems in your internal network to get their IP addresses automatically. "Automatically" means that they look for a DHCP server and if there is one then they get their IP addresses from that DHCP server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 21

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

You have configured a security policy for a group of users in the Finance organizational unit (OU). After you implement Group Policy, users complain that logging on to their Windows 2000 computers is taking too long.

You need to configure Group Policy so that when Finance users start their computers, they are not delayed during login by Group Policy. What should you do?

- A. Select Enable for the disable background refresh of Group Policy setting.
- B. Select Enable for the apply Group Policy asynchronously setting.
- C. Select Enable for the Group Policy refresh interval for domain controllers.
- D. Select Enable for the Group Policy refresh interval for computers.

Answer: B

Svarsalternativ C (domain controllers) saknades.

Explanation: The Apply Group Policy For Users Asynchronously During Startup setting specifies that the computer can display the Windows Desktop before it finishes updating the computer's Group Policy.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Disable Background Refresh Of Group Policy setting prevents group policies from being updated if the computer is currently in use. This is not what is required.

D: The Group Policy Refresh Intervals For Computers setting specifies the interval rate that will be used to update the computer's Group Policy. By default, this background operation occurs every 90 minutes, with a random offset of 0-30 minutes. This is not what is required.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lesson 1

Section 4: Install and configure network services (6 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 Your network contains 10 domain controllers, 10 member servers, and approximately 1,000 client computers. All the servers run Windows 2000 Server, and all the client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. Two of the domain controllers act as DNS Servers. Users of client computers use file sharing to grant access to files stored locally. **The network has 10 subnets and uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. You want to configure the network so that all computers can resolve the addresses of all other computers by using DNS. Client computers must be able to register and resolve addresses if a server fails.**

How should you configure the DNS Server?

- A. Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with standard secondary zone.
- B. Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with an Active Directory integrated primary zone.
- C. Configure one server with Active Directory integrated primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with a standard secondary zone.
- D. Configure at least two servers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain.
- E. Configure at least two servers with standard primary zones for the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this scenario we are required to provide name resolution for all clients even when one DNS server fails. We must therefore install two Active Directory integrated zones. Active Directory integrated zones support Dynamic DNS (DDNS), which allows clients to register themselves. Active Directory integrated DNS servers are peers and would both be able to register clients in case of failure of the other.

Incorrect answers:

A: If the primary DNS server fails, the secondary would not be able to register clients, since the secondary zone is just a read-only replica of the primary zone.

B: Standard primary and active integrated zones cannot exist on the same zone.

C: If the Active Directory integrated DNS server fails, the standard secondary zone would not be able to register clients, since the standard secondary zone is a read-only replica of the primary zone.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 3, 5

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing3. A service named the TESTKING DB service is installed on TestKing3. The service executable is the file TestKingdb.exe. TestKing3 has a service account named TESTKING Account. The password on the account is Gbxz\$R3.

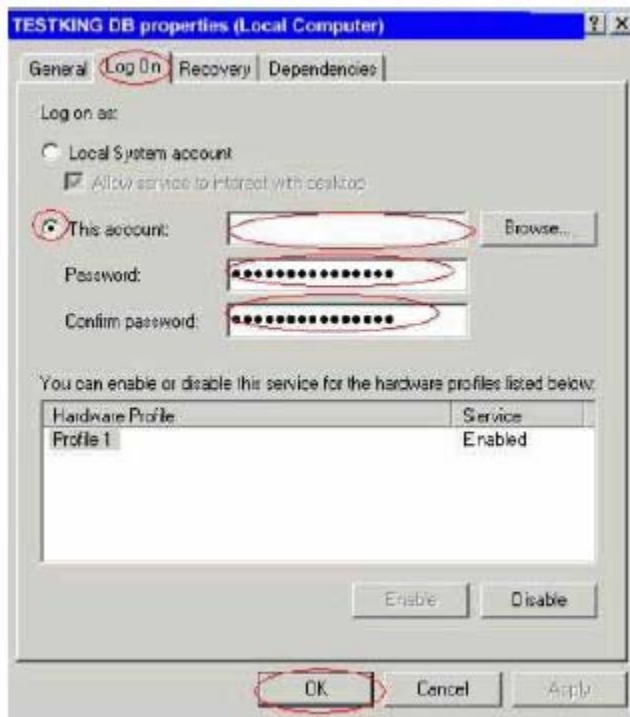
You need to configure the service so that it starts with the credentials of the service account every time the system starts the TESTKING DB service.

What should you do?

- A. Right-click TestKingdb.exe, choose Run as, and specify the TESTKING Account credentials.
- B. In the TESTKING DB Service Properties dialog box, replace the LocalSystem credentials with the TESTKING Account credentials.
- C. In the TESTKING DB Service Properties dialog box, configure the Start parameters as /user: "TESTKING Account" XTestKiNg\$21.
- D. Run the net use TestKingdb.exe /user:"TESTKING Account" XTestKiNg\$21 command.

Answer: B

Explanation:In Administrative Tools folders start Services. Right click on the TESTKING DB service and select properties, click the Log on tab. Select This account and enter the proper account credentials



Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 3, 5

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

Your network contains two domain controllers and five member servers. The domain controllers act as

DNS servers. One of the member servers named ServerTK1 hosts an application used by all users in Testkingonline.com. You want to configure the network so that you do not have to manually enter the DNS entries for ServerTK1. You also want to ensure that no other computer overwrites the DNS entries for ServerTK1.

How should you configure the DNS server?

- A. Configure both DNS servers with standard primary zones for the domain.
- B. Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with an Active Directory integrated primary zone.
- C. Configure both DNS servers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain and enable dynamic updates.
- D. Configure both DNS servers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain and disable scavenging.
- E. Configure both DNS servers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain and enable secure dynamic updates.

Answer: E

Explanation: Using secure dynamic updates, only authorized computers can update their DNS records. Secure dynamic updates are only available with Active Directory Integrated DNS zones.

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need secure dynamic updates which are only available with Active Directory Integrated DNS zones.

B: We need secure dynamic updates which are only available with Active Directory Integrated DNS zones.

C: We need secure dynamic updates to ensure that no other computer overwrites the DNS entries for ServerTK1.

D: Scavenging is irrelevant to this question. We need dynamic updates.

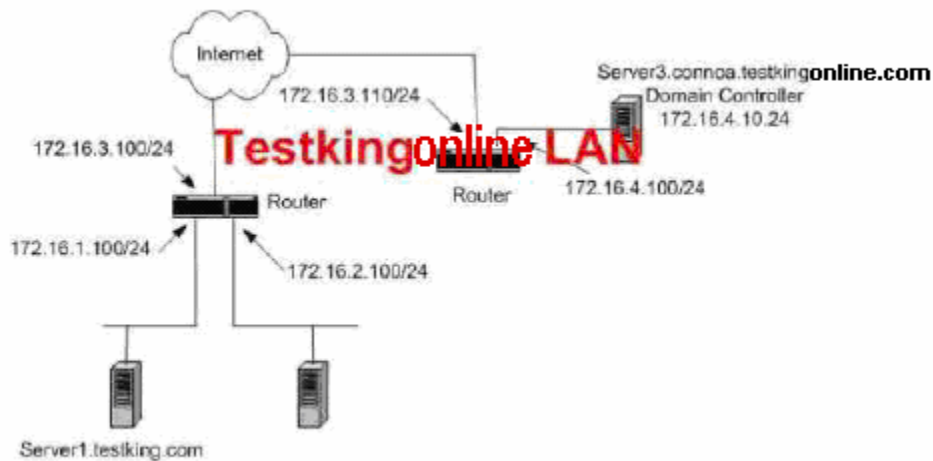
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 3, 5

QUESTION NO: 4 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

You install a new computer named Server1.Testkingonline.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of the network is shown in the network diagram.



When you complete the installation of Server1.Testkingonline.com, you find that you cannot connect to Server3.connoa.Testkingonline.com. You examine the TCP/IP configuration on Server1.Testkingonline.com and find no default gateway address.

You want to configure the default gateway address on Server1.Testkingonline.com to allow you to connect to Server3.connoa.Testkingonline.com.

Which default gateway address should you use?

To answer, select the appropriate IP address in the Network Diagram.

Answer:

Explanation: Click on 172.16.1.100/24

The default gateway address should be the address of the local interface of the router. In this case, 172.16.1.100/24.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 3, 5

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows XP Professional computers, and NetWare client computers. Users of the Windows operating systems manage files on

shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer named FileServ.

You want to make the shared folders on FileServ available to the NetWare client computers.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft File and Print Services for NetWare on FileServ.
- B. Install Gateway (and Client) Service for NetWare on FileServ.
- C. Install support for the Network File System (NFS) on FileServ.
- D. Install Directory Service Manager for NetWare on FileServ.

Answer: A.

Explanation: Microsoft File and Print Services for NetWare enables Netware Client computers view Windows 2000 Server computers as if they were Netware servers.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Gateway (and Client) Service for NetWare enables Windows 2000 Server computers to connect to shares on Netware Servers.

C: Network File System (NFS) is the Netware File System. You don't need to install support for this on the Windows 2000 Server.

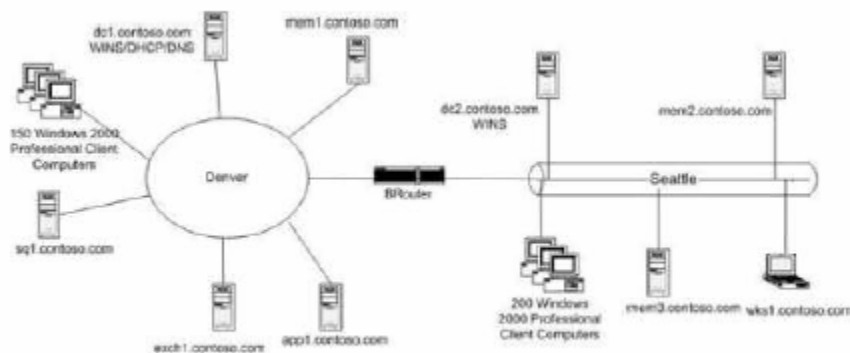
D: Directory Service Manager for NetWare is used to manage the Netware Directory service. You don't need to install this on the Windows 2000 Server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lessons 3, 5

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the network administrator at Contoso Ltd. You work at the main office in Seattle. The branch office in Denver is a call center. The network consists of a Windows 2000-only domain. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



Denver is a Token Ring network. Seattle is an Ethernet network. None of your network adapters at Contoso Ltd support promiscuous mode. The BRouter does not support multicast traffic.

Wks1.contoso.com and mem1.contoso.com are available for use as Network Monitor clients.

You want to be able to detect and identity rogue installations of Network Monitor on your network by using the fewest possible computers.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

- A.** Install Network Monitor Tools on wks1.contoso.com by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
- B.** Install the SNMP protocol on wks1.contoso.com by using the Windows Components wizard.
- C.** Install Network Monitor Tools on mem1.contoso.com by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
- D.** Install the SNMP protocol on mem1.contoso.com by using the Windows Components wizard.
- E.** Install a network adapter on wks1.contoso.com that supports promiscuous mode.
- F.** Install a network adapter on mem1.contoso.com that supports promiscuous mode.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The network monitor is used to detect rogue network monitor installations. Network monitor can only capture traffic on the local subnet. We need to install network monitor in both subnets.

Incorrect answers:

B: Network monitor, not the SNMP, is required to detect rogue installations of the network monitor. D: Network monitor, not the SNMP, is required to detect rogue installations of the network monitor.

E: Promiscuous mode should be avoided. It would be very demanding since all packets would be checked.

F: Promiscuous mode should be avoided. It would be very demanding since all packets would be checked.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 4

Section 5: Configure, monitor, and troubleshoot remote access (12 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You are the administrator of a routed Windows 2000 network. The network includes 25 Windows 2000 Server computers. You want to install a new Windows 2000 Server computer as the first computer on a new routed segment.

You configure the existing DHCP server with a scope that is valid for the new routed segment. During the

installation of the new Windows 2000 Server, you specify that the server should obtain its IP address from an existing DHCP server.

After you complete the installation, you open My Network Places. You see the new server but no other computers. You run the ipconfig command and find that the new server's assigned IP address is 169.254.1.200, with a 16-bit subnet mask and no default gateway address. You want to resolve the problem so that you can see other computers on the routed network.

What can you do? (Choose two)

- A. Configure all of the routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames.
- B. Configure the default gateway to route TCP port 270 frames.
- C. Add the IP address for the default gateway to the TCP/IP properties of the new server.
- D. Add a DHCP Relay Agent computer to the new routed segment.
- E. Add a WINS server to the new routed segment.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server. When a client or a server cannot receive an IP address from DHCP it is assigned an Auto Private IP Address (APIPA). These IP addresses are in the range 169.254.x.y. In this scenario the server has an IP address of 169.254.1.200, which is in the APIPA range because the server could not contact the DHCP for an IP address. There are two solutions to this problem: we could either configure all routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames, which might require us to replace the routers with RFC 1542-compliant routers or we could install a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.

Incorrect answers:

B: The routers should be configured to pass BOOTP broadcast frames, not to route TCP port 270 frames.

C: As long as the new server is able to get the DHCP messages from the DHCP server it is not necessary to preconfigure it with a default gateway address.

E: A Windows 2000 computer does not require a WINS server. Furthermore, a WINS server is used for name-to-IP-address resolution, not for the leasing of IP addresses.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator of the Windows 2000 network at Island Hopper News. Testkingonline.com

does not have a Web presence. Your network consists of a Windows 2000 domain controller, a file server,

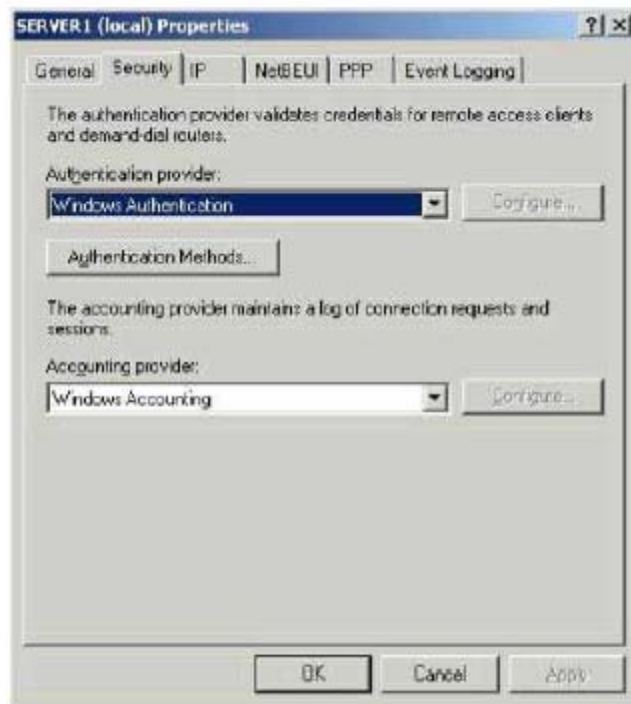
and a member server named Server1. Server1 is connected to a modem bank.

Many users want to log on to the network from home. These users have Windows 95, Windows 98 and

Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You enable Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on server1. You configure the server1

properties as shown in the exhibit.



Users configure dial-up networking on their client computers to connect to server1. Some users report that they are unable to connect to server1. What should you do?

- A. Change the authentication provider to RADIUS Authentication.
- B. Disable EAP.
- C. Disable MS-CHAP version2.
- D. Enable SPAP.
- E. Enable MS-CHAP.

Answer: E

Explanation: Windows 95 and a clean installation, with no windows updates, of Windows 98 do not support MSCHAP

V2. Both operating systems support MS-CHAP though.

Incorrect answers:

A: There are no RADIUS servers in this scenario.

B: Disabling an authentication protocol would not enable remote access for any clients.

C: Disabling an authentication protocol would not enable remote access for any clients.

D: SPAP is propriety protocol. It would not enable remote access for the Windows clients.

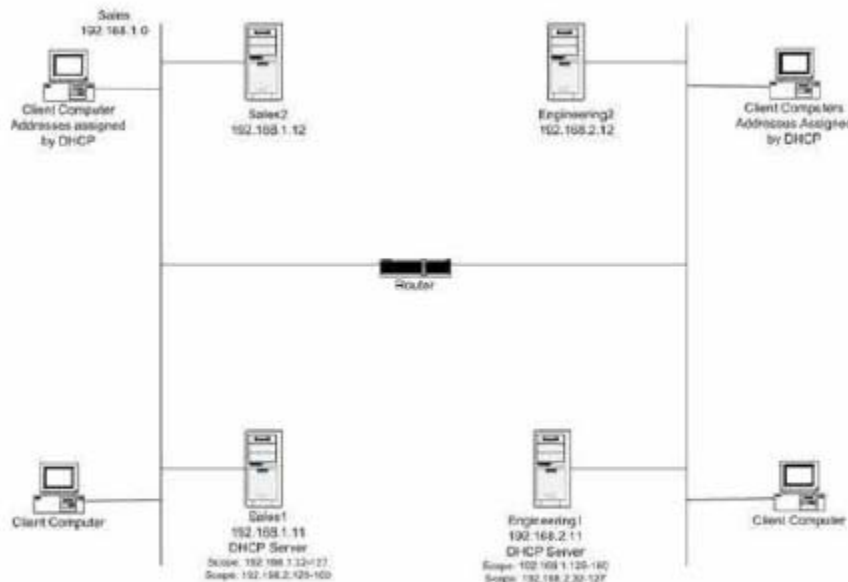
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 3

Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



network protocol. The

salesdepartment uses one subnet and has servers named Sales1 and Sales2. The

engineering department

uses another subnet and has servers named Engineering1 and Engineering2.

Sales1 and Engineering1 are configured to act as DHCP servers. The router that

joins the two subnets is

not RFC 1542 compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay.

You want to allow Sales1 and Engineering1 to support client computers on each other's subnets. What

should you do?

- A.** Set the router option in the DHCP Scopes to 192.168.2.1 for Engineering1 and 192.168.1.1 for Sales1.
- B.** On Engineering2 and Sales2, install Routing and Remote Access, and configure RIP as a routing protocol.
- C.** On Engineering2 and Sales2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.
- D.** Configure Engineering2 and Sales2 as DHCP servers without any scopes.

Answer: C

Explanation: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. When a client or a server cannot receive an IP address from DHCP, it is assigned an Auto Private IP Address (APIPA). These IP addresses are in the range 169.254.x.y. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.

Incorrect answers:

A: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. Setting the router option in the DHCP Scopes will not solve this problem as the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can only overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment. **B:** In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. This problem cannot be overcome by installing Routing and Remote Access and configuring RIP as a routing protocol. We must instead install a DHCP relay agent on the remote network segment.

D: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on the remote network segment. It is therefore not necessary to configure another DHCP server on the remote segment.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 4

You install the Routing and Remote Access service on a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. Your network is not directly connected to the Internet and uses the private IP address range 192.168.0.0.

When you use routing and remote access to dial in to the server, your computer connects successfully, but you are unable to access any resources. When you try to ping servers by using their IP addresses, you receive the following error message: "Request timed out." When you are running ipconfig command, it shows that your dial-up connection has been given the IP address 169.254.75.182. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Configure the remote access server with the address of a DHCP server.
- B. Authorize the remote access server to receive multiple addresses from a DHCP server.
- C. Configure a remote access server to act as a DHCP relay agent.
- D. Ensure that the remote access server is able to connect to a DHCP server that has a scope for its subnet.

Answer: D

Explanation: When a DHCP Server is not available the RAS server uses Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) to assign IP addresses to RAS clients. These addresses are randomly chosen from the 169.254.0.0/16 subnet. In this scenario the client has not received an IP configuration information from the DHCP server but has been assigned an APIPA address. By default the RRAS would supply basic IP configuration: an IP address and a subnet mask. The remote access server must be able to connect to a DHCP server so that it can supply the IP configuration for the client.

Incorrect answers:

A: The RRAS server does not have to be configured with the address of a DHCP server. The DHCP clients make the initial contact with the DHCP server through broadcasts.

B: The default RRAS server setting is to receive ten IP addresses at a time from the DHCP server.

C: The RRAS client leases IP addresses from the RRAS computer, not from the DHCP server. The DHCP server provides the RAS client with extra TCP/IP configuration such as default gateway, WINS server, DNS server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 5

Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. You configure a remote access server on this network.

Some users report that when they connect to the server, they receive the following message: "IPX/SPX

compatible CP reported error 733. The PPP control network protocol for the network is not available". If

the users allow the connection to continue, they are able to connect to the services that use TCP/IP.

You want to prevent this message being displayed. What should you do?

A. Configure the client computer to use only TCP/IP for the connections to the remote access server.

B. Configure the client computers to use a defined IPX network address for the connection to the remote access servers.

C. Configure the remote access server to allow IPX-based remote access and demand-dial connections.

D. Configure the remote access server to disable Multilink connections.

Answer: A

Explanation: Since this is a TCP/IP network we can remove the NWLink protocol. The NWLink protocol is required for connectivity to Novel NetWare which is not in use on this network.

Incorrect answers:

B: The network uses only the TCP/IP protocol therefore we do not require the IPX protocol.

C: The network uses only the TCP/IP protocol therefore we do not require the IPX protocol.

D: This is not a multilink problem.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the network administrator for Island Hopper News. The main office has a Windows 2000 workgroup that includes five Windows 2000 Server computers and 10 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Currently, no users at the main office have Internet access.

Island hopper news also has two remote offices, each with a Windows 2000 workgroup. None of these offices are networked to another. However, users at the remote office connect to the main office individually to access network resources.

A server named member2 is located at the main office. Member 2 has two network adapters, which are designated adapter1 and adapter2. Adapter1 is connected to the LAN and adapter2 is connected to a DSL modem that is connected to the internet.

To provide users at the main office with Internet access, you enable Internet connection sharing on member 2.

Now, some users in the remote office report that they can no longer access local network resources. In addition, users at the main office are still unable to access the Internet. You need to ensure that local network resources are always accessible, and you need to ensure that users at the main office have Internet access. What should you do?

- A.** Configure Internet Connection Sharing to be enabled on adapter 1.
- B.** Configure Internet Connection Sharing to be enabled on adapter 2.
- C.** Configure Network Address Translation on member 2.
- D.** Install a proxy server on the company's network.

Answer: C

Explanation:Internet Connection Sharing has been enabled on adapter2. We need to configure the correct network translation settings on adapter2. Internet Connection Sharing (ICS) is suitable for small offices and home offices with no more than 10 computers. ICS can be run on Windows 2000 Professional. DNS or DHCP cannot be used on the network. Network Address Translation (NAT) can be used with up to 50 computers. NAT

requires Windows 2000 Server. DNS and DHCP may be running on the LAN. Proxy Server allows for many more than 50 clients, allows administrators to control the flow of traffic based on ports and protocol, and caches data for increased performance. Internet Authentication Server (IAS) is Microsoft's implementation of Proxy Server.

Incorrect answers:

A: Installing ICS on the LAN adapter (adapter1) makes no sense. Internet connectivity should be configured on adapter2, the Internet interface

B: ICS is already installed so installing it on adapter2 makes no sense either.

D: Proxy Server also solves this problem like NAT. NAT is better scaled for a Workgroup. Proxy Server is used in larger networks.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 7 You have installed Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on a server named

Srv004. Your internal DNS, WINS, and DHCP services are running properly in the environment. You want this

server to provide Internet access for users on the network segment by using Network Address Translation over

a demand dial interface to your Internet Service Provider.

You have installed the NAT protocol and configured the correct public and private interfaces. All client computers have their default gateway set to the private address of Srv004, and can successfully ping the gateway. Users can connect to internal network computers correctly, but network traffic does not reach the ISP.

You need to ensure that all users can access the Internet. What should you do?

A. Configure the DNS as a forwarder to your ISP's DNS.

B. Configure your ISP's DNS as a secondary to your DNS.

C. Install the RIP version 2 protocol in Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on Srv004.

D. Add a static route of 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 in Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on Srv004.

