

**Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft
Windows 2000 Professional
70-210**

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The Questions in this guide are arranged according to Microsoft Exam Objectives. The whole study guide is divided into seven parts. You can purchase the complete study guide at **www.ITCertKeys.com**.

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Part 1 Installing Windows 2000 Professional

Question 1.

You are the administrator of a small network supporting Windows NT 4.0 computers. You configure a setup script to automatically upgrade Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Professional. When you attempt to test the process on a single computer, you receive this error message:

"The specified Setup script file (path:\unattend.txt) is inaccessible or invalid. Contact your system administrator."

Which action will most likely resolve this error?

- A. Add the UnattendedInstall="Yes" parameter to the [Unattended] section of your Unattend.txt file
- B. Add the UnattendMode=FullUnattended parameter to the [Data] section of your Unattend.txt file
- C. Add the UnattendedInstall="Yes" parameter to the [GuiUnattended] section of your Unattend.txt file
- D. Add the UnattendMode=FullUnattended parameter to the [Unattended] section of your Unattend.txt file

Answer: D

Question 2.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network has five Windows 2000 server computers and 75 Windows 2000 Professional computers. The Windows 2000 Professional computers were installed by using a RIS image on one of the Windows 2000 Server computers. You need to upgrade several applications on the Windows 2000 Professional computers. The applications do not have built-in support for scripted installations. You want to accomplish the following goals:

An unattended installation of the upgraded applications will be performed on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.

Existing user environments will be maintained on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.

The network name of each Windows 2000 Professional computer will be changed to match its asset tag.

The RIS image and the upgraded applications will be enabled as they are added to the network.

You take the following actions:

Install the RIS image on a Windows 2000 Professional computer named Computer1.

Install the upgraded applications on Computer1.

Change the network name of Computer1 to %DMI-SERIAL_NUM%.

Run RIprep.exe on Computer1 to load the RIS image on to the RIS server.

Start all of the Windows 2000 Professional computers, and then load the RIS image from the RIS server. Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. An unattended installation of the upgraded applications will be performed on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.
- B. Existing user environments will be maintained on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.
- C. The network name of each Windows 2000 Professional computer will be changed to match its asset tag.
- D. The RIS image and the upgraded applications will be enabled as they are added to the network.

Answer: A & D

Question 3.

You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 45 new computers on your company's network. You first install Windows 2000 Professional on one of the new computers. You log on to the computer by using the local administrator account. You install Microsoft Office 97, a virus scanner, and other company-standard applications. You then create a RIS image of the computer you configured. You want to configure the RIS image so that the standard applications will be accessible to the user when the user first logs on to the network. What should you do?

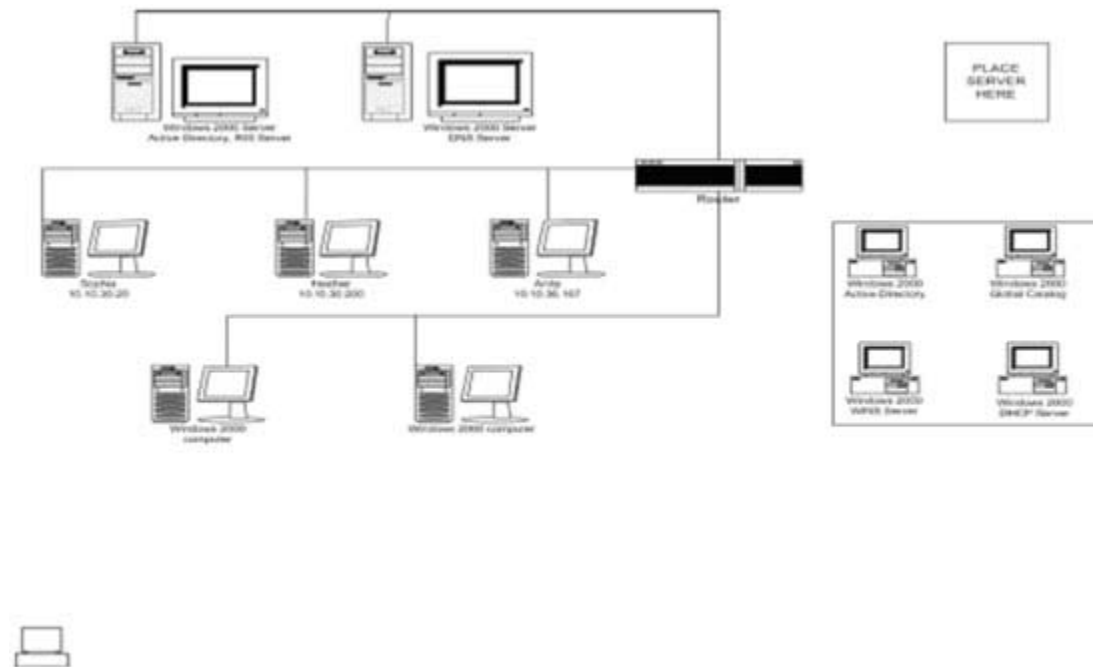
- A. Run Rbfg.exe before installing the standard applications.
- B. Run RIprep.exe before installing the standard applications.
- C. Copy the all users profile to the default users profile.
- D. Copy the local administrator account profile to the default users profile - 96 -

Answer: D.

Question 4.

You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 20 new PXE compliant computers, which do not have operating systems installed. You create a RIS image and load the image onto the RIS server and then start the new computers. You find that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers.

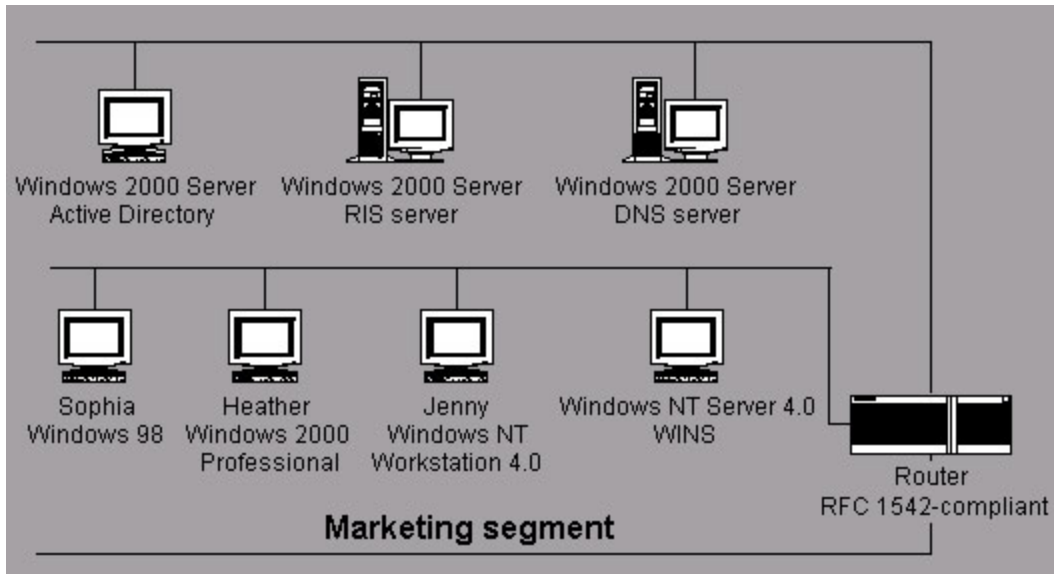
What should you do? (SELECT AND PLACE).



Answer: Place the DHCP server in the Place Server Here box.

Question 5.

You are the administrator of your company's network. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 non-PXE-compliant computers on the Marketing segment of your network. The 10 computers do not have operating systems installed.

You attempt to load the computers by using an existing RIS image that is on the RIS server. You find that the 10 computers cannot connect to the RIS server.

You verify that existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers, including the RIS server. You then check the network servers and find that the Windows NT Server 4.0 computer running WINS has stopped responding due to a hard disk failure. You want to enable the computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do? (Choose two).

- A. Repair and restart the WINS server.
- B. Repair the WINS server and upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Server.
- C. Configure the Active Directory server to run DHCP.
- D. Configure a static entry in WINS that points to the RIS server.
- E. Create and use the RIS boot disk.
- F. Run RIPrep.exe to create a non-PXE complaint startup disk.

Answer: C & E

Question 6.

You want to upgrade 400 computers from Windows 95 to Windows 2000 Professional. Most of the computers in your company use the same hardware. However, several different peripheral devices are used throughout the company. You want to verify that the hardware in use is compatible to Windows 2000 Professional. You want to accomplish this with least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Create several different computer configurations. Install Windows 2000 Professional and enable driver signing.
- B. Create a bootable floppy disk that contains and automatically runs WinNT32.exe/checkupgradeOnlyQ. Send the floppy disk to each user on the network.
- C. Copy the contents of Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to a network share. From the network, modify your network logon scripts to run WinNT32.exe/Unattended:ReportOnly.

- D. Use setup manager to create a setup.inf file. Add the entry ReportOnly=Yes to the [Win9xUpg] section of the answer file. Run Winnt32.exe/unattended.setup.inf on all of the different computer configurations.

Answer: D

Question 7.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network has 20 Windows 2000 server computers in the contoso.com domain. Your network also has 250 Windows 98 computers. You want to perform clean installation of Windows 2000 Professional on all of the Windows 98 computers. All of the Windows 98 computers are identical models and are PXE compliant. You want to accomplish the following goals:

An unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional will be performed.

An unattended installation of company's standard application will be performed during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.

Each computer will be assigned a unique security identifier description.

The unattended installation script will be modified so that the computers automatically join the contoso.com domain. You take the following actions:

Install Windows 2000 Professional on Windows 98 computer named computer 1.

Install and configure computer standard application on computer 1.

Use set up manager on computer1 to create an unattended.txt file based on the current configuration including domain membership. Start the remaining Windows 98 computers and then install Windows 2000 Professional. Use the unattended.txt file to provide the setting for the installation. Which result or results do these actions produce? (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY)

- A. An unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional will be performed.
- B. An unattended installation of company's standard application will be performed during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.
- C. Each computer will be assigned a unique security identity description.
- D. The unattended installation script will be modified so that the computers automatically join the contoso.com domain.

Answer: A & C

Question 8.

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on a new computer in your network. You use the Setup Manager wizard to configure a fully automated installation script file. You begin an unattended installation and leave the office.

When you return, the installation has reached the GUI-mode Setup and you see the following error message. "Unattended Setup is unable to continue because a Setup parameter specified by you system administrator or computer manufacturer is missing or invalid."

You need to complete the installation. What must you do?

- A. In the Unattended section of the answer file, set the OemPreinstall property to Yes.
- B. In the NetBinding section of the answer file, specify the Enable variable.
- C. In the UserData section of the answer file, specify the ProductID variable.
- D. In the GuiUnattended section of the answer file, set the OemSkipWelcome property to 1.

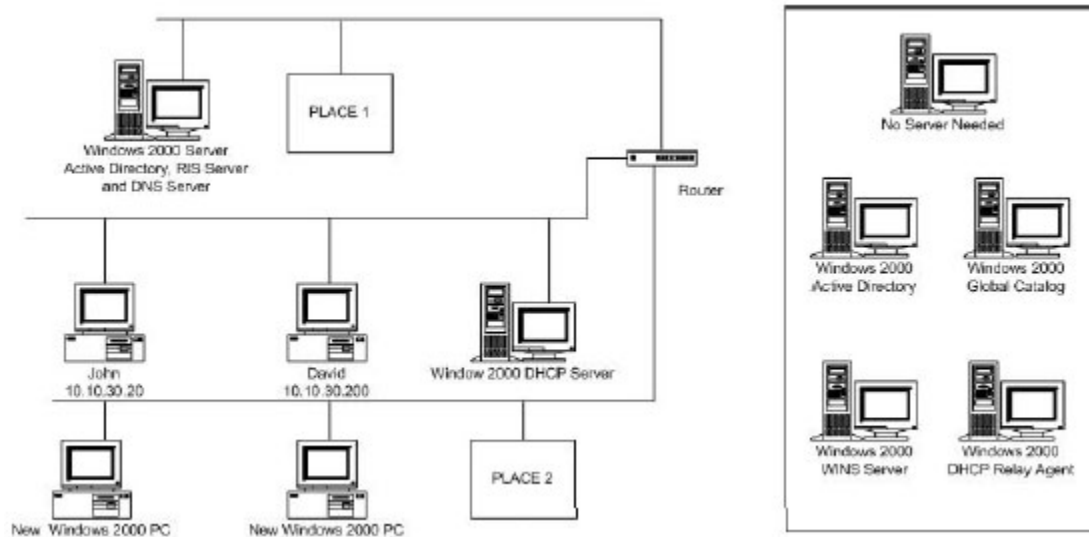
Answer: C

Question 9.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 non-PXE-compliant computers that are on the marketing segment of your

network. You start one of the computers by using a RIS boot disk. However, you cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers, including the RIS server. You discover that the network router does not support BOOTP. You want to enable the new computers to connect to the RIS server. What should you do?

To answer, click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate server to the place server here boxes on the network (Note: Both boxes must be filled. If a box does not require a server, use No server needed)



**Answer: Drag DHCP Relay Agent to PLACE 1
Drag NO SERVER NEEDED to PLACE 2**

Question 10.

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Professional on 75 new computers. You want to create a standard installation image to use on all of the new computers. The computers have several different configurations of hard disks and other hardware components.

You install Windows 2000 Professional and the other standard software on one of the computers. You log on to the computer by using the local Administrator account. You configure the standard applications and customize the desktop settings you intend to deploy.

You run Setup Manager and create the Sysprep.inf file. You copy Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe to the C:\Sysprep folder. You run Sysprep.exe and then run your third-party disk imaging software.

You copy the image to several test computers and restart the computers. When the installation is complete, you find that some of the computers do not function at all. You also find that the desktop settings do not appear as you had configured them on the original computer. You want to correct the imaging process and ensure that all computers have the same standard desktop. What should you do? (Choose two)

- A. Copy Sysprep.inf to the C:\Sysprep folder.
- B. Copy the Administrator profile to the Default user profile. Then grant permissions to the Everyone group to use the profile.
- C. Include the `-pnp` parameter for Sysprep.exe when you rerun that utility.
- D. Include the `-nosidgen` parameter for Sysprep.exe when you rerun that utility.

Answer: B & C

Question 11.

You are the network administrator and need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 35 computers. You need to install the recovery console the installations. You create a distribution folder on a server and copy Windows 2000 Professional Support folder to the distribution folder. You create a network boot floppy to install W2k Pro from the distribution folder. You need to make a batch file, which the network boot floppy will use to start the installation. Which command would you include in the batch file:

- A. Winnt32 /cmd: z:\i386\winnt \a
- B. Winnt32 /cmd: z:\support\tools\setup.exe
- C. Winnt /e: z:\i386\winnt32 /cmdcons
- D. Winnt /e: z:\support\tools\setup.exe

Answer: C

Question 12.

You want to install 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers using remote installation. What services are required to use a RIS server to complete this operation?

- A. A DNS Server
- B. A DHCP Server
- C. A WINS Server
- D. Active Directory Services
- E. A boot enabled ROM on the network card of each computer.
- F. A computer account for each computer in the domain.

Answer: A, B & D

Question 13.

You are an administrator of XYZ.COM domain. You want to install Win2000 Professional on 20 new PXE compliant computers that do not have any operating systems installed on them. You create a RIS image and load the image onto the RIS server and then start the new computers. You find that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers also. What should you do?

