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Objectives:

A	Analyzing the Existing Environment
B	Designing a Business Technology Solution for a Small- or Medium-sized Business
C	Installing and Configuring Windows Small Business Server 2003
D	Supporting and Maintaining Windows Small Business Server 2003
E	Expanding the Windows Small Business Server 2003 Network
F	Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2003

Question: 1

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company has 50 users in the main office 10 users on each of its five branch offices. You install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition in native mode on a computer that has a network of client computers in each branch office. You connect each branch office to the main office by using WAN connections. You need to ensure that users can authenticate to the domain from a remote branch office even when the WAN connection is down.

What should you do?

- A. Install a member server only at each branch office.
- B. Install a domain controller and a DNS server only at each branch office.
- C. Install a member server, a WINS server, and a DNS server at each branch office.
- D. Install a domain controller, a DNS server, and the global catalog at each remote office.

Answer: D

Explanation: A global catalog is a directory database that applications and clients can query to locate any object in a forest. The global catalog is hosted on one or more domain controllers in the forest. It contains a partial replica of every domain directory partition in the forest. These partial replicas include replicas of every object in the forest, as follows: the attributes most frequently used in search operations and the attributes required to locate a full replica of the object. You should install a domain controller, a DNS server, as well as a global catalog at each remote office to ensure that authentication to the domain will be possible even in the event of WAN connection failure.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** You need a domain controller not a member server at each remote office in addition to a DNS server and the global catalog.
- B:** You would need a global catalog at each branch office as well to facilitate authentication when the WAN connection is down.
- C:** This option will not facilitate authentication when the WAN connection is down.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Chapter 1, p. 28

Question: 2

You are a technical consultant. You are hired by Company technical assessment of the business. Company has one computer that runs Microsoft Windows XP Professional located at the store. The company bookkeeper enters transactions on the computer during business hours. The owner wants to be able to access the accounting information after store hours from his home. Broadband connections are installed at the office and the owner's home. The broadband connection at the office has a static IP address. The owner does not want to spend more than is absolutely necessary to achieve his objectives. You need to create a solution to meet the owner's objectives.

What should you do?

- A. Install a Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer at the store. Install Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer at the owner's home.
- B. Install a Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer at the owner's home.
- C. Install a Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition computer at the store and a Microsoft Windows 98 computer at the owner's home.
- D. Install a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer at the store and one at the owner's home.

Answer: B

Explanation: Since the office has only one computer running Microsoft Windows XP Professional with a static IP address broadband connection, all that would be necessary for the owner is to have a Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer at home as well. That should enable the owner to enter data and access accounting information from his house onto the store computer.

Incorrect answers: A, D: There is no need for extra expense as is suggested by options A and D.

C: Thus option also involves extra expense with the added inability to be able to access accounting information from the owner's house if he is to have a Microsoft Windows 98 computer at his house.

Reference: Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide, Second Edition, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 408

Question: 3

You are the network administrator of a Company.com's Active Directory domain that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. You create a test lab with a sever that runs Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition, a UNIX client computer, and two client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The server and the UNIX computer use static IP address and the Windows XP Professional client computers use the DHCP Server service for IP addressing, which is also configured for WINS. You reconfigure the test lab so it can access the corporate network. The client computers can no longer access the UNIX box. All of the test lab client computers can access the server that runs Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. You need both of the test lab client computers to access both the UNIX computer and the Windows Server 2003 server.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the corporate DHCP servers for BOOTP.
- B. Configure the corporate DHCP servers for WINS configuration information.
- C. Ask ISP to create records for the non-WINS client computers in the ISP's DNS server.
- D. Create records for the non-WINS client computers in the corporate DNS server manually.

Answer: D

Explanation: DNS provides a naming system for network resources and a service for resolving those names into IP addresses. A DNS server communicates with other DNS servers on the network to find out the IP address associated with the requested name,

and then sends it back to the client computer, which initiates communications with the destination system using its IP address. Since the question mentions that the UNIX computer uses a static IP address and the client computers use the DHCP Server (which is also configured for WINS) for IP addressing, then you should create records for the non-WINS client computers in the DNS server manually. This way you will ensure that the test lab computers can access both the UNIX computer and the Windows Server 2003 server.

Incorrect answers:

A: A DHCP relay agent supports DHCP/BOOTP message relay as defined in Requests for Comments (RFCs) 1541 and 2131. The DHCP Relay Agent service is managed using the Routing And Remote Access service.

B: This option will not service the non-WINS client computers.

C: The records should be created on the corporate DNS server and not the ISP's DNS server.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 4, p. 66

Question: 4

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company's network structure is growing in size and has several branch offices. The internal users require access to external resources. Each user's computer connects to the Internet through routers. You need to control Internet usage as well as improve the system's Internet performance.

What should you do?

A. Configure the ISA Server computers to stand alone to block port 80.

B. Install Network Address Translation (NAT) protocol on a stand-alone router and use a public IP address on the private network.

C. Install Network Address Translation (NAT) protocol and configure a domain controller for user authentication.

D. Install ISA Server on the computer and configure Internet access on a user-by-user basis and for Web caching.

Answer: D

Explanation: Apart from protecting the network from outside intrusion, ISA provides extensive internal security capabilities. Using a policy-based model, you can monitor and regulate user access to the Internet. Using a firewall client provided with the product, you can require users to authenticate to the ISA server before they are granted Internet access and grant them specific levels of access based on their identities. This means you can easily control user access to specific Internet applications and locations as well as maintain logs of Internet activities. You can also limit the time users can spend on the Internet by scheduling the hours when access is available. In this scenario you have to install ISA server on the computer and configure Internet access on a user-by-user basis and for Web caching so as to control Internet usage and improve performance.

Incorrect answers:

A: Port 80 would mean that you block only HTTP traffic. This alone will not be controlling internet usage.

B, C: Network Address Translation (NAT) is a technology that enables a local-area network (LAN) to use one set of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses for internal traffic and a second set of addresses for external traffic. Whether it is installed on a standalone router and using a public IP address on the private network or configured as a domain controller for user authentication will not suffice in this instance.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 3, p. 30

Question: 5

You are a network consultant for Company, Inc. Company has 15 computers. The desktop operating systems are running Microsoft Windows XP, Home Edition. Each computer runs Microsoft Office 97 Suite. One employee receives all of the company e-mail

messages on one computer that has an external modem. Printing is accomplished on local inkjet printers that are attached to each computer. Company uses a Microsoft Windows 98 computer for file sharing. Company also uses a network able laser printer for all employees to share. Management wants to eliminate multiple network logins. You need to assess the current network and make recommendations for addressing management' concerns.

What do you recommend? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Replace the server with a Microsoft Windows 2003, Standard Edition computer that runs Active Directory.
- B. Replace the server with a Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition stand-alone server.
- C. Upgrade all Windows XP, Home Edition computers to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.
- D. Upgrade the Microsoft Windows 98 file server to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The Active Directory service is a hierarchical directory service that consists of objects that represent users, computers, groups, and other network resources. The objects are arranged in a tree display that consists of hierarchical layers that ranges upward from organizational units, to domains, to trees, and to forests. Objects are composed of attributes that contain information about the resource the object represents. When users log on to the network, their user names and passwords are authenticated against the Active Directory database by a computer that has been designated as a domain controller. This single logon can grant them access to resources anywhere on the network. This should eliminate multiple logins. And since the desktop operating system are all running Windows XP, Home Edition with Microsoft Office 97 Suite as the application, all that is necessary would be to upgrade them all to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** You need Active Directory. A standalone server will not serve the purpose.
- D:** This will not prevent multiple logins.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 19, p. 4

Question: 6

You are the network administrator of an Active Directory domain that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. You are responsible for managing and maintaining all DHCP servers in the organization. You need to create a test lab that represents the current production environment. The lab network needs to be completely isolated from the rest of the production network. You need to recreate the current production DHCP server configuration in the test lab as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Back up the current DHCP database and then restore it to the DHCP server in the test lab.
- B. Back up the current DHCP database and then reconcile it on the DHCP server in the test lab.
- C. Reconcile the current DHCP database and then copy the log file to the DHCP server in the test lab.
- D. Back up the current DHCP log file and then copy it to the DHCP server in the test lab.

Answer: A

Explanation: The most efficient way to transfer a DHCP database is to make a backup of it. The database can then be restored on the original computer or transferred to another computer. In this case the test tab would be the other computer to which the DHCP database should be restored so as to create a replica that runs independent from the rest of the production network.

Incorrect answers:

- B: You should be restoring the DHCP database on the DHCP server in the testlab, not reconcile it.
- C: This will take too long.
- D: Restoring the DHCP database is quicker than copying it to the server in the testlab.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Chapter 13, p. 24

Question: 7

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The main office has 30 users. The Company also has three remote offices in various parts of the city. Each remote office has five users. You provide each office with Internet access through a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) line. You purchase a new server. You need to provide all of the users with Web access to a central file storage location in the main office and to e-mail functions that are hosted locally on the new server.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition only.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition with IIS only.
- C. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition and install Microsoft SharePoint Team Services only. Direct all clients to the SharePoint site.
- D. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 and direct all users to the SharePoint site.

Answer: B**Question: 8**

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The agency has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Sever 2003. The agency connects to the Internet with a broadband router. The agency has 10 employees. Each employee has a mobile computer. Agency policy mandates that all employees connect to the server through a PPTP connection to send and receive e-mail messages and share files. The agency hires an additional 15 employees. Employees now report trouble connecting to the server at random times throughout the day. You need to ensure that all employees can connect to the server at all times.

What should you do?

- A. Direct port 3389 on the agency's broadband router to point to the server.
- B. Increase the number of PPTP ports in Remote Access Service (RAS).
- C. Decrease the number of L2TP ports in Remote Access Service (RAS).
- D. Direct ports 25 and 110 on the agency's broadband router to point to the server.

Answer: B

Explanation: Remote Access service enables you to use protocol and port numbers to limit the traffic that can reach the computer. In this case you want to increase the traffic to reach the server and thus you need to increase the number of PPTP ports in RAS to ensure that the additional 15 employees will also be accommodated.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 18, p. 18

Question: 9

You are a network consultant for Company.com. Company management wants to install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 on a new computer. Employees rely on the corporate network for all aspects of business. You do not want employees to notice any slowdown in the event of disk failure. You need to implement hard disk specifications for the new server.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a set of three hard disks that use hardware RAID 0.
- B. Configure a set of three hard disks that use software RAID 5.
- C. Configure a set of two hard disks that use hardware RAID 1.
- D. Configure one hard disk that has two partitions.

Answer: C

Explanation: A RAID-1 volume (also known as mirrored volumes) consists of two identical copies of a simple volume, each on a separate hard disk. Mirrored volumes provide fault tolerance in the event that one physical disk fails. This will not result in a slowdown in the event of disk failure.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** RAID-0 (also known as a striped volume) combines areas of free space from multiple hard disks into one logical volume. Unlike a spanned volume, however, data is written to all physical disks in the volume at the same rate. Because multiple spindles are in use, read and write performance is increased almost geometrically as additional physical disks are added to the stripe. But like extended simple volumes and spanned volumes, if a disk in a striped volume fails, the data in the entire volume is lost.
- B:** Mirrored volumes (RAID-1) and RAID-5 volumes provide different levels of fault tolerance. Deciding which option to implement depends on the level of protection you require and the cost of hardware. The major differences between mirrored volumes and RAID-5 volumes are performance and cost.
- D:** With this option there will be a definite slowdown in the event of disk failure.

Reference:

Dan Holme, Orin Thomas, Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 11, p. 38

Question: 10

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company provides celebrity bodyguard services. The company has two offices that are located in New York and Los Angeles. Each office has a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 file server computer, 50 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers, and a T1 connection for Internet access. Both file servers have different domains in different forests. Some user accounts exist on both networks. Management requests you to connect both Microsoft Windows Server 2003 networks as one network. You need to use minimal investment and downtime for each facility.

Which native tools should you use?

- A. Terminal Services
- B. Internet Connection Sharing
- C. Network Bridge
- D. Enable Cross Forest Trusts in Active Directory

Answer: D

Explanation: A forest trust can only be created between the root domains in two forests. Both forests must be Windows Server 2003 forests. These trusts can be one- or two-way trusts. They are considered transitive trusts because the child domains inside the forest can authenticate themselves across the forest to access resources in the other forest.

Incorrect answers:

A: Terminal Services has two modes: Remote Administration and Application Server Remote Administration enables you to manage Windows Server computers from across a network, without limiting your access to tools within the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) or even requiring you to use Windows Server 2003 or 2000 as the managing operating system. If you don't use Terminal Services for anything else, use it for managing servers without having to physically move from console to console. In essence Terminal Services makes your Server 2003 system a multi-user computer. This is not what is required.

B: ICS is more suitable for sharing a single Internet connection. It is a connection to the Internet (typically a modem or broadband connection) and a connection to the LAN containing the computers that will share the Internet connection. It has a couple of limitations: (i) ICS supports only a single Internet IP address and a single LAN connection. The full NAT service can connect any number of public IP addresses to multiple LANs and (ii) ICS cannot be used on networks that have a DHCP or DNS server implemented.

C: A network bridge implies extra costs.

Reference:

Michael Cross, Jeffery A. Martin, Todd A. Walls, Martin Grasdahl, Debra Littlejohn Shinder & Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Syngress Publishing, Rockland, 2003, Chapter 5, p. 397 Mark Minasi, Christa Anderson, Michele Beveridge, C.A. Callahan & Lisa Justice, Mastering Windows Server 2003, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, Chapter 16, pp. 1225-1226.

Question: 11

You are a network administrator of Company, Inc. Company, Inc.'s network contains of 10 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers that are located in the corporate office section of the plant. Another 30 Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers are on the main floor of the manufacturing plant. Company, Inc. has a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer that is used for file sharing and e-mail services. You need to have all of the documents that are in My Documents folder on the client computers saved on the server. You need to provide this solution with the least administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. In Group Policy Object Editor, Select Add a script on Login Properties in Scripts (Logon/Logoff) in Group Policy Object Editor.
- B. In group policy editor select Basic – Redirect everyone's folder to the same location. Configure Create a folder for each user under the root path for Target folder location in Desktop Properties in Folder redirection node for Group Policy Object Editor.
- C. Configure Target folder location in My Documents Properties dialog box on each client computer.
- D. In group policy editor select Basic - Redirect everyone's folder to the same location. Configure Create folder for each user under the root path for Target folder location in My Document Properties in Folder Redirection node for Group Policy Object Editor.

Answer: D

Explanation: Folder Redirection contains policies to redirect certain user folders, such as Application data, My documents; and start menu to alternate locations. Folder redirection is a Group Policy extension that allows you to identify a connection between network servers or DFS roots and the local folders that you want to redirect. In this case you should configure the Create folder for each user under the root path for Target folder location in My Document Properties in the Folder redirection node for the group policy object editor.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not a logging in or out issue.

B: This option suggests the target folder to be the Desktop properties instead of the My Documents properties.

C: This option suggests that the same procedure be performed on each client computer. This is unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference:

Michael Cross, Jeffery A. Martin, Todd A. Walls, Martin Grasdahl, Debra Littlejohn Shinder & Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Syngress Publishing, Rockland, 2003, Chapter 4, p. 328

Question: 12

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company network runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003 and contains 150-client computer and mobile computer users. The network also contains two print servers named Company1 and Company2. You install a new print server named Company3. You cannot connect to the Company3 by using Remote Desktop. You want office junior level administrators to use only a custom management application every time Remote Desktop is used to gain access to the server. What two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Connect to Company1 or Company2 as an administrator. Enable Company3 for remote administration.

B. Log on locally to Company3 as a server operator. Configure Company3 for remote administration.

C. In the Properties dialog box for Remote Desktop on Company3, enable the Start the following program on connection option.

D. Ensure that users are members of the Local Administrators group on Company3.

E. On Company3, in the Properties dialog box for Remote Desktop, enable the Redirect local drives when logged on to the Remote computer option.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: The Server Operators group is intended for system support personnel who need more access to the file system than normal users, but who are not yet trusted with the Full Control permission. Server operators have full access to the key Program Files and Windows folders. Their only limitation is that without the Full Control permission, they cannot grant their permissions to other users. Remote Desktop enables an administrator to connect to a computer at a distant location and remotely operate the console. In the Properties dialog box you should enable the Start the following program on connection option to ensure that only the custom management application is used when Remote Desktop is used to gain access to the server.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 8, p. 22

Question: 13

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company has a server that runs Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The company server is located in the office area of the showroom. The client computers are located at various stations in the showroom. Employees frequently leave the showroom stations to help customers. You need to configure a method to lock client computers when employees leave the stations with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Configure each client computer with a screen saver. Configure the screen saver to password protect on resume.

B. Configure the default domain policy to force a screen saver on all of the computers.

C. Configure a new domain policy to force a screen saver on all of the computers. Configure the domain policy to password

protect the screen saver on resume.

- D. Configure the local security policy on each computer to force a screen saver. Configure security policy to password protect on resume.

Answer: C

Explanation: Password protect the screen saver - Enabling this policy causes all screen savers to be password-protected. That is, to restore the normal desktop when a screen saver is displayed, the user must enter his or her password. Therefore, someone who leaves the computer for a time doesn't leave its display open to anyone who walks by and jiggles the mouse. (However, no policy explicitly requires users to use a screen saver. If you want to do that, configure a screen saver and then enable the Hide Screen Saver Tab policy in this same folder, which prevents users from changing your screen saver configuration.) Furthermore, Domain Policy settings take precedence over user settings.

Incorrect answers:

A: Configuring each client computer implies unnecessary administrative effort.

B: You should also configure the domain policy to password protect the screensaver on resume.

D: A new domain policy, not a local security policy, forcing the screen server on all the computers, should be configured.

Reference: Ed Bott & Carl Siechert, Microsoft Windows Security Inside Out, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2003, Chapter 19

Question: 14

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company network contains a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer, 15 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers in the office, and a total of eight Microsoft Windows XP and Microsoft Windows 2000 computers on the manufacturing plant floor. Internet access is provided by a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. Users on the plant floor are not arriving to work on time. You need to implement a native solution that monitors and creates reports when users log on the network.