E. Add a static route of 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 by using the route-p add command Srv004.

Answer: D

Explanation:Network traffic does not reach the ISP". This is a routing issue. You need to set a static route. Not that "you have configured the correct public and private interfaces" does not necessarily mean you have configured a static route.

Incorrect answers:

A, B: There is no network traffic reaching the ISP. This indicates that it is not a name resolution problem.

C: RIP is used in router to router communication. NAT does not use RIP.

E: The public interface has already been correctly configured according to the scenario. The static route required by the public interface should be configured in the Routing and Remote Access console.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the network administrator of a small Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The network uses TCP/IP as its only network protocol. The network has two subnets, A and B. The subnets are connected by a router.

All servers in the network have static IP addresses. You install a DHCP server on subnet A for the client computers. You also configure the DHCP server with two class C scopes, one for subnet A and one for subnet B.

- 373 -

When users on subnet B attempt to connect to servers on subnet A, they receive the following error message: "The network path was not found". Users on subnet A report no problems when they connect to the servers on either subnet. What should you do?

- A.** In the DHCP server, authorize the scope needed for subnet B.
- B.** Correct the error in the routers routing table.
- C.** Install and configure a DHCP Relay Agent on subnet A.
- D.** Install and configure a DHCP Relay Agent on subnet B.

Answer: D

Explanation:The clients in subnet B do not receive any IP configuration from the DHCP server. A possible

cause of this problem is the router. The router might not be forwarding DHCP traffic between the two subnets.

We can resolve this problem by installing a DHCP Relay agent on the subnet that has no DHCP server, namely subnet B.

Incorrect Answers

A: Scopes are activated not authorized. A DHCP server must be authorized. But this DHCP server is already

authorized since the clients in subnet A receive IP configuration.

B: The routing table might be misconfigured or have an incorrect routing table entry, but it seems very unlikely

since users on Subnet A can access Subnet B.

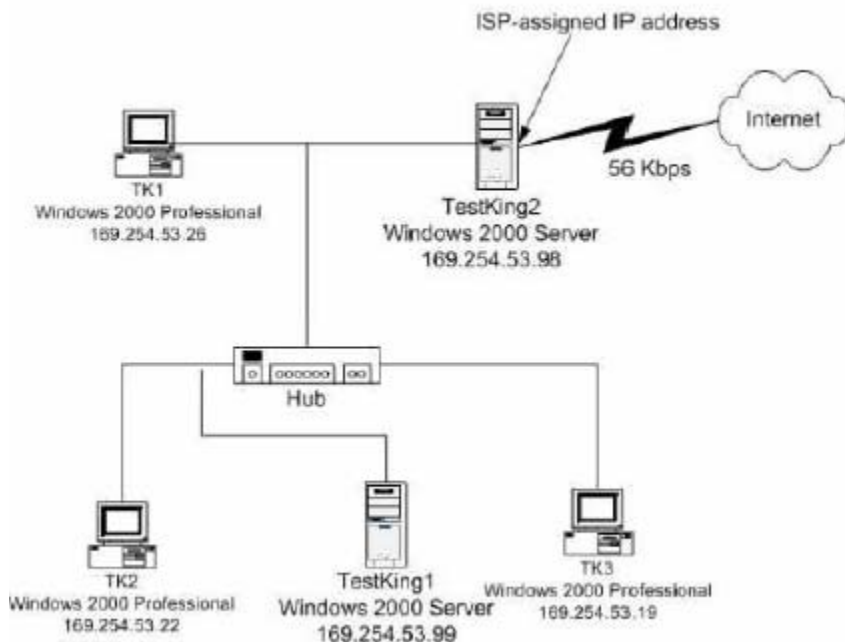
C: The DHCP relay agent should be on the subnet that has no DHCP server, namely subnet B.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 workgroup at TestKing, a small office that is configured as shown in the exhibit. There is no DHCP server on the network.



All Windows 2000 Professional client computers are configured to obtain IP addresses automatically.

TestKing1 is configured to have a static IP address. However, no applications on TestKing1 require a static IP address.

TestKing2 uses a dial-up connection to connect to the Internet. You enable Internet Connection Sharing on TestKing2. You discover that the IP address on the LAN network adapter for TestKing2 is now 192.168.0.1.

the Internet. What should you do?

A. On all of the computers except TestKing1, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.255.

Restart all of the computers except TestKing1.

B. On all of the computers, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255.

Restart all of the computers.

C. Configure TestKing1 to obtain its IP address automatically.

Restart all of the computers except TestKing2.

D. Configure TestKing2 to obtain its IP address automatically.

Restart TestKing2.

E. Configure TestKing2 with a static IP address of 169.254.53.98.

Restart TestKing2.

F. On TestKing1, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255.

Restart TestKing1.

Answer: C

Explanation:ICS includes a mini-DHCP service which will provide the clients with appropriate IP configurations. We should make TestKing1 a DHCP client as well by configuring it to obtain its IP address automatically. Then we restart all computers except TestKing2 which is running ICS. The restarted computers will then be proper ICS clients.

Incorrect Answers

A:ICS sets the address 192.168.0.1 by default on the local interface. We cannot assign this IP address to another computer in the network.

B:ICS automatically configures the internal interface. We should not assign a static IP address to it.TestKing2

D:We must restart the client computers as well. They do not have IP addresses matching the 192.168.xx.xx network which is used by ICS.

E:The ICS server will configure the internal interface automatically. We should not assign a static IP address to it.

F:TestKing1 should be configured with a single IP address, preferably as a DHCP client. Furthermore, we cannot configure a single interface with a range of IP addresses.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

All the servers on your network are Windows 2000 Server computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The sales department uses one subnet and has server named SalesTK1 and SalesTK2.

The engineering department uses another subnet and has servers named EngineeringTK1 and EngineeringTK2. SalesTK1 and EngineeringTK1 are domain controllers in a Windows 2000 domain.

SalesTK1 is the only DHCP server on your network. You install the DHCP service on EngineeringTK1.

The router that joins the two subnets is RFC 1542 compliant and supports DHCP/BOOTP relay. After installing DHCP on EngineeringTK1 you notice that it is not issuing IP addresses. You want to make sure that clients can obtain IP addresses from EngineeringTK1. What should you do?

- A.** Authorize DHCP on SalesTK1.
- B.** Authorize DHCP on EngineeringTK1.
- C.** On EngineeringTK2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.
- D.** On EngineeringTK1, install Routing and Remote Access, and configure RIP as a routing protocol.

Answer: B

Explanation: Before a Windows 2000 DHCP server can issue IP addresses in a Windows 2000 domain, the DHCP server must be authorized in Active Directory.

Incorrect Answers:

A: SalesTK1 is successfully issuing IP addresses. The problem is with EngineeringTK1.

C: It is not necessary to install the DHCP Relay Agent service. This service is not required to enable a DHCP server to issue IP addresses. Furthermore, it is not required in this network because the router is RFC 1542

compliant.

D:EngineeringTK1 is not a router. Therefore, it does not require the RIP routing protocol.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You install the Routing and Remote Access service on a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. Your network is not directly connected to the Internet and uses the private IP address range

172.16.30.0. You use a DHCP server to provide addresses to computers on your local subnet.

When you use Routing and Remote Access to dial in to the server, your Windows 98 computer connects

successfully, but you are unable to access any resources. When you try to ping servers by using their IP

addresses, you receive the following message: "Request times out." When you run the winipcfg

command, it shows that your dial-up connection has been given the IP address 0.0.0.0.

You need to be able to access internal network resources through a dial-up connection.

What should you do?

- A.** Configure the remote access server to act as a DHCP Relay Agent.
- B.** Configure the remote access server with the address of a DHCP server.
- C.** Authorize the remote access server to receive multiple addresses from a DHCP server.
- D.** Configure an address pool for the Routing and Remote Access service that does not overlap with the DHCP server.

Answer: D

Explanation: An address pool is the range of IP addresses that the DHCP server can actually assign. Thus you need to configure an exclusion in the address pool so that the address pool for the Routing and Remote Access service does not overlap with the DHCP server. This will ensure that you will be able to access the internal network resources through dial-up connection.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You install the Routing and Remote Access service on a Windows 2000

Servercomputer on your

network. Your network is not directly connected to the Internet and uses the private IP address range of

10.168.4.0.

When you use Routing and Remote Access to dial in to the server, your computer connects successfully,

but you are unable to access any resources. You also cannot connect to the servers by using their

NetBIOS names. When you try to connect to the servers by using their IP addresses you are successful.

You want to allow remote users access to resources by resource name.

What should you do?

- A.** Configure the remote access server with an LMHosts file with entries for all the necessary servers.
- B.** Configure the remote access server with the address of a DNS server.
- C.** Run the ipconfig /registerdns command on the client.
- D.** Ensure that the remote access server is able to connect to a DHCP server that has a scope for its subnet.

Answer: A

Excel nr 7-19 föreslår B

Explanation: The LMHOSTS file is configured in much the same way the HOSTS file is. It is used when

NetBIOS name resolution is attempted. The sample file provided (LMHOSTS.SAM) outlines the configuration

specifications for file entries. At its most basic, an LMHOSTS entry consists of a TCP/IP address followed by

at least one space and a computer name (of up to 16 characters). Configuring the remote access server with an

LMHosts file with the appropriate entries will thus allow remote users access to resources by resource name.

Incorrect answers:

B: DNS is a name resolution service. DNS servers resolve TCP/IP hostnames. Not NetBIOS names.

C: Refreshes all DHCP leases and registers any related DNS names. The question wants users to be able to gain access using NetBIOS names.

D: This is not a DHCP concern.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3, 5 Subsection, Configure inbound connections (2 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using the new modem.

What should you do to help find out the cause of the problem?

- A.** Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
- B.** From a command prompt, run the Net Config Server command.
- C.** From a command prompt, run the Net Statistics command.
- D.** Use Regedt32 to view the Error Control value in the

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess key.

Answer: A

Explanation: The routing and remote access snap-in can be used to check the status of ports that are used by the modems.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Net Config Server command is used to display or change settings for the Server service while the service is running. It is not used to diagnose modem problems.

C: The Net Statistics command is used to display the statistics log for the local Workstation or Server service. It is not used to diagnose modem problems.

D: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating system. It is therefore not recommended that we edit the registry.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3

QUESTION NO: 2

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in routers report that they are unable to connect to the server by using this new modem.

What can you do to help find out the cause of the problem? (Choose Three)

- A.** Use the Diagnostics tab in Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel to query the modem.

- B. Use Device Manager to identify any port resource conflicts.
- C. Use the Routing and Remote Access Snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
- D. From the command prompt, run the Net Config Server command.
- E. From the command prompt, run the Net statistics command.
- F. Use the Regedit32 to view the Error control value in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess key.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: To troubleshoot modems used for connecting to a RRAS server we must use the diagnostics tab in the Phone and Modem applet; check hardware resources in Device Manager; and check the ports on the Routing and Remote Access console.

Incorrect answers:

D: Net Config Server is not used to diagnose modem problems.

E: Net Statistics is not used to diagnose modem problems.

F: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the

administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating

system. It is therefore not recommended that we use the registry for troubleshooting purposes.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3

Subsection, Create a remote access policy (7 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

Testkingonline.com has a Routing and Remote Access server at its main office. One of the company's branch offices also runs Routing and

Remote Access on a server that has one modem. The server is configured to use demand-dial routing to

connect to the main office. The server is part of the company's Active Directory domain. The domain runs in native mode.

Some employees at this branch office use the branch office server to access their files from home. The

manager of the branch office reports that sometimes none of the users in the office can connect to the

main office. When you examine the event log on the branch office server, you find that users have been

connecting to the server during working hours.

The manager wants users to be able to dial in to the server only between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

However, the manager still wants users to be able to log on at any time when connected directly to the LAN.

What should you do to limit only dial-in access to these times?

A. Change the logon hours for users' accounts to deny logons between 8:00a.m and 6:00 p.m.

B. Set the remote access policy to deny connections between 8:00a.m and 6:00p.m.

C. Create one batch file to start Remote Access Connection Manager service, and create another batch file to stop it.

Schedule the stop batch file to run at 8:00a.m every day and start batch file to run at 6:00 p.m. every day.

D. Create two user accounts, for each user.

Grant dial-in permissions to one account, and deny dial-in permissions to the second account. Change the logon hours for the dial-in accounts to deny logon between 8:00a.m to 6:00p.m.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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Remote access policies are used to set specific conditions on which connections that should be allowed; for

example, by setting time and day restrictions, either by allowing or denying remote access during specific hours.

Incorrect answers:

A: Logon hours cannot be configured directly to user accounts.

C: Logon hours cannot be configured through the use of separate batch files.

D: The users cannot be forced to use different user accounts at different hours. This would not restrict remote connections to specific times.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 2

Your network has two domains with approximately 1,000 users in each domain. Both domains are Active Directory domains that run in native mode. Some of the users have portable computers and access the network by using remote access.

The managers at Testkingonline.com are concerned that remote access might pose a security risk. They want to see a list that shows which users are allowed to use remote access.

How should you configure the remote access to display a list of authorized users?

A. Create a group named RAS_USERS.

Add users who are permitted to dial in to the network.

Create a remote access policy that allows only this group to use the remote access server.

To show who has access to the remote access server, display the members of the group.

B. Create a group named RAS_USERS.

Add users who are allowed to dial in to the network.

Set the remote access permission for this group to Allow Access.

To show who has access to the remote access server, display the members of the group.

C. Write a script for the Windows Scripting Host.

In the script, iterate through the members of the users container.

Display the name of any user who has the remote access permission set to Allow access.

D. Use the default remote access policy to view users and groups who have been granted remote access permission.

Answer: A

Explanation:For administration and documentation purposes it is a good idea to group remote users into groups. Then create a remote access policy and configure it to allow remote access (under further specific conditions if necessary) if they belong to this group.

Incorrect answers:

B:Remote access policy, not remote access permission, is used to configure remote access for groups.

C: Script hosting would be an awkward way of listing remote users.

D:The default remote access policy would show which users have remote access only if they were a group condition on it. This cannot be taken for granted, since there is no default group condition on the default remote access policy.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator at Humongous Insurance, a major insurance company that has 1,000 offices worldwide. You are configuring the network, so that only the **salesstaff can connect to it from**

home. Your Windows 2000 forest contains a member server named server1 that has Routing and Remote

Access for Windows 2000 enabled. You configure server1 to use a modem bank to accept incoming

dial-up connections. You configure server1 to use Windows authentication as the authentication

provider. The only supported authentication method is MS-CHAP version 2. You need to restrict access to server1. What should you do?

- A.** Create an OU named sales_staff with the sales staff user accounts. Provide access to this OU by using the client-friendly-name attribute of the default remote access policy.
- B.** Create an OU named sales_staff and populate sales_staff with the sales staff user accounts. Provide access to this OU by using the Windows-Groups attribute of the default remote access policy.
- C.** Create a new remote access policy. Add the Everyone group to this policy by using the Windows-groups attribute in the properties of each sales staff user account. Control dial-in access through remote policy.
- D.** Create a Windows 2000 global group with the sales staff user accounts. Provide access to the global group by using the Windows-group attribute of the default remote access policy.

Answer: D

Explanation: To restrict access to a RRAS server we should create a user group that includes all users that should have dial-in permissions. We should then edit the default remote access policy and add the condition that users should belong to the group you created.

Incorrect answers:

A: We cannot provide remote access to OUs. We can only provide remote access to groups.

B: We cannot provide remote access to OUs. We can only provide remote access to groups.

C: By adding the Everyone group to a remote access policy configured to control dial-in access we would allow other users, who have the dial-in permission set, to gain remote access.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingRas, that has Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 installed. Routing and Remote Access is configured with the policies shown in the exhibit:



The current configuration allows users to connect remotely after logging on. You want to limit remote connections to logon connections only. What should you do?

- A. Delete the Require L2TP policy.
- B. Configure the Logon required policy to grant access.
- C. Move the Logon required policy to number one in the policy order.
- D. Change the Allow access if dial-in permission is enabled policy to include the Logon required policy.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Remote Access Policies (RAPs) are applied in order. When a RAP either grants or denies access, then no further RAPs are applied and the process ends. Currently the first RAP, Require L2TP, enables remote users access to the network. If we apply the Logon required policy first, no one will gain access without providing a Logon and the requirements of the scenario would be met.

Incorrect Answers

A: Deleting the Require L2TP would still allow remote access without any Logon required as the Allow access if dial-in permission is enabled would grant access.

B: We need to restrict access. This action would not restrict access.

D: One policy cannot be included in another one.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named Testkingonline.com. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named

TestKing1, which is a member of the domain. TestKing1 runs Routing and Remote Access for Windows

2000 and is connected to a modem bank. An existing company policy allows all domain users to dial in to

TestKing1.

The company hires 10 interns. Each intern has a domain user account. All interns are permitted to access

all resources on the company network. One intern is permitted to dial in to TestKing1 for remote access.

The other nine interns are not permitted to dial in to TestKing1 for remote access.

You need to ensure that the nine interns cannot establish a dial-up connection to TestKing1. What should you do?

A. Modify the default remote access policy to deny remote access permission.

B. Configure the nine interns' domain user accounts so that TestKing1 is not listed on the Logon Workstations list.

C. Place the nine interns' user accounts into a domain global group named NoRemoteAccess.

On TestKing1, configure a remote access policy that denies access to the NoRemoteAccess group.

D. On TestKing1, place the nine interns' domain user accounts into a local group named NoRemoteAccess.

Then configure a remote access policy that denies access to the NoRemoteAccess group.

Answer: C

Explanation: Remote access restrictions are configured with remote access policies. We put the nine users that should not have remote access into a domain global group, and then configure a remote access policy to deny this group remote access.

Incorrect Answers

A: This would deny all remote access.

B: The Logon Workstations list is used to restrict logon to the domain. It is not used to restrict remote access.

D: We should put the users into a domain global group, not into a local group.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q313082, HOW TO: Enforce a Remote Access Security Policy in Windows 2000

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 Server network. You need to support the mobile representatives remote access to Testkingonline.com Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft Exchange 2000 mail server. The security policy requires that all remote users use a thirdparty authentication device before accessing Testkingonline.com internal resources. You need to implement the correct authentication settings. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that configures all domain controllers to use the Hisecdc.inf security template.
- B.** Create a Routing and Remote Access policy that uses MS-CHAP v2 authentication.
- C.** Create a Routing and Remote Access policy that uses EAP authentication.
- D.** Configure all mobile client computers to use EAP for dial-up connections.
- E.** Configure all mobile client computers to use MS-CHAP v2 for dial-up connections.

Answer: C, D

Explanation

: The Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) allows Microsoft or third parties to write modules that implement new authentication methods and retrofit them to fielded servers. One example of EAP is the EAPTLS module that implements access control based on smart cards and certificates for VPN and dial-up users.

Incorrect answers:

A: HISECDC.INF is a high security domain controller. This assumes a network environment containing only Windows 2000 servers and workstations because the security precludes communication with any other machines. This template defines security for network communications that are digitally signed and encrypted. This is not the same as third party authentication as is required.

B: MS-CHAP v2 authentication will not be complying with the requirement of third party authentication. E:

The Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 allows for challenge-response authentication based on a two-way encryption algorithm and the user name/password combination provided. MS-CHAP v2 eliminates some of the security holes in the original MS-CHAP authentication method. However, when used with dial-up networking, it is available to only Windows 2000, Windows NT 4.0, and Windows 98 clients (the NT and 98 clients must have the appropriate patches applied). However, this is not third party authentication as is required by the question

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has a Routing and Remote Access server at its main office. One of Testkingonline.com branch

offices also runs Routing and Remote Access on a server that has one modem and two network adapters.

This server is configured to use a virtual private network (VPN) over a leased line to connect to the main

office. This server is part of Testkingonline.com Active Directory domain. The domain runs in native mode.

Some employees at this branch office use the branch office server to access the files from home. There is

an automated process that transfers data to a vendor through a dial-up connection from 11:00 P.M. to

1:00 A.M. The manager of the branch office reports that sometimes the data transfer fails. When you

examine the event log on the branch office server, you find that users have been connecting to the server

during the hours that the transfer should be occurring.

You want to prevent users from dialing in to the server between 11:00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M. However, you

still want users to be able to log on at any time when connected directly to the LAN.

What should you do to limit only dial-in access?

A. Set the remote access policy to deny connections between 11.00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M.

B. Change the logon hours for user's accounts to deny logons between 11.00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M.

C. Create one batch file to start Remote Access Connection Manager service, and create another batch file to stop it.

D. Create two user accounts for each user.

Grant dial-in permission to one account, and deny dial-in permission to the second account.

Change the logon hours for the dial-in accounts to deny logons between 11.00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Dial-In property sheet allows you to configure dial-in ability and dial-in properties. The

Dial-In Constraints property sheet allows for the configuration of limitations on the ability for the session to initialize or to carry on indefinitely. You can restrict the session to a certain amount of idle time before it's automatically disconnected or to be disconnected after a certain elapsed connection time. In addition, you can restrict the connection to only being allowed during certain times or on certain days of the week. Thus option A would address your problem.

Incorrect answers:

B: Denying the users logon will not limit dial-in to the server.

C: There is no need to create batch files, all that is necessary is to set the deny connections limits in time.

D: Creating two accounts for each user and applying it in the fashion as suggested in this option will still leave the user with an account that will be able to dial-in to the server at any time.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 3 Subsection, Configure a remote access profile (2 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network at TestKing Inc. You need to support the mobilesalesrepresentative's remote access to Testkingonline.com Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft Exchange 2000 mail server. The security requires that all remote users use a third-party authentication device before accessing the company's internal resources. You need to implement the correct authentication settings. What should you do?

- A.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and configure all computers to use Microsoft NTML version 2.0.
- B.** Create a Routing and Remote Access policy and configure all computers to use MS-CHAP v2.
- C.** Create a Routing and Remote Access policy and configure all computers to use EAP.
- D.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and configure all computers to use IPSec security.

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Select the Server required option and link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: C.

Explanation: **EAP** stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol. This means it can be configured to use different types of authentication devices such as a third-party device mentioned in this question.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This is an authentication method used in Windows domains. It is not used for third-party authentication devices.

B: MS-CHAP v2 is a Windows authentication method. It is not used for third-party authentication devices.

D: IPsec is not used for third-party authentication devices.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3

QUESTION NO: 2

TestKing has a Routing and Remote Access server at its main office. One of Testkingonline.com branch offices also runs Routing and Remote Access on a server that has two modems and two network adapters.

This server is configured to use a virtual private network (VPN) over a dedicated leased line to connect to the main office. This server is part of Testkingonline.com Active Directory domain. The domain runs in native mode.

Some employees at this branch office use the branch office server to access their files from home. The manager of the branch office reports that sometimes users are unable to connect to the server. When you examine the event log on the branch office server, you find that some users have been connecting to the server with both modems.

You want as many users as possible to be able to dial in to the server. However, you still want users to be able to log on any time when connected directly to the LAN. What should you do?

- A.** Configure the calling station for all the users in the branch.
- B.** Configure the Remote Access setting for users in the branch to be controlled by policy.
- C.** Disable Bandwidth Allocation Protocol (BAP) on the server.
- D.** Disable Multilink support on the server.

Answer: D

Explanation: Multilink allows you to expand the incoming bandwidth that's available by combining two or more physical connections into a single virtual connection. With Multilink support disabled on the server you will allow as many users as possible to dial-in to the server and still have the users able to log in at any time when connected directly to the LAN.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no need to configure the calling station for all users in the branch. It is already configured; the

problem is the setting of the multilink support on the server.

B: Controlling the Remote Access policy by policy is not going to address the problem of multilink support on the server that should be disabled rather.

C: Bandwidth Allocation Protocol (BAP) can be used to reduce the amount of bandwidth to some users so that all users get their share. This is not a Bandwidth problem.