- A. Create an Active Directory on a server.
- B. Setup a server to act as a DHCP server.
- C. Install a Remote Access Server.
- D. Enable TCP/IP on the client computers.

Answer: B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of XYZ.com Enterprises. Your company consists of a small 20-user network. Management has decided to upgrade all computers to Windows 2000.

After having a closer examination of your company's network, you realize that only half of the network interface cards are Net PC compliant. You decide to create Windows 2000 remote boot floppies. What executable is used for creating RIS boot disks for non-PXE compliant clients?

- A. RBFG.EXE
- B. RIPREP.EXE
- C. RIS.EXE
- D. RISPXE.EXE

E. RISBOOT.EXE

Answer: A

Question 15.

As the administrator of your company's network, you will be installing Windows 2000 Professional on 10 new Pentium III computers. Your company does business with a horde of countries and accepts many currencies. You must ensure that international currency options are set for 5 of the 10 computers. The remaining 5 computers must be configured to support different input locales.

How can you most efficiently set the correct international currency options and configure different input locales on each specified group of computers?

- A. During the unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional.
- B. Make the appropriate changes in the regional settings dialogue box during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.
- C. After Windows 2000 Professional is installed, logon and make the changes through the control panel.
- D. Make the appropriate changes in the date and time settings dialogue box during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.

Answer: A

Question 16.

You plan to install Windows 2000 Professional on 60 new computers on your company's network. After installing Windows 2000 professional on one of the new computers, you log on using the local administrator account and install all company-standard applications. You then create a RIS image of the computer you just configured.

How should the RIS image be configured so that the standard applications will be accessible to users when they first log into their computers?

- A. Run RBFGE.exe before installing the standard applications.
- B. Copy the All Users profile to the Default Users profile.
- C. Run RIPREP.exe prior to installing the standard the standard applications.
- D. Copy the Administrator account profile to the Default Users profile.

Answer: D

Question 17.

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Professional on 100 MPS-compliant computers. Each computer has two 550-MHz processors. The Computers are configured identically. You want to use one of the computers as a reference computer for deploying Windows 2000 Professional to the remaining Computers.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on the reference computer. You view Device Manager and notice that the drivers for the second processor are not installed. You want to add support for the second processor on the remaining 99 computers. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Use Setup Manager to configure the reference computer, and then create a disk image.
- B. Use the System Preparation Tool with the -pnp parameter to set up the reference disk, and then create a disk image.
- C. Use Device Manager to add the appropriate hardware abstraction layer (HAL) to the reference computer to support the second processor, and then Create a disk image.

- D. After imaging the reference computer, restart the reference computer in safe mode and add the driver for the second processor.

Answer: C

Question 18.

You are preparing for an upgrade of Windows 2000 Professional using Remote Installation Services (RIS) on a member server, which is in the Installation organizational unit (OU). You loaded the RIS software and all images for the Windows 2000 Professional computer types into a shared NTFS version 5 volume.

You distributed a remote installation boot disk to all users in case their adapter doesn't support PXE boot ROM and doesn't have BIOS support for using the PXE boot ROM as the primary boot device. The users report that they are unable to install Windows 2000 Professional. What do you need to do in order to resolve the problem?

- A. Include the users who will do the install in the Installation OU where the RIS server object is located. Assign them rights to "Bypass traverse checking."
- B. Load the Windows 2000 Professional images onto the server's boot drive, which is a separate hard disk from the RIS software.
- C. Create a security group for the users who will do the installation and assign the group "Log on as a batch job" rights. Assign the group permission to create computer accounts.
- D. Reinstall the RIS software on a domain controller in a shared volume and modify the boot disks to map to the shared volume.

Answer: C

Question 19.

You are the administrator of Red Lington Enterprises. You want to upgrade 125 computers from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You create an unattend.txt file by using the setup manager. You copy the file to a floppy disk. You then start the installation on a computer in the test lab using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

After the computer starts you insert the floppy disk. Even though you set the user interaction level to full-unattended mode you are prompted for all the configuration parameters. You want to ensure that the unattended installation does not prompt you for input. What should you do?

- A. Add a [data] section to unattend.txt, and set the unattended install Parameter to YES.
- B. Add an [Unattended] section to unattend.txt, and set the OemPreinstall parameter to Yes.
- C. Rename unattend.txt on the floppy disk to winnt.sif
- D. Create a \\${oem}\\$1 folder on the hard disk of the test computer, and copy unattend.txt to the folder.

Answer: C

Question 20.

As the administrator of your Windows 2000 corporate network you need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 88 computers, and you would like to do it with the least amount of administrative effort. You have 38 PXE-Compliant computers and 50 NON PXE-Compliant computers ready to go. You confirm that all 88 computers and their hardware are included on the current Windows 2000 hardware compatibility list (HCL).

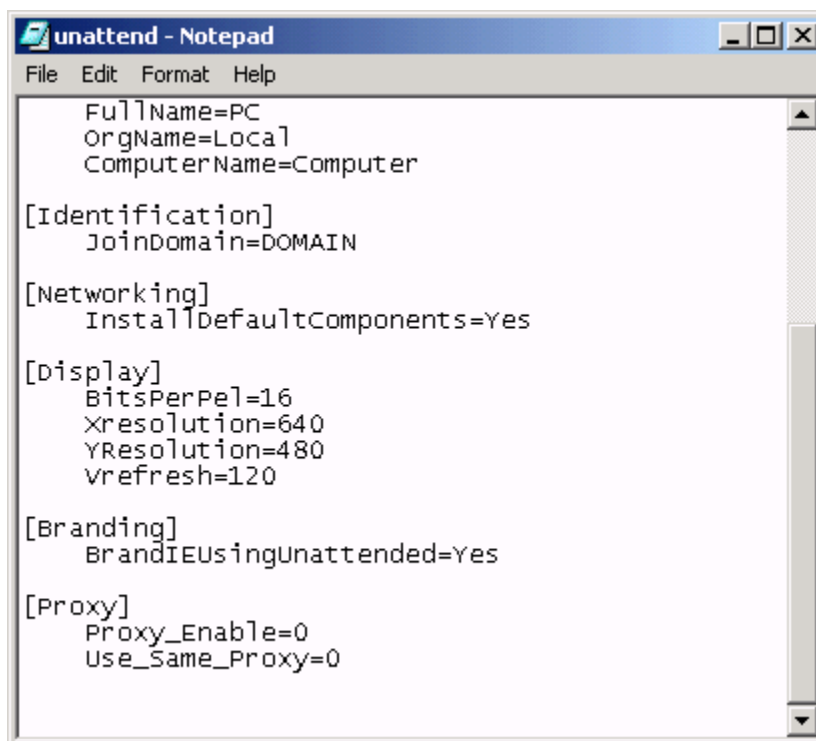
You create an RIS image and load it onto a Windows 2000 RIS Server. You then start the 88 computers. You find that the 38 PXE-Compliant computers connect fine to the RIS server, however the 50 NON PXE-Compliant computers cannot connect to the RIS server. What should you do to resolve this problem?

- A. Run RBFGE.EXE to create a Non-PXE-compliant startup disk.
- B. Run RIPREP.EXE to create a non - PXE complaint startup disk.
- C. Grant the 'Everyone' group NTFS Read permission for the RIS image.
- D. Grant the Administrators group NTFS Read permission for the RIS image.

Answer: A

Question 21.

You are having problems with video during an unattended installation, the screen flickers and blanks out. After examining the display section in the given exhibit, diagnose correct problem.



```
unattend - Notepad
File Edit Format Help
Fullname=PC
OrgName=Local
ComputerName=Computer

[Identification]
JoinDomain=DOMAIN

[Networking]
InstallDefaultComponents=Yes

[Display]
BitsPerPel=16
Xresolution=640
Yresolution=480
Vrefresh=120

[Branding]
BrandIEUsingUnattended=Yes

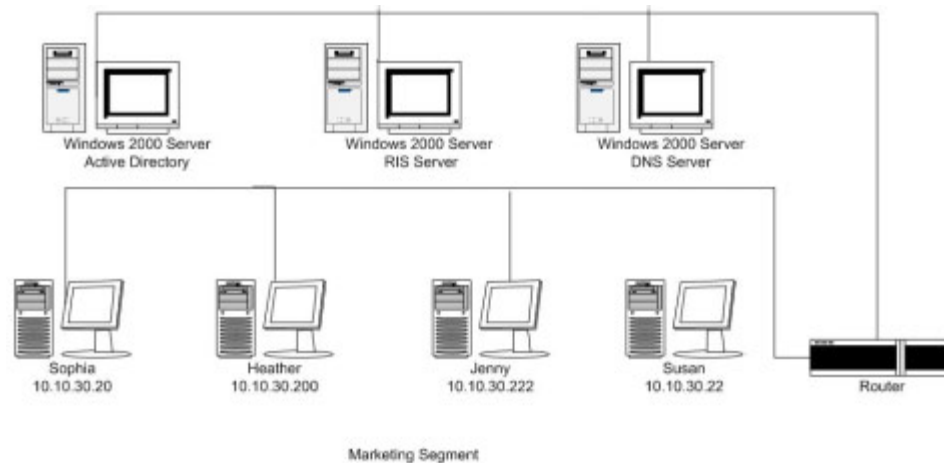
[Proxy]
Proxy_Enable=0
Use_Same_Proxy=0
```

- A. BitsPerPel = 16
- B. Xresolution= 640
- C. Yresolution=480
- D. Vrefresh = 120

Answer: D

Question 22.

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



You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 20 new PXE-compliant computers on the marketing segment of your network. The new computers do not have operating systems installed. You create a RIS image. You load the image onto the RIS server. You then start the new computers. You find that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that the existing client computers in the network can connect to the network servers, including the RIS server. You want to enable the new computers to connect to the RIS server.

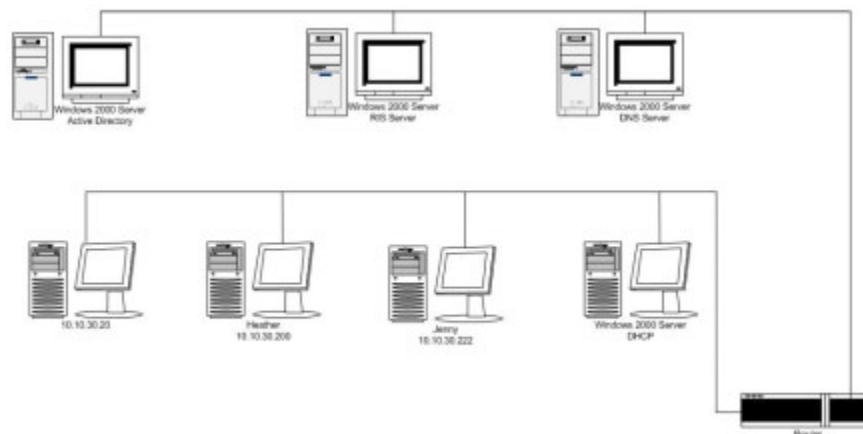
What should you do?

- A. Add a Windows 2000 Server computer running WINS to the network.
- B. Add a Windows 2000 Server computer running DHCP to the network.
- C. Add the domain Everyone group to the RIS OS image security settings.
- D. Place the new computers on the same segment as the RIS server.

Answer: B

Question 23.

You are the administrator of your company's network. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. .



You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 non-PXE-compliant computers that are on the marketing segment of your network. You start one of the computers by using a RIS boot disk. However, you cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that the existing client computers on

the network can connect to network servers, including the RIS server. The network router does not support BOOTP, so existing client computers use manually configured TCP/IP addresses. You want to enable the computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do?

- A. Add a computer running DHCP Relay Agent to the marketing segment.
- B. Add a computer running the network monitor driver to the marketing segment.
- C. Move the Windows 2000 Server computer running WINS to the marketing segment.
- D. Move the Windows 2000 Server computer running Active Directory to the marketing segment.

Answer: A

Question 24.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network has 20 Windows 2000 server computers in the contoso.com domain. Your network also has 250 Windows 98 computers. You want to perform clean installation of Windows 2000 Professional on all of the Windows 98 computers. All of the Windows 98 computers are identical models and are PXE compliant. You want to accomplish the following goals:

An unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional will be performed.

An unattended installation of company's standard application will be performed during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.

Each computer will be assigned a unique security identifier description.

The unattended installation script will be modified so that the computers automatically join the contoso.com domain. You take the following actions:

Install Windows 2000 Professional on Windows 98 computer named computer 1.

Install and configure computer standard application on computer 1.

Use set up manager on computer1 to create an unattended.txt file based on the current configuration including domain membership. Start the remaining Windows 98 computers and then install Windows 2000 Professional. Use the unattended.txt file to provide the setting for the installation. Which result or results do these actions produce? (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY)

- A. An unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional will be performed.
- B. An unattended installation of company's standard application will be performed during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.
- C. Each computer will be assigned a unique security identity description.
- D. The unattended installation script will be modified so that the computers automatically join the contoso.com domain.

Answer: A & C

Question 25.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network includes 75 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. You are adding 50 new PXE-compliant computers to the network. The hardware on each computer is configured identically. You are using a RIS image to deploy Windows 2000 Professional to the 50 computers. You successfully install Windows 2000 Professional on the first 10 computers. However, you cannot install Windows 2000 Professional on remaining 40 computers. What should you do?

- A. Configure the DHCP scope to add additional IP addresses.
- B. Run Rbfg.exe from the RemoteInstall\Admin folder on the RIS server.
- C. Modify the startup sequence in the CMOS of the remaining computers.
- D. Create computer accounts on the remaining computers in the active directory.

Answer: A

Question 26.

You want to install windows 2000 professional on a system. which two commands can be used to run the setup of Windows 2000 professional.

- A. WINNT.EXE.
- B. SETUP.EXE.
- C. WINNT32.EXE.
- D. INSTALLER.EXE.

Answer: A & C

Question 27.

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 35 new computers on the company LAN. First, you create a distribution folder on the network server. Then you create a network boot disk to install Windows 2000 Professional from the distribution folder. Now you need to create a batch file, which the network boot disk will execute to start the installation. You must specify a source path and temporary drive for the installation files. You also need to install the accessibility options within the batch file. The batch file must execute a hardware-specific application to run after the GUI-mode Setup has completed. Which command must you specify in the batch file?

- A. Z:\i386\winnt/s:z:\i386/t:d/a/e:z:\hardware\setup.exe
- B. Z:\i386\winnt/s:z:\i386/rwinnt.tmp/a/e:z:\hardware\setup.exe
- C. Z:\i386\winnt32/s:z:\i386/tempdrive:d/cmd:z:\hardware\setup.exe
- D. Z:\i386\winnt32/s:z:\i386/cmdcons:z:\hardware\setup/makelocalsource

Answer: A

Question 28.

You want to upgrade your MS Windows 98 computer to Windows 2000 professional. Before the actual installation, you want to know whether your system's hardware or software is compatible with Windows 2000 professional or not.

What you will do.

- A. Consult the HCL.
- B. See the online documentation of Windows 2000 professional.
- C. Run **WINNT32/CHECKUPGRADEONLY**.
- D. Consult the technical support team of Windows 2000.

Answer: C

Question 29.

You are a network administrator of your network. You want to install Windows 2000 professional on 100 computers from a central location. You want to copy a customized application with the installation process to all the 100 computers. What should you do to copy that application during the installation process to the computers.

- A. It cannot be done.
- B. Copy the application to the temp folder of the distribution server.
- C. Create a folder named **\$OEM\$** as a sub folder in the distribution folder of source files.
- D. Create a folder named **\$COPYDIR\$** as a sub folder in the distribution folder of source files.