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

A. Turn on Performance Monitor.

B. Turn on auditing for Default Domain Security Settings, Generate Security Audits for Local Users.

C. Use Group Policy Management console to create a security policy for all of the users and Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers.

D. Configure the Account Logon Hours.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Setting audit policies in the Default Domain Policy sets them for all computers in the domain. Options B and C would monitor and create reports of user logging on behavior.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean., Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 11, p. 75

Question: 15

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company network contains 35 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers and one Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. Internet access provided by a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. Company Coffee purchases 35 copies of Microsoft Office 2003 for all of its client computers. Management wants to

complete installation of Microsoft Office 2003 on all of the client computers with the minimal amount of time and effort. Employees should save all data that is created in Microsoft Office applications on the file server rather than on client computers. You need to complete the installation and ensure that employee data is stored on the file server with the least amount of administrative effort.

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

- A. Run the Set Up Client Applications Wizard in the Server Management console.
- B. Install Microsoft Office 2003 on the file server locally.
- C. Install Microsoft Office 2003 physically on each client computer.
- D. Redirect all users My Documents folder to the file server from the Server Management Console.
- E. Place the Microsoft Office 2003 CD-ROM in the file server CD-ROM tray and enable sharing on the CD-ROM drive.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: Before you connect a client computer to the network, you need to run the Set Up Computer Wizard on the Windows Small Business Server computer. This wizard creates computer accounts and optionally assigns software to the computers. Windows Server 2003 has the capacity to redirect users' folders by applying Group Policy. Windows Small Business Server, however, has a single setting that implements the redirection of each user's My Documents folder to the server. Options A and D would represent the least amount of administrative effort to comply with the request.

Incorrect answers:

B: Installing Microsoft Office 2003 on the file server locally does not mean that client computers can work in Microsoft office and save their work to the file server.

C: This option implies a whole lot of unnecessary administrative effort.

E: This is not the least amount of administrative effort that is necessary to comply with management's request.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 264 & Chapter 9, p. 169

Question: 16

You are the network administrator for Company.com trucking. Company trucking firm has 80 employees and 40 computers. The firm's network is mixed environment of Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers and Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers. The file server runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. You need to add the new file server to the existing Windows Small Business Server 2003 network.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard on the new Windows Server 2003 network.
- B. From the Server Management screen, select the Computers, Manage Server Computers, and Setup Server Computers.
- C. Change the Windows Server 2003 Server computer to the primary domain. Demote the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer.
- D. Change the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer IP address to a subnet on the Windows Server 2003 network. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard.

Answer: B

Question: 17

You are the network consultant for Company.com. You have upgraded from a Windows peer-to-peer network to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You install on the new server legacy line-of-business (LOB) application that is designed for Microsoft Windows 98. The LOB application ceases to function. You need to ensure that the LOB application functions.

What should you do?

- A. For the application, set the Compatibility mode to Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 5 (SP5)
- B. For the application, set a Compatibility mode to Microsoft Windows 98.
- C. Add end users to the Power User group.
- D. Change the www service form IIS 6.0 Dedicated Application mode to IIS 5.0 Isolation mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows Small Business Server 2003 seldom exhibits compatibility problems, though it's nonetheless a good idea to check for potential trouble. For the highest level of compatibility with Windows Small Business Server 2003, make sure that the server and all devices are listed in the Windows Server Catalog (formerly known as the Hardware Compatibility List).

Incorrect answers:

- A:** The application is designed for Microsoft Windows 98, thus setting the Compatibility mode to Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 will not make it functional.
- C:** Whether end users are added to the Power group or not, the application will not be functional as it will not be compatible.
- D:** This option will not render the application functional.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 5, pp. 61-63

Question: 18

You are the consultant for Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network server. The network contains 15 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. You install the firm's accounting application that uses Microsoft SQL 2000 Server on a member server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. The accounting application is running all of the time. You install a tape drive on the member server for system backups. You need to create a backup plan that performs database backups and transaction log backups of the accounting application's databases. You need to create separate weekday and weekend schedules for each of these backups. You need a backup plan that requires the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a backup by using the Windows Small Business Server 2003 Backup wizard tool.
- B. Create a backup of the drive that contains the SQL databases by using the Backup wizard.
- C. Create a database maintenance plan on the member server that backs up the databases and the logs as a single maintenance plan.
- D. Create a database maintenance plan on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer that backs up the databases and the logs as a single maintenance plan.

Answer: D

Explanation: The least amount of administrative effort would be one where all the essentials are backed up as a single plan. This should preferably be done on the Windows Small Business Server computer so as to facilitate separate weekday and weekend schedules for each of these backups on one computer.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Creating a backup is not the same as a backup plan.

B: Creating a backup is not the same as a backup plan.

C: The database maintenance plan should be created on the Windows Small Business Server and not on the member server.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 13, pp. 305-309

Question: 19

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company has a peer-to-peer network that contains 10 computers. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You are configuring the new network. You need to minimize the risk that documents are lost in the future.

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

- A. Add a script to the user logon batch file to redirect the My Documents folder to the user's folder on the server.
- B. In Server Management, go to the Users node. Select the option to redirect the My Documents folder.
- C. Run Configure Backup from the To Do list. Select the option to configure Shadows Copy on the server.
- D. Install backup software on each of the client computers.
- E. Deny the list folder contents on the Data Folder properties.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Windows Server 2003 has the capacity to redirect users' folders by applying Group Policy. Windows Small Business Server, however, has a single setting that implements the redirection of each user's My Documents folder to the server. Redirecting all My Documents folders to the server will take up a lot of disk space. Make sure you have sufficient room. Windows Small Business Server 2003 provides an easy-to-use Backup Utility that, combined with the Volume Shadow Copy feature, can help protect your business from loss due to data corruption, server crash, or simple user error.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Redirecting the My Documents folder to the user's folder on the server is not the same as shadow copies. Therefore this option is not correct.
- D:** Backup software will not be minimizing the risk of document loss.
- E:** The List Folder Contents permission allows the following rights to traverse folders, list the contents of a folder and to see a file's or folder's attributes. This permission will not prevent loss of documents whether it is granted or not in this case.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 9, p. 168

Question: 20

You are a network administrator for Company.com. Company has a peer-to-peer network that contains 16 client computers. You are installing Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on the network. You need to configure all of the existing users so they are added to the Active Directory database. You need to add and configure multiple accounts with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Add a Template option in the User templates within Server Management.
- B. Use New User in the appropriate organizational unit (OU) within Active Directory Users and Computers.
- C. In the Server Management console, use the Add Multiple Users option in the Users node.
- D. Use Add user Wizard with in the To Do List option in the Server Management console.

Answer: C

Explanation: The ability to add several user accounts at once is a new and highly helpful feature in Windows Small Business Server 2003. The process works much like adding a single user. This is also the option that suggests the least amount of administrative effort.

Incorrect answers:

A: This method still involves single accounts being created and a template being applied. This is not necessary when all that is needed is one step as described in the Add Multiple Users option in the Users Node of the Server management console.

B: This option involves unnecessary administrative effort.

D: This involves unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 9, p. 165

Question: 21

You are a network consultant for Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network computer. The network contains 35 client computers, named Company1, Company2, ..., Company35, and 10 mobile computers that all run Microsoft Windows

98. You enhance the security on the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer for connections from the Internet by assigning the Secure Server (Request Security) IPSec policy. Several users now report that they cannot connect to the shared files on the server. You need to allow these users to connect to the shared files on the server without compromising security for the Internet traffic to the server.

What should you do?

A. Unassign the Secure Server (Request Security) policy from the server. Assign the Server (Request Security) policy.

B. Install the appropriate certificate on each of the client computers to allow the client computers to negotiate security associations with the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer.

C. Create a new policy that permits traffic from IP addresses on the company's internal network. Assign this policy as well as the Secure Server (Request Security) policy.

D. Unassign the Secure Security (Request Security) policy from the server. Create a new policy that permits traffic from IP addresses on the company's internal network and requires security for traffic from outside the company's network. Assign this new policy.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Server (Request Security) policy is intended for computers that do not require the highest levels of security and might communicate with systems not supporting IPSec. Require Security, if chosen, accepts unsecured communication but always responds using IPSec. If the client cannot speak IPSec, then the conversation ends there. It is as if you speak only English and another person speaks only Spanish. You ask a question and the other person responds, but you cannot understand. Request Security is different. Although the computer responds to a non-IPSec request by using IPSec, if the other computer does not answer using IPSec, the first one drops back and does not use IPSec. The communication can continue.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option is obsolete since it does not imply any change when you unassign a policy and then just reassign it.

B: This will not allow users to connect to the shared files and comply with all the security measures.

C: This option could work, but you first need to unassign the Secure Server (Request Security) policy from the server.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 27

Question: 22

You are a network administrator for Company.com. Company has eight shops and a main business office located in one city. The main office contains 10 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers and a single Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. At each shop, there are two Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers. The company needs to be able to communicate with store managers about new products that are being released. You need to provide to the manager of each shop the ability to view and modify the company event listings and the company schedule.

What should you do?

- A. Configure Add a website in IIS console. Publish a Web site with the information on the Web site and point the managers to the site. Update the Web site with all company news and meeting dates.
- B. Configure Microsoft SharePoint Team Services with a calendar that allows data sharing. Add Events Web part for Shared Calendaring to the SharePoint site. Create a Managers group and add the group to the Contributors group through the SharePoint site. Create a Managers group and add the group to the Contributors group through the SharePoint Administration page.
- C. Create a Manager Distribution Group. Add the manager of each shop location to the Managers group. Send e-mail notifications of company news and meetings to the Manager Distribution Group.
- D. Add the manager of each shop location to the Mobile User Template. Install Connection Manager on the remote shop client computers. Allow managers to connect to the main office server through Connection Manager.

Answer: B

Explanation: Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 automatically creates a Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services Web site (<http://companyweb>) during installation. This Web site provides a central location for employees to collaborate and share information. Consider it a bulletin board, digitized and turbo-boosted.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 17, pp. 445-449

Question: 23

You are the network security administrator for Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam is a software development company with 20 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers and one file server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition. Fabrikam has a DSL connection for Internet access and uses a hardware-based firewall device. Fabrikam employees want remote access to e-mail messages on the server by using Microsoft Smartphone and other Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) devices. You need to ensure that employees access e-mail messages in a secure environment with a certificate authority. You want to provide security that uses a certificate and requires the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Have all of the employees access e-mail messages from a single remote location.
- B. Obtain a certificate from a Certification Authority by running the Web Server Certificate Wizard from the Management Console to create the request.
- C. Run the Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard and publish Outlook Mobile Access.
- D. Do not allow access by using Microsoft Smartphone and other Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) devices. It is unreliable and unsupported.

Answer: C

Question: 24

You are the administrator for Company. Company has 50 client computers. Atlantic has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small

Business Server 2003. The server runs DHCP and assigns IP addresses to all of the computers in the company. The company has a broadband connection. The ISP company changes its DNS server's IP address frequently. You want to make sure that all of the company computers can access the Internet at all times.

What should you do?

- A. Set up DNS forwarders on the Windows Small Business Server computer that point to the Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) Company's DNS server and change as needed. Configure the DNS server option in the DHCP Scope with the address of the Windows Small Business Server computer.
- B. Configure the DNS server option in the DHCP Scope with the Digital Subscriber Lines' (DSL's) DNS server addresses. Change as needed.
- C. Set up all of the client computers to use static DNS server addresses. Point all of the computers to the Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) company's DNS server and change as needed.
- D. Set up all of the client computers to use reserved IP addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation: DHCP scope is a range of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses that are available to be leased or assigned to Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients by the DHCP service. You can configure a DNS server to forward all name resolution requests it cannot resolve itself to a server called a forwarder. If your DNS server uses a forwarder, the requests sent by your server to the forwarder will be recursive queries. It is mentioned in the question that DNS queries on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer are functioning, but not DNS lookups for domains in the internet. You need to configure forwarders to point to the ISP's name servers. This is what is required to ensure that client computers can properly resolve internal and external fully qualified domain names.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** DHCP scope is a range of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses that are available to be leased or assigned to Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients by the DHCP service. However, you first need to set up DNS forwarders.
- C:** This option will not ensure access to the Internet at all times for all of the company computers.
- D:** Making use of reserved IP addresses does not necessarily mean that the client computers will be able to access the Internet at all times.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 4, p. 40

Question: 25

You are a network administrator for Company.com. The firm has a server that runs Microsoft Windows 2000 Small Business Server. The server has 256 MB of RAM and the Pentium 3 500mhz processor. You need to upgrade the server without losing any data and maintain all functionality.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the server to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition with all available options.
- B. Upgrade the server to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition.
- C. Upgrade the server to Microsoft Windows Server 2003.
- D. Do a clean install of Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition. Delete the partition and format the hard disk as an NTFS file system partition.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition, includes Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition ; Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services ; Microsoft Exchange Server 2003; and Microsoft Shared Fax Services plus Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2000 for firewall and Web caching services, Microsoft SQL Server 2000 to handle databases, and Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003. These products give you a fully developed business solution that includes all the essentials: e-mail, Internet connectivity, a preconfigured internal Web site, a shared fax service, services for remote users and mobile users, and wizards to make configuration easy.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** The upgrade to the Standard Edition of the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 does not include all the necessary services that are necessary to maintain all functionality.
- C:** Upgrading the server to Windows Server 2003 will not maintain all functionality since the server already runs on Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2000.
- D:** A clean install would mean that some data that is already there will be lost.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004

Question: 26

You are the network administrator of Company.com. Company has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2000 and 156 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Company has a router and a T1 connection to the Internet. The server's Microsoft Exchange Server configuration is left at the default and all of the internal and external e-mail message sending is hosted on the server. All of the employees use Microsoft Outlook for all e-mail message needs and routinely send large graphic files. You run an in-place upgrade of the server to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 during after-business hours. The next workday, some employees report that they are unable to send any external or internal e-mail messages. You need to ensure that all users can send and receive e-mail messages.

What should you do?

- A. Use Service Manager to turn off Mailbox Limits.
- B. Start the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and POP3 services in Service Manager.
- C. Run the Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard from the To Do List option and configure mail support.
- D. Run the Windows Small Business server 2003 client setup from the server on each client computers to install the mail client.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard allows you to easily configure the network, set up a shared Internet broadband or dial-up connection, configure firewall services, and customize Exchange Server for e-mail. Use Exchange Server 2003 with Microsoft Office Outlook 2003 and add numerous features including the ability to schedule meetings and hold online conferences. E-mail is retrieved either directly from POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3) mailboxes and then routed to Exchange, or the e-mail is delivered directly to Exchange. POP3 mailboxes are the easiest to manage. How your ISP handles incoming e-mail determines the configuration of email delivered directly to Exchange. Either it's delivered to Exchange as soon as received, or it's held until your server sends a signal to the ISP.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** You should be configuring mail support first and not turn off Mailbox limits. This will only be a factor once mail can be received and sent.
- B:** Starting these services does not mean that e-mail is configured.
- D:** This is not how to configure e-mail in Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, pp. 79-82

Question: 27

Company is the network administrator for a marketing firm. Company.com is a 10-person firm with its headquarters located in Denver. The company opens a second office in New York and hires five new employees to operate that office. The main office has computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional and a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The New York office has five computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional in a peer-to-peer network. A Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection is available for Internet access at each location. Company wants to keep both locations up to date on projects and current events that take place in the company. The company currently relies on access to e-mail messages and a shared company calendar and contacts to communicate between both offices. The New York office needs to receive notification when information is posted to or modified on the Microsoft Windows SharePoint site.

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

- A. Set up each user in the New York office to access the file server through Terminal Services and access Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services.
- B. Set up alert notifications in Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services to notify the remote users when any changes are made in Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services site.
- C. Set up each user in the New York office as a remote user and allow them to connect to the server through Remote Web Workplace. Then have each user install Connection Manager on the users computer to connect directly to the Windows Small Business Server 2003.
- D. Set up a VPN connection for each user in New York and create a bookmark for Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services in their web browser.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: With Connection Manager installed the user can connect to the Windows Small Business Server remotely. Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 automatically creates a Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services Web site (<http://companyweb>) during installation. This Web site provides a central location for employees to collaborate and share information. Consider it a bulletin board, digitized and turbo-boosted.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 17, p. 445

Question: 28

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company has a new server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Company has a broadband router with a static IP address. Company registers the domain name southridgevideo.com. Company wants to host its own e-mail messaging. You configure Microsoft Exchange Server 2003. You install Microsoft Office Outlook2003 on all of the company computers. Employees report that they are receiving internal e-mail messages but are not receiving external e-mail messages. You need to ensure that employees can receive external e-mail messages.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Forward port 110 on the broadband router to the server.
- B. Forward port 25 on the broadband router to the server.
- C. Configure Microsoft Outlook Express for all employees to receive external email messages.
- D. Have the ISP create a mail exchange (MX) record for Company.

Answer: B, D

Explanation: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) protocol use port number 25. The mail exchanger (MX) resource record is used

by e-mail applications to locate a mail server within a zone. It allows a domain name such as lucernepublishing.com, specified in an e-mail address such as joe@lucernepublishing.com, to be mapped to the A resource record of a computer hosting the mail server for the domain. This type of record thus allows a DNS server to handle e-mail addresses in which no particular mail server is specified. Often, multiple MX records are created to provide fault tolerance and failover to another mail server when the preferred server listed is not available.

Incorrect answers:

A: Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3) protocol use port number 110.

C: You need to have an MX record created, and not configure Microsoft Outlook Express for the employees.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 3

Question: 29

You are network administrator for Company.com. You configure the database file of the Microsoft Exchange 2000 server to store all email messages on one physical disk. You store the transaction log files on a separate physical disk. You perform a full online backup of the Exchange 2000 server on Saturday night. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, you perform online differential backups. On Thursday afternoon, the disk that is maintaining the database file crashes. You attempt to restore the full backup. The differential backup for Wednesday night is corrupt. You are successful in restoring the differential backup from Tuesday night.