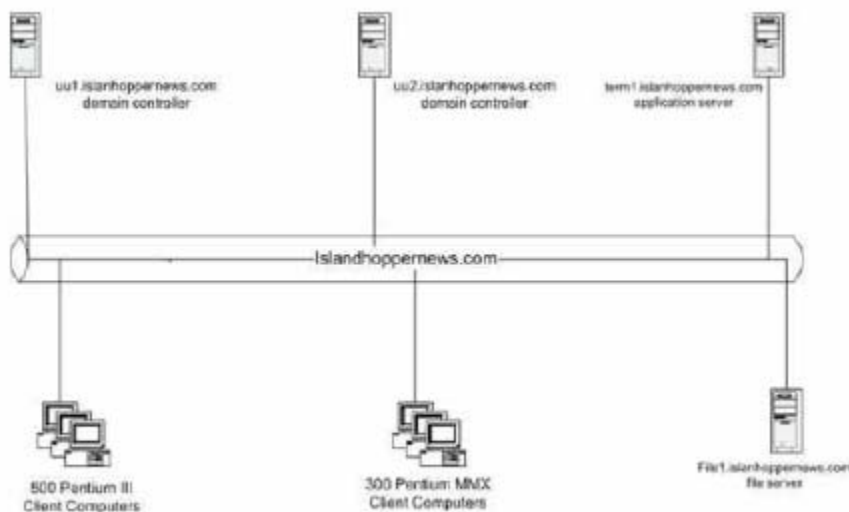
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lessons 1-3

Section 6: Install, configure, monitor, and troubleshoot Terminal Services (9 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the network administrator at Island Hopper News. The domain and network configuration is a single-site Windows 2000 domain that is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You must provide Terminal Services to the Pentium MMX client computers. You also need to be able to manage user licenses and enable users to access term1.islandhoppernews.com. First, you install terminal services in application server mode on term1.islandhoppernews.com. What should you do next?

- A.** Install terminal services licensing on term1.islandhoppernews.com. Select the Enterprise License server option.
- B.** Install terminal services licensing on term1.islandhoppernews.com. Select the Domain license server option.
- C.** Install terminal services licensing on file1.islandhoppernews.com. Select the Enterprise license server option.

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- D.** Install terminal services licensing on file1.islandhoppernews.com. Select the Domain license server option.
- E.** Install terminal services licensing on uu2.islandhoppernews.com. Select the Enterprise license server option.
- F.** Install terminal services licensing on uu2.islandhoppernews.com. Select the Domain license server option.

Answer: F

Explanation: Terminal services licensing must be installed on a domain controller in the domain. Since this

network only has one domain we should select the Domain License Server option.

Note: There is only one domain in use: islandhoppernews.com. uu1, uu2, term1, and file1 are just computers in this domain.

Incorrect Answers

A, B, C; We can't install terminal services licensing on member servers, we must use a domain controller.

E: The Enterprise license server option is only required if multiple domains are in use.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q232520, Description of Terminal Services License Server Discovery

QUESTION NO: 2

You install Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 domain controller.

You install Terminal Services client on users' client computers.

Users report that when they try to connect to the Terminal Server, they receive the following error

**message: "The local policy of this system does not allow you to logon interactively."
When you attempt to
log on to the Terminal Server as an administrator from a users' computer, you log
on successfully.**

You want the users to be able to log on to the terminal server. What should you do?

- A.** Grant the users the right to log on as a service.
- B.** Grant the users the right to log on locally.
- C.** Grant the users the right to log on over the network.
- D.** Copy the users' profiles to the Terminal Server.
- E.** Copy the users' home folders to the Terminal server.

Answer: B

Explanation: As the users in this scenario are accessing the local Windows 2000 Server through Terminal

Services, they must have the right to log on locally.

Incorrect answers:

A:The users should have the right to log on locally, not to log on as a service.

C:The users should have the right to log on locally, not to log on over the network.

D:The local, or domain, user profiles are used. It is not necessary to copy them. **E:** Home folders would not enable users to log on the Terminal Server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 3

Testkingonline.com network consists of a Windows 2000 domain and 300 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A member server named TestKingApp has Terminal Services installed in Remote Administration mode. All client computers have Terminal Services Client software installed. You need to make Terminal Services on TestKingApp available on all client computers. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A.** Install Terminal Services licensing on TestKingApp.
- B.** Install Windows 2000 Advanced Server on TestKingApp.
- C.** Install Terminal Services licensing on a domain controller.
- D.** Remove Terminal Services from TestKingApp.
- E.** Reconfigure Terminal Services to operate in Application Server mode.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

C:We must install a Licensing Server on a Domain Controller.

E: We must switch to Application Server mode on the Terminal server. Remote Administration mode would not allow the clients to access Terminal Services on TestKingApp.

Note: A license server can either be a Domain License server or an Enterprise License server.

Incorrect Answers

A: A member server cannot be used as a domain licensing server. A domain controller is required.

B:

A Terminal Server can very well be run on a Windows Server computer. There is no need to install Windows

2000 Advanced server.

D: There is no need to remove Terminal Services from TestKingApp. We just have to switch to Application Server mode.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a network that contains a server cluster named TestKApp. TestKApp runs the Windows 2000 Cluster Service. It also runs a custom financial application that does not have a remote administration tool set.

You install Terminal Services in Remote Administration mode on TestKApp. You want to be able to administer Testkingonline.com custom application on TestKApp from your Windows 98 computer at your home office.

What should you do?

A. Uninstall Terminal Services and reinstall Terminal Services in Application Server mode on TestKApp.

B. Install Terminal Services Licensing on TestKApp.

C. Install the Management and Monitoring Tools on the Windows 98 client computer.

D. Install the Terminal Services client on the Windows 98 client computer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: The Terminal Services Client is a "thin client" that delivers 32-bit Windows 2000 functionality to a wide

range of legacy desktop hardware devices. The client displays as a window within the local desktop environment and contains only the minimum amount of software necessary to establish a connection to the

server and present the user interface.

The client can run on Windows-based Terminal devices (embedded), and intel-based computers running

Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000 and Windows for Workgroups

Incorrect Answers

A: You don't need to be in Application server mode.

B: Remote Administration mode allows up to 2 connections. Licensing is not required.

C: Managing and Monitoring tools would not enable remote access to the financial application.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

Windows 2000 Server documentation, Terminal Services Client overview

QUESTION NO: 5 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers, and

Windows 2000 Professional client computers. Testkingonline.com manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day.

TestKing has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing

process so that workers on one shift can find out what was manufactured during the previous shift.

TestKing wants to make the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal

Services on a Windows 2000 Server computer. This server will not run as a domain controller. You install

Terminal Services.

You want to improve the performance of the application.

What should you do?

To answer, select the appropriate component setting that needs to be changed in the Terminal Services

Configuration Window.



Answer:

Explanation: Select the "Permission Compatibility" setting.

The network includes Windows 3.1 client computers and Windows 95 client computers. We can improve the performance of the application by changing the Permission Compatibility setting to Pre-Windows 2000.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers, and

Windows 2000 Professional client computers. Testkingonline.com manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day. TestKing has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing processes so that workers on one shift can find out what was manufactured during previous shift. TestKing wants to make the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 Server computer. This server will not run as a domain controller. You install Terminal Services in Application server mode. The application requires that all users log on to

Terminal Services with the same user name.

You want to support the requirements of the application while maintaining security on the shared user name.

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

- A. Disable the Use connection settings from user settings setting for the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the Terminal Server.**
- B. Configure the Terminal server to run in Remote administration mode.**

C. Configure all user accounts to be trusted for delegation.
D. Configure the Always use following logon information setting for the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the Terminal Server.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: Disabling the Use connection settings from user settings setting for the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the Terminal Server and configuring the

- 396 -

Always use following logon information setting will allow all users to be able to log on to the Terminal services with the same user name and still support the application without minimizing security on the shared name.

Incorrect answers:

B: Remote Administration Mode allows for connection to a terminal server for the purposes of administering it.

Together with option C this is risky in the circumstances.

C: This setting designates that all accounts be trusted for delegation. This is a security risk. When used in conjunction with option B you will not be maintaining security on the shared user name.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 7 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

The domain and network configuration is a Windows 2000 forest that is configured as shown in the

Network Diagram. You plan to deploy Terminal Services to the Pentium MMX client computers. You

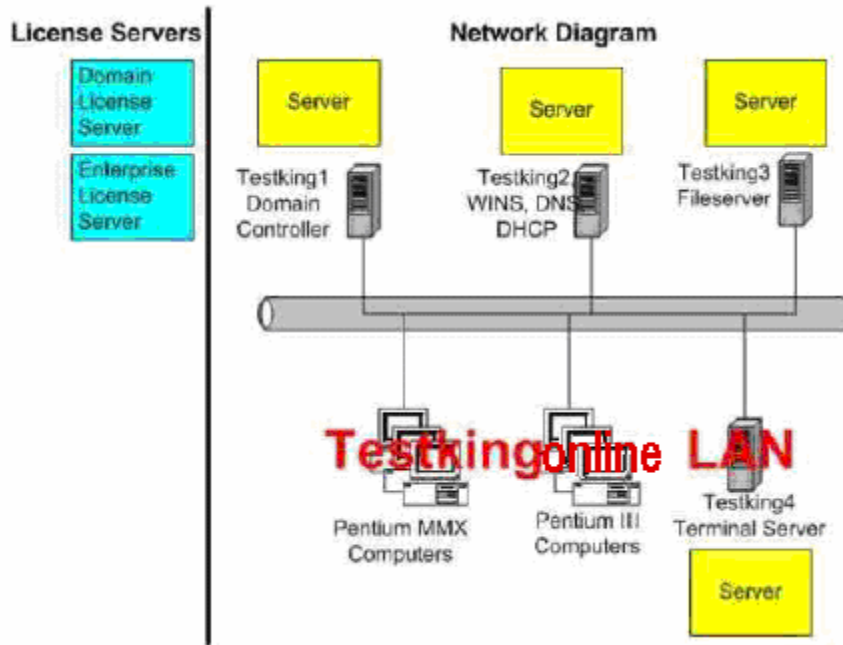
install Terminal Services on Server4.

You want to be able to manage user licenses and enable users to access Server4.

What should you do?

To answer, select the type of license server that should be configured and drag it to the server it should be

installed on in the Network Diagram.



Answer:

Explanation: Drag Domain License Server to Testking1.

A domain license server can serve only Terminal Services servers that are in the same domain. In Windows

Server 2003 or 2000 domains, domain license servers must be installed on domain controllers. In workgroups or

Windows NT 4 domains, domain license servers can be installed on any member server.

Reference:

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Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 8

Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers, and Windows 2000 professional client computers. TestKing's manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day.

TestKing has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing

processes so that workers on one shift can find out what was manufactured during the previous shift.

TestKing wants to make the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal

Services on a Windows 2000 Server computer. This server will not run as a domain controller. You

install Terminal Services in Application server mode.

The support department needs to be able to remote control users' sessions to support and troubleshoot the user application sessions. The support department must be able to change configuration settings within the session, without granting them any unnecessary permissions. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Level of Control for RDP remote control to be View the session.
- B. Configure the Terminal server to run in Remote administration mode.
- C. Add the members of the Support department to the Power Users group on the Terminal servers.
- D. Grant the Support department User and Remote Control permission to the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the Terminal server.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Remote Control permission allows users to take control of or view other user sessions.

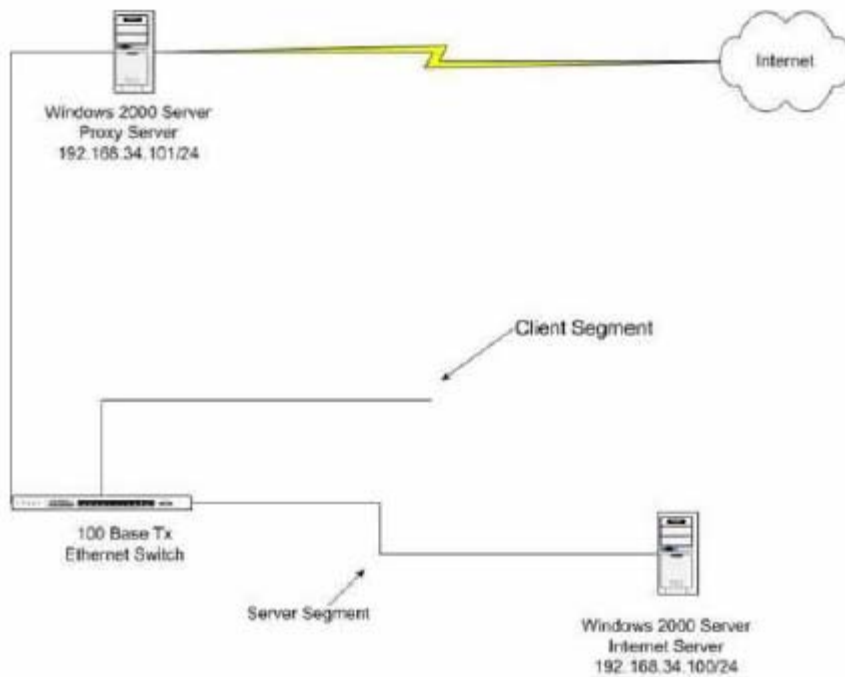
Together with user permission to the Remote Desktop Protocol on the Terminal Server the support department will be able to change configuration settings within the session without extra unnecessary permissions.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 Server network shown in the exhibit.



Users in the Research group and the Executives group have permission to access the Internet through a Windows 2000 Server computer running Microsoft Proxy server. These users must enter their proxy server user names and passwords to connect to the proxy server, to the Internet, and to your local Intranet server.

The users who do not access the Internet do not have user accounts on the proxy server and, therefore, cannot connect to the Intranet server.

You want all users to be able to connect to the Intranet server without entering a separate user name and password. What should you do?

- A.** Move the Intranet server to the client segment of the network.
- B.** Move the proxy server to the server segment of the network.
- C.** Configure each client computer to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.
- D.** Configure each client computer to use port 81 for the proxy Server.

Answer: C

Explanation: Microsoft Windows NT/2K credentials are required to access every Web site of the corporate

Intranet. While this policy greatly increases corporate security, it also prevents internal users from accessing the Intranet via the Proxy Server. For this reason, we must configure Microsoft Internet Explorer to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.

Incorrect answers:

A: Moving the Intranet server will not ensure that users can connect to the site.

B: The proxy server should not be moved. It should be on the border between the LAN and the Internet. D: By

default the proxy server uses port 81 for administrative traffic. We therefore do not have to configure the computers to use port 81 for the proxy server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lesson 4

Subsection, Remotely administer servers by using Terminal Services (2 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. The company's manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day.

The company has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing

processes so that workers on one shift can find out what was manufactured during the previous shift. The

company wants to make the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal

Services on a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server will not run as a domain controller. You install

Terminal Services.

Users want to collect information on the manufacturing processes from other shifts.

The company wants

users to shut down their computers at the end of their shifts, and to leave the application running on the

Terminal server. What should you do?

A. Set the Delete temporary folders on exit setting for the Terminal server to No.

B. Set the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the server to override user settings, and set the End disconnected sessions setting to Never.

C. At the Terminal server, grant the users the right to log on as a batch job.

D. Do nothing. User programs are always terminated on disconnection.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Remote Desktop Protocol in Windows 2000 Terminal Services allows authorized users to

interact with other users' sessions. To prevent users from ending their sessions when they log off, we must configure Terminal Services to never end a disconnected session. This can be done by opening the Administrative Tools folder, selecting Terminal Services Configuration and then selecting Connections. Right click on RDP-TCP, select Properties and select Sessions. Then select Enable Override User Settings, and set the End a disconnected session option to Never.

Incorrect answers:

A: The RDP protocol is used to configure user sessions in Terminal Services.

C: We must prevent users from disconnecting a session when they log off. We need not grant them the right to log on as a batch job to accomplish this.

D: This is not true. We can configure Terminal Services to prevent users from disconnecting a session when they log off.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

Testkingonline.com network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers, and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. The Company's manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day.

The company has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing

processes so that workers on one shift can find out what was manufactured during the previous shift. The

company wants to make sure that the application available on all of the client computers by using

Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 Server computer. This server will not run as a domain controller.

You install Terminal Services.

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The Information Technology (IT) department needs to be able to remote control users' sessions to

support and troubleshoot the application.

What should you do to enable the IT department to control users' sessions?

A. Configure the Terminal Server to run in Remote Administration mode.

B. Grant the IT department Full Control permission to the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the Terminal Server.

- C. Add the members of the IT department to the Power Users group on the Terminal Server.
- D. Use third-party software to enable remote control of users' sessions.

Answer: B

Explanation:The Remote Desktop Protocol on the Terminal Server in Windows 2000 Terminal Services allows authorized users to interact with other users' sessions.

Incorrect answers:

A:The Remote Administration mode would not allow the clients computers to run applications on the Terminal Server.

C:Power Users do not have any specific Terminal Services permissions or rights.

D:In this scenario it is not necessary to use third party software as we can configure remote control of user's sessions from the Windows 2000 Terminal Services console.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 4

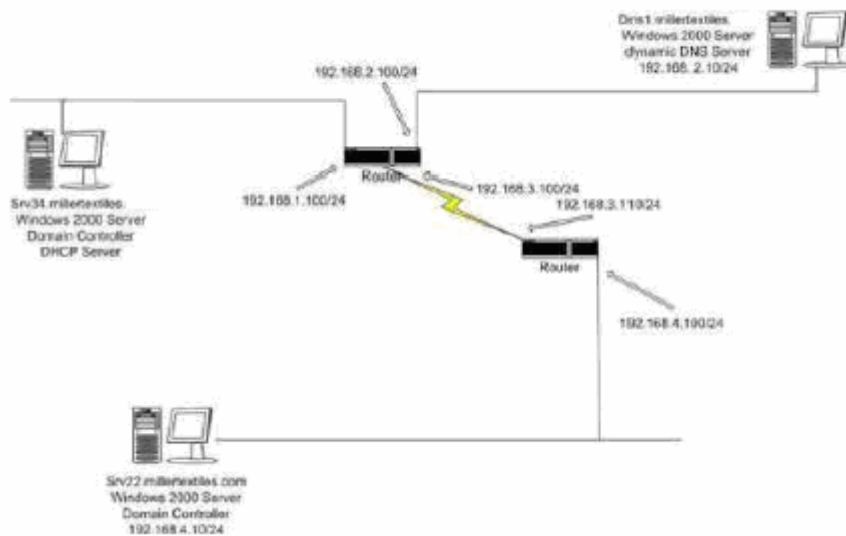
Subsection, Configure Terminal Services for application sharing (0 questions)Subsection, Configure

applications for use with Terminal Services (0 questions)

Section 7: Install, configure, and troubleshoot network adapters and drivers (2 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 HOTSPOT

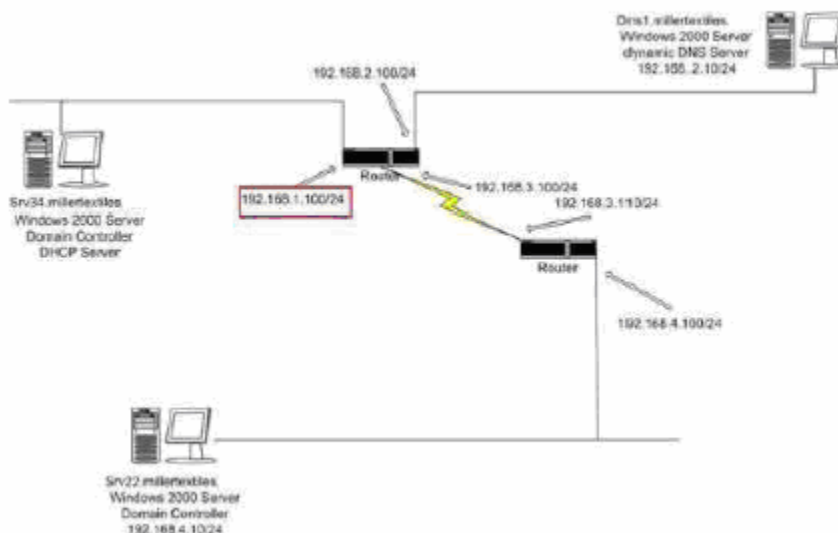
You install a new computer named Srv34.millertextiles.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of your network is shown in network diagram.



When you complete the installation of Srv34.millertextiles.com, you find that you cannot connect to Srv22.admin.millertextiles.com. You examine the TCP/IP configuration on Srv34.millertextiles.com and find no default gateway address. You want to connect from Srv34.millertextiles.com to Srv22.admin.millertextiles.com. Which default gateway address should you use? click the appropriate IP address in the network diagram.

Answer:

Explanation:



set to the IP address

of the local LAN interface of the router; in this scenario 192.168.1.100/24

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lessons 1, 2

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1. TestKing1 contains a single 10/100-Mbps network adapter and is connected to a 100-Mbps network segment. TestKing1 is used as a file and print server by the users on your network.

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You install a second 10/100-Mbps network adapter in TestKing1 and connect it to the same network segment as the first network adapter. The files contained on TestKing1 are mission critical, and you need to ensure that TestKing1 will remain available to network users even if the server's network adapter fails. You want ServerA to use the second network adapter only if the first network adapter fails. What should you do?

A. Configure the second network adapter so that it has a different default gateway from the first network adapter.

B. Configure the second network adapter so that it has the same IP address as the first network adapter.

C. Configure the first network adapter to use 100 Mbps.

Configure the second network adapter to use 10 Mbps.

D. Configure the first network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 1.

Configure the second network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 10.

Answer: D

Explanation: Windows 2000-based computers can be configured with multiple network adapters on the same

TCP/IP subnet with designated primary and backup adapters. You configure this by assigning a metric to each

adapter in the TCP/IP configuration settings. By default, a metric of 1 is configured on all installed network

adapters. An adapter with a lower metric is always used to communicate with another computer if more than

one network adapter can be used to reach the same destination computer.

Incorrect Answers

A: The default gateway setting would not be of any use in configuring a backup network adapter.

B: Two network devices should never use the same IP address if they are located on the same network segment,

unless they are configured with different metrics.

C: The speed setting would not be of any use in configuring a backup network adapter.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 9, Lesson 2

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q258487, Configuring Multiple Adapters on the Same Physical Network

Topic 7, Implementing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting Security (50 questions)

Section 1, Encrypt data on a hard disk by using Encrypting File System(EFS) (4 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server contains a RAID-5 array that is configured as volume D and an 18-GB hard disk that is configured as volume C. Volume D is formatted as NTFS, contains 60GB of data, and has 2GB of free disk space. Volume C is formatted as FAT32 and has 16GB of free disk space. **The server is used to store users' home folders. Most of the data in the home folders has been encrypted with the encrypted file system.**

You estimate that the server will need an additional 10-GB of disk space to meet user needs. However, you will not be able to purchase additional hard disks for three months. You want to immediately free at least 10-GB of the disk space. You do not want to compromise the security of the user's files. What should you do?

- A. Instruct the users to move at least 10-GB of data to another file server that has EFS.
- B. Create additional shared folders on volume C. Move 10-GB of data to the new, shared folders.
- C. Copy at least 10-GB of data to a writable CD-ROM. Delete these files from the server.
- D. Enable the compression attribute for the volume, and compress the users' home folders. Ensure that EFS remains enabled on the home folders.

Answer: A

Explanation: We want to free 10-GB of disk space without compromising security. Most of the files are encrypted.

Encrypted files that are moved to partitions that support EFS, which are basically NTFS partitions, would retain

their encryption status.

Incorrect answers:

B:The C drive uses FAT32. FAT32 does not support encryption.

C:CD-ROMs do not use the NTFS file format so the files would be decrypted.

D:Encrypted files that are compressed will be decrypted. A file cannot both be encrypted and compressed.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 2 You use computers in two different offices. Your home folder is stored on a server named UserData01.

You work with many files that are highly confidential. You keep the confidential files in a folder named

Private in your home folder. You need to maximize the security of the private folder. You also want to be

able to access the folder from the computers in each office.

What should you do?

A. Obtain a signing and sealing certificate from a certificate server, and install the certificate on the computers you use.