Answer: C

Question 30.

Windows NT 4.0 is currently on the system you are using, and you want to install Windows 2000 Professional. Windows NT 4.0 is currently on an NTFS partition. For some reason you have decided that you are not going to upgrade, but rather, you are going to run this in a dual boot fashion. What do you need to do?

- A. Can't be done.
- B. You need to put Windows 2000 on a separate partition from Windows NT 4.0
- C. You need to put Windows 2000 on the same partition as Windows NT 4.0.
- D. You need to upgrade Windows NT 4.0 to SP4.

Answer: D

Question 31.

As the administrator of your company's network you are asked to upgrade several Windows NT 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Professional. All user settings and application settings must be preserved. Most applications currently running are compatible with Windows 2000 and all the Windows NT 4.0 computers meet the minimum hardware requirements. After you upgrade several computers to Windows 2000 Professional, you find that some applications did not upgrade properly.

What utilities and/or applications should be disabled (or removed) before upgrading?

- A. Custom printer third-party software.
- B. APM and Anti-virus software
- C. All Non-Microsoft Products
- D. All 32-bit applications
- E. Third-party video drivers

Answer: B

Question 32.

What is the minimum Pentium based processor requirement for the installation of Windows 2000 professional.

- A. 100 MHZ.
- B. 133 MHZ.
- C. 200 MHZ.
- D. 300 MHZ.

Answer: B

Question 33.

Your network administrator has assigned you an IP address of 192.168.0.20 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. Your network is running in pure Windows 2000 domain. What else should know in order to join your computer to the Windows 2000 domain.

- A. Address of DHCP server.
- B. Address of WINS server.
- C. Address of DNS server.
- D. Address of default gateway.

Answer: C

Question 34.

What is the minimum RAM requirement for the installation of Windows 2000 professional?

- A. 16 MB.
- B. 32 MB.
- C. 64 MB.
- D. 128 MB.

Answer: B

Question 35.

Which are the two modes for the installation of Windows 2000 professional.

- A. Interactive and Network mode.
- B. Attended and unattended mode.
- C. Diskless and floppy mode.
- D. User level and administrator level mode.

Answer: B

Question 36.

What is the name of the file that is used to provide the configuration setting in unattended mode?

- A. Answer file.
- B. Startup file.
- C. Unattended configuration file.
- D. Network file.

Answer: A

Question 37.

Which command can be used to check the system's hardware and software for the compatibility with Windows 2000 professional.

- A. WINNT /CHECKUPGRADEONLY.
- B. WINNT32 /CHECKUPGRADEONLY.
- C. Setup / CHECKUPGRADEONLY.
- D. Install / CHECKUPGRADEONLY.

Answer: B

Question 38.

You are going to configure your system as a multi-boot system with Windows 98, Windows NT 4.0 workstation and Windows 2000 professional. Which file system should you select that can be accessible from all the operating systems.

- A. FAT16.
- B. NTFS.
- C. CDFS.
- D. FAT32.

Answer: A

Question 39.

You are the network administrator and need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 35 computers. You need to install the recovery console the installations. You create a distribution folder on a server and copy Windows 2000 Professional Support folder to the distribution folder. You create a network boot floppy to install W2k Pro from the distribution folder. You need to make

a batch file, which the network boot floppy will use to start the installation. Which command would you include in the batch file:

- A. Winnt32 /cmd: z:\i386\winnt \a
- B. Winnt32 /cmd: z:\support\tools\setup.exe
- C. Winnt /e: z:\i386\winnt32 /cmdcons
- D. Winnt /e: z:\support\tools\setup.exe

Answer: C

Question 40.

Windows NT 4.0 is currently on the system you are using, and you want to install Windows 2000 Professional. Windows NT 4.0 is currently on an NTFS partition. For some reason you have decided that you are not going to upgrade, but rather, you are going to run this in a dual boot fashion. What do you need to do?

- A. Can't be done.
- B. You need to put Windows 2000 on a separate partition from Windows NT 4.0
- C. You need to put Windows 2000 on the same partition as Windows NT 4.0.
- D. You need to upgrade Windows NT 4.0 to SP4.

Answer: D

Question 41.

As the administrator of your company's network you are asked to upgrade several Windows NT 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Professional. All user settings and application settings must be preserved. Most applications currently running are compatible with Windows 2000 and all the Windows NT 4.0 computers meet the minimum hardware requirements. After you upgrade several computers to Windows 2000 Professional, you find that some applications did not upgrade properly.

What utilities and/or applications should be disabled (or removed) before upgrading?

- A. Custom printer third-party software.
- B. APM and Anti-virus software
- C. All Non-Microsoft Products
- D. All 32-bit applications
- E. Third-party video drivers

Answer: B

Question 42.

Which of the following operating systems can be upgraded to Windows 2000 Professional in addition that all systems meet the minimum hardware requirements for the upgrade?

- A. Windows NT Workstation 3.5
- B. Windows NT Workstation 3.51
- C. Windows NT Workstation 4.0
- D. Windows 95
- E. Windows 98
- F. Windows 3.11

Answer: B, C, D, E & F

Question 43.

Windows NT 4.0 is currently on the system you are using, and you want to install Windows 2000 Professional. Windows NT 4.0 is currently on an NTFS partition. For some reason you have decided that you are not going to upgrade, but rather, you are going to run this in a dual boot fashion. What do you need to do?

- A. Can't be done.
- B. You need to put Windows 2000 on a separate partition from Windows NT 4.0
- C. You need to put Windows 2000 on the same partition as Windows NT 4.0.
- D. You need to upgrade Windows NT 4.0 to SP4.

Answer: D

Question 44.

Mike has been using RIS (Remote Installation Services), to install all new workstations on his network. A new Service Pack has recently been released from Microsoft and he wants to update his new image. He brings up his test workstation that has Windows 2000 Professional on it and installs the new Service Pack. What is the next step Mike must take?

- A. Slipstream this Service Pack to the CD image on the RIS Server.
- B. Use xcopy to copy all files to the RIS server.
- C. Run Riprep.exe
- D. Run Sysprep.exe

Answer: A

Question 45.

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 30 new computers. You also need to deploy a Windows 2000 Professional service pack during the installation. First, you create a network distribution folder named InstallFiles. You copy the i386 folder from the Windows 2000 Professional CD to the InstallFiles folder. What should you do?

- A. Copy the service pack files to the InstallFiles\Misc folder.
- B. Copy the service pack file to the InstallFiles\i386 folder.
- C. From an existing client computer, run the update -u command from the service pack to the Install Files folder.
- D. From an existing client computer, run the Update -s:InstallFiles command from the service pack to the InstallFiles folder.

Answer: D.

Question 46.

You copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD to a shared network folder named \\Server1\Win2000p. You use the shared folder to perform over-the-network installations of Windows 2000 Professional on new computers purchased by your company. - 95 - You receive a Windows 2000 service Pack CD. You apply the Service Pack to Server1 and to the \\Server1\Win2000p folder. You discover that the service pack contains several files that are incompatible with the new computers. You want to make sure that the service pack files are not installed on any new computers until the problem has been corrected. What can you do?

- A. Use update.exe from the service pack CD on server1. Select the uninstall option.
- B. Copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD to \\Server1\Win2000p again, allowing the operating system to overwrite newer files while copying.
- C. Run \\server1\Win2000p\WinNT32.exe/u on the new computer.
- D. Run Update.exe/s: \\Server1\Win2000p/you from the Service Pack CD on Server1.

Answer: B

Question 47.

As the administrator of your company's network you are asked to upgrade several Windows NT 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Professional. All user settings and application settings must be preserved. Most applications currently running are compatible with Windows 2000 and all the Windows NT 4.0 computers meet the minimum hardware requirements. After you upgrade several computers to Windows 2000 Professional, you find that some applications did not upgrade properly.

What utilities and/or applications should be disabled (or removed) before upgrading?

- A. Custom printer third-party software.
- B. APM and Anti-virus software
- C. All Non-Microsoft Products
- D. All 32-bit applications
- E. Third-party video drivers

Answer: B

Question 48.

You are upgrading a computer from Windows 98 to Windows 2000 Professional. The computer is a Pentium III - 400 MHz, has 128 MB of RAM and a 10-GB hard disk. You are performing the installation using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. After the text mode installation portion is complete, you restart the computer. The BIOS virus checker on your computer indicates that your computer is infected with a master boot record virus. What should you do before you continue with the installation?

- A. Remove the virus checker in Windows 98.
- B. Disable the 'BIOS virus checker' and restart the computer.
- C. Run Fixmbr.Exe from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
- D. Modify the Boot.ini to include a signature parameter on the ARC path of the system partition.

Answer: B

Question 49.

You are upgrading computer1 and computer2 from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You successfully upgrade the computer1. During the upgrade of computer2, a series of power outages interrupts the upgrade. You discover that upgrade of computer2 is incomplete. Furthermore, you find that computer2 can no longer run Windows NT workstation 4.0. Computer2 does not support booting from Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. You decide to use computer1 to help recover the failed upgrade. What should you do?

- A. On computer1, copy the CD-ROM driver and system files named nt detect, ntbootdd.sys, Ntdll.dll and Setupldr.bin to a formatted floppy disk. On computer2, restart the computer by using the floppy disk. Then run WinNT32/debug from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
- B. From computer1, copy the CD-ROM driver and system files named Ntdetect, Ntbootdd.sys, Ntdll.dll, and Setupldr.bin to a formatted floppy disk. On the computer2, restart and upgrade by using the floppy disk. Then run WinNT32/rx from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
- C. On the computer1, run Makebt32.exe from the Bootdisk folder on the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. On computer2, restart the upgrade by using the newly created floppy disks.

- D. On computer1, perform a remote installation from a network share. On computer2, when the text portion of setup has completed, resume the installation by using the Setup Manager.

Answer: C

Question 50.

You are upgrading two Windows NT4 computers to Windows 2000. Computer 1 completes the upgrade with no problems. During the upgrade of Computer 2, you experience a power loss and cannot boot into NT4. You want to use Computer 1 to help Computer 2 recover. How can this be done?

- A. Install Windows2000 across the network install.
- B. Run MAKEBT32.EXE on Computer1 to make diskettes to start Computer 2.
- C. Copy the boot files from computer 1 to a floppy, boot to the floppy and continue the setup of computer2.
- D. Computer 1 cannot help to recover Computer 2.

Answer: B

Part 2 Implementing and Conducting Administration of Resources

Question 1.

Your Windows 2000 Professionally computer belongs to the contoso.com domain. You need to encrypt a compressed file named C:\data. You successfully encrypt the file but discover that it is no longer compressed.

What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A Group Policy is preventing the compression of encrypted files.
- B The file is stored on a FAT32 partition.
- C Only members of the Administrators and the Power Users groups can compress and encrypt files.
- D Encrypted files cannot be compressed.

Answer: D

Question 2.

You want to compress your folder named test on a FAT32 file system. When you try to compress the folder, you found no advance tab in the folder's property window. What may be its reason.

- A. You are not an administrator.
- B. A local system policy is implemented to hide the advance tab.
- C. FAT32 does not support compression.
- D. Delete and recreate the testing folder.

Answer: C

Question 3.

You have some compressed bitmap files in a directory of your Windows 2000 Professional computer. The file compression has reduced their size from 2 MB to 1 MB. You attempt to copy them to a floppy disk, but an error reports that the destination drive is full. How can you copy the bitmap files to a 1.44 MB floppy disk?

- A. Use a third-party file compression utility to create a compressed archive containing the bitmap files. Copy the compressed archive to the floppy disk.
- B. Create an empty compressed folder on the floppy disk, and copy the files to the new folder.
- C. Format the floppy disk as NTFS, and restart the copy operation.
- D. Confirm that the cluster size on the NTFS volume is greater than 32k.

Answer: A

Question 4.

You have implemented folder compression on the Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. A user named Julia copies a compressed folder from an NTFS partition on her Windows 2000 Workstation to a shared NTFS folder on a remote Windows 2000 Server. What effect will this have on the newly created folder?

- A. The newly created folder will retain its original compression state.
- B. The newly created folder will inherit the compression state of the target folder.
- C. The newly created folder will be automatically uncompressed.
- D. Folder compression depends on the users access permissions.

Answer: B

Question 5.

The \Reports folder is a compressed folder on an NTFS partition on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You want to copy the \Reports folder to an uncompressed folder in the same NTFS volume. You want the \Reports folder to remain compressed after it is copied. What should you do?

- A. Copy the folder.
- B. Compress the target folder, and copy the folder.
- C. Apply compression to each file in the \Reports folder, and copy the folder
- D. Uncompress the \Reports folder, compress the target folder, and copy the folder

Answer: B

Question 6.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user calls and reports a problem copying files from the hard disk to a floppy disk.

After further investigation, you find a 2 MB Windows bitmap file compressed to 1 MB and stored on a compressed NTFS volume. You again try to copy the file to a floppy disk but you get an error message:

'Insufficient disk space.'

How can you copy the file to the disk?

- A. Use a third party compression tool such as WINZIP to compress the file.
- B. Confirm that the NTFS volume has compression set at Max.
- C. Format the target floppy disk using NTFS, and then copy the file.
- D. Confirm that the floppy disk is HD (High Density).
- E. Confirm that the cluster size on the NTFS volume is greater than 32k.

Answer: A

Question 7.

Saul needs access to files that are in the Accounting folder on his computer. A local group named accounting is granted full control permission to the accounting folder and the files within it. Saul is a member of the accounting local group but he cannot access the files that he needs. What should you do?

- A. Grant Saul NTFS permission so that he can access any parent folder or files in the shared sales folder.
- B. Share the Sales folder and grant Saul shared folder permission to access the shared sales folder.
- C. Remove Saul from any other groups that have been explicitly denied access to the accounting folder.
- D. Delete the Sales local group and recreate, add individual user accounts from the sales department back into sales local group.

Answer: C

Question 8.

You need to create a web share on your Windows 2000 Professional computer named Admin01. You create a folder named reports. Then you configure web sharing on Reports. You name the

share WebReports and allow Read permissions on the share. You test the web share by pointing to <http://admin01/WebReports> from another computer. You receive the following error message, 'You are not authorized to view this page.' You need to be able to access the folder. What must you do?

- A. Allow write permission on WebReports.
- B. Allow directory browsing permissions on WebReports.
- C. In the IIS console, enable anonymous access to WebReports.
- D. In the IIS console, set the execute permissions option to script and executables on WebReports.

Answer: C

Question 9.

You have 17GB of private files on drive D on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You have shared the files as private_files. You do not want other users to see this share name in the browse list. You want all other share names to continue to appear in the browser list. What should you do?

- A. Stop the computer browser service, and disable the startup state.
- B. Change the comment for the share to hidden:Yes
- C. Change the share name to private_files\$.
- D. Add a hidden entry to the HKLMSYSTEM\currentcontrolset\services\lmanserver\shares\private_files registry value entry.

Answer: C

Question 10.

You have stored confidential financial data in a shared folder named AccSecured on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your company hires an intern named Richard. You create a subfolder named intern, which Richard needs to access. You want to allow Richard access to the intern subfolder only. You create a user account named intern. You want to allow the intern user account the ability to update, create, and delete files within the intern folder. You need to prevent Richard from accessing any other files or folders within the AccSecured folder.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Map a network drive to the AccSecuredintern folder from Richard's computer.
- B. Map a network drive to the AccSecured shared folder from Richard's computer.
- C. Allow the intern user account modify permissions on the intern subfolder.
- D. Allow the intern user account traverse folder/execute file permission on the AccSecured folder.
- E. Allow the intern user account list folder content permission on the AccSecured folder. Remove read extended attributes and read permissions.