Which data can you restore?

- A. Only data backed up through Saturday night
- B. Only data backed up through Tuesday night
- C. Only data backed up through Wednesday night
- D. All of the data

Answer: B

Explanation: A differential job consists of all the files that have changed since the last full backup. With differentials, you only have to restore the most recent differential backup since the last full backup, because the differential contains all the files that have changed since the full backup in their latest versions. Since the question mentions that the differential backup of the Wednesday night failed you only need to use the data backed up through the Tuesday night.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option will not obtain all the relevant uncorrupted data.

C: This will include corrupted data.

D: This option includes corrupted data.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 38

Question: 30

You are the office manager of an advertising agency. Company is an ad agency that has 13 employees. The agency's network contains computers running a mix of Microsoft Windows XP Professional and Macintosh OS. The file server is running Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Employees have access only to a shared company calendar and a personal calendar Microsoft Outlook. Company wants to initiate a team-building effort. The agency wants the ability to share information centrally through a Web browser. Efforts do not produce the expected productivity. You need to implement a solution that meets the company's needs without any additional technology purchases.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Messenger on all of the client computers.
- B. Create new forms in Microsoft Outlook so that employees can add additional customer information.
- C. Set up Microsoft Windows Share Point Services and provide training to staff on how to enter and manage information between Microsoft Windows Share Point Services and Microsoft Office.
- D. Designate a common shared folder on the file server for document storage. Give all employees access to the shared folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: Since a SharePoint Web site contains several types of items (Document and Picture Libraries, Lists, Discussion Boards and Surveys) and allows interaction such as Change the view, Add items, check out items, Get alerted to changes, Import and export files; and Discuss pages and documents; this will be ideal to meet the company's needs without having to make any additional technology purchases.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 17, pp. 446-449

Question: 31

You are the network administrator for Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 with 30 client computers in the main office and 20 client computers in the branch office. All client computers are running Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Branch office users have the user dial-up properties set to require a call back to the remote office data line number. When the users visit the main office, the users encounter problems when trying to connect mobile computers to the wireless network. You want to revise the remote access policy plan to avoid this problem.

What should you do?

- A. Change the existing policy to ignore user dial-in properties.
- B. Change the existing policy to allow both dial-in and wireless connections.
- C. Define an additional policy condition that if a mobile computer is detected, the Callback option is switched to Off.
- D. Define an additional policy set to ignore user dial-in properties when the user is connecting through a wireless access point.

Answer: D

Explanation: The dial-in properties for remote users are set to require a call back to the remote office data line number. This would be obsolete if the remote users find themselves in the main office and this would also result in the remote users being unable to connect to the wireless network when at the main office. Thus the policy has to be set to ignore dial-in properties when connecting through a wireless access point.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Changing the existing policy to ignore dial-in properties will result in those remote users not being able to connect to the network when they find themselves away from the main office.
- B:** This option will not solve the problem the remote users experience when they visit the main office.
- C:** This option will not solve the problem that the remote users experience when they visit the main office.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, pp. 88-90

Question: 32

You are a network consultant. Your client, Company.com is a company of financial planners and stockbrokers who have

approximately 800 customers. The company uses a specialized Microsoft Access-based customer relationship management (CRM) application. Company investment in this software is considerable and management is not considering alternatives. The company loses its customer data. Recover of the data requires the re-keying of all of the customer information from original documents. The recreation of this mission-critical database is expensive and time-consuming. You need to implement a backup and disaster recovery solution. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Move the CRM application to a more savable database.
- B. Install tape backup hardware and software.
- C. Install a RAID 5 driver system on the CRM database server.
- D. Create scripts to compact and repair the CRM database on a daily basis.
- E. Create a backup tape rotation and storage procedure.
- F. Establish a weekly defragmentation schedule of all hard disks.

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation: A RAID-5 volume is a fault-tolerant striped volume. Space on three or more physical disks is unified as a single volume. Data is written to all physical disks at the same rate, but unlike a striped volume, the data is interlaced with checksum information, called parity. Should a single disk in the volume fail, the data on that disk can be regenerated through calculations involving the remaining data and the checksum information. It is an interesting technical note that parity is distributed among all volumes in the RAID-5 set. Furthermore making use of tape backup hardware and software would be cost efficient since the tapes can be reused in a rotational manner with proper storage procedures.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** It is not a matter of moving the CRM application. This will not contribute towards a backup and disaster recovery plan.
- D:** Compacting and repairing a database on a daily basis would be time consuming.
- F:** You optimize disks by running defragmentation. It will keep the disks working smoothly. It is hardly a backup and disaster recovery solution.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 38

Question: 33

You are a network consultant for Company.com. Company uses graphic applications to view and edit large image files. The network consists of 25 client computers than run a mix of Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional and Microsoft Windows XP Professional. A server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition stores shared image documents. Users report that system performance is slow when opening and saving image files. Users are concerned about fault tolerance. You need to recommend the necessary configurations to improve file access and fault tolerance.

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

- A. Install and configure RAID 5.
- B. Upgrade current network equipment including network adapters, structured cabling, and switches.
- C. Install and configure the ISA Server computer for Web page caching.
- D. Install and configure Microsoft SharePoint Services to share files.
- E. Use Group Policy Management Console to set up a disk quota policy.

Answer: A, B

Question: 34

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Users in the Company3 department need to access files from four servers on

the network. You install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 on four computers, named Company31, Hr1, Finance1, and Design1. The servers are on a network that also contains 20 client computers and 15 mobile computers. All of the computers run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. You create the folder and shares that the Company3 users need to access. You create a domain distributed file system (Dfs) on Company31. You need to ensure that users in the Company3 department can access files on the network through a single namespace.

What should you do?

- A. Create a stand-alone Dfs root on each of the other servers.
- B. Create Dfs links under the Dfs root to shares on each of the other servers.
- C. Create a stand-alone Dfs root on Company31, and then create a domain Dfs root on each of the other servers.
- D. Create a Dfs link on each of the other servers.

Answer: B

Explanation: Distributed file system (Dfs) is a service that allows system administrators to organize distributed network shares into a logical namespace, enabling users to access files without specifying their physical location and providing load sharing across network shares. You can use Distributed File System (DFS) to build an easily browsed structure for all the shared folders on your network. After users connect to the root DFS share, they can browse shared resources regardless of the server that hosts the share.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Chapter 4, p. 7

Question: 35

You work as a network administrator for Company.com. You have Windows SBS 2003 Premium Edition. Company.com is experiencing a SQL and SBS server slowdown because the SQL database is too large. Company.com wants to buy a new server and want to install SQL Server 2005 Edition. They want to buy a server with 5x300GB SCSI, 1 gigabit Ethernet, one 3, 4 GHz processor, and 8GB RAM. You must optimize this server. What should you do?

- A. buy second processor
- B. buy second card gigabit Ethernet card
- C. increase RAM
- D. increase hard drive

Answer: Pending. Send your suggestions at feedback@Testkingprep.com

Question: 36

You are a network administrator of Company.com. You have a network of 20 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers. The network also contains a computer that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. There is no regular backup process in place. You need to back up all of the files that are stored on the server and initiate reminders to the delegated administrator for tape changes.

What should you do?

- A. In the Server Management Console, implement a backup schedule by using Configure Backup in Small Business Server Backup.
- B. Use Backup Wizard in the Backup within System Tools.
- C. Schedule Volume Shadow Copy on the System and all of the data drives.
- D. In the Server Management Console, select Setup Monitoring Reports and Alerts.

Answer: A

Explanation: The first time you use the Backup Configuration Wizard for Windows Small Business Server, you will also be configuring your regular backup schedule. To get started, click Backup in the Server Management console.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 13, p. 310

Question: 37

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company has a showroom and a warehouse. The company has a Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003-based network with a broadband connection. The network is located at its showroom. The warehouse has a stand-alone Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer. Office personnel and salespersons in the showroom use a third-party application to track the availability of furniture. Warehouse employees use Microsoft Outlook that is preconfigured with an offline folder and an on-demand dial-in connection to examine e-mail messages and receive furniture orders. The third-party application is not supported over a dial-in connection. Broadband currently is not available at the warehouse location, but it is available in one month. Management wants warehouse employees to submit regular updates of the furniture inventory to the showroom where they will be entered into the application. Management wants the updating to begin immediately. You need to configure a temporary solution for updating the showroom records. You do not want warehouse employees to have any Internet Access.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services on the server. Teach the Warehouse employees to use SharePoint Team Services to update the file records.
- B. Have warehouse employees send e-mail message updates to an e-mail-enabled public folder on the server.
- C. Configure Microsoft Windows Messenger on both the warehouse computer and a computer at the showroom by using Microsoft Passport. Teach the warehouse employees to send instant messages to the showroom by using Microsoft Passport. Teach the warehouse employees to send instant messages to the showroom.
- D. Have Warehouse employees connect to the server with a VPN connection and browse the server for a shared folder. Have the employees update the file records.

Answer: B

Explanation: Distribution groups, or distribution lists, as they are more commonly called when talking about e-mail, are a convenient mechanism for ensuring that e-mail gets consistently routed to the appropriate individuals without each user having to maintain his or her own individual list. You might have one list that goes to Finance, for example, that your sales people use to send in their expense reports. Rather than sending e-mail to a specific individual-who might be on vacation or no longer with the company-the user sends the e-mail to the list. The list ensures the e-mail gets routed as necessary, even when a key person is absent.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 14, pp. 344 - 345

Question: 38

You are the network administrator for Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 with Microsoft SQL Server on a network computer. You configure and install the data files by using SQL Server. Employees use these files to provide all accounting reports to customer. You maintain the data file on one disk and the transaction log file on a separate disk. The disk with the data file fails. You want to recover the data completely.

What should you do first?

- A. Replace the failed disk.

- B. Restore the full database backup.
- C. Back up the current active transaction log.
- D. Restore each required transition log in sequence.

Answer: C

Explanation: The transaction log records all changes made to the database and stores enough information to allow any changes to be undone (rolled back) or redone (rolled forward) in the event of a system failure or if it is told to do so by the application (in the case of a rollback command). Physically, the transaction log is a set of files associated with a database at the time the database is created or altered. Modules that perform database updates write log entries that exactly describe the hanges made. Each log entry is labeled with a log sequence number (LSN) that is guaranteed to be unique. All log entries that are part of the same transaction are linked together so that all parts of a transaction can be easily located for both undo activities (as with a rollback) and redo activities (during system recovery).

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Replacing the failed disk is not recovering data.
- B:** Since only the disk with the data files failed, you do not need to restore the full database backup.
- D:** It is not necessary to restore the required transaction logs in sequence since all log entries that are part of the same transaction are linked together.

Reference: Kalen Delaney, Inside Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2001, Part II,Chapter 3

Question: 39

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. the Company network has 10 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Company has a third-party line-of-business (LOB) application that runs on the server. The LOB application requires a mapped drive to the server. You set up all user accounts in Active Directory to map the required drive to the server. An employee reports that he can access the network but cannot access the LOB application. All of the other employees can use the LOB application. You check the client computer of the employee who is reporting the problem and find that the mapped drive does not appear in Microsoft Windows Explorer. You check the employee's account settings and find that profile settings are the same for all employees. You need to ensure the employee can access the LOB application.

What should you do?

- A. Log on as Administrator and map the drive locally on the employee's computer. Log off, and then have the user log on.
- B. Have the user log on at another computer and map the drive on that computer.
- C. Change the security permissions on the mapped folder to include the Domain Users group.
- D. Give the employee share permissions on the mapped folder.

Answer: D

Explanation: After a drive or folder is shared, restrictions can be added or removed in the form of share permissions. These permissions apply only at the drive or folder level-not at the file level-and are limited to allowing or denying Full Control, Read, and Change. In this case the drive is already mapped and it is also mentioned that the profile settings are the same for all the employees. It is then just a matter of checking that the correct share permissions are applied since the mapped drive does not appear in the employee's Windows Explorer.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** The employee needs share permissions on the mapped folder. This option will not solve the problem.

B: If this employee's account settings are the same as everyone else's then logging on at another computer will result in the same problem.

C: Security permissions are not the same as share permissions.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 10, p. 178

Question: 40

You are a network administrator for Company.com. The firm has 30 client computers and a single Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. You maintain all of the computers in the company. You need to ensure that all of the computers remain current on all of the latest patches. You want to automate the process of implementing patches and service updates.

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

A. Post patch updates on an intranet SharePoint site with links to the downloadable patch.

B. Install and configure Software Update Services (SUS).

C. In Group Policy Object Editor, redirect the My Documents folder in Folder Redirection node.

D. In Group Policy Object Editor console, go to Computer Configuration. Select Windows Update. Specify Internet Microsoft update service location.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Microsoft Software Update Services (SUS) is an intranet version of the Microsoft Windows Update Web site that notifies administrators when new software updates are released and deploys them to the computers on the internal network. Group policies are among the most powerful security features. You can create Group Policy Objects (GPOs) that do everything from distributing new software to configuring system security settings to remapping directories, etc. You then associate the Group Policy Object with an Active Directory container object, such as a domain, a site, or an organizational unit, and the Windows operating system applies the policy to all the objects in that container. Options B and D would be the correct procedure to automate the implementation of patches and service updates.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 8, p. 26

Question: 41

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Company Wants to give an outside vendor access to one folder on Company's server. Company wants the vendor to access the server with a Remote Access Service (RAS) PPTP connection. You create an account for the vendor on the server. You check a shared folder for the vendor's use. You need to make sure that the vendor does not have access to any other folders on the server. You need to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Search by using Microsoft Windows Explorer for all shared folders and examine the permission on each folder.

B. Examine the security permission on all shares in the Server Management console.

C. Open Active Directory Domains and Trusts and examine the share permissions on all of the shares.

D. Open Microsoft SharePoint Central Administrator and examine all of the share permission.

Answer: B

Explanation: Shared folder permissions are permissions that restrict a shared resource's availability over the network to specific users. In this case however, you need to make sure that the other folders will not be accessible to the vendor. Thus you need to

check the permissions on all the shares.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 5, p. 25

Question: 42

You are a network administrator for Company.com. The network contains 10 Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional client computers with similar hardware and software configuration and a freshly installed Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. All of the client computers are joined to the new domain. The owner of the company, Dr Sheet, wants to increase security from outside attacks through the Internet. You implement a new firewall device between the local area network and the Internet. You cannot access Web page on the Internet. From a client computer, you can ping the server and the ISP's DNS server. DNS server. DNS queries on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer are functioning. DNS lookups for domains on the Internet are not functioning properly. You need to ensure that the client computers can properly resolve internal and external fully qualified domain names.

What should you do?

- A. In the Client Computers node in Server Management, add Computer Accounts for the client computers.
- B. Add Zone for Reverse Lookup Zone in the DNS console.
- C. Configure the DNS Servers Scope option in DHCP to the ISP's DNS server.
- D. Configure DNS forwarders on the server to point to the ISP's name servers.

Answer: D

Explanation: A forwarder is a DNS server that receives queries from other DNS servers that are explicitly configured to send them. With Windows Server 2003 DNS servers, the forwarder requires no special configuration. However, you must configure the other DNS servers to send queries to the forwarder. You can configure a DNS server to forward all name resolution requests it cannot resolve itself to a server called a forwarder.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** There is no need to add computer accounts for the client computers.
- B:** In reverse lookup zones, DNS servers map IP addresses to FQDNs. Adding reverse Lookup Zones will not help in solving the problem as you need to configure forwarders rather.
- C:** This is not a DNS scope problem.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 4, p. 40

Question: 43

Company a network consultant for a marketing company. Exams installs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network computer. The network contains a server, 35 client computers, and 15 mobile computers. Finance department users want to have a print device near the department's location and they want exclusive use of the device. She installs a remote network print device close to these users. You create a Finance group. Exams add the users to the Finance group. Company wants to configure the print device to meet the users' requirement with the default groups and the assigned permissions.

What should she do?

- A. Deny permissions to the Everyone group and grant Print permissions to the Creator Owner group.
- B. Remove all existing groups and add the Finance group access to the print device.
- C. Change permission from the Everyone group to Mange Documents Only and grant Print permissions to the

Administrator group.

D. Deny permissions to the Everyone group and grant Print permissions to the Finance group.

Answer: B

Explanation: This is fairly straightforward. For exclusive usage of a network print device, you need to remove the unwanted groups from the access to the print device. Resource access permissions are stored as access control entries (ACEs) on an ACL that is part of the security descriptor of each resource. When a user attempts to access a resource, the user's security access token, which contains the security identifiers (SIDs) of the user's account and group accounts, is compared to the SIDs in the ACEs of the ACL.

Incorrect answers:

A: The ACL should be changed as described in option B. Being the creator owner does not necessarily mean exclusive access to the print device.

C: Granting permissions to the administrator group is not the same as granting exclusive use of the print device to the Finance group.

D: The denial of permissions should be done by removing the existing groups from access to the print device and not print permissions to groups per se.

Reference:

Dan Holme, Orin Thomas, Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 13

Question: 44

You are the network administrator for Company.com, a growing construction company. The network at the corporate office contains a Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer and seven computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Internet access is provided through a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. You work off-site. Users save company documents in the My Documents folders. You need to redirect each user's My Documents folder to the user's network folder.

What should you do?

A. Access Microsoft Outlook Web Access and send instructions to all of the users to cut and paste the My Documents folder to the network folder.

B. Set up users to save company documents to the users' offline folders.

C. Access Remote Web Workplace and connect to Server Management. Redirect the users' My Documents folders.

D. Access Remote Web Workplace and connect to Server Desktop and client Computers.

Answer: C

Explanation: In many places, problems with remote access make up the largest single category of calls to the Help desk. To improve this situation, Windows Small Business Server has the Remote Web Workplace. Using any device that can connect to the Internet, authorized users can access this dynamically created Web site using a simple Internet address. These users can then read their e-mail, access the company intranet, and connect to their own computers' desktops. Users can download Connection Manager, which automates the process of connecting their remote computers to the company's network, making the whole process quite easy. Although redirecting the My Documents folder to the default server folder is the simplest approach, you might want to use a shared folder at a different location. This requires setting several types of permissions on the shared folder to be sure that the user's My Documents folder is accessible to the user but not to the world at large.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This does not necessarily mean that all employees will know how and comply with the instruction.
- B:** You need to make use of the Remote Web Workplace to redirect the folders.
- D:** The question states pertinently to redirect each user's My Documents folder to the user's network folder.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 1, p. 5 & Chapter 9, p. 169

Question: 45

You are a network consultant for Company.com. Company has a network of 40 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers and one Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer. Employees are consistently overwriting images from other employees in the office. Consequently, employees constantly request your assistance to restore files from backup tapes. You need to allow users the ability to restore files up to 24 hours old. What should you do?