B. Login in at UserData01 as a domain administrator, connect to your home folder and set the encryption attribute.

C. Configure your account to have roaming user profile.

Use the properties of the private folder to set the encryption attribute.

D. Add the cipher/e/s *.* command to your computer's startup script.

Answer: C

Explanation: In this scenario the network folder should be accessed from all computers in the office when we log on. This can be configured through a roaming user profile. To maximize security we would also want to encrypt this folder by setting the encrypting attribute.

Incorrect answers:

A:Certificates are used to sign software components not to protect folders.

B:If the domain administrator encrypts the file we would not be able to access the folder with our user account,

as only the person who encrypts a file can access the file once it has been encrypted.

D:The command cipher/e/s *.* would not run because the cipher command does not support the use of wild

cards. Instead of *.* we must specify a folder name. However, the cipher command would not make the folder

available throughout the network.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 3

Testkingonline.com TestKing has a human resources (HR) manager named Sean Chai. He keeps TestKing. com's confidential HR files in a shared folder. To increase the security of the HR files, Sean set the folder to encrypt the files.

Sean leaves TestKing without resetting the permissions and encryption settings for the HR files. The files

must be made accessible to the new HR manager.

Which two actions should you take to allow this access? (Choose two)

- A. Select the file permissions on the HR files to allow access to the new manager.
- B. Back up the shared folder to tape and restore the files to a different folder.
- C. Log on as an administrator and remove the encryption attribute from the HR files.
- D. Log on the new manager, connect to the shared folder, and run the cipher/e/s*.* command.
- E. Configure the new manager's account to be an Encrypted Data Recovery Agent for Sean's account.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:In this scenario we have to first decrypt the files before the new HR Manager will be able to access and read the files. We must however still grant the HR Manager the required permissions to the files. Encrypted files can only be unencrypted by the user that encrypted the files or by a Recovery Agent. By default the domain administrator is a Recovery Agent and can therefore remove the files' encryption attribute.

Incorrect answers:

B:Backing up and restoring the files to a different folder would not remove the encryption attribute nor will it

change the file permissions that have been set for the files.

D:The new manager would not be able to decrypt the files using the cipher command. The cipher/e/s is used to encrypt files.

E: Making the new manager a Recovery Agent will allow him or her to decrypt other files as well. For security reasons we should decrypt the files ourselves.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 4

Testkingonline.com has a manager named Paul West. Paul uses computers in two different offices. Paul's home folder is stored on a server named UserServer.

Paul works with many files that are highly confidential. Paul keeps these files in a folder named confidential in his home folder. You need to maximize the security of the confidential folder. You also want Paul to be able to access the folder from the computers in each office. What should you do?

- A.** Obtain a signing and sealing certificate server for Paul's account, and install the certificate on the computers that Paul uses.
- B.** Login on at UserServer as administrator, connect to Paul's home folder, and set the encryption attribute.
- C.** Configure Paul's account to have a roaming user profile, and instruct Paul to use folder properties to set the encryption attribute for his folders.
- D.** Add the cipher/e/s *.* command to Paul's logon script.

Answer: C

Explanation: The network folder should be accessed from all computers in the office when Paul logs on. This can be configured through a roaming user profile. To maximize security Paul also encrypts this folder by setting the encrypting attribute.

Incorrect answers:

A: Certificates are used to sign software components not to protect folders.

B: If the domain administrator encrypts the file we would not be able to access the folder using our user account.

D: The command cipher/e/s *.* would not run. Instead of *.* a folder name should be supplied. Then it would encrypt the folder and all the subfolders. Furthermore, the cipher command would not make the folder available throughout the network.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 2

Section 2: Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot policies in a Windows2000 environment

Subsection, Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot Local Policy in a Windows2000 environment (6 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain and two Windows NT domains. The Windows 2000 domain trusts each of the Windows NT domains, and the Windows NT domains trust the Windows 2000 domain.

A Windows 2000 domain controller named DC1 is configured to use the highly secure domain controller

security template. Users of computers in the Windows NT domains report that they cannot access DC1.

You need to allow users of computers in the Windows NT domain to access resources on DC1. What should you do?

- A.** Apply a less restrictive custom security template to DC1.
- B.** Apply a less restrictive custom system policy to the Windows NT domain controllers.
- C.** Ensure that the Windows 2000 domain is configured to run in mixed mode
- D.** Ensure that the Windows 2000 domain is configured to run in native mode.

Answer: A

Explanation: The highly secure template defines security settings for Windows 2000 network communications.

The security areas are set to require maximum protection for network traffic and protocols used between computers running Windows 2000. As a result, such computers configured with a highly secure template can only communicate with other Windows 2000 computers. They will not be able to communicate with computers running Windows 95 or 98, or Windows NT. The compatws security template removes some of the default security settings on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Compatws is compatible with the default security settings on Windows NT 4.0.

Incorrect answers:

B: The NT computers cannot connect to the Windows 2000 Domain Controller DC1. We must change the security settings on DC1 not on the Windows NT 4.0 domain controllers.

C: The security templates work in the same manner irrespective of whether the domain is running in either native mode or mixed mode.

D: The security templates work in the same manner irrespective of whether the domain is running in either

native mode or mixed mode.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator of the Windows 2000 Active Directory domain support.Testkingonline.com.

The three Windows 2000 Server computers in the domain have the Securews.inf template file installed.

To the domain, you add a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer that runs a single application. You upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Advanced Server, and then apply the same level of security that the other

servers in the domain have. You discover that the application no longer runs.

You need to ensure that the application can run. What should you do?

A. Run the dcpromo command on the Server.

Reinstall the application on the server,

B. Run the application from the command prompt followed by the /separate switch.

C. Apply the Securews.inf template file.

D. Apply the Compatws.inf template file.

Answer: D

Explanation:The legacy application is unable to run with the increased security constraints in the Securews.inf template. We need to reduce these constraints. The Compatws.inf security template lowers the security to a Windows NT 4.0 compatible level. This would enable the application to run.

Incorrect Answers

A:Promoting the server to a domain controller would not enable the legacy program to run. The Securews.inf would still be in effect.

B:Trying to run the program in a separate virtual machine would not work. The security level would still be the same.

C:The Securews.inf template is already applied.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q234926, Windows 2000 Security Templates Are Incremental

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain Testkingonline.com. The domain contains 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers and two Windows 2000 Server computers. For the domain, you want to set an account policy that locks any user's account after three consecutive failed logon attempts. You also want to ensure that only administrators will be able to unlock the account. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Set the Account lockout duration value to 0.
- B. Set the Account lockout duration value to 3.
- C. Set the Account lockout threshold value to 0.
- D. Set the Account lockout threshold value to 3.
- E. Set the Reset account lockout counter after value to 0.
- F. Set the Reset account lockout counter after value to 3.

Answer: A, D.

Explanation: The account lockout duration is the time in minutes after which the account will be unlocked. A value of 0 means the account will never be unlocked until an administrator unlocks it. The account lockout threshold is the number of failed login attempts before the account is locked.

Incorrect Answers:

B: This setting will unlock a locked account after 3 minutes. We need the account to remain locked until an administrator unlocks it.

C: This setting means an account will never be locked due to failed login attempts. We need an account to lock after 3 failed login attempts.

E: This setting determines the number of minutes that must elapse after a failed logon attempt before the failed logon attempt counter is reset to 0 bad logon attempts. The available range is 1 minute to 99,999 minutes. F: This

setting determines the number of minutes that must elapse after a failed logon attempt before the failed logon attempt counter is reset to 0 bad logon attempts. This setting is not part of the solution to this question.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network. A user in the engineering department is located at a branch office. The user is a member of the

development group in the Engineering organizational unit (OU). The branch office has one domain controller named TestKing1 and one member server, named TestKing2. The branch office is connected to the main office by a 1.544 Mbps connection. The user needs to log on to TestKing2 to perform some routine administrative maintenance. When the user attempts to log on to TestKing2, he received the message shown in the Logon Message dialog box.

.
You want to allow the user to log on to TestKing2 to perform the administrative tasks.

What should you do?

- A. Log on to TestKing2 as a guest and add the user to the Administrators group on TestKing2.
- B. Log on to TestKing2 as a local administrator and add the user to the Users group on TestKing2.
- C. Log on to a domain controller at the main office and add the user to the Users group on TestKing2.
- D. Log on to TestKing2 as an administrator and add the user to the Administrators group on TestKing2.

Answer: D

Explanation: Being added to the Administrators group will allow the user to perform administrative tasks on TestKing2.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Guest account, which allows users to access the computer even if they do not have a unique username and password. Because of the inherent security risks associated with this type of user, this account is disabled by default. When this account is enabled, it is given very limited privileges. As a guest you will not be able to add users to any group on TestKing2.

B: Being part of the Users group does not give the ability to perform administrative tasks. Thus adding the user to the Users group will not enable the user to perform administrative tasks.

C: Being part of the Users group does not give the ability to perform administrative tasks even if logged on to a domain controller to add the user to the Users group. Thus adding the user to the Users group will not enable the user to perform administrative tasks.

Reference:

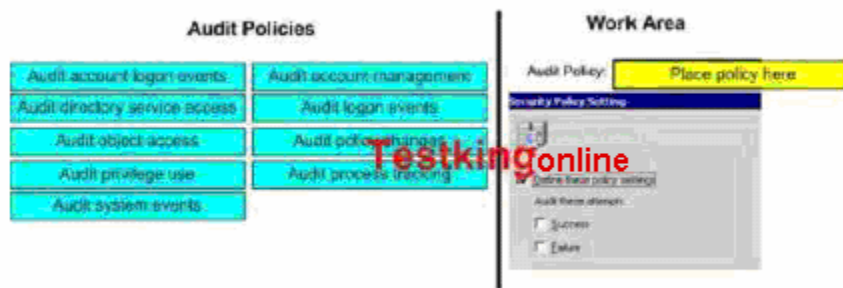
Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

QUESTION NO: 5 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator of the Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 network. A server named Testking1 has a shared folder named TestKingData. You set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the TestKingData folder to members of the Accounting group. In the security settings for the TestKingData folder you configure auditing to track file deletions for the TestKingData folder. A user reports that a file has been deleted from the TestKingData folder. However, no events were generated in the Security Log. You discover that the Group Policy object (GPO) that has been linked to the organizational unit (OU) for Testking1 has not been configured properly. You want to track file deletions in TestKingData. You do not want any other audit information to be recorded in the event log.

What should you do?

Click the appropriate audit policy below the Audit Policies heading and select the correct audit policy settings in the Security Policy Setting dialog box.



Answer:

Explanation: Click "Audit object access". Check the "Success" checkbox.

Audit Object Access - Audits access to files, folders, and printers. Auditing the success of object access will track file deletions.

Incorrect answers:

Audit Account Logon Events - Tracks when a user logs on, logs off, or makes a network Connection

Audit Directory Service Access - Tracks directory service accesses.

Audit Privilege Use - Tracks each instance of a user exercising a user right.

Audit System Events - Tracks system events such as shutting down or restarting the computer, as well as events that relate to the security log within Event Viewer.

Audit Account Management - Tracks user and group account creation, deletion, and management actions

Audit Logon Events - Audits events related to logon, such as running a logon script or accessing a roaming profile.

Audit Policy Change - Tracks any changes to the audit policy.

Audit Process Tracking - Tracks events such as activating a program, accessing an object, and exiting a process.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has a main office and a branch office. The branch office has a local support person. The branch

office also uses Internet Connection Sharing to connect to the Internet. The local support person at the

branch office is configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a file server.

You want to prevent the local support person from using Windows Update on the new file server.

What should you do?

- A.** Configure the setting for Internet Connection Sharing to deny HTTP access.
- B.** Configure the Setting for Internet Connection Sharing to deny SMTP access.
- C.** Edit Internet Connection Sharing. Select the Disable on-demand dialing check box.
- D.** Configure the local computer policy to prevent access to Windows Update.

Answer: D

Explanation: Windows Update is a utility that attaches to the Microsoft website through a user-initiated

process and allows the Windows users to update their operating systems by downloading updated files (critical and non-critical software updates). Thus if you want to prevent the local support person from using Windows

Update on the new file server, you should configure the local computer policy to prevent access to Windows Update.

Incorrect answers:

A: HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an Internet protocol that transfers HTML documents over the

Internet and responds to context changes that happen when a user clicks a hyperlink. The Internet Connection

Sharing settings, whether it is denying HTTP access, will not prevent access to Windows Update. The branch

office makes use of ICS to connect to Internet and denying HTTP access would be defeating the branch office purposes.

B: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) An Internet protocol for transferring mail between Internet hosts.

SMTP is often used to upload mail directly from the client to an intermediate host, but can only be used to

receive mail by computers constantly connected to the Internet. The Internet Connection Sharing settings,

whether it is denying SMTP access, will not prevent access to Windows Update. The branch office makes use of

ICS to connect to Internet and denying SMTP access would be defeating the branch office purposes. This also

will not prevent access to Windows Update.

C: The Sharing tab contains only two controls: Enable Internet Connection Sharing For This Connection and

Enable On-Demand Dialing. This tab is only available with a RAS client. On-Demand Dialing provides a way to

automatically dial the connection whenever a computer on the local network attempts to access information on

the remote network. However, editing ICS and selecting the Disable on-demand dialing check box will not

necessary prevent Windows Update access.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

Subsection, Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot System Policy in a Windows2000 environment (9 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You upgrade 50 Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 and place them in a single domain. The domain includes 300 member client computers, consisting of 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 100

Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers.

You implement Group Policy Objects (GPOs) for each Organizational Unit (OU).

However, you find that

these GPOs apply only to users of the Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You want to restrict the users of the Windows NT Workstation computers from accessing registry editing

tools. What should you do?

- A.** Create an OU that contains all Windows NT users and computers.
Create a GPO in the OU that restricts users from accessing registry editing tools.
- B.** Create a Windows NT system policy file on a Windows 2000 domain controller.
Configure the policy so that it restricts users from accessing registry editing tools.
- C.** Create a mandatory user profile for the Windows NT users that removes any shortcuts for Registry Editor and System Policy Editor from each user's desktop.
- D.** Create a Windows NT system policy that restricts users from accessing registry editing tools.

Save the system policy file to each user's home folder.

Answer: B
Explanation: Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0, Windows 98, and Windows 95 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through System Policies instead.

Incorrect answers:

A: Windows NT 4.0 computers cannot use Group Policy Objects. They are configured through System Policies.

C: Mandatory profiles are used to configure the desktop environment. It would not be able to restrict use of the registry editing tools.

D: The Windows NT System Policy should be placed on a network share accessible by all Windows NT 4.0 clients. This will keep the administrative effort low.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network. You are configuring the security

policy for a group of users in the Finance organizational unit (OU). You need to configure the Group Policy so

that future changes to the Group Policy will be applied within 15 minutes to any computers that are logged on to the network. **What should you do?**

- A.** Enable the background refresh setting to use the Default Group Policy refresh rate.
- B.** Enable the asynchronous Group Policy application setting.
- C.** Enable and configure the Group Policy refresh interval for domain controllers.
- D.** Enable and configure the Group Policy refresh interval for computers.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Group Policy refresh interval specifies how often Group Policy for computers is updated while the computer is in use. By specifying the refresh interval we would thus ensure that the policy is applied within the set time period after a user logs on to the network.

Incorrect answers:

A: In this scenario the group policy refresh interval and not the background refresh setting must be configured.

B: In this scenario the group policy refresh interval and not the asynchronous group policy application setting must be configured.

C: The policy should be applied to all computers, not just to domain controllers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

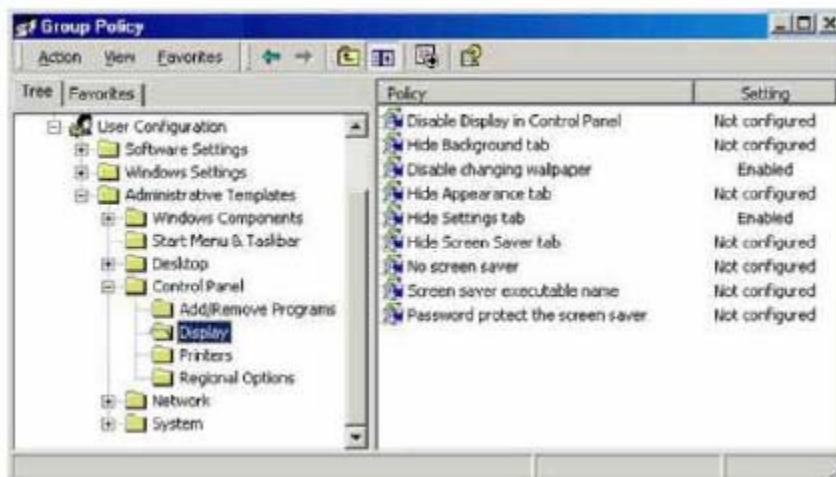
QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network consists of a single domain named adatum.local that runs in native mode. The domain includes 500 member

client computers, consisting of 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 300 Windows NT workstation

4.0 computers.

You create a group policy for the Research organizational unit (OU) and configure the policy as shown in the exhibit.



None of the users in the Research OU who are working at Windows 2000 Professional computers can change the wallpaper on their desktop or the resolution and color depth of their displays. However, when users log on from any of the Windows NT Workstation computers in the OU, they can change all the

display settings.

You want to restrict all users of Windows NT Workstation computers in the OU from changing their desktop wallpaper and from accessing the Settings tab in display in control panel. What should you do?

- A.** Add a new computer to the OU and select the Allow pre-windows 2000 computers to use this account check box.
- B.** Change the group policy so that it also hides the Background tab.
- C.** Create a separate group policy for a nested OU that contains all window NT computers.
- D.** Configure a Windows NT policy file and place it in the Winnt\Sysvol\Adatum.local\scripts folder on the PDC emulator.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0, Windows 98, and Windows 95 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.

Incorrect answers:

A:Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.

B:Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.

C:Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has a single Windows 2000 domain named Testkingonline.com. You want to deploy a Windows 2000 Server computer at each of Testkingonline.com branch office locations. The Windows 2000 Server computer in each branch office will be configured as a member server in the domain. Each branch office connects to the main office by means of a 1.544 Mbps network connection. Each branch office also has a technical support person who has an administrator account on the Windows 2000 Server computer. You want to prevent employees of the technical support departments from downloading software using the Windows Update utility. What should you do?

- A. Run the SFC.exe /enable utility on the Windows 2000 Server computers at each of the branch office locations.
- B. Configure Windows File Protection on the Windows 2000 Server computers at each of the branch office locations.
- C. Configure a domain Group Policy object (GPO) and select the No Override option. Enable the Remove access to all Windows Update features policy.
- D. Configure the local computer policy on each Windows 2000 Server computer at the branch offices.

Set the Disable Windows Installer policy to Enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows Update is a utility that connects the computer to Microsoft's website and checks the files to make sure that they are the most up-to-date versions. Thus you need to take away the ability to access this site. Option C would thus be correct. More so since the GPO that is configured to prevent Windows Update access is set to No Override.
Incorrect answers:

- A: The System File Checker utility does to provide or prohibit access to the Windows Update site.
- B: Windows file protection policies are used to specify how Windows file protection will be configured. This is not going to prevent technician from downloading updates.
- D: Whether being able to or not install does not prevent access to download software from the Windows Update site. Downloading is not the same as installing. Windows Update has other settings to prevent automatic installation of updates.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator of the Testkingonline.com domain.

You organize the domain into organizational units (OUs) as shown in the OU Diagram.



You configure the Local Security Options and other settings for the Default Domain Policy object. You enable a local security option policy to display a logon message each time a user attempts to log on.

The network administrator of the FloridaOU creates and configures a different logon message for the OrlandoOU.

You want to ensure that the logon message in the Default Domain Policy is applied to all OUs.

What should you do?

- A.** Select the Default Domain Policy and select the Block Policy inheritance check box.
- B.** Select the Default Domain Policy and select the No Override check box.
- C.** Select the Default Domain Policy and select the Disable Computer Configuration settings check box.
- D.** Select the Orlando OU and select the Block Policy inheritance check box.

Answer: B

Explanation: The No Override option is used to specify that child containers can't override the policy settings of

higher-level GPOs. In this case, the order of precedence would be that site settings override domain settings and domain settings override OU settings, assuming that No Override is set at both levels. You would use the No Override option if you wanted to set corporate-wide policies without allowing administrators of lower-level containers to override your settings. To turn on No Override, highlight the policy and choose Options, then select the No Override check box. When this setting is on, other policies applied down the line are prevented from defeating the settings of this policy, even with Block Inheritance enabled.

Incorrect answers:

A: Block Policy Inheritance is turned on at the link level (site, domain, or OU), whereas No Override is enabled per policy. Besides the block policy inheritance policy is not going to ensure that the logon message in the Default Domain Policy is applied to all OUs.

C: You should be selecting the No-Override settings when editing the Default Domain Policy and not the Disable Computer Configuration settings.

D: Even though Block Policy Inheritance is turned on at OU level, selecting this setting at the Orlando OU will not achieve the desired results.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 Server network. Your Windows 2000 Active Directory structure currently has an organization unit (OU) for each department in TestKing. The personnel department has a unique security requirement for their local accounts. You create a custom security template for the personnel department. You create a child OU named Personnel Computers in the personnel departments OU. You want the account policy settings to be applied to all computers in the personnel departments OU. What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the computers in the personnel department and link it to the Personnel Computers OU. Use POLEDIT to deploy the custom security template to all computers.

B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Personnel Computers OU. Import the custom security template into the GPO.

C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the domain. Import the custom security template into the GPO.

D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the domain. Use POLEDIT to import the Common.adm template.

Answer: B

Explanation: Group policies can be applied as Group Policy Objects (GPOs). Group policies contain configuration settings. When GPOs are created within Active Directory there is a specific order of inheritance.

When a user logs on to an Active Directory domain, depending on where GPOs have been applied within the hierarchical structure of Active Directory, the order of application is as follows:

1. Local computer policy
2. Site (group of domains)
3. Domain
4. OU

If there are any conflicts between settings, the site policy overrides the local policy. Next, the domain policies are applied. If the domain policy has any additional settings, they will be applied to the configuration. If there are any conflicts in settings, the domain policy overrides the site policy. Next, the OU policies are applied. Again, any additions to the settings will be applied. If there are any conflicts in settings, the OU policy overrides the domain policy.

Since the question states that you want the account policy settings to be applied to all computers in the personnel departments OU. You should make use of option B.

Incorrect answers:

A: One does not make use of Poledit to deploy security templates.

C: You should be linking the GPO to the Personnel Computers OU and not the domain.

D: Firstly you should be linking the GPO to the Personnel Computers OU and not the domain. Importing the Common.adm template is not going to address the problem since it is user interface options that are common to both Windows NT 4 and Windows 95/98 clients.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

You upgrade 50 Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Server and place them in a single domain. The domain includes 300 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 100 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. You implement Group Policy objects (GPOs) for each organizational unit (OU). However, you find that these GPOs apply only to the Windows 2000 Professional computer accounts in some of the OUs. You want to restrict all users of Windows 2000 Professional computers from accessing registry editing tools. What should you do?

- A.** Select the Default Domain Policy and select the Disable Computer Configuration settings check box.
- B.** Edit the Default Domain Policy to restrict users from accessing registry editing tools. Select the No Override option.
- C.** Create an OU that contains all user accounts. Create a GPO in the OU that restricts users from accessing registry editing tools.
- D.** Create a Windows NT system policy file on a Windows 2000 domain controller. Configure the policy so that it restricts default users from accessing registry editing tools.

Answer: B

Explanation: The No Override option is used to specify that child containers can't override the policy settings of higher-level GPOs. In this case, the order of precedence would be that site settings override domain settings and domain settings override OU settings, assuming that No Override is set at both levels. You would use the No Override option if you wanted to set corporate-wide policies without allowing administrators of lower-level containers to override your settings.