Answer: C & D

Question 11.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You need to store secured files for your company's accounting and legal departments on a Windows 2000 Professional computer.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Enable users in both departments to access their own files from the network.
- Enable users in the accounting department to view the legal department's documents.

- Prevent users in the legal department from being able to view the accounting department's documents.
- Enable manager within the company to access and modify both the accounting and the legal departments' files.

You take the following actions:

- Create two shared folders named Accounting and Legal.
- Create three groups named Accounting, Legal, and Management.
- Allow the Accounting group Modify permission on the Accounting folder.
- Allow the legal group Modify permission on the legal folder.
- Allow the Management group Modify permission on both the Accounting and legal folders.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Users in both departments can access their files from the network.
- B. Users in the accounting department can view the legal department's documents.
- C. Users in the legal department cannot view the accounting department's documents.
- D. Company managers can access and modify both departments' files.

Answer: A, C & D

Question 12.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer that is shared by several users in the sales department. User accounts have been created for current users. Current users can log on to the computers. To accommodate new users, you add two new users accounts named user7 and user8 to the computer5. When user7 attempts to log on to the computer, she receives the following error message:

'Windows cannot copy file c:\documents\ and Settings\Default User\ to location C:\Documents and Settings\User7. Contact your network administrator. Detail - Access is denied.'

When User8 attempts to log on to the computer, he receives the same type of error message. You want to allow the two new users, as well as other users in the sales department, to be able to log on to the computer. Which two methods can you use to accomplish your goal?

- A. Add the user7 and user8 user accounts to the DACL for the Profiles shared folder on the network server.
- B. Add the User7 and User8 user accounts to the DACL for the C:\documents and Settings\Default user folder.
- C. Add the Everyone Group to the DACL for the C:\documents and Settings\Default user folder.
- D. Add a group Policy object (GPO) for the Sales OU that redirects user profiles to a shared folder.
- E. Log on by using the local Administrator account and create new folders for User7 and User8 in the C:\documents and settings folder.
- F. Select the allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object option on the c:\documents and Settings\default user folder, and reset the permissions on all child objects.

Answer: C & F

Question 13.

You upgraded a computer to Windows 2000 Professional and kept the FAT32 file system. You want each of three employees who use this computer to have their own documents area that no one else can access. You create a shared folder for each of the three users. You give only the owner permission to use the folder. Later in the week you are informed that User1's folder was modified while User1 was on vacation. What is wrong with your security configuration?

- A. Local computer policy must restrict the rights of the three users.
- B. You gave each share the same name under the users' Documents and Settings folders.
- C. Shared folder security only works when accessing the folder over the network.
- D. Domain authentication should be required at log on.

Answer: C

Question 14.

Saul needs access to files that are in the Accounting folder on his computer. A local group named accounting is granted full control permission to the accounting folder and the files within it. Saul is a member of the accounting local group but he cannot access the files that he needs. What should you do?

- A. Grant Saul NTFS permission so that he can access any parent folder or files in the shared sales folder.
- B. Share the Sales folder and grant Saul shared folder permission to access the shared sales folder.
- C. Remove Saul from any other groups that have been explicitly denied access to the accounting folder.
- D. Delete the Sales local group and recreate, add individual user accounts from the sales department back into sales local group.

Answer: C

Question 15.

You are the administrator of your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You share several folders on your computer, which are accessible to all the users on your company's network. You want to ensure that you have correctly assigned the appropriate permissions to all the shares.

Where can you view all the shares in use on your computer, so as to verify the permissions as quickly as possible?

- A. Control Panel >> Data Sources (ODBC).
- B. Control Panel >> System Tools >> Shared Folders.
- C. Computer Management >> System Tools >> System Information.
- D. Computer Management >> System Tools >> Shared Folders >> Open Files.
- E. Computer Management >> System Tools >> Shared Folders >> Sessions.
- F. Computer Management >> System Tools >> Shared Folders >> Shares.

Answer: F

Question 16.

You are the administrator of Megaton Enterprises. Your Windows 2000 network has 14-shared folders that are available to other network users. A user named Mike reports that he cannot access a shared folder named 'FolderX'. You want to respond to Mike's problem as quickly as possible by using an administrative tool. However, you cannot remember the server location of the shared folder. What step should you follow in order to resolve Mike's problem as quickly as possible?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to display the file paths of your shared folders.
- B. Use the Storage snap-in in Computer Management to view local drive properties.
- C. Use Event Viewer in Computer Management to search for shared folder, look for error messages.
- D. Use System Tools in Computer Management to display the file paths of your shared folders.

Answer: D

Question 17.

Your company network includes 6,000 Windows 2000 Professional client computers and 35 Windows 2000 Server computers in a single domain. Your company has a print device that is used to print payroll checks. The print device is physically attached to the parallel port of one of the client computers. This print device's tray is loaded with checks at all times. You have shared this printer on the network as ChkPrinter and retained the default permissions. A payroll application runs on a server named HRserv. Every Wednesday at 5:00P.M, the application prints paychecks from employees on this printer. The payroll application runs as a Windows 2000 service on HRserv. You need to configure ChkPrinter so that only the payroll application will be able to use the printer. What should you do?

- A. Configure the share name for ChkPrinter to be ChkPrinter\$. Configure the payroll application to print to this new share name.
- B. Configure ChkPrinter so that it is available only from 5:00 P.M to 5:30 P.M
- C. Configure ChkPrinter to allow the HRserv domain account print permissions for ChkPrinter. Remove print permissions for the Everyone group.
- D. Configure ChkPrinter to allow all HRserv domain accounts Print permissions for ChkPrinter. Change the permissions to deny print on ChkPrinter for the Everyone group.

Answer: C

Question 18.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Stephen in the graphics department logs on to his Windows 2000 Professional computer. He installs a shared color laser printer. The color laser printer is connected to a computer named Server1. The next day Stephen returns and logs on to a Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computer. Stephen reports that when he attempts to print a document to the shared color laser printer, the printer is not included in the list of available printers. You want to allow Stephen to send print jobs to the shared color laser printer from any computer on the network. What should you do?

- A. Configure a roaming user profile for Stephen's user account.
- B. Configure the server properties of the printer system folder to connect to the shared printer.
- C. Install the printer driver for the print device on the Windows NT workstation computer.
- D. Upgrade the Windows NT Workstation computer to Windows 2000 Professional, and then import the profile settings for Stephen's user account.

Answer: A.

Question 19.

From your Windows 2000 Professional computer, you need to print from a 16-bit accounting application to a network printer named Printer02. Printer02 is attached to a print server named PrtSrv. The accounting application allows you to print only to a local LPT port.

You currently have two printers attached to your local LPT1 and LPT2 ports. You need to be able to print to the network printer and to both local printers. You install the driver for the network printer on your computer.

What must you do next to enable printing on the network printer?

- A Create a new local printer port named PrtSrv\Printer02, and configure the printer to use the new port.
- B Create a new local printer port named PrtSrv\Printer02.
In the properties for the new port, select the option to print directly to the printer.
Configure the printer to use the new port.

- C Run the net use lpt3 \\PrtSrv\Printer02 command.
- D Run the net print \\PrtSrv\Printer02 command.

Answer: C

Question 20.

On a Windows 2000 Professional computer, you run a shipping application that prints packing labels to a laser printer for every outgoing shipment, 24 hours per day. During peak hours, your company ships more than 1,000 packages per hour. You have just purchased a second identical laser printer to aid in printing. You want to configure the printers so that the jobs are load balanced. You connect the second laser printer to the computer. What must you do next?

- A. Enable bi-directional support.
- B. Enable printer pooling.
- C. Configure print spooling.
- D. Configure print sharing.

Answer: B

Question 21.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer that has a shared printer. Several departments in your company use the shared printer.

The sales department frequently prints multiple-page presentation graphics, which take a long time to print. Users in other departments who have short messages to print must wait an unnecessarily long time for their jobs to print.

You want to improve the efficiency of printing for all users who use the shared printer. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the priority of the printer to 50. Add a new printer, and set the priority to 1. For the new printer, deny Print permission for users in the sales department.
- B. Configure the priority of the printer to 50. Add a new printer, and set the priority to 95. For the new printer, deny Print permission for users in the sales department.
- C. Monitor the print queue, and raise the priority of all the print jobs that are sent by users who are not members of the sales department.
- D. Delete the old printer. Add a new printer, and set the priority to a higher value. Pause the print queue only when graphic-intensive print jobs are printing.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. Your company has one laserjet printer (Printer1) that is used by both the advertising department and the Sales department. The Advertising department is constantly printing large projects that can take several minutes to print. The Sales department prints only small fast-printing documents. The Sales department does not want to wait for the Advertising departments to finish off with their print jobs. What do you do?

- A. Set the Advertising department's priority to 50 on Printer1. Add another printer (Printer2). Assign Sales priority 1 and deny access from the Advertising department.

- B. Set the Advertising departments priority to 50 on Printer1. Add another printer (Printer2) and inform Sales to use Printer2. Assign Sales priority 99 and deny access from the Advertising department.
- C. Set the Advertising departments priority to 50 on Printer1. Add another printer (Printer2) and inform Advertising to use Printer2. Assign Sales priority 99 and deny access from the Advertising department.
- D. Set the Advertising departments priority to 50 on Printer1. Add another printer (Printer2) and inform Advertising to use Printer2. Assign Sales priority 99 and deny access from the Advertising department.

Answer: B

Question 23.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Lilly prints dozens of documents daily from her Windows 2000 Professional computer. Lilly reports that she receives a dialog box announcing that each print job she sends has printed successfully.

Lilly's default printer is a shared printer that is connected to a Windows 2000 Server computer. She wants to have this notification turned off because she prints so many documents.

What should you do?

- A In the server properties of the Printers system folder, clear the Notify when remote documents are printed option.
- B In the server properties of the Printers system folder, clear the Notify computer, not user, when remote documents are printed option.
- C In the default printer properties, select the Ports tab, and clear the Enable bi-directional support option
- D In the default printer properties, select the Advanced tab, and clear the Advanced printing features option.

Answer: A

Question 24.

You are the administrator of a network where many print devices are being used. A user Mike complains that whenever he sends a print job to a printer named Int_Prn, the printout is illegible. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A. Incorrect spooler setting
- B. Incorrect network protocol
- C. The spooler service is malfunctioning or has crashed
- D. Incorrect page size
- E. Incorrect paper size
- F. Incorrect driver

Answer: F

Question 25.

You want to connect to your branch office printer through the browser. Your Windows 2000 Professional computer is running Peer Web Server. You were told the share name of the printer is HPColorL. You are unable to see it when you type its URL. What do you need to do to connect to this printer?

- A. Double-click the connect hotspot in the left pane of the printer's dialog box to view the printer.

- B. Ask the branch office administrator to reinstall the printer by using its URL as the port.
- C. Install Internet Explorer 3.0 or higher on your Windows 2000 Professional.
- D. Ask the administrator at the branch office to install IIS on the branch server.

Answer: D

Question 26.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You have a shared printer (HPLaserJet1) on Computer1. Computer2 also has an identical shared printer (HPLaserJet2). The printer on Computer1 fails. Users have sent jobs to Computer1 and the jobs are waiting to be printed.

How can you print these documents without having the users resubmit the print jobs?

- A. Configure the Redirector service to point \\Computer1\HPLaserJet1 to \\Computer2\HPLaserJet2
- B. Select 'Resume Print Job' from the printer's properties, the next available printer will print the print jobs.
- C. Stop and Restart the printer service, the failed printer will become disabled and the working printer will take its place.
- D. Create a second printer port on computer2. Assign the UNC name \\Computer1\HPLaserJet1 to the second port.
- E. Create a second printer port on computer1. Assign the UNC name \\Computer2\HPLaserJet2 to the second port.

Answer: E

Question 27.

Sandy works in Tron Electronics and uses a Windows 2000 Professional system to work on. Today she is visiting another department, and is using a Windows NT 4.0 system. She wants to print a document but is missing her printer. You want her to be able to print from any computer she logs in at. What can you do to insure that she has this ability?

- A. Configure the server properties of printer system folder to connect to the shared printer.
- B. Install a print driver for the print device on the Windows NT workstation computer.
- C. Create a roaming user profile for Sandy
- D. Upgrade the Windows NT 4 computer to a Windows 2000 Professional computer and then import the file settings for Sandy's user account.

Answer: C

Question 28.

Sandy works in Tron Electronics and uses a Windows 2000 Professional system to work on. Today she is visiting another department, and is using a Windows NT 4.0 system. She wants to print a document but is missing her printer. You want her to be able to print from her printer. Sandy does not want the printer facility from any computer where she logs in. What should you do to insure that she has this ability?

- A. Configure the server properties of printer system folder to connect to the shared printer.
- B. Install a print driver for the print device on the Windows NT workstation computer.
- C. Create a roaming user profile for Sandy
- D. Upgrade the Windows NT 4 computer to a Windows 2000 Professional computer and then import the file settings for Sandy's user account.

Answer: B

Question 29.

Your windows 2000 professional computer has 50 MB of free space on drive C and 500MB on drive D. You notice that print jobs are failing because of inadequate space on drive C. You want the print jobs to be able to use the space on the drive D. What should you do?

- A. From the print server properties dialog box change the location of the spool folder to any existing path on the drive D.
- B. From the printer properties dialog box, go to the advanced properties option and change the location of the spool folder to D:\winnt\system32\spool\
- C. Copy the C:\winnt\system32\spool\printer to D:\winnt\system32\spool\printer folder.
- D. Mount drive C as subdirectories on drive D.

Answer: A

Question 30.

As a junior network administrator of your company, you have been asked to move the printer spool off the system partition and onto another hard disk to solve disk space issues. How will you move the printer spool to another drive?

- A. From the command prompt run the command 'move c:\winnt\system32\spool printers [desired location]'.
- B. From the command prompt run the command 'move c:\winnt\spool printers [desired location]'.
- C. From the Advanced tab of printer server properties.
- D. Configure the print\$ share on your computer to point to the desired location.

Answer: C

Question 31.

You are the administrators of your company's network. Your network has 75 Windows 2000 Professional computers and eight Windows 2000 Server computers. Users on the network drive save their work files in home folders on a network server. The NTFS partition that contains the home folders has Encrypting File System (EFS) enabled. The partition also has disk quotas defined.

A user named Candy reports that she cannot save any files to her home folder. She also cannot update files in her home folder. When she attempts to save files to the folder she receives the following error message: "insufficient disk space". Other users are not experiencing this problem with their home folders.

You want to enable Candy to save files in her home folder. What should you do?

- A. Log on to the network as a Recovery Agent. Decrypt all of candy's files in her home folder.
- B. Log on to the network by using the Domain Administrator account. Grant Candy full control permission to her home folder.
- C. Use Windows Backup to archive and remove old files on the server.
- D. Increase the server disk quota entry for Candy to accommodate the additional files

Answer: D

Question 32.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a removable disk device installed. The device can use storage modules of varying sizes. You use these storage modules to transfer graphics filed between your location and a printing company. The printing company uses Windows NT 4.0

service pack 3. You insert a new 20-Mailbox disk device into your computer. When you attempt to format it as FAT32 with the default options, you receive the following error message "Windows was unable to complete the format." You need to format the device so that you can use it to send a large graphic file to the printing company. How should you format the device?