- A. Select Volume in the Shadow Copies tab in Volume Properties. Click Create Now.
- B. Select Volume in the Shadow Copies tab in Volume Properties. Click Create Now. Select the Settings button. Select Schedule and select Every Monday.
- C. Select Volume in the Shadow Copies tab in volume Properties. Click Enable.
- D. Select Volume in the Shadow Copies tab in Volume Properties. Select Adjust Maximum Size in the Settings property.

Answer: C

Explanation: Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) allows a user to access previous versions of files and folders in network shares. With those previous versions, users can restore deleted or damaged files or compare versions of files. The Shadow Copies feature for shared folders is not enabled by default. To enable the feature, open the Properties dialog box of a drive volume from Windows Explorer or the Disk Management snap-in. On the Shadow Copies tab, select the volume and click Enable . Once enabled , all shared folders on the volume will be shadowed;specific shares on a volume cannot be selected.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** You can manually initiate a shadow copy by clicking Create Now, but this is not the solution. Volume Shadow copy has to be enabled in this case.
- B:** You can manually initiate a shadow copy by clicking Create Now, but this is not the solution. Volume Shadow copy has to be enabled in this case. Furthermore selecting to schedule the shadow copies to Mondays is not the solution.
- D:** The size of the volume is not actual making of shadow copies; you need to enable shadow copies.

Reference:

Dan Holme, Orin Thomas, Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 7, p. 30 Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 40

Question: 46

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company has 30 users in its main office and 10 users in its two branch offices. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on the main office network server. You want to provide all of the client computers with the latest critical updates.

What action or actions should you perform? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Assign updates to all of the client computers.
- B. Install Software Update Services (SUS) on the computer that runs Windows Small Business Server 2003.
- C. Approve updates that are downloaded from the Microsoft Windows Update site.
- D. Configure all of the client computers to automatically install updates from the Windows Small Business Server 2003 server

that runs Software Update Services (SUS).

- E. Install the Automatic Updates feature on all of the client computers that run Microsoft Windows 2000 with Service Pack 3 (SP3) or Microsoft Windows XP Professional with Service Pack 1 (SP1).

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:

Microsoft Software Update Services (SUS), a free service that enables administrators to approve which Windows updates are applied to client computers. It provides a seamless patch, scanning, and installation service. SUS scans the machines on your network, lets you know which patches are needed, connects to Windows Update, downloads needed patches, and then applies your local policy for automatic distribution of patches. SUS is a good solution for networks large enough to require centralized control over patch management (and the centralized downloading of updates), but it takes some time to set up and configure and requires a monthly commitment to reviewing patches.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 95

Question: 47

You are the network administrator for Company.com. You install a new server for Company. The new server runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The Company network contains 20 client computers and 10 mobile computers. You configure all of the client computers to receive e-mail messages from the server by using Microsoft Outlook XP. You configure all of the mobile computers to receive e-mail messages by using Microsoft Outlook Express. Employees report that they can receive e-mail messages while off-site with Microsoft Outlook Web Access, but they cannot receive e-mail messages with Microsoft Outlook Express.

What should you do?

- A. Turn off Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) on the server.
- B. Run Internet connection sharing on the mobile computers.
- C. Run Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard on the server.
- D. Configure POP3 connector on the server.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard allows you to easily configure the network, set up a shared Internet broadband or dial-up connection, configure firewall services, and customize Exchange Server for e-mail. Use Exchange Server 2003 with Microsoft Office Outlook 2003 and add numerous features including the ability to schedule meetings and hold online conferences.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Turning off SMTP will not solve the problem.
- B:** Internet connection sharing is not the same as being able to receive e-mail while off-site with Web Access.
- D:** This is unnecessary as the Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard on the server will do the necessary.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, pp. 79-82

Question: 48

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Company has 15 client computers. All of the client computers run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Company employees store shared files on the server in a shared company. Folder. You create folders in the company folder for each division within the company. Each division has full permissions on its own folder and no permissions on the folders of other divisions. An employee in

the auditing division needs to access a subfolder of the accounting division's folder. You need to give the employee access to the needed subfolder only.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the employee the Domain Users share permission on the accounting division subfolder.
- B. Assign the employee permission on the accounting division folder.
- C. Create a new share on the subfolder. Assign the employee permission on that share.
- D. Assign the employee Security permission on the subfolder. Create a desktop shortcut to the folder by using the full Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path.

Answer: D

Explanation: Universal Naming Convention (UNC) is a multivendor, multiplatform convention for identifying shared resources on a network. UNC names follow the naming convention \\computername\sharename. To specify a local path folder, choose the Local Path option and type the path in the text box next to that option. To specify a network path for a folder, choose the Connect option and specify a network path using a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path. Assigning the proper security permission on the subfolder and creating a desktop shortcut on that user's computer, by using the UNC path will ensure that the specific employee will have access to only the needed subfolder.

Incorrect answers:

A: Assigning the employee Domain Users share permission will result in that employee being granted the other share permissions that the Domain Users have.

B: The employee only needs permission to access one specific subfolder and not the whole folder.

C: There is no need to create a new share as the folder that should be shared already exists.

Reference: Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide, Second Edition, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 213

Question: 49

You are a network administrator for Company.com. The Company.com network contains 10 Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers and 15 Microsoft Windows XP Professional mobile computers. A single computer that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition hosts e-mail functions and file sharing. You set up a Microsoft SharePoint site to enable the employees to share documents. The SharePoint site works properly, however, employees out of the office report they cannot access the SharePoint site. You test and confirm that Internet connectivity is working properly. You need to ensure that all remote employees can access the SharePoint site.

What should you do?

- A. In the DNS console, configure the internal DNS server with the appropriate Forward Lookup Zone.
- B. In the IIS Manager, clear the IP restrictions on the Share Point Company Web virtual server.
- C. In the DNS console, configure the external DNS server with the appropriate Reverse Lookup Zone.
- D. Allow anonymous access through the Share Point administration site.
- E. Run the Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard to publish the Microsoft Windows Share Point Site.

Answer: B

Explanation: Since Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 has this high level of integration, fixing things can be a delicate operation. If IIS, Windows SharePoint Services, or a related product becomes corrupted, do some research on the Microsoft Knowledge Base and the Windows Small Business Server newsgroups, and contact Microsoft Product Support, if necessary. Before attempting to fix things, make a current backup, save your IIS configuration to a file, and try creating a duplicate Web site to

experiment with. In this case it is mentioned that you already confirmed that the Internet connectivity is functioning properly and that the Sharepoint Site is working properly. It could thus be that there are IP restrictions that prevent the remote employees from connecting to the Sharepoint site.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 18, p. 488

Question: 50

You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You discover that employees use an unauthorized application that compromises network security. You need to implement a security policy that prevents employees from accessing unauthorized applications. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a new Software Restriction Policy based on the path rule.
- B. Create a new Software Restriction Policy based on the hash rule.
- C. Set the default software restriction security level to Disallowed. Create a new Software Restriction Policy that allows only authorized applications to run based on the path rule.
- D. Set the default software restriction security level to Disallowed. Create a new Software Restriction Policy that allows only authorized applications to run based on the hash rule.

Answer: B

Question: 51

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition as its network operating system. The network contains eight computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The primary software program that is used by the staff is a proprietary tax management application. A broadband connection is used for Internet access and remote access for the users to check e-mail messages and access company files. Because of the sensitivity of the data, the senior accountant accesses data regularly from remote locations. The firm wants to use a firewall for file server protection from unauthorized users. You research several hardware firewall devices to install on the network. You are interested in a simple device that does not require a complex installation. You need to choose a standard that meets the needs of the firm and requires the least amount of administrative effort.

What standard should you choose?

- A. UPnP
- B. DHCP
- C. RPC over HTTP
- D. NAT

Answer: A

Explanation: Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a standard that enables a network-attached device such as a PC, peripheral, or wireless device to acquire an Internet Protocol (IP) address and then, using Internet and Web protocols such as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to announce its presence and availability on the network. Remote Assistance supports Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) to Traverse Network Address Translation devices. This is helpful on smaller, home office networks, as Windows XP Internet Connection Sharing (ICS) supports UPnP.

Incorrect answers:

B: DHCP is a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol used to automatically assign IP addresses and configure TCP/IP for network clients. However, this involves unnecessary administrative effort in this case.

- C:** RPC over HTTP implies administrative effort insofar as you then need to make sure that the RPC service is running on all the computers in the network that has to be accessed remotely by the senior accountant.
- D:** NAT is a technology that enables a local-area network (LAN) to use one set of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses for internal traffic and a second set of addresses for external traffic.

However, this is not the option with the least amount of administrative effort.

Reference: Dan Holme, Orin Thomas, Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 2, p. 23

Question: 52

You are the network consultant for Company.com. Company.com has 40 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Company.com wants to integrate all of the computer users and needs to allow users access to all company files and folders resources. Users need to access individual e-mail accounts and the Internet for external communication. You need to be able to back up all files and e-mail messages that are stored on the server. You need to provide the owner with reporting on a weekly basis. You need to install the appropriate system configuration for the company.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition and configure the POP3 server. Connect all of the client computers and print devices to the network.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 and set up a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. Connect all of all the users and all of the computers to the domain.
- C. Install a modem on each of the client computers. Host e-mail messaging with Web-based access in an ISP mail server. Designate one computer as a file and print server. Back up all data daily.
- D. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition with Microsoft SQL Server 2003. Connect all client computers and print devices to the domain. Set up the company databases in the SQL Server computer.

Answer: B

Explanation: DSL is an always-on connection and as such is fast and convenient to use. Installing Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 and connecting all users and computers to the domain will comply with the company's needs since Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, includes Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows SharePoint Services, Exchange Server 2003, Routing and Remote Access firewall technology, and five client access licenses. And that's just the Standard Edition. In the Premium Edition, you get all that plus Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Internet Security and Acceleration Server 2000, and Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003. In both editions, the technologies are optimized to work as a package for the small business user.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This is not enough for the needs of the company.
- C:** There is no need to install a modem on each client computer.
- D:** This will not comply with all the needs of the company.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 76

Question: 53

You are the network consultant for Company.com. You want to set up a network for the company with six computers. The computers and all of the users are located at one location. You want to connect all of the computers on the network with a broadband router. The company does not require centralized security. You want the users to share all of the data files and also share one laser print device. You want the users to have a secure access to the Internet. You need to deploy this network for as small an investment as possible and with a minimum of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure one of the computers with Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition as a domain controller. Configure the other computers with Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Join each of the computers to the same domain.
- B. Configure each computer with Microsoft Windows XP Professional and join each of the computers to the same workgroup.
- C. Configure one of the computers with Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. Configure the other computers with Microsoft Windows XP Professional. Join each of the computers to the same workgroup.
- D. Configure one of the computers with Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition. Configure the other computers with Microsoft Windows Professional and join each of the computers to the same domain.

Answer: B

Explanation: The workgroup is a logical grouping of several computers whose work or users are connected and who want to share their resources with each other. Usually, all the computers in a workgroup are equal, which is why such setups are referred to as peer-to-peer networks. The most cost and administrative efficient solution in this case where no centralized security is required would be to make use of Microsoft Windows XP Professional with all the computers in the same workgroup. This would cater for connection of all the computers with a broadband router.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** There is no need to buy Microsoft Windows Server 2003.
- C:** This option involves unnecessary expenses. Joining each computer to the same workgroup is the correct strategy, but you do not need to purchase a Windows Server 2003 package to put this into effect.
- D:** Joining computers to the same domain is not the same as joining them to the same Workgroup. The domain is not exclusive it is the same as a workgroup and does include a server which would mean possible extra expenses.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 2, p. 18

Question: 54

You are a network consultant for Company.com. Most of the users in the company work normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. You set up a backup schedule for a computer that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. This schedule provides sufficient time between 11:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. to back up the files. There is adequate storage capacity to hold the backup. You need to recommend a backup plan that allows a restore in the fewest number of steps.

Which plan do you recommend?

- A. A copy backup to the server hard disk on Monday and normal backups to the server hard disk on Tuesday through Friday.
- B. A normal backup to backup tapes on Monday and differential backups to backup tapes on Tuesday through Friday.
- C. A normal backup to backup tapes on Monday and incremental backups to backup tapes on Tuesday through Friday.
- D. An incremental backup to the server hard disk on Monday and differential backups to the server hard drive on Tuesday through Friday.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Normal backup does not use the archive attribute to determine which files to Back up ; all selected items are transferred to the destination media. Every backup strategy begins with a Normal backup that essentially creates a baseline, capturing all files in the backup job. Incremental backup copies only the selected files that have archive bits, and then resets those archive bits whereas Differential backup Copies only the selected files that have archive bits without resetting those archive bits.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** All selected files and folders are backed up. Copy neither uses nor clears the archive attribute. Copy backups are not used for typical or scheduled backups.
- C:** Incremental backup copies only the selected files that have archive bits, and then resets those archive bits. Differential backups would be the best option if you want to backup with the least amount of steps. To restore, you need the last full backup and all the incremental backups since then.
- D:** This option does not provide the least amount of steps to the backup plan in case of restoration. To restore, you need the last full backup and all the incremental backups since then. With the differential copies you also need the last full backup and the latest differential backup.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, p. 38

Question: 55

You are the network consultant for Company.com. Company.com has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. The company owner logs in locally to the server to run reports. Company, the owner, wants you to be able to resolve server issues when you are offsite. Work during business hours should not affect the owner's ability to run reports. You enable Remote Access Service (RAS) on the server and configure PPTP. You need to be able to remotely administer the server without affecting the owner's ability to work on the server.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Configure Microsoft NetMeeting on the server.
- B. Install Terminal Server License Server.
- C. Install Terminal Services in Application Server mode.
- D. Enable Remote Desktop for Administration.
- E. Configure a Terminal Server License Server.

Answer: D

Explanation: Remote Desktop enables an administrator to connect to a computer at a distant location and remotely operate the console. Remote Desktop is an administrative feature that enables users to access computers from remote locations, with no interaction required at the remote site.

Incorrect answers: **A:** Configuring NetMeeting on the server will not help you to administer the server remotely without affecting the owner's ability to work on the server. **B, E:** These options will result in affecting the owner of the Server.

C: All that is necessary to remotely administer the server without affecting the owner's ability to work is to enable Remote Desktop for Administration.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 13, p. 25

Question: 56

You are the network administrator for Company.com. You regularly fix minor problems on client computers that are caused by employees changing the settings on the computers. You want to improve network management over the client computers. You also want to limit the ability of employees to manipulate the network configurations on client computers. You need to find a method to deny employees the ability to change any network configurations on the client computers.

What should you do?

- A. Add a new Group Policy object named Network Lockdown. In the Network node of the Group Policy Object Editor, select

Enable Prohibit viewing of status for an active connection in Network Connection.

- B. Add a new Group Policy object named Network Lockdown. In the Network node of the Group Policy Object Editor, select Enable Prohibit TCP/IP advanced configuration in Network Connection.
- C. Add a new Group Policy object named Network Lockdown. In the Network node of the Group Policy Object Editor, select Enable Prohibit changing properties of private remote access connection in Network Connection.
- D. Add a new Group Policy Object called Network Lockdown. Select Enable Prohibit access to properties of components of a LAN connection in the Network node of the Group Policy Object Editor.

Answer: D

Explanation: The most common method of configuring security for servers that are assigned specific roles is to use group policies. A group policy is an Active Directory object that consists of specific settings for a collection of configuration parameters. When you associate a Group Policy Object (GPO) with an Active Directory container object, all the computers in that container receive the group policy settings. To create and modify group policies, you use the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in for Microsoft Management Console (MMC). The Group Policy Object Editor console enables you to modify any of the configuration settings in the Group Policy Objects associated with a domain (or any other) object.

Incorrect answers:

A: Whether Viewing is enabled or disabled, it will not prevent employees changing the configurations.

B: This setting does not prevent employees from changing the network configurations.

C: It is the access to the properties of components of a LAN connection that should be enabled and not changing properties of private remote access connection.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 14, pp. 6-8

Question: 57

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has five employees. The peer-to-peer LAN consists of five desktop computers that run Microsoft Windows 98, Second Edition. Connection to the Internet is through an ISP-provided Digital Line (DSL) modem that runs Network Address Translation (NAT). Because physical access to the computers is not restricted, users are concerned that other employees or other individuals can access their personal files. You need to implement a solution that eliminates the single biggest security risk to the network.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the desktop computers to Windows XP Professional. Require passwords for user logons.
- B. Add a Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standards Edition server to the network. Enable Internet Connection Firewall.
- C. Add a Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition server to the network. Enable Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Web traffic reporting.
- D. Add a hardware-based firewall to the LAN and enable Web traffic reporting.

Answer: A

Explanation: When installing Microsoft Windows XP Professional one of the steps are "In the Users of This Computer dialog box, select the Users Must Enter a User Name and Password to Use This Computer option and click the Next button." Due to unrestricted access to the computers the use of passwords for user logons will prevent other individuals and employees from accessing other users' personal files.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** According to the question, the biggest security risk is that other individuals and employees can access others' personal files. Enabling Internet Connection Firewall is not going to prevent this from happening.
- C:** This is an intranet problem and not a Internet problem.
- D:** Enabling Web traffic reporting is not the same as addressing the security risk in this case.