Incorrect answers:

A: You should be selecting the No-Override settings when editing the Default Domain Policy and not the Disable Computer Configuration settings. How else will you be applying and editing the Default Domain Policy?

C: This will not prevent users from accessing the registry editing tools.

D: This will not prevent the users from accessing registry editing tools.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of the Testkingonline.com domain.

You organize the domain into organizational units (OUs) as shown in the OU Diagram.



You configure the Local Security Options and other settings for the Default Domain Policy object. You

delegate administration of the Houston and Miami OUs.

You want to prevent administrators of the Houston and Miami OUs from creating any other Group Policy objects (GPOs) with settings that conflict with those you configured.

What should you do?

- A.** Block Group Policy inheritance for the Testkingonline.com domain.
- B.** From the Group Policy options for the Testkingonline.com domain, set the option not to override.
- C.** Block Group Policy inheritance in the Houston and Miami OUs.
- D.** From the Group Policy options for the Texas and Florida OUs, set the option not to override.
- E.** From the Group Policy options for the Houston and Miami OUs, set the option not to override.

Answer: B.

Explanation: The easiest way to prevent administrators of the Houston and Miami OUs from creating any other Group Policy objects (GPOs) with settings that conflict with those you configured is to select the No

Override option on the domain group policy. This will ensure that in the event of conflicting group policy settings, the settings from the domain group policy will apply.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This will prevent site level group policies applying. It won't enforce the domain level group policy settings.

C: This will prevent domain level policies applying to the OUs. We need to enforce the domain level group policy settings.

D: This will enforce settings from the Texas and Florida OU group policies. We need to enforce the domain level group policy settings.

E: This will enforce settings from the Houston and Miami OU group policies. We need to enforce the domain level group policy settings.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 9

Your network contains a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named TestKing1 and a Windows 2000

Server computer named TestKing2. TestKing1 and TestKing2 use TCP/IP as their only network

protocol. Both computers obtain an IP address automatically from a DHCP server.

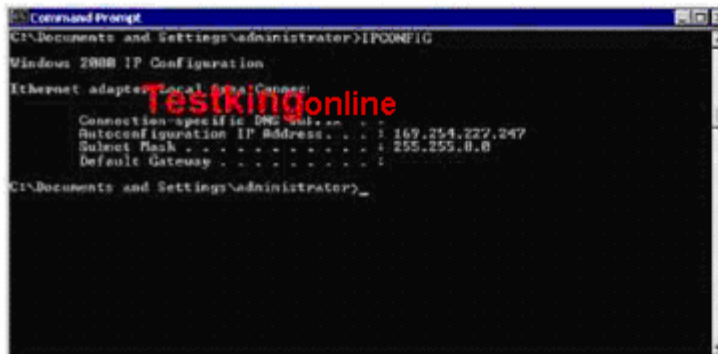
A network problem

prevents TestKing1 and TestKing2 from contacting the DHCP server. During this time, users report that

they are unable to connect to TestKing2 but they are still able to connect to

TestKing1. When you run the

ipconfig command on TestKing1, it returns the information shown in the Command Prompt dialog box.



You want to ensure that TestKing2 will continue to use its DHCP assigned address when it is unable to contact the DHCP server. What should you use?

- A. Use Registry Editor and edit HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\IPAutoconfiguration Set the value to zero.
- B. Ensure that NetBIOS over TCP/IP is enabled in the Advanced settings for TCP/IP.
- C. Ensure that the server is configured to connect to a dynamic DNS server that is authoritative for the domain.
- D. Run the ipconfig /release command, and then run the ipconfig /renew command on TestKing2.
- E. Set the Interface Metric to 10 in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings on TestKing2.

Answer: A

Explanation: Setting registry to change the tcpip parameters to autoconfigure the IP configuration will ensure that TestKing2 will continue to use its DHCP assigned address especially if the value is reset to zero.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Enable NetBIOS Over TCP/IP button is selected to override a DHCP setting. However the problem is that you want TestKing2 to keep on using the DHCP assigned address even when unable to reach the DHCP server.

C: DHCP clients will update DNS records whenever an IP address assignment changes (for example, when a

lease is renewed or issued). Bottom-line is that the DHCP service on the client is responsible for sending the update for all IP addresses assigned to the machine, even those that aren't using DHCP. Thus this option will not solve the problem.

D: Ipconfig /release - Forces the client to immediately give up its lease by sending the server a DHCP release notification. The server updates its status information and marks the client's old IP address as "available," leaving the client with no address bound to its network interface. When you use this command, most of the time it will be immediately followed by ipconfig /renew. The combination releases the existing lease and gets a new one, probably with a different address. (It's also a handy way to force your client to get a new set of settings from the server before lease expiration time.) But this is not going to solve the problem which is a registry one.

E: Setting the Interface metric to 10 on TestKing2 will not ensure that TestKing2 will continue to use its DHCP assigned address in the event of it being unable to contact the DHCP server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

Section 3: Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot auditing (12 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

A Windows 2000 Server computer at Testkingonline.com is connected to two print devices. Company executives use one print device, which is shared as Executive. The office staff use the other print device, which is shared as Office.

Occasionally, a company executive directs a member of the office staff to print a report to the Executive printer. However, the executives report that some members of the office staff are printing to the Executive printer without authorization.

You need to find out which users are printing to the Executives printer without authorization. What should you do?

A. Monitor the printer's spool directory for files printed by unauthorized users.

- B. Use System Monitor to monitor the print jobs being sent to the executive printer.
- C. Enable audit logging for Object Access. Configure auditing on the executive printer.
- D. Use the Event Viewer to review the security log for messages from the printer subsystem.

Answer: C

Explanation: To audit access and use of printers auditing for Object Access must be enabled. We must then specify which printer should be configured for auditing.

Incorrect answers:

A: The printer's spool directory holds print jobs. It cannot be used for auditing printer access.

B: System Monitor is used to monitor system performance. It cannot be used for auditing printer access.

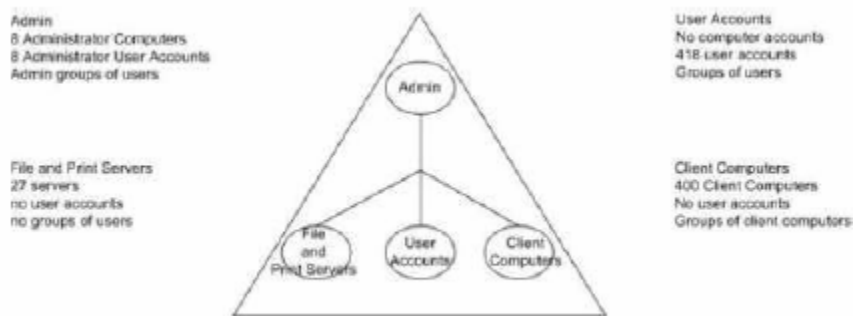
D: Printer access or use is not logged in the security log until auditing has been enabled.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the domain administrator for Testkingonline.com. The domain and OU structure is shown in the exhibit.



- 430 -

You want to log all unsuccessful attempts to delete files from all your data servers. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two)

- A. Set audit permissions on all file and print server computers
- B. Use Secedit to import the Hisecws.inf template for all computers in the File and Print Servers OU.
- C. Use Secedit to import the Hisecws.inf template for all computers in the Client computers OU.
- D. Enable group policy auditing on the File and Print Servers OU.

- E. Set auditing permissions on all of the client computers.
- F. Enable group policy auditing on the Client computers OU.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:In this scenario we must enable the appropriate auditing using group policies on the File and Print Servers OU. We must then set the specific audit permission on each server computer.

Incorrect answers:

B:The Hisecws security template is used to configure secure computers. It is not used to configure logging.

C:The Hisecws security template is used to configure secure computers. It is not used to configure logging.

E:In this scenario we want to perform auditing on the servers, not the clients. F:In this scenario we want to perform auditing on the servers, not the clients.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. Your network contains two organizational units named Boston and **Los Angeles**. **Each of these OUs contains subordinate OUs named Corp, Finance and Consulting.**

You suspect that someone is trying to log on to your domain by guessing user account names and passwords. You want to find out which computer is being used for these logon attempts.

What should you do?

- A. Edit the Default Domain Controller's policy object to audit directory service access failures.
- B. Edit the Default Domain policy object to audit account logon failures.
- C. Edit the Boston OU and Los Angeles OU group policy objects (GPOs) to audit logon failures.
- D. Edit the Group Policy Object of each subordinate OU to audit directory service access failures.

Answer: B

Explanation:The highest possible level in this hierarchy is the domain and the Group Policy should be applied there for administrative reasons. The simplest method of configuring a Group Policy for a whole domain is to configure the Default Domain Policy. The GPO should be configured to audit account logon failures since we want to track log on attempts.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Domain Controller's policy only applies to the Domain Controllers. Auditing should be set up for account logon failures.

C: The Group Policy should be applied at domain level for administrative reasons.

D: The OUs of Boston and Los Angeles must also be audited.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network consisting of 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 50 Windows 2000 Server computers. You configure two domains, litware.local and dev.litware.local. You enable auditing in the domain policy object for litware.local to audit the success and failure of object access.

You install a printer on a domain controller named dc7.dev.litware.local. You configure auditing on this printer to observe successes and failures of printing by members of the Research Universal group. When you view the security log for dc7.dev.litware.local computer one week later, you find that no events have been written to the log. However, you know that members of the Research Universal group have used the printer during the past week. You want to log all successes and failures of printing by this group for the printer on dc7.dev.litware.local. What should you do?

- A. Enable auditing in the domain policy for dev.litware.local to audit the success and failure of object access.
- B. Edit the domain policy for litware.local to enable auditing of the success and failure of directory service access.
- C. Configure auditing of successes and failures of object access in the default domain controller policy object in the domain controllers Organizational Unit of the dev.litware.local domain.
- D. Configure auditing of successes and failures of the object access in the default domain controllers policy object in the domain controllers organizational unit of the litware.local domain.

Answer: A

Explanation: In this scenario the printer resides in the dev.litware.local domain but auditing has only been set

up for the litware.local domain. Therefore we must enable auditing for the dev.litware.local domain.

Incorrect answers:

B: To audit printers we should enable auditing for success and failure of object access, not for success and failure of directory service access.

C: We do not want to restrict auditing to domain controllers only. We want auditing throughout the domain with a domain policy.

D: We do not want to restrict auditing to domain controllers only. Furthermore, we must configure the dev.litware.local domain, not the litware.local domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA.

You suspect that someone is unsuccessfully attempting to access a confidential file in the folder D:\Maria on TestKingA. You configure the local Group Policy for TestKingA as shown in the Local Security Settings exhibit.



You configure auditing on drive D to track Full Control access for the Everyone group. This auditing change is propagated to and inherited by child objects on Drive D.

You open the Security log and discover that it is filled with multiple entries of the type shown in the Event Properties exhibit.



You need to prevent these entries from re-appearing. What should you do?

- A. In the Audit account logon events local Group Policy, clear the Failure check box.
- B. In the Audit object access local Group Policy, clear the Success check box.
- C. In the Auditing Entry for Local Disk d:\ dialog box, replace the Everyone group with the Administrators group.
- D. In the Auditing Entry for Local Disk d:\ dialog box, replace the Everyone group with the Authenticated Users group.
- E. In the Audit privilege use local Group Policy, clear the Success check box.

Answer: B

Explanation: We only need to track failed access attempts.

Incorrect Answers

A: This is an Object Access event, not an account logon event.

C: We do not only want to audit Administrators. We should audit the Everyone group.

D: We do not only want to audit Authenticated users. We should audit the Everyone group.

E: This is an Object Access event, not a Privileged use event.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the PayrollData folder to members of the

Accounting group. You enable auditing of object access on the server containing PayrollData.

You want to track unauthorized attempts to access the data contained in PayrollData.

What should you do?

- A.** Audit successful events for List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
- B.** Audit failure events for List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
- C.** Audit failure events for List Folder/Read Data operations and successful events for Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
- D.** Audit successful events for List Folder/Read Data operations and failure events for Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.

Answer: B.

Explanation: The question states that you have set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the PayrollData folder to members of the Accounting group. Therefore, attempts to access the files by anyone other than members of the Accounting group should fail. To monitor unauthorized attempts to access the files, you should audit "failure events" for List Folder/Read Data (attempts to read the contents of the folder) and Create Files/Write Data (attempts to write to the folder).

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need to audit failure events, not successful events.

C: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data.

D: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data.

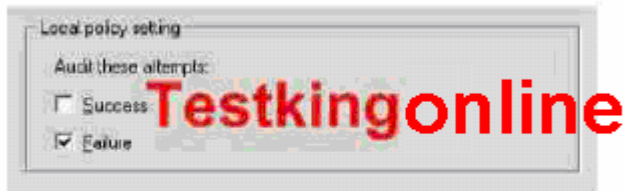
Reference:

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Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain named Testkingonline.com. The network includes 10 Windows 2000 Server computers. These servers are members of a Windows 2000 domain and are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers. A local security policy has been configured on each Windows 2000 Server computer that enables auditing of failed object access as shown in the Local policy setting dialog box.



Each server has several folders that are configured to audit unauthorized attempts to access files.

You have been asked to track file and folder deletions in a folder on each server in the Servers OU. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named AuditGPO and configure the audit policy as shown in the Security Policy Setting dialog box.



You link AuditGPO to the Servers OU. You then configure the folders to audit delete operations.

You discover that file and folder deletions are being logged in the servers' security logs. However, unauthorized attempts to access files are no longer being tracked. You want to track file and folder deletions and unauthorized attempts to access files. What should you do?

- A. Modify AuditGPO to audit successful and failed object access.**
- B. Modify AuditGPO to audit failed account logon events.**

C. Modify the local security policies on the servers to audit successful and failed object access.

D. Modify the local security policy on all domain controllers to audit failed account logon events.

Answer: A

Explanation: Auditing object access allows you to ask your systems to keep track of who reads, writes, deletes, or creates any file or any group of files on themselves. It audits access to files, folders, and printers. Modifying this Audit GPO to audit successful and failed object access will allow you to track file and folder deletions and unauthorized attempts to access the files.

Incorrect answers:

B: This GPO will only track when a user logs on, logs off, or makes a network connection. Auditing failed account logon events will only yield half of the information that is required in this case.

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C: You should modify the AuditGPO and not the local security policies on the servers.

D: You should modify the AuditGPO and not the local security policies on the servers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You create a shared folder named Forecasts on a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1. The

permissions for Forecasts are shown in the following table.

Share permissions NTFS permissions

Everyone: Allow Full Control Finance: Allow Full Control

You enable auditing object access on Testking1.

You want to track unauthorized attempts to access the data contained in Forecasts.

What should you do?

A. Audit failure events for List Folder/Read Data operations and successful events for Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on Forecasts.

B. Audit successful events for List Folder/Read Data operations and failure events for Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on Forecasts.

C. Audit successful events for List Folder/Read Data and Create/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on Forecasts.

D. Audit failure events for List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on Forecasts.

Answer: D

Explanation: The question states that you have set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the Forecasts folder to members of the Accounting group. Therefore, attempts to access the files by anyone other than members of the Finance group should fail. To monitor unauthorized attempts to access the files, you should audit "failure events" for List Folder/Read Data (attempts to read the contents of the folder) and Create Files/Write Data (attempts to write to the folder).

Incorrect answers:

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A: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data.

B: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data.

C: We need to audit failure events, not successful events.

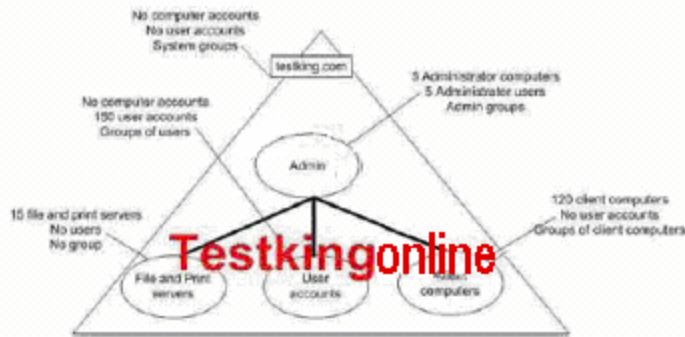
Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the domain administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 domain. The network consists of 15 Windows 2000 Server computers and more than 120 Windows 2000

Professional computers. You are configuring auditing for the domain. The domain structure is shown in the domain structure diagram.



You want to audit all directory service access by nonadministrative users. How should you enable auditing of directory service access events?

- A.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Admin organizational unit (OU).
- B.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link to the Client Computers organizational unit (OU).
- C.** Modify the Default Domain Controller Group Policy object (GPO).
- D.** Modify the Local Security Policy on computers in the Client Computers organizational unit (OU).

Answer: C

Explanation: The Default Domain Policy applies at the domain level, the Default Domain Controllers Policy applies to domain controllers (unless you remove them from the Domain Controllers container!)

Incorrect answers:

- A: Creating and linking an appropriate GPO to the Admin OU will affect administrators.
- B: The Client computers OU have no user accounts.
- D: The Client computers OU have no user accounts and modifying the Local security Policy on those computers would be futile.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 10 HOTSPOT

You are the domain administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 domain. The domain and organizational unit (OU) structure is shown in the Domain Diagram.

Users are reporting missing files from the file server that they have not deleted. You create a Group

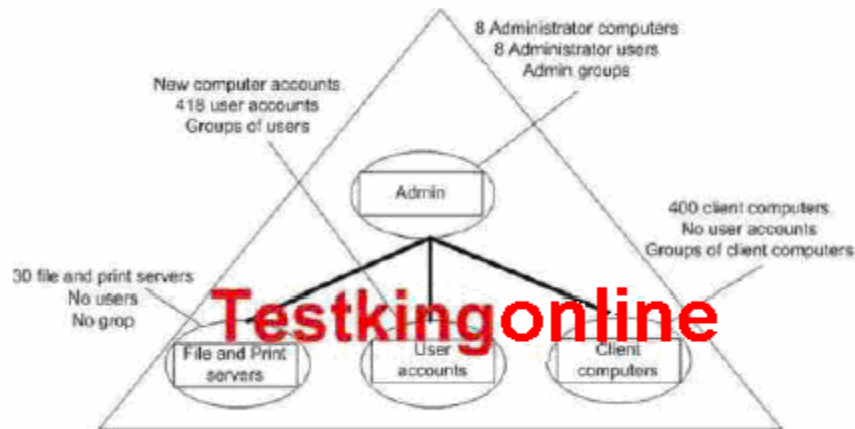
Policy object (GPO) that enables auditing of object access. None of the OUs is configured with Block

Policy inheritance. There are no GPOs defined with No override.

You want to discover who is deleting the files. You want to ensure that the settings in the GPO will not be overridden by setting another GPO.

To which organizational unit (OU) should the GPO be linked?

To answer, select the appropriate OU in the Domain Diagram.



Answer:

Explanation: Select the "File and Print servers OU"

Since the File and Print Servers OU has no users and no groups and it is the "scene of the crime", it would be best to link the GPO to it so as to avoid it being overridden by setting another GPO and still allow you to check who is deleting files from the file server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 11

Testkingonline.com recently hired you to administer its Windows 2000

network. The

network includes 100 Windows 2000 Server computers. These servers are members of a Windows 2000

domain and are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers.

You discover that each Windows 2000 Server computer has local security auditing enabled and that each server is configured to audit different events.

You want to standardize the events that are audited on the servers. You also want to ensure that auditing

remains standardized even if the audit policy changes.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a local auditing policy on each domain controller.
- B. Configure each server to implement a standardized auditing policy.
- C. Configure the standardized auditing policy on all domain controllers in the domain.
- D. Configure a local group policy object on each server in the Servers OU.
- E. Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO), and apply it to the Servers OU.

Answer: E

Explanation: We want to standardize auditing on a group of computers. These computers are contained in an OU. By simply creating a Group Policy Object, configuring it with the appropriate security settings, and linking it to the OU the audit settings would be applied to the servers.

Incorrect answers:

A: We want to apply the auditing settings only to the servers in the OU not to all domain controllers.

B: We want to apply the auditing settings only to the servers in the OU not to all servers.

C: We want to apply the auditing settings only to the servers in the OU not to all servers.

D: It would require less administrative effort to configure one GPO at OU level than to configure a local GPO at each server.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the administrator of TestKing's Windows 2000 network.

The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1.

Testking1 has a shared folder

named Forecast that is used by the Finance department. The Forecast folder is configured with the default share permissions and an NTFS permission setting that allows the Finance group Full Control.

For the Forecasts folder, your configure auditing as shown in the following table..

User or Group	Access type	Type of audit event
Everyone	List Folder/Read Data	Failure
Everyone	Create Files/Write Data	Success

You discover that files have been updated in the Forecast folder but no audit events were generated in the Security Log on Testking1.

You want to audit the access to Forecast.

What should you do?

- A.** Enable propagation of inheritable auditing entries in the auditing settings for the Forecast folder.
- B.** Enable auditing of object access on Testking1 by using the Group Policy snap-in.
- C.** Modify the auditing configuration to audit successful Create Files/Write Data operations for the Finance group.
- D.** Modify the auditing configuration to audit successful List Folder/Read Data operations for the Finance group.

Answer: B

Explanation: Audit object access shares the most important spot with the logon events audits. This is due to the fact that you can ask your systems to keep track of who reads, writes, deletes, or creates any file or any group of files on themselves. Wondering if the user deleted his e-mail PST file or it disappeared all by itself? With object access auditing, you're able to look at the user's workstation's logs and tell exactly when the file met its maker.

Incorrect answers:

A: This setting will not yield the proper information needed to audit access to Forecast.

C: Create Files/Write Data - The Create Files atomic permission allows you to put new files within a folder.

Write Data allows you to overwrite existing data within a file. This atomic permission will not allow you to add

data to an existing file. Modifying this is not going to yield the appropriate data.

D: List Folder/Read Data List Folder permissions allow you to view file and folder names within a folder. Read

Data permissions allow you to view the contents of a file. This atomic right is the core component of Read.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 5

Section 4: Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot local accounts (6 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com. Mike Nash is a member of the Administration group, and Nate Sun is a member of the Intern group. Both groups are in the same domain.

On the Intranet Server, the Administration group is placed in the Security group, and the Intern group is

placed in the Nonsecurity group. The Security group is then granted full control permission for Sales virtual directory.

Nate needs to update newsalesinformation that is located on the Sales virtual directory. What should you do so that Nate can perform that task?

- A.** Enable anonymous access for the Intranet Server.
- B.** Enable anonymous access for the Sales virtual directory.
- C.** Remove Nate from the Intern group.
- D.** Make Nate a member of the Security group.

Answer: D

Explanation:By making Nate a member of the Security group, we would provide Nate with the required permissions. This will allow him to update sales information in the Sales virtual directory.

Incorrect answers:

A: Anonymous access would not enable Nate to update sales information. We must make Nate a member of the Security group.

B: Anonymous access would not enable Nate to update sales information. We must make Nate a member of the Security group.

C:Nate does not have sufficient permissions to update the Sales virtual directory. He requires more permission.

This cannot be accomplished by removing him from the Intern group.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 2

You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group at Trey Research. You create and share a printer named HPColorL2 on a Windows 2000 Server computer in the treyresearch.local domain. You grant print permission only to a domain local group named CompanySales. Later, you add a child domain named london.treyresearch.local.

Clair Hector is a member of the global group named LondonSales in the london.treyresearch.local domain. Clair reports that she is unable to send a print job to HPColorL2 printer. You want all the members of the LondonSales Group to be able to print to the HPColorL2 printer. What should you do?

- A. Add the LondonSales group to the CompanySales group.
- B. Add the CompanySales group to the LondonSales group.
- C. Change the CompanySales group to a Universal group.
- D. Change the Londonsales group to a Universal group.

Answer: A

Explanation: By adding the Global group to the Domain Local group, a group of users will be given permission to a local resource. In this scenario Clair Hector is a member of the LondonSales group. She needs access to the HPColorL2 printer. The Domain Local group CompanySales already has appropriate permissions to HPColorL2. We should therefore add the LondonSales Global group to the Domain Local group CompanySales. This will grant Clair Hector the required permissions to the printer.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Domain Local group cannot be added to the Global group. C: A Domain Local Group cannot be changed to a Universal group. D: Changing the Global group to a Universal Group will not help Clair Hector.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 3 SIMULATION

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1.