- A. As FAT 16 with a 4-KB cluster size.
- B. As FAT 32 with a 1-KB cluster size.
- C. As FAT 32 with a 4-KB cluster size.
- D. As NTFS with a 4-KB cluster size.

Answer: A.

Question 33.

You acquire a pc with 3 hard drives: Disk 0, Disk 1, Disk 2. Each physical disk has a capacity of 6GB. You want each disk to consist of one partition. You want to configure the computer to dual-boot Win98 and Win2K PRO. You want to save your documents to Disk 1 and have the ability to access them under either OS. You also want to install Win2K PRO and have the ability to secure individual files on Disk 2.

Answer:

Drag the appropriate file systems to the correct disks.

Drag FAT32 to Disk0

Drag FAT32 to Disk1

Drag NTFS to Disk2

Question 34.

A user in your company network needs to encrypt a folder that is on her Windows 2000 Professional computer. Her computer has two drives: Drive C and Drive D. The folder that needs to be encrypted is located on Drive D. When the user attempts to encrypt the folder, no option for encryption can be found in the folder properties. What should you do to enable the user to encrypt the folder?

- A. Log on to her computer as an administrator, and then run the cipher/e command.
- B. Instruct the user to run the chipper/e command.
- C. Log on to her computer as an administrator, and then run the Secedit/enforce command.
- D. Instruct the user to run the Secedit/enforce command.
- E. Log on to her computer as an administrator, and then run the Convert d:/FS:NTFS command.

Answer: E.

Question 35.

You are configuring five computers to use both Windows NT Workstation 4.0 and Windows 2000 Professional. Each computer has an 8-GB hard disk.

You configure the hard disk on each computer to have two 4-GB partitions. Windows NT Workstation is installed on driver C.

Windows 2000 Professional is installed on drive D.

In Windows 2000 Professional, you configure a disk quota on drive D to prevent users from saving work files on the disk. You restart the computers and load Windows NT Workstation. You notice that users can still save files to drive D.

You want to prevent users from saving files to drive D in either operating system. You also want to ensure that users can access both drives while using either operating system.

What should you do on each computer?

- A Use Windows 2000 Professional to configure drive D as a dynamic partition.
- B Use Windows 2000 Professional to enable Encrypting File System (EFS) on drive D.
- C Use Windows NT Workstation to configure NTFS permissions on drive D to deny the users Write permission.
- D Reinstall Windows NT Workstation after configuring the disk quotas.

Answer: C

Question 36.

Your computers have both Windows NT Workstation 4.0, and Windows 2000 Professional operating systems. You configure the hard disk on each computer to have two 4-GB partitions. Windows NT Workstation is installed on drive C, and Windows 2000 Professional is installed on drive D. You configure a disk quota on drive D to prevent users from saving data on the disk.

How can you prevent users from saving files to drive D in either operating system?

- A. The required result cannot be obtained with the above given solutions.
- B. Enable EFS on D.
- C. Format the NT 4 partition and reload NT 4.
- D. Use NT 4.0 NTFS permissions to deny users write access to D.

Answer: D

Question 37.

You upgraded a computer to Windows 2000 Professional and kept the FAT32 file system. You want each of three employees who use this computer to have their own documents area that no one else can access. You create a shared folder for each of the three users. You give only the owner permission to use the folder. Later in the week you are informed that User1's folder was modified while User1 was on vacation. What is wrong with your security configuration?

- A. Local computer policy must restrict the rights of the three users.
- B. You gave each share the same name under the users' Documents and Settings folders.
- C. Shared folder security only works when accessing the folder over the network.
- D. Domain authentication should be required at log on.

Answer: C

Question 38.

You are rewriting an accounting application so it will run on computers loaded with both the Win2000 Pro and Win 98. Computers must be configured for optimal disk performance. Users must be able to access all of the files on their computers using either operating system. What should you do?

- A. Create and format a FAT32 partition.
- B. Create and format a NTFS volume.
- C. Configure Windows 2000 to enable disk compression.
- D. Configure Windows 2000 to enable dynamic volume.
- E. Upgrade windows 98 to SP4 or greater.

Answer: A

Question 39.

You are rewriting an accounting application so it will run on computers loaded with both the Win2000 Pro and Win NT 4 with service pack 3. Computers must be configured for optimal disk

performance. Users must be able to access all of the files on their computers using either operating system. What should you do?

- A. Create and format a FAT16 partition.
- B. Create and format a NTFS volume.
- C. Configure Windows 2000 to enable disk compression.
- D. Configure Windows 2000 to enable dynamic volume.
- E. Create and format FAT32 file system.

Answer: A

Question 40.

One user has a Video Capture Card installed on her pc. She uses it to capture video pictures. She complains the video capture card is not working properly and she couldn't view captured video. You check out the Device manager, which does not indicate any Video devices installed on your system, but you see a yellow mark placed besides the audio device. What should you do in order to make the video capture device work?

- A. Enable the device in Device manager
- B. Install new driver from Device Manager
- C. Disable PNP and install manually
- D. Copy the manufacturer's driver to WINNT\driver cache\i386\ and then let Windows 2000 to install the device.

Answer: B

Question 41.

After restarting your Windows 2000 Professional Computer, your Monitor shows a blank blue screen without text and your Computer will does respond to keyboard or mouse commands. You discover that an incorrect driver was just installed. How should you correct the problem?

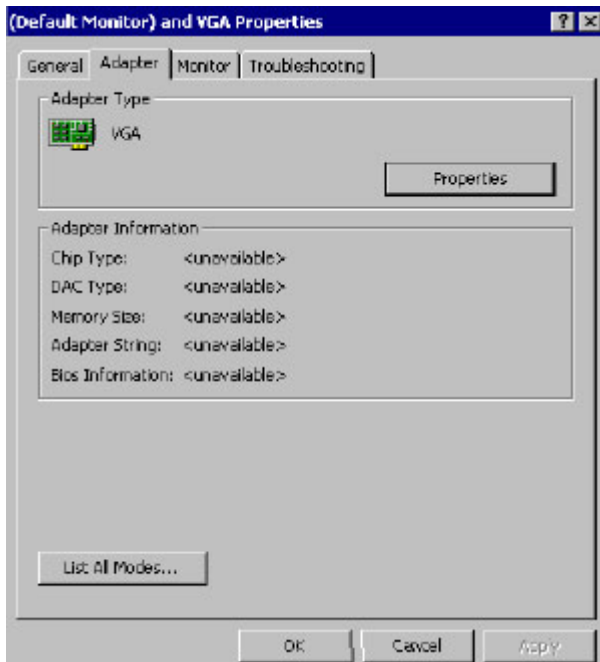
- A. Use the "Last Known Good Configuration" to restart you system and correct the problem.
- B. There is nothing you can do. Reinstall the Operating System.
- C. Call the manufacturer to request a Windows 2000 compatible driver.
- D. Use the Emergency-Repair-Disk.

Answer: A

Question 42.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer that has a non-plug and play video adapter. You want to configure the video adapter to use 16-bit color and 1024 x 768 resolution. The color setting for the video adapter is set to 16 colors, and you cannot change that setting.

The video adapter properties are shown in the (default monitor) and VGA properties dialog box in the exhibit. –



What should you do?

- A. Change the adapter refresh rate to 60Mhtz.
- B. Change the monitor drivers to be WDM-compliant drivers.
- C. Use List all modes to select the adapter default mode.
- D. Install the WDM-compliant video adapter and monitor drivers.

Answer: D

Question 43.

You want to configure your Windows 2000 Professional computer to support two monitors. Your computer is configured to use 16-bit color, 1024 x 768 and an optimal refresh rate. You physically install plug and play PCI adapters and their appropriate drivers. The video adapters are included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL). You start the computer after Windows 2000 Professional loads. You notice that the secondary monitor does not display an image. What should you do?

- A. Move the video adapters to different PCI slots so that the primary video adapter is in slot zero.
- B. Use the hardware troubleshooter to upgrade the video adapter drivers for the secondary video adapter.
- C. Run DXDIAG.exe to configure the video adapters. Configure the secondary video adapters to use the optimal refresh rate.
- D. Change the resolution of the primary video adapter to 640 x 480 and use the default refresh setting for the primary video adapter.

Answer: A

Question 44.

You are rewriting an accounting application so it will run on computers loaded with both the Win2000 Pro and Win NT 4 with service pack 4. Computers must be configured for optimal disk performance. Users must be able to access all of the files on their computers using either operating system. File level security is also required to protect the files. What should you do?

- A. Create and format a FAT32 partition.
- B. Create and format a NTFS partition.
- C. Configure Windows 2000 to enable dynamic volume.
- D. Create and format a FAT16 partition.

Answer: B

Part 3 Implementing, Managing, and Troubleshooting Hardware Devices and Drivers

Question 1.

You have just added three new hard disks to your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You want to configure all of the disks as two drives. You want the two drives to be as equal in size as possible. You want to configure the non-system drive for the best optimal performance. What should you do?

- A. Extend the system volume onto disk1. Create a single, stripe volume from disk2 and disk3.
- B. Extend the system volume onto disk2. Create a single, stripe volume from disk1 and disk2.
- C. Extend the system volume onto disk1. Create a single, spanned volume from disk2 and disk3.
- D. Extend the system volume onto disk1. Create a single, spanned volume from disk1 and disk2.
- E. Create a single, stripe volume from disk1, disk2, and disk3.
- F. Create a single spanned volume from disk1, disk2, and disk3.

Answer: A

Question 2.

You install a new CD-ROM on your computer. After installing the appropriate drivers and restarting the computer you notice that it is not working correctly. You check resources and find out that it is not using "Automatic resource settings". How do you get your CDROM to work?

- A. Check 'Use Automatic Settings'
- B. Update the drives
- C. Use the windows troubleshooter
- D. Manually set the interrupt, I/O port, and memory address to that of the hardware manufacturers specifications.

Answer: A

Question 3.

An administrator needs to allocate additional disk space on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Disk space is low and additional applications must be installed. Due to time constraints the administrator elects to add an additional hard disk instead of replacing the current one and reinstalling all the currently installed applications. The computer has two dynamic hard drives.

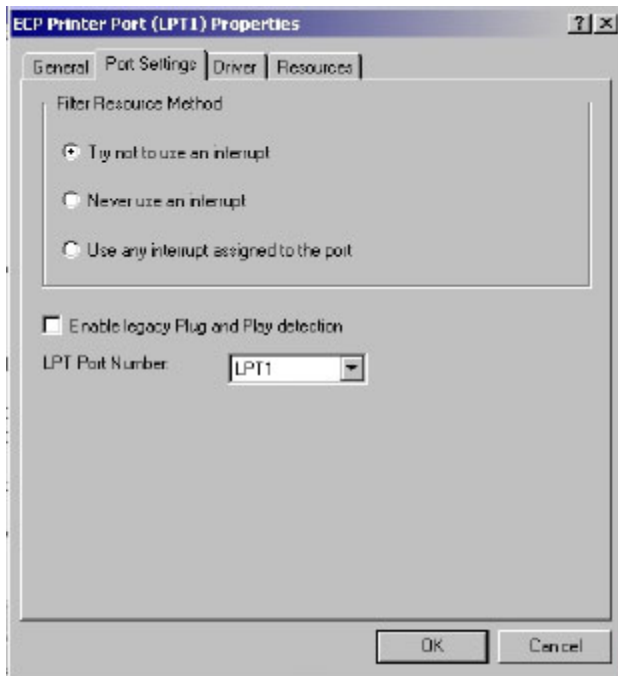
How can the administrator extend the existing volume with the space of a newly added hard drive?

- A. Configure a Simple volume.
- B. Configure a Spanned volume.
- C. Configure a Striped volume.
- D. Configure a Striped volume with parity.
- E. By using NTFS version 5.

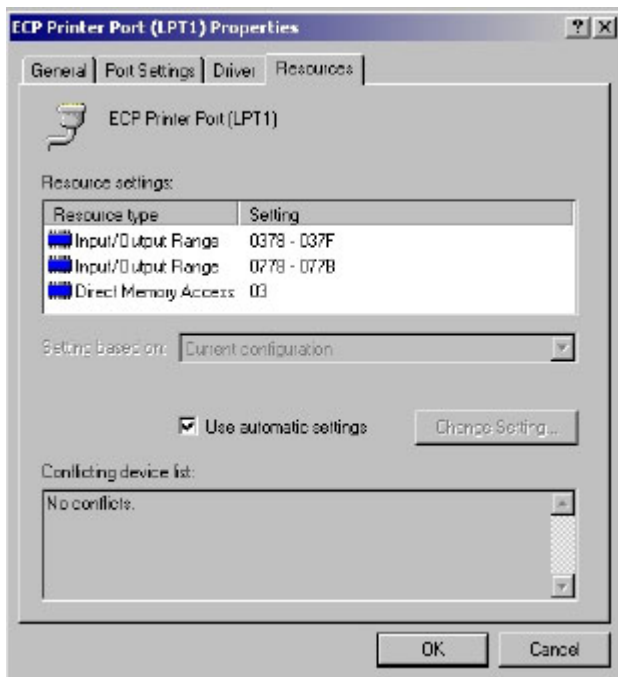
Answer: B

Question 4.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You have an external CD-ROM drive that is connected to the parallel port on your computer. When you start the Windows 2000 Professional, you cannot see the CD-ROM drive in Windows Explorer. You use computer management to scan for hardware changes. The CD-ROM drive is not found.



To view the port setting tab and the resources Tab of the ECP printer port properties dialogue box as shown in the exhibit. –



You want to enable Windows 2000 Professional to detect the CD-ROM driver. What should you do?

- A. Configure the parallel port to never use an interrupt.
- B. Configure the parallel port to use the automatic resource setting.
- C. Configure the parallel port to use any interrupt assigned to the port.
- D. Configure the parallel port to enable legacy plug and play detection.

Answer: D

Question 5.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a new APM compliant computer. You notice problems whenever you attempt to shut down the computer or enter or resume from a standby or a hibernate mode. What tool can you use to determine APM problems?

- A. setup32.exe/apm
- B. The power options in control panel
- C. System event log
- D. apmstat -v command
- E. apmbios/show_all command
- F. Display Properties

Answer: C & D

Question 6.

You have a laptop that doesn't shut down at all. It stays on the shutdown screen and even if you try to switch it off, it won't switch off?

- A. Enable APM in control panel, power options.
- B. Disable APM in the BIOS
- C. Enable hibernate in control panel, power options
- D. Enable standby in control panel, power option.

Answer: A

Question 7.

Bob is going on a trip with his laptop configured with Windows 2000 Professional. He is concerned that he will run out of battery life and his system will crash. He asks you to configure the power savings feature so that when he is not using his laptop, it will save his work and power down. You go into Advanced Power Management options. What should you do next?

- A. Set the system to hibernation mode to 15 minutes.
- B. Set the system to snooze mode after 15 minutes.
- C. Max Battery
- D. Presentation
- E. Minimal Power Management

Answer: A

Question 8.

You install windows 2000 Professional on a new dual processor Pentium III computer. The system BIOS is APM compliant. When you attempt to shutdown the computer, the shut down dialog box remains on the screen and the power remains on. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer. Disable the AMP in the system BIOS restart the computer.
- B. Restart the computer. Use the power options in control panel to enable APM and restart the computer.
- C. Restart the computer. Use the power options in control panel to enable hibernate support then restart.
- D. Restart the computer. Use the power options in control panel to create a different power scheme then restart.
- E. Windows 2000 does not support APM on computers with multiple processors.