Reference: Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide, Second Edition, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 61

Question: 58

You are the network consultant for Company.com. Company.com has 20 users in the main office and 15 users in a branch office. In addition, there can be as many as six remote project sites at any given time. Each remote project site has a temporary office with two computers. Company.com uses an e-mail system that is hosted at its ISP. Much of the communication between employees and much of the communication between employees and customers is conducted by e-mail. Project sites use dial-up connections over dedicated telephone lines for Internet access. Project sites use Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Terminal Server for access to the main office. Company.com has a dedicated Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2000 computer for security and for Internet restrictions and monitoring. There is dedicated server that runs Windows Server 2003 Terminal Server for the remote sites. There is a dedicated backup server. Each evening there is a backup of as much as 50 GB of data. The company needs a file and print server that can run line-of-business (LOB) applications. You need to recommend a server solution that improves network efficiency and makes network administration easier.

What additional information do you need before you can recommend a solution?(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. The LOB application that are in use.
- B. The telephony company that is used for dial-up lines at the project sites.
- C. Whether the servers are owned or leased.
- D. The number of remote project sites that the company opens and closes each year.
- E. Whether the company will consider server consolidation.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:

- E:** Considerations regarding server consolidation will impact on easier network administration and efficiency. Consolidation will ease the administration effort.
- C:** Leased servers require that the company need to liaise with the hosting company in terms of administration and if the servers are owned, the company network administrators have to administrate the network themselves. Thus there is a definite impact on you decision on improving network efficiency and easier administration.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** The telephone company in use at the different sites for dial-up lines is irrelevant at this consideration.
- A:** The LOB applications in use are not a factor in this scenario.
- D:** The number of remote project sites that the company opens or closes each year will in any event be part of the company operations and is irrelevant in the considerations regarding a solution for improved network efficiency and easier administration. Also the number of projects will vary from year to year.

Question: 59

You are the consultant of an IT consulting firm. You are responsible for the network of Company.com. The network consists of six client computers that run Microsoft Windows 98 and Microsoft Office 2000 with Microsoft Outlook. Company.com wants to give costumers the ability to send questions to salespersons by means of e-mail messages. Salespersons use the Internet to search for products for buyers. Company.com wants to allow e-mail accounts for each of its salespersons. The salespersons need to keep track of contacts and scheduling. Company.com currently has one Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection with IP addresses assigned

to each computer. You need to allow Company.com the function it needs with the least amount of expense.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition with Microsoft ISA Server.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition with Microsoft SQL Server.
- C. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition.
- D. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. Configure the POP3 Service.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition, includes Microsoft Window Server 2003, Standard Edition ; Microsoft Windows Share Point Services; Microsoft Exchange Server 2003; and Microsoft Shared Fax Service . These products give you a fully developed business solution that includes all the essentials: e-mail, Internet connectivity, a preconfigured internal Web site, a shared fax service, services for remote users and mobile users, and wizards to make configuration easy.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Standard Edition will be able to see to the company's needs.

B: The Standard Edition will be sufficient for the company.

D: You need to install Microsoft Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition and not Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. The latter is included in the Small Business Server 2003 package. Also it will suffice for the needs of the company.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, p. 3

Question: 60

You are the network administrator for a regional automobile club. The club accepts new memberships and also takes orders for merchandising. The club currently is running an online Web site at a third-party hosting company. The club's network consists of five Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers. The network has a single server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2000. The server hosts shared files and a single printer device. The users share the Internet through a router that is connected to a high-speed Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. You need to move the organizations Web site from a third-party hosting service onto own server.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Install DHCP Server service on the Windows 2000 Server computer. Configure the DHCP scope options with appropriate Name Server.
- B. Install DNS Server service on the Windows 2000 Server computer. Configure DNS Forward Lookup Zones.
- C. Copy Web files into directory on the server. Configure IIS to the new Web site directory.
- D. Configure the external DNS server to point Host (A) records to the company's IP address.
- E. Forward port 80 on the router to point to the server.

Answer: C, D, E

Explanation: TCP port 80 is used for HTTP traffic. Windows 2000 includes Internet Information Server (IIS) 5. When it is installed, two service accounts are created:

1 IUSR_<SERVERNAME> used for directory access by the IIS service when anonymous connections are made to the server.

2 IWAM_<SERVERNAME> used when the server has to start out-of-process applications . Directories can be published for HTTP access either through the Web Sharing tab of the folder's Properties dialog box or through Internet Services Manager.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not a DHCP issue.

B: There is no need for DNS Forward lookup zones.

Reference: Dennis Maione, MCSE Training Guide: Windows 2000 Server, New Riders Publishing, USA, 2000, p. 134

Question: 61

You are the sales engineer for a technology consulting firm. A customer, Company.com, is using Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 4.5 as its network operating system. The network consists of one file server and twenty computers that use a mixed environment of Microsoft Windows XP Professional and Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional. Company.com is considering an upgrade of its network to a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 product. You need to identify the key features of Microsoft Windows Server products that enable team building and collaboration. Company.com needs to ensure a moderate investment, but reliability is a high priority. You need to present a proposal that benefits Company.com's need for improving team building and provides a cost-effective network solution.

What should you propose? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. Present a proposal to retain the current network system and upgrade all Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.
- B. Present a proposal to individually purchase Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server with Microsoft Outlook 11.
- C. Present a proposal to replace the current file server with a new file server. Present a case study that highlights the features of Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition.
- D. Present a proposal to upgrade the existing file server and upgrade the Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.
- E. Present a proposal that shows Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 provides more team building and collaboration tools than Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition.

Answer: D, E

Explanation:

Windows Small Business Server allows companies with as few as three or as many as 75 computers to have an affordable, real client/server network with all the security and efficiencies that implies. Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, includes Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows SharePoint Services, Exchange Server 2003, Routing and Remote Access firewall technology, and five client access licenses. And that's just the Standard Edition. In the Premium Edition, you get all that plus Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Internet Security and Acceleration Server 2000, and Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003. In both editions, the technologies are optimized to work as a package for the small business user.

Incorrect answers:

A: Retaining the current network system would mean making use of the existing Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 4.5 as its network operating system which would not be improving the company's team building.

B: Exchange 2000 Server with Microsoft Outlook 11 alone will not enhance the current network system for team building purposes.

C: A new file server alone will not be improving on the current situation. Furthermore the Microsoft Windows Enterprise Edition is but a component that is included in Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004

Question: 62

You are the network consultant for Company.com. Company.com has 20 employees in the main office and 15 employees in a branch office. All client computers run Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional. Due to the nature of the company's business, e-mail communication is not considered to be essential. The company has a dedicated Network Address Translation (NAT) router for Internet connectivity. Users save their data on their local hard disks. They back up their data to floppy disks at the end of each day. As a result of sudden growth, Company.com has not maintained a stable computer infrastructure. Users experience multiple error messages on client computers. You recommend Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition to improve network stability.

Which component of Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition will provide the greatest improvement to the company network?

- A. The availability of a centralized backup solution.
- B. The implementation of Microsoft Exchange Server 2003
- C. The implementation of Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server.
- D. The availability of Microsoft SQL Server 2000.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A: At the core of every backup procedure are a backup tool and a backup plan. Since the question mentions that data is being backed-up to floppy disks at the end of each day, a definite improvement would be to centralize the backups so as to be able to restore the network in cases of the inability to maintain a stable computer infrastructure for the company.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** Exchange Server 2003 will only solve the messaging platform and this is not the real cause of the instability in the network infrastructure.
- C:** ISA Server is a proxy server product that provides extensive firewall capabilities, including filtering at the packet, circuit, and application levels. This is not the problem.
- D:** SQL Server would be used mainly in database application and will not address the issue of an unstable network infrastructure.

Question: 63

You are the network administrator for a small office. The office has a single-server domain that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition with Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2000 enabled. There are 25 Windows 2000 Professional desktop computers. Twenty of the desktop computers and the server do not have current Windows critical and security updates installed. The other five desktop computers run antivirus programs, all of which have expired definitions. The ISA Firewall Client is not enabled on any of the desktop computers. The latest updates for ISA Server are not installed on the server. You need to implement a solution that eliminates the two biggest security risks to the network.

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

- A. Update Windows critical and security updates on all the desktop computers and on the server.
- B. Install and update the antivirus program definitions on all the desktop computers and on the server.
- C. Enable the ISA Firewall Client on the desktop computers.
- D. Install the latest updates for ISA Server 2000.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Update releases might include bug fixes, new features, or drivers, but for network administrators, security updates are often the most important releases. In many cases, Microsoft releases hotfixes to address specific security issues that cannot wait until the next service pack release.

Security updates are relatively frequent, and in some cases, must be installed as quickly as possible, to eliminate a potential hazard.

Incorrect answers:

C: This option does not protect the server.

D: This option does not state where the latest updates for ISA Server 2000 are to be installed.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 13, p. 3

Question: 64

You are the network consultant for a new company named Company.com. There are six client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP, Home Edition. Connection to the Internet is through a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connection. The owner of the company states that the company has no plans to open additional offices. However, the owner plans to hire 20 more employees within the next 18 months. There are sufficient startup funds available to invest in a stable IT infrastructure. Costs must be kept to a minimum. You need to recommend a networking environment for the company.

Which networking environment should you recommend?

- A. Install Windows XP Professional on one of the Windows XP, Home Edition computers. Configure all computers in a peer-to-peer network.
- B. Install Windows XP Professional on all the client computers. Configure all computers in a peer-to-peer network.
- C. Do not upgrade any of the client operating systems. Install Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a new server computer. Configure all computers in a client/server network.
- D. Install Windows XP Professional on all the client computers. Install Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a new server computer. Configure all computers in a client/server network.

Answer: D

Explanation: Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, includes Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows Share Point Services, Exchange Server 2003, Routing and Remote Access firewall technology, and five client access licenses. And that's just the Standard Edition. In the Premium Edition, you get all that plus Microsoft SQL Server 2000, Internet Security and Acceleration Server 2000, and Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003. Windows Small Business Server is a client/server-based network-a single, centralized server and multiple clients. The server is the central computer on which most of the network operating system runs, and the client comprises the computers that use the resources managed by the server. In both editions, the technologies are optimized to work as a package for the small business user. Option D would represent the optimum networking environment whilst keeping cost at a minimum.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not appropriate for a company as it will not foster a networking environment.

B: A peer-to-peer networking structure is cost effective, but it will not be stable enough for a company and neither will it be appropriate for work purposes.

C: Not upgrading the client computer systems will result in non-communication between them and the rest of the network due to unstable network infrastructure.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 2, p. 15 & Chapter 3, p. 39

Question: 65

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business

Server 2003. Coho Winery has a member server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. Coho Winery has 15 off-sites employees. All employee computers run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. You configure Terminal Services on the member server. You need to set up a method for the off-sites users to connect to the domain. The initial connection should occur as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a PPTP connection to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer and configure a Remote Desktop connection to the member server.
- B. Configure a PPTP connection to the member server and configure a Remote Desktop connection to the member server.
- C. Have users connect to the Remote Web Workplace. Have users connect directly to the terminal server.
- D. Configure a PPTP connection to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. Configure a Remote Desktop connection to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer and connect from the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer to the member server with a Remote Desktop connection.

Answer: C

Explanation: Terminal Services is the underlying technology that enables Remote Desktop for Administration, Remote Assistance, and Terminal Server. A benefit of Terminal Services is that users can run programs that they might otherwise be unable to use. Effortless Remote Access is provided through Remote Web Workplace.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 1, p. 5

Question: 66

You are the network administrator for Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network computer. The network contains a server, 30 client computers, and 10 mobile computers. You add all of the users and all of the computers to the domain. One of the users leaves the company and is replaced by a temporary user. You need to give the temporary user the same access to the network resources that the original company user had. You want to expend the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Rename the original user account to the temporary user and reset the password.
- B. Create a new user account. Copy the original user profile to the new account.
- C. Create a new account for the new user. Manually grant the new user account access to all of the resources to which the original user had access. Delete the original user account.
- D. Create a new account for the new user. Manually grant the new user account access to all of the resources to which the original user had access. Disable the original user account.

Answer: A

Explanation: All the users and computers reside in one domain and since the temporary user has to have the same access to network resources as the original user had, the least amount of administrative effort that has to be expended would be to use the same user account, obviously with a different password, hence the rename of the account and resetting of the password.

Incorrect answers:

B: Creating a new user account and then copying the original user profile to the new account, amounts to unnecessary administrative work. **C, D:** These options suggest even more administrative effort.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, chapter 12, pp. 264-265

Question: 67

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The company relies on Small Business Server Faxing to send and receive company faxes. Employees report that faxes are not being received. You attempt to send a fax to Company.com and the call is not answered. You need to enable the company to receive faxes as soon as possible without disrupting Consolidated Messenger's business.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect to the fax line with a PPTP connection and reset the modem.
- B. Restart the server.
- C. Open Server Administrator and restart the modem.
- D. Open Services and restart the shared fax service.

Answer: D

Explanation: Restarting the shared fax service will not affect the other services that might currently be running. Thus resulting in a disruption free troubleshoots of the fax services.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This will cause a disruption.
- B:** Restarting the Server will result in an interruption for Company's business.
- C:** It is not a matter of restarting the modem.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 6, pp. 91-94

Question: 68

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has 15 computers located throughout the store. All of the computers run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. All of the computers are part of a Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 domain. The owner of Company.com wants all screen savers standardized. You need to standardize the screen savers for all computers with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the Domain Controller group policy object that specifies a screen saver.
- B. Configure a Local Computer policy on the server that specifies a screen saver.
- C. Configure a Domain group policy on the server that specifies a screen saver
- D. Configure a Local Security policy on each computer that specifies a screen saver.

Answer: C

Explanation: If you configure the Domain Policy it means that every computer in the domain will receive those settings. Further more Domain Policy settings take precedence over user settings.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** The domain controller group policy is different from the domain group policy.
- B:** This should also work, but this option involves unnecessary administrative effort.
- D:** Local Security Policy is superseded by domain group policy. Although this option would also work, it involves unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference: Ed Bott & Carl Siechert, Microsoft Windows Security Inside Out, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2003, Chapter 19
Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 14, p. 6
Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 10, p. 203

Question: 69

You are the network administrator of a CPA firm. You want to upgrade your company's existing Microsoft Windows Server 2000 to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You want to perform the appropriate steps to prepare for an upgrade. What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Ensure communication between the uninterruptible power supply (UPS) and the server.
- B. Perform a full system backup that includes the System State data and Exchange.
- C. Complete a virus scan of all of the hard disks and all of the files. Make sure to scan the Exchange drive M.
- D. Turn off or disable all disk utilities that may be running, such as real-time antivirus monitoring software.
- E. Ensure that you have updated drivers for the hardware devices and the last system BIOS.
- F. Prepare the hard disk by running Disk Cleanup and Disk Defragmenter.

Answer: B, D, E, F

Explanation: Part of the preparation for an upgrade includes checking compatibility issues regarding system requirements, third party applications, device drivers, client computers and language. Preparation also includes fixing any current problems, installing required service packs, removing unnecessary software, and check the items in this list: Check Event Viewer, Collect Internet setup information, Uninstall unnecessary software, Remove Windows 2000 Administration Tools, Install the latest system BIOS, Install all necessary service packs and updates, Remove discontinued Exchange components, Remove Remote Storage, Remove any trust relationships, Remove CALs, Remove the Windows Server 2003 POP3 service, Make sure that all domain controllers are online, Assign all operations master roles to the Small Business Server computer and Upgrade or retire any Window NT 4.0 BDCs; hence the option B,D,E and F.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is irrelevant to the upgrade.

C: You should rather prepare the hard disk by means of the Disk Cleanup and Disk Defragmenter than running a virus scan on the disks.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 5, pp. 61-65

Question: 70

You are the network administrator for a small ad agency named Company.com. The agency has 10 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers in a peer-to-peer network. The agency purchases a new file server. The new file server meets the system requirements of Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The file server has an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) attached to it and currently is running. You want to install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on the new file server. You need to ensure the successful completion of the installation.

What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the UPS is connected to the server and is operating.
- B. Proceed with the installation and install the UPS software immediately upon completion of the install.
- C. Disconnect the UPS before the installation of Windows Small Business Server 2003.
- D. Ensure the UPS is running. Simulate a power failure before installing Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003.

Answer: C

Explanation: Part of the preparation for the installation of the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 includes unplugging the UPS even if it is USB.

Incorrect answers:

A: One makes use of an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to allow the server to shut down gracefully in the event of a power failure. Not to install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003.

B: The question states that the UPS is running. This means you need to disconnect it first in preparation for the installation.

D: This is in contrast to the preparation of the server for the installation of Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 4, p. 54

Question: 71 HOTSPOT You are the network administrator of Company.com. You install Microsoft Small Business Server 2003 on a network computer. The network contains 35 client computers and 15 mobile computers. The mobile computer users need the ability to view e-mail messages from a Web browser. They also need to view shared document libraries on the internal company site. How should you configure the mobile computers? (To answer, select the appropriate services in the diagram.)

Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard

Web Services Configuration

You can select which of the Web services on your server's Web site can be accessed through your firewall from the Internet.

☐ Do not allow access to the Web site from the Internet

☒ Allow access to only the following Web site services from the Internet:

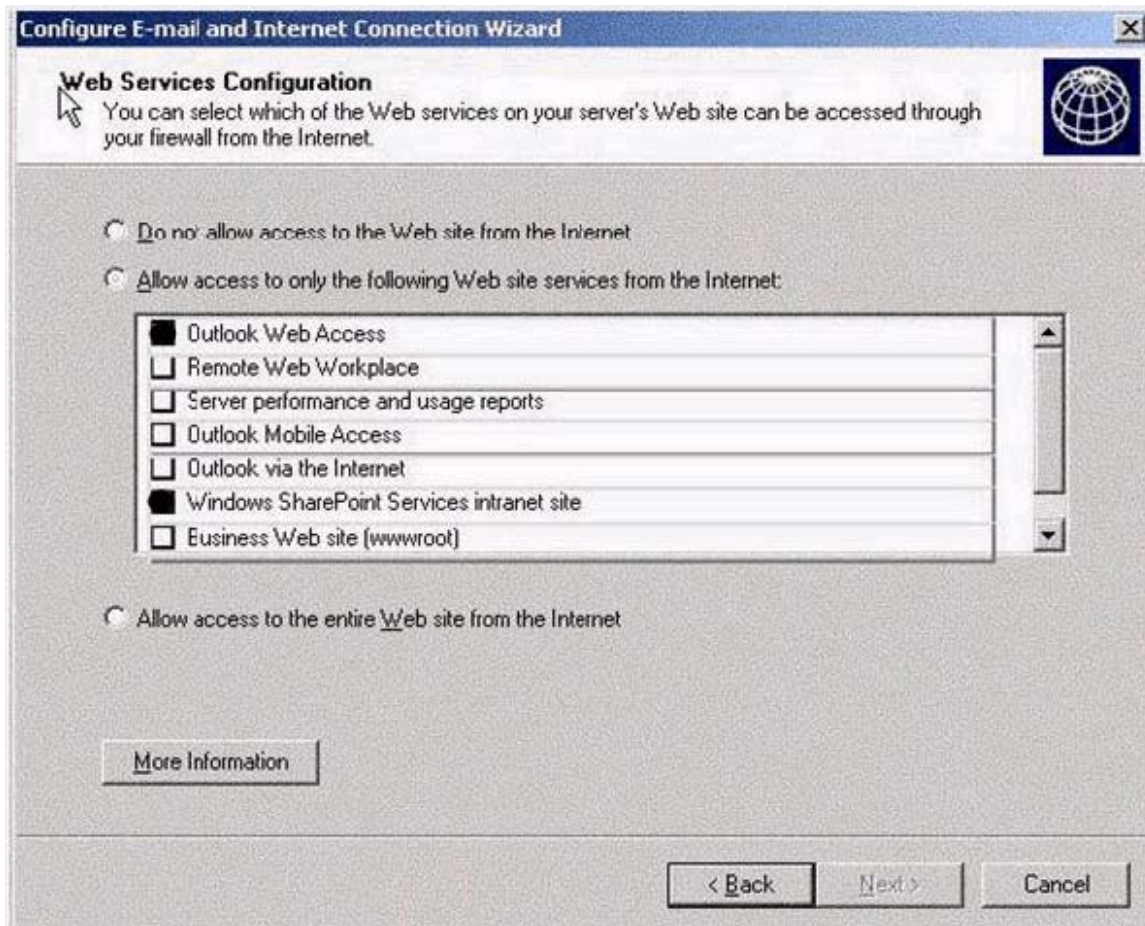
- ☐ Outlook Web Access
- ☐ Remote Web Workplace
- ☐ Server performance and usage reports
- ☐ Outlook Mobile Access
- ☐ Outlook via the Internet
- ☐ Windows SharePoint Services intranet site
- ☐ Business Web site (wwwroot)

☐ Allow access to the entire Web site from the Internet

[More Information](#)

< Back Next > Cancel

Answer:



Question: 72

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has a server with a full installation of Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 including Microsoft Exchange. The owner of Company.com is out of the office 50% of the time. The owner has a paging device with a non-corporate e-mail address. The owner wants you to have all of the e-mail messages forwarded to the pager and a copy of each message left on the server. The owner does not want anyone to send direct e-mail messages to the pager. You need to configure a method to have the owner's e-mail messages sent to the pager. You need to ensure that no one sends e-mail messages directly to the owner's pager.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the owner's account to forward all e-mail messages to a pager contact created in Add Users and Computers. Configure a group policy that blocks e-mail messages to the pager contact.
- B. Configure the owner's account to forward all e-mail messages to a pager contact created in Add Users and computers. Send an e-mail message to all corporate users that directs the corporate users to avoid sending e-mail messages directly to the pager contact.
- C. Create a pager contact in System Manager that forwards all of the owner's e-mail messages to the owner's pager.
- D. Configure the owner's account in Add Users and Computers to forward all e-mail messages to a pager contact. Use Active Directory Users and Computers to hide the contact from Exchange mail lists.

Answer: D

Explanation: Active Directory Users And Computers console is an administrative tool designed to perform day-to-day Active Directory administration tasks. These tasks include creating, deleting, modifying, moving, and setting permissions on objects stored in

the directory. These objects include organizational units, users, contacts, groups, and computers.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 1, p. 5

Question: 73

You are the IT manager of Company.com. The firm consists of 15 Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers and 1 Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. A Digital Subscribers Lines (DSL) connection is attached directly to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 by utilizing Microsoft ISA Server. All employees use Microsoft Outlook 2000 to access the employee mailboxes. The finance department uses a billing application that runs a Microsoft Access database to track customer information. Graphic design applications are used to develop marketing material for customers and are stored in shared directories on the server. The files that are stored on the server are generally small. John Anderson, the manager of Company.com, needs to access e-mail messages and files that are stored in the shared directories on the office server from a mobile computer at home. You need to enable access for John.

What should you do?

- A. Enable Active Server Pages in the Web Extension for IIS. Add the Manager account to the Operators group for the IIS Web site.
- B. In the Server Management Console, go to the To Do List option. Use Fax Configuration Wizard.
- C. Add the manager to mobile User template. Install Connection Manager on the client computer. Use Connection Manager to establish remote connection to the server.
- D. Install and configure Terminal Services. In the Server Management Console, open the User Node. Open User Properties, and enable the Terminal Service connection.

Answer: C

Explanation: Connection Manager automates the process of connecting remote computers to the company's network, making the whole process quite easy. All that would then be necessary is to add the manager to the mobile User template.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This option will not give the manager access to the e-mail and files in the shared directories on the office server.
- B:** Faxing is not access to e-mail and files stored in the shared directories.
- D:** This is not a Terminal Services issue.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 1, p. 5

Question: 74

You are the network administer for Company.com, a construction company with 30 network users in the main office and 20 network users in a branch office. The computer that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 is also used as file server. Users report that they cannot download one of the applications. You check the computer and discover that several folders are deleted from the share for the applications that is installed on the server. You want to determine which user account is deleting folders.

What should you do?

- A. Add the Security log to the Event Viewer snap-in.
- B. Modify the Small Business Server Auditing Policy object by enabling the Audit Object Access policy.
- C. Modify the Small Business Server Auditing Policy object by enabling the Audit Account Management policy.
- D. Enable the Audit System Events option in the Small Business Server Auditing Policy object.

Answer: B

Explanation: Audit Object Access - A user accesses an operating system element such as a file, folder, or registry key. To audit elements like these, you must enable this policy and you must enable auditing on the resource that you want to monitor. For example, to audit user accesses of a particular file or folder, you display its Properties dialog box with the Security tab active, navigate to the Auditing tab in the Advanced Security Settings dialog box for that file or folder, and then add the users or groups whose access to that file or folder you want to audit.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 9, p. 6

Question: 75

You are the network administrator of Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network computer. The network contains 35 client computers and 15 mobile computers. You use remote access policies to manage access to the VPN server. The VPN server is configured to use the Microsoft Windows Authentication Provider. The domain contains a groups of users named VPNUsers who may access the VPN server. The remote access policy is assigned to this group. A new employee in the company needs to be able to access the VPN server. You configure the new employee's user account to use remote access policies, and you add the user to the VPNUsers group. The new employee attempts to connect to the VPN server. The attempt is unsuccessful. You need to provide the new employee with access to the VPN server.

What should you do?

- A. Configure WinSock Proxy client to run the VPN client.
- B. Configure packet filtering on the external router in the path to enable all protocols.
- C. Configure Virtual Private Connection and select the Sharing tab. Check Enable Internet Connection Sharing with this connection for the VPN client.
- D. Configure the VPN client and the VPN server to use at least one common authentication method.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VPNs use encryption and other security mechanisms to make sure only authorized users can access the network and that the data cannot be intercepted. The new VPN client and the VPN server should use at least one common authentication method to enable the new employee to access the VPN server.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 264

Question: 76

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has one Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer and 10 client computers. All off the client computers run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. John Anderson, the manager, reports that she can log on at her own computer with her user account and password. However, she cannot access the Internet or the line-of-business (LOB) application. The manager can access the Internet by using other computers. Another employee cannot log on to the manager's computer by using his user account and password. You need to ensure that the manager can work from her own computer.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Server Manager MMC to connect the manager's computer to the network.
- B. Reconnect the cables to the manager's computer and make sure the network adapter light turns on.
- C. Add the manager's computer to the computer list in Active Directory Users and Computers.
- D. Log on to the computer as Administrator and give the manager local Administrator rights on the computer.

Answer: B

Explanation: The circumstances points to the manager's computer being the one that is giving problems. And since the manager is able to access the Internet from other workstations, it stands to reason that her computer is most probably not connected to the Internet. Thus making sure that the manager's computer is connected via the cables and that the network adapter light shows that it is so, will ensure that she can work from her own computer.

Question: 77

You are a network administrator for a young adult learning center sponsored by Company.com. The center has four classrooms and 24 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. You install software updates on each client computer manually. You install a Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. You want to automate the process of deploying software updates to the client computers.

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

- A. Configure Automatic Updates option on each client computer to look for update on a scheduled basis from Microsoft Windows Update servers.
- B. Create a Group policy object. Enable Configuration Automatic Updates Properties in Windows Update in Group Policy Object Editor with appropriate update schedule. Enable Specify intranet Microsoft update service location properties with appropriate server information.
- C. Create a Group Policy object. In Group Policy Object Editor, enable User control over installs in Windows Installer.
- D. Install Software Update Service (SUS) on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer.
- E. Create computer account by using the Client Computers node in Server Management

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

To keep clients updated you should use the Automatic Updates feature of Windows XP and Windows 2000 Professional Service Pack 3 or later to keep client systems updated automatically, or use Windows Update. Ideally you should install Software Update Services (SUS) so that you can centrally control which updates are installed. Following is one of the steps that has to be completed when configuring Automatic Updates: If you want clients to get updates from an intranet site instead of connecting to Windows Update over the Internet, select Enabled in the Specify Intranet Microsoft Update Service Location setting and type the address of the SUS server (<http://sbssrv>) in both boxes, and then click Next Setting.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 3, p. 42 & Chapter 10, pp. 219-220

Question: 78

You are the network consultant for Company.com. You install a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You configure Microsoft Exchange Server to the default locations for data storage. You install Microsoft Outlook on all of the client computers. Employees report that they cannot send or receive e-mail messages. You open Microsoft Windows Explorer and find that the system partition has only 1 MB of free space. You need to get e-mail messaging to work properly.

What should you do?

- A. Compress the hard drive to save disk space.
- B. Open the Server Management MMC and restart Microsoft Exchange services.
- C. Move the Exchange Server database to a different partition that has more space on it.
- D. Restart the server.

Answer: C

Explanation: 1MB of free space is not enough for e-mail messaging to work. Being connected to the Internet and e-mailing is space intensive. Moving the Exchange Server database to a partition that has more free space on it would help.

Incorrect answers:

A: Compressing the disk will mean more space, but when you work with the compressed "data and software" then it uncompresses, thus leaving you with no free space.

B: Restarting the Microsoft Exchange Services is not going to create more space.

D: Restarting the server is not going to create more space.

Question: 79

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com uses a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small business Server 2003 on its network. The network has 15 client computers. Employees connect to the network from home by using Remote Access Service (RAS) PPTP connection to the server. You limit the DHCP scope on the server to 25 IP addresses due to the address limit on the network firewall. You add 10 new client computers to the network. Users report that client computers can only connect to the Internet intermittently and never more than 15 computers at a time. You need to ensure that all 25 client computers can always connect to the Internet without restricting access to the RAS client computers.

What should you do?

A. Configure all new client computers with reserved IP addresses.

B. Shorten the DHCP lease time to one hour.

C. Change the DNS server entry on the new computer.

D. Change DHCP in RAS to a static scope.

Answer: D

Explanation: Changing the DHCP in RAS to a static scope will ensure that all 25 clients can always connect to the Internet without restrictions to access. The Server can be configured to use an alternate static IP configuration if a DHCP server is unavailable.

Incorrect answers:

A: Using address reservations in DHCP, allows devices the ability to always have the same address. But having the same address does not always relate to the ability to connect. This is a restriction.

B: Shortening the lease time to one hour will not solve the problem.

C: Changing the DNS server entry on the new computer?? What new computer?

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, and Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, Chapter 7

Question: 80

You are a network administrator of Company.com. The network consists of five Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers and 20 Microsoft Windows XP Professional mobile computers. A single Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer hosts e-mail messaging and file sharing. The company wants to increase productivity and communication among the employees. The employees need the ability to share documents, schedule meetings and set up surveys. You need to set up the network to meet the company's needs.

What should you do?

- A. In Server Management console, enable the Allow logon to Terminal Server property in the User Properties.
- B. Add a new member server that runs Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server.
- C. Add a calendar Web Part to the SharePoint site.
- D. Add users to Mobile User Template. Install Connection Manager from the Remote Web Workspace site.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can interact with pages on a SharePoint site in a number of ways: Change the view, Add items, Check out items, Get alerted to changes, Import and export files and Discuss pages and documents. A calendar Web Part added to the Sharepoint site will improve communication amongst employees since it will aid them in sharing documents as well as schedule meetings and set up surveys.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This will not increase productivity and communication. It will only grant the ability to log on to the Terminal server which means that employees still has to be informed about documents, meetings and surveys.
- B:** Adding a new member server running Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server will not be sufficient in proving for the needs of the company. All that is really necessary is to make use of the Share point Web site.
- D:** This will not improve productivity and communication.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 17, pp. 448-449

Question: 81

You are a network consultant for Company.com. Company.com is a start-up company with 20 employees. Company.com purchases a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition and 12 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. All employees are assigned to a specific desk. Desks with computers are shared by all employees on a rotating basis. Employees need to access documents from any computer. Management wants all employees to share all completed documents. Employees want to be sure that changes are not made to unfinished documents by other users. You need to configure a method for employees to access documents from any client computer. You also need to configure a method for document sharing among employees.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a SharePoint site for company documents. Have employees post completed documents to the site. Create subsites with individualized permissions for unfinished documents.
- B. Configure the default domain Group Policy to redirect My Document folder of all employees to a central location on the server.
- C. Configure a drive mapping in all employee profiles to a shared folder. Have employees keep finished documents in the shared folder. Have each employee keep unfinished work in the employee's own My Document folder.
- D. Create roaming profiles for all employees.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows SharePoint Services enables teams to create Web sites for information sharing and document collaboration. Windows SharePoint Services is a component of the Windows Server 2003 information worker infrastructure and provides team services and sites to Project Server 2003. This Web site provides a central location for employees to collaborate and share information. Consider it a bulletin board, digitized and turbo-boostered. By also creating subsites for the unfinished documents, you will be able to meet the employees demands.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** This option does not ensure that other users will not tamper with unfinished documents.
- C:** This option does not avail the documents to all the employees to be able to access them from any workstation. You need a Sharepoint site for that purpose.
- D:** Roaming profiles does not necessarily mean sharing. This option will enable employees to access their documents from any workstation, but not sharing with other employees.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 17

Question: 82

You are the network administrator of Company.com. Company.com has four branch offices, two in California and two in Nevada. All of the Company.com's 50 client computers run Microsoft Windows operating systems. You want to design a Microsoft WINS replication infrastructure that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003 for the company. You need to implement a WINS replication plan that minimizes the convergence time.

What should you do?

- A. Plan a series replication model. Configure all of the WINS servers as push/pull partners.
- B. Plan a loop replication model. Configure the WINS servers as pull partners with its neighbors.
- C. Plan a hub-and-spoke replication model. Configure the hub as a push partner with the other WINS servers.
- D. Plan a hub-and-spoke replication model. Configure all of the hubs and all of the spokes as push/pull partners with each other.

Answer: D

Explanation: The elapsed time between the failure of the router and its removal from the other routers' routing tables is the convergence period. On a WINS server a push partner sends messages to all its pull partners whenever the database changes, causing the pull partners to request an update. A pull partner issues requests to its push partners for database records with version numbers higher than the number of the last record it received during the previous replication. The hub and spoke network topology means that all network devices must be plugged into a central hub or switch. Thus if all the hubs and all the spokes are configured as push/pull partners with each other you will keep convergence to a minimum.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** Connecting the horizontal networks in series would require packets to pass through a separate router for each network they traverse. You need a hub and spoke replication model to minimize convergence time and not a series replication model.
- B:** A loop cannot have more than two servers and as such cannot service the company adequately insofar as a network topology is concerned.
- C:** With only the hub as push partner with the other WINS server, you will not have the least convergence time.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 3, p. 31 Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 15, p. 48

Question: 83

You are a network consultant for Company.com. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a new network computer. You connect the server to 35 client computers and 15 mobile computers. You have three disk drives available with a capacity of 36 GB each. You need to maximize storage capacity and provide fault tolerance.

What should you do?

- A. Initialize the hard disk with basic storage. Create RAID 1 volumes, and format the partition with NTFS file system.
- B. Initialize the hard disks with dynamic storage. Create RAID 5 volumes, and format the volumes with NTFS file system.

- C. Initialize the hard disks with dynamic storage. Create a primary partition and an extended partition. Format the partitions with FAT32.
- D. Initialize the hard disks with dynamic storage. Create spanned volume onto the existing volume. Format the partition with FAT32.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Mirrored volumes and RAID-5 volumes are fault-tolerant dynamic disk configurations.

Incorrect answers:

A: RAID 1 volumes also provides fault tolerance, but you need to have dynamic disks and not basic disks.

C: This option does not provide fault tolerance and maximum storage capacity.

D: Spanned volumes are not fault-tolerant, and cannot participate in any fault tolerant configurations.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 7, p. 103

Question: 84

You are a consultant for Company.com. Company.com's network contains 50 client computers. The client computers include a mixed environment of Microsoft Windows 98 and Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers. There are 15 traveling salespersons who use Microsoft Windows XP Professional mobile computers to connect to the server by using a dialup connection. A single Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer hosts e-mail services and dial-up connectivity. Mobile users report that access to e-mail messages and company data through their phone connections is slow. You need to improve the mobile users' ability to access both data and e-mail messages.

What should you do?

- A. Install additional phone modems on the server.
- B. Install Terminal Services in Application Mode. Configure a Remote Desktop connection on the mobile computers.
- C. Configure the server to accept incoming remote access. Configure mobile computers to dial in to a local ISP and the use a VPN connection.
- D. Configure the server to accept incoming remote access. Configure the mobile computers to dial in to the server.

Answer: B

Explanation: To establish a Remote Desktop connection to the computer, giving you complete control over the computer, click Connect To Computer Via Terminal Services. Terminal Services run in two server modes: Administration and Application. In Administration mode, a maximum of two connections can be established for the purposes of administering a server. In Application mode, 90 days grace is given from the point when Terminal Services is placed into that mode. After that, licenses must be purchased from Microsoft and managed by the Terminal Services License Manager.

These licenses are separate from client access licenses for regular connections to a server. Thus installing Terminal services in Application mode will allow all 15 mobile users access to both data and e-mail messages.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 300

Question: 85

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003.

Company.com has four divisions. Each division has 25 employees. All employees use the server for data storage. Each division also has its own line-of-business (LOB) application that runs on the server. Management at Company.com wants to set up specific group policies for each division. You need to configure the group policies for the divisions. You want log on times kept as short as possible. You want to be able to move employees to different divisions easily and you want the appropriate policies applied to the employees who are moved.

What should you do?

- A. Create an organizational unit (OU) for each division. Move the users to the appropriate OU. Configure a group policy for each OU.
- B. Create an organizational unit (OU) for each division. Move the users to the appropriate OU. Configure the Default Domain policy.
- C. Create all users in one organizational unit (OU). Create four group policies. Configure security filtering to apply each group policy to the appropriate employees.
- D. Create a security group for each division. Create a system policy for each group.

Answer: A

Explanation: An organizational unit (OU) is a type of Active Directory container object used within domains. OUs are logical containers into which you can place users, groups, computers, and other OUs. An OU can contain objects only from its parent domain. An OU is the smallest scope to which you can apply a group policy or delegate authority. Linking a GPO to an organizational unit deploys the security settings in the GPO to all objects in the organizational unit, including subordinate containers.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** If you configure the Default Domain Policy it means that every computer in the domain will receive those settings. This would be inappropriate.
- C:** Creating all users in one organizational unit will defy the purpose of having employees in different divisions with different policies applied to them.
- D:** This will not ensure the appropriate policies to specific divisions of employees.

Reference: Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 14, p. 6

Question: 86

You are a network consultant for Company.com which runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003 with Active Directory. You configure the computer with a static IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. You use the *Add/Remove Programs* utility in the Control Panel to install the DHCP Services. You verify that the service starts automatically during installation. You create a DHCP scope and exclude the appropriate static IP addresses from the scope. Some of the client computers run Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional and some of the client computers run Microsoft Windows XP. You enable all of the client computers as DHCP clients. You reboot one of the client computers. You discover that IP addressing information is not assigned to the computer. You want all of the client computers to receive IP address configuration information from the DHCP server.

What should you do?

- A. Run `arp -a` from the command prompt at the server.
- B. Fix the incorrect IP address in the client computer reservation in the DHCP console.
- C. Configure the scope in the DHCP console with the proper IP address.
- D. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory.

Answer: D

Explanation: DHCP servers must be authorized if they are to be integrated in Active Directory networks. Only domain controllers and domain member servers participate in Active Directory, and only these server types can become authorized. When your network includes Active Directory domains, the first DHCP server you install on the network must be an authorized DHCP server.

Incorrect answers:

A: The arp -a command is used to determine the MAC address. You need to have all the client computers to receive IP address configuration information from the DHCP server.

B: The DHCP server has to be authorized first.

C: There is no need to configure the scope in this case.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Chapter 7, p. 5

Question: 87

You are the network administrator for Company.com. Company.com has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The Windows Small Business Server 2003 is named Server1. Company.com has a second server, named Server2, that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. Company.com uses a line-of-business (LOB) application for data entry by its employees. The LOB application resides on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. All of the client computers are configured with a mapped drive to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. Access to the LOB application is through this drive. Employees report difficulty sending and receiving e-mail messages. Windows Small Business Server 2003 reports 90% CPU use time when the LOB application is accessed. You need to make sure that the employees have no difficulty sending and receiving e-mail messages. You also need to ensure that the use of the LOB application is not affected.

What should you do?

- A. Move the LOB application to Server2. Create a share on Server2 for the LOB application with the same name as the original share.
- B. Move the LOB application to Server2. Create a share on Server2 for the LOB application. Change the drive mapping on the client computer to the new share.
- C. Move the Microsoft Exchange component from Server1 to Server2.
- D. Move the LOB application to Server2. Create a share on Server2 for the LOB application. Create a mapped drive on Server1 to the share on Server2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since all client computers are configured with a mapped drive to the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer and access to the LOB application is through this drive you need to make Server2 the server where the LOB application resides. Then create a share for the LOB application and change the mapping on the client computers to the new share. This should ensure e-mail activity for the employees and LOB application access.

Incorrect answers:

A: Creating a share on Server2 with the same name as the original share is not going to grant e-mail abilities and access to the LOB application to the employees. They will then still encounter difficulty.

C: The question pertinently state that the client computers have mapped drives to the server. This option does not mention that the client computers be mapped to the new place where the Exchange component has been shifted to.

D: The drive mapping should be changed to the new share on the client computers and not on the server.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's

Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 5, p. 60

Question: 88

You are a network consultant for Company.com. You have a network that contains 50 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers with similar hardware configuration and software configuration. There is a single Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer that host e-mail function, file sharing, and a proprietary database for an accounting software package. The accounting group reports poor response of the accounting software, which stores data on the server. You diagnose that the accounting database is consuming excessive resources from other services on the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. You purchase a new computer system to offload some of the server load. You need to add a new member server to accommodate the Company.com's need with least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Install Windows Microsoft Small Business Server 2003 on a new computer in a new Domain. Migrate the accounting database to the member server and redirect the accounting software to the new member server.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows 2003 Server on a new member server. Join the new member server to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 domain. Install Microsoft SQL Server on the new member server.
- C. Install Microsoft Windows 2003 Server on a new member server. Join the new member server to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 domain. Migrate the accounting database to the member server and redirect the accounting software to the new member server.
- D. Install Microsoft Windows 2003 Server on a new member server. Join the new member server to the Windows Small Business Server 2003 domain. Install Microsoft Exchange Server on the new member server. Configure replication partners that run Windows Small Business Server 2003.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because Windows Server 2003 is the underlying operating system in Windows Small Business Server, all files, records, and configurations are migrated without change. You lose nothing and gain all the abilities of a Windows Server 2003 domain. Migrating to a new server is a complex process that requires a new domain (hosted by the new server) and moving all data and accounts. But in this case you are only adding to the existing server to offload some of the server load. Thus option C is the solution.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This option would be best if you wanted the additional server to take on the whole workload of the existing server. However, you only need to offload some of the server load. Besides you should be installing Microsoft Windows 2003 Server on the new member server and not the Small Business Server software.
- B:** You need to migrate the accounting database to the member server and redirect the accounting software to the new member server. There is no need to install SQL server on the new member server.
- D:** There is no need to install Microsoft Exchange Server and to configure replication partners. This is not going to ease the load of the existing server.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 1, p. 9

Question: 89

You are consultant who specializes in small to medium-size businesses. Company.com has five employees who work at its office. Company has 20 additional employees who work from home. The office is connected the Internet by means of a fractional T1 line. All of the employees have computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. All of the employees who are working at home have broadband connections to the Internet. Company purchases an SQL-based third-party line-of-business (LOB) application for its business. You want the application to be used by all employees. You also want home users to access the program through a Terminal Services connection. You need to install the necessary hardware and software to meet management needs while keeping costs to a minimum.

What should you do?

- A. Install one server with 512 MB of RAM run Microsoft Windows Small business Server 2003, Premium Edition.
- B. Install one server with 384 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition and a second server with 256 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows 2003 Server.
- C. Install one server with 384 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server, Standard Edition.
- D. Install one server with 384 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition and a second server with 128 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003.

Answer: B

Explanation: Terminal services only works in remote administration mode on a small business server 2003server. Answer "A" cannot be the correct answer. In order to run terminal services in a smallbusiness server 2003 environment, you need an additional member server, making answer "B" the only correct answer.

Question: 90

Company.com has five employees who work at its office. Humongous Insurance has 20 additional employees who work from home. The office is connected to the Internet by means of a fractional T1 line. All of the employees who are working at home have broadband connections to the Internet. Humongous purchases a SQLbased third-party line-of-business (LOB) application for its business. You want the application to be used by all employees. You also want home users to access the program through a terminal Service connection. You need to install the necessary hardware and software to meet management needs while keeping costs to a minimum.

What should you do?

- A. Install one server with 512 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition.
- B. Install one server with 384 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition and a second server with 256 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows 2003 Server.
- C. Install one server with 384 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server, Standard Edition.
- D. Install one server with 384 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition and a second server with 128 MB of RAM that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003.

Answer: B

Explanation: The T1 bandwidth of 1.544 Mbps actually consists of 24 separate 64-Kbps channels. A fractional T1 line lets you purchase as many of these channels as you need. For example, if you need 512 Kbps of total bandwidth, you can make a cost comparison between eight channels of a fractional T1 and a 512-Kbps DSL line. Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 includes Microsoft Windows Server 2003. Both can accommodate Terminal Services connections.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** It is not mentioned which type of Operating systems the client computers are running. Making this option undesirable since you might need to make use of a second server that runs Windows Server 2003 to accommodate all users.
- C:** The Standard Edition will be able to accommodate Terminal Services; however, it will not meet all the management needs.
- D:** Again this option implies extra hardware that would imply further unnecessary costs.

Reference: Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, *Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion*, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 3, p. 39 & Chapter 6, p. 77

Question: 91

You are the network consultant for a Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003

Standard Edition. The company uses Microsoft Access Database. Users report that the response time of the database is slow. You also discover that data is not saving correctly to the database. You need to recommend the database solution that decreases query response time and ensures that data is saved correctly. There are two possible solutions to achieve these goals: (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Upgrade the server to Microsoft Windows Server 2003.
- B. Purchase and install Microsoft SQL Server 2005 on a new server computer. Migrate the Access database to the Microsoft SQL Server computer.
- C. Upgrade the server to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition. Migrate the Access database to the Microsoft SQL server component of Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition
- D. Increase the value of the MaxBufferSize variable in the Msaccess.ini file to allocate more memory to the Access database.

Answer: B, C

Question: 92

You are the network consultant for a Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition. You are implementing a backup strategy. You need to ensure that you can restore all the data in the event of the natural disaster. Which three actions would you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Perform a normal backup to tape every day.
- B. Perform a daily backup to tape.
- C. Store copies of backup tapes in the fire-proof safe in office.
- D. Store copies of backup tapes in a remote location.
- E. Use the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard once a week to create an ASR backup.
- F. Create a startup disk by using the format a: /s command. Store the disk at a remote location.

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 93

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Server 2003. The Company.com employs two interns who assist with routine administrative tasks. You need to design and implement a procedure to enable interns to perform required tasks while minimizing potential abuse of administrative privileges. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Audit Privilege Use option in intern accounts.
- B. Create a user account for each intern. Instruct each intern to always logon to the network by using this account and to use the runas command for any tasks that require administrative privileges.
- C. Rename the built-in administrator account. Create a password that meets complexity requirements and instruct interns to use this account.
- D. Create user account for each intern. Add the accounts to the Domain Administrators group and instruct the interns to use these accounts.

Answer: B

Question: 94

You are the network consultant for a Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003 ... Edition. The network also contains 15 client computers. Employees currently use a custom application to enter a customer data. The company wants to purchase the application that uses SQL Server 2005. The company wants to upgrade the server, which currently have the following specification:

- * One 3.4 GHz processor
- * 8 GB of RAM
- * Five 300 GB SCSI disks in a hardware RAID-5 array

* 1Gigabit Ethernet card

You need to make recommendation to optimize server performance. What should you recommend?

- A. Increase hard disk capacity.
- B. Increase the RAM capacity.
- C. Install a second processor.
- D. Install a second Ethernet card.

Answer: C

Question: 95

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003. You discover that employees use an unauthorized application that compromised network security. You need to implement a security policy that prevents employees from accessing unauthorized application. You want to achieve this using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you?

- A. Create a new Software Restriction Policy based in the path rule.
- B. Create a new Software Restriction Policy based in the hash rule.
- C. Set the default software restriction security level to Disallowed. Create a new Software Restriction Policy that allows application to run in the path rule.
- D. Set the default software restriction security level to Disallowed. Create a new Software Restriction Policy that allows application to run in the hash rule.

Answer: B

Question: 96

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition. Company.com frequently purchases software to be installed on the client computers. You need to identify a solution that will push software on client computers with minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you?

- A. Create an unattended installation source on a shared folder on the network. Install software on client computers by using logon script.
- B. Share the drive on the server that contains the new software. Create an unattended setup file on CD-ROM. Instruct users to run the CD-ROM on their computers.
- C. Publish the software to users through a Group Policy Object (GPO).
- D. Assign the software to users through a Group Policy Object (GPO).

Answer: D

Question: 97

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Server 2003 Standard Edition and Microsoft Exchange Server 2003. The company recently hired several interns and is concerned about accessibility to personal information in the Global Address List (GAL). You need to restrict interns from accessing information about permanent employees of the company in the GAL, however interns should be able to access information about other interns. What should you?

- A. Configure recipient filtering in the GAL to restrict the view for interns.
- B. Permit the Read permission for interns from the GAL. Assign access only to custom address lists that do not include permanent

employees.

C. Configure an alternate GAL for interns that does not include permanent employees.

D. Specify a higher priority level for mailboxes of permanent employees than that for mailboxes of interns.

Answer: C

Question: 98

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. As part of a backup strategy, you perform a normal backup of data to tape every night. You need to ensure that backups are successful. Which three actions would you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. Review backup logs stored on the server.

B. Review backup logs stored on the backup tape.

C. Restore data in the production environment.

D. Restore data in the test environment.

E. Verify the integrity of data on the backup tapes.

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 99

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003. All client computers on the network are assigned IP addresses through DHCP. You install a high-security firewall device between the company network and the Internet. Users report that they cannot access web pages on the Internet. You can successfully ping the internal server and the ISP's DNS server from the client computer. You can also successfully resolve DNS queries for internal names, however, DNS queries for domain names on the Internet fail. You need to ensure that all client computers can resolve internal and external domain names. What should you?

A. On the firewall device, open a port 53.

B. On the firewall device, open a port 25.

C. On the server configure a forward lookup zone.

D. On the server configure the DNS Server option to use the ISP's DNS server.

Answer: A

Question: 100

You are the network consultant for a Company.com. You install a server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003. You add two shared printers to the network. Users must be able to print documents on these printers by using their web browsers. You need to complete the installation of server components. Which two actions would you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Publish the two shared printers in the network to Active Directory.

B. Verify that IIS is installed with default settings on the server.

C. Reshare the two printers in the network.

D. Install the Internet Printing Service on the server.

E. Start the World Wide Web Service on the server.

Answer: B, D

Question: 101

You are the network administrator for Contoso, LTD. The network contains a server that runs Microsoft Small Business Server 2003. Your company merges with Company.com, users must retain their existing e-mail addresses as well as receive e-mail messages addressed to the Contoso, LTD domain. You need to ensure that Company.com, users have e-mail addresses in both domains. What should you?

- A. Create a new Recipient Policy that includes the SMTP suffix for Company.com
- B. Create Mail enabled contacts for all employees of Company.com Add Company.com, e-mail addresses to the contact information.
- C. In the Properties dialog of the SMTP Virtual Server, select the Only the list below option. Enter the domain name of Company.com
- D. In the Message Delivery settings, add the IP address of Company.com, your Exchange server's Accept List.

Answer: A

Question: 102

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2000. The server does not run any service packs. You want to upgrade the server to Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition. You need to upgrade the server without losing any data. What should you?

- A. Perform a full backup of the server.
- B. Perform a System State backup.
- C. Ensure that at least 500 Mb of free space is available on the server.
- D. Ensure that at least 2 Gb of free space is available on the server.
- E. Install Windows Small Business Server 2000 Service Pack 1 on the server before you upgrade.
- F. Install Microsoft Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 on the server before you upgrade.

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 103

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The server uses DHCP and assigns IP addresses to all computers in the network. The IP address of the ISP's DNS server changes frequently, which disrupts Internet access for users. You need to ensure that Internet access for users is uninterrupted. What should you?

- A. Set up DNS forwarders on the company's server that point to the ISP's DNS server. Configure the DNS Server option with the address of the Windows Small Business Server.
- B. Configure the DNS server option with the ISP's DNS server address. Instruct all users to run the `ipconfig /renew` command. Upgrade the ISP's DNS server address as required.
- C. Configure all client computers to use alternate static DNS server addresses. Instruct all users to run the `ipconfig /renew` command. Upgrade the ISP's DNS server address as required.
- D. Configure the DNS server on Windows Small Business Server 2003 to use the default root hints.

Answer: D

Question: 104

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You discover that several files are deleted from a shared folder on the server. You need to identify the user who is deleting the files. What should you?

- A. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that enables the Audit Privilege Use policy. Enable auditing on the folder. Link the GPO to the Users container.
- B. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that enables the Audit Privilege Use policy. Enable auditing on the folder. Link the GPO to the domain.
- C. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that enables the Audit Object Access policy. Enable auditing on the folder. Link the GPO to the Users container.
- D. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that enables the Audit Object Access policy. Enable auditing on the folder. Link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: D

Question: 105

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition. The company hosts the messaging solution by using Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 Standard Edition. The company hires several vendors. These vendors use external e-mail addresses. Users must be able to find contact information of vendors in the Global Address List (GAL). You do not want to grant vendors logon rights to the network. You need to ensure that vendors are listed in the GAL. What should you?

- A. Create a Mailbox enabled user account for each vendor.
- B. Create a Mail enabled user account for each vendor.
- C. Create a Mail enabled group named vendors, and add user accounts to the vendors group.
- D. Create a Mail enabled contact for each vendor.