A user named Tess

manages the local nonadministrative user accounts on TestKing1. She also stops and starts services that are not started by default. A former employee configured Tess's user account.

You do not want Tess to be able to change user rights assignments, install system services, or modify operating system files. You want to ensure that Tess does not have more privileges than necessary to perform her responsibilities on TestKing1.

What should you do?

To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions in the simulation of Computer Management.

Answer:

Explanation: During the simulation, you'll see that Tess is a member of the Administrators group. This level of privilege allows Tess to modify administrative user accounts, install system services and modify operating

system files.

A member of the Power Users group can modify nonadministrative user accounts and start services that are not started by default (note: a Power User cannot stop system services). A member of the Power Users group cannot modify administrative user accounts, install system services or modify operating system files. Therefore,

the solution to this problem is to make Tess a member of the Power Users group, and to remove her from the

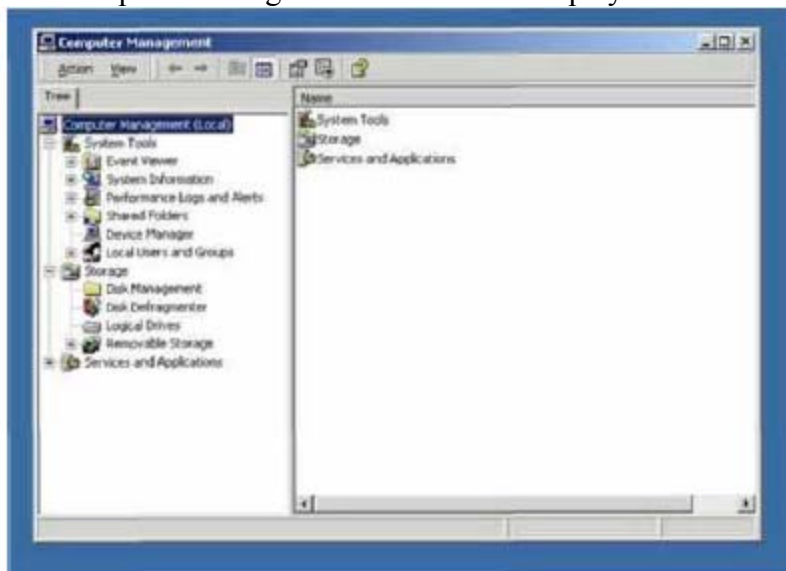
Administrators group. The following steps outline the procedure:

Step 1.

Click Start > Programs > Administrative Tools > Computer Management.



The Computer Management console will display as shown below.



Step 2.

Expand "Local Users and Groups" by clicking the plus (+) sign.

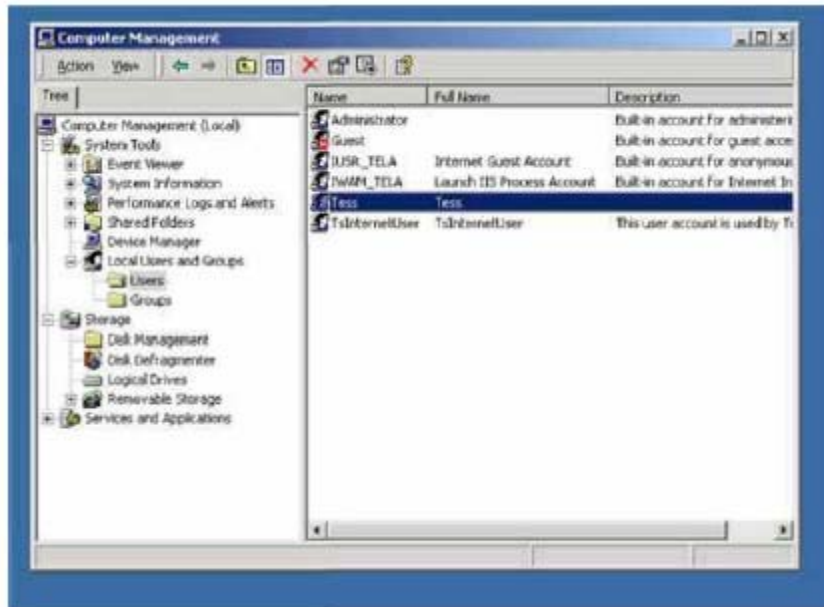


Step 3.

Click the Users folder.



This will display a list of users in Computer Management.

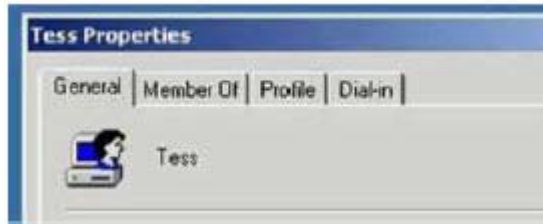


Step 4.

Double click the 'Tess' user account. The following dialog box will be displayed.



Step 5.



Click the 'Member of' tab.
The following dialog box is displayed.

We can see from the picture above that Tess is a member of the Administrators group.



Step 6.

To remove Tess from the Administrators group, select the Administrators group then click the Remove button.

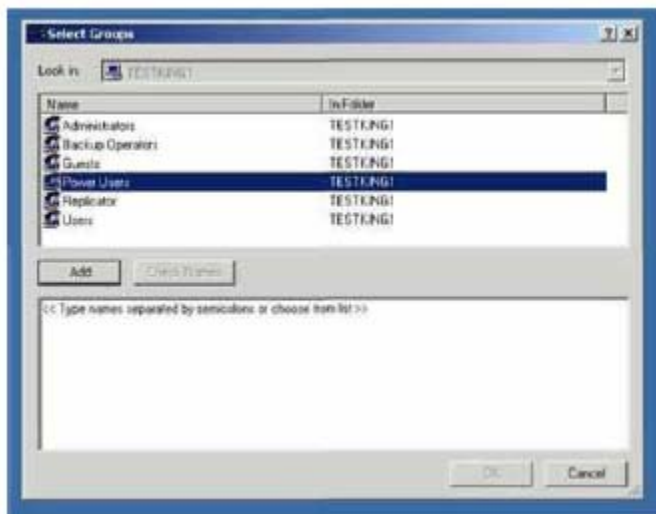


Step 7.

The next step is to add Tess to the Power Users group. To do this, click the Add button.



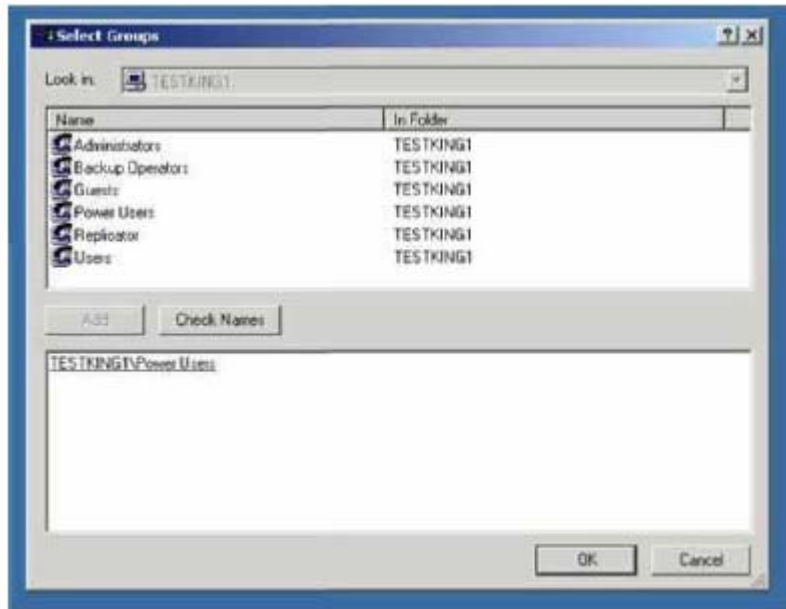
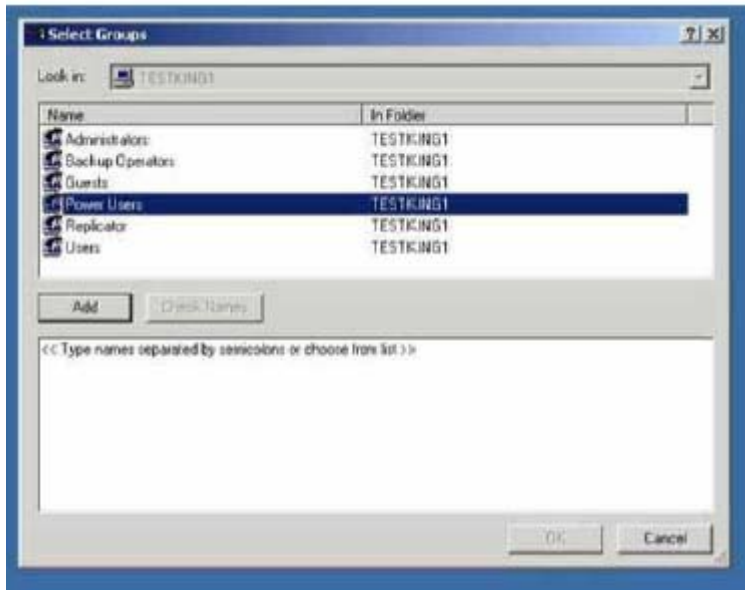
The following dialog box is displayed.



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Step 8.

Select the Power Users group, click the Add button the click the OK button.



The following dialog box is displayed showing that Tess is now a member of the Power Users group.



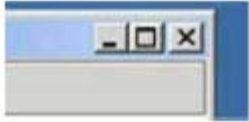
Step 9.

Click the OK button and you will be returned to the Computer Management console.



Step 10.

Close the Computer Management console by clicking the X in the top right corner.



QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. All network servers run Windows server 2000/3,

and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

A user named King manages an application server named Server25. One morning, King tries to log on to the network from Server25. He receives the message shown in the Logon message



exhibit.

King notifies you of the problem. You open Active Directory Users and Computers and see the display shown in the Active Directory exhibit.



You need to enable King to log on to Server25. Your solution must require the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the computer account for Server25**
- B. Reset the computer account for Server25.**
- C. Remove Server 25 from the domain, and then rejoin Server25 to the domain.**

D. Delete the computer account for Server25, and then create a new account with the same name.

Answer: A

Explanation: You need a valid user account as well as a valid computer account to be able to log on to a domain. In this case the red balloon, with the cross, means that Server25 account has been disabled.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The exhibit shows that the account is disabled and it thus resetting the account is not needed.

C: This would be unnecessary.

D: This will not work due to the new account having a different Security Identifier (SID) from the original computer account. Security Identifier (SID) is a unique identifier associated with a specific resource, such as a user account object or a computer.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com network.

TestKing has a Routing and Remote Access server at its main office. One of TestKing's branch offices

also runs Routing and Remote Access on a server that has one modem. This server is configured to use demand-dial routing to connect to the main office. This server is part of the company's Active Directory domain. The domain runs in mixed mode.

Some employees at this branch office use the branch office server to access their files from home. The

manager of the branch office reports that sometimes none of the users in the office can connect to the

main office. When you examine the event log on the branch office server, you find that some employees at

this branch office are using the branch office server to access their files from home during working hours.

You want to prevent users from being able to dial in the server. However, you still want users to be able to

log on when connected directly to the LAN. You want to limit only dial-in access while still being able to

enable dial-in access in the future as quickly as possible and with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A.** Configure the Remote Access Permission for all of the user accounts in your branch to Deny access.
- B.** Configure the Remote Access Permission for all of the user accounts in your branch to Control access through Remote Access Policy.
- C.** Configure all user accounts at your branch to only be able to log in to certain workstations.
- D.** Create two user accounts for each user. Grant dial-in permissions to one account, and deny dial-in permissions to the second account.

Answer: A

Excel nr 36 föreslår B

Excel nr 7-21 föreslår B

Explanation: You use this property to set remote access to be explicitly allowed, denied, or determined through remote access policies. If access is explicitly allowed, remote access policy conditions, user account properties, or profile properties can still deny the connection attempt.

If you want to limit dial-in access while reserving the ability to enable dial-in access in the future as quickly as possible with the least amount of administrative effort, then you should configure the user accounts in the branch with Deny access.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Control access through Remote Access Policy option is available only on user accounts in a Windows 2000 Native-mode domain or for local accounts on remote access servers running stand-alone Windows 2000 computers.

C: You need to configure the proper Remote Access Permissions for all user accounts to Deny access and not to be able to log in to certain workstations.

D: This option suggests too much administrative effort.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 6

Testkingonline.com has several branch offices. Each of the branch offices is connected to the main office by a frame relay connection. One of the branch offices has a member server named Testking1. A user in the development department needs to log on to Testking1 to install a manufacturer provided SCSI adapter driver. When the user attempts to log on to Testking1 he receives the message shown in the Logon Message dialog box.



You want to allow the user to log on to Testking1.

What should you do?

- A.** Log on to a domain controller and add the user's account to the Server Operators groups.
- B.** Log on to Testking1 as a local administrator and add the user's domain account to the Users group on Testking1.
- C.** Log on to a domain controller and connect to Testking1. Add the user's domain account to the Users group on Testking1.
- D.** Use the runas command and supply domain administrator credentials to start Computer Management. Use Computer Management to connect to Testking1 and add the user's account to the local administrators group.
- E.** Log on to Testking1 as a local administrator. Create a user account for the user on Testking1. Place the new account in the Power Users group on Testking1.

Answer: D

Explanation: The runas command can be used to perform administrative tasks. Run as, also called secondary logon, is a useful tool that allows a user to run a specified program with permissions that are different from those belonging to the account with which the user is currently logged on. You can use this command to run executable files, and Control Panel items, among other tasks. You can use the runas command and then use the

Computer Management to connect to Testking1 and add the user's account to the local administrators group.

This will allow the user to log on to Testking1.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option will not allow the user to log on to Testking1.

B: You need to use the runas command to enable you to use the Computer Management to add the user's

account to the local administrators group and not log on as local administrator.

C: You must make use of the runas command so as to use the Computer Management to add the user's account

to the local administrators group as this will allow log on to Testking1 for the user.

E: Power Users group only exists as a machine local group on 2000 and XP

Workstations, and on nondomain

controller servers. Placing the new account in the Power Users group on Testking1 will not allow log on to

Testking1 for the user.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 2

Section 5: Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot Account Policy (9 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com. The company has numerous branch

offices, and each office uses Internet Connection Sharing to connect to the Internet.

A new employee named DavidJohnson is configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a file server.

When David uses Windows Update for the first time and selects Product Update, he receives an error

message stating that access is denied.

David needs to be able to update the files by using his account.

What should he do?

A. Configure the settings for Internet Connection Sharing to allow POP3 access.

B. Configure the settings for Internet Connection Sharing to allow SMTP access.

C. Give David's user account administrator privileges on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

D. Instruct David to log on as a domain administrator on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Answer: C

Explanation: For security reasons we should not allow the new employee to log on as Domain Administrator.

The better practice would be to give the user account administrator privileges on the Server computer and only on this particular server not on the entire domain.

Incorrect answers:

A: POP3 is a mail protocol. It cannot be used give users permissions.

B: SMTP is a mail protocol. It cannot be used give users permissions.

D: For security reasons we should not allow the new employee to log on as Domain Administrator. The better practice would be to give the user account administrator privileges on the Server computer and only on this particular server, not on the entire domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKSrv. TestKSrv is used in

Testkingonline.com research department and does not belong to a domain.

Employees in the research department use the local Guest user account to access TestKSrv. However,

new company security guidelines state that employees must not use the local Guest user account to log on

to company computers. You disable the Guest account on TestKSrv. You also create local user accounts

for each employee in the research department.

Three weeks later, you discover that the Guest account has been used to access TestKSrv. You disable the account again.

You need to ensure that the Guest account cannot be used to log on to TestKSrv. What should you do?

A. Rename the Guest account to Guest\$.

B. Remove all user accounts except your own from the local Administrators group on TestKSrv.

C. Set the Audit account logon events audit policy to audit successful and failed attempts.

D. Modify the Local Security Policy on TestKSrv so that the Accounts: Guest account status policy is set to Disabled.

Answer: D

Explanation: The local policy is enabling the Guest account. The policy must be reconfigured to prevent this.

In particular we should set the **Accounts: Guest account** status policy to disabled.

Incorrect Answers

A: Resources, such as folders and printers, can be hidden by appending their name with a \$ sign. However, the same does not apply to accounts.

B: We only want to prevent the Guest account from gaining access to the computer, not other users.

C: We are not interested in auditing the logons on the computer. We want to prevent the Guest account from being used.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 domain.

The domain contains Windows 2000 domain controllers and Windows 2000

Professional client

computers. The domain also contains a member server named TK1. You log on to TK1 as a Power User,

but you cannot access any other computer on the network.

You want to access all computers on the network from TK1.

What should you do?

A. Log on to TK1 as an account operator.

B. Log on to TK1 as a domain administrator.

C. Add the domain administrator account to the Guest group on TK1.

D. Log on to TK1 as the local administrator.

Answer: B

Explanation

: Windows 2000 automatically adds Domain Administrators to the Administrators domain local group so that members of Domain Administrators can perform administrative tasks on any computer anywhere in the domain.

The domain administrator account resides in the Active Directory. By default, the Administrator account is a member. The administrators of the domain are able to administer each server in the domain.

Incorrect answers:

A: Account Operators- Members can create, delete, and modify user accounts and groups; however, they cannot

modify the Administrators group or any of the Operators groups. Thus there will be no access to all the computers on the network.

C: By adding the domain administrator account to the Guest group on TK1 will not enable access to all the computers on the network.

D: The local administrator account resides in the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) of the computer. This is not what is needed if you want to access all computers on the network. You need an administrator account that resides in the Active Directory.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICAWindows 2000

Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, pp. 89, 101

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. You add a new hard disk to the computer and configure it as a basic disk. You create a single NTFS partition that uses all of the space on

the disk. You assign the drive letter G to the new partition

You share drive G as DataFiles and assign the default share permissions to the drive. You want to create

several folders in the root of drive G. You plan to use these folders to store network users' files.

You want to prevent users from creating additional folders in the root of drive G.

You also want to allow

users to create subfolders under the folders that you have already created. You want to configure the

NTFS security permissions for the drive G folders in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

A. Create your folders in the root of drive G.

Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.

B. Create your folders in the root of drive G.

Modify the permissions on the folders to allow users to create subfolders.

Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.

C. Create your folders in the root of drive G.

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Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.

Modify the permissions on the root of drive G to prevent users from creating folders on the root.

D. Modify the permissions on the root of drive G to prevent users from creating folders on the root. Create your

folders in the root of drive G.

Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.

Answer: C

Explanation: When sharing a drive the NTFS permissions allow full access to everyone. We need to restrict the right to create subfolders on the drive, and then we have to block this on the subfolders.

Incorrect answers:

A: We do not want to allow the creation of folders under the root folder; therefore this must be explicitly denied.

B: We do not want to allow the creation of folders under the root folder; therefore this must be explicitly denied.

D: We must block the inheritance of the subfolders before we prevent users from creating folders on the root.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 5

Some applications on Testkingonline.com network use defined domain user accounts as their

service accounts. Each computer that runs one of these applications should have the respective service account in the local Administrators group.

Currently, you individually place these service accounts in the local Administrators group on the appropriate Windows 2000 Professional computers. You need to centralize this process.

What should you do?

A. Add the applications service accounts to the Domain Admins group.

B. Add the applications service accounts to the local Administrators group.

Use the restricted groups option in each computer's local group policy.

C. Add the applications service accounts to the local Administrators group by using the restricted groups option in an OU group policy.

D. Add the applications service accounts to the local Administrators group by using the restricted groups option in a domain group policy.

Answer: C

Explanation: Leading the way in IT testing and certification tools, www. Testkingonline.com The Restricted Groups security policy setting allows us to configure who should and should not belong to a restricted group, as well as which groups a restricted group should belong to. We should use an OU group

policy since the application only is running on some of the computers. These computers accounts should be put into a separate OU.

Incorrect answers:

A: The applications should not run with the Domain Admins permissions and rights as this would present a security risk.

B: Configuring one GPO at domain level is preferred to configuring a local group policy at each client.

D: We should not apply the GPO to the domain, since not all computers run the application.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 6

All server computer and client computers on Testkingonline.com network are domain members.

A new company security requirement mandates user account have passwords that are no less than eight

characters and the passwords must contain at least one nonalphanumeric character.

You create a Group

Policy object (GPO) that states passwords must meet complexity requirements. You link this GPO to the

appropriate Active Directory object.

You discover that when domain users change their account password they are required to use a nonalphanumeric

character, but they are allowed to use a password that is less than eight characters.

You want to ensure that any new domain user account password will have a non-alphanumeric

characters and be no less than eight characters.

What should you do?

A. Link the GPO to all organizational units (OUs) that contain user accounts.

B. Modify the Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce password history of one password remembered.

C. Modify the Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a minimum password length of eight characters.

D. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a minimum password length of eight characters. Link this GPO to all organizational units (OUs) that contain user accounts.

Answer: C

Explanation: Establishing and maintaining account policy includes configuring password length, history, age,

and complexity and using reversible encryption. This also includes configuring lockout policies for accounts and recovering locked out accounts.

Minimum password length is a numeric value between 0 and 14 that defines the minimum length for an account password. If the value is 0, an account password is optional. This value allows you to enforce passwords that are simpler than a single character or a short word. The longer the password, the more difficult it is to guess it (at least in theory). However, this setting cannot require that a 14-character password be something other than a long string of the letter a.

Incorrect answers:

A: Linking a GPO to all OU that contains user accounts is not going to ensure that any new domain user account password will have non-alphanumeric characters and be no less than eight characters. This option does

not specify what the GPO is. The existing GPO does not meet the requirements.

B: The reason for using a password history setting is to keep users from switching back and forth between two

passwords when they are required to change them. Much manual password hacking is based on information

known about a user. If a password becomes known and the user switches back to it in short order, it can be

guessed again. This does not ensure that user accounts have non-alphanumeric or numeric or alphabetic characters.

D: The first part of this option is correct. However, linking this GPO to all OU that contains user accounts is not

going to ensure that any new domain user account password will have non-alphanumeric characters and be no less than eight characters.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

Dennis Mai one, David Gore & Rory McCaw, MCSE Training Guide (Exam 70-215): ICAWindows 2000

Server, New Riders Publishing, Indianapolis, 2000, p. 604

QUESTION NO: 7

All server computers and client computers on Testkingonline.com network are domain members. You want to configure all client computer, local server, and domain user accounts to have a password expiration policy of 60 days.

What should you do?

- A.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a maximum password age of 60 days. Link this GPO to all organizational units (OUs) that contain user and computer accounts.
- B.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a maximum password age of 60 days. Link this GPO to the domain.
- C.** Create a batch file to run the Secedit command on each client computer to import a security template that enforces a maximum password age of 60 days.
- D.** Create a batch file to run the

Secedit command on each domain controller to import a security template that enforces a maximum password age of 60 days.

Answer: B

Explanation: We should create a GPO, configure the appropriate account policy in the GPO, and link the GPO to the domain. This would affect all accounts in the domain.

Incorrect Answers

- A:** Account policies cannot be applied at OU level.
- C:** We want to configure all computers in the domain, not only the client computers.
- D:** We want to configure all computers in the domain, not only the domain controllers.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 8

You are required to strengthen security in the Testkingonline.com domain. You decide to set an account policy for domain accounts to have a maximum password age of 30 days and for local computer accounts to have a maximum password age of 90 days.

Which action or actions should you take? (Choose all that apply)

- A.** Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) on the domain that sets the maximum password age to 30 days.
- B.** Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) on the domain that sets the maximum password age to 90 days.
- C.** Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) that sets the maximum password age to 30 days, and link it to all organizational units (OUs)
- D.** Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) that sets the maximum password age to 90 days, and link it to all organizational units (OUs).