Answer: E

Question 9.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a new APM-compliant portable computer. You notice that whenever you attempt to shut down the computer, the Windows 2000 shutdown screen remains on the screen as the power remains on. You attempt to shut off the computer by using Power Button, but you want the computer to shut off when Windows 2000 Professional shuts down. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer, disable APM in the system BIOS, and then restart the computer.
- B. Restart the computer, use power options in control panel to enable APM, and restart the computer.
- C. Restart the computer, use power options in control panel to enable hibernate support, and then restart the computer.
- D. Restart the computer, use power options in control panel to create a different power scheme, and then restart the computer.

Answer: B.

Question 10.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You install an SCSI and PC card adapter, that you can use in the office to use color scanner. You use a docking station for your computer when you are in the office. You want to maximize the battery performance for your portable computer. You also want to prevent the driver from loading whenever you are away from the office. What should you do?

- A. When away from the office use Device Manager to remove the adapter.
- B. When away from the office configure the startup properties for the adapter to be automatic.
- C. Remove the computer from the docking station and start Windows 2000 Professional to disable the SCSI PC card adapter device for the current profile.
- D. Remove the computer from the docking station and start Windows 2000 Professional, use Device Manager to remove SCSI PC card adapter device.

Answer: C

Question 11.

You are the administrator of you company network. A user named Peter requests assistance in his Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. Peter is preparing for his test and wants to optimize the battery life for his portable computer. You want to configure Peter's computer to save the contents of memory on hard disk and then shutdown when Peter presses the sleep button.

What should you do?

- A. Configure power settings to use the standard option.
- B. Configure power settings to use the power off option.
- C. Configure power settings to use the hibernate option.
- D. Configure power settings to use always on power scheme.
- E. Configure the computer to use the portable laptop power scheme.

Answer: C.

Question 12.

You upgrade 6 MPS compliant computers from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional computer. Each computer has two 550 MHz processors. The computers are used for high-resolution graphics applications that require exceptional performance. After the upgrade users complain that the processing time for graphic applications is much slower than before.

What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to enable AGP bridge controller.
- B. Use Device Manager to install the MPS compliant drivers for the second processor.
- C. Use Device Manager to install ACPI compliant driver for second processor.
- D. During startup press F8 and install MPS compliant driver for second processor.

Answer: B.

Question 13.

Your company has just upgraded its CATEGORY 5 Ethernet network from 10Mbps to 100Mbps. After the upgrade, the 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers in the marketing department can no longer connect to the network. The remaining 80 Windows 2000 computers in the company can connect, however. Your company uses NWLink as the only network protocol. You need to connect the computers in the marketing department to the network. What must you do?

- A. Configure the NWLink frame type of the network adapters to be ethernet 802.3.
- B. Configure the NWLink frame type of the network adapters to be ethernet II.
- C. Replace the network adapters with 10/100 BNC adapters.
- D. Replace the network adapters with 10/100 UTP network adapters.

Answer: D

Question 14.

You are the administrator of a small server based network. While installing Windows 2000 Professional on your computer, you configure the network adapter card for each computer to use TCP/IP and assign static IP setting information. During installation the setup detects and installs the 10/100 MBPS UTP only network adapter card on computers 6 & 8 and 10 MBPS/UTP combination adapter card on the other 7 computers. You accept the default settings for the network adapter card and finish installing the network adapter card. All computers are connected to 10/100 switch that has category 5 UTP cabling. After installation you find that computer 6 and 8 can communicate with each other. You want all 9 computers on your network to be able to communicate with each other.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the 10/100 switch to transfer only at the 100 MBPS rate.
- B. Configure 10/100 MBPS network adapter card to switch all the computers at 10 MBPS rate.
- C. Change the combination network adapter card to use the BNC transceiver setting.
- D. Change the combination network adapter card to use the UTP transceiver setting.

Answer: D

Question 15.

You purchase a USB board, ISDN terminal adapter for your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. You plug the device in to the USB port. Plug and Play fails to detect the new device. You test the device on a Windows 2000 Professional desktop computer. You find that plug and play correctly detects the device. You want to resolve the problem so that you can use ISDN terminal adapter on your portable computer.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Device Manager to enable the USB manager root hub.
- B. Use the Device Manager to enable the USB host controller in the current hardware profile.
- C. Contact the hardware manufacturer to obtain the upgrade for the Plug and Play BIOS.

D. Turn off the computer plug in the ISDN terminal host adapter and restart the computer.

Answer: C

Question 16.

Your Company upgrades its network to 100 Mbps. You remove the old network adapter and install a new 10/100 Mbps network adapter into a Windows 2000 Professional computer. You configure the TCP/IP protocol settings to be the same as they were for the previously installed network adapter.

When you restart the computer, however, you cannot access the network. You try to ping your network adapter's TCP/IP address locally. You receive the following error message. "Request timed out." Next, you try to ping 127.0.0.1 and receive the same error message.

What must you do?

- A Configure a different TCP/IP address.
- B Enable DHCP in the TCP/IP properties.
- C Enable DNS in the TCP/IP properties.
- D Configure the network adapter to run at 100 Mbps only.
- E Replace the network adapter.

Answer: E

Question 17.

You are the administrator of the Corp arborshoes.com domain. Users in the domain run Windows 2000 Professional on their desktop computers.

A user named Katrin in the Sales organizational unit (OU) reports that her mouse is not working correctly. You log on to the domain from Katrin's computer by using the domain Administrator account. You use Device Manager to display the current information for the mouse driver.

You discover that Katrin's computer is using an older version of the mouse driver. You have current drivers furnished by the manufacturer of the mouse. You install the current driver by using Device Manager and restart the computer.

You test the mouse and it is still not functioning correctly. You view Device Manager and notice that the display of the current driver indicates that the previous driver is still uninstalled.

You want to be able to install the correct mouse driver. What should you do?

- A Set the Sales OU policy for security to warn and allow the installation to override the local security defaults.
- B Set the domain policy for security to block but allow the installation to override the local and Sales OU security defaults.
- C Set the Local Computer Policy for security on Katrin's computer to warn but allow the installation to override the domain and the Sales OU security defaults.
- D Disable plug and play on Katrin's computer. Restart the computer and manually set up the system resources for the mouse.

Answer: A

Question 18.

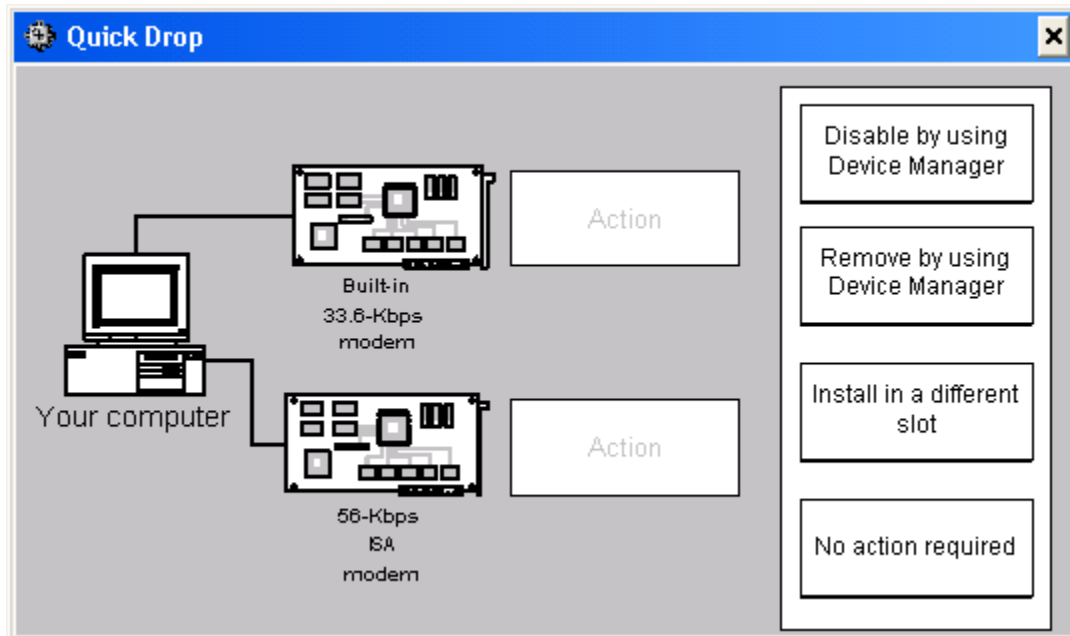
You install Windows 2000 Professional on your computer. Your computer has a built-in 33.6Kbps modem. You install a 56-Kbps ISA-based modem.

When the installation is complete, you notice that the 56-Kbps modem is not functioning. You use Computer Management to view the modems for your computer.

Device Manager shows that the 33.6-Kbps modem and the 56-Kbps modem are conflicting with each other. You want to configure Windows 2000 professional to use only the 56-Kbps modem.

What should you do?

To answer, click the select and place button, and then drag the designated actions to the appropriate Action box for each modem in the diagram. (Note: Both boxes must be filled. If a box does not require a specific action, use no action required.)



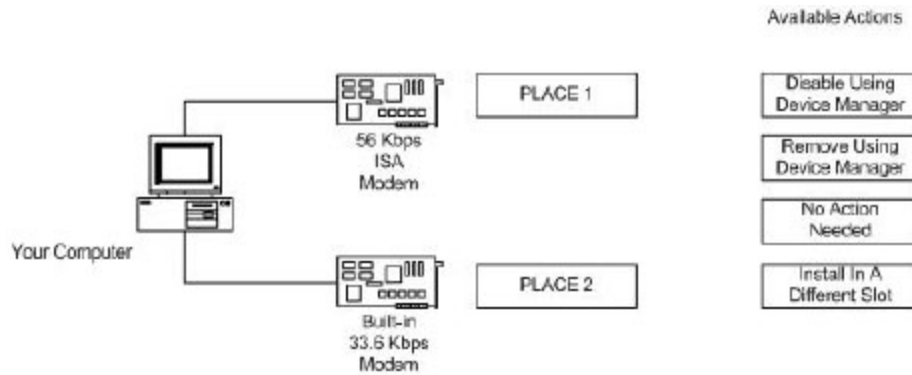
Answer: Drag Disable Using Device Manager to PLACE2

Question 19.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your computer. Your computer has a built in 33.6 kbps modem. You install a 56-kbps ISA-based modem. When the installation is complete, you notice that the 56-Kbps modem is not functioning. You use computer management to view the modems for your computer. Device Manager shows that the 33.6 Kbps modem and the 56Kbps modem are conflicting with each other. You want to configure Windows 2000 Professional to use only the 56Kbps modem.

What should you do?

To answer, click the select and place button and then drag the designated actions to the appropriate action box for each modem in the diagram. (Note: Both boxes must be filled. If a box does not require a specified action, use No action required.)



Answer: Drag no action needed to PLACE1

Answer: Drag Disable Using Device Manager to PLACE2

Question 20.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You use a docking station for your portable computer when you are in the office.

You install an ISA-based SCSI adapter in your docking station. You insert your computer into the docking station and start the computer. The SCSI adapter is not detected during the startup process.

You start the Add/Remove Hardware wizard. When the wizard process is finished, the SCSI adapter is not listed. You want to allow Windows 2000 Professional to detect the SCSI adapter.

What should you do?

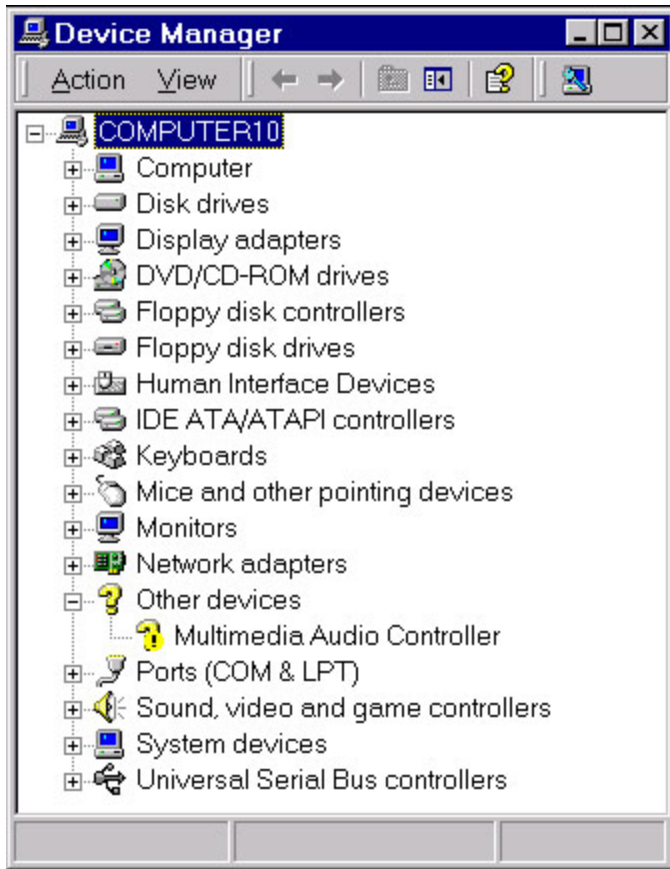
- A Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard.
Manually add the SCSI adapter drivers.
- B Restart the computer in safe mode.
Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.
- C Configure Windows 2000 Professional to use driver signing.
Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.
- D Copy the SCSI adapter drivers to the Winnt\Driver Cache\i386 folder.
Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.

Answer: A

Question 21.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 computers that have video capture cards installed. A user named Lilly reports that her video capture card is not functioning correctly. She wants to use the video capturing software to capture video frames, but she cannot view the video output.

You use Device Manager to view the hardware settings on Lilly's computer as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You want Lilly to be able to capture video frames by using the video capture card. What should you do?

- A Use System in Control Panel to enable the device.
- B Use Device Manager to update the drivers for the device.
- C Move the video capture card to a different PCI slot.
- D Uninstall the device and disable Plug and Play direction for the device.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You have updated the modem driver on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You restart your computer. Immediately after you log on, you receive a stop error. You need to start Windows 2000. What must you do?

- A. Restart the computer in Safe Mode. Uninstall the modem driver.
- B. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.
- C. Restart the computer in Recovery Console. Replace the new Modem.inf file with the old modem.inf file.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks. Repair the registry.
- E. Start the computer from the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks. Repair the system files.

Answer: A

Question 23.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on an existing department's computer setup, which was using Windows NT 4.0 Workstation. Later you are told that a dial-up connection will be needed to

access a local Internet Service Provider. When you open the computer that connects to the ISP, you find that a 33.6k modem has already been installed. But the users insist, that you also install a faster 56k modem. After installing the new modem and rebooting the computer, you notice that there is a conflict between the two modems. How do you resolve this situation?

- A. Disable the 33.6 K modem.
- B. Disable the 56 K modem
- C. Disable the Com port 2
- D. Disable Com port 4
- E. Run Windows update, this will update this 33.6 K modem drivers.

Answer: A

Question 24.

One user has a Video Capture Card installed on her pc. She uses it to capture video pictures. She complains the video capture card is not working properly and she couldn't view captured video. You check out the Device manager, which does not indicate any Video devices installed on your system, but you see a yellow mark placed besides the audio device. What should you do in order to make the video capture device work?

- A. Enable the device in Device manager
- B. Install new driver from Device Manager
- C. Disable PNP and install manually
- D. Copy the manufacturer's driver to WINNT\driver cache\i386\ and then let Windows 2000 to install the device.

Answer: B

Question 25.