Answer: D

Question: 106

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition. Users connect to the Internet by using a high-speed connection leased from an ISP. Users report that they are unable to open Web pages on the Internet when they enter URLs in the browser address bar. When you ping an external address by IP number, you receive a response. However, when you try to ping an external address by name, you do not receive a response. You need to ensure that users are able to open Web pages when they enter URLs in the browser address bar. What should you?

- A. Set up forwarders to the ISP's DNS server.
- B. Enable zone transfers on the company's DNS server.
- C. Add an SRV record for the ISP's DNS server.
- D. Add a reversal lookup zone for the ISP's DNS server.

Answer: A

Question: 107

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Use Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 to host the company's messaging solution. Users report that they are unable to access their e-mail messages. You discover that the hard disk is full because the transaction logs were not purged. You need to ensure that transaction logs are purged regularly from the hard disk. What should you?

- A. Configure an alert to run script that deletes transaction log files.
- B. Configure an alert to send you an e-mail notification when transaction log files exceed the defined size limit. Then manually delete log files.
- C. Run an offline full backup.
- D. Run an online full backup.

Answer: D

Question: 108

You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains a server that runs Windows Small Business Server 2003. As a fault tolerance strategy for the operating system volume, you configure the server to use disk mirroring. The operating system volume is mirrored on two disks, disk0 and disk1. Disk1 fails. You need to install a new disk and re-establish fault tolerance for the operating system volume. What should you do? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Break the existing mirror.	
Replace disk1.	
Create a new mirror.	
Convert the new disk to a dynamic disk.	
Convert disk1 to a dynamic disk.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Break the existing mirror.	Break the existing mirror.
Replace disk1.	Replace disk1.
Create a new mirror.	Convert the new disk to a dynamic disk.
Convert the new disk to a dynamic disk.	Create a new mirror.
Convert disk1 to a dynamic disk.	

Question: 109

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You are in the process of standardizing of appearance and functionality on the desktop for all client computers. You need to ensure that users cannot modify desktop settings. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, specify the network path of the standardized profile.
- B. On the client computers, in the Computer Management window, specify the path of the standardized profile.
- C. On the server, on the Computer Management window, specify the path of the standardized profile.
- D. In the shared folder on the server, rename the Ntuser.dat file to Ntuser.man.
- E. In the local profile directory of all client computers, rename the Ntuser.dat file to Ntuser.man.

Answer: A, D

Question: 110

You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. As part of regular backup strategy, you use the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard once a week on the server. The system files on the server become corrupted and must be restored. You need to begin the restore process of the server.

Actions	Answer Area
Insert the Windows Small Business Server 2003 CD-ROM into the CD drive. Restart the computer.	
Insert the Emergency Repair disk into the floppy disk drive. Restart the computer.	
Press the appropriate Function key when you are prompted to start ASR.	
Press the appropriate Function key when you are prompted to start Directory Services Restore mode.	
Insert the ASR disk into the floppy disk drive.	
Run the ASR wizard.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Insert the Windows Small Business Server 2003 CD-ROM into the CD drive. Restart the computer.	Insert the Windows Small Business Server 2003 CD-ROM into the CD drive. Restart the computer.
Insert the Emergency Repair disk into the floppy disk drive. Restart the computer.	
Press the appropriate Function key when you are prompted to start ASR.	Press the appropriate Function key when you are prompted to start ASR.
Press the appropriate Function key when you are prompted to start Directory Services Restore mode.	
Insert the ASR disk into the floppy disk drive.	Insert the ASR disk into the floppy disk drive.
Run the ASR wizard.	

Question: 111

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The server stores user information in the shared folder on the hard disk. Mobile users access this data through the virtual private network. You need to create a baseline log to monitor network utilization of the VPN. What should you do?

- A. By using the Performance console on the server, create a counter log that will monitor network utilization through the VPN adapter.
- B. By using the Performance console on the server, create a trace log that will monitor network utilization through the VPN adapter.
- C. By using Remote Access Logging on the server, create a Periodic Status log that will record data from the VPN adapter.
- D. By using the properties tab on the server object in the Routing and Remote Access console, enable Log All Events option.

Answer: A

Question: 112

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Company leases a broadband cable connection from an ISP to connect to the Internet. You decide to host your own messaging solution by using Microsoft Exchange Server 2003. After configuring the server, you discover that you can send messages, but you cannot receive messages through the Internet. You can successfully send and receive internal messages. You need to ensure that you can receive messages through the Internet. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add an MX record for your Exchange server to your DNS server.
- B. Add an MX record for your Exchange server to the external DNS server.
- C. Add a Host record for your Exchange server to your DNS server.
- D. Add a Host record for your Exchange server to the external DNS server.
- E. Restart the SMTP Virtual Server.
- F. Create a new SMTP connector for your server. Configure the connector to point to your ISP's SMTP server.

Answer: B, D

Question: 113

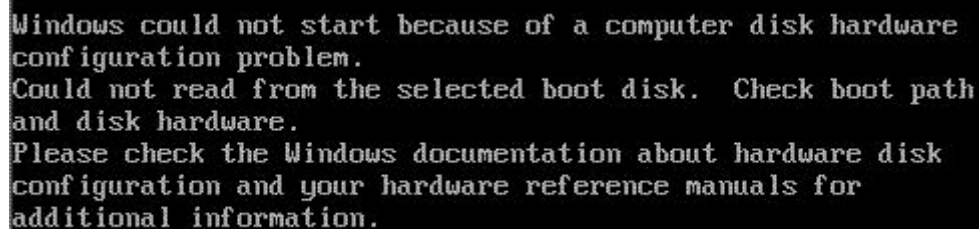
You are the network administrator for Company.com. The company's main office has 30 users. There are three branch offices with five users in each. All offices connect to the Internet through a broadband connection. You purchase a new server to store company data in a central location and to host internal e-mail accounts of users. You must ensure that users can access the new server in the main office through the Internet. You must also ensure that users can access e-mail messages that hosted on the new server. You need to choose and install an operating system that will meet these requirements. You need to achieve these goals while minimizing costs. What should you?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition on the new server.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition with Internet Information Services (IIS) on the new server. Install Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 on the server to enable messaging.
- C. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition and then install Windows Share Point Services on the new server. Instruct all users to use the Share Point site on the new server.
- D. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition on the new server. Instruct all users to use the Share Point site.

Answer: D

Question: 114

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. You add another hard disk to the server, and you configure the disk for use with the Windows operating system. When you restart the server you receive the following error message:



```
Windows could not start because of a computer disk hardware
configuration problem.
Could not read from the selected boot disk. Check boot path
and disk hardware.
Please check the Windows documentation about hardware disk
configuration and your hardware reference manuals for
additional information.
```

You need to ensure that the server starts correctly. What should you?

- A. Start the server in a Safe Mode with Command Prompt. Use the Fdisk tool to reconfigure the logical drives.
- B. Start the server from the Windows Server 2003 installation CD-ROM. Press F6 and upgrade the Mass Storage driver. Then, restart the server.
- C. Start the server from the Windows Server 2003 installation CD-ROM. Modify the boot order in the boot.ini file. Then, restart the server.
- D. Reconfigure the BIOS so that the newly installed disk drive is added to existing drives. Then, restart the server.

Answer: C

Question: 115

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. You want to set up an account policy that locks user accounts after three consecutive failed logon attempts. You need to ensure that only an administrator can unlock user accounts. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set the value of the Account lockout duration option to 0.
- B. Set the value of the Account lockout duration option to 3.
- C. Set the value of the Account lockout threshold option to 0.
- D. Set the value of the Account lockout threshold option to 3.
- E. Set the value of the Reset Account Lockout counter after option to 3.

Answer: A, D

Question: 116

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Company uses the third-party line-of-business (LOB) application. You want to upgrade the server to the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. You need to ensure successful migration of the LOB application by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

There are two possible ways to achieve this goal. (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set up a test network that runs Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. Install a LOB application and test its compatibility with the Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition operating system.
- B. Create a full backup of the current network environment, upgrade the server to Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition and install the application on the server. Restore server data from the backup tapes.
- C. Install the Application Migration Wizard on the server. Run the wizard to check the compatibility of the LOB application with the Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition operating system.
- D. Upgrade the server Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition, install the Application Migration Wizard on the server. Run the wizard to check the compatibility of the LOB application with the Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition operating system.

Answer: A, C

Question: 117

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. Client computers run Windows XP Professional. IP addresses for client computers are assigned statically. One client computer cannot connect to the network. You run the ipconfig command on the computer and receive the following output:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Wireless Network Connection 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 169.254.1.249
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\>
```

What is the possible cause of the connectivity issue?

- A. Default gateway settings are not specified in the TCP/IP settings.
- B. The IP address of the client computer is incorrectly specified in the TCP/IP settings.
- C. The client computer is configured to automatically obtain the IP address.
- D. The subnet mask settings are incorrectly specified in the TCP/IP settings.

Answer: C Question: 118

You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You implement the following backup schedule: Sunday: Full backup Monday: Differential backup Tuesday: Differential backup Wednesday: Incremental backup Thursday: Differential backup Friday; Differential backup All backups occur at 01:00 every day. On Thursday at 19:00, all data on the server becomes corrupted.

ctions	Answer Area
Restore from the Sunday backup.	
Restore from the Monday backup.	
Restore from the Tuesday backup.	
Restore from the Wednesday backup.	
Restore from the Thursday backup.	
Restore from the Friday backup.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Restore from the Sunday backup.	Restore from the Sunday backup.
Restore from the Monday backup.	Restore from the Wednesday backup.
Restore from the Tuesday backup.	Restore from the Thursday backup.
Restore from the Wednesday backup.	
Restore from the Thursday backup.	
Restore from the Friday backup.	

Question: 119

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. The company's branch office at the remote location uses a high-latency satellite connection that frequently unavailable. There are 15 users in the branch office. These users remotely access a line-of-business (LOB) application. Users at the branch office report that:

- * It takes a long time to log on to the network.
- * The LOB application takes a long time to process requests and requests often time out.
- * The LOB application stops running when the connection terminates.

You need to identify the causes of these problems. Which two causes should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. The bandwidth of the satellite connection is inadequate to support user requests.
- B. Authentication occurs at the main office rather than at the branch office.
- C. The LOB application runs on the server at the main office.
- D. Disk throughput on the server at the main office is inadequate to support user requests.

Answer: B, C

Question: 120

You are the network consultant of the company. The company president uses a broadband connection to connect to the Internet from the... The network contains 10 client computers that run Microsoft Windows 95 in a peer-to-peer network. One of these client computer functions as the file server. Employees share data by using floppy disks, and they do not have access to the Internet. You need to modify the network environment to meet the following requirements:

- * Employees can share data without using floppy disks
- * Employees can access the Internet through a single connection.
- * Centralized user administration.
- * Dedicated e-mail server.
- * Ability to encrypt files on the client computers.

You need to identify solutions that meet these requirements while minimizing costs. Which three solutions should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Use the existing broadband connection.
- B. Purchase a leased broadband connection to the Internet.
- C. Upgrade all client computers to Windows XP Professional.
- D. Upgrade all client computers to the latest Windows 95 service pack.

- E. Install the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition.
- F. Install the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition.

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 121

You are the network consultant for a Company.com. The network contains 10 servers that run both Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 and Microsoft Exchange Server 5.5. There are 400 client computers that run Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional. The company has the following requirements:

- * Ensure the ability to add additional server to the messaging environment
- * Ensure that user can retrieve e-mail messages from remote locations
- * Ensure that mailbox limit do not exceed 200 Mb for each user

The company wants to achieve these goals while minimizing costs. You need to submit a proposal that meets these requirements. Which two recommendations should your proposal include? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Migrate all servers to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition.
- B. Purchase hardware to setup a server cluster. Implement an active/active cluster by using Microsoft Exchange Server 2003.
- C. Purchase hardware to setup a server cluster. Implement an active/passive cluster by using Microsoft Exchange Server 2003.
- D. Migrate all servers to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition.
- E. Migrate all Exchange 5.5 servers to Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 Standard Edition.
- F. Migrate all Exchange 5.5 servers to Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 Enterprise Edition.

Answer: A, E

Question: 122

You are the network consultant for a company that has 175 employees. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Server NT 4.0. The company plans to open a branch office that will be connected to the main office through an ISDN connection. The company has the following requirements:

- ☑ Add the branch office to the existing network.
- ☑ Ensure the network security when users connect to the branch office over the Internet.
- ☑ Enable a session to be mutually authenticated and encrypted between the main office and the branch office.
- ☑ Centralize management of user and computers privileges.
- ☑ Allow users in the branch office to authenticate to the domain even the ISDN connection is unavailable.

You need to submit a network upgrade proposal that will meet the company's requirements. Which two actions should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install a backup domain controller (BDC) at the branch office.
- B. Install a domain controller and a global catalog server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003 at the branch office.
- C. Migrate the Microsoft Windows Server NT 4.0 domain to the Microsoft Windows Server 2003.
- D. Purchase and install the Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2004 on a new server computer. Configure (all) authenticated requests from the branch office to connect to this server.
- E. Upgrade the Microsoft Windows Server NT 4.0 domain to the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition.

Answer: B, C

Question: 123

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition. You install a database application on the server. The response time of the server to numerous concurrent requests becomes unacceptable. You decide to host the application on another server named Server2. You need to choose and install an operating system on Server2. You want to achieve these goals while minimizing costs. Which operating system should you choose?

- A. Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition.
- B. Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition.
- C. Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition.
- D. Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition.

Answer: C

Question: 124

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains a server Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. In the event of a hard disk failure, you want to ensure that no data is lost. You also want to achieve this goal by using of minimum amount of hard disk capacity. You need to set up a fault tolerance solution that meets these requirements. What should you?

- A. Implement a RAID 0 array.
- B. Implement a RAID 1 array.
- C. Implement a RAID 5 array.
- D. Implement a RAID 0+1 array.

Answer: C

Question: 125

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain and contains a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition. You need to migrate the domain to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 by using a minimum amount of administrative effort. You also want to achieve this goal while minimizing costs. What should you?

- A. Purchase a Transition Pack. Migrate the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 environment to Microsoft Windows Server 2003.
- B. Purchase a copy of Microsoft Windows Server 2003. Migrate the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 environment to Microsoft Windows Server 2003.
- C. Purchase a new server computer and Transition Pack. Migrate the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 on the new server computer.
- D. Purchase a new server computer and a copy of Microsoft Windows Server 2003. Migrate the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 on the new server computer by using the Active Directory Connector.

Answer: A

Question: 126

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. You create an organizational unit (OU) named Finance to hold all objects associated with user accounts and computer accounts for the finance department. You create a global group named Finance Admins group whose members will administer these objects. You need to assign the appropriate permissions to the Finance group so that its members can administer the Finance OU. What should you?

- A. Enable the option to view the Security tab under Advanced Features in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. Add the Finance Admins group to the Managed by tab of the Finance OU.
- B. Use the Delegation of Control wizard to assign permissions to the Finance OU.
- C. Enable the Users, Groups and Computers as Containers option in the view menu of the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. Add the Finance Admins group to the Finance OU container.
- D. Log in to the network by using a user account that has Domain Administrator permissions for the domain in which Finance OU is located.

Answer: B

Question: 127

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0. You want to migrate the server to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition. You need to identify potential hardware and software migration issues. What should you?

- A. Run the winnt32/debug/4:Setup.log command from the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition installation CD-ROM.
- B. Run the listsvc command on the Windows NT Server 4.0 computer.
- C. Run the winnt32 /checkupgradeonly command from the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition installation CD-ROM.
- D. Use the Application Compatibility Toolkit to check for any issues.

Answer: C

Question: 128

You are the network administrator for Company.com. A company has a main office with 20 employees and three branch offices with 5 employees each. The branch offices are connected to the main office through WAN lines. The functional level of the domain is Windows 2003 native. In each branch office, you install a member server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. You need to ensure that employees in a branch office can authenticate to the domain regardless of the availability of the WAN link. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Install WINS service on each member server.
- B. Enable logon caching on each member server.
- C. Make each member server a domain controller.
- D. Install a DNS service on each member server.
- E. Install the global catalog service on each member server.

Answer: C, D, E

Question: 129

You are the network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. Company has a main office and one branch office. The network consists of the single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You install a new server at the branch office. This server will host the company web site. This server will also perform user authentication. You need to ensure install an operating system on the new server..What should you?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition on the new server. Add the server to the domain as the domain controller.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition on the new server. Add the server to the domain as the domain controller.
- C. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Web Edition on the new server.

D. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition the new server.

Answer: B

Question: 130

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains the server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition and Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 for messaging. You need to migrate Exchange Server 2003 and all user data to a new server by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. You also want to achieve this goal while minimizing costs. What should you?

- A. Purchase a copy of Microsoft Exchange Server 2003. Install it on the new server, and migrate all user data to the new server by using the Exchange Task wizard.
- B. Purchase a copy of Microsoft Exchange Server 2003. Install it on the new server, and migrate all user data to the new server by using the pfMigrate tool.
- C. Purchase the Microsoft Transition Pack. Move Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 to the new server, and migrate all user data to the new server by using the Exchange Task wizard.
- D. Purchase the Microsoft Transition Pack. Move Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 to the new server, and migrate all user data to the new server by using the pfMigrate tool.

Answer: C

Question: 131

You are a network consultant for a company. The network contains a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition. You want to enable users to configure VPN clients. You configure Routing and Remote Access on the server to enable VPN connections. You need to enable users to establish their own VPN connection. You need to achieve this by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Run the Remote Access wizard on the server. Instruct users to connect to the Remote Web Workplace.
- B. Create a remote connection disk. Run the disk on the server and push the settings to client computers that need to connect to the VPN. Update the disk with the VPN configuration as needed.
- C. Create a script file that has the required settings for client computers. Run this script on the server and push the settings to client computers that require a VPN connection.
- D. Create a script file that has the required settings for client computers. Run this script on client computers that require a VPN connection.

Answer: A