E. Configure a local computer policy on all local computers that sets the maximum password age to 30 days.

F. Configure a local computer policy on all local computers that sets the maximum password age to 90 days.

Answer: A, F

Explanation:

A: To configure a password policy for the domain we should configure a GPO and link it to the domain. This

GPO should set the maximum password age to 30 days as required.

F: We use a local computer policy for every local computer to set the maximum password age to 90 days.

Incorrect Answers

B: The domain accounts should have a maximum password age of 30 days, not 90 days.

C: We must apply the domain account policy at domain level, not at OU level.

D: You can set local account policies at OU level. Although Domain Controllers ignore OU level account

policies, other computers don't ignore the policies. In other words, OU level account policies affect the local

accounts on the computers in the OU. However, it would be better to apply this setting just to the OUs that

contain computer accounts, not to all OUs.

E: The local computers accounts should have a maximum password age of 90 days, not 30 days.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lessons 2, 4

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 Server network. Your Windows 2000 Active Directory Service structure currently consists of a single domain named

Testkingonline.com. You have a custom security template that currently configures security for all servers in

Testkingonline.com. You create a new custom security template to ensure the highest level of security for

Testkingonline.com client computers. These settings are different from the settings applied to the servers.

You want the new security settings to be applied to only the client computers in Testkingonline.com. You must

do this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain by using the Common.adm file.

- B.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain by using the Windows.adm file.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the computers in the domain.
Use the security configuration snap-in to deploy the new template to all client computers.
D. Create an OU called client computers in the domain.
Move the client computers to the new OU.
Create a Group Policy object (GPO) in the Client Computers OU and then import the new template.
E. Create an OU called server computers in the domain.
Move the server computers to the new OU.
Create a Group Policy object (GPO) in the domain and then import the new template.

Answer: D

Explanation: Group Policy settings are applied in the following order: local settings are applied first, followed by site, domain, and then OU settings. Administrators of Active Directory-enabled networks can save considerable administrative time by using Group Policy to deploy security policy. Edit the security settings in a GPO for any site, domain, or organizational unit (OU). When editing a GPO, expand Computer Configuration or User Configuration, and then expand Windows Settings to find security policy settings.

Incorrect answers:

- A, B:** The .adm template files that is associated with a specific GPT. The .adm files are text files that are processed by Windows 2000 to apply changes to the registry. You want to apply new security settings to the client computers in the company and this is not the way to do it with the least amount of administrative effort.
C: This option suggests too much administrative effort.
E: You only want to apply the new security settings on the client computers, not the server computers in the domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 4
Microsoft Official Curriculum: The Microsoft Corporation, Implementing Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional and Server, Workbook, Course Number: 2152B, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Module 9, pp. 4-6

Section 6: Implement, configure, manage, and troubleshoot security by using the Security Configuration Tool Set (4 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named Testkingonline.com.

The company has multiple branch offices and multiple Windows 2000 Server computers at each office. A

junior administrator is located at each office. This junior administrator is responsible for local server configurations.

One junior administrator has applied a new security template to the local file server.

Local users running

Windows 95 on their computer can no longer communicate with the server.

You need to verify that the security settings on the Windows 2000 Server computer at the branch office

will allow client computers to connect. What should you do?

A. Use MMC and load the Local Computer Policy snap-in.

Examine the Administrative templates in the User and Computer section. Compare the templates against the template settings currently in place on the server.

B. Use MMC and load the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in.

Create and open a database.

Then choose Import file and specify the basicsv template.

C. Use MMC and load the Computer Management snap-in.

Specify the appropriate template file to compare against, and then select the Analyze option.

D. Run the secedit /validate command to display the appropriate template file.

Answer: A

Explanation: We should analyze and compare the current security settings with a template setting which is

known to allow access by Windows 95 clients. This can be achieved with the Local Computer Policy snap in.

Incorrect Answers

B: The Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in can be used to analyze security settings on a computer.

However, only importing a template would not achieve much. We must analyze the template and compare it to current settings.

C: The Computer Management snap in cannot not be used to analyze security settings.

D: The secedit /validate command only validates the syntax of a security template.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the administrator for Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 Server network.

Your Windows 2000

Active Directory structure currently has an organizational unit (OU) for each department at TestKing.

You create a custom security template to ensure the highest level of security for the Research and

Development (RD) department. The RD department uses local accounts for daily operations.

You want to configure account policy settings to be applied to all computers in the RD department's OU.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain and import the template that was created by using the Windows.adm file.

B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain and import the template that was created by using the Common.adm file.

C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the computers in the RD department's OU. Use POLEDIT to deploy the policy to all computers.

D. Create an OU named RD Computers in the RD department's OU.

Create a Group Policy object (GPO) in the RD Computers OU and then import the policy.

Answer: D

Explanation: We should put the selected computers in a separate OU, configure a GPO with the appropriate settings, and link the GPO to this specific OU.

Incorrect Answers

A, B: We should not apply the GPO at the domain level, just at the specific RD OU.

C: Poledit was used in Windows NT 4.0, but it is no longer used in Windows 2000 (or later).

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 4

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain and two Windows NT domains. The Windows 2000 domain trusts each of the Windows NT domains, and the Windows NT domain trust

the Windows 2000 domain. A Windows 2000 domain controller named DC1 is configured to use the highly secure domain controller security template. Users of the computers in the Windows NT domain report that they cannot access DC1. You need to apply a less restrictive security template to DC1 in order to allow users of computers in the Windows NT domain to access resources on DC1. What should you do?

- A. Use the secdit command with the /analyze option.
- B. Use the secdit command with the /refreshpolicy option.
- C. Use the secdit command with the /configure option.
- D. Use the secdit command with the /validate option.

Answer: A

Explanation: The /analyze, /configure, and /export switches correspond to the same tasks available through Security Configuration and Analysis. These functions require that you specify a database to analyze with the /db switch. You can also specify a template to import to the database by using the /cfg switch. These functions also provide /verbose and /quiet modes that are not available through Security Configuration and Analysis. Making use of the secdit command with the /analyze option will allow you to check whether the security template will allow the users of the Windows NT domain to access resources on DC1.

Incorrect answers:

B: The /refreshpolicy switch allows you to force a Group Policy propagation event, which normally occurs whenever the computer starts, every 60 to 90 minutes thereafter, and when local security policy settings are modified by using the Security Settings extension in Group Policy. To cause a refresh in policy, regardless of whether there has been a change, add the /enforce switch. However, this does not mean that you will be applying a less restrictive template.

C: Configuring a template does not necessarily mean a less restrictive template. It has to be analyzed first.

D: The /validate switch verifies the syntax of a template created by using Security Templates. You need to apply a less restrictive template not verify the syntax of the template.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press,

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The three Windows 2000 Server computers in the domain have the Securews.inf template file installed.

To the domain, you add a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer that runs a single application. You upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Advanced Server, and then apply the same level of security that the other servers in the domain have. You discover that the application no longer runs. You need to ensure that the application can run. What should you do?

- A.** Run the secedit command on the server. Use the refreshpolicy and enforce options.
- B.** Run the secedit command on the server. Use the validate option and specify the Compatws.inf template file.
- C.** Run the secedit command on the server. Use the configure option and specify the Compatws.inf template file.
- D.** Run the secedit command on the server. Use the export option and specify the Securews.inf template file.

Answer: C

Explanation: Compatible templates provide a higher level of security but still ensure that all the features of standard business applications will run.

Incorrect answers: A:

The /refreshpolicy

switch allows you to force a Group Policy propagation event, which normally occurs whenever the computer starts, every 60 to 90 minutes thereafter, and when local security policy settings are modified by using the Security Settings extension in Group Policy. To cause a refresh in policy, regardless of whether there has been a change, add the /enforce switch. However, it does not ensure the application is running.

B: The secedit /validatecommand only validates the syntax of a security template. It does not ensure the application is running.

D: Secure templates provide an additional level of security, but do not include the assurance that all of the features of standard business applications will run.

Reference:

Microsoft Corporation, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 11, Lesson 4

Microsoft Official Curriculum: The Microsoft Corporation, Implementing Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional and Server, Workbook, Course Number: 2152B, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Module 9, p. 8

Topic 8, Mixed Questions (36 questions)

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

You are configuring a security policy for a group of users in the Marketing organizational unit (OU).

You need to configure Group Policy so that future changes to Group Policy will be applied within 30

minutes to any computers that are logged on to the network.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the asynchronous Group Policy application setting.
- B. Enable and configure the Group Policy refresh interval for computers.
- C. Enable and configure the Group Policy refresh interval for domain controllers.
- D. Use the secedit command with the /Refreshpolicy Machine_policy and /Enforce options.
- E. Use the secedit command with the /Refreshpolicy User_policy and /Enforce options.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 2

You are the network administrator for Testkingonline.com.

You share a folder on a Windows 2000 Server computer for users in

Testkingonline.com London office. You

place several subfolders in the London folder as shown in the London window.

(Click the Exhibit button.)

The Marketing-2 folder is compressed.



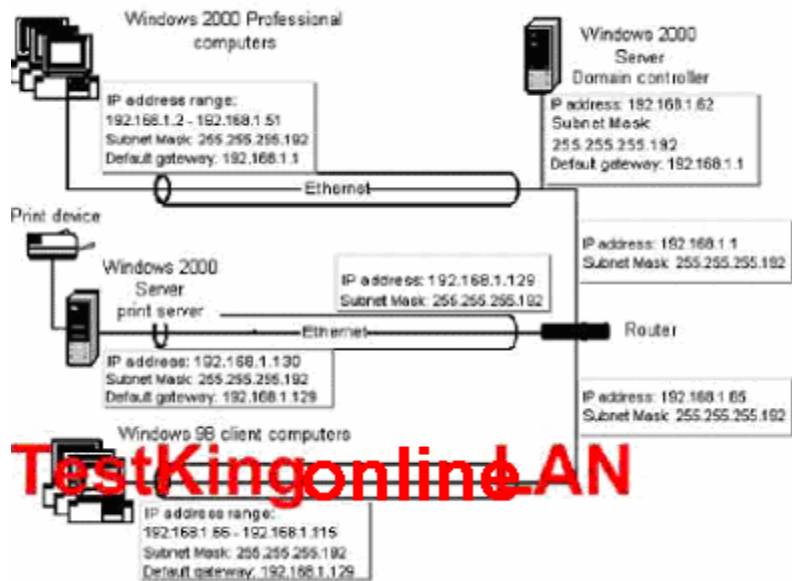
You want to move some files from the Research folder into Marketing-2. You want to make sure that the files are not compressed when you move them. However, you do not want to uncompress any other files in Marketing-2. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A.** Move each of the files from Research to Marketing-2.
- B.** Copy the files from Research to Marketing-2 and then delete the original files.
- C.** Uncompress Marketing-2 and apply changes to the folder only. Move the files from Research to Marketing-2.
- D.** Encrypt Marketing-2 and apply changes to the folder only. Move the files from Research to Marketing-2 and decrypt Marketing-2.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3 HOTSPOT

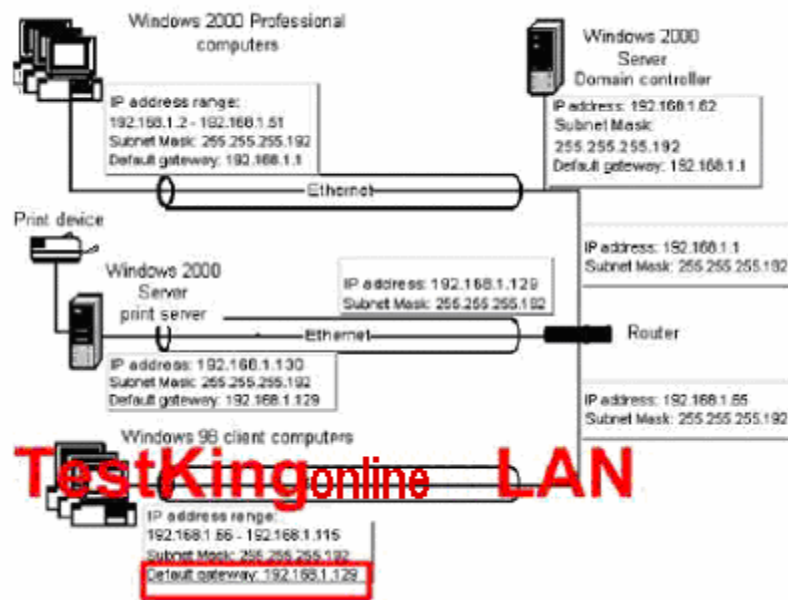
You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com Windows 2000 domain. The network contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers, 50 Windows 2000 Professional client computers, and 50 Windows 98 client computers. You install a network interface print device. The network is configured as shown in the Network Diagram.



You run the Add Printer Wizard on your Windows 2000 print server computer and configure the printer as a Local Printer. The Windows 2000 Professional client computer can connect to the new printer, but the Windows 98 client computers cannot. All client computers in Testkingonline.com need access to this printer. What component should be modified? To answer, select the appropriate component in the Network Diagram that should be modified.

Answer:

Explanation:

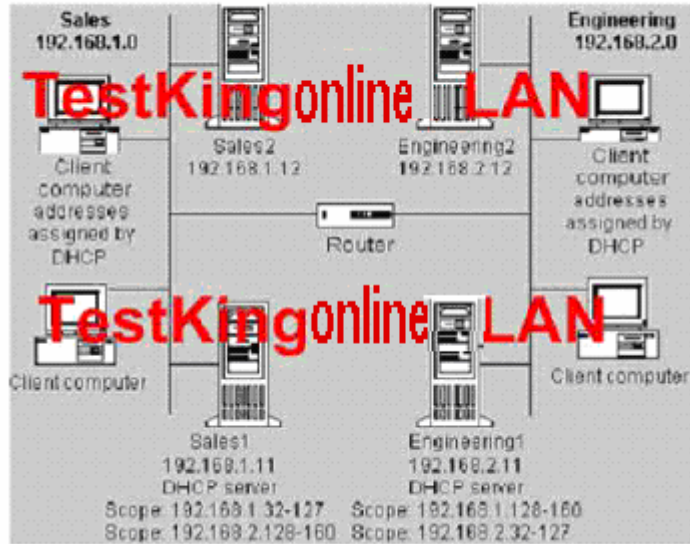


QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com network.

Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) All servers are windows 2000 Server computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The sales

department uses one subnet and has servers named Sales 1 and Sales2. The engineering department uses another subnet and has servers named Engineering1 and Engineering2. Sales 1 and Engineering1 are configured to act as DHCP server. The router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542 compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. During scheduled maintenance on Engineering1, some clients in the engineering department report that they cannot access network resources. After checking the client computer's configuration, you determine that their DHCP lease has expired. You want client computers on the engineering department subnet to obtain an IP address from Sales1.



What should you do?

- A. Set the router option in the DHCP scope to 192.168.2.1 for Engineering1.
- B. Configure Engineering2 as DHCP server without any scopes.
- C. On Engineering2, install Routing and Remote Access, and configure RIP as a routing protocol.
- D. On Engineering2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.

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- E. On Sales2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1.

Server 1 is used as a print server. You plan to install a new print device. You verify that the print device is on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You the run the App Printer Wizard and install the print driver from the manufacturer supplied floppy disk. The test page prints unintelligible characters. You uninstall the print driver and obtain an upgraded version of the print driver from the manufacturer. You want to prevent the installation of print drivers that have not been digitally signed by Microsoft.

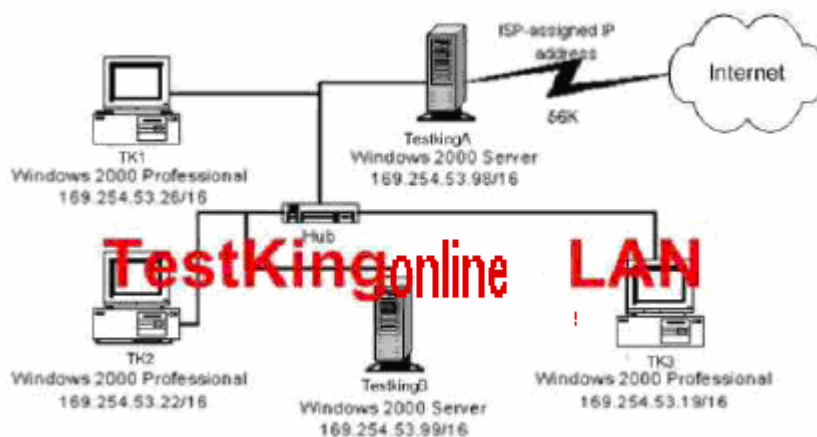
What should you do?

- A. Run the Sigverif.exe utility. Select the option to be notified if any system files are not signed.
- B. Configure the local computer policy setting to prevent loading and unloading device drivers.
- C. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Warn.
- D. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Block.
- E. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Ignore.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Exhibit:



c

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 workgroup. The network is part of a small office that is configured as shown in the Network diagram. There is no DHCP server on the network. All Windows 2000 Professional client computers use APIPA addresses. TestkingB is configured to have static IP address. However, no applications on TestkingB require a static IP address. TestkingA uses dial-up connection to connect to the Internet. After you enable Internet Connection Sharing on TestkingA you discover the TestkingB cannot access the Internet. You want to ensure that all network computers can connect to TestkingA and access the Internet. What should you do?

- A. On all of the computers, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255.
- B. On TestkingB, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255.
- C. Configure TestkingA with a static IP address of 169.254.53.98.

D. Configure TestkingB to obtain its IP address automatically.

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E. Configure TestkingA to obtain its IP address automatically.

F. On all of the computers, configure a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 7 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

Your network has Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client

computers. The network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. One server on the network acts as

both a WINS server and a DNS server. The IP address on this server is 172.16.1.10.

All of the client

computers are configured to use this server for DNS and WINS services. Users of Windows NT

Workstation computers cannot connect to a file server named Testking1. However, users of Windows

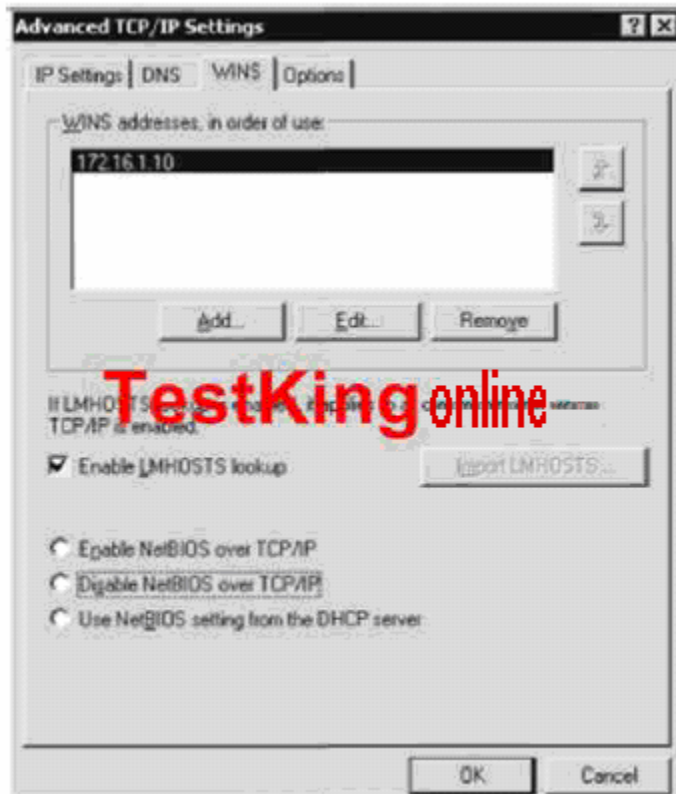
2000 Professional computers can access Testking1. Testking1 has a statically assigned address of

172.16.1.99. The TCP/IP settings for Testking1 are shown in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings Dialog Box.

You want to allow the Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to connect to Testking1.

What should you do?

To answer, select one or more of the correct options in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings Dialog Box.



Explanation: Pending. Send your suggestion to feedback@Testkingonline.com

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

TestKing has a main office and four branch offices. The main office has a private network with 500

Windows 2000 Professional computers and three Windows 2000 Server computers.

Each branch office

has a private network with between 10 and 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers and a 56-kbps

connection to the Internet. All branch office computers are configured to use APIPA addresses.

At each branch office you configure the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of Routing and

Remote Access to provide DHCP allocator functionality and access to the Internet.

Users at the branch

office report that they cannot connect to external Web sites by using fully qualified domain names.

However, connections can be made to these sites by using their IP addresses.

You want the branch office users to be able to make connections by using fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

What should you do?

- A. Create a host file on each of the NAT server.
- B. Configure a networks file on each of the NAT servers.
- C. Configure a filter on the NAT servers to pass DNS packets.
- D. Configure the computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of a WINS server on the network.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 domain Testkingonline.com. The domain contains three Windows 2000 Server computers and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

For the domain user accounts, you want to set an account policy that ensures all users are only allowed five consecutive failed logon attempts before their account is locked. You also want to ensure that they cannot attempt to log on again for 20 minutes. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set the Account lockout duration value to 5.
- B. Set the Account lockout duration value to 20.
- C. Set the Account lockout threshold value to 5.
- D. Set the Account lockout threshold value to 20.
- E. Set the Reset account lockout counter after value to 5.
- F. Set the Reset account lockout counter after value to 20.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

All server computers and client computers on TestKing's network are domain members.

You want to ensure that all domain users change their account password every 60 days. You also want to

ensure that the domain users do not use any of their last five passwords.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a maximum password age of 60 days.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a minimum password age of 60 days.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce passwords meet the complexity requirements.

- D.** Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a password history of five remembered passwords.
- E.** Link the GPO to all organizational units (OU) that contains user accounts.
- F.** Link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: A, D, F

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

Testkingonline.com has several branch offices. Each branch office has a Windows 2000 Server computer. All the Windows 2000 Server computers at the branch offices are configured with Terminal Services running in application server mode. Each branch office also has a technical support department. One of the branch offices reports that they are having problems with their server after updating several drivers. You decide to scan all protected system files to verify that the files are the correct Microsoft versions. You connect to the server using a terminal server session and attempt to run the System File Checker (SFC) utility. You receive a message that says: "You must be an administrator running a console session in order to use the Windows File Checker utility." You want to be able to scan all of the protected files to verify their version. What should you do?

- A.** Install the Windows 2000 Resource Kit.
- B.** Install Windows Update Notification.
- C.** Log on to the server console with the administrator account and run the SFC.exe utility.
- D.** Configure the server to use Terminal Service in Remote administration mode. Then connect to the server using a terminal service client and run the SFC.exe utility.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 12

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

The network consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named Testkingonline.com. The network includes 20 Windows 2000 Server computers and 400 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All server computer accounts are located in the Servers organizational unit (OU). Company security

guidelines for the servers have been implemented using a Group Policy object (GPO) assigned to the Servers OU. The guidelines require all servers to prevent the installation of unsigned device drivers. One of your lab servers has been chosen to test new video and network adapters. While attempting to test a new video adapter, you are prevented from loading the new driver. You want to configure the lab server to be able to test the new adapters without affecting the security settings on any other servers. What should you do?