You attach a USB camera to your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Windows 2000 Professional detects the camera and prompts you to install the manufacturer's device driver. You do it, and then you restart the computer. When Win2000 Professional loads, you notice that your USB keyboard does not respond. You suspect that the camera drivers are not certified for Win2000 Professional. You want to configure your computer to enable your use keyboard and to prevent uncertified drivers from being installed in the future. What should you do?

- A. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable driver signing.
- B. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to disable driver signing.
- C. Start the computer by using the recovery console, restore the system state data.
- D. Start the computer in safe mode, replace the camera driver with a Windows 2000 Professional driver by using Device Manager.
- E. Start the computer in debug mode, replace the camera driver with a Windows 2000 Professional driver by using Device Manager.

Answer: A & D

Question 26.

You install 10 USB tablets on 10 Windows 2000 Professional computers with built-in USB controllers. After installing the tablet software, you notice that the tablets cannot communicate with the computers. What must you do to recover from this problem?

- A. Enable the USB root hub controller and reinstall the USB tablet device drivers.
- B. Disable USB error detection for the USB root hub controller and enable the USB tablet within the Device Manager.
- C. Reinstall the USB device drivers and disable USB error detection.
- D. Enable the USB ports in the BIOS and reinstall the USB tablet device drivers.

Answer: D

Question 27.

You install a new USB scanner on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Two weeks later, the user of the computer informs you that when he scans images with the scanner, the colors do not display correctly. When he prints the scanned images, the colors print correctly. You need to ensure that the scanned images display the correct colors. What should you do?

- A. In scanners and cameras in control panel, remove the color management profile.
- B. In the display properties in control panel, set the Windows color scheme to Windows standard.
- C. In the advanced properties of the display properties in control panel, remove all color management profiles.
- D. In the display properties in control panel, increase the colors setting.

Answer: C.

Question 28.

You are the network administrator for your company. A user reports that the USB ports on his Windows 2000 Professional portable computer function only when the portable computer is in its docked position at the office. He asks you to configure the computer so that the USB port works when the portable computer is docked and when it is undocked and running on battery power. You verify that the portable computer supports ACPI power management. What should you do?

- A. Modify the portable computer's power management settings to ensure the USB ports are not shut down when the computer is running on battery power.
- B. Modify the portable computer's BIOS settings to disable ACPI when the computer is running on battery power.
- C. Modify the portable computer's undocked hardware profile, and enable the USB root hub.
- D. Disable the BIOS power management features in the portable computer's BIOS settings.
- E. Obtain external power supplies for the user's USB devices. Ensure that these power supplies are connected when the portable computer is undocked.
- F. Undock the portable computer, and reinstall the drivers for the USB port.

Answer: C.

Question 29.

You have a computer with a USB keyboard that is running Windows 2000 Professional. You install a USB scanner on this system. The system asks for the driver and you install them. After you restart your computer, you notice that the keyboard doesn't work anymore. What should you do in order to make both, the keyboard and the scanner work?

- A. Update the scanner drivers using certified drivers
- B. Enable the USB port in the computers BIOS
- C. USB keyboards DO NOT exist
- D. Enable the USB hub controller
- E. Reinstall the USB device driver and disable the USB error detection

Answer: A

Question 30.

You have a computer running Windows 2000 Professional. You have purchased a new USB scanner. You attached it to the USB port. When you go to device manager to see the status of the USB port, you did not find any USB controller there. What should you do to resolve this problem?

- A. Update the scanner drivers using certified drivers
- B. Enable the USB port in the computers BIOS
- C. Enable the USB hub controller in device manager.
- D. Reinstall the USB device driver and disable the USB error detection

Answer: B

Question 31.

You have a computer running Windows 2000 Professional. You have purchased a new USB scanner. You attached it to the USB port. When you go to device manager to see the status of the USB port, You did not find any USB controller there. You then reboot your system and go to system BIOS settings and enable the USB Controller. But it is still missing. What should you do to resolve this problem?

- A. Update the scanner drivers using certified drivers
- B. Enable the USB port in the computers BIOS again.
- C. Contact the maker or vendor for you system and obtain the current version of BIOS.
- D. Enable the USB hub controller in device manager.
- E. Reinstall the USB device driver and disable the USB error detection

Answer: C

Question 32.

You have a computer running Windows 2000 Professional. You have purchased a new USB scanner. You attached it to the USB port. When you go to device manager to see the status of the USB port, you find a USB controller there but with a yellow warning icon next to the host controller name. What should you do to resolve this problem?

- A. Update the scanner drivers using certified drivers
- B. Enable the USB port in the computers BIOS again.
- C. Contact the maker or vendor for you system and obtain the current version of BIOS.
- D. Enable the USB hub controller in device manager.

Answer: C

Question 33.

You are the network administrator for a consultant firm. Each consultant has issued a new Microsoft pocket PC. For your first installation, you place the pocket PC into its cradle and install the specific software on to a Windows 2000 Professional computer. When you restart your pocket PC, you receive the error message "Unknown USB driver". You then remove the pocket PC from its cradle. What should you do to correct the problem?

- A. Restart the PC and modify the BIOS to specify an IRQ for the USB device restart the computer. Reset the pocket PC and place the pocket PC back into cradle.
- B. Use the device manager to delete the USB device, uninstall and reinstall the software. Perform the reset on the pocket PC. Place the pocket PC back into its cradle.
- C. Uninstall and reinstall the software. Perform a reset on the pocket PC. Place the pocket PC back, to its cradle.
- D. Restart the PC and use recovery console to replace the USB driver. Restart the computer. Perform a reset on the pocket PC. Place the pocket PC back to cradle.

Answer: B

Question 34.

You are installing Windows 2000 Professional on 100 MPS compliant computers. You have created an image of this computer and copied the image to two test computers, which have two processors installed on them. When you run the test computers, you find out that the second processor on both the computers is not being used. What should you do to enable the second processor?

- A. On your original machine use Device Manager\Computer\Properties\Drivers\Update Driver to install the correct multiprocessor HAL.
- B. On the original computer, through the Add New Hardware, select the processor from the device list and install the required processor.
- C. Download the patch from the motherboard manufacturer to allow the configuration of dual processors.
- D. Reinstall Windows 2000 Professional on both the test computers.

Answer: A

Question 35.

You have a 10Mbps network card in your computer. You install a 100Mbps network card on your computer and restart the computer. The 100Mbps card is not working due to a conflict with the 10Mbps card. You want only the 100Mbps card to be active. What should you do to disable the 10 Mbps network adapter?

- A. Remove the 100MB Ethernet adapter driver by using device manager.
- B. Remove the drivers for both Ethernet adapters cards by using device manager.
- C. Install the 100MB Ethernet adapter in different PC card slots.
- D. Disable the device drivers for the 10Mb card using by using Device Manager.

Answer: D

Question 36.

You want to connect your Windows 2000 Professional computer to multiple TCP/IP subnets on your company's network. Your computer currently has an ISA network adapter installed. You install a second ISA network adapter. After you restart your computer, you notice that the second ISA network adapter is not functioning. What should you do?

- A. Set the driver signing option to block.
- B. Set the driver signing option to ignore.
- C. In the computer's BIOS, reserve an unused IRQ for ISA devices.
- D. In the Device Manager, configure the second ISA network adapter to use an unused IRQ.

Answer: D

Question 37.

You install a 16-Bit ISA sound card on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You install the manufacturer's device driver for the sound card. You then restart the computer. During the start up process, the computer stops loading and Windows 2000 Professional. You restart the computer, and again the computer stops loading Windows 2000 Professional computer. You start the computer in Safe Mode. What should you do next?

- A. Remove the sound card device driver by enabling driver signing.
- B. Remove the sound card device driver by disabling driver signing.
- C. Disable the sound card device driver by using the disable command.
- D. Disable the sound card device driver by using computer management.

Answer: D

Question 38.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You replace the uniprocessor computers in the graphics department with 25 new MPS-compliant computers. Each computer has two 550-MHz processors. You install the software that users need to perform their work. The software includes Win32-, Win16-, and DOS-based applications. Users report that when they use a Win 16-based application, they do not notice an improvement in performance compared to using the uniprocessor computers. You want the users in the graphics department to be able to see a noticeable improvement in performance. What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to install the MPS-compliant driver for the second processor.
- B. Use Device Manager to install the ACPI-compliant drivers for the second processor.
- C. Run the Win 16-based application in a separate memory space.
- D. Replace the Win 16-based applications with available Win32-based applications.

Answer: D

Question: 39

You replace the uniprocessor computer in your design department with new MPS-compliant computers. Each computer has two 550-MHz processors. You install design software that includes Win32, Win16, and DOS-based applications. When users use a Win16-based application, they do not notice an improvement in performance compared to using the uniprocessor computers. What should you do?

- A. Modify the short cut for the Win 16 based application to enable it to use multiple processors.
- B. Set the 'Use multi-processor feature if available for Win 16 applications' through the accessibility option.
- C. Replace the Win16-based applications with available Win32-based applications.
- D. None of the above options provides a valid solution.

Answer: D

Question 40.

You want to connect your Windows 2000 Professional computer to a new color laser printer. The printer is plug and play compliant. The printer is included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL). You are a member of the Sales organizational unit. You want to share the printer with other users in the Sales organizational unit. You plug the printer into the LPT port on the back of the computer. You then attempt to install the 32-bit application printer software that came with the printer. During the installation you receive an error message as shown below. "Failed to load Windows Print dll, the specified module could not be found" What should you do before you share the printer to other users in the Sales OU?

- A. Change the LPT port settings to enable legacy plug and play detection on your computer.
- B. Change the LPT port setting to bidirectional in the BIOS on your computer. Then reinstall the printer software.
- C. Connect the printer to another computer in the Sales Organizational Unit. Then install the device drivers for the printer.
- D. Obtain and install WDM-compliant device driver and printing software for the printer.

Answer: D

Question: 41

You attempt to install a 32-bit application printer software that came with a new laser printer. During the installation, you receive the error message "failed to load WINPRINT.DLL. Specified module could not be found". What should you do get the printer functioning properly?

- A. Change the LPT port settings to enable legacy plug and play detection.
- B. At your computer change the LPT port settings to use bi-directional printing then restart the print server.
- C. Obtain and install the WDM-compliant device drivers and printing software for the printer.
- D. Reinstall the operating system.

Answer: C

Part 4 Monitoring and Optimizing System Performance and Reliability

Question 1.

You are the administrator of a network supporting Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to configure user Group Policy to achieve these results:

Allow users to view the options in the Offline Files dialog box
Remove the Offline Files tab from the Folder Options dialog box
Disable the Settings button in the Offline Files Status dialog box
Remove the Settings command from the Offline Files shortcut menu

Your proposed solution is to enable the group policy setting Disable user configuration of Offline Files.

Which results does the proposed solution provide? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Users can view the options in the Offline Files dialog box
- B. The Offline Files tab is removed from the Folder Options dialog box
- C. The Settings button in the Offline Files Status dialog box is disabled
- D. The Settings command is removed from the Offline Files shortcut menu

Answer: B & C

Question 2.

Ten users at your office run an accounting application on their Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. The application stores its data in a shared network folder named Accdata on a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1. You upgrade all 10 computers to Windows 2000 Professional and verify that all applications are compatible with Windows 2000. After the upgrade, some users report that they are receiving intermittent data-corruption error messages. They are also receiving data file-version mismatch error messages. When these errors occur, your only method of recovery is to restore the entire contents of the Accdata folder from a known good backup copy. You need to prevent these errors from occurring in the future. What should you do?

- A. Configure Accdata folder to allow a maximum of one user.
- B. Configure the Accdata folder to disable client caching.
- C. Create a group policy that removes the Bypass Traverse Checking user right on server1.
- D. Create a group policy that increases the amount of idle time required before a session disconnects on server1.

Answer: B

Question 3.

All of the client computers in your company network are Windows 2000 portable computers. A user named Maria stores Sales files in her My Documents folder. She uses these files when she travels. Maria informs you that when she takes her portable computer to trade shows, she can access some of the Sales files but not all of them. When her portable computer is connected to the network at the office, she can access all of the files. You need to enable Maria to access all of the files in her My Documents folder when she is working remotely. What should you do?

- A. Allow Maria full control permissions on the %systemroot%\documents and settings\Maria\MyDocuments folder.
- B. Allow Maria full control permissions on the %systemroot%\documents and settings\all users\My Documents folder.

- C. Configure Maria's computer to automatically copy the entire contents of her network My Documents folder to her offline files folder.
- D. Configure Maria's computer to automatically copy the entire contents of her network My Documents folder to her local My Documents folder.

Answer: C

Question 4.

You set up scheduled tasks to run and notify you of any failures. 3 days later you see that none of the tasks ran and you received no notifications. What should you do?

- A. Set the schedule service to run under the administrator account.
- B. Set the scheduled tasks to run under the administrator account.
- C. Enable the messenger service
- D. Set the schedule service to run under the local system account and set it to start automatically.

Answer: D

Question 5.

You are an administrator in a company that has Windows 2000 Professional systems. Your users have been installing unsupported USB drivers on to their systems causing them to lock up and fail. You want to insure that only drivers that are in the HAL can be installed. What must be done? (Choose 2)

- A. Ignore - Install all files, regardless of file signature
- B. Warn - Display a message before installing an unsigned file
- C. Block - Prevent installation of unsigned files
- D. Apply setting as system default

Answer: C & D

Question 6.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You attempt to install a printer driver on a Windows 2000 Professional computer for a user named Lori. You receive the following error message: 'CANNOT INSTALL PRINTER DRIVER'.

The driver was originally downloaded for the manufacturers web site. You have successfully used the driver on other Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to configure Lori's computer to check the driver's integrity and to allow you to install printer driver. What should you do?

- A. Configure driver signing to display a message before installing an unsigned driver.
- B. Configure driver signing to ignore file signature verification. Create a local computer policy to enable windows file protection.
- C. Use the Add Printer wizard to install the driver and create a local computer policy to enable windows file protection.
- D. Use the printer troubleshooter configures the computer to prevent the installation of unsigned drivers.

Answer: A

Question 7.

A user on your network downloads a video card driver from the Internet. You are unsure of the source of the driver. You want to ensure that the user does not lose production time because of an incompatible driver. What should you do?

- A. Install the driver into the computer. Restart the computer. Use the last known good configuration to recover the original driver if necessary.
- B. Install the driver in the computer. Use the hardware troubleshooter and then use the recovery console to recover the original driver if necessary.
- C. Display the advanced attributes of the video card driver file. Install the file only if the contents have been secured.
- D. Run file signature verification utility to verify that the driver has been digitally signed.

Answer: D

Question 8.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Tom in the art department wants to update his Windows 2000 Professional computer so that he can view graphics at the highest resolution. Tom downloads a video card driver from the Internet and then asks of your assistance in installing it. You are unsure of the source of driver. You want to ensure that Tom does not lose productive time because of the incompatible driver. What should you do?

- A. Install the driver in the computer. Save after installing the driver. Restart the computer, then use the last known good configuration to recover the original driver.
- B. Install the driver in the computer. Save after installing the driver, use hardware troubleshooter then use Recovery Console to recover the original driver.
- C. Display the advance attributes a parallel works for video card driver file. Install the file, if the contents have been secured.
- D. Run file signature verification survey to verify that the driver has a digital signature. Do not install otherwise.

Answer: D

Question 9.

You need to share a financial spreadsheet with other employees of your company. The material is of a sensitive nature and you want to prevent the ability of users to use offline caching. How do you do this?

- A. Assign Special Permissions.
- B. Select Shared folder properties, caching, deselect "Allow Caching".
- C. Select Manual Caching for Documents.
- D. Select Manual Caching for Programs.

Answer: B

Question 10.

You want to configure your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer to use offline files. The files include a large project file and some smaller personal files. Your portable computer using a dial-up connection to server at scheduled times during the day to automatically download your e-mail messages. You do not want to synchronize the project file when you connect to the network by using your dial-up connection. What should you do?

- A. Configure the synchronization settings to perform a quick synchronization.
- B. Configure the synchronization settings to ask you before synchronizing items.
- C. Configure Synchronization Settings to synchronize the project file only when using the LAN connection.
- D. Set synchronization for the personal files for both the LAN connection and your dial-up connection.

Answer: C & D

Question 11.

You schedule a task to run after 15 minutes. After an hour, you check the Event Viewer system log. It contains the error message: "The Task Scheduler service failed to start". You want to run the scheduled task again. What should you do before restarting the Task Scheduler?

- A. Set the Task Scheduler service to log on as a Local System account.
- B. Set the task scheduler service to interact with the desktop.
- C. Restart the remote procedure service called RPC service.
- D. Log off then on using an account in the power users group.

Answer: A

Question 12.

On a Windows 2000 Professional system you set up a scheduled task to run. It does not run when expected. You, the administrator, log on to the computer and run the task. It works fine with this configuration. What should you do to insure that it runs automatically in the future?

- A. Schedule the task to run in the same security context as yours.
- B. Schedule the task to be logged on as an administrator.
- C. Delete the task and start over.
- D. This task cannot execute under a schedule.

Answer: A

Question 13.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You use a user account named User1 to log on to a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Different students in a classroom use this Computer. User does not have administrative rights. However, you prefer to use this account for most of your daily activities, because it is not a security breach if you fail to log off. You want to schedule a task to run a command file named AddUsers.cmd that automatically adds six more student user accounts. What should you do?

- A. Schedule the task to run under an Administrative account.
- B. Log on by using the local Administrator account. Then schedule the task to run under User1.
- C. Take the ownership of Addusers.cmd file. Then schedule the task to run under User1.
- D. Grant User1 Read & Execute permission for AddUsers.cmd. Then schedule the task to run under User1.

Answer: A

Question 14.

You use Windows 2000 Professional on your desktop Computer. You schedule a task to run an MMC snap-in to perform configuration tasks on other computers. You notice that the task is not completing correctly. You manually start MMC. You add the snap-in. You are then able to successfully run the task. You verify that all of your other tasks are working correctly. You want to enable your tasks to complete successfully. What should you do?

- A. Use Scheduled Tasks to configure the task to run under the security context of your account.
- B. Configure the Task Scheduler service account to use a local Administrator account and password.
- C. Use Computer Management to start the Messenger service and to configure the Messenger service to start automatically.

- D. Use Computer Management to start the Task Scheduler service and to configure the Task Scheduler service to start automatically.

Answer: A

Question 15.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named David runs Windows 2000 Professional on his portable computer. David wants to be able to work at home on files that he created at the office and stored on the company network. Prior to logging off the network and leaving the office, David enables offline files.

David calls you from home and reports that copies of his folders and files on the network are not available on his portable computer. What should you instruct David to do, so that he can proceed with his work?

- A. Enable file and print sharing. David will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- B. Synchronize all offline files. David will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- C. At the office, make all files available offline. David will be able to access his files the next time he logs off the network.
- D. At the office, create a shortcut to the Offline Files folder. David will be able to access his files the next time he logs off the network.

Answer: C

Question 16.

You configure your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer to redirect your My Documents folder to your home folder. You want to ensure that you can access all of your files in you're my Documents folder when you are not connected to the network.

What should you do? (Chose two)

- A. Use Windows Explorer to enable offline files.
- B. Use Windows Explorer to create shortcut to access offline files folder as desktop.
- C. Use Windows Explorer to configure the properties of your home folder to be available offline.
- D. Use synchronization manager to configure your home folder to be available offline.
- E. Create a shortcut in my network places to access your home folder.

Answer: A & C.

Question 17.

You want to share files on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. When sharing the files, which of the following cache settings will make all files that have been opened via the share available offline to those that access the files?

- A. Manual Caching for Documents
- B. Cache All
- C. Automatic Caching for Documents
- D. Automatic Caching for Programs
- E. Manual Caching for Programs
- F. Automatically cache all file before logging off.
- G. Manually cache all file before logging off.

Answer: C

Question 18.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Peter runs Windows 2000 Professional on his portable computer. Peter wants to be able to work at home on files that were created in the office on the company network. Prior to logging off the network and leaving the office, Peter enables offline files. Peter wants to automatically download all the opened files to his computer and he should not manually define the offline files. What setting you will do in caching option?

- A. Enable file and print sharing. Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- B. Synchronize all offline files. Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- C. In the cache settings, you should define the manual caching for documents.
- D. In the cache settings, you should define the automatic caching for documents.
- E. In the cache settings, you should define the automatic caching for programs.

Answer: D

Question 19.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Peter runs Windows 2000 Professional on his portable computer. Peter wants to be able to work at home on files that were created in the office on the company network. Prior to logging off the network and leaving the office, Peter enables offline files. Peter wants to manually define the files which should be available offline but not all the files present in the shared folder. What setting you will do in caching option?

- A. Enable file and print sharing. Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- B. Synchronize all offline files. Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- C. In the cache settings, you should define the manual caching for documents.
- D. In the cache settings, you should define the automatic caching for documents.
- E. In the cache settings, you should define the automatic caching for programs.

Answer: C

Question 20.

You want to create a shortcut to a folder named Project on a network share. You want this shortcut to be available when you are not connected to the network. You attempt to configure the shortcut to be available offline. However, you do not see any option, which will let you do so. What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to enable caching for the Project folder.
- B. Use Windows Explorer to configure the Project folder on the network share with the full control permission for your user account.
- C. Connect to the network before trying to make the shortcut available offline.
- D. Create shortcuts to each file in the Project folder and make the shortcuts to the files available offline.

Answer: A

Question 21.

You are using Windows 2000 Professional on your desktop computer. You are working on the company's financial report and you want other users on the network to be able to modify your documents for the report. You want users to share the financial report folder on the network. Because the network contains confidential information you want to prevent users from the enabling off line access for the network share that contains the financial report. What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to receive the offline files.
- B. Using the Windows Explorer, disable the cache for the reports on the network share.

- C. Use the Windows NT explorer to grant the special access for the reports on the network share.
- D. Use the synchronization manager to configure synchronization not to occur when users are connected to the LAN connection.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You run a 16-bit scientific data analysis package on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. The package consists of three components. The first component is a data acquisition application that monitors continuous data output from scientific instruments. The second component is a data analysis application that receives data from the data acquisition application by using shared memory. The third component is a data graphing application that displays the processed data in real time. The data analysis application communicates with the data graphing application by using OLE. When you attempt to analyze large data sets, your computer is not able to display data in real time. You install a second processor in your computer; only one processor is used while the package is running, even though task manager shows both processors.

You want your data analysis package to use both processors. What should you do? (Choose two)

- A. Configure the data acquisition application to run in its own virtual DOS machine (VDM).
- B. Configure the data analysis application to run in its own virtual DOS machine (VDM).
- C. Configure the data graphing application to run in its own virtual DOS machine (VDM).
- D. Configure the virtual DOS machine for the data acquisition and data analysis applications to have a hard affinity for processor 0. Configure the VDM for the data graphing application to have a hard affinity for processor1.
- E. Configure the virtual DOS machine for the data acquisition to have a hard affinity for processor 0. Configure the VDM for the data graphing application to have a hard affinity for processor1.

Answer: C & D

Question 23.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer is configured to support two monitors. You install a DOS-based application on your computer. The application uses the Windows 2000 Professional default settings Autoexec.nt and Config.nt.

Your primary and secondary video adapter are both set to 16-bit color, 1024x 768 resolution, and default refresh rates. You create a shortcut for the DOS-based application on the primary monitor's desktop and use the default PIF settings.

Your attempt to run the DOS-based application on the primary monitor. The application opens, but the display area is scrambled. You then attempt to run the DOS-based application on the secondary monitor. The application does not open. Both monitors function correctly when you run Windows-based applications.

What should you do?

- A. Change the color setting for both video adapters to 256 colors. Reconfigure the shortcut properties to run the DOS-based application in full-screen mode.
- B. Change the refresh rate setting to optimal for both video adapter. Reconfigure the PIF settings of the DOS-based application to start in a window.
- C. Change the drivers for the secondary video adapter from WDM-compliant drivers to DOS drivers. Reconfigure the PIF settings to run the DOS-based application in full-screen mode.
- D. Update the drivers for the primary video adapter. Change the secondary video adapter to use 640 x 480 resolution and 256 colors.

Answer: A

Question 24.

You replace the uniprocessor computer in your design department with new MPS-compliant computers. Each computer has two 550-MHz processors. You install design software that includes Win32, Win16, and DOS-based applications. When users use a Win16-based application, they do not notice an improvement in performance compared to using the uniprocessor computers. What should you do?

- A. Modify the short cut for the Win 16 based application to enable it to use multiple processors.
- B. Set the 'Use multi-processor feature if available for Win 16 applications' through the accessibility option.
- C. Replace the Win16-based applications with available Win32-based applications.
- D. None of the above options provides a valid solution.

Answer: D

Question 25.

You use a Windows 2000 Professional computer to run a weekly report. When the report is running on the computer, another task stops responding and eventually times out. When you run only the other task, the task completes successfully. You use Task Manager to view your system resources. In the weekly report, the processor time counter reads a high value. You want to resolve the problem by using Task Manager. What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the RAM of this computer.
- B. Add another hard disk to the computer and execute the report application from that hard drive.
- C. Split the paging file across two physical disks.
- D. Decrease the base priority of the weekly report task.

Answer: D

Question 26.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer contains a 166 MHz processor 64 MB of RAM and 750 MB of free disk space. You have installed a number of applications on your computer including a word processing program, a spreadsheet program, a third party scientific application and a multimedia player. You notice that when you have several of these applications open simultaneously the performance of your computer is noticeably slower. You run system monitor notice that the processor time and queue counters are showing high readings was blue and red line touching 100%. What should you do to solve this problem?

- A. Use diskprobe to modify existing disk sector values.
- B. Upgrade your processor.
- C. Increase the amount of free disk space.
- D. Increase the amount of RAM.

Answer: B

Question 27.

You need to enhance performance of foreground and background applications. How can you configure Windows 2000 Professional to process both foreground and background applications at the same priority?

- A. By selecting the applications options in the performance options dialog box.
- B. By selecting the application services option in the performance options dialog box.

- C. By selecting the background option in the performance options dialog box.
- D. By selecting the background services option in the performance options dialog box.

Answer: D

Question 28.

Your Windows 2000 Professional system runs three applications at the same time in a manufacturing environment. After using System Monitor, you determine that the paging file could use some adjustment for performance enhancement. Sometimes the applications actually pause while waiting for the virtual memory. You have two hard disks in this computer. The second one holds user data, plus the boot partition. What are your options for the paging file?

- A. Set the Virtual Memory Manager option to demand paging with clustering.
- B. On the Virtual Memory dialog box, decrease the space in memory the Registry can reserve.
- C. Increase the paging file initial size.
- D. Create a second paging file for the second hard drive.
- E. Move the one paging file away from the active, system partition.

Answer: C, D & E

Question 29.

A user named Tom reports that an application on his Windows 2000 Professional computer is running slowly. You notice Tom's computer has 64 MB of RAM and 100 MB of free disk space. What should you do to improve the performance of his system?

- A. Add Tom to the Power user group.
- B. Set the total paging file to 75 % of physical memory.
- C. Perform a disk analysis and use the disk defragmenter if recommended.
- D. Use Disk cleanup to delete temporary files and unnecessary program files.
- E. Ensure that the Performance Options windows is optimized for background services.

Answer: C & D

Question 30.

You are the administrator of Redington Incorporation. Your optical disks are managed by one of your assistants named Jane and she is having a problem with one application failing to get requested information. You ask her to show you some history on the operation. Where will Jane find the information you want?

- A. Under Administrative Tools, click on Performance. From Performance Logs and Alerts, view the Alerts.
- B. Right click My Computer, Manage, Storage, Removable Storage, Work Queue.
- C. Right click My Computer, and under System Tools, click on System Information. Expand Software Environment. Double click on Running Tasks.
- D. Right click My Computer, and under System Tools, click on Event Viewer, then Application. Click on the Source column to sort the application data.

Answer: B

Question 31.

You use a Windows 2000 Professional computer to run a weekly accounts table. The report has the name ap_financial_reports. You also want the use the computer to run a task named perf_log to connect to network routers and retrieve their performance logs. When the ap_financial_report is running on the computer perf_log task stops responding the eventually times out. When you run only the perf_log task the task completes successfully. You use the task manager to view

your system resources. You want to resolve the performance log time out problem by using task manager. What should you do?

- A. Decrease the base priority of the ap_financial_reports task.
- B. Decrease the number of threads available for the ap_financial_reports task.
- C. Increase the base priority of the perf_log task.
- D. Increase the number of threads available for perf_log task.

Answer: A

Question 32.

You have two processes, P1 and P2 on your computer. You notice that when you execute both the process at a time, process P2 always times out, while if you pause process P1, process P2 starts running fine. Process P1 runs in "Real Time" priority and uses twelve threads while process P1 runs in "Normal" priority and uses one thread. What should you do to solve this problem?

- A. Increase the number of threads for process P2.
- B. Increase the priority for process P2.
- C. Decrease the number of threads for process P1.
- D. Decrease the priority for process P1 to 'Normal'.

Answer: D

Question 33.

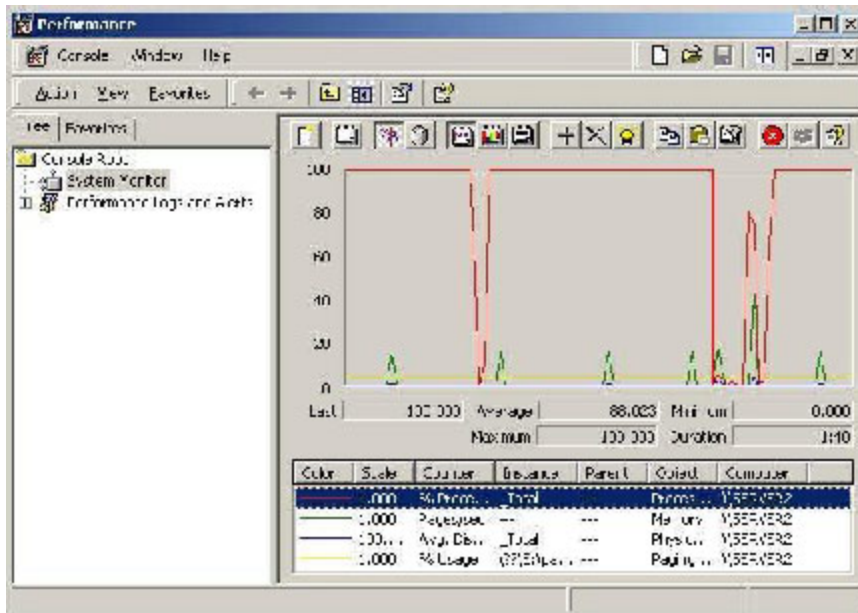
You have Windows 2000 Professional installed on your C drive. Your system has 128 MB of RAM. Both your C and D drives are on different hard disk drives and have more than 500 MB of free disk space. You frequently run many memory intensive graphics applications simultaneously. You notice that access to drive C is much slower when you are using the graphics applications. You want to maximize disk performance. What should you