

Managing a Microsoft Windows 2000 Network Environment

70-218

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The Questions in this guide are arranged according to Microsoft Exam Objectives. The whole study guide is divided into five parts.

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Part 1 Creating, Configuring, Managing, Securing and Troubleshooting File, Print and Web Resources

Question 1.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network secure some of their files by encryption. An employee in the next building named Man accidentally lost his keys to some of his encrypted files. He calls you in for help. Which of the following are the steps that you should take to help him open his files (choose 2. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. Instruct Man to send a backup of those files to a recovery agent administrator via FTP
- B. Instruct the recovery agent administrator open and copy the files in text, and return the text files to Man via FTP
- C. Instruct Man to send a backup of those files to a recovery agent administrator via secured email
- D. Instruct the recovery agent administrator to open and copy the files in text, and return the text files to Man via secured email
- E. Instruct the recovery agent administrator to go to the computer that has the encrypted file
- F. Instruct the recovery agent administrator to import his recovery agent certificate and private key to the computer that has the encrypted file and perform recovery locally

Answer: C & D

Question 2.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network secure some of their files by encryption. An employee in the next building named Man accidentally lost his keys to some of his encrypted files. He calls you in for help. Somehow you found that the network connection between the buildings is not stable nor secure. Which of the following are the steps that you should take to help him open his files (choose 2. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. Instruct Man to send a backup of those files to a recovery agent administrator via FTP
- B. Instruct the recovery agent administrator open and copy the files in text, and return the text files to Man via FTP
- C. Instruct Man to send a backup of those files to a recovery agent administrator via SSL
- D. Instruct the recovery agent administrator to open and copy the files in text, and return the text files to Man via floppy disks
- E. Instruct the recovery agent administrator to go to the computer that has the encrypted file
- F. Instruct the recovery agent administrator to import his recovery agent certificate and private key to the computer that has the encrypted file and perform recovery locally

Answer: E & F

Question 3.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network need to share some of their files. As the business grows, you expect to have a total of 1000 network users internally by year end. Your boss asks you to devise a network plan to achieve the following:

- Administration is simplified
- Ensure that resources shared are secured
- Permissions are assigned to the folder level
- Backup tasks can be prioritized
- All home folders can be easily located and backed up

You decide to devise a plan that groups resources into application, data, and home folders. Which of the following can be achieved (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Permissions are only needed to be assigned to folders but not individual files
- B. Administration is simplified
- C. All home folders can be easily located and backed up
- D. Ensure that resources shared are secured
- E. None of the choices.
- F. Backup tasks can be prioritized

Answer: A, B, C D & F

Question 4.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network need to share some of their files. As the business grows, you expect to have a total of 1000 network users internally by year end. Your boss asks you to plan for the permission settings so that damages caused by viruses can be minimized. Which of the following are the valid ways to go (Choose 3. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. Remove the default Full Control permission from the Everyone group.
- B. Assign Read & Execute permission to the Users group.
- C. Assign Read & Execute permission to the Administrators group.
- D. Assign Read permission to the Users group.
- E. Assign Full control permission to the Administrators group.
- F. Remove Read & Execute permission to the Users group.
- G. Remove Read & Execute permission to the Administrators group.

Answer: A, B & C

Question 5.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network need to share some of their files. As the business grows, you expect to have a total of 1000 network users internally by year end. Your boss asks you to plan for the permission settings of a public document exchange folder so that users can delete and modify only the files and folders they create, and can read documents created by other users. Which of the following are the valid ways to go (Choose 2. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. Assign Add and Read & Execute to the Users group
- B. Assign Full Control to Creator Owner
- C. Assign Read & Execute to the Administrators group
- D. Assign Read to the Users group
- E. Remove Full control from the Administrators group
- F. Remove Change from the Users group

Answer: A & B

Question 6.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. On the network a user named John is about to leave the company. To ensure that his replacement Mary can access all his files, ownerships need to be transferred.

How can this be done by John (Choose all that apply)?

- A. assign the Full Control standard permission to Mary
- B. assign the Take Ownership special access permission to Mary

- C. take ownership of the files first and then transfer the ownership to Mary
- D. install a recovery Agent account and decrypt the files
- E. rename his account to Mary

Answer: A & B

Question 7.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. A user named Maria creates a folder named Data on a file server. She uses Encrypting File System (EFS) to encrypt some of the files in the Data folder.

Now, other users need access to files Maria stores in the Data folder. In order to allow these users access to the files, you share the Data folder. You then assign these users the Allow-Read share permission and the Allow-Read NTFS permission for the shared Data folder.

Maria reports that users can access the unencrypted files in the Data folder, but they cannot access the encrypted files. When users attempt to access the encrypted files, they receive the following error message stating that access is denied. You need to allow the users to access all of the files in the Data folder. What should you do?

- A. Change the NTFS permission to **Full Control**.
- B. Change the share permission to **Full Control**.
- C. Instruct Maria to decrypt the files.
- D. Share Maria's public key with all of the users.

Answer: C

Question 8.

You are the administrator for your company's intranet web site. The web site is hosted on a Windows 2000 Server computer.

You need to install a new web server component that will be used with a new web site that is in development. The new component is an ISAPI-based application. You install the component in a virtual directory named COMMON and configure the Read, Script, and Execute permissions.

When the developers test their applications by using the new component, they receive an error message stating that the component could not be started. You want to ensure that the new component functions properly on the web site. What should you do?

- A. Configure the intranet web site to remove the default application.
- B. Configure the COMMON virtual directory to run with low application protection.
- C. Configure the COMMON virtual directory to run with high application protection.
- D. Configure the **Execute** permission on the intranet web site to enable Scripts only.
- E. Configure the **Execute** permission on the intranet web site to enable Scripts and Executables.

Answer: E

Question 9.

You are the network administrator for your company. The company's Web developers use a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZ1 to develop new Web applications. XYZ1 contains five Web sites.

One of the developers reports that a new Web application that runs in XYZ1's Sales Web site does not report Web application error messages correctly. When an error occurs, the Sales Web site always displays the following error message "An error occurred on the server when

processing the URL. Please contact the system administrator". The developer wants a more specific error messages displayed so that it is easier to debug Web applications.

You need to ensure that when an error occurs in the Sales Web site, the actual error message is displayed in each developer's Web browser. What should you do?

- A. In the Application Configuration properties of the Sales Web site, select the **Enable client-side script debugging** check box.
- B. In the Application Configuration properties of the Sales Web site, select the **Send detailed ASP error messages to client** check box.
- C. In the Custom Errors properties of the Sales Web site, configure error code 500 so that the error type is File.
- D. In the Custom Errors properties of the Sales Web site, set all error messages to the default setting.

Answer: B

Question 10.

You are the system administrator for your XYZ's sales department.

Maria is the administrator of the Microsoft SQL Server computers that are used in the sales department.

Maria wants the servers to be as secure as possible.

You need to find out whether a specific security hot fix is installed on all the SQL Server computers in the sales department. What should you do?

- A. Run the **hfnetchk** command on your client computer and specify each SQL Server computer.
- B. Run the File Signature Verification tool on each SQL Server computer.
- C. Open the URL <http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com> on each SQL Server computer.
- D. Run the **msiexec** command on each SQL Server computer.

Answer: A

Question 11.

You are a system administrator at XYZ. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZ1. You connect a new laser print device to XYZ1 on the LPT1 port. You configure a printer named Laser1 with the default permissions, and you share the printer as Laser1.

Users in a branch office submit large print jobs to Laser1. These print jobs occasionally delay higher priority print jobs that are submitted by users in the main office.

Maria is the manager of the users in the branch office. Maria controls which users in the branch office are allowed to print to Laser1. You find out that Maria is deleting the print jobs that are submitted by the users in the branch office to enable the higher priority print jobs to print faster.

You want to ensure that Maria can control only user access to Laser1. What should you do?

- A. Add Maria to the Print Operators group on XYZ1.
- B. Assign Maria the **Manage Printers** permission for Laser1.
- C. Ensure that priority level of Laser 1 is set to 99 on the **Advanced** tab of Laser1.
- D. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard and assign Maria the **Read** permission for Laser1.

Answer: B

Question 12.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Web Server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain, and is having a large amount of disk space suitable for

document storage and publishing. Your boss asks you to set up a publishing directory and have it shared as a virtual directory for internal use. Which of the following are the steps that you should take (choose 4. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. create a physical directory below Inetpub
- B. create a physical directory below wwwroot
- C. create a new Web site and remove any virtual directory beneath it
- D. use an existing site and create a new virtual directory beneath it
- E. link the virtual directory to the physical directory you created
- F. grant the appropriate permissions for the virtual directory
- G. enter the site path in Server A's My Network Place

Answer: A, D, E & F

Question 13.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Web Server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain, and is having a large amount of disk space suitable for document storage and publishing. You set up a publishing directory and have it shared as a virtual directory for internal use. You grant users the right to publish documents on this virtual directory and to see a list of the files in it. One user who is a member of the developer team complains that he cannot make changes to his script mapped files. Which of the following actions should you take (choose 2. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. grant Write permission
- B. grant Script source access
- C. add the user to the WWWadmin role
- D. add the user to the serveradmin role
- E. instruct the user to install Visual Studio v6.
- F. Create a separate virtual directory only for use by the developers

Answer: A & B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network secure some of their files by encryption. An employee named Man leaves the company. An employee named Mary needs access to some of Man's files. The files are in a shared folder for which all users have permission to read these files. However, some of Man's files cannot be accessed by Mary. Which of the following is a likely caused?

- A. These files are protected by EFS.
- B. These files are protected by special file attributes.
- C. These files are residing in a NTFS partition.
- D. These files are residing in a DFS location.
- E. Mary does not have the creator owner right to the files.
- F. Mary does not have the administrator right to the files.
- G. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 15.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network secure some of their files by encryption. An employee named Man take a 6 months no pay leave. An employee named Mary needs access to some of Man's files. The files are in a shared folder for which all users have permission to read these files. However, some of Man's files cannot be accessed by Mary. Mary fails to contact Man. What should you do?

- A. Use an EFS Recovery Agent to decrypt the files.
- B. Move the files to your laptop and remove the encryption attributes.
- C. Move the files to your laptop and decrypt them under FAT.
- D. Assign Mary as the local administrator for the server.
- E. Grant file ownerships to Mary.
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 16.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named serverA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 Domain. You install a color laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on ServerA named ColorLsr with the default settings.

You want all of the users in your company to be able to use ColorLsr, but you want the users in the Managers domain local group to always have priority use of the print device. What should you do?

- A. Create and share a second printer for the print device and set the priority level to 1. For the second printer, assign the Everyone group the **Deny-print** permission and assign the Managers group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Managers group to use the second printer.
- B. Create and share a second printer for the print device and set the priority level to 1. For the second printer, remove permissions for the Everyone group and assign the Managers group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Managers group to use the second printer.
- C. Create and share a second printer for the print device and set the priority level to 99. For the second printer, assign the Everyone group the **Deny-print** permission and assign the Managers group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Managers group to use the second printer.
- D. Create and share a second printer for the print device and set the priority level to 99. For the second printer, remove permissions for the Everyone group and assign the Managers group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Managers group to use the second printer.

Answer: D

Question 17.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 Domain. You install a high-speed laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on ServerA named FastLsr with the default settings.

You want all of the users in your company to be able to use to FastLsr. You want the users in the Payroll domain local group to have exclusive use of the print device between the hours of 10:00 A.M and 3:00 P.M and shared use of the print device during all other times. What should you do?

- A. Configure and share FastLsr to be available from 3:00 P.M to 10:00 A.M. For the print device, create a second printer that has default availability. For the second printer, assign the Everyone group the **Deny-Print** permission and assign the Payroll group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Payroll group to use the second printer.
- B. Configure and share FastLsr to be available from 3:00 P.M to 10:00 A.M. For the print device, create a second printer that has default availability. For the second printer, remove permissions for the Everyone group and assign the Payroll group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Payroll group to use the second printer.
- C. Create and share a second printer device and configure it to be available from 10:00 A.M to 3:00 P.M. For the second printer, assign the Everyone group the **Deny-Print** permission and assign the Payroll group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Payroll group to use the second printer.

- D. Create and share a second printer for the print device and configure it to be available from 10:00 A.M to 3:00 P.M. For the second printer, remove permissions for the Everyone group and assign the Payroll group the **Allow-Print** permission. Instruct users in the Payroll group to use the second printer.

Answer: B

Question 18.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a web server that serves its customers and partners. You need to ensure that security is maximized. You take the following actions:

- Deploy web server certificate
- Enforce the use of SSL

Which of the following can be achieved (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Information is encrypted when transmitted to your external partners and customers
- B. Information is encrypted when transmitted to your external partners and customers on request only, who are also running on Windows platform
- C. Information is encrypted when transmitted to your external partners and customers who have Windows 2000 domain user accounts in your domain
- D. Performance is optimized
- E. Setup cost is minimized
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 19.

You are the administrator of some of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. The company recently implemented disk quotas.

On one of your file servers, you successfully configure a single quota for all users. However, after further inspection within the Quota Entries Window, you notice that users who have exceeded their quotas can still save files to the server.

You need to ensure that the quota limits prevent each user from saving files to the server after the users' quota limits are met or exceeded. What should you do?

- A. Run the **Secedit/configure** command on the server to enforce the Basicws.inf security template.
- B. Configure a quota entry for each user individually.
- C. Enable the enforcement of quota limits.
- D. Upgrade the hard disks on the server to dynamic disks.

Answer: C

Question 20.

You are the desktop administrator for your company. Each of the company's desktop computers has been upgraded from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. The hard disk on each computer has one NTFS partition.

One of the desktop computers has an application that stores its large data files on drive C. Recently the user of this computer has been running out of disk space on drive C. However, the computer's hard disk still contains unallocated space.

You need to increase available disk space on drive C on this computer. What should you do?

- A. Create a partition by using unallocated space, and configure this partition as a mount point on drive C.
- B. Create a stripe set that includes unallocated space and drive C.
- C. Upgrade the hard disk from a basic disk to a dynamic disk.
- D. Extend drive C by using unallocated space.

Answer: A

Question 21.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. ServerA is a member server in a Windows 2000 Domain. You create a folder named H:\SalesHandbook on a volume that is formatted as NTFS.

You share the folder as SalesHandbook\$. You want users of Windows 2000 Professional computer to be able to search Active Directory for the share by the name SalesHandbook. What should you do?

- A. Publish the shared folder, and configure the name to be SalesHandbook\$ and the path to be \\ServerA\SalesHandbook.
- B. Publish the shared folder, and configure the name to be SalesHandbook and the path to be \\ServerA\SalesHandbook\$.
- C. Publish the shared folder, and configure the name to be SalesHandbook\$ and the path to be H:\SalesHandbook.
- D. Publish the shared folder, and configure the name to be SalesHandbook and the path to be H:\SalesHandbook.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. It has a single partition that stores all the home folders and other shared user data. You configure quotas for all users home folders, and afterwards the users complain that they can no longer create files in there, even when their home folders do not exceed the quota limit. Jay suggests that you do the following:

- Place all home folders to a single new partition
- Configure quota on the new partition

Which of the following can be achieved if you follow Jay's suggestions?

- A. quota limits are enforced only based on the users' home folders usage
- B. quota limits are enforced only based on the users' system wide disk usage
- C. quota limits are enforced only based on the users' drive wide disk usage
- D. quota limits are enforced only based on a per user basis
- E. quota limits are enforced only based on a per group basis

Answer: A

Question 23.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named Server A. Server A is a member server in a Windows 2000 domain. You create a folder named F:\SalesHandbook on a volume that is formatted as NTFS. You share the folder as SaleHandbook\$. You then publish the share in Active Directory. Which of the following is achieved?

- A. Users of Windows 2000 professional computers can search the network for the share by name.
- B. Users of Windows 2000 professional computers can search the network for the share by partial file content data.
- C. Users of non-Windows computers can search the network for the share by name.
- D. Offline caching is supported
- E. Search performance is enhanced through the Index Server service
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 24.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named Server A. Server A is a member server in a Windows 2000 domain. You create a folder named C:\MANUAL on a volume that is formatted as NTFS. You share the folder as MyManuals. To facilitate the convenient use of this folder, you want to create a pointer to this share for other people on the network to use. Which of the following should be done?

- A. Publish the share in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the share as a virtual directory.
- C. Enable browsing on the share.
- D. Index this folder.
- E. Deploy DFS redirection for this folder.
- F. Fine tuning the offline caching facility for this folder

Answer: A

Question 25.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers. One of the client computers is named Client1. Client1 contains a shared folder named Public that is configured with the default settings. The employee who uses Client1 wants all users on the network to map a persistent drive to Public. However, many users report that they cannot map a persistent drive to Public. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Enable the Guest account on Client1.
- B. Modify the user limit for Public to allow 200 or more users.
- C. Relocate the share and the folder to a Windows 2000 Server computer.
- D. Assign the Authenticated Users group the **Allow-Full Control** permission for Public.

Answer: C

Question 26.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA has Internet Information services (IIS) installed and is used to host your company's public internet web site. The company plans to create a secure web site where customers can access their account and billing information. Customers will access this web site by using a variety of web browsers. A new web site has been created and configured to use Basic authentication. You are asked to ensure that all information transmitted between ServerA and the customers' computers is encrypted. How should you configure the new web site?

- A. Enable the web site to use Integrated Windows Authentication.
- B. Enable the web site to use Digest authentication for Windows domain servers.
- C. Enable the web site to use a web server certificate and enable SSL for the web site.
- D. Enable the web site to use a web server certificate and enable IPsec on ServerA.

Answer: C

Question 27.

You are the administrator of your company's file servers. An employee named Maria is prompted to the new position of manager in the marketing department. Maria needs to be able to review all the documents that are used by other employees in the marketing department. However, she does not need to make changes to these documents.

All the marketing documents are stored in subfolders in a single marketing folder, which is shared as Marketing. Each employee in the marketing department has a subfolder in the Marketing folder. Currently, only the employee, the Administrators group, and the Power Users group have permissions for each employee's subfolder. Permissions inheritance is enabled on the Marketing folder. The resources and permissions are shown in the following table.

Resource	Type of permission	Effective permission
Marketing share	Share	Everyone-Full Control
Marketing folder	NTFS	Administrators-Full Control Power Users-Modify
Peter's folder	NTFS	Peter-Modify Administrators-Full Control Power Users-Modify
Andrea's folder	NTFS	Andrea-Modify Administrators-Full Control Power Users-Modify
Marc's folder	NTFS	Marc-Modify Administrators-Full Control Power Users-Modify

You need to allow Maria to review the documents of all of the other marketing employees without giving her unnecessary permissions. What should you do?

- A. Make Maria a member of the Power Users group.
- B. Share each existing subfolder and assign Maria the **Allow-Read** permission for each of the new shares.
- C. Assign Maria the **Allow-Read** NTFS permission for the Marketing folder.
- D. Assign Maria the **Allow-Read** permission for the Marketing share.

Answer: C

Question 28.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 Domain. On a volume that is formatted as NTFS, you create and share folders for the sales department. Managers in the sales department need to read and modify files in all of the department's folders. Users named Peter, Maria, and Marc need to read files in the G:\Sales\Reports folder, and they need full control of files in their personal folders.

You configure folder and share permissions as shown in the following table:

Folder	Share Name	Share permission	NTFS permission for folders and files
G:\Sales	Sales	Managers-Full Control	Managers-Full control
G:\Sales\Reports	Reports	Everyone-Read	Managers-Full control Everyone-Read
G:\Sales\Reports\Peter	Peter\$	Peter-Full Control	Managers-Full control Peter-Full Control
G:\Sales\Reports\Maria	Maria\$	Maria-Full Control	Managers-Full control

			Maria-Full Control
G:\Sales\Reports\Marc	Marc\$	Marc-Full Control	Managers-Full control Marc-Full Control

A user in the Managers group informs you that she can read the files in Marc's folder but cannot update them.

You need to allow all users in the Managers group to update all of the files in the sales department's folder. What should you do?

- A. Instruct the users in the Managers group to access the files by using the Sales share.
- B. Assign the Managers group the **Allow-Full Control** permission for the Marc\$ share.
- C. Re-create the Marc\$ share as Marc.
- D. Ensure that the Managers group has the **Allow-Full Control** permission for the published share object in Active Directory that is associated with the Sales share.

Answer: A

Question 29.

You are the administrator of some of your company's file servers. Peter is hired as an intern in the human resources department. Peter needs access to some HR files. He also needs to be able to read the file named Handbook.doc, but he must not be able to make changes to it.

Handbook.doc exists in a folder named HRResources. Peter needs to have Read and Modify permissions for the other files in the HRResources folder.

Peter is a member of the Domain Users group and the HR group. The permissions on the HRResources folder are shown in the following table.

Group	Permission	Type of permission
Domain	Users	Read Share
HR	Change	Share
Domain Users	Read	NTFS
HR	Modify	NTFS

You need to ensure that Peter can access the appropriate files and that he cannot make changes to Handbook.doc. What should you do?

- A. Set the hidden and system attributes on Handbook.Doc.
- B. Disable permissions inheritance on Handbook.doc.
- C. Assign Peter the **Allow-Read** permission for Handbook.doc.
- D. Assign Peter the **Deny-Write** NTFS permission for Handbook.doc.

Answer: D

Question 30.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. It has a single partition that stores all the home folders and other shared user data. You plan to use this computer has a web server. External business partners may download and upload documents to this server. You do the following:

Configure the FTP server to use only Basic authentication

Configure the FTP server to grant read and write for each FTP users

Ensure that there is no NTFS permissions that prohibit read / write of the FTP users

By doing the above, who can successfully access your FTP site (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Authenticated External users who uses non-IE browsers
- B. Authenticated Internal users who uses non-IE browsers
- C. Authenticated External users who runs non-Windows platform
- D. Authenticated Internal users who runs non-Windows platform
- E. Authenticated External users who tries to upload files to your site
- F. Authenticated Internal users who tries to upload files to your site
- G. Authenticated External users who tries to download files from your site
- H. Authenticated Internal users who tries to download files from your site

Answer: A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H

Question 31.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. It has a single partition that stores all the home folders and other shared user data. You ensure that users from the SALES OU cannot view nor access the content of the shared folder named HR by denying their permissions of:

- full control
- read network path

Which of the following is true?

- A. users from SALES cannot view nor access the content of HR
- B. users from SALES cannot view but can access the content of HR
- C. users from SALES can view but cannot access the content of HR
- D. the settings are not relevant
- E. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 32.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 web server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. A folder on ServerA named E:\Data\Tech is shared as virtual directory named HiTech. Currently users can access it via http://servera/hitech. Should things go wrong, the default messages will be sent to the users. Your boss does not like the default messages. He requests that you change those messages and make them more informative. What should you do?

- A. Go into the %systemroot%\Help\iisHelp\common folder and modify the HTM files inside.
- B. Go into the %systemroot%\Help\common folder and modify the HTM files inside.
- C. Go into the %systemroot%\Help\iisHelp\common folder and modify the HSM files inside.
- D. Go into the %systemroot%\Help\iisHelp\common folder and modify the ERR files inside.
- E. Go into the %systemroot%\iisHelp\common folder and modify the TXT files inside.

Answer: A

Question 33.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device HP 5600 on it. You want all users in your department to be able to locate and use this printer via the network. However, both you yourself and the others fail to do so. You check and ensure that network connectivity is fine. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that you have really shared the printer via the printer properties dialog box.
- B. Ensure that you have really shared the printer with a \$ via the printer properties dialog box.

- C. Ensure that you have enabled ECP support on the computer. Restart the printer and the computer.
- D. Ensure that you have enabled EPP support on the computer. Restart the printer and the computer.
- E. Ensure that DLC protocol is enabled.

Answer: A

Question 34.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. A folder on Server A named E:\Data\Tech is shared as HiTech. You want to achieve the following:

Objective One: all users who have a valid domain account can create files in the folder

Objective Two: all users who have a valid domain account can subsequently update the files that they create

Objective Three: users cannot access other users' files

Objective Four: creator of a file may assign access for his/her file to other users

To achieve objective three alone, which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Remove the default permissions for the Everyone group. Customize the permissions accordingly.
- B. Assign everyone read permission. Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone Group the Allow-Write permission.
- C. Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone Group the Allow-Write permission. Remove all file attributes.
- D. Assign everyone full control permission. Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone Group the Allow-Read permission.

Answer: A

Question 35.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. A folder on Server A named E:\Data\Tech is shared as HiTech. You want to achieve the following:

Objective One: all users who have a valid domain account can create files in the folder

Objective Two: all users who have a valid domain account can subsequently update the files that they create

Objective Three: users cannot access other users' files

Objective Four: creator of a file may assign access for his/her file to other users

For objective two and four to work, which of the following is relevant?

- A. None of the choices.
- B. Everyone must have read permission.
- C. The Creator Owner group must have Full Control permission
- D. The Administrator group must have Change permission
- E. Everyone must have change permission towards everything

Answer: C

Question 36.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. A folder on Server A named E:\Data\Tech is shared as HiTech. The current permission setting for it is as follow:

Share Permission

Everyone – Read

NTFS permission for folders and files

Everyone - Full Control

To ensure that John is the only domain user who cannot read the files locally but can read them via the network, what changes must be made (Choose 2. These steps are mutually related)?

- A. Assign everyone read permission. Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone Group the Allow-Write permission.
- B. Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone Group the Allow-Write permission. Remove all file attributes.
- C. Assign everyone full control permission. Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone Group the Allow-Read permission.
- D. Create another login account for John. Do not allow this account to login locally. Grant this account Share and NTFS permissions to read files.
- E. Deny John's ability to read the file via the NTFS permission settings.

Answer: D & E

Question 37.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device HP 5600 on the network. You create and share a printer on Server A named SuperFast with the default security settings. You want all of the users in your company to be able to use SuperFast. Which of the following actions MUST you take (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Instruct the end user to use the print device HP5600.
- B. Instruct the end user to use the printer SuperFast.
- C. Configure a group called PrintUsers. Give this group the necessary permissions. Remove the Everyone group. Add all users except the administrator into this newly created group. Configure permissions for the administrators separately.
- D. Configure a group called PrintUsers. Give this group the necessary permissions. Add all users into this group.
- E. Configure a group called PrintUsers. Give this group the necessary permissions. Remove the Everyone group. Add all users into this newly created group.

Answer: B

Question 38.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on Server A named SuperFast with the default security settings. You want to achieve the following:

- ACCT dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 9:00am to 12:00pm
- SALES dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 1:00am to 4:00pm
- ADMIN dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 7:00pm to 9:00pm

The ADMIN users frequently complain about the slow printing speed. Which of the following actions is necessary as part of the configuration task you are to perform to fulfill the above?

- A. Create and share 2 additional printers for the same print device. Configure the settings accordingly.

- B. Create and share an additional printer for the same print device. Configure the settings accordingly, with the same permission settings being applied for ADMIN and SALES but not ACCT.
- C. Create and share 2 additional printers for the same print device. Remove all users or groups from SuperFast.
- D. Create and share 2 additional printers for the same print device. Remove all users or groups from SuperFast. Add the ADMIN users to all the printers.
- E. Create and share 2 additional printers for the same print device. Remove all users or groups from SuperFast. Add the ADMIN users to all the printers. Configure printer load balancing between the printers.

Answer: A

Question 39.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on Server A named SuperFast with the default security settings. Currently all users are using this printer. You want to achieve the following:

- ACCT dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 9:00am to 12:00pm
- SALES dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 1:00am to 4:00pm
- ADMIN dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 7:00pm to 9:00pm

You create and share additional printers for the print device and configure them to be available to the respective users. It turns out that all users can print freely at any time they like. You check and confirm that the different users are using their corresponding printers as instructed. Which of the following is the likely cause?

- A. You did not remove permissions for the Everyone group.
- B. You did not assign permissions for the Everyone group.
- C. You did not give the users printer operator permissions.
- D. The users are not of the print user group of the new printers.
- E. There is an error when you assign the GPO to the users.
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 40.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on Server A named SuperFast with the default security settings. Currently all users are using this printer. You want to achieve the following:

- ACCT dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 9:00am to 12:00pm
- SALES dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 1:00am to 4:00pm
- ADMIN dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 7:00pm to 9:00pm

You create and share additional printers for the print device and configure them to be available to the respective users. It turns out that the users can access their respective printers, and can print freely at any time they like. What step might have been missed?

- A. You forgot to configure the time allowed to print for the different printers.
- B. The printer does not have enough RAM.
- C. You forgot to assign the users to the print user group of the new printers.
- D. You forgot to configure the time allowed for the printers to connect to the corresponding GPO.
- E. You forgot to assign permissions for the Everyone group.
- F. You forgot to give the users printer operator permissions.

Answer: A

Question 41.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on Server A named SuperFast with the default security settings. Currently all users are using this printer. You want to achieve the following:

- ACCT dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 9:00am to 12:00pm
- SALES dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 1:00am to 4:00pm
- ADMIN dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 7:00pm to 9:00pm

You create and share additional printers for the print device and configure them to be available to the respective users at the appropriate times. It turns out that only users from one of the three departments can print. What step might have been missed?

- A. You forgot to configure the time allowed to print for the different printers.
- B. You forgot to configure the time allowed for the printers to connect to the corresponding GPO.
- C. You forgot to assign permissions for the Everyone group.
- D. You forgot to give the users printer operator permissions.
- E. You forgot to assign the users to the print user group of the new printers.
- F. On the client ends, the printer to use has not been updated.

Answer: F

Question 42.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 print server named Server A. Server A is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You install a high-speed laser print device on the network. You create and share a printer on Server A named SuperFast with the default security settings. Currently all users are using this printer. You want to achieve the following:

- ACCT dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 9:00am to 12:00pm
- SALES dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 1:00am to 4:00pm
- ADMIN dept users in your company must be able to use SuperFast only from 7:00pm to 9:00pm

You create and share additional printers for the print device and configure them to be available to the respective users at the appropriate times. Later on you found that by mistake you forgot to instruct the end users to change the printer they use. However, all of them are still able to print, just that users from two of the departments cannot print at their respective reserved time frames. What actions should you take (Choose 2)?

- A. Remove the default permissions for the Everyone group on the newly created printers.
- B. Configure permissions such that each printer only allows one group of users to print.
- C. Configure permissions such that each printer allows all the three groups of users to print.
- D. Configure the time allowed to print for the different printers.
- E. Configure the time allowed for the printers to connect to the corresponding GPO.
- F. Assign print permissions for the Everyone group.
- G. Give all the users printer operator permissions.

Answer: A & B

Question 43.

You are a network administrator for Concord, Ltd. The company's main office is located in Los Angeles. Concord Ltd, has a subsidiary company named Dahasu Corporation, which is located in San Francisco. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest with 5 Windows 2000 domains. You found that there is a need to add explicit domain trusts between 2 of the domains. Which of the following tools might you find useful for this operation?

- A. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- B. Active Directory Users and Computers
- C. Active Directory Sites and Services
- D. Dcpromo
- E. Asdedit
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 44.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. Users on the network secure some of their files by using Encrypting File System (EFS). An employee named Marc leaves the company. An employee named Maria needs access to some of Marc's files. The files are in a shared folder for which all users have permission to read these files. However, some of Marc's files are protected EFS.

You need to allow Maria access to all of Marc's files. What should you do?

- A. Move the files to a partition that is formatted as either FAT or FAT32.
- B. Use an EFS Recovery Agent to decrypt the files.
- C. Take ownership of the files and assign Maria the **Allow-Read** permission for the files.
- D. Assign Maria the **Allow-Take Ownership** permission for the files.

Answer: B

Question 45.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 web server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 Domain. A folder on ServerA named I:\\WebData\\Public_Information is shared as a virtual directory named Public. You also want users to be able to access the virtual directory named Public. You also want users to be able to access the virtual directory by using the URLs http://serverA/PI and http://ServerA/Information. What should you do?

- A. In the Web sharing properties for the folder, add the aliases PI and information.
- B. Create two new shares for the folder and name them PI and information.
- C. Create two new folders named PI and Information. Copy the files from the existing folder to the new folders. Share each of the new folders with the default settings.
- D. Create two new Web sites named PI and Information. Configure I:\\WebData\\Public_Information to be the root directory for both web sites.

Answer: A

Question 46.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file and web server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 Domain. A folder on ServerA named:

I:\Data\Accounting_vacation_requests is shared as AcctVac with default NTFS and share permissions. Users in the domain local group named AcctGrp save vacation requests as Microsoft Word documents to AcctVac by using a mapped drive.

You want other users in the domain to be able to view the vacation requests by using the URL://ServerA/Vacation. What should you do?

- A. Rename the folder to I:\Data\Vacation. Modify NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone group the **Allow-Read** permission and to assign the AcctGrp group the **Allow-Full Control** permission.
- B. Create a new share named Vacation for the folder. Modify NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone group the **Allow-Read** permission and to assign the AcctGrp group the **Allow-Full Control** permission.
- C. Configure the folder as virtual directory with the alias of Vacation. Assign the **Read** and the **Directory browsing** access permissions for the virtual directory.
- D. Create a new Web site named Vacation on ServerA. Create a virtual directory with the default settings in the new Web site.

Answer: C

Question 47.

You are the desktop administrator for your company. The client computers you administer are either Windows 95 or Windows 98 desktop computers. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The company is implementing a fault-tolerant distributed file system (DFS). You need to ensure that users on all of your client computers can access the resources on the fault-tolerant distributed file system.

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

- A. Install the Active Directory client on all of the Windows 95 computers.
- B. Install the standard DFS client on all of the Windows 95 computers.
- C. Install the Windows 2000 Administration Pack on all of the Windows 95 computers.
- D. Install the Active Directory client on all of the Windows 98 computers.
- E. Install the standard DFS client on all of the Windows 98 computers.
- F. Install the Windows 2000 Administration Pack on all of the Windows 98 computers.

Answer: A & D

Question 48.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are installing a new Windows 2000 Server Computer named ServerA, which has Internet Information Services(IIS) installed.

You want to use ServerA to provide a corporate intranet site to your employees. You create a Web site on ServerA.

You want to enable users to access the intranet site by using the URL <http://CLInfo>. You want to accomplish this task with the least amount of administrative effort.

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

- A. Create a DNS entry for CLInfo that specifies the TCP/IP address of ServerA.
- B. Create a WINS entry for CLInfo that specifies the TCP/IP address of ServerA.
- C. Create a Hosts file entry for CLInfo that specifies the TCP/IP address of ServerA. Then copy the Hosts file to each network computer/
- D. Create the CLInfo Web site as virtual directory.
- E. Configure host headers on ServerA to include CLInfo.

Answer: A & E

Question 49.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. A folder on ServerA named I:\Data\LimitedPublic is shared as LimPub.NTFS and share permissions are configured as shown in the following table.

Folder	Share name	Share permission	NTFS permission for folders and files
I:\Data\LimitedPublic	LimPub	Everyone – Read	Everyone- Full Control

You want all users who have a valid domain account to be able to create files in the folder and to be able to subsequently update the files that they create. You want to prevent users from accessing others user's files, but you want to allow the creator of a file to assign access for that file to other users.

Users report that they can access LimPub, but they cannot create files in the folder.

You need to configure permissions to allow appropriate access to the folder. What should you do?

- A. Configure share permissions to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Change permission.
Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Write permission and to assign the Creator Owner group the Allow – Full Control permission.
- B. Configure share permissions to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Change permission.
Configure NTFS permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Create Files/Write Data permission and to assign the Creator Owner group the Allow – Full Control permission.
- C. Configure share permissions to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Full Control permission.
Configure NTFS folder permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Create Files/Write Data permission and to assign the Creator Owner group the Allow – Full Control permission.
- D. Configure share permission t assign the Everyone group the Allow – Full Control permission.
Configure NTFS folder permissions for the folder to assign the Everyone group the Deny – Read permission and to assign the Creator Owner group the Allow – Full Control permission.

Answer: C

Question 50.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. All servers run Windows 2000 Server. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

The manager of the accounting department reports that files located in shared folders on a server named ServerA are being deleted and must continually be restored from backup.

You are asked to configure the local security policy on Server A to find out who is deleting the files. You enable auditing on the affected files and folders for all users in the domain.

Which audit policy or security policy should you enable on ServerA?

- A. Audit Access of Global System Objects security policy
- B. Account Logon Events – Success audit policy
- C. Logon Events – Success audit policy
- D. Object Access – Success audit policy
- E. Privilege Use – Success audit policy

Answer: D

Question 51.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional and are member of the domain.

Peter is a user in the graphic department. He connects a print device to his computer. He wants other users in the graphics department to be able to find the printer directory and to use it to print documents from the network.

Peter reports that neither he nor any other users can find the printer in the directory and that no remote users can submit print jobs. Peter can print documents locally.

You need to ensure that Peter and other users in the graphics department can find the printer in the directory and can print documents from the network. What should you do?

- A. In the printer properties, share the printer on Peter's computer.
- B. In the printer properties, assign the Everyone group the Allow – Print permission.
- C. In Active Directory Users and Computers, add the printer as a child object to Peter's computer object.
- D. In Active Directory Users and Computers, select the Trust computer for delegation check box in Peter's computer properties.
- E. In Active Directory Users and Computers, assign users in the graphics department the Allow – Read Public Information permission for Peter's computer object.

Answer: A

Question 52.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

Each department has its own Organizational Unit (OU) structure. Each department has departmental administrators who are responsible for the administration of the OU structure. Top-level departmental OUs are created by the domain administrators, and the departmental administrators are delegated full control of these OUs. Child OUs are created by the departmental administrators as necessary. The departmental administrator for the finance department is out of the office. The manager of the finance department asks you to publish a shared folder named FinanceDocs on a server named ServerA to Active Directory so that users can easily find the folder.

When you attempt to create the shared folder in the Finance OU, you receive the following error message:



You need to publish the shared folder. What should you do?

- A. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Full Control** share permission for FinanceDocs.
- B. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Read & Executive** NTFS permission for FinanceDocs.
- C. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Create Child Objects** permission for Finance OU.
- D. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Modify Owner** share permission for Finance OU and then take ownership.

Answer: C

Question 53.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. A folder on ServerA named I:\Data\ServerAdmins is shared as ServAdmin. NTFS and share permissions are configured as shown in the following table.

Folder	Share name	Share permission	NTFS permission for folders and files
I:\Data\ServerAdmins	ServAdmin	Everyone-Full Control	Local Administrators-Full Control

Users in the built-in Domain Admins group have persistent mapped drives to ServAdmin.

You do not want users to see the shared folder when they type \\ServerA from the **Run** command or when they browse the network. You want domain administrators to be access the resources that are in the folder.

What should you do?

- A. Stop and disable the Computer Browser service on ServerA by using Computer Management.
- B. Modify the share permissions to assign only the Local Administrators group the **Allow-Full Control** permission.
- C. Publish ServAdmin in Active Directory.
Assign permissions for the published shared folder to only the Domain Admins group.
- D. Re-create ServAdmin as ServAdmin\$.
Instruct the users in the Domain Admins group to delete and then re-create their persistent mapped drive connections to ServAdmin\$.

Answer: D

Question 54.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. ServerA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You create a folder named I:\Data, you create a subfolder for each of your company's 200 departments.

You want the users in each department to have full access to only their department's folder. You want to configure and manage this access with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Share I:\Data.
Configure share permissions to assign the Everyone group the Allow – Full Control permission.
Configure NTFS permissions for each department's folder to assign the Allow-Full Control permission to the group that contains that department's users.
- B. Share I:\Data
Configure share permissions to assign the Everyone group the Allow-Read permission only.
Configure NTFS permissions for each department's folder to assign the Allow-Full Control permission to the group that contains that department's users.
- C. Share each department's folder.
Configure share permissions to assign the Allow – Full Control permission to the group that contains that department's users. Configure NTFS permissions for each department's folder to assign the Allow–Full Control permission to the group that contains that department's users.
- D. Share each department's folder.
Configure share permissions to assign the Allow-Full Control permission to the group that contains that department's users.
Configure NTFS permissions for each department's folder to assign the Everyone group the Allow–Full Control Permission.

Answer: A

Question 55.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA has Internet Information Services (IIS) installed and is used to host your company's public Internet Web site.

The company is developing a new Web site where business partners can exchange information about customer purchases, order history, and credit card information.

You are asked to ensure that all information transmitted between ServerA and each business partner's computer is encrypted. What should you do?

- A. Install a Web server certificate and enable Digest authentication.
- B. Install a Web server certificate and enable SSL for the new Web site.
- C. Configure the new Web site to use integrated Windows authentication.
- D. Configure the new Web site folder to enable Encrypting File System(EFS).

Answer: B

Question 56.

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You need to configure one of the computers in a dual-boot configuration for Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional.

The computer has a single hard disk that is partitioned into two primary partitions. The first partition is the system partition for both operating systems, and it is 3 GB in size. The second partition is for data, and it is also 3 GB in size.

You need to configure the computer so that both operating systems will function properly and will be able to access all of the space on both partitions. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Format the system partition as FAT.
- B. Format the system partition as FAT32.
- C. Format the system partition as NTFS.
- D. Format the data partition as FAT.
- E. Format the data partition as FAT32.
- F. Format the data partition as NTFS.

Answer: B & E

Question 57.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 file servers. There are 200 users in the company.

A file server named ServerA functions as a file and print server. ServerA has a single partition that stores home folders and other shared user data.

You configure quotas for all users' home folders. After you configure quotas on ServerA, users report that they are being prevented from creating new files in their home folders even though their home folders do not exceed the quota limit.

You need to enforce quota limits based only on home folder usage. You need to accomplish this task with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Place all of the home folders on a single, separate partition and configure quotas on the new partition
- B. Create a unique partition for each user's individual home folder and configure quotas on each partition.
- C. Assign the users the Allow-Take Ownership permission for their home folders and then instruct the users to take ownership of their home folders.
- D. Create a quota entry for each individual user.
- E. Share each home folder separately.

Answer: A













Question 58.

You are the network administrator for one of your company's branch offices. All of the company's file servers have indexing enabled, with the default values.

A user named Maria is responsible for document archiving and retrieval. Maria must log the files as she archives them.

A new partition has been created on one of the file servers for archiving and retrieval. A portion of the drive space on this partition is used for other purposes. A shared folder has been created on the partition. Users place files to be archived in this shared folder.

Maria logs the appropriate files and moves them to a compressed folder on the partition. The folder is named Archive. A portion of the contents of the Archive folder is shown in the exhibit.

Name ▲	Size	Type	Modified	Attributes
 1st Quarter In...	55 KB	Microsoft Excel Wor...	11/30/2001 1:57 PM	A
 1st Quarter S...	60 KB	Microsoft Excel Wor...	11/30/2001 1:58 PM	AC
 2nd Quarter I...	64 KB	Microsoft Excel Wor...	11/30/2001 1:58 PM	AC
 2nd Quarter S...	57 KB	Microsoft Excel Wor...	11/30/2001 1:58 PM	A
 ClientA Proposal	53 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	11/30/2001 1:53 PM	AC
 ClientA Vision ...	220 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	11/30/2001 1:51 PM	A
 ClientB Inform...	50 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	12/17/1996 2:15 PM	AC
 ClientB Vision ...	228 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	11/30/2001 1:51 PM	A
 ClientC Inform...	19 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	12/16/1996 8:43 AM	AC
 ClientC RFP	89 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	11/30/2001 1:53 PM	A
 DeptInfo	31 KB	Microsoft Excel Wor...	5/26/1999 3:45 PM	A
 Quarterly Goal...	41 KB	Microsoft Word Doc...	12/26/1996 11:49 AM	AC

Maria has **Read** and **Modify** permissions for the Archive folder. The files are backed up on tape and the tape is stored off site. Maria reports that she is running out of space on the partition. You will not be able to purchase hardware during the next three months.

You need to free up space on the partition. What should you do?

- A. Enable offline caching of files on the partition.
- B. Disable indexing of the partition
- C. Configure a scheduled task to defragment the partition on a weekly basis.
- D. Configure a scheduled task to compress the files on the partition on a nightly basis.

Answer: D

Question 59.

You are the administrator of your company's Internet Web server. The Web server is a Windows 2000 Server computer that hosts several Internet Web sites, including the company's public Internet Web site.

You want to allow employees to download company documents from the Web server when the employees are away from the office. Employees will access the Web server by using Microsoft Internet Explorer.

You want to ensure the security of each employee's network user name and password when the employees are accessing the documents. You also want to ensure that only employees can access the documents.

What should you do?

- A. Create an FTP site and configure it to use only anonymous user connections.
- B. Create an FTP site and configure it to use only Basic authentication for user connections.
- C. Create a document Web site and configure it to use only Basic authentication. Then enable directory browsing.
- D. Create a document Web site and configure it to use only Integrated Windows authentication. Then enable directory browsing.

Answer: D

Question 60.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. ServerA is a member server in Windows 2000 domain. You create a folder named H:\EmployeeHandbook on a volume that is formatted as NTFS. You share the folder as EmployeeHandbook\$

You want users of Windows 2000 Professional computers to be able to search the network for the share by name. You want the users to be able to find the share without needing to know the name of the server.

What should you do?

- A. Run the net share EmployeeHandbook\$ command on a domain controller.
- B. Publish the share in Active Directory by using Active Directory Users and Computers.
- C. Run the dcpromo command on ServerA.
- D. Create a virtual directory for the folder with an alias of EmployeeHandbook.

Answer: B

Part 2 Configuring, Administering and Troubleshooting the Network Infrastructure

Question 1.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network contains 75 Windows 2000 Server computers and 1,000 Windows 2000 Professional computers. The network also contains 50 UNIX client computers. The UNIX computers run applications with hard-coded IP addresses for each of the servers.

One of the servers is configured to provide DHCP services for the network. All of the Windows 2000 computers are configured to use DHCP.

Users of the UNIX client computers reports that on some days that cannot connect to various servers.

You want to ensure that users of the UNIX client computers can successfully connect to the servers. What should you do?

- A. Create a DHCP client reservation for each UNIX client computer.
- B. Create a DHCP client reservation for each server.
- C. Create a DHCP scope for the servers that specifies a six-month lease time-out.
- D. Create a DHCP scope for the servers that includes a vendor option for the UNIX client computers.

Answer: B

Question 2.

You are the server and network administrator for a computer lab. The computer lab contains two multiple-subnet networks that do not have routing between them. The computer lab also contains a multihomed Windows 2000 Server computer that provides the DNS server service for both networks. Each network also contains a DHCP server.

The initial network adapter configuration of the DNS server is shown in the following table:

Adapter name	IP address	Subnet mask	DHCP enabled
LAN1	10.10.5.1	255.255.255.0	No
LAN2	10.10.6.1	255.255.255.0	Yes

At any given time, the client computers in the computer lab might be running Windows 2000 Professional, Windows NT workstation 4.0, or a third-party operating system. All of the DNS clients in the computer lab receive their IP configurations from DHCP servers. After functioning successfully for several months, the DNS clients on the 10.10.6.0/24 network can no longer resolve host names.

You want all computers in the computer lab to be able to resolve DNS names. What should you do?

- A. Configure the DHCP servers to dynamically update DNS for DHCP clients.
- B. Configure the DNS server service to listen only on LAN1.
- C. Enable DHCP on LAN1.
- D. Manually configure the IP address for LAN2 as 10.10.6.1.

Answer: D

Question 3.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains one Windows 2000 Server computer, which runs the DNS server service, and 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All of the Windows 2000 Professional computers use DHCP to obtain IP addressing information. The network is connected to the internet through an internet service provider.

On Monday, the ISP informs you that its network will be unavailable on Tuesday evening because of maintenance and changes. On Wednesday morning, all of your company's network users report that they cannot access internet web sites. When they attempt to access internet web sites, they receive the following error messages; "Server not found or DNS error." Users can successfully log on to the domain and access resources on the company's network, including the intranet web site.

You contact the ISP and are informed that it has changed the IP address of its primary DNS server. The ISP informs you that the new IP address is 192.168.167.100. You need to reconfigure your company's network so that users can access internet web site. What should you do?

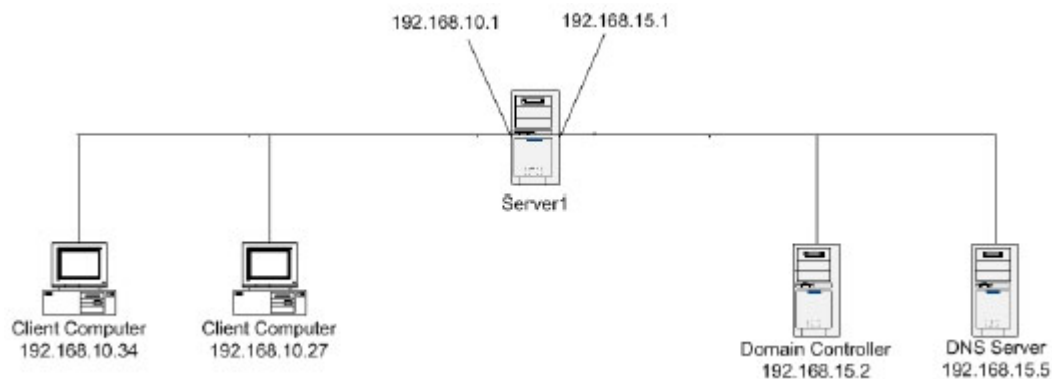
- A. Configure your company's DHCP server to configure client computers to use 192.168.167.100 for DNS name resolution.
- B. Configure your company's DNS server to forward requests to 192.168.167.100
- C. Configure your company's Windows 2000 Professional computers to use 192.168.167.100 for DNS name resolution.
- D. Configure your company's DNS server to use 192.168.167.100 for DNS name resolution.

Answer: B

Question 4.

You are a network administrator for your company. Until recently, the network consisted of one subnet. However, because of recent growth, all of the company's servers, the domain controller, and the DNS server are now on a second subnet.

A server named Server1 separates the two subnets. Server1 has two network interfaces. Because of the addition of the new subnet you configure all servers and client computers with appropriate new IP addresses, class C subnet masks, and default gateway addresses. The relevant portion of the network is shown in the exhibit.



You test the configuration from one of the client computers. You can ping other client computers and the nearside interface of Server1. However, you cannot ping any of the other servers by IP addresses or host name.

You need to ensure that the client computers can connect to all of the servers. What should you do?

- A. Change the subnet mask on all computers to 255.255.255.128.
- B. Enable IP routing on Server1.
- C. Configure a DNS server address on each client computer and on each server.
- D. Configure the IP addresses to be the same on both interfaces on Server1.

Answer: B

Question 5.

You are the network administrator for one of your company's branch offices. The network in your office currently consists of only one subnet. You need to replan the network. An address range of 216.0.0.0 with a subnet mask consisting of 29 mask bits can accommodate at the max how many hosts per subnet?

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 14
- E. 18
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 6.

You are the network administrator for one of your company's branch offices. The network in your office currently consists of only one subnet. You need to replan the network. How many hosts per subnet can address range of 16.0.0.0 with a subnet mask consisting of 19 mask bits accommodate?

- A. 8190
- B. 254
- C. 126
- D. 1022
- E. 2046
- F. 510
- G. None of the choices

Answer: A

Question 7.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You install a Windows 2000 server computer named Server A. Server A is a member of the company's Active Directory domain. You install the DHCP service on Server A. You configure all the necessary options for the DHCP services. What do you need to do for DHCP to start distributing addresses (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Configure DHCP server to work with DNS
- B. Configure DHCP server to work with WINS
- C. Configure DHCP server to support dynamic update for clients
- D. Configure DHCP server with a lease period of 5 days
- E. Authorize the DHCP server account on the local server
- F. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory

Answer: F

Question 8.

You are a server administrator for your company. You install a Windows 2000 server computer named Server A. Server A is a member of the company's Active Directory domain. You install the DHCP service on Server A. You configure all the necessary options for the DHCP services. However, it seems like DHCP still does not function. Jay suggest that the DHCP service be authorized. You try to do so and fail. What should you do?

- A. Request a member of the Enterprise Admins group to authorize Server A.
- B. Request a member of the Local Admin group to authorize Server A.
- C. Restart the server in directory service restore mode, undo the changes and retry.
- D. Restart the server in directory service restore mode, and perform the authorization form there.
- E. Configure DNS to work with DHCP, and retry.
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 9.

You are the network administrator for XYZ's branch office. Your network contains 200 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. Your network is connected to the main office network by a 1.544 Mbps network connection.

The main office network contains a DNS server named DNS1. All client computers at your branch office are configured to use DNS1 for name resolution.

A network administrator at the main office sends a configured Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZA to your office. XYZA is configured with the DNS Server service and a standard primary DNS zone. The administrator at the main office instructs you to connect to XYZA to your network and reconfigure your office's client computers to use XYZA for name resolution. You connect XYZA to your network and reconfigure the client computers in your office. The users in your office immediately report that they cannot access network resources at the main office by name.

You verify that the client computers in your office are able to connect to XYZA and other computers in your office by name. You also verify that client computers in your office are able to connect to network resources in the main office by IP address.

You need to ensure that all client computers in your office can access all network resources by name. What should you do?

- A. Configure the File Replication service on XYZA to start automatically.
- B. Configure the DNS Server service on XYZA to start automatically.
- C. Configure the DNS zone on XYZA as a secondary zone.
- D. Configure the DNS zone on XYZA so that the Start of Authority refresh interval is 10 minutes.

Answer: C

Question 10.

You are the administrator of an organizational unit (OU) named Finance. Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 Active Directory domains named XYZ.com and main.XYZ.com. The Finance OU is in the main.XYZ.com domain.

The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA, which runs the DNS Server service. ServerA contains Active Directory integrated zones for both XYZ.com and main.XYZ.com.

A Windows 2000 Professional computer named Client1 must be moved from the XYZ.com domain to the Finance OU in the main.XYZ.com domain. The domain administrator of XYZ.com moves Client1 from XYZ.com to a workgroup named Temp. You join Client1 to the main.XYZ.com domain. You move Client1 into the Finance OU. You discover that you cannot resolve Client1 by using Client1's fully qualified domain name (FQDN) when you run the ping command. You can resolve other client computers in the main.XYZ.com domain by using a FQDN when you run the ping command.

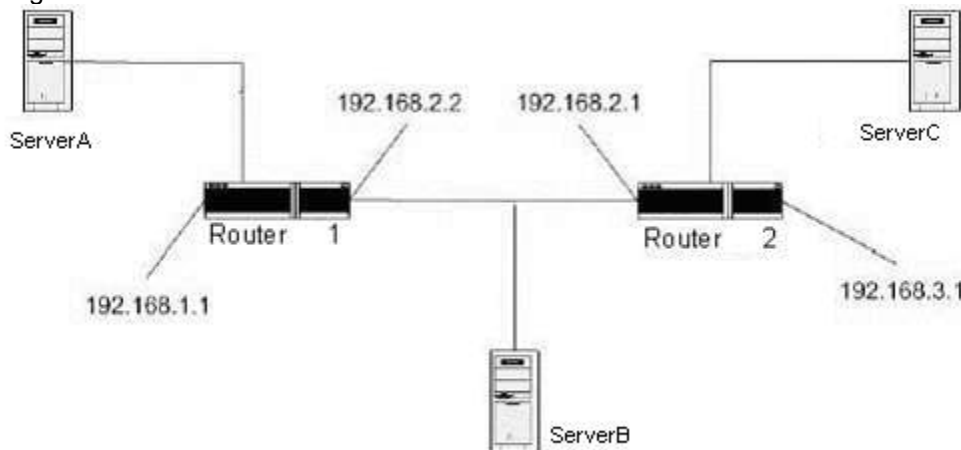
You need to be able to resolve Client1 by using the FQDN. What should you do?

- A. Run the **ipconfig /registerdns** command on Client1.
- B. Run the **ipconfig /flushdns** command on Client1.
- C. Ask the DNS administrator to configure the DNS server to require secure dynamic updates.
- D. Ask the DNS administrator to configure main.XYZ.com on ServerA as a standard primary zone.

Answer: A

Question 11.

You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains three segments, three Windows 2000 Server computers, and two routers. The relevant portion of the network configuration is shown in the exhibit.



Users on the 192.168.3.0/24 segment report that they cannot access resources on XYZA. You verify that XYZA and XYZB can connect to each other. You run the `tracert servers` command on XYZC and receive the following output.

```

Tracing route to 192.168.1.5 over a maximum of 30 hops
0 servers.XYZ.com [192.168.3.5]
1 intra2b.backbone.XYZ.com [192.168.3.1]
2 intra2e.backbone.XYZ.com [192.168.2.1]
3 * * *
  
```

You need to ensure that users on all three segments can access resources on XYZA. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that a router administrator corrects the routing tables on Router ES1.
- B. Ensure that a router administrator corrects the routing tables on Router ES2.
- C. Correct the routing tables on XYZA.
- D. Correct the routing tables on XYZB.
- E. Correct the routing tables on XYZC.

Answer: B

Question 12.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single network segment in the company's New York office and a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named NYSrv04, which runs the DNS server service and the WINS server service. All client computers in the New York office use NYSrv04 for name resolution. The network also contains four other Windows 2000 Server computers, which are used for file and print sharing.

The company opens a new office in San Francisco. The San Francisco office has a single network subnet, which contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named SFSrv01, and 10 Windows 2000 Professional computers. SFSrv01 is configured as a domain controller in the company's Active Directory domain. All computers in the San Francisco office are members of the domain. In accordance with the company's network plan, you install WINS and DNS on SFSrv01. You configure the client computers in the San Francisco office.

You need to ensure that the users in each office can access the computers in both offices. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

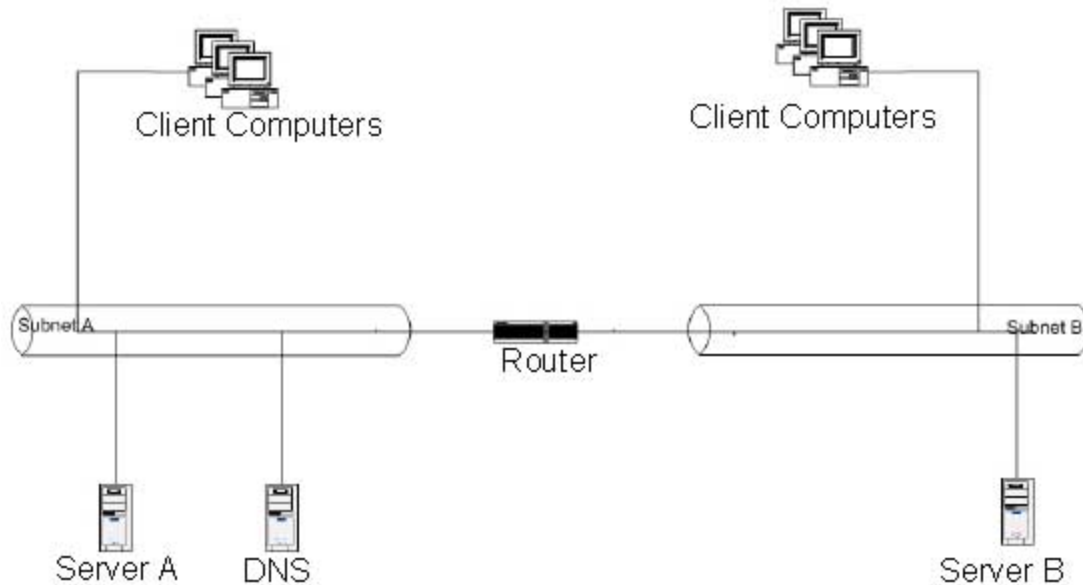
- A. Configure WINS replication on SFSrv01 and NYSrv04 so that SFSrv01 and NYSrv04 are replication partners.
- B. Back up the WINS database on NYSrv04 and restore it on SFSrv01.
- C. Configure an Lmhosts file on SFSrv01 that includes the name and IP address of NYSrv04.
- D. Configure the DNS server service on both NYSrv04 and SFSrv01 to use Active Directory integrated zones.
- E. Configure the DNS server service on SFSrv01 to forward name resolution requests to NYSrv04.

Answer: A & D

Question 13.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain and two TCP/IP subnets. A server named ServerA provides DHCP services for the network.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server and the DHCP service on a new stand-alone server named ServerB. You configure ServerB with a DHCP scope for both network subnets. The scope on ServerB excludes the addresses that are part of the DHCP scope on ServerA. You configure both DHCP servers with the same scope options. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



When you stop the DHCP service on ServerA, client computers on subnet A cannot obtain TCP/IP addresses. However, client computers on subnet B can obtain TCP/IP addresses. You want to enable ServerB to issue TCP/IP addresses to client computers on both subnets. What should you do?

- A. Configure the router to forward BOOTP packets from subnetA to serverB.
- B. Configure the File Replication service on ServerA to replicate the DHCP folder to ServerB.
- C. Authorize ServerB as a DHCP server.
- D. Authorize ServerA as a DHCP server.

Answer: A

Question 14.

You are a network administrator for Contoso Pharmaceuticals. The network contains two Windows 2000 Server computers, which run the DNS server service. The DNS servers are domain controllers for a single domain named ad.contoso.com.

The DNS servers use standard zone types for ad.contoso.com. The Windows 2000 Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers in the domain are configured to dynamically register with the DNS servers. DNS is the only name resolution service on the network.

A Windows 2000 web server named ServerA contains an employee information Web site. Users report that they attempt to access the Web site; they receive an error message stating that the page cannot be displayed. You confirm that you can access the web site on ServerA by using the server's IP address. However, when you run the ping ServerA command from the command line the reply you receive contains a different IP address.

You want to correct the name resolution problem and prevent it from happening again. Which three actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

- A. Disallow zone transfers for the ad.contoso.com zone.
- B. Change the zone type to Active Directory integrated for the ad.contoso.com zone.
- C. Allow only secure objects for the ad.contoso.com zone.
- D. Disable dynamic updates for the ad.contoso.com zone.

- E. Run the **ipconfig/release** command on the computer that responds to the ping. Run the **ipconfig/renew** command on ServerA.
- F. Delete the current DNS entry for ServerA. Run the **ipconfig/registerdns** command on ServerA.

Answer: B, E & F

Question 15.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA resides in a subnet. All computers rely on DHCP to configure the addressing. Somehow you find that SuperA fails to connect to any other computers. You run ipconfig and discover that the IP address and subnet mask receive all zeros. When you reboot SuperA, it tells you that it fails to connect to a domain controller. Which of the following is the quickest way to get SuperA working?

- A. Use static addressing
- B. Run ipconfig /renew on the command prompt
- C. Run ipconfig /renew in disaster recovery console
- D. Run in safe mode with network support
- E. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 16.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA resides in a subnet. All Windows 2000 computers except for the DHCP server itself rely on DHCP to configure the addressing. Somehow you find that SuperA fails to connect to the Windows 2000 servers. This situation frequently but not always happens. You are not sure if other clients also have the same problem. What should you do (Choose 2, they are mutually exclusive)?

- A. Ensure that for the servers, DHCP reservation is configured
- B. Ensure that for the servers, static addressing is configured
- C. Ensure that for the clients, DHCP reservation is configured
- D. Ensure that for the clients, static addressing is configured
- E. Increase the duration of the leases for the servers
- F. Decrease the duration of the leases for the servers

Answer: A & B

Question 17.

On your network there are one DHCP server, three Windows 2000 Domain controllers, two DNS servers, one WINS server and 200 Windows 2000 clients, plus two Unix servers. You realize that, for a stable network environment, some critical computers must have a rather static addressing setting. You instruct Jay to create a client reservation for the computer named SuperX. What should Jay do?

- A. On SuperX, select Reservations under the specific scope, and then select New Reservation from the Action menu. Type in the correct IP address and MAC address.
- B. On the DHCP server, select Reservations under the specific scope, and then select New Address Reservation from the Action menu. Type in the correct IP address.
- C. On SuperX, select Reservations under the specific scope, and then select New Address Reservation from the Action menu. Type in the correct IP address.
- D. On the DHCP server, select Reservations under the specific scope, and then select New Client Reservation from the Action menu. Type in the correct IP address and NetBIOS name.
- E. None of the choices.
- F. On SuperX, select Reservations under the specific scope, and then select New Client Reservation from the Action menu. Type in the correct IP address and NetBIOS name.

- G. On the DHCP server, select Reservations under the specific scope, and then select New Reservation from the Action menu. Type in the correct IP address and MAC address.

Answer: G

Question 18.

On your network there are one DHCP server, three Windows 2000 Domain controllers, two DNS servers, one WINS server and 200 Windows 2000 clients, plus two Unix servers. You realize that, for a stable network environment, some critical computers must have a rather static addressing setting. You instruct Jay to create a client reservation for the computer named SuperX. Due to a hardware problem Jay subsequently has to replace the SuperX NIC. What should Jay do after the NIC replacement to ensure that the client reservation is effective?

- A. On the DHCP server, type in the correct IP address and new MAC address for SuperX's reservation.
- B. On the DHCP server, type in the new IP address for SuperX's reservation.
- C. On SuperX, type in the correct IP address and new MAC address for SuperX's reservation.
- D. On SuperX, type in the new IP address for SuperX's reservation.
- E. Instruct DHCP service to refresh its leases.
- F. Instruct DHCP service to stop and restart.
- G. Do nothing. No action needed.
- H. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 19.

On your network there are one DHCP server, three Windows 2000 Domain controllers, two DNS servers, one WINS server, five file servers and 200 Windows 2000 clients, plus two Unix servers. All file servers except one rely on DHCP for addressing. You relocate the one static file server to another subnet, and no one can access it any longer. You take the following actions:

- Use Dynamic DNS for this server
- Use DHCP for this server
- Delete the file server's static entry from the DNS database

Which of the following can be achieved by your actions (Choose all that apply)?

- A. The server is now accessible.
- B. The server will be accessible even in the case of future relocation within the same subnet.
- C. The server will be accessible even in the case of future relocation across subnets.
- D. The server performance is optimized.
- E. The server security is optimized.

Answer: A, B & C

Question 20.

You are the network administrator of your company. Internally the network is divided into multiple segments. You set up a new segment. From a client computer you test your network connectivity, and have the following results:

Ping neighboring computers – OK

Ping remote computers – FAIL

Ping Default Gateway – OK

Ping Domain controller on the same segment - OK

Based on the results, what is the likely cause of failure?

- A. IP routing is not functioning on the gateway computer

- B. IP routing is not functioning on the client computer
- C. Subnet mask of the client is incorrectly set
- D. IP address of the client is incorrectly set
- E. Client computer has a corrupted routing table
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 21.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains a DNS server. All client computers are configured to use the DNS server for name resolution. The network also includes four Windows 2000 Server computers, which function as file and print server; 100 Windows 95 client computers; and 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers

The network is currently configured as a single logical subnet. The company adds two additional subnets, which are connected to the original subnet by routers. All client computers are distributed between the two new subnets. The servers remain on the original subnet.

Users of the Windows 95 computers now report that they cannot access server-based files and printers. Users of the Windows 2000 Professional computers can successfully access the servers. You verify that the Windows 95 computers are configured with the correct DNS server address.

You need to ensure that all users can access server-based files and printers. What should you do?

- A. Create an Lmhosts file on each Windows 95 computer. In the file, include the name and IP address of the DNS server.
- B. Install WINS on a Windows 2000 Server computer. Configure all computers to use the WINS server in addition to the DNS server for name resolution.
- C. Configure the Windows 95 client computers to use b-node for NetBIOS name resolution.
- D. Install a WINS Proxy Agent on each of the new subnets. Configure the WINS Proxy Agents to use the DNS server's IP address for WINS name resolution.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains Windows 2000 Professional computers and Windows 2000 Server computers. A server named ServerA provides DNS, WINS, and DHCP services. DHCP is configured to issue ServerA's IP address for DNS and WINS name resolution. ServerA's DNS zone is configured to use DNS dynamic update protocol. All other computers on the network are configured to use DHCP to obtain IP addressing information.

Your company purchases another company and relocates the new employees to your company's main office. The new employees use Windows 98 client computers that are configured to use static IP addresses.

You need to ensure that the Windows 98 computers obtain dynamic IP addresses, and that they register themselves with ServerA by using DNS dynamic update protocol.

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

- A. Configure the Windows 98 client computers to use ServerA for DNS name resolution.
- B. Configure the Windows 98 client computers to use ServerA for WINS name resolution.

- C. Configure the Windows 98 client computers to use DHCP to obtain IP addressing information.
- D. Configure the DNS server service on ServerA to perform lookups by using WINS.
- E. Configure the DHCP service on ServerA to register clients by using DNS dynamic update protocol.

Answer: C & E

Question 23.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. The domain contains Windows 2000 Server computers, Windows 2000 Professional computers, and Windows NT workstation 4.0 computers. You administer two Windows 2000 DNS servers, two Windows 2000 WINS servers, and two Windows 2000 DHCP servers.

All of the servers have static IP addresses and all of the client computers are DHCP clients. All servers and client computers are configured as WINS clients.

You want all client computers in the domain to be dynamically registered in DNS. What should you do?

- A. For all computers in the domain, manually configure DNS parameters and run the **ipconfig/registerdns** command.
- B. Configure an Active Directory integrated zone for the domain.
- C. Configure the DHCP servers to register DHCP clients in DNS.
- D. Configure the DNS zone for the domain to use WINS forward lookup, and ensure that the **Do not replicate this record** check box is cleared.

Answer: C

Question 24.

You are a network administrator for Fabrikam, Inc. The network consists of a Windows 2000 Domain named ad.fabrikam.com. The domain contains two DNS servers that host an Active Directory integrated zone for ad.fabrikam.com. A Windows 2000 web server named ServerA is a member of ad.fabrikam.com. An intranet web site was recently created on ServerA. You want users to access the new Web site by using the URL home.portal.fabrikam.com. What should you do?

- A. Create a new domain record named portal in the ad.fabrikam.com zone. In portal, create CNAME (canonical name) record named home and specify ServerA.ad.fabrikam.com as the target host.
- B. On one of the DNS servers, create a new zone named portal.fabrikam.com. In portal.fabrikam.com, create a CNAME (canonical name) record named home and specify ServerA.ad.fabrikam.com as the target host.
- C. In ad.fabrikam.com, create CNAME (canonical name) record named home and specify home.portal.fabrikam.com as the target host.
- D. In ad.fabrikam.com, create CNAME (canonical name) record named home.portal and specify ServerA.fabrikam.com as the target host.

Answer: B

Question 25.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are installing a new Windows 2000 server computer named Server A, which has Internet Information Service (IIS) installed. You want to use Server A to provide a staff welfare intranet site to your employees. You create a default web site

on Server A. You want to enable users to access this intranet site by using URL <http://ABC>. How do you accomplish this task with the least amount of administrative effort?

- A. Create a DNS entry for the site that specifies the TCP/IP address of Server A.
- B. Create a WINS entry for the site that specifies the URL of the site.
- C. Create a CNAME entry for the site that specifies the MAC address of the NIC.
- D. Configure host header support for the site
- E. Enable HTTP 1.1 on IIS
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 26.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are installing a new Windows 2000 server computer named Server A, which has Internet Information Service (IIS) installed. This server has only a single NIC. You want to use it to provide:

- a staff welfare intranet site to your employees
- a management knowledgebase intranet site to your managers

You want these sites to have different domain names and different IP addresses. Which of the following actions should you take (choose 3. These steps are mutually related.)?

- A. Create a DNS entry for each site that specifies the TCP/IP address of Server A.
- B. Create a CNAME entry for the site that specifies the MAC address of the NIC.
- C. Configure host header support for the sites
- D. Ensure all clients are using the latest versions of IE
- E. Create a WINS entry for each site that specifies the URL of the site.

Answer: A, C & D

Question 27.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are installing a new Windows 2000 server computer named Server A, which has Internet Information Service (IIS) installed. This server has only a single NIC. A default site is in place to provide internal company news. You want to use the server to additionally provide:

- a staff welfare intranet site to your employees
- a management knowledgebase intranet site to your managers
- a sales info site for the sales staff

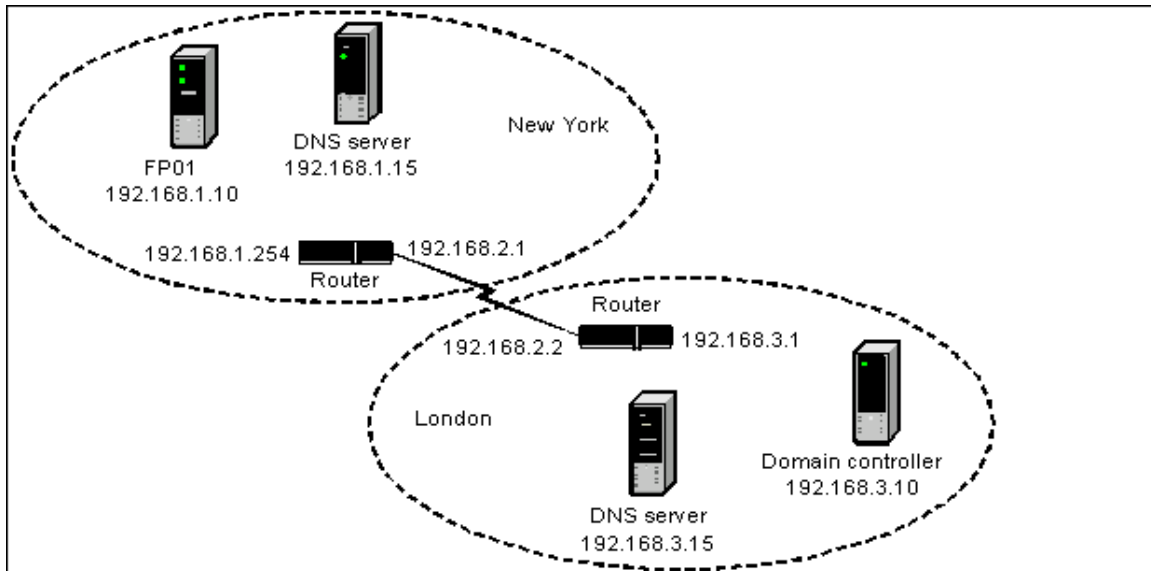
You set up these sites to have different domain names and different IP addresses. When the sales staffs try to access the sales site, they are connected to the default site instead. You verify that all DNS entries are in place, and host header support has been enabled on IIS. Which of the following is the likely cause?

- A. Incompatible browsers
- B. IP addresses overlap
- C. Improper WINS entries
- D. Improper permissions
- E. Improper throttle settings
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 28.

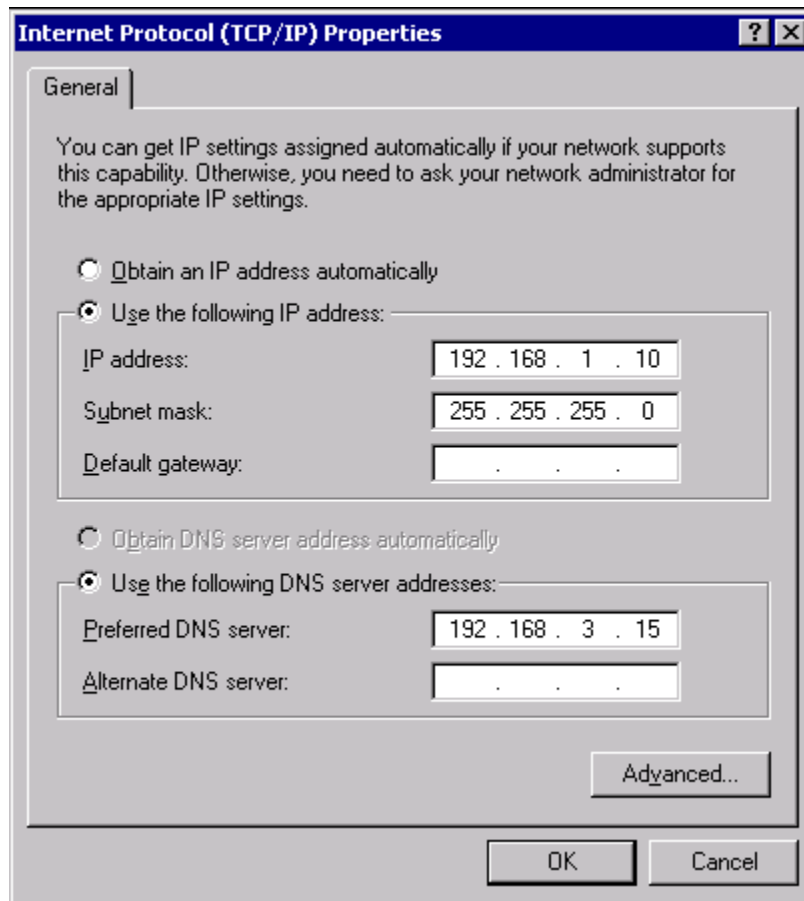
You are a network administrator for your company. The network is configured as shown in the **Network** exhibit.



You view the system log of EP01 and notice a large number of identical warning messages that state the following:

“The redirector was unable to initialize security context or query context attributes”

The IP properties for FP01 are shown in the **IP Properties** exhibit.



You need to prevent these warning messages from occurring what should you do?

- A Configure the default gateway for FP01 to 192.168.1.254.
- B Configure the default gateway for FP01 to 192.168.2.1.
- C Configure the primary DNS server for FP01 to 192.168.1.15.
- D Configure the primary DNS server for FP01 to 192.168.3.15.

Answer: A

Question 29.

You are a network administrator for Contoso Pharmaceuticals. The network consists of a single forest that contains four Windows 2000 domains named contoso.com, domain1.contoso.com, domain2.contoso.com, and domain3.contoso.com. In domain3.contoso.com, you administer two Windows 2000 Server computers named ServerA and ServerB. ServerA and ServerB run the DNS Server service.

Users on Windows 2000 Professional computers in domain3.contoso.com report that they cannot access resources in domain1.contoso.com. When you escalate the problem to the enterprise administrator, you are informed that the DNS zone for domain3.contoso.com was recently corrupted with erroneous A (host) records. However, after the enterprise administrators correct the

A records, users still report that they cannot access resources in domain1.contoso.com.

You want users in domain3.contoso.com to be able to immediately access resources in domain1.contoso.com. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create an Active Directory integrated zone for domain3.contoso.com on both ServerA and ServerB.
- B. Clear the DNS cache on ServerA and ServerB by using the DNS console.
- C. Run the **ipconfig /flushdns** command on each user's computer.
- D. Run the **ipconfig /release** command on each user's computer.
- E. Initiate a scavenging operation of stale resource records on ServerA and ServerB by using the DNS console.

Answer: B & C

Question 30.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single subnet. A DNS server, a DHCP server, and a Windows 2000 domain controller are configured on the subnet. You do not have permissions on the DHCP server.

You add a new client computer to the network. Andrea is the user of this computer. When Andrea attempts to connect to the domain controller by using the domain controller's host name, she receives the following error message: "The network path was not found." The network path was not found." The TCP/IP configuration setting for the new client computer are shown in the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties' dialog box. The 'General' tab is active. It contains instructions about automatic IP assignment. Under 'IP address', the 'Obtain an IP address automatically' option is selected. Under 'DNS server address', the 'Obtain DNS server address automatically' option is selected. The 'Preferred DNS server' field contains the IP address '192.168.10.110'. The 'Alternate DNS server' field is empty. At the bottom right, there is an 'Advanced...' button. At the very bottom, there are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

You need to configure the new client computer so that Andrea can connect to network resources by using host names. You need to configure the computer with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A In the client computer's Lmhosts file, add an entry for each server.
- B Configure the client computer to obtain the DNS server address automatically.
- C Install the Simple TCP/IP services on the client computer.
- D Configure static IP settings on the client computer.

Answer: B

Question 31.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA, which runs the DNS Server service. All client computers on the network use ServerA for name resolution.

ServerA is configured to forward name resolution requests to your Internet Service Provider's (ISP) DNS server.

A user named Marc uses a Windows 2000 Professional computer on the network. His computer is configured to obtain IP addressing information by using DHCP. He reports that he cannot access a specific Internet Web site by using the site's URL. However, he can access other Web sites. When he attempts to access the specific Web site, he receives the following error message: "Server not found or DNS error." You can access the specific Web site from your client computer and from other client computers on the network

You need to ensure that Marc can access the specific Web site by using its URL. What should you do on Marc's computer?

- A. Stop and restart the DHCP Client service.
- B. Stop and restart the Workstation service.
- C. Run the **ipconfig /flushdns** command.
- D. Run the **ipconfig /registerdns** command

Answer: C

Question 32.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You install a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA is a member of the company's Active Directory domain.

You install the DHCP service on ServerA. When you restart ServerA, the DHCP service does not start. You want to enable ServerA to start the DHCP service.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the DHCP service to use a Domain Administrator account to log on to the domain.
- B. Configure the DHCP service to use an Enterprise Administrator account to log on to the domain.
- C. Ask a member of the Enterprise Admins group to authorize ServerA as a DHCP server.
- D. Ask a member of the local Administrators group to authorize ServerA as a DHCP server.

Answer: C

Question 33.

You are the network administrator for your company's branch in Chicago. The network in the Chicago office is connected by a T1 line to the network in the main office in New York. The network in the New York office contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named NYSrv04, which is a domain controller and hosts an Active Directory integrated DNS zone.

All client computers in the New York and Chicago offices use NYSrv04 for name resolution.

The company's network manager decides to place an additional server on the network in the Chicago office to improve network performance. You receive a new Windows 2000 Server computer named CHSrv01 from the main office. CHSrv01 is configured as a domain controller for the company domain and as a DNS server.

You need to configure DNS on CHSrv01 and you need to configure the client computers that are on the network in the Chicago office. You need to ensure that your configuration provides the fastest possible name resolution performance. You need to minimize the amount of DNS traffic sent between the New York and Chicago offices.

You configure the client computers in the Chicago office to use CHSrv01 for name resolution. What should you do next?

- A. Configure CHSrv01 with a new primary zone, and configure CHSrv01 to forward name resolution requests to NYSrv04.
- B. Configure CHSrv01 with a new secondary zone, and configure CHSrv01 to perform zone transfers from NYSrv04.
- C. Configure CHSrv01 as a caching-only server, and configure CHSrv01 to forward name resolution requests to NYSrv04.
- D. Configure CHSrv01 with an Active Directory integrated zone.

Answer: D

Question 34.

You are the network administrator for your company's branch office in Chicago. All client computers in the Chicago office run Windows 98. The network in the Chicago office is connected by a T1 line to the network in the main office in New York. Users on the network in the Chicago office access file access file servers that are located on the network in the New York office.

The network in the New York office contains a WINS server. All company computers are configured to use the WINS server for name resolution. Managers in the company want to improve name resolution performance. You are instructed to install and configure WINS on a Windows 2000 Server computer in the Chicago office.

You install WINS on a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. You configure all client computers in the Chicago office to use ServerA for name resolution. All users immediately report that they cannot access servers in the New York office.

You need to ensure that client computers in the Chicago office use ServerA for name resolution. You also need to ensure that users in the Chicago office can access servers in the New York office.

What should you do?

- A. Create an Lmhosts file on ServerA that includes the name and IP address of the WINS server in the New York office.
- B. Collaborate with an administrator in the New York office to configure WINS replication between ServerA and the WINS server in the New York office.
- C. Configure the client computers in the Chicago office to use the WINS server in the New York office as their primary WINS server and ServerA as their secondary WINS server.
- D. Ask a domain administrator to add ServerA's Computer account to an organizational unit(OU) named AuthorizedWINSServer

Answer: B

Question 35.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network contains two TCP/IP subnets that are connected by a router. The router is configured to forward BOOTP packets. The two subnets contain a total of 180 windows 2000 professional computers.

A Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA provides DHCP servers for the network. The DHCP Scope on ServerA is configured as shown in the following table:

Scope	IP address range
172.30.10.0/24	172.30.10.1 to 172.30.10.100
172.30.11.0/24	172.30.11.1 to 172.30.11.100

You are adding a new Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerB. You install the DHCP service on ServerB. You want ServerB to provide load balancing and redundancy for ServerA.

How should you configure DHCP on ServerB?

- A. Configure one scope with an IP address range of 172.30.10.1 to 172.30.10.100
Configure a second scope with an IP address range of 172.30.11.1 to 172.30.11.100
- B. Configure one scope with an IP address range of 172.30.10.101 to 172.30.10.200
Configure a second scope with an IP address range of 172.30.11.101 to 172.30.11.200
- C. Configure one scope with an IP address range of 172.30.10.1 to 172.30.10.100
- D. Configure one scope with an IP address range of 172.30.11.1 to 172.30.11.200
Configure an IP address exclusion of 172.30.11.1 to 172.30.11.100

Answer: B

Question 36.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single forest that contains two windows 2000 domains named wingtiptoy.com and tailspintoy.com. You administer a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA, which runs the DNS Server service. ServerA is located in a branch office. The branch office contains computers in both domains.

ServerA contains an Active Directory integrated zone for only wingtiptoy.com. You want ServerA to also locally resolve names for computers in tailspintoy.com.

What should you do?

- A. Create a secondary zone for tailspintoy.com on ServerA.
- B. Create an Active Directory integrated zone for tailspintoy.com on ServerA.
- C. Create a primary zone for tailspintoy.com on ServerA.
- D. Create a reverse lookup zone for tailspintoy.com on ServerA.

Answer: A

Question 37.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single network subnet. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA, which runs the

DNS Server service. All client computers run Windows 2000 professional, and they are configured with static IP addresses. The client computers are configured to use ServerA for DNS name resolution.

Another administrator, named Peter, installs Windows 2000 Server on a new computer named ServerB. He installs the DNS Server service and the DHCP Server service on ServerB. Peter configures the DHCP server to issue dynamic IP addresses to client computers. He also configures the DHCP server to configure client computers to use ServerB for DNS name resolution.

You reconfigure all client computers to use DHCP to obtain IP addressing information, and you uninstall the DNS Server service from ServerA.

All users now report that they cannot access any network resources by name. You need to ensure that users can access network resources by name.

What should you do?

- A Configure the DNS server on ServerB to include a static A (host) record that contains the name and IP address of ServerA.
- B Run the **ipconfig/registerdns** command on each client computer.
- C Delete the Hosts file on each client computer.
- D Reconfigure each client computer to remove ServerA's IP address from the list of DNS servers and to obtain a list of DNS servers automatically.

Answer: D

Question 38.

You are a network administrator for Contoso Pharmaceuticals. The network contains three Windows 2000 Server computers, which run the DNS Server service, and two UNIX BIND-based DNS servers. The Windows 2000 DNS servers are domain controllers for a single domain named ad.contoso.com. the DNS zone type for ad.contoso.com is Active Directory integrated. The zone is configured with default refresh and expire intervals and default zone transfer properties.

Windows 2000 Server computers in the domain are configured to dynamically register with the Windows 2000 DNS servers. However, all Windows 2000 Professional and UNIX client computers are configured to use the BIND-based DNS servers for name resolution.

You create secondary zones for ad.contoso.com on each of the BIND-based DNS servers, and you configure the ad.contoso.com domain controllers as the master DNS servers. When you inspect the secondary zone on the BIND-based DNS servers the next day, there are no records in the zone.

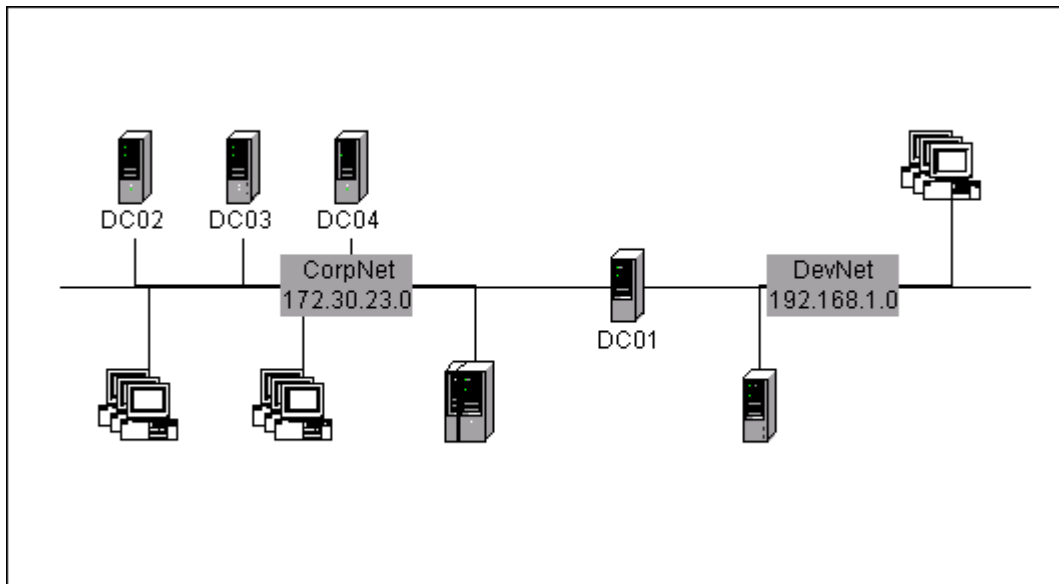
You need to ensure that the secondary zones on the BIND-based DNS servers include up-to-date DNS records. What should you do?

- A On one of the domain controllers, select the **Allow zone transfers** check box in the properties for the zone.
- B On one of the domain controllers, increase the expire interval for the ad.contoso.com zone to two days.
- C On one of the domain controllers, change the zone type for ad.contoso.com to standard primary.
On the remainder of the domain controllers, change the zone type to standard secondary.
- D On each of the domain controllers, assign the Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access group the **Allow-Read** permission for the ad.contoso.com zone.

Answer: C

Question 39.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains four Windows 2000 domain controllers. The relevant portion of your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



The domain controller named DC01 is a multihomed computer that provides DNS and DHCP services for the company intranet and only DHCP services for a secure network used by the software development department. DC01 does not route between the two networks. The computers in the software development department are not members of the domain.

DC01 hosts an Active Directory integrated DNS zone. DC01 is configured as shown in the following table.

Network Adapter	IP address	Subnet mask	Default gateway	DNS server address
NIC 1	172.30.23.1	255.255.255.0	None configured	127.0.0.1
NIC 2	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	None configured	127.0.0.1

You discover that Active Directory replication intermittently fails between DC01 and the other domain controllers. When this occurs, you receive the following error message "RPC server is unavailable". There is no consistent pattern to the replication failures. The other domain controllers do not experience this problem when replicating to each other.

You need to ensure that replication occurs normally between all domain controllers. What should you do?

- A In the TCP/IP properties for NIC1 on DC01, disable dynamic DNS registration.
Remove all A (host) records from the DNS zone for DC01 for the address 172.30.23.1
Remove the address 172.30.23.1 from the **Interfaces** tab in the properties for DC01 in the DNS console
- B In the TCP/IP Properties for NIC2 on DC01, disable dynamic DNS registration.
Remove all A (host) records from the DNS zone for DC01 for the address 192.168.1.1.
Remove the address 192.168.1.1 from the **Interfaces** tab in the properties for DC01 in the DNS console.
- C In the TCP/IP properties for NIC1 on DC01, disable dynamic DNS registration.
Remove all A (host) records from the DNS zone for DC01 for the address 192.168.1.1.

- Disable round robin functionality on DC01.
Disable recursive queries on DC01.
- D In the TCP/IP properties for NIC2 on DC01, disable dynamic DNS registration
Remove all A (host) records from the DNS zone for DC01 for the address 172.30.23.1
Disable round robin functionality on DC01.
Disable recursive queries on DC01.

Answer: B

Question 40.

You are an administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer, which runs the DNS Server service. The DNS server is located in one of your company's branch offices. The network in your branch office contains 100 DNS clients that are all members of the same Windows 2000 domain. The DNS server is not a member of the domain.

You want the DNS server to perform recursive queries on behalf of the DNS clients for names of hosts that are outside of the domain and on the Internet. What should you do?

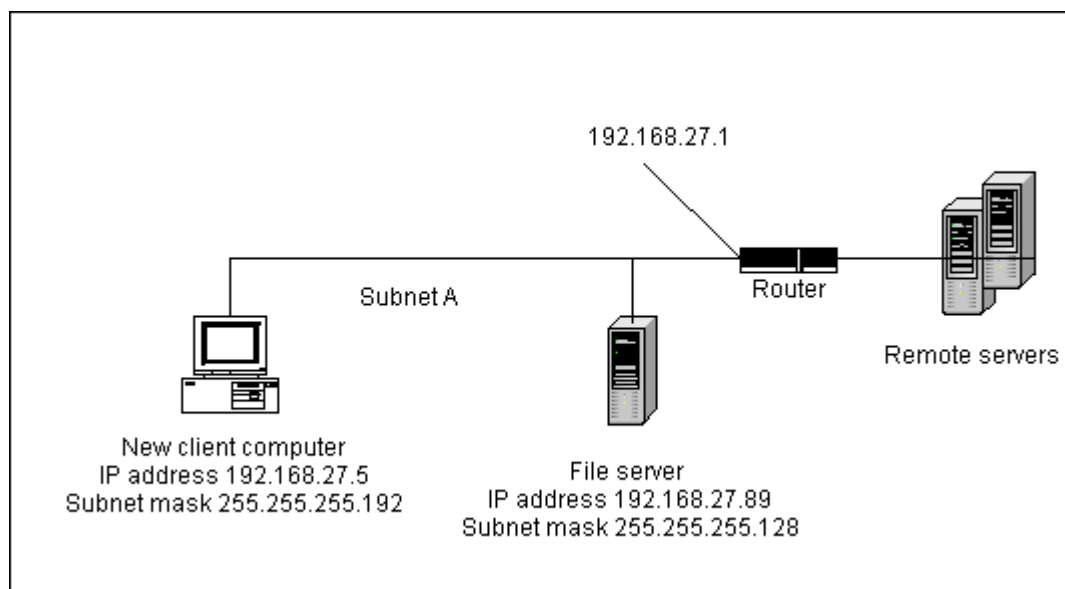
- A. Configure the DNS server to use forwarders to resolve DNS names.
B. Configure the DNS server as a caching-only server.
C. Configure a secondary zone on the DNS server for the domain.
D. Configure a primary zone on the DNS server for the domain.

Answer: A

Question 41.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network uses static IP addresses on servers and client computers.

You add a new client computer to subnet A of the network. Your router administrator informs you that the new client computer is incorrectly configured. The relevant portion of the network is shown in the exhibit.



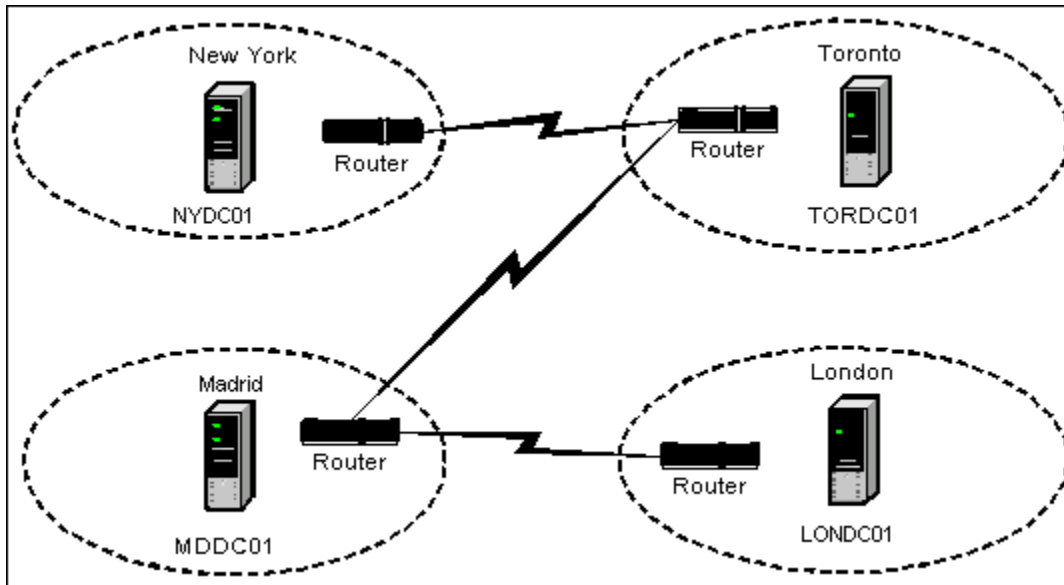
You need to configure the client computer so that it can connect to all local and remote computers. What should you do?

- A. Modify the IP address of the client computer so it is the same as the IP address of the file server.
- B. Modify the IP address of the client computer so it is the same as the IP address of the router.
- C. Modify the subnet mask of the client computer so it is the same as the subnet mask of the file server.
- D. Modify the subnet mask of the file server so it is the same as the subnet mask of the client computer.

Answer: C

Question 42.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You notice that connectivity from the New York office to the London office is inconsistent. You need to find out where the network packets are being dropped and what percentage of packets is being dropped.

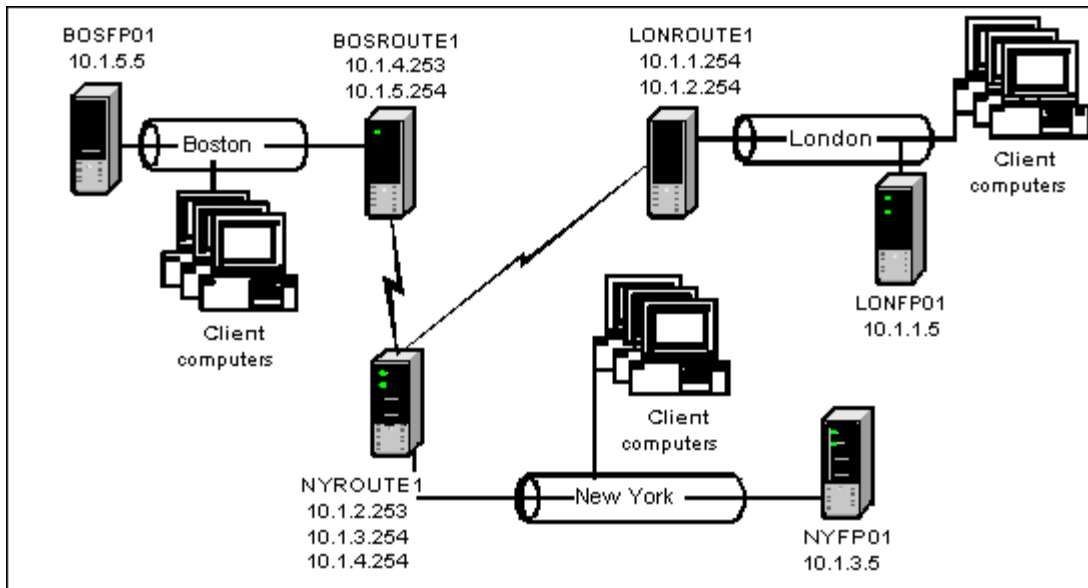
What should you do?

- A. On NYDC01, run the **tracert LONDC01** command.
View the results and find out where the results time out.
- B. On LONDC01, run the **tracert NYDC01** command.
View the results and find out where the results time out.
- C. On NYDC01, run the **ping NYDC01** command.
View the results.
- D. On LONDC01, run the **ping NYDC01** command.
View the results.
- E. On NYDC01, run the **pathping LONDC01** Command.
View the results.
- F. On TORDC01, run the **pathping LONDC01** command.
View the results.

Answer: E

Question 43.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network is configured as shown in the **Network** exhibit.



Users in the London office report that they cannot connect to BOSFP01. You run the **ping 10.1.4.253** command on NYROUTE 1 and receive a reply. You run the **tracert** command on a client computer in the London office. The results shown in the **Tracert** exhibit.

```
Tracing route to 10.1.5.5 over a maximum of 30 hops
 1  <10ms  <10ms  <10ms  LONROUTE1 [10.1.1.254]
 2  <10ms  <10ms  <10ms  NYROUTE1 [10.1.2.253]
 3  *      *      *      Request timed out
 4  *      *      *      Request timed out
```

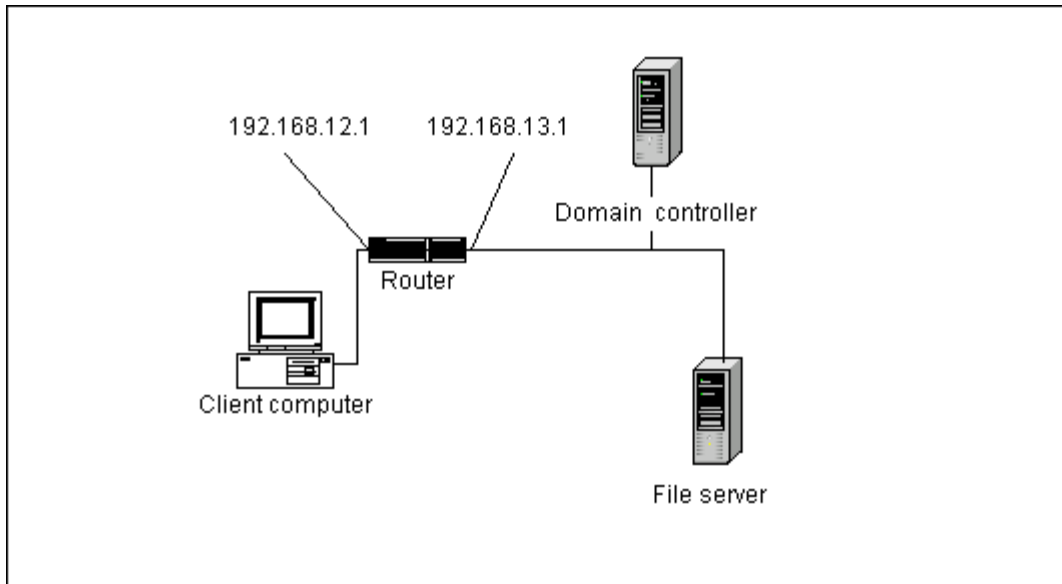
You need to ensure that users in the London office can connect to BOSFP01. What should you do?

- A. On all client computers in the London office, run the following command:
Route add 10.1.5.0 mask 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.254 -p
- B. On NYROUTE1, run the following command:
Route add 10.1.5.0 mask 255.255.255.0 10.1.4.253 -p
- C. On LONROUTE1, run the following command:
Route add 10.1.5.0 mask 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.253 -p
- D. On BOSROUTE1, run the following command:
Route add 10.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 10.1.5.254 -p

Answer: C

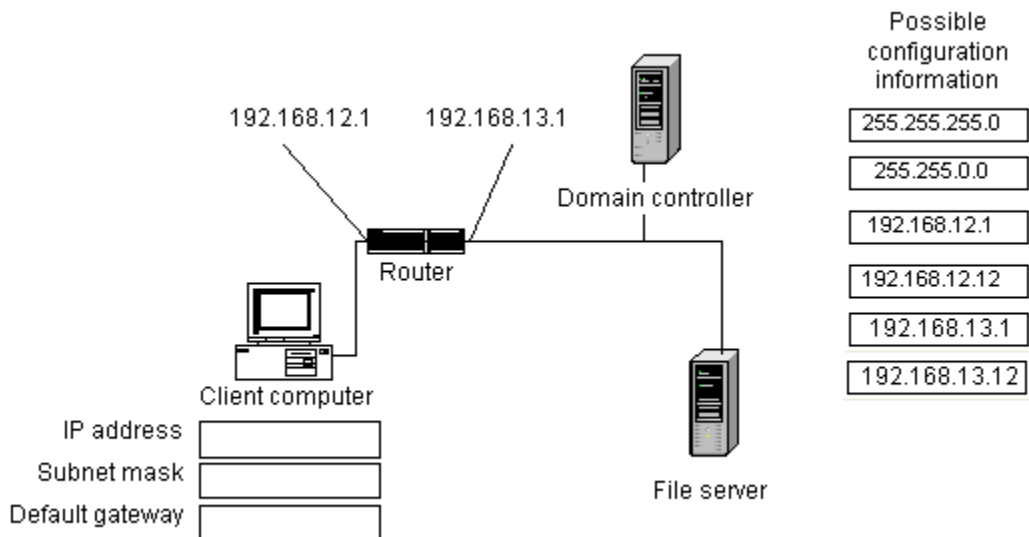
Question 44.

You are the network administrator for one of your company's branch offices. The network in your office consists of two subnets. One subnet contains client computers and one subnet contains servers. You are using standard, classful subnet masks on the subnets. The relevant portion of the network is shown in the exhibit.



You need to configure the client computer so that it can connect to the file server and the domain controller on the network. How should you configure the computer?

To Answer, click the **Select and Place** button, and then drag the appropriate configuration information to the client computer.



Answer:

IP address: 192.168.12.12

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 192.168.12.1

Part 3 Managing, Securing and Troubleshooting Servers and Client Computers

Question 1.

You are a network administrator for your company. A new company policy requires that new server installations include the most recent services pack. Company executives plan 100 new server installations during the next three months.

You need to deploy the new servers with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. When each new computer is delivered, install Windows 2000 Server on it. Then run the **update.exe** command from the service pack CD-ROM.
- B. When each new computer is delivered, install Windows 2000 Server on it. Then run the **setup.exe** command from the service pack CD-ROM.
- C. When the first new computer is delivered, install Windows 2000 Server on it. On drive C, create a folder named Win2000 and copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM into this folder. Run the **update.exe -s:c:\Win2000** command from the service pack CD-ROM. Create a new installation CD-ROM that contains the contents of the Win2000 folder, and use this CD-ROM for all subsequent new server installations.
- D. Install Windows 2000 Server on an existing server. On drive C, create a folder named i386 and copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM into this folder. Run the **setup.exe -s:c:\i386** command from the service pack CD-ROM. Create a new installation CD-ROM that contains the contents of this folder, and use this CD-ROM for all subsequent new server installations.

Answer: C

Question 2.

You are a network administrator for your company. One of the web application servers on the network is named Server 1. Server 1 stores a mission-critical web application that maintains confidential data for users over the network. You need to ensure that proper backup is conducted. Your boss specifically requests the following to be achieved:

- If data becomes corrupted on Friday, you need to restore from only two tapes or less
- Minimize restore time should things go wrong
- Avoid spending too many to do the backup during the weekdays

To achieve the above, you should:

- A. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make differential backups
- B. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make incremental backups
- C. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make differential backups, except for Wednesday, where a copy backup should be made
- D. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make incremental backups, except for Wednesday, where a copy backup should be made

Answer: A

Question 3.

You are a network administrator for your company. One of the web application servers on the network is named Server 1. Server 1 stores a mission-critical web application that maintains

confidential data for users over the network. You need to ensure that proper backup is conducted. Your boss specifically requests that the following be achieved:

- Minimize backup time spent daily
- Minimize interruption caused by backup
- Avoid spending too many tapes to do the backup

To achieve the above, you should:

- A. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make differential backups
- B. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make incremental backups
- C. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make differential backups, except for Wednesday, where a copy backup should be made
- D. On Monday make a normal backup, and on Tuesday through Friday make incremental backups, except for Wednesday, where a copy backup should be made

Answer: B

Question 4.

You are a network administrator for your company. One of the web application servers on the network is named Server 1. Server 1 stores a mission-critical web application that maintains confidential data for users over the network. You need to ensure that proper backup is conducted. Your boss specifically requests the following to be achieved:

- Minimize restore time should things go wrong
- Minimize the number of tapes to use for restoring the data
- Avoid spending too much to do the backup during the weekdays

- A. restore time is minimized
- B. the number of tapes to use for restoring the data is minimized
- C. backup time is minimized
- D. snapshot of data is available
- E. None of the choices.

Answer: A, B, C & D

Question 5.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA resides in a subnet. You install a device driver, which causes SuperA to experience STOP errors. Which of the following is the quickest way to get the computer back to normal?

- A. Use the emergency repair process.
- B. Recover from the Recovery Console.
- C. Boot from the installation CD and have the installation utility to repair the installation
- D. Boot from safe mode, and manually remove the device driver file
- E. Boot from safe mode, and manually edit the registry to remove the device driver key
- F. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 6.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. It has a single partition that stores all the home folders and other shared

user data. When you retrieve and inspect some of the files you receive several data errors on the drive. What should you do?

- A. Open the Properties dialog box for the disk from Windows Explorer. On the Tools tab, click Check Now to open the Check Disk dialog box and select the options to automatically fix errors as well as to identify bad sectors
- B. Open Computer Management. On the Disk Device tab, click Check Now to open the Check Disk dialog box and select the options to automatically fix errors as well as to identify bad sectors
- C. Open Computer Management. On the Device Manager tab, click Scan Now to open the Check Disk dialog box and select the options to automatically fix errors as well as to identify bad sectors
- D. Open Computer Management. On the Device Manager tab, click Defrag Now to open the Check Disk dialog box and select the options to automatically fix errors.
- E. Open the Properties dialog box for the disk from Windows Explorer. On the Tools tab, click Defrag Now to open the Check Disk dialog box and select the options to automatically identify bad sectors

Answer: A

Question 7.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. It has a single partition that stores all the home folders and other shared user data. When you retrieve and inspect some of the files, you feel that the drive is running very slow. What should you do to determine if there is further need to do something to restore the performance?

- A. Invoke the Disk Defragmenter snap-in through Windows Explorer by opening the Properties dialog box for the drive. On the Tools tab, click Defragment Now, and then click Analyze.
- B. Invoke the Disk Defragmenter snap-in through Windows Explorer by opening the Properties dialog box for the drive. On the Tools tab, click Defragment Now, and then click Defragment.
- C. Invoke the Check Disk snap-in through Windows Explorer by opening the Properties dialog box for the drive. On the Tools tab, click Defragment Now, and then click Analyze.
- D. Invoke the Device Manager snap-in through Windows Explorer by opening the Properties dialog box for the drive. On the Tools tab, click Optimize Now, and then click Analyze.
- E. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 8.

You are the network administrator for your company's branch office. You receive a memo from the main office indicating that a new custom software application will be deployed to the Windows 2000 Professional computers in your office that evening.

The following morning, the users in your office report that their computers will not start. Each computer stops responding at the Windows 2000 Professional logon screen. You contact the main office and the application's developers inform you that the new application includes a service named Data Listener. They discovered a problem with the service that is preventing the client computers in your office from starting.

The programmers at the main office will attempt to correct the problem. Until the problem is corrected, you need to allow your users to start their client computers normally and to access network resources. You need to accomplish this task as quickly as possible. What should you do on each client computer?

- A. Restart the computer by using safe mode.

- B. Restart the computer by using a startup floppy disk, and run the **fixmbr** command.
- C. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console. Run the **disable "Data Listener"** command.
- D. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and select the option to repair the installation.

Answer: C

Question 9.

You are a network administrator for your company. A user named Marc reports a problem with his Windows 2000 Professional computer.

You examine the computer and discover that it is displaying a STOP message. The documentation for Marc's computer indicates that the computer contains a single hard disk, which is configured as a single NTFS logical volume.

Marc reports that the computer was working normally until he connected a new USB digital camera to the computer. The computer installed the camera's software drivers, and then restarted. After the computer restarted, it displayed the STOP message and Marc was not able to log on to the computer. You need to return Marc's computer to normal operation as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer by using safe mode.
- B. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration
- C. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and select the option to repair the installation.
- D. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and select the option for Recovery Console.

Answer: B

Question 10.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. All servers run Windows 2000 Server. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

A server in the sales department has a tape backup device installed. The device functions normally by using the driver from the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM. You install an update driver for the device that is supplied by the manufacturer. When you restart the server, you receive the following error message: "STOP: IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL."

You restart the server, and you receive the same error message. You need to correct the problem and return the server to normal operation. What should you do?

- A. Restart the server in safe mode. Create a local computer policy to enable Windows File Protection.
- B. Restart the server in safe mode. Log on as an administrator. In the **Driver Signing Options** dialog box, set File Signature Verification to **Ignore**.
- C. Restart the server by using the last known good configuration.
- D. Restart the server by using the Recovery console. Enable the new device driver by using the **Service_system_start** parameter.

Answer: C

Question 11.

You are the evening-shift administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server hosts shared files. The server is configured as a single NTFS logical volume.

The day-shift administrator reports that the server displayed a STOP message earlier in the day. The day-shift administrator restarted the server, which resulted in the same STOP message. The

administrator also attempted to perform a repair installation, but the server again displayed the same STOP message. You replace each hardware component in the server with components that are known to function correctly, but the server continues to display the STOP message.

You have a tape backup of the server's shared files from two nights ago. The backup is approximately 400 GB in size.

You need to provide users with access to the shared files as quickly as possible. You need to ensure that the security permissions on the shared files remain the same, and you want to minimize the amount of data that is lost.

What should you do?

- A Restore the shared files from the backup tape to a FAT32 volume on a different Windows 2000 Server computer.
- B Restore the shared files from the backup tape to an NTFS volume on a different Windows 2000 Server computer.
- C Restart the server by using the Recovery Console. Copy the shared files onto floppy disks, and then copy the files from the floppy disks onto a different Windows 2000 Server computer.
- D Perform a parallel installation of Windows 2000 Server on the server.

Answer: D

Question 12.

You are network administrator for your company. A user named Marc has a local user account on his Windows 2000 Professional. Computer.

Marc is issued a USB print device. You need to configure Marc's computer so that he can install the new print device and appropriate drivers. You log on to Marc's computer and disable the restrictions on loading unsigned drivers. All other local computer policies are configured with default settings. You restart Marc's computer.

Marc connects the print device to his computer. He report that the printer does not appear in the Printers system folder, and he cannot print any documents.

You need to ensure that Marc can install the printer and can print documents. What should you do?

- A Add Marc to the local Print Operators group on his computer
- B Add the **/fastdetect** switch in the Boot.ini file on Marc's computer.
- C Disable the **Prevent users from installing printer drivers** local security policy setting.
- D In the **Driver Signing Options** dialog box, select the **Apply setting as system default** check box.

Answer: D

Question 13.

You are the administrator of four Windows 2000 Server computers in the sales department. Each server has a single Pentium III-600 processor, 192 MB of RAM, and a single 30-GB hard disk. All computer have 100-Mbps network adaptor cards.

Users in the sales department report that when they attempt to access files or submit print jobs to a server named ServerA, performance becomes very slow. You use System Monitor to monitor ServerA and discover the information that is shown in the following table.

Object	Counter	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Processor	% Processor Time	25%	4%	100%
System	Processor Queue Length	0.038	0.000	2
Memory	Pages/sec	5.657	0.000	95.703
Memory	Available Mbytes	65.981	64.000	67.000
Physical Disk	Avg. Disk sec/Transfer	2.231	0.000	4.003
Physical Disk	Disk Queue Length	0.793	0.000	1.861
Server	Bytes Total/sec	12.787	0.000	252.560
Network Interface	Bytes Total/sec	241.552	0.000	9640.316

You need to improve the performance of ServerA for the users in the sales department. What should you do?

- A Upgrade or replace the RAM in the server.
- B Upgrade or replace the hard disk in the server.
- C Upgrade or replace the processor in the server.
- D Upgrade or replace the network adaptor card in the server.

Answer: B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer in your company's accounting department. The server runs Terminal Services in application mode. All users in the accounting department run their business applications in Terminal Service sessions.

A manager in the accounting department runs an application on the server. The application requires three hours to process financial and accounting data. This application must be run every Friday morning so that the data will be available to the director of accounting application to run with the least amount of performance impact on the other business applications. What should you do?

- A. Configure all other business applications to have High priority.
- B. Configure all other business applications to have RealTime priority.
- C. Configure the accounting application to have AboveNormal priority.
- D. Configure the accounting application to have BelowNormal priority.

Answer: D

Question 15.

You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows 2000 Server. Users report that a file server named ServerA has very slow response time. It takes several seconds to open small files that are located on the server's hard disk, and it can take several minutes to open large files. Users report that no problems occur when they access files that are stored on other servers.

You monitor ServerA by using System Monitor. You discover that the values for Disk Queue Length and Split I/O are consistently high, even when users attempt to read small files. You also discover that the server has more than 40 GB of free space available. You need to optimize disk read performance for ServerA. What should you do?

- A. Use Disk Defragmenter to optimize the file structure on ServerA.
- B. Use Disk Cleanup to remove unused files and folders from ServerA.
- C. Disable write caching on the hard disk to optimize file access.
- D. Configure the performance options on ServerA to optimize performance for background services.

Answer: A

Question 16.

You are a network administrator for your company. Company executives plan to deploy 25 new Windows 2000 member servers and 25 new Windows 2000 Domain controllers. All Active Directory server accounts are in the default locations.

You need to install 290 hot fixes as part of the operating system installation on the new computers. The hot fixes must not be installed on any current Windows 2000 Server computers. You create a distribution folder for the hot fixes. What should you do next?

- A. Use Setup Manager to create an Answer file that will run a script to install the hot fixes from the distribution folder during setup.
- B. Use Setup Manager to create an Answer file. Add lines in the Cmdlines.txt file to install the hot fixes from the distribution folder during setup.
- C. Create a script that will install all of the hot fixes automatically. Configure a Group Policy Object and link it to the domain level to run the script on startup.
- D. Create a Group Policy Object and link it to the Domain Controllers OU and to the Computers container. Configure the GPO to assign the hot fixes as assigned applications.

Answer: B

Question 17.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a print server. You have two high speed HP color printers of the same model attached to it. These printers are shared for use by the network users. You find that one of the HP printers suddenly becomes faulty. What should you do such that most users would not need to resubmit their already submitted print jobs?

- A. Cancel the selection of the current port on SuperA. Select the appropriate port used by the healthy print device.
- B. Cancel the selection of the current port on SuperA. Select the appropriate port used by the healthy print device. Stop and restart the spooler service.
- C. Go into the BIOS and enable LPT2. Cancel the selection of the current port on SuperA. Select the appropriate port used by the healthy print device. Stop and restart the queuing service.
- D. Cancel the selection of the current port on the clients. Select the appropriate port used by the healthy print device.
- E. Remove and reinstall the driver of the faulty print device. Cancel the selection of the current port on the clients. Select the appropriate port used by the healthy print device. Stop and restart the spooler service.
- F. Cancel the selection of the current port on the clients. Select the appropriate port used by the healthy print device. Stop and restart the queuing service.

Answer: A

Question 18.

You are a network administrator for your company. One of the web application servers on the network is named Server 1. Server 1 stores three different mission-critical web applications that maintain different types of confidential data for users over the network. Since Server 1 is a quad processors system, your boss believes that there must be a way to optimize the performance of the different background applications currently running. What should you do?

- A. Configure processor affinity
- B. Configure System Monitor to track processor usage

- C. In Device Manager, enable the processors to share the work load
- D. Increase the amount of RAM available for the server applications
- E. None of the choices.

Answer: A

Question 19.

You are a network administrator for your company. One of the web application servers on the network is named Server 1. A newly installed application service renders the system unable to complete startup. You reboot the system. At the logon screen it hangs. What should you do after another reboot attempt?

- A. From within the Recovery Console you disable it.
- B. From within the Safe Mode you disable it.
- C. From within the Debug Mode you disable it.
- D. Run the Emergency Repair Process.
- E. Boot from the installation CD and repair the installation.

Answer: A

Question 20.

You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZ1. XYZ1 runs four server applications, which are accessed by company employees.

Your company's software developers install a new application on XYZ1. Several employees now report that all the applications are responding very slowly.

You notice that the hard disks on XYZ1 are constantly busy. You open Task Manager on Server. The information on the Performance tab is summarized in the following table.

Performance item	Performance value
Commit Charge Total	735214
Commit Charge Limit	736819
Commit Charge Peak	736819
CPU Usage	85%
MEM Usage	734687
Physical Memory Total	130612
Physical Memory Available	65535
Physical Memory System Cache	56400
Total Processes	56

You need to improve the performance of XYZ1 as much as possible. What should you do?

- A. Increase the amount of RAM installed in XYZ1.
- B. Install an additional processor in XYZ1.
- C. Install more hard disks in XYZ1.
- D. Increase the size of the paging file on XYZ1.

Answer: A

Question 21.

You are the network administrator for your company's New York branch office. You receive three new Windows 2000 Server computers from the main office. Each new server contains a single hard disk, which is configured as a single NTFS logical volume. You want to ensure that you can continue to access the NTFS volume on each server in the event that Windows 2000 Server fails to start.

You want to be able to access each volume without having to start the server from a CD-ROM or a floppy disk. What should you do on each server?

- A. Ensure that the Everyone group has the Allow-Full Control permission for the root folder of the hard disk.
- B. Copy the i386 folder from the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to the folder named \Windows\Options on the hard disk.
- C. Place your domain users account in the local Administrators group.
- D. Run the winnt32.exe/cmdcons command from the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

Answer: D

Question 22.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server runs a client/server application that is used by 2,000 users in your company.

During a scheduled maintenance period, you install a faster network adapter card in the server, and you install the software drivers provided by the card manufacturer. You remove the server's old network adapter card and uninstall the old drivers.

You restart the server and log on by using the local Administrator account. Shortly after you log on, the server stops responding and displays a STOP message. You restart the server again, and it displays a STOP message a few seconds after it displays the logon screen.

You remove the new network adapter card and reinsert the original card. You restart the server and it again displays the STOP message a few seconds after it displays the logon screen. You need to return the server to normal operation as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Restart the server using the last known good configuration. Reinstall the drivers for the original network adapter card.
- B. Restart the server by using safe mode. Uninstall the new network adapter card drivers, and restart the computer. Reinstall the drivers for the original network adapter card.
- C. Restart the server by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM, and select the option to repair the installation. Restart the server. Reinstall the drivers for the original network adapter card.
- D. Restart the server by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM, and select the option for the Recovery Console. Copy the drivers for the original network adapter card from the CD-ROM provided by the network adapter card manufacturer.

Answer: B

Question 23.

You are a desktop administrator for your company. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional with the default installation settings.

Users in the sales department use portable computers. The users require dial-up access to the company network when they are out of the office. You are asked to configure network dial-up access for a new sales employee named Peter.

You insert a PC Card modem into Peter's computer. You then restart the computer and log on as a local administrator. You start the Network Connection wizard, but the modem does not appear in the list of devices that you can select for marketing the dial-up connection. You need to be able to install the modem in Peter's computer. What should you do?

- A. In the system BIOS, reserve an IRQ for the COM port that is used by the modem.

- B. In the **Driver Signing Options** dialog box, set File Signature Verification to **Ignore**.
- C. Use Device Manager to disable the computer's built-in serial ports.
- D. Manually install the modem device driver provided by the manufacturer.

Answer: D

Question 24.

You are a desktop administrator for your company. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional

You are installing a new Plug and Play combination scanner and print device on a user's computer. You connect the print device to the computer's parallel Port. However, you discover that Windows 2000 does not detect the new print device.

You open Device Manager on the computer and discover that there is no listing for the printer or for any unidentified devices. You run the scan for hardware changes command in Device Manager, but no new hardware is detected.

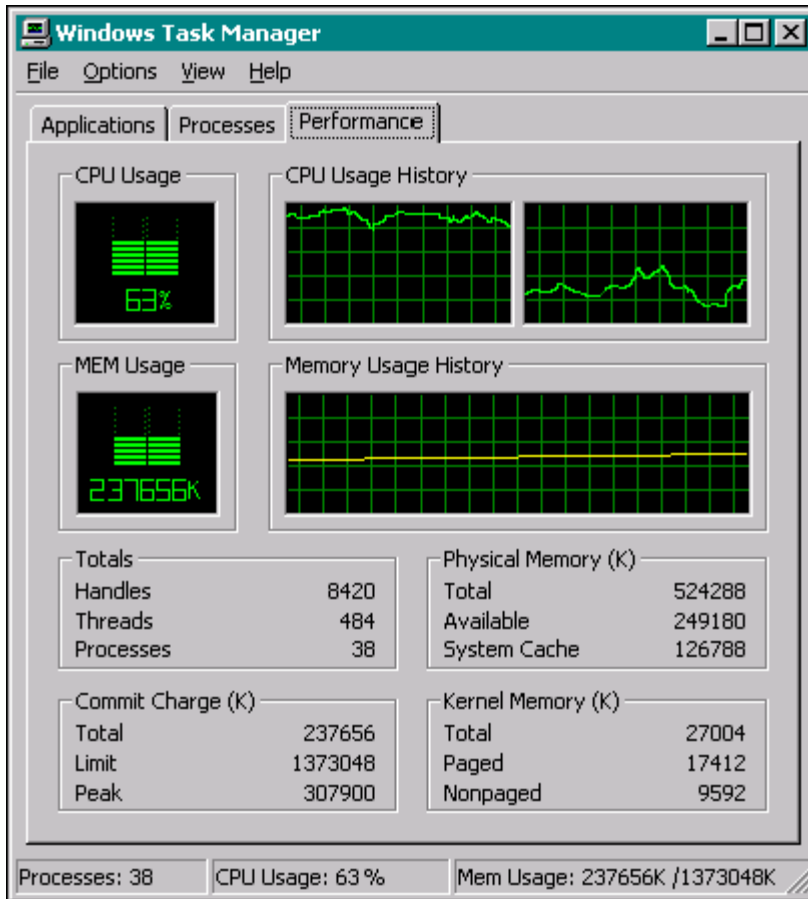
You want Windows 2000 Professional to detect and install drivers for the new print device. What should you do?

- A. In the system BIOS enable Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) support.
- B. In the driver signing Options dialog box, set file Signature Verification to Ignore.
- C. Use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to install the manufacturer's printer driver.
- D. Turn off the computer, and then turn off the print device. Turn on the print device, and then turn on the computer

Answer: A

Question 25.

You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows 2000 Server. Users in the finance department report significantly slow performance when they access a database application that is hosted on a multiprocessor server named ServerA. The application was designed for symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) and for use with windows NT Server 4.0 computers. The application runs constantly as a background application. Users do not report problems when they access the same database application running on a server named Server B. Both servers have identical hardware. You start Task Manager on ServerA. You view the information that is shown in the exhibit.



You need to optimize performance for users in the finance department when they access the database application. What should you do?

- A. Configure the application to run in a separate memory space.
- B. Configure the application's process to run with high priority and with affinity for the second processor only.
- C. Increase the amount of physical memory and increase the size of the paging file on serverA.
- D. Set processor affinity for the application to allow the application to use all available processors.

Answer: D

Question 26.

You are the network administrator for your company's branch office. A user named Marc reports that his Windows 2000 Professional computer will not start.

You investigate, and you discover that Marc's computer is displaying the following error message. "Invalid disk or operating system not found" Your computer configuration documentation indicates that Marc's computer is configured as a single NTFS logical volume.

You need to restore Marc's computer to normal operation as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM and select the option for the recovery console.
Run the **fixmbr** and **fixboot** commands.
- B. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM and select the option for the recovery console.

Run the enable "**Workstation**" Command

- C. Restart the computer by using the windows 2000 professional CD-ROM, and perform a parallel installation to a different folder on the Hard disk
- D. Restart the computer by using a startup floppy disk and copy the Ntldr file form the Windows 2000 professional CD-ROM to root folder of device c.

Answer: A

Question 27.

You are a network administrator for your company. You are installing Windows 2000 Advanced Server on a new computer.

The server contains two PCI network adapters and a PCI video adapter. The server's motherboard has a built-in dual-channel SCSI adaptor that hosts several devices, as shown in the following table.

SCSI adapter function ID	SCSI adapter device ID	Attached SCSI Device	SCSI device ID
0	14	Hard disk	0
0	14	Hard disk	1
0	14	Hard disk	2
0	14	Hard disk	3
1	14	Removable disk Cartridge drive	0
1	14	Tape back up device	1
1	14	CD-ROM drive	2

The installation process begins normally, However prior to copying files, Windows 2000 Setup informs you that it cannot detect any mass storage devices on your computer. The installation will not resume.

- A. Reconfigure the second SCSI adaptor to have a SCSI device ID of 7.
- B. Reconfigure the removable disk cartridge drive to have as SCSI device ID of 4
- C. Reserve an IRQ for each SCSI adaptor in the system BIOS.
- D. Restart setup and install the driver for the SCSI adaptor during the initial file copy.
- E. Configure the system BIOS boot device option to boot from the SCSI hard drive.

Answer: D

Question 28.

You are the administrator of a windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. The server has dual Pentium II-45 processors, 192 MB of RAM, and two hard disks, which are configured as shown in the following table.

Physical disk	Logical disk	File system	Partition role	Partition size
0	C	NTFS	System and boot	5 GB
0	D	NTFS	Applications	25 GB
1	E	NTFS	Data storage	100 GB

Users report that server performance is acceptable under normal working conditions, such as accessing files and printing documents. However, when a large accounting application is run, performance becomes significantly slower. When the application is processing large amounts of data, users report long waiting periods when they access files stored on the hard disk or when they submit print jobs.

You monitor ServerA by using System Monitor. You discover that when the accounting application is running, the sustained processor utilization on both processors is 100 percent. There are also numerous hard page faults. When the application is not running sustained processor utilization drops to 50 percent, but the number of hard page faults remains high.

You need to improve the performance of ServerA. What should do?

- A. Upgrade the memory in ServerA.
- B. Upgrade the processors in ServerA.
- C. Move the paging file from the system partition to drive E.
- D. Increase the default size of the paging file to at least 384 MB.

Answer: A

Question 29.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that is used for Software development and testing. The Sever contains two hard disk, which are configured as drive C and drive D. Both are formatted as NTFS.

The server is configured with two installations of Windows 2000 Server. The server's Boot.ini file as follows:

```
[boot loader]
timeout=10
default=multi(0) disk(0) rdisk(0)partition (1) \WINDOWS
[operating systems]
multi(0) disk(0) rdisk(0) partition(1) \WINDOWS=Microsoft Windows 2000 Server I" /fastdetect
multi(0) disk(0) rdisk(1) partition(1) \WINDOWS=Microsoft Windows 2000 Server II" /fastdetect
C:\CMDCONS\BOOTSECT.DAT="Microsoft Windows Recovery Console" /cmdcons
```

You want the server to start the Windows 2000 Server installation that is located on drive D, unless an administrator selects the other installation during startup. Which Boot.ini file should you use?

- A

```
[boot loader]
Timeout=10
Default=multi(0) disk(0)rdisk(1) partition(1) \WINDOWS
[operating systems]
multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0) partition (1) \WINDOWS="Microsoft
Windows 2000 Server I" /fastdetect
Multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1) \WINDOWS="Microsoft Windows 2000 Server II"
/fastdetect.
C: \CMDCONS \BOOTSECT.DAT=Microsoft Windows Recovery Console" /cmdcons
```
- B

```
[boot loader]
Timeout=10
Default=multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(2) \WINDOWS
[operating systems]
multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1) \WINDOWS="Microsoft
Windows 2000 Server I" /fastdetect
Multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1) \WINDOWS="Microsoft Windows 2000 Server II" /fastdetect
C: \CMDCONS\BOOTSECT.DAT="Microsoft Windows Recovery Console" /cmdcons
```
- C

```
[boot loader]
Timeout=10
Default=multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1) \WINDOWS
[operating systems]
multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1)\WINDOWS="Microsoft
Windows 2000 Server II" /fastdetect
```

- ```
Multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1) \WINDOWS=Microsoft Windows 2000 Server I" /fastdetect
C: \CMDCONS\BOOTSECT.DAT="Microsoft Windows Recovery Console" /cmdcons
```
- D [boot loader]  
timeout=10  
default=multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(0) \WINDOWS  
[operating systems]  
multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1)WINDOWS="Microsoft  
Windows 2000 Server II" /fastdetect  
Multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(0) \WINDOWS="Microsoft Windows 2000 Server I" /fastdetect.  
C: \CMDCONS\BOOTSECT.DAT="Microsoft Windows Recovery Console" /cmdcons

**Answer: A**

**Question 30.**

You are a network administrator for your company. A user named Maria reports that her Windows 2000 professional computer has stopped responding.

You examine the computer and discover that it is displaying a STOP message. Maria reports that the Computer has been displaying a STOP message intermittently during the past several days. You restart the computer and it functions normally.

A few minutes later, Maria reports that the computer has stopped responding again. You investigate and discover the same STOP message. The documentation for Maria's computer indicates that a new network adapter card was installed in the computer 10 days ago.

You set up a second Windows 2000 Professional computer for Maria to use. You need to provide access to her original computer, it displays a STOP message after only a few minutes.

You need to provide Maria with access to the files on her original computer. You need to accomplish this task as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A Restart the original computer by using safe mode.
- B Restart the original computer by using the last known good configuration.
- C Restart the original computer by using an Emergency Repair Disk.
- D Restart the original computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and select the option to repair the installation.

**Answer: A**

**Question 31.**

You are a network administrator for your company. Company executives plan to deploy 25 new Windows 2000 member servers and 25 new Windows 2000 domain controllers. All Active Directory server accounts are in the default locations. You need to install 20 hot fixes as part of the operating system installation on the new computers. The hot fixes must not be installed on any current Windows 2000 Server Computer

You create a distribution folder for the hot fixes. What should you do next?

- A Use Setup Manager to create an Answer file that will run a script to install the hot fixes from the distribution folder during setup.
- B Use Setup Manager to create an Answer file. Add lines in the Cmdlines.txt file to install the hot fixes from the distribution folder during setup.
- C Create a script that will install all of the hot fixes automatically. Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the domain level to run this script on startup.

- D Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Domain Controllers OU and to the Computers container. Configure the GPO to assign the hot fixes as assigned applications.

**Answer: B**

**Question 32.**

You are a network administrator for your company. Users report that an application server named ServerA that runs a customized application is slow to respond.

You configure System Monitor on ServerA. The results are shown in the following table.

| Counter             | Last | Average | Minimum | Maximum |
|---------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| % Disk Time         | 65   | 94      | 15      | 99      |
| % Processor Time    | 45   | 10      | 0       | 80      |
| Megabytes Total/sec | 30   | 10      | 4       | 30      |
| Pages/sec           | 75   | 17      | 5       | 80      |

You need to improve the performance of ServerA. What should you do?

- A. Add additional Ram to ServerA.
- B. Add an additional CPU to ServerA.
- C. Add an additional Network adaptor to ServerA
- D. Add an additional Active Directory domain controller to the network.
- E. Upgrade to a faster disk subsystem on ServerA.

**Answer: A**

## Part 4 Configuring, Managing, Securing and Troubleshooting Active Directory Organizational Units and Group Policy

### Question 1.

You are the administrator of an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers. The WebServers OU contains 20 Windows 2000 Web servers. The WebServers OU is an immediate child OU of an OU named Servers. The Servers OU has a Group Policy Object (GPO) named IPSecurity linked to it. The No Override option is not selected on IPSecurity. IPSecurity settings must always apply to the servers in the WebServers OU.

All of the web sites on the servers in the WebServers OU are configured to allow only anonymous users connections.

A domain administrator applies a new GPO named LogonLocally at the Servers OU. LogonLocally restricts the ability to log on locally to members of the local Administrators group. Users report that they can no longer access any of the Web sites on the servers in the WebServers OU.

You need to ensure that users can access the Web Sites on the servers in the WebServers OU. What should you do?

- A. Configure the properties for the WebServers OU to block policy inheritance.
- B. Link LogonLocally to the WebServers OU and select the **No Override** option.
- C. Create a GPO that allows members of the local Administrators and Guests groups to log on locally Link the GPO to the WebServers OU.
- D. Create a GPO that allows members of the local Administrators and Users groups to logon locally.  
Link the GPO to the WebServers OU.

**Answer: C**

### Question 2.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consist of a single domain that contains an Organizational Unit (OU) named New York. All user accounts in the domain are in the New York OU. You configure a Group Policy Object named StartMenuGPO and link it to the New York OU. StartMenuGPO redirects the Start menu to a shared network folder. You want all user accounts except the domain administrator accounts to have StartMenuGPO applied.

You notice that on your computer, the Start menu has been redirected. You need to ensure that no administrator accounts have StartMenuGPO applied. You also need to ensure that the domain administrators can administer all GPOs. What should you do?

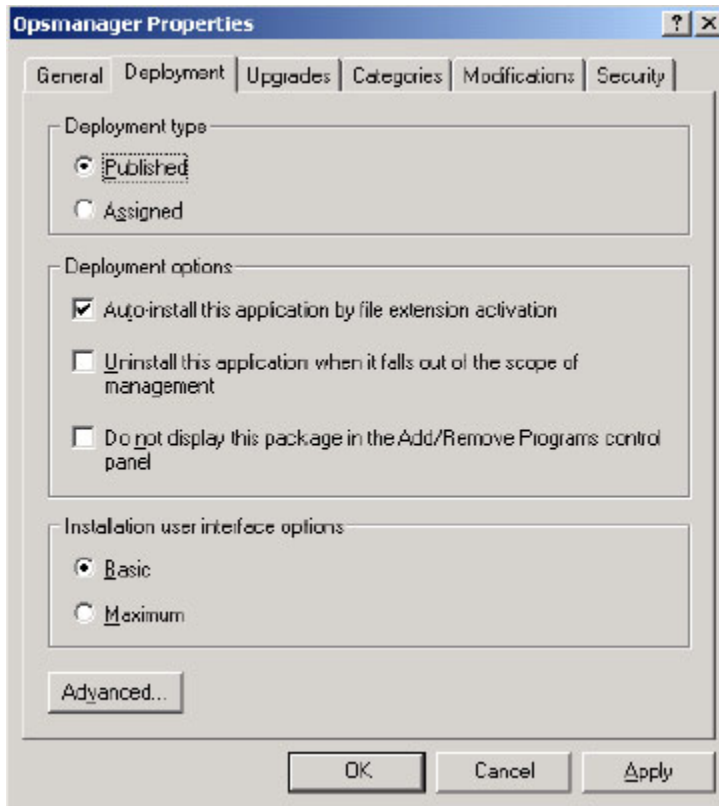
- A. Modify the permissions on StartMenuGPO by configuring the **Read** permission for the Domain Admins group to **Deny**.
- B. Modify the permissions on StartMenuGPO by configuring the **Apply Group Policy** permission for the Domain Admins group to **Deny**.
- C. Remove StartMenuGPO. Move the administrative accounts to the Users container. Create a new GPO and link it to the domain level to redirect the Start menu.
- D. Create a new GPO and link it to the New York OU. Configure the Start menu to be redirected to the C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator folder. Assign the Domain Admins group **Allow-Full Control** permission for this GPO.

**Answer: B**

### Question 3.

You are the administrator of an Organizational unit (OU) named Operations. You need to provide a new software application to the users in the Operations OU. You want the shortcut for the new application to appear on every user's Start menu, and you want the application to be installed the first time a user clicks the shortcut.

You configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to deploy the application, as shown in the exhibit.



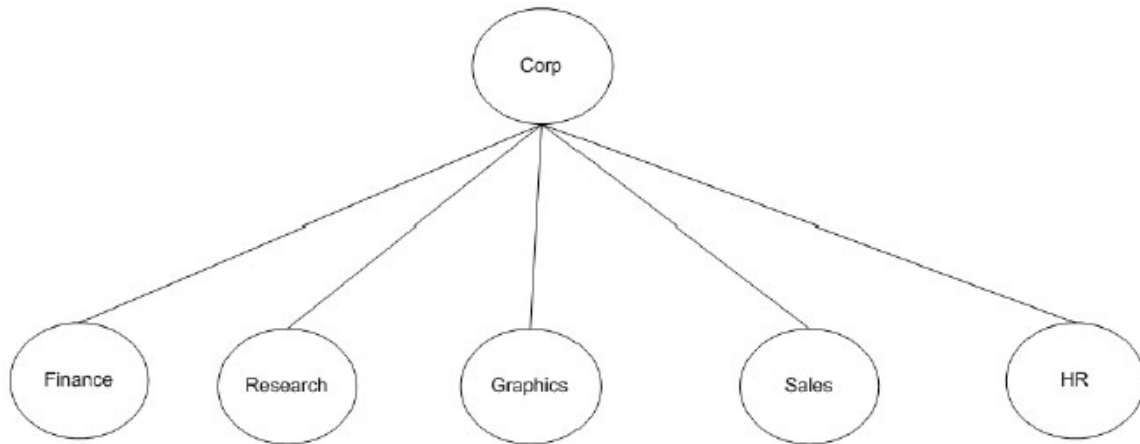
Users report that the shortcut for the new application does not appear on their Start menus. You need to ensure that the shortcut appears on every user's Start menu, and that the application is installed the first time a user clicks the shortcut. What should you do?

- A. Modify the GPO by selecting the **Maximum** option under **Installation user interface options**.
- B. Modify the GPO by selecting the **Assigned** option under **Deployment Type**.
- C. Move the application's installation package to a network share.
- D. Share the folder that contains the application's installation package, and publish the shared folder in Active Directory.

**Answer: B**

### Question 4.

You are domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) structure as shown in the OU structure exhibit.



Each department has its own departmental administrators who are responsible for the administration of resources in their respective departments. Company Policy requires that these departmental administrators have control of the objects only in their respective OUs.

You use the Delegation of Control Wizard to delegate complete control of the each departmental OU to the administrative staff in the respective department. The departmental administrators can successfully create users, groups, and printers in their respective OUs.

Maria is an administrator in the sales department. Maria reports that she cannot create a Group Policy Object in the Sales OU. When she attempts to create a Group Policy new GPO in the OU, she receives the error message shown in the GROUP POLICY ERROR exhibit.



You verify that Maria has the Allow- Full Control permission for the Sales OU, but she still cannot create the GPO. You need to resolve this problem. What should you do?

- A. Add Maria to the Domain Admins Security Group.
- B. Add Maria to Group Policy Creator Owner Security group.
- C. Assign Maria the **Allow- Create Child Objects** permission for the Corp OU.
- D. Assign Maria the **Allow-Modify Ownership** permission for the sales OU, and instruct here to take ownership of the OU.

**Answer: B**

**Question 5.**

You are the network administrator for your company. You create a global distribution group named ITStaff, the ITStaff group is a member of a domain local group named Public. You create a global distribution group named Public. The Public Group has the READ permission for a resource on the domain controller. The resource is named Res1.

Ten employees in the IT department need access to Res1. You add the user accounts for the 10 employees to attempt to access Res1 immediately. They report that they cannot access Res1. You need to ensure that the 10 employees can access Res1. What should you do?

- A. Configure the ITStaff group's group scope to be a universal group and instruct 10 employees to logout and to log in again.
- B. Configure the Public group's group scope to be a universal group, and instruct the 10 employees to log out and to log in again.
- C. Configure the ITStaff group's group scope to be a security group, and instruct 10 employees to logout and to log in again.
- D. Move the user accounts of the 10 employees so that the accounts are in the same organizational unit (OU) as the ITStaff group, and instruct 10 employees to log out and log in again.

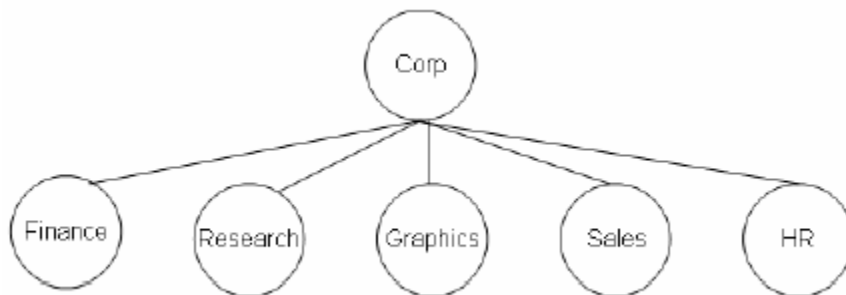
**Answer: C**

#### Question 6.

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional and are members of the domain.

Client computers in the research department and the graphics department are new and have clean installs of Windows 2000 Professional. Client computers in the other departments have been upgraded from Windows NT workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional.

The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) hierarchy, as shown in the exhibit.



You want to ensure that all upgraded computers have the same security configuration as the computers that have the clean installs. You also want to ensure that all client computers have strong password policies applied, and that an administrator is required to unlock locked user accounts for the research department and the human resources (HR) department.

You create a Group Policy Object named DefaultSec, which applies security setting that are required for all users and computers. You create a second GPO named HiSec, which has the security setting that are required by the HR and the Research departments. Both GPOs use custom security templates.

You import the Basicwk.inf security template in to the Default Domain GPO  
How should you link the GPOs to the OUs?

To Answer click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate Group Policy Object to the appropriate department OU. Note that GPOs can be used more than once.

### SELECT AND PLACE

| Department OU |  | GPO                                                                                 |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Corp OU       |  | <div>Default Domain Policy GPO</div> <div>DefaultSec GPO</div> <div>HiSec GPO</div> |
| Finance OU    |  |                                                                                     |
| Research OU   |  |                                                                                     |
| Graphics OU   |  |                                                                                     |
| Sales OU      |  |                                                                                     |
| HR OU         |  |                                                                                     |

**Answer:**

| Department OU |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Corp OU       | DefaultSec GPO |
| Finance OU    |                |
| Research OU   | HiSec GPO      |
| Sales OU      |                |
| HR OU         | HiSec GPO      |

### Question 7.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

Each department has its own Organizational Unit (OU) structure. Each department has departmental administrators who are responsible for the administration of the OU structure. Top-level departmental OUs are created by the domain administrators, and the departmental administrators are delegated full control of these OUs. Child OUs are created by the departmental administrators as necessary. The departmental administrator for the finance department is out of the office. The manager of the finance department asks you to publish a shared folder named FinanceDocs on a server named ServerA to Active Directory so that users can easily find the folder.



When you attempt to create the shared folder in the Finance OU, you receive the following error message:



You need to publish the shared folder. What should you do?

- E. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Full Control** share permission for FinanceDocs.
- F. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Read & Executive** NTFS permission for FinanceDocs.
- G. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Create Child Objects** permission for Finance OU.
- H. Assign the Domain Admins group the **Allow-Modify Owner** share permission for Finance OU and then take ownership.

**Answer: C**

#### Question 8.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. As the network is growing, there is an urgent need for facilitating network administration. In particular, you want to achieve the following:

- To delegate administrative control to your peers
- To group objects that require similar administrative tasks together
- To restrict visibility of network resources in Active Directory
- To improve network performance
- To improve network security of remote access

Your peer Jay suggests that you deploy multiple OUs for the above purposes. By deploying OUs, which of the following can be achieved (Choose all that apply)?

- A. To delegate administrative control to your peers
- B. To group objects that require similar administrative tasks together
- C. To restrict visibility of network resources in Active Directory
- D. To improve network performance
- E. To improve network security of remote access

**Answer: A, B & C**

#### Question 9.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. As the network is growing, there is an urgent need for facilitating network administration. In particular, you want to achieve the following:

- To delegate administrative control to your peers
- To group objects that require similar administrative tasks together
- To restrict visibility of network resources in Active Directory

Your peer Jay suggests that you deploy multiple OUs for the above purposes. Suppose you follow his suggestion, technically speaking where can you create the OUs (Choose all that apply)?

- A. under an existing domain
- B. under an existing Domain Controller object
- C. within an existing OU
- D. under an existing Member Server object
- E. within an existing global group

**Answer: A, B & C**

**Question 10.**

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. As the network is growing, there is an urgent need for facilitating network administration. In particular, you want to group objects that require similar administrative tasks together. Your peer Jay suggests that you deploy multiple OUs for the above purposes. Suppose you follow his suggestion, after creating an OU named SALES, what steps should OU take to add the user object HENRY to SALES?

- A. Invoke the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. Select the OU that you want to add the object to, click the Action menu, point to New, and then click the name of the object type that you want to add.
- B. Invoke the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in. Select the OU that you want to add the object to, click the Action menu, point to New Object, and then click the name of the object type that you want to add.
- C. Invoke the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. Select the OU that you want to add the object to, click the Action menu, point to Create Object, and then click the name of the object type that you want to add.
- D. Invoke DCPROMO. Select the OU that you want to add the object to, click the Action menu, point to New, and then click the name of the object type that you want to add.

**Answer: A**

**Question 11.**

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. As the network is growing, there is an urgent need for facilitating network administration. In particular, you want to group objects that require similar administrative tasks together. Your peer Jay suggests that you deploy multiple OUs for the above purposes. You follow his suggestion and create multiple OUs under the ABC domain as follow:

SALES  
ACCT  
ADMIN  
HR  
MANAGER  
SUPPORT

You then add about 700 user and computer objects into these OUs. Jay wants to make changes to the Sabrina user object. Sabrina is a sales. However, for some reasons she is not located under the SALES OU. Both of you forgot where this object is at. What steps should you take to locate Sabrina?

- A. Go into the Administrative Tools folder. Open the Active Directory Users And Computers snap-in. Right-click the ABC domain, and click Find. Specify to search for Sabrina.
- B. Go into the Administrative Tools folder. Open the Active Directory Sites And Services snap-in. Right-click the ABC domain, and click Search. Specify to search for Sabrina.

- C. Go into the Administrative Tools folder. Open the Active Directory Domains And Trusts snap-in. Left-click the ABC domain, and click Find. Specify to search for Sabrina.
- D. Go into the Administrative Tools folder. Open the Active Directory Users And Computers snap-in. Right-click on every OU and click Search. Specify to search for Sabrina.
- E. Go into the Administrative Tools folder. Open the Active Directory Sites And Services snap-in. Right-click on every OU and click Find Object. Specify to search for Sabrina.
- F. Go into the Administrative Tools folder. Open the Active Directory Domains And Trusts snap-in. Left-click on every OU and click Find. Specify to search for Sabrina.

**Answer: A**

**Question 12.**

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are configuring the objects of your Active Directory. You want to prevent permissions inheritance so that a child object does not inherit permissions from its parent object. Which of the following is the quickest way to do so?

- A. deselect "Allow Inheritable Permissions From Parent To Propagate To This Object" on the child object
- B. deselect "Allow Inheritable Permissions From Parent To Propagate To This Object" on the parent object
- C. select "Disallow Inheritable Permissions From Parent To Propagate To This Object" on the child object
- D. select "Disallow Inheritable Permissions From Parent To Propagate To This Object" on the parent object
- E. deselect "Allow Inheritable Permissions From Parent To Propagate To This Object" at the domain level
- F. deselect "Allow Inheritable Permissions From Parent To Propagate To This Object" at the forest level

**Answer: A**

**Question 13.**

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains 50 Windows 2000 Server computers, which are in the Servers Organizational Unit (OU) in Active Directory. The network also contains 1,500 Windows 2000 Professional computers, which are in the computers container in Active Directory.

You need to deploy the most recent Windows 2000 service pack. The service pack must update only the servers. You download the service pack and extract the file into a newly created shared folder named SPFiles. You need to install the service pack on all of the servers, and you want the installation to occur on all of the servers, and you want the installation to occur with no user interaction. What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy Object and link it to the Servers OU. Under the computer configuration, configure the GPO to assign the Update.msi file from the SPFiles folder. Restart each server.
- B. Create a Group Policy Object and link it to the Servers OU. Under the computer configuration startup script, configure the GPO to assign the Update.msi file from the SPFiles folder. Restart each server.
- C. Create a Group Policy Object and link it to the Domain level. Under the user configuration logon script, configure the GPO to assign the Update.msi file from the SPFiles folder. Log on to each server as Administrator.
- D. Create a script that runs the Update.exe file from the SPFiles folder. Create a Group Policy Object and link it to the Servers OU. Modify the computer configuration of the GPO to run the script on startup. Restart each server.

**Answer: A**

**Question 14.**

You are the system administrator of an organizational unit (OU) named Sales. Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 Active Directory Domain XYZ.com. There are 50 client computers in the sales department.

Five desktop administrators are planning to install Windows 2000 Professional on the 50 client computers in the sales department. You add the desktop administrators' domain user accounts to a group named XYZInstaller.

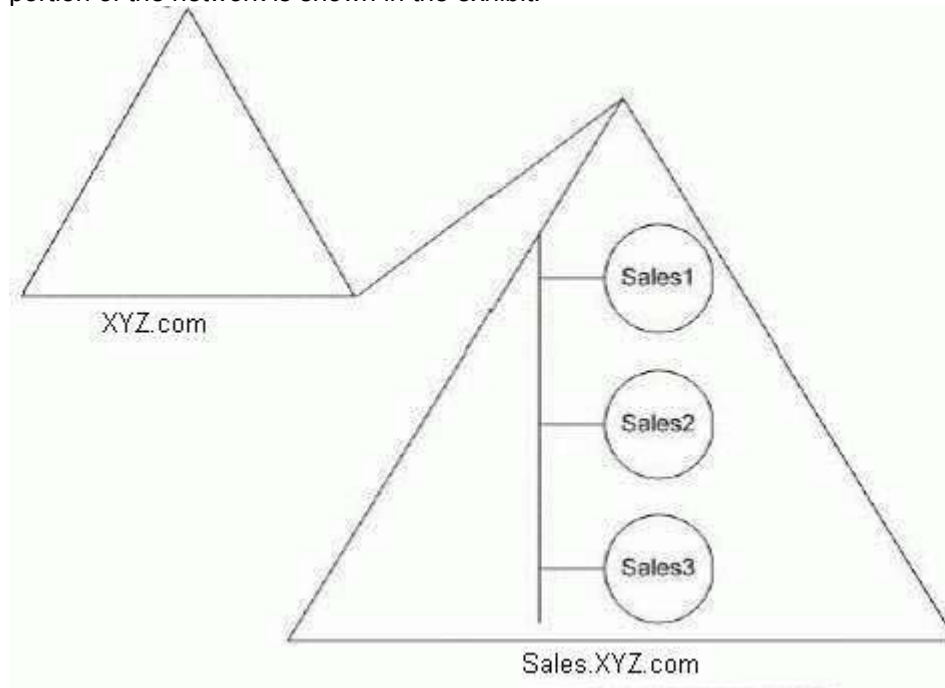
You need to give the desktop administrators permission to add the new Windows 2000 Professional computers to the Sales OU during the installation process. The permission must not give the desktop administrators access to other resources or objects in Active Directory. What should you do?

- A. Add the XYZInstaller group to the Account Operators group.
- B. Modify the User Rights Assignment on the domain controllers to assign the XYZInstaller group the **Add workstations to domain** right.
- C. Modify the permissions for the Sales OU to assign the XYZInstaller group the **Allow – Create computer objects** permission.
- D. Run the Delegation of Control wizard for the Sales OU to assign the XYZInstaller group permission to create all child objects.

**Answer: C**

**Question 15.**

You are the domain administrator of the sales.XYZ.com domain for your company. The relevant portion of the network is shown in the exhibit.



The XYZ.com domain contains a Group Policy object (GPO) named Deploy SalesApp1. The Deploy SalesApp1 GPO is used to deploy a custom application named SalesApp1 to 10 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

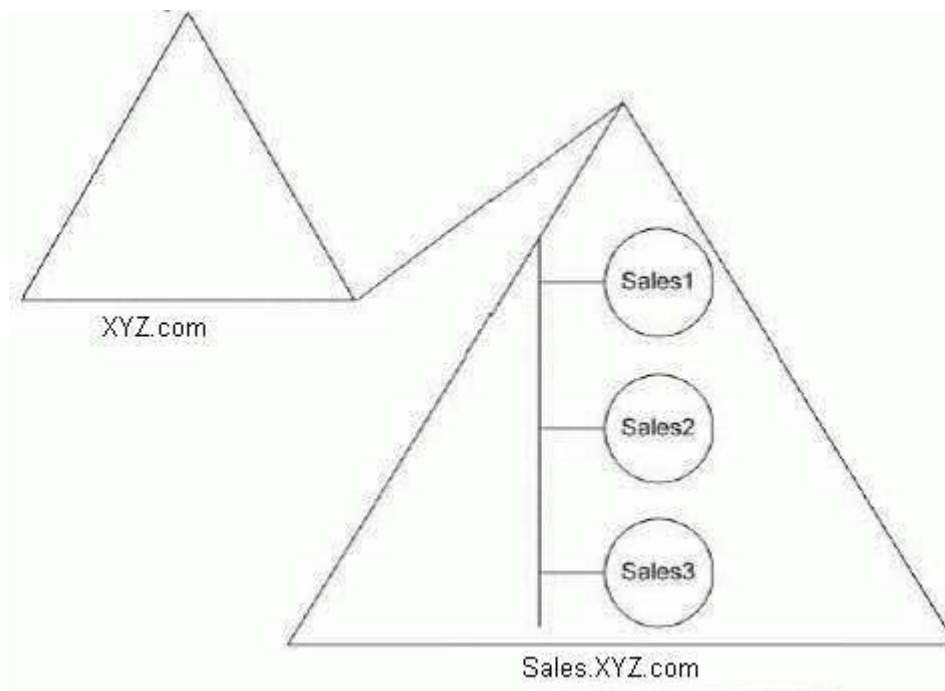
You want to deploy SalesApp1 to Windows 2000 Professional computers in Sales1 OU by using Group Policy. What should you do?

- A. Enable the **No Override** option on the sales.XYZ.com Default Domain Policy GPO.
- B. Enable the **No Override** option on the XYZ.com Default Domain Policy GPO.
- C. On the Sales1 OU, configure Group Policies to block inheritance.
- D. In the sales.XYZ.com domain, create a GPO that deploys SalesApp1. Link the GPO to the Sales1 OU.
- E. Ensure that the XYZ.com domain administrator modifies the Deploy SalesApp1 GPO to enable the **No Override** option.

**Answer: D**

**Question 16.**

You are the domain administrator of the sales.XYZ.com domain for your company. The network consists of single forest that contains two Windows 2000 domains, as shown in the exhibit.



Each organizational unit (OU) contains Windows 2000 Server computers that are configured as member servers. These servers function as file and print servers for all departments in the company. On each of the three Sales OUs, there is a Group Policy object (GPO) that affects computer and user settings.

The administrator of the Sales2 OU wants to allow users to have local administrative rights to their client computers and to log on locally. The password policy on user's local user accounts must fulfill the requirements for complex passwords and must be applied to the computers at all times.

What should you do to accomplish these goals?

- A. Ask the domain administrator of the XYZ.com domain to edit the Default Domain Policy GPO in the XYZ.com domain to require complex passwords.

- B. Ask the domain administrator of the XYZ.com domain to edit the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPO in the XYZ.com domain to require complex passwords.
- C. Edit the GPO on the Sales2 OU to require complex passwords.
- D. Edit the local computer policy for each client computer in the Sales2 OU to require complex passwords.
- E. Edit the Default Domain Policy GPO in the sales.XYZ.com domain to require complex passwords.
- F. Edit the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPO in the sales.XYZ.com domain to require complex passwords.

**Answer: C**

**Question 17.**

You are a network administrator for your company. The company has offices in five cities. There is an Organizational Unit (OU) for each office.

You install a new file server named ServerB. ServerB will host the My Documents folder for all users in the New York OU. At the domain level there is a Group Policy Object (GPO) Named AllMyDocumentsGPO that redirects the My Documents folder to \\ServerA\users\%username%. There is a separate GPO named SettingsGPO that configures the desktop settings and removes the Run command that is configured at the domain level.

You configure a GPO named NYMyDocumentsGPO that redirects the My Documents folder for the users in the New York office to \\ServerB\users\%username%. You verify that the My Documents folder has been redirected. However, you notice that users in the New York office do not have the corporate desktop settings and that the users can use the Run command.

You need to ensure that the My Documents folder for every user account in the NY OU is redirected to ServerB. You also need to ensure that the users in the New York office receive the corporate desktop settings and that the users cannot use the run command. What should you do?

- A. On the New York OU, configure Group Policies to not block inheritance.
- B. On the New York OU, remove the NYMyDocumentsGPO and then configure Group Policies to not block inheritance.
- C. On AllMyDocumentsGPO, modify the permissions by adding a NYUsers group and assigning it the Deny –Apply Group Policy permission.
- D. At the domain level, configure a new GPO for the corporate desktop settings. Add a NYUsers group and assign it the Allow – Apply Group Policy permission for the new GPO.

**Answer: A**

**Question 18.**

You are a network administrator for your company. You are responsible for a child domain in your enterprise. The human resources (HR) department uses this child domain. The domain contains Windows 2000 domain controllers and Windows NT 4.0 member servers.

The HR department institutes a new employee review process. Under the new process, documents that are used for performance reviews will be stored in the shared folder, and managers will be the only personnel who will have access to that shared folder. In that organizational unit (OU) named Mgr1, existing global groups for managers are the IT Managers group, the HR Managers group, the Finance Managers group and the Manufacturing Managers group.

You want to add these managers groups to a new security global group named All Managers. The All Managers group is in a separate OU named AllMgr. However, when to attempt to add each of the managers groups to the All Managers group, you notice that only individual users

accounts are available to be added and the managers group are not available to be added. What should you do?

- A. Move the All Managers group to the Mgr1 OU.
- B. Ask the domain administrator to switch the domain to native mode.
- C. Change the All Members group from a global group to a universal group.
- D. Ask the domain administrator to assign you the **Allow – Change** permission for each of the managers global groups.

**Answer: B**

**Question 19.**

You are a network administrator for your company. To meet the requirement of the company's new password policy, you must configure a minimum length of eight characters for new network passwords.

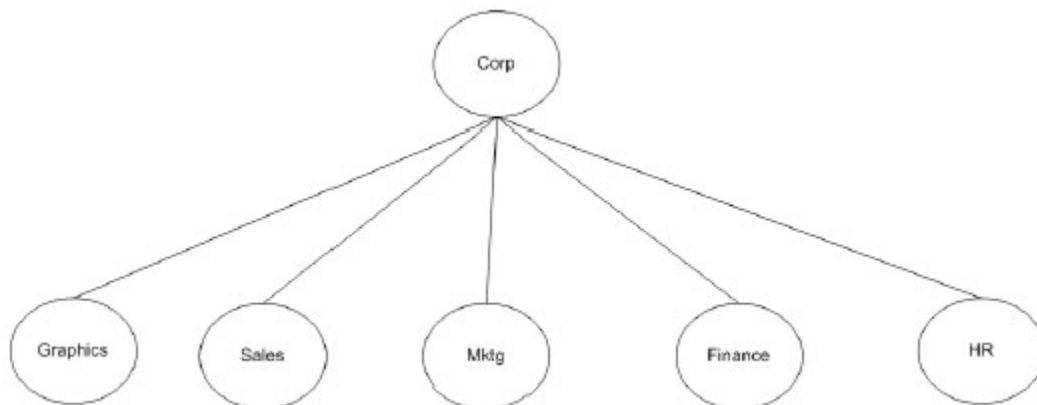
On a domain controller named DC01, you modify the Default Domain Group Policy Object (GPO). You test the new configuration on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You can still create two-character password. You need to ensure that the password policy changes are immediately enforced for all users in the domain. What should you do?

- A. On DC01, run the **Secedit/refreshpolicy machine\_policy/enforce** command.
- B. On DC01, run the **Secedit/refreshpolicy user\_policy/enforce** command.
- C. Create a new GPO and configure the password policy. Link the new GPO to the organizational unit (OU) that contains all user accounts.
- D. Create a new GPO and configure the password policy. Link the new GPO to the organizational unit (OU) that contains all computer accounts.

**Answer: B**

**Question 20.**

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. The domain has an Organizational unit (OU) structure, as shown in the exhibit.



All user accounts are created in the Corp OU. All user accounts are members of a CorpUsers group that is located in the Corp OU. All user accounts are also members of department-specific groups that are located in the departmental OUs. Each department has its own administrative staff, which is responsible for creating computer accounts, troubleshooting user and computer problems, and performing general system maintenance. Departmental administrators are members of groups named <department>Admins located in the departmental OUs. Departmental administrators have been delegated full control of their OUs. All Computer accounts are located in their appropriate departmental OUs.



Group Policy Objects are configured as shown in the following table:

| GPO name            | Linked to | Settings/restrictions                                                                                                                                                                         | Options     |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Users               | Corp OU   | Disable Control Panel.<br>Remove Run command from Start menu.<br>Disable and remove links to Windows Update.<br>Remove "Map Network Drive" and "Disconnect Network Drive" in Windows Explorer | No override |
| Departmental Admins | Corp OU   | No settings configured                                                                                                                                                                        |             |

The departmental administrators report that they cannot access Control Panel to the Run command on their own computers or when they attempt to correct problems on users' computers. The departmental administrators require access to the restricted tools. What should you do?

- A. Disable the No Override option for the Users GPO.
- B. Enable the **No Override** option for the Department Admins GPO.
- C. Select **Block Policy inheritance** in the Group Policy properties for each child OU.
- D. Change the Group Policy processing order to ensure that the Department Admins GPO is processed last.
- E. Assign the **Deny-Apply Group Policy** permissions to the various <department>Admins groups for the Users GPO.

**Answer: E**

#### Question 21.

You are a network administrator for your company. All user accounts and groups are in the New York organizational unit (OU). The user accounts of the help desk personnel are members of the Helpdesk group.

You need to allow the Helpdesk group to manage group memberships, including creating and managing new groups. However, you need to ensure that help desk personnel cannot create or modify user objects. What should you do?

- A. Under the New York OU, create two new OUs and name them NY Users and NY groups. Move all user accounts to the NY Users OU, and move all groups to the NY groups OU. Modify the Active Directory permissions for the New York OU by assigning the Helpdesk group the **Allow-Full Control** permission.
- B. Under the New York OU, create two new OUs and name them NY Users and NY Groups. Move all user accounts to the NY Users OU, and move all groups to the NY groups OU. Modify the Active Directory permissions for the NY Groups OU by assigning the Helpdesk group the **Allow-Full Control** permission.
- C. Run the Delegation of Control wizard on the New York OU. Delegate the **Modify the membership of a group** task to the Helpdesk group.
- D. Run the Delegation of Control wizard on the New York OU. Delegate the **Create, delete, and manage groups** task to the Helpdesk group.

**Answer: D**

#### Question 22.

You are an administrator of your company's single Windows 2000 Domain. The domain contains 10 departmental organizational unit (OUs). Each OU is controlled by a separate administrative group.



During a routine security audit, you discover that the local Administrators groups on member servers contain users who are not administrators. You want to ensure that the local Administrators group on every server contains only valid administrator accounts from the appropriate department. What should you do?

- A. Configure Group Policy for each OU to specify the appropriate membership for the local Administrators group on the servers in that OU.
- B. Configure Group Policy for the domain to specify the appropriate membership for the local Administrators group on the servers in that OU.
- C. Configure Group Policy for the default Domain Controller OU to specify the appropriate membership for the local Administrators group on the servers in that OU.
- D. In each OU, create a new child OU that contains all of the appropriate Administrator user accounts for that OU. Configure Group Policy for each new child OU to specify the appropriate membership for the local Administrators group on the servers in that OU.

**Answer: D**

**Question 23.**

You are an organizational unit (OU) administrator of your company's Active Directory forest. You accidentally delete the user ID of an employee named Marc. You re-create the user ID with the same name as before. Marc now reports that he does not have the same permissions that he previously had.

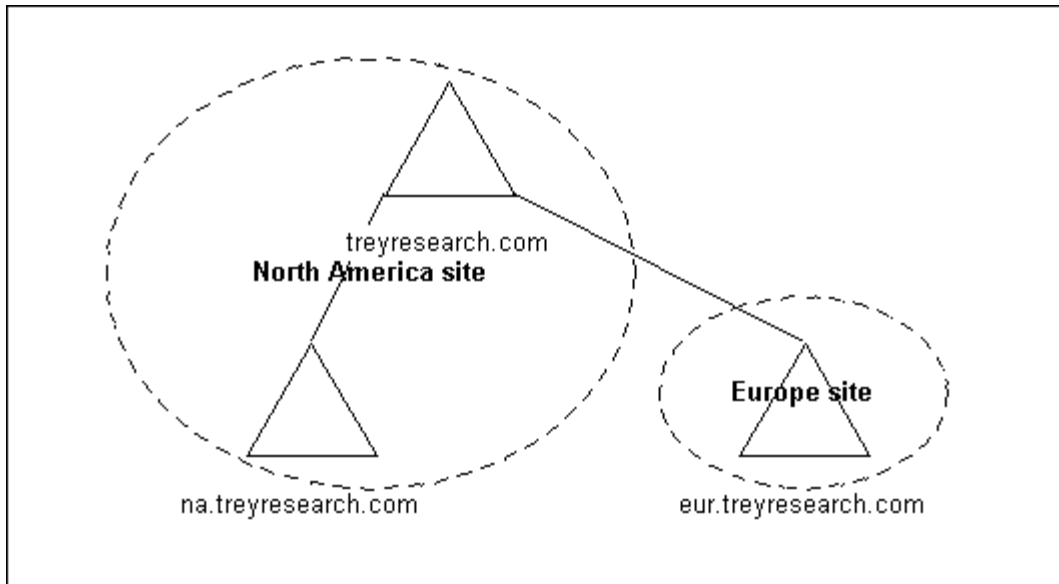
You need to ensure that Marc has all of the permissions he had prior to the deletion. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A Add Marc's user account back into all the groups it was previously a member of.
- B Ask the domain administrator to move Marc's user account from the LostandFound container back into the OU it was previously a member of.
- C Ask the domain administrator to delete Marc's user ID from within the LostandFound container .
- D Ask the domain administrator to perform an authoritative restore of Marc's user ID from a backup.
- E Configure Marc's user account so that it does not require Kerberos preauthentication.

**Answer: D & E**

**Question 24.**

You are an enterprise administrator for Trey Research, a company that is based in Los Angeles. The network consists of three Windows 2000 domains in two sites, as shown in the exhibit.



Trey Research anticipates company growth of up to 200 percent during the next 12 months, and plans to add as many as three new sites and four new child domains to the network during that time.

Company IT policy dictates that user account and password security policy settings must be applied consistent to all users throughout the company.

You configure Group Policy objects (GPOs) to the treymresearch.com domain as shown in the following table.

| GPO name            | Linked to     | Settings/restrictions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Options         |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Enterprise Security | Entire domain | Accounts locked out after three bad logon attempts.<br>Administrator must unlock user accounts.<br>Minimum password length is eight characters,<br>Passwords must meet complexity requirements,<br>Minimum password age is 27 days.<br>Maximum password age is 30 days.<br>Remember last 12 passwords. | (None selected) |

You later discover that the settings that are defined in the Enterprise Security GPO are being applied to users located in only the treymresearch.com domain. You need to ensure that these settings are applied to all users in the company.

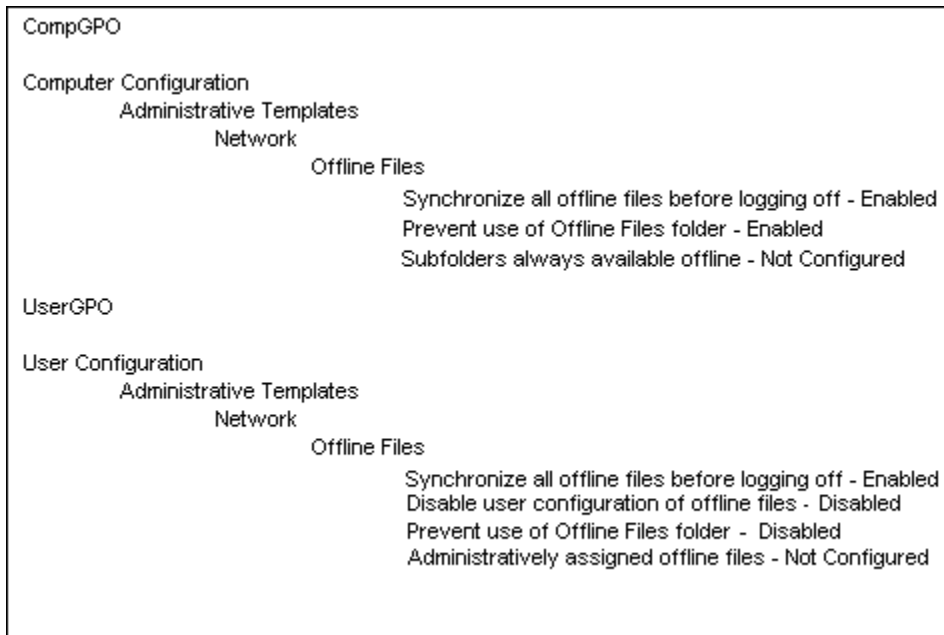
What should you do?

- A Delete the Default Domain GPO in the child domains.
- B Enable the **No Override** option for the Enterprise Security GPO.
- C Create a new site that contains all domains, and link the Enterprise Security GPO to the site.
- D Create and link new GPOs in the child domains with the same settings as in the root domain.

Answer: B

**Question 25.**

You are a network administrator for your company. You need to configure offline file settings for all users in the Boston organizational unit (OU). You add two new Group Policy objects (GPOs) named CompGPO and userGPO and link them to the Boston OU. A representation of the details of the GPOs is shown in the exhibit.



Users report that they cannot synchronize their offline files. You need to ensure that users can synchronize their offline files.

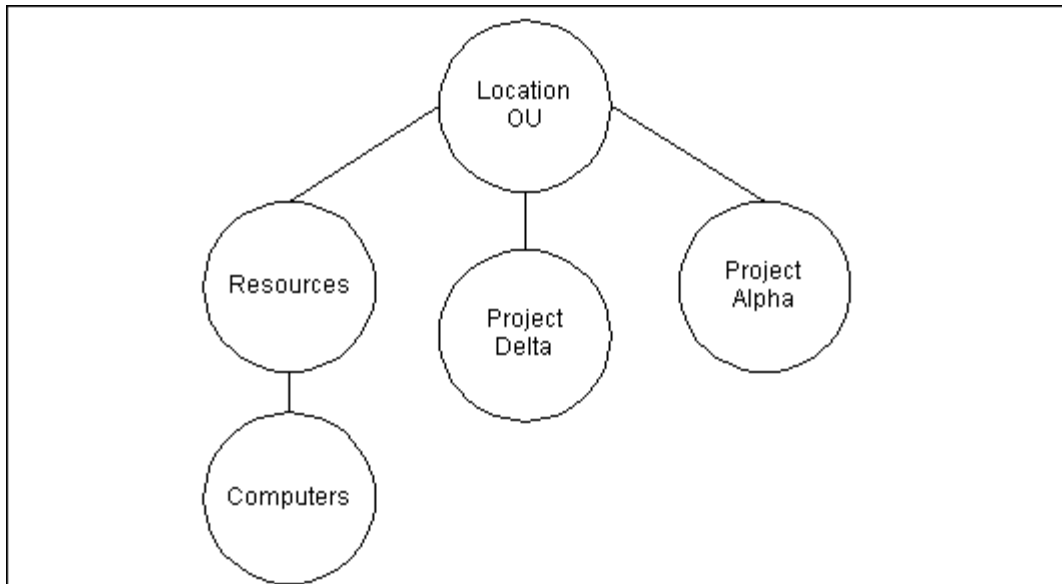
What should you do?

- A Modify the computer configuration for CompGPO by changing the **Prevent use of Offline Files folder** policy to **Not Configured**.
- B Modify the computer configuration for CompGPO by changing the **Subfolders always available offline** policy to **Enabled**.
- C Modify the user configuration for userGPO by changing the **Administratively assigned offline files** policy to **Enabled**.
- D Modify the user configuration for UserGPO by changing the **Disable user configuration of offline files** Policy to **Enabled**.

Answer: A

**Question 26.**

You are an organizational unit (OU) administrator for your company's Active Directory domain. The top-level OUs in Active Directory are organized by physical location. All OU administrators have permissions to administer only the OUs for which they are responsible. You have organized your OUs and user accounts based on the projects the users are working on. The OU structure is shown in the exhibit.



The OU for your location has a Resources OU under it. The Resources OU contains published shared folders and a Computers OU that contains all the computer accounts at your location.

Multiple templates have been created for use with Microsoft Project. These templates are in a file share named Templates that is published to the Resources OU as ProjectTemplates. The Project Leads group has permissions for the Templates file share. All user accounts in the Project Delta OU are members of the Project Leads group and therefore have access to the Templates file share.

A user named Andrea has her user ID in the Project Alpha OU. Her user account is not a member of the Project Leads group. She needs to have access to the Templates file share.

You need to ensure that Andrea has access to the Templates file share. What should you do?

- A Delegate control of the Project Alpha OU to the Project Leads group.
- B Move Andrea's user account to the project Delta OU.
- C Assign Andrea the **Allow-Read** permission for the Resources OU.
- D Add Andrea's user account as a member of the Project Leads group.

**Answer: D**

#### Question 27.

You are a network administrator for your company. You need to create a Group Policy object (GPO) that requires user accounts to have a minimum password length of seven characters. All of the Active Directory user accounts are in the MN organization unit (OU).

Under the computer configuration, you create a GPO named PasswordGPO that requires a minimum of seven characters, and you link this GPO to the MN OU. After you link the GPO, you find out that users can create passwords that are only one character in length.

You need to ensure that all users in the MN OU are required to have a minimum password length of seven characters. What should you do?

- A Remove the GPO link on the MN OU for PasswordGPO. At the domain level, add a link to the PasswordGPO, and ensure that the GPO has the highest priority.

- B Create a new GPO and link it to the MN OU. Configure the password requirement for this GPO to be a minimum of seven characters, and make the GPO the highest priority.
- C Run the **secedit/refreshpolicy machine\_policy/enforce** command on the domain controller on which you created the GPO.
- D Run the **secedit/refreshpolicy user\_policy/enforce** command on the domain controller on which you created the GPO.

**Answer: A**

**Question 28.**

You are the desktop administrator for your company. A new shipment of computers arrived recently. These new computers will replace outdated client computers.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on one of the new computers. You attempt to join the computer to the domain. You receive an error message stating that access has been denied.

You need to be able to add the new computers to the domain. After you install Windows 2000 Professional on all of the new computers, what should you do?

- A Log on to each computer as local Administrator, and then join each computer to the domain.
- B Obtain permissions to create computer objects, and then join each computer to the domain.
- C For each computer, create a computer account in Active Directory, and then join each computer to the domain.
- D Run the **ipconfig/registerdns** command on each computer, and then join each computer to the domain.

**Answer: C**

**Question 29.**

You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group for Trey Research. TheActiveDirectory forest consists of a forest root domain named ad.treyresearch.com and two child domains named east.ad.treyresearch.com and west.ad.treyresearch.com. The network consists of four Active Directory sites, with five domain controllers at each site.

You want to restrict the ability to log on locally to all of the domain controllers to members of the local Administrators group. You want to accomplish this goal with the least amount of administrative effort and without affecting other computers in the domain. What should you do?

- A Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that restricts the ability to log on locally to members of the local Administrators group.  
Link the GPO to the ad.treyreserach.com domain.
- B Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that restricts the ability to log on locally to members of the local Administrators group.  
Link the GPO to the default Domain Controllers organization unit(OU) in the ad.treyreserach.com domain.  
Enable the **No Override** option for the GPO link.
- C Edit the default Domain Group Policy object (GPO) in each domain to restrict he ability to log on locally to members of the local Administrators group.
- D Edit the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy object (GPO) in each domain to restrict the ability to log on locally to members of the local Administrators group.

**Answer: D**

**Question 30.**

You are the administrator of an organizational unit (OU) named Operations. You create a Group Policy object(GPO) to publish an application named CorpOps to the users in the Operations OU.

Your company frequently reassigns employees to different departments. When employees are reassigned, their Active Directory users accounts are moved to a different OU. You need to ensure that CorpOps is uninstalled when an employee's user account is moved to a different OU.

What should you do?

- A Write a Microsoft Visual Basic Scripting Edition (VBScript) logoff script that uninstalls CorpOps. Assign the logoff script to the members of the Operations OU.
- B Modify the permissions on the CorpOps installation package so that only members of the Operations OU have the **Read** permission.
- C Configure the GPO that publishes CorpOps to uninstall the application when it falls out of the scope of Management.
- D Modify the GPO so that CorpOps is assigned instead of published.

**Answer: C**

**Question 31.**

You are the administrator of your company's Active Directory domain. The company recently expanded from one office in London to include new offices in New York and Mexico City. All user accounts for the entire company are currently in the Users container.

Company policy states that network administrators may configure user accounts for only their respective offices. You create an Active Directory group for each of the three officer. The user accounts of the network administrators for each office are members of each respective Active Directory group.

You need to configure Active Directory so that each administrators group can administer the user accounts in only its respective office.

What should you do?

- A Run the Delegation of Control wizard at the domain level and delegate the **Full Control** permission to all three of three administrators groups for all child objects.
- B Create a new organizational unit (OU) for all of the user accounts. Move the user accounts into the new OU. Place all three of the administrators group in the new OU.
- C Create a new organizational unit (OU) for each of the three offices. Place each of the three administrators groups in its respective OU. Run the Delegation on of Control wizard on each of these Ous and delegate the **Create, delete, and manage user accounts** task to the respective administrators group.
- D Create a new organizational unit(OU) for each of the three officer. Move the user accounts to the appropriate OUs. Run the Delegation of Control wizard on each of these OUs and delegate the **Create, delete, and manage user accounts** task to the respective administrators group.

**Answer: D**

**Question 32.**

You are a network administrator for you company. The help desk manager reports that the help desk is receiving a large number of requests from sales representatives who need to have their passwords reset. The help desk Manager asks you to delegate this task to someone other than help desk personal.

The user accounts of all sales representatives are in the Sales Users organizational unit (OU). The user accounts of all sales managers are in the Sales Managers OU and are members of the

Sales Managers group. You decide to allow the sales managers to reset the passwords for their sales representatives when necessary. You need to configure Active Directory without compromising overall network security.

What should you do to allow the members of the Sales Managers group to reset passwords for the sales representatives?

- A Run the Delegation of Control wizard at the domain level and delegate the **Create, delete, and manage user accounts** task to the Sales Managers group.
- B Run the Delegation of Control wizard on the Sales Users OU and delegate the **Create, delete, and Manager user accounts** task to the Sales Managers group.
- C Run the Delegation of Control wizard on the Sales Users OU and delegate the **Reset passwords on user accounts** task to the Sales Managers group.
- D Run the Delegation of Control wizard at the domain level and delegate the **Reset passwords on user accounts** task to the Sales Managers group.

**Answer: C**

**Question 33.**

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains 2,500 Windows 2000 Professional computers, 70 Windows 2000 Server member server, and 5 Windows 2000 Server domain controllers. All computer accounts are in their default location in Active Directory.

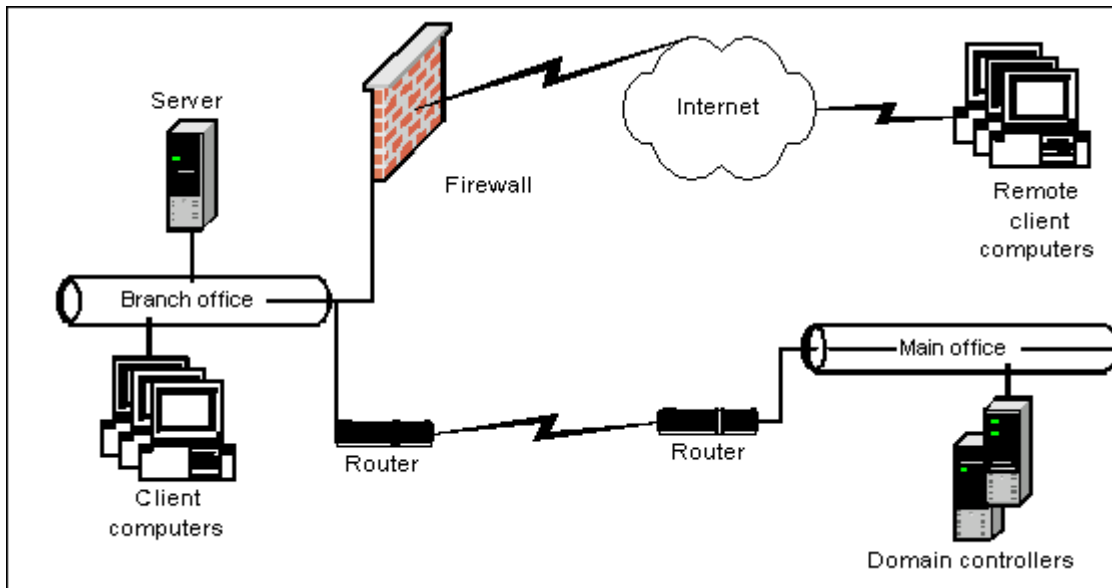
You need to deploy the most recent service pack to all of the computers with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a script named Update.bat that runs the Update.exe file from a network share. Create a Group Policy object(GPO) and link it to the Computers container. Set the computer configuration to run the Update. Bat script on startup. Restart each computer.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the domain level. Configure the GPO to assign the Update msi file under the user configuration logon script. Log on to each computer as Administrator.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the domain level. Configure the GPO to assign the Update msi file under the computer configuration. Restart each computer.
- D. Create a Group policy object(GPO) and link to the computers container. Configure the GPO to assign the Update msi file under the computer configuration. Restart each computer.

**Answer: C**

**Question 34.**

You are a network administrator for your company. The company has 10 branch offices and has plans to add at least 25 more branch offices during the next 12 months. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



Each branch office has only one server. These servers are multifunction servers that are domain controllers and application-based Terminal Servers. The users of the remote client computers connect to these servers by using Terminal Services over the Internet so that they can access a financial application.

You need to ensure that remote users can log on to the Terminal servers and not to any other domain controllers at the main office. You must also ensure that remote users cannot log on to any other domain controller that is not an application-based Terminal server. When new application-based Terminal servers are added to the domain, You want the servers to automatically configure settings to meet these requirements.

You create a new group named Terminal-Server-Users, and you make the user accounts of all the users who need access to these application-based Terminal server member of this group.

What should you do next?

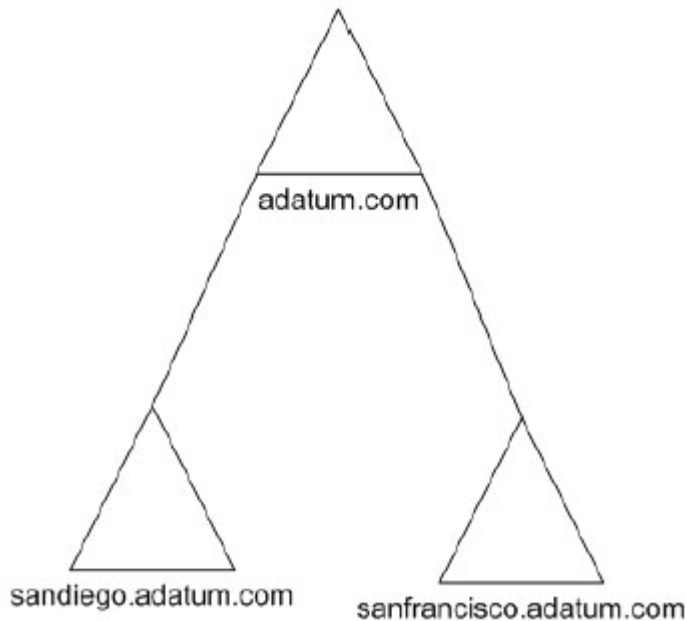
- A. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to domain level. Configure this GPO by assigning the Terminal-Server Users group the Log on locally right.
- B. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Configure this GPO by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.
- C. Create a new OU and move all Terminal servers into this organizational unit (OU). Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to this new OU. Configure this GPO by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.
- D. Modify the local security policy on all of the application-based Terminal servers by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.
- E. Modify the Domain Controller security policy on one of the application-based Terminal servers by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.

**Answer: C**

#### Question 35.

You are a domain administrator for A. Datum Corporation. The company's network consists of three domains, as shown in the exhibit.





You are responsible for the sandiego.adatum.com domain. The sandiego.adatum.com domain contains users accounts for 50 of the employees in the finance department. Recently, a shared folder named FinanceA was created in the sandiego.adatum.com domain. FinanceA can be accessed by only those 50 employees. FinanceA contains forms that are used by the 50 employees.

You are instructed to create a group on your domain controllers that will allow finance users whose user accounts are in global from the other domains to access FiannceA. You must accomplish this goal while minimizing replication overhead. What should you do?

- A. Create a global group. Add the appropriate groups from the other domains to the global group. Assign the global group permissions for FinanceA.
- B. Create a domain local group. Add the appropriate groups from the other domains to the domain local group. Assign the domain local group permissions to the FinanceA.
- C. Create a universal group. Add the appropriate groups from the other domains to the universal group. Assign the universal group permissions for FinanceA.
- D. Create a distribution group. Add the appropriate groups from the other domains to the distribution group. Assign the distribution group permissions for FinanceA.

**Answer: B**

#### **Question 36.**

You are the desktop administrator for your company. The company is migrating from a Windows NT 4.0 domain in to a new Windows 2000 Domain. As part of the migration, you are removing Windows NT workstation 4.0 computer accounts from the Windows NT domain and adding them to a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain.

You add 10 Windows NT workstation computer accounts to the Active Directory domain. When you attempt to add another Windows NT workstation computer account to the Active Directory domain, you receive the following error message: "The machine account for this computer either does not exist or is unavailable." You need to be able to add Windows NT workstation computer accounts to the Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. What should you do?

- A. Configure a DNS server for the Windows NT workstation computers that have not been added to the Active Directory domain.
- B. Delete from the Windows NT domain the computer accounts for the Windows NT workstation computers that have not been added to the Active Directory domain.
- C. Ask the domain administrator to assign you the **Allow-Create Computer objects** permission for the Computers container.
- D. Ask the domain administrator to assign you the **Allow-Create Computer objects** permission for the Domain Controllers container.

**Answer: C**

**Question 37.**

You are the administrator of an organizational Unit (OU) named New York. The New York OU contains OUs named Operations, Accounting, and Executive. You create a software deployment Group Policy Object that assigns an application named CorpFinance. You link the GPO to the New York OU.

Users in the Operations OU report that the CorpFinance application shortcut does not appear on their Start menus. Users in the Accounting and Executive OUs report that the shortcut appears on their Start menus. You need to ensure that the CorpFinance application shortcut appears on the Start menu for every user in the New York OU. What should you do?

- A. Modify the GPO so that CorpFinance is published instead of assigned.
- B. Modify the permissions on the CorpFinance installation package so that members of the Operations OU have the **Change** permission.
- C. Configure the Operations OU to not block policy inheritance.
- D. Configure the GPO to use the basic installation user interface.

**Answer: C**

## Part 5 Configuring, Securing and Troubleshooting Remote Access

### Question 1.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain.

The network also contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA has Routing and Remote Access installed and is configured for incoming dial-up connection. Employees use Windows 2000 Professional portable. Computers to dial into the network.

You configure a remote access policy that allows members of the Domain Users group to dial in to ServerA between 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. every day. To increase dial-up security, the company issues smart cards to all employees.

You need to configure ServerA and the remote access policies to support the use of the smart cards for dial-up connections.

What should you do?

- A Create a remote access policy that requires users to use SPAP for authentication.
- B Create a remote access policy that requires users to use EAP-TLS for authentication.
- C Create a remote access policy that requires users to use MS-CHAP v2 for authentication .
- D Install the Internet Authentication Service (IAS) on ServerA.

**Answer: B**

### Question 2.

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are installing a network in a new branch office. The network contains two Windows 2000 Server computers and 10 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA provides DHCP service for the network.

You are installing a new Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerC. You have a dial-up account with a local Internet service provider(ISP). You connect a 56-Kbps modem to ServerC to provide shared access to the Internet.

Which three actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the soluctio. Choose three.)

- A. Install the WinSock proxy client on ServerC.
- B. Install the Winsock proxy client on all of the client computers.
- C. Install the DNS service on ServerC.
- D. Install Internet Connection Sharing on ServerC.
- E. Uninstall the DHCP service on ServerA.
- F. Create a dial-up connection on ServerC and configure the connection with the ISP account information.

**Answer: D, E & F**

### Question 3.

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains 15 Windows 2000 Server computers and 150 Windows

2000 Professional computers. A server named ServerA has Routing and Remote Access installed and is configured for incoming dial-up connections. You install Windows 2000 Professional on a home computer named Home 1. You create a new PPP dial-up connection to connect to ServerA. You configure the connection on to use both of the external modems on Home 1 and to use Multilink. You start the dial-up connection and connect to ServerA. You notice that only one of the modems is connected to ServerA.

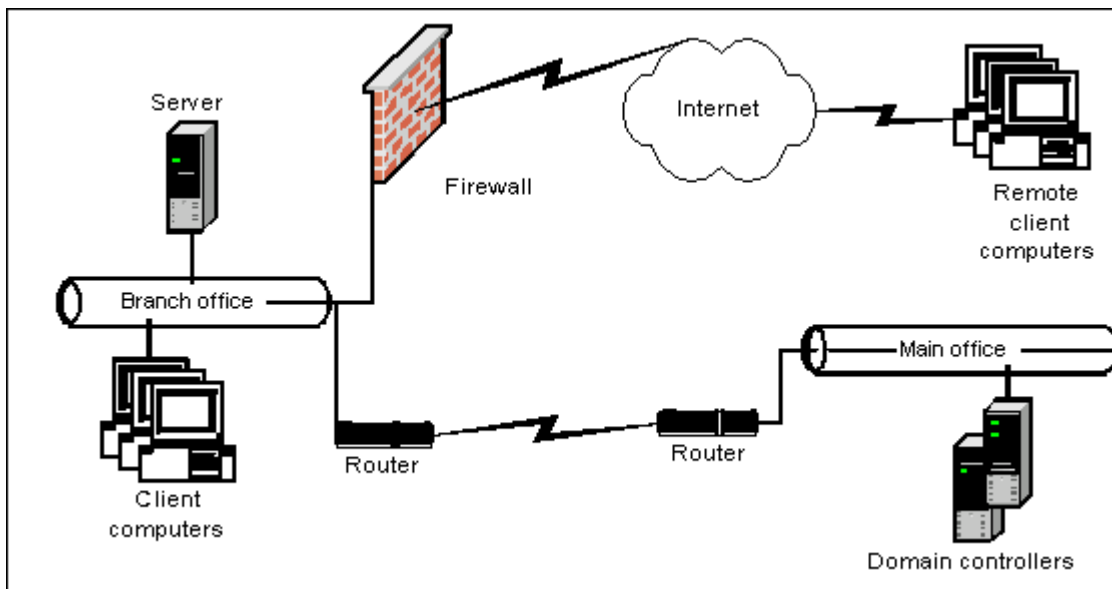
What should you do?

- A Configure the dial-up connection on Home1 to use SLIP.
- B Configure ServerA to accept Multilink dial-up connections.
- C Replace the modems on ServerA with new modems that support SLIP.
- D Replace the modems on Home1 with new modems that support Multilink.

**Answer: B**

**Question 4.**

You are a network administrator for your company. The company has 10 branch offices and has plans to add at least 25 more branch offices during the next 12 months. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



Each branch office has only one server. These servers are multifunction servers that are domain controllers and application-based Terminal Servers. The users of the remote client computers connect to these servers by using Terminal Services over the Internet so that they can access a financial application.

You need to ensure that remote users can log on to the Terminal servers and not to any other domain controllers at the main office. you must also ensure that remote users cannot log on to any other domain controller that is not an application-based Terminal server. When new application-based Terminal servers are added to the domain, You want the servers to automatically configure settings to meet these requirements.

You create a new group named Terminal-Server-Users, and you make the user accounts of all the users who need access to theses application-based Terminal server member of this group.

What should you do next?

- F. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to domain level. Configure this GPO by assigning the Terminal-Server Users group the Log on locally right.
- G. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Configure this GPO by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.
- H. Create a new OU and move all Terminal servers into this organizational unit (OU). Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to this new OU. Configure this GPO by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.
- I. Modify the local security policy on all of the application-based Terminal servers by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.
- J. Modify the Domain Controller security policy on one of the application-based Terminal servers by assigning the Terminal-Server-Users group the Log on locally right.

**Answer: C**

**Question 5.**

You are a network administrator for XYZ's 10 branch offices. Each branch office contains four Windows 2000 Professional computers. Each computer has a modem, a telephone line, and a dial-up connection to the network at the XYZ's main office.

Each branch office has a network, to which the client computers in that office are connected. The computers are static IP addresses. Users within each branch office frequently connect to each other's computers to share file and printers.

Your manager decides to reduce the number of telephone lines that are used by computers at branch offices so that each branch office uses only one telephone line to connect to the main office.

For each branch office, you delete the dial-up connections on three computers. On the fourth computer, you enable Internet Connection Sharing and select the option to enable demand dialing.

Users in the branch offices immediately report that they cannot connect to any resources at the main office. They are also unable to connect to the computers in their offices that have the dial-up connection.

Each computer that has the dial-up connection is able to connect to resources at the main office. You need to ensure that all branch office computers can connect to resources at the main office, and that they can connect to other computers in the same branch office. What should you do in each branch office?

- A. Disable demand dialing on the shared dial-up connection.
- B. Configure each branch office computer to use DHCP to obtain IP addressing information.
- C. Install Windows 2000 Server on each computer that has the shared dial-up connection.
- D. On each computer, create a Hosts file that includes the IP address of the computer that has the shared dial-up connection.

**Answer: B**

**Question 6.**

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA has Routing and Remote access installed and has twelve 56-Kbps dial-up modems attached. The company has 25 employees who use Windows 2000 Professional portable computers to dial in to the network by using ServerA.

The 25 employees report that they are unable to connect to ServerA. You discover that all the modems on ServerA are being used by other dial-in users. You examine the Routing and Remote

Access Server event logs and notice that some users have been connected for more than six hours.

You want to increase the availability of dial-up connections on ServerA. You want to ensure that employees do not stay connected on ServerA during periods of inactivity. What should you do?

- A. Configure the remote access policy on ServerA to enable an Idle Timeout setting of 15 minutes.
- B. Configure the remote access policy on ServerA to enable logon hour restriction no longer than three hours.
- C. Configure the dial-in user's domain user accounts with logon hour restrictions no longer than three hours.
- D. Configure the dial-in user's domains user accounts with location logon restrictions that include the MAC address of ServerA.

**Answer: A**

**Question 7.**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA runs Terminal Service. Company users log on to Terminal Services to run custom Windows-based applications that are installed on ServerA.

A user named Maria works in a branch office. Maria reports that she is having problems using one of the applications on ServerA. You attempt to troubleshoot the problem by talking to Maria over the telephone, but she cannot provide sufficient information about what the application is doing. You need to see how Maria is using the application in order to resolve the problem. What should you do?

- A. Use Terminal Services to log on to ServerA from your client computer. Use Terminal services Manager to shadow Maria's session and troubleshoot the problem.
- B. Log on to ServerA's console. Use Terminal Service Manager to shadow Maria's session and troubleshoot the problem.
- C. Ask a domain administrator to modify Mara's user account so that its Terminal Services disconnect time is at least one hour. Instruct Maria to log off of ServerA. Then, use Terminal Services from your client computer to log on to ServerA by using Maria's user account, and run the application.
- D. Ask a domain administrator to modify Mara's user account so that its Terminal Services idle time is at least one hour. Instruct Maria to disconnect from ServerA. Then, use Terminal Services from your client computer to log on to ServerA by using Maria's user account, and run the application.

**Answer: A**

**Question 8.**

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers and 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A server named ServerA has routing and remote access installed and is configured for incoming dial-up connections.

Five employees will be traveling overseas. They need to be able to dial in to ServerA while they are traveling. The employees will be using Windows 2000 Professional portable computers to dial in to the network.

You need to ensure that the dial-in connections on the portable computers are as secure as possible. Which three actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

- A. Configure ServerA to require EAP-CHAP authentication.
- B. Configure ServerA to require MS-CHAP v2 authentication.

- C. Configure ServerA to require L2TP connections for all dial-in users.
- D. Configure ServerA to require Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE) for all dial-in users.
- E. Install a server encryption certificate on ServerA and enable IPSec.
- F. Install an encryption certificate on all client computers and enable IPSec

**Answer: C, E & F**

**Question 9.**

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain and contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA.

ServerA has Routing and Remote Access installed. Employees use ServerA to connect to the corporate network by using a dial-up connection. The remote access policy for ServerA change frequently. The company is hiring 200 new employees who will work remotely. You need to add four Windows 2000 Server computers with Routing and Remote access installed so that the new employees can dial in to the network.

You want to configure all of these Routing and Remote Access servers to use the same remote access policies. You want to configure and maintain the remote access policies with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Add the new Routing and Remote access servers to the domain. Place the remote access policies on ServerA.
- B. Promote ServerA to a domain controller in the domain. Add the new Routing and Remote Access Servers as members of the domain.
- C. Install the Internet Authentication Service (IAS) on ServerA. Configure the new Routing and Remote Access servers to use serverA for authentication requests.
- D. Create a new domain controller named ServerB. Install the Internet Authentication Server (IAS) on ServerB. Configure the new Routing and Remote access servers to use serverB for authentication requests.

**Answer: C**

**Question 10.**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that runs terminal Services. A user named Marc uses Terminal services to connect to the server in order to run a custom Windows-based application that is installed on the server.

The application takes two hours to generate a sales report. Marc reports that he can connect to the server and log on, run the application, and start the report. However, his Terminal Services client disconnects from the server before the report is complete. When Marc attempts to reconnect to the server, he discovers that the application is no longer running.

You need to ensure that Marc's computer can remain connected to the server long enough for the application to complete the sales report. You do not want to affect how other users use the server. What should you do?

- A. In Terminal services Manager, shadow Marc's session after Marc has been connected to the server for 20 minutes, and troubleshooting the problem.
- B. In Active Directory Users and Computers, modify Marc's user account by specifying a maximum Terminal Services disconnect time of three hours.
- C. In Active Directory Users and Computers, modify Marc's user account by specifying a maximum Terminal Services idle time of three hours.
- D. In Terminal Services Configuration, modify the RDP-TCP connections by setting the maximum idle time to three hours.

**Answer: C**

**Question 11.**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a standalone server outside of a Windows 2000 domain. You want to have it acting as the RAS server. You need to configure an user's dial-in properties for allowing the connection attempt made by him. Which of the following are the steps that you should take?

- A. Open the Local Users And Groups snap-in. Set the dial-in properties on the Dial-In tab of the user account properties of that user.
- B. Open the Active Directory Users And Computers snap-in. Set the dial-in properties on the Dial-In tab of the user account properties of that user.
- C. Open the Active Directory Users And Groups snap-in. Set the modem dial properties on the Dial-In tab of the user account properties of that user.
- D. Open the Local Users And Groups snap-in. Set the modem dial properties on the Advanced tab of the user account properties of that user.
- E. None of the choices.

**Answer: A**

**Question 12.**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 computer named SuperA. SuperA is a domain controller of a native mode Windows 2000 domain. You want to have it acting as the RAS server. You need to configure an user's dial-in properties for allowing the connection attempt made by him. You open the Active Directory Users And Computers snap-in and try to set the dial-in properties on the Dial-In tab of the user account properties of that user. Which of the following options should be available for you to choose from (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Remote Access Permission
- B. Verify Caller ID
- C. Callback Options
- D. Assign A Static IP Address
- E. Apply Static Routes
- F. Apply SSL
- G. Apply 128 bit encryption

**Answer: A, B, C, D & E**

**Question 13.**

You are the network administrator for a new branch office in your company. There will be 130 users in your office. Computers in your office will connect to computers in the other company offices by using dial up connections. For security purpose, which of the following encryption methods should you deploy (Choose 2)?

- A. MPPE
- B. IPSec
- C. EAP
- D. TLS
- E. SSL

**Answer: A & B**

**Question 14.**

You are the network administrator for a new branch office in your company. There will be 130 users in your office. Computers in your office will connect to computers in the other company



offices by using dial up connections. Which of the following steps should you take to configure encryption for a dial up connection?

- A. Click Start, point to Programs, point to Administrative Tools, then click Routing And Remote Access. Under the server name, click Remote Access Policies. In the details pane, right-click the remote access policy you want to configure, then click Properties. Click Edit Profile. In the Encryption tab, specify the settings as needed.
- B. Click Start, point to Programs, point to Administrative Tools, then click Routing And Remote Access. Under the server name, click Remote Access Policies. In the details pane, right-click the remote access policy you want to configure, then click Advanced. Click Edit Properties. In the Encryption tab, specify the settings as needed.
- C. Click Start, point to Programs, point to Administrative Tools, then click Routing And Remote Access. Under the server name, click Remote Access Policies. In the details pane, left-click the remote access policy you want to configure, then click Properties. Click Edit Profile. In the Connection tab, click Advanced and specify the settings as needed.
- D. None of the choices.

**Answer: A**

**Question 15.**

You are the network administrator for a new branch office in your company. There will be 130 users in your office. Computers in your office will connect to computers in the other company offices by using VPN. All the VPN server are running Windows 2000. Which of the following are the valid encryption method combinations that you can use (Choose all that apply)?

- A. MPPE with PPTP
- B. IPSec with L2TP
- C. MPPE with L2TP
- D. IPSec with PPTP
- E. There is no restriction as to the combination of methods used.

**Answer: A & B**

**Question 16.**

You are the network administrator for a new branch office in your company. There will be 130 users in your office. Computers in your office will connect to computers in the other company offices by using VPN. Technically speaking, which of the following are valid ways of achieving tunneling (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
- B. Layer Two Tunneling Protocol
- C. IP Security tunnel mode
- D. IP-in-IP tunneling

**Answer: A, B, C & D**

**Question 17.**

You are the network administrator for a new branch office in your company. There will be 130 users in your office. Computers in your office will connect to computers in the other company offices via a RRAS server. You want to have a Routing and Remote Access address pool to be configured to use DHCP. Your boss requests that you increase the number of addresses that Routing and Remote Access will lease at a time. Which of the following is a valid way to do so?

- A. Edit the registry value under  
    \System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess\Parameters\Ip\InitialAddressPoolSize of the RRAS server

- B. Edit the registry value under  
    \System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess\Parameters\Ip\InitialAddressPoolSize of  
    the DHCP server
- C. Edit the registry value under  
    \System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess\Parameters\Ip\InitialAddressPoolSize of  
    the clients
- D. Make the changes via the RRAS console snap in on the RRAS server.
- E. Make the changes via the DHCP console snap in on the DHCP server.
- F. Make the changes via the RRAS console snap in on the DHCP server.
- G. Make the changes via the DHCP console snap in on the RRAS server.

**Answer: A**

**Question 18.**

You are the network administrator for a new branch office in your company. There will be 130 users in your office. Computers in your office will connect to computers in the other company offices via a RRAS server. All computers are running Windows 2000. You have a Routing and Remote Access address pool configured to use DHCP. Your boss requests that, due to an emergency, all DHCP leases must be released. How should you accomplish this?

- A. shut down Routing and Remote Access
- B. shut down all clients, turn off the DHCP server, then restart all clients
- C. on all client computers, run ipconfig /release
- D. on the RRAS server, run ipconfig /release
- E. on the DHCP server, run ipconfig /release

**Answer: A**

**Question 19.**

You are a domain administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers and 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A server named ServerA has Routing and Remote Access installed and is configured for incoming dial-up connections.

Five employees will be traveling overseas. They need to be able to dial in to ServerA while they are traveling. The employees will be using Windows 2000 Professional portable computers to dial in to the network.

You need ensure that the dial-up connections on the portable computers are as secure as possible. Which three actions should you take: (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Configure ServerA to require EAP-CHAP authentication.
- B. Configure ServerA to require MS-CHAP v2 authentication.
- C. Configure ServerA to require L2TP connections for all dial-in users.
- D. Configure ServerA to require Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE) for all dial-in users.
- E. Install a server encryption certificate on ServerA and enable IPsec.
- F. Install an encryption certificate on all client computers and enable IPsec.

**Answer: C, E & F**

**Question 20.**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. You install Terminal Services on ServerA in remote administration mode. You use Terminal Services to administer ServerA for four months.

After four months, you reinstall Terminal Services in application server mode. You install and configure eight user applications on ServerA, and the users in your company begin connecting to ServerA by using Terminal Services client software.

Three months later, users report that they cannot connect to ServerA. You discover that you cannot connect to ServerA by using an administrator user account. You verify that ServerA is running properly and is connected to the network..

You need to ensure that users and administrators can connect to ServerA. What should you do?

- A Modify the default Terminal Services user properties so that all domain user accounts have permission to connect to Terminal Services.
- B In Terminal Services Configuration, delete and re-create the default RDP-TCP connection.
- C Install and configure a Terminal Services Licensing server on you network. Configure ServerA to use the new licensing server.
- D Ask a domain administrator to relocate ServerA's computer account into an organizational unit (OU) named AuthorizedTerminalServers.

**Answer: C**

**Question 21.**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA. ServerA runs a custom client/server software application ServerA is located in your company's New York office.

You install Terminal Services on ServerA in remote administration mode. You can connect to ServerA by using the Terminal Services client software installed on your Windows 2000 Professional computer.

A user named Marc is responsible for supporting the client/server application on ServerA. Marc needs to perform administrative tasks on ServerA. Marc is located in your company's London office.

You need to ensure that Marc can connect to ServerA by using Terminal Services. You also need to ensure that Marc does not receive any unnecessary administrative privileges on other server in your company.

What should you do?

- A Ask a domain administrator to add Marc's domain user account to the Domain Admins user group.  
Install the Windows 2000 administrative tools on Marc's client computer.
- B Create a local user account named Marc on ServerA.  
Install the Windows 2000 administrative tools on Marc's client computer.
- C Ask a domain administrator to grant Marc's domain user account permission to connect to Terminal servers.  
Instruct Marc to use Terminal Services to connect to ServerA, and to log on by using his domain user account.
- D Create a local user account named Marc2 on ServerA.  
Instruct Marc to use Terminal Services to connect to ServerA, and to log on by using the Marc2 user account.
- E Add Marc's domain user account to the local Administrators group on ServerA.  
Instruct Marc to use Terminal Services to connect to ServerA, and to log on by using his domain user account.

**Answer: E**

**Question 22.**

You are a domain administrator for your company. You are installing a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA and 25 Windows 2000 Professional computers in a new branch office.

You want to enable the client computers in the branch office to access the Internet as needed. You have a dial-up account with a local Internet service provider (ISP). You want to reduce connection charges from your ISP. Therefore, you want the connection to be active only when Internet resources are requested.

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

- A Attach a modem to ServerA and create a dial-up connection to the ISP.
- B Attach a modem to one of the Windows 2000 Professional computers and create a dial-up connection to the ISP.
- C Configure the modem to use software handshaking.
- D Configure the modem to use hardware handshaking.
- E Configure the dial-up connection to enable on-demand dialing.
- F Configure the dial-up connection to enable Internet Connection Sharing.
- G Configure the client computers in the branch office to enable Internet Connection Sharing.

**Answer:** A, E & F