- A. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO). Within the GPO, set the Unsigned driver installation behavior policy to Silently succeed. Link the GPO to the domain containing the Servers OU.
- B. Modify the existing Group Policy object (GPO) for the Servers OU. Within the GPO, set the Unsigned driver installation behavior policy to Silently succeed.
- C. Move the lab server to a new OU that is not a child of the Servers OU. Within the lab server's Driver Signing Option, set File signature verification to Ignore.
- D. On the lab server, run the Sigverif.exe command. Use the Advanced File Signature Verification settings.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 13

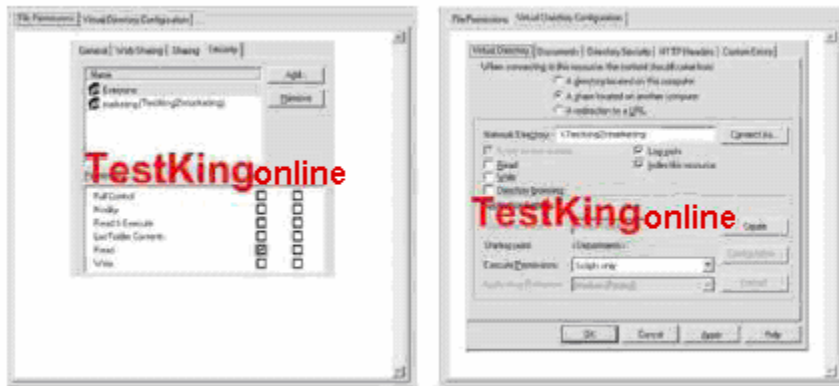
You are the network administrator for TestKing. You install an EISA network adapter in a Windows 2000 Server computer. After installing a device driver for the network adapter, you restart the server. While the server is starting, the monitor displays the following error message: "KMODE EXCEPTION_NOT HANDLED." You want the server to be operational as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console, and copy the device drivers to the WINNT/System32 folder.
- B. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.
- C. Restart the computer in safe mode. Schedule the network adapter installation for your next scheduled maintenance period.
- D. Install the network adapter in a different slot and restart the computer.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 14

Exhibit:



You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1. Testking1 hosts an intranet Web site for Testkingonline.com. The marketing department stores marketing files shared in a shared folder on a separate file server named Testking2. The NTFS permissions on the folder are shown in the File Permissions window. The marketing director wants to make the marketing files available to the rest of the company by means of the intranet. She wants company users to be able to read, but not modify, all of the files. You create a new virtual directory named Marketing under the intranet Web site folder on Testking1. You configure the virtual directory as shown in the Virtual Directory Configuration window. Users report that they are not able to access the marketing files from their Web browser. You want all company users to be able to read the marketing files. What should you do?

- A. Select the Directory browsing check box on the Virtual Directory tab.
- B. Select the Read check box on the Virtual Directory tab.
-
- C. Copy the files from their location on the file server to \\Testking1\\Marketing
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to remove the entry for Marketing.
- E. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to change the entry for Everyone to Full Control.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 15

Exhibit:



You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that hosts a Web site for Testking.

Customers use the Web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices.

The customers use a

variety of Web browsers, including non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site.

In order to improve Web site

security, you decide to require customers to log on to the Web site using individual user names and

passwords. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password.

You configure the Web

site's directory security as shown in the Authentication Methods window. Some

customers now report that

they cannot log on to the Web site.

You want all customers to be able to access the Web site.

What should you do?

- A.** Install a security certificate on the Web server. Configure the server to use SSL.
- B.** Configure the Web site's directory security to use Basic authentication only. Configure the domain name that contains the customers' user accounts to be the default domain.
- C.** Configure the Web site's directory security to use Anonymous access. Edit the account used for anonymous access to not allow IIS to control the password.
- D.** Move the Web site files to a FAT32 partition. Reconfigure the Web site to point to the new folder.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 16 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain.

The domain contains one shared print device with default settings. An employee named Barbara

frequently prints high priority documents that she needs to have immediately.

Barbara reports missing

critical deadlines because of the large number of print jobs ahead of hers in the queue.

You want to ensure that Barbara's print jobs are always the next to be printed, regardless of the number of other jobs waiting in the print queue.

What should you do?

To answer, select the appropriate actions on the left and drag the actions in the correct order to the steps on the right.

Action Choices

Create a new printer on the print server that points to the same print device.

In the Advanced properties of the new printer, change the priority to 10.

Configure Barbara's computer to use the new printer.

Actions

Place answer 1 here.

Place answer 2 here.

Place answer 3 here.

Answer:

Explanation:

Create a new printer on the print server that points to the same print device.

In the Advanced properties of the new printer, change the priority to 10.

Configure Barbara's computer to use the new printer.

QUESTION NO: 17

Exhibit:

Folder	Share permissions	NTFS permissions
Projects	Everyone: Full Control	Everyone: Read Domain Admins: Full Control
Development	Everyone: Read Engineering: Full Control	Users: Read Domain Admins: Full Control

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

On a server named Testking1 you create a Distributed file system (Dfs) root named Projects. You add a

shared folder named Development as a Dfs node under the root. The share permissions and NTFS permissions for Projects and Development are shown in the Folder Permissions table.

One user is a member of the Users and Engineering groups. When she attempts to create a subfolder named Phase1 under \\Testking1\Projects\Development\ she receives the following error message:

"Access denied."

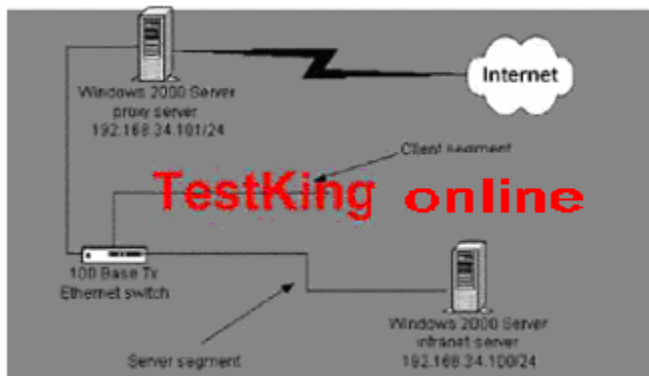
You want the user to be able to add a subfolder in the Development folder. You do not want to allow more access than necessary. What should you do?

- A. Add the user to the Domain Admins group.
- B. Add the user to the local Administrators group.
- C. Set the share permission for the Development folder to grant the user Full Control permission.
- D. Set the share permission for the Projects folder to grant the user Change permission.
- E. Set the NTFS permissions for the Development folder and its subfolders to grant the user Modify permission.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 18

Exhibit:



You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 Server network shown in the diagram.

Users in the Sales group and the Marketing group have permission to access the Internet through a Windows 2000 Server computer running Microsoft Proxy Server. These users must enter their proxy server user names and passwords to connect to the proxy server, to the Internet, and to your local intranet

server. The users who do not access the Internet do not have user accounts on the proxy server and, therefore, cannot connect to the intranet server.

You want all users to be able to connect to the intranet server without entering a separate user name and password.

What should you do?

- A.** Configure each client computer to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.
- B.** Configure each client computer to use port number 8080 for the HTTP protocol.
- C.** Change the subnet mask for the intranet server to be a 25 bit mask.
- D.** Move the intranet server to the client segment of the network.
- E.** Move the intranet server to the server segment of the network.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 19

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You are preparing to upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 3000 Server. The

computer is connected to a network that includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server

computers. You copy all the files from the Windows 2000 Server Installation compact disc to a Windows

2000 Server computer named Testking1. You configure the I386 folder on Testking1 as a network shared folder.

You want to upgrade the Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 2000 Server by using the source

files that have been copied to Testking1.

What should you do?

- A.** Start the Windows NT Server 4.0 by using a Windows 98 network boot disk. Connect to the I386 shared folder on Testking1. Run Setup.exe.
- B.** From the Windows NT Server 4.0, connect to the I386 shared folder on Testking1. Run Winnt.exe.
- C.** From the Windows NT Server 4.0, connect to the I386 shared folder on Testking1. Run Winnt32.exe
- D.** From the Windows NT Server 4.0, connect to the I386 shared folder on Testking1. Run Winnt32.exe with the /cmdcons option.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO:20

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 150 computers. The computers have different

manufacturers and different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). You plan to use Windows 2000 Server

computer running Remote Installation Services (RIS) to perform the installation.

Once the installation is

complete for the first 25 computers, users of those computers report problem. You learn that the latest

Windows 2000 service pack resolves the problem.

You want to apply the service pack to the remaining 125 computers during the installation.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Install the service pack on a reference Windows 2000 Professional client computer.

B. Install the service pack on the RIS server.

C. Slipstream the service pack into a new I386 distribution shared folder.

D. Run the RIPrep command on the reference Windows 2000 Professional client computer. Use the resulting image for RIS.

E. Run the RIPrep command on the RIS server. Use the resulting image for RIS.

F. Run RISetup.exe using the new distribution folder to create a new CD-ROM based image for the RIS server.

G. Run Rbfg.exe to create a new RIS boot disk.

Answer: D, G

QUESTION NO:21

You are the administrator of a Microsoft Windows 2000 domain.

You plan to deploy 10 new computers as Windows 2000 member servers. The new computers were

purchased from different vendors and use different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). The new

computers have identical SCSI controllers and network adapters that are PXE compliant. You plan to

install the Windows 2000 Server computer operating system by using an automated process.

You want to perform the installation with minimal configuration and intervention.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Create a CD-based image on a RIS server.

B. Create an RIPrep image of a configured source computer on a RIS server.

C. Run the Setup Manager utility to create an answer file and a UDF file.

- D. Run the Sysprep.exe utility to prepare a disk image of a configured source computer.
- E. Use third party software to duplicate the image to the new computers.
- F. Run the Winnt.exe utility using the unattended installation and uniqueness database file switches.
- G. Use the Windows 2000 Installation CD-ROM and the Winnt.sif answer file on a floppy disk.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO:22 DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for TestKing.

TestKing has 50 offices. Each office has a network of between five and 20 client computers. The office

networks are not connected to any other network. The company is buying 50 identical computers to run

Windows 2000 Server in these offices. The servers must be installed to the company's standard

configuration. You create a setup information file (SIF) that specifies the company's standard

configuration.

You want to automate the installation process as much as possible, in the least amount of time.

What should you do?

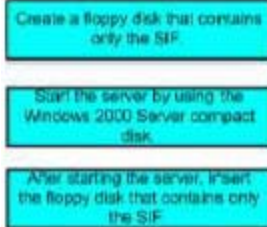
To answer, drag the correct action from each Action Choices group into the corresponding Action Steps area.

Step one action choices	Step two action choices	Step three action choices	Action steps
Install a Windows 2000 CD-ROM drive that contains a CD-ROM driver.	Start the server by using the Winnt bootdisk boot disk.	After starting the server, when each of the remaining installation tasks displays when prompted.	Drop Step 1 here
Create a floppy disk that contains only the SIF.	Start the server by using the Winnt boot disk boot disk.	After starting the server, when the floppy disk that contains only the SIF.	Drop step 2 here
Use Makeit to add to create the installation setup disks and add the SIF to the first disk.	Start the server by using the Windows 2000 Server compact disk.	After starting the server, when the Windows 2000 Server compact disk.	Drop step 3 here

Answer:

Explanation:

Action steps



QUESTION NO:23

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

TestKing has several Windows 2000 domain controllers. The human resources (HR) department is

performing an audit and wants a list of all users in the company. You want to create a list of domain

users for the HR department.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Select the Save Key menu option for HKEY_USERS in the Registry.
- B. Use the Ldifde command to export the data from Active Directory.
- C. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to export the data.
- D. Use the Active Directory Domains and Trusts console to export the data.
- E. Edit the Local Computer Policy. Enable the Audit directory service access policy.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION NO:24

You are the administrator of Testking's network.

You are configuring a security policy for a group of users in the Marketing organizational unit(OU).

You need to configure Group Policy so that future changes to Group Policy will not be applied until users

log off and log on again to their computers.

What should you do?

- A. Select Enable for the Disable background refresh of the Group Policy setting.
- B. Select Enable for the Group Policy refresh interval for computers.
- C. Select Enable for the User Group Policy loopback processing mode policy.
- D. Select Enable for the asynchronous Group Policy application setting.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO:25

You are the network administrator of TestKing's Active directory domain. The three Windows 2000 Server domain controller computers in the domain have the Hisecdc.inf template file installed. You add a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to the domain that runs a single application. You upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Advanced Server and configure it as a member server. You apply the Hisecws.inf template file to the new Windows 2000 Advanced Server computer. You discover that the application no longer runs. You need to ensure that the application can run. What should you do?

- A.** Apply the Compatws.inf template file to the member server.
- B.** Apply the Securedc.inf template file to the member server.
- C.** Run the dcpromo command on the member server. Apply the Hisecdc.inf template file.
- D.** Run secdit from the command prompt followed by the /refreshpolicy switch.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO:26 DRAG DROP

You are the administrator of Testkingonline.com.

The domain contains three Windows 2000 Server computers and 40 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

For the domain user accounts, you want to set an account policy that will ensure any user's account will be locked after three consecutive failed log on attempts. You also want to ensure that only administrators will be able to unlock the account.

What account lockout policy settings should you configure?

To answer, drag the appropriate policies into the Policy column and drag the appropriate settings into the Settings column.

Policies	Settings	Account Lockout Policy Configuration	
Account lockout duration	0	Drop Setting here	Drop Setting here
Account lockout threshold	3	Drop Policy here	Drop Setting here
Reset account lockout after	99		

Answer:

Explanation:

Account Lockout Policy Configuration	
Account lockout threshold	3
Account lockout duration	0

QUESTION NO:27

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

Your server is configured with a hardware RAID accelerator. The server has a single RAID-1 array that contains a single NTFS partition. You use a third party tool to add a new partition to the disk. When you restart the server, you receive the following message: "Windows 2000 could not start because the following file is missing or corrupt: <Winnt_root>\system32\ntoskrnl.exe. Please reinstall a copy of the above file."

You want to successfully start the server.

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer using a Windows 2000 boot disk. Copy Ntoskrnl.exe to <Winnt_root>\system32.
- B. Start the emergency repair process. Choose the option to repair system files.
- C. Start the computer by using Recovery Console. Run System File Checker.
- D. Start the computer in safe mode with command prompt to allow editing of C:\Boot.ini.
- E. Create a Windows 2000 boot disk. Modify the Boot.ini file to use the correct ARC path for the operating system. Use the boot disk to start the computer.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO:28

You are the administrator of TestKing's network.

You are configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a Routing and Remote Access server. The

modem you are installing is not on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL).

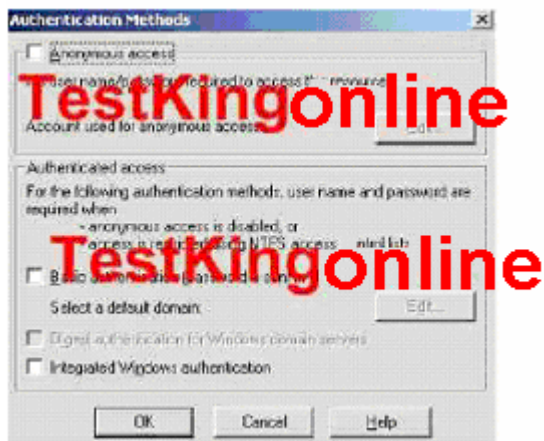
You want to install the modem as quickly as possible so that dial-in users can access the server.

What should you do? (Each answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A.** Use Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel to add a new modem. Specify the location of the disk or .inf when prompted.
- B.** Use Add/Remove Hardware wizard to add a new modem. Specify the location of the disk or .inf file when prompted.
- C.** Add a new port by using Device Manager. Restart the server.
- D.** Add a new port by using the Routing and Remote Access snap-in.
- E.** Use Add/Remove Programs wizard and specify the location of the disk or .inf file for the modem's driver.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO:29 Authentication Methods Exhibit:



You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that hosts a Web site for TestKing.

Customers use the Web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices.

The Web site files are

located on a local FAT32 partition. The TestKing customers use a variety of Web browsers, including

non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site. In

order to improve Web site security, you decide to require customers to log on to the Web site with individual user names and passwords. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password. The Web site's directory security configuration is shown in the Authentication Methods Exhibit. Some customers now report that they cannot log on to the Web site. You want all customers to be able to access the Web site. You also want to encrypt the logon communications.

What action should you take? (Select two. Each selection is a part of the solution).

- A. Install a security certificate on the server. Configure the server to use SSL.
- B. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Basic Authentication only. Configure the domain name that contains the customer's user account to be the default domain.
- C. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Anonymous access. Edit the account used for anonymous access to not allow IIS to control password.
- D. Move the Web site files to an NTFS partition. Reconfigure the Web site to point to new home folder.
- E. Log on to the server by using the anonymous user account. Encrypt the Web site files by using EFS.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO:30

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer.

The server has a single hard disk with two partitions. An application that runs on your server creates a very large log file in the Systemroot\Temp folder. There is not enough free space on the system partition to accommodate the log file. The application does not provide a way to change the path to the log file. You add a second hard disk to the server.

You want to run the application on your server.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

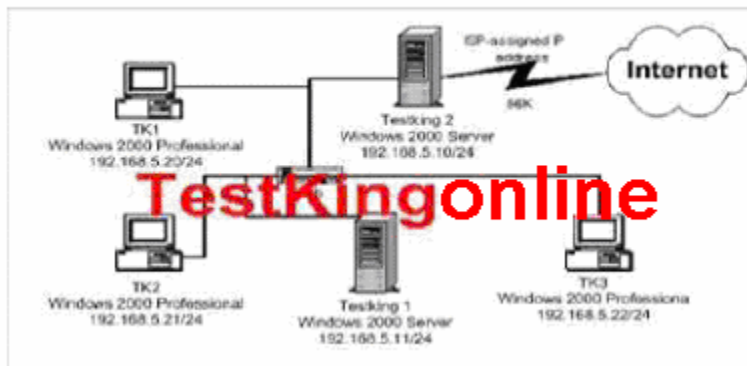
- A. On the second hard disk, create a shared folder named Temp.
- B. In the systemroot folder, create a shortcut named Temp that points to the second hard disk.
- C. Create and format a partition from the free space on the second hard disk.
- D. Archive and delete the contents of the Systemroot\Temp folder.
- E. Mount the partition on the second hard disc as the Systemroot\Temp folder.

F. Mount the system partition as the Temp folder on the partition on the second hard disc.

Answer: C, D, F

QUESTION NO:31

Exhibit:



You are the network administrator of the TestKing workgroup. The network is part of a small office that is configured as shown in the Network Diagram. There is no DHCP server on the network. All computers are configured with static IP addresses. Testking2 uses dial-up connection to connect to the Internet. After you enable Internet Connection Sharing on Testking2 you discover that none of the other computers on the network can connect to Testking2. You want to ensure that all network computers can connect to Testking2 and access the Internet.

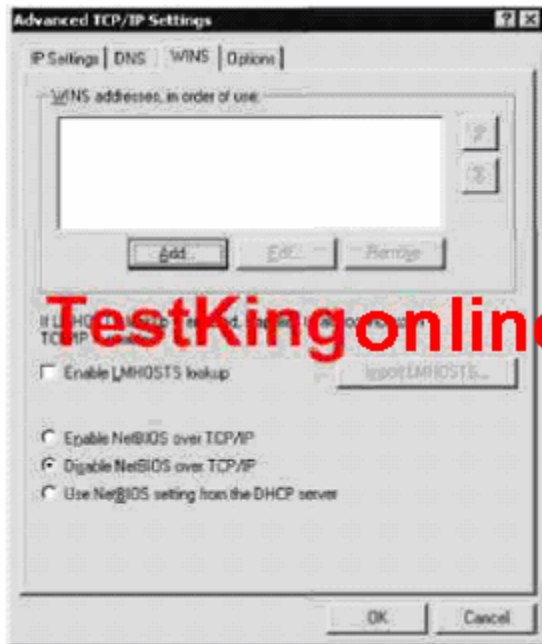
What should you do?

- A. Configure all computers to obtain their IP address automatically.
- B. Configure Testking2 to obtain its IP address automatically.
- C. On all of the computers, configure the subnet mask to be 255.255.0.0.
- D. On all of the computers, configure the subnet mask to be 255.255.255.192.
- E. On Testking2, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.0.255.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO:32

Exhibit:



You are the administrator of TestKing's network. TestKing's network has 50 Windows 2000 Professional client computers and 10 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. The network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. One server on the network acts as a DNS server. The IP address of this server is 192.168.1.10. All of the client computers are configured to use this server for DNS service. Users of Windows NT Workstation computers cannot connect to a file server named Testking_1. However, users of Windows 2000 Professional computers can access Testking_1. Testking_1 has a statically assigned address of 192.168.1.11. The TCP/IP settings for Testking_1 are shown in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings Dialog Box.

You want to allow the Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to connect to Testking_1. What should you do?

- A. Add a WINS address.
- B. Select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box and import the Lmhosts file used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.
- C. Select the Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP option button. Select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box and import the Lmhosts file used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.

D. Select the Use NetBIOS settings from the DHCP server option button and select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO:33 HOTSPOT

You are the administrator for TestKing's network.

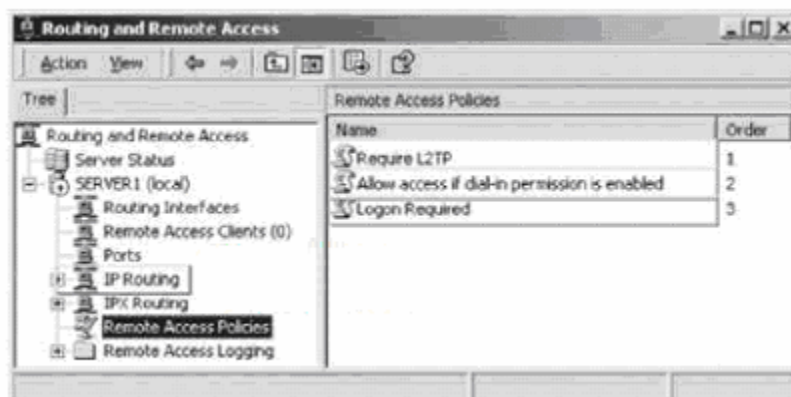
You Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 Server is configured with the policies shown in the

Routing and Remote Access Server Window.

The current configuration allows users to connect remotely after logging on. You want to limit remote connections to logon connections only.

What should you do?

To answer, select the single appropriate component in the Routing and Remote Access Server Window that need to be changed.



Answer:

Explanation: Pending. Send your suggestion to feedback@Testkingonline.com

QUESTION NO:34

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking1.

Testking1 runs Internet Information Services (IIS) and has a single Web site named Default Web Site. The

manager of your TestKing's software development would like to have a shared folder named Projects on

Webserver1. The shared folder will contain documents that all company employees need to access through

a Web browser and the URL <http://Testking1/projects/>.

You create the Projects shared folder and configure the appropriate share and NTFS permissions. You verify that the manager is able to place documents in the shared folder and map a network drive to \\Testking1\Projects.

However, when company employees attempt to access the documents by using a Web browser and the URL <http://Testking1/projects/>, their browser displays the following error message: "Page not found."
You want to ensure that all company employees can access the documents by using a Web browser and the URL <http://Testking1/projects/>. What should you do?

- A.** In the Internet Service Manager console, configure a new virtual directory named Projects. Point the Projects virtual directory to the Projects folder.
- B.** Ensure that the TCP/IP Helper service on Testking1 is configured to start automatically.
- C.** Create an additional share named Projects\$ for \\Testking1\Projects.
- D.** Restart the World Wide Web Publishing service

Answer: A

QUESTION NO:35

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Testking_intra. Testking_intra is a member of an Active Directory domain and hosts an intranet Web site for TestKing. All TestKing users have user accounts in the Active Directory domain and most use Internet Explorer as their Web browser. However there are some users who use Web browsers other than Internet Explorer. You configure directory security for the Web site to use integrated security only. You discover that some users cannot access the Web site. You want all TestKing users to be able to access the Web site. What should you do?

- A.** Disable the IUSR_Testking_intra user account on Testking_intra.
- B.** Install a certificate on Testking_intra.
- C.** Promote Testking_intra to a domain controller.
- D.** Select the Anonymous access check box.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO:36

You are the administrator responsible for security and user desktop settings on TestKing's network.

You need to configure a custom registry entry for all users. You want to add the custom registry entry into a Group Policy object (GPO) with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A.** Configure a Microsoft Installer package.
- B.** Configure an ADM template.
- C.** Locate an existing INF policy template.
- D.** Add the template to the GPO.
- E.** Use secedit to validate the template.
- F.** Run the .msi file on each user's computer.

Answer: A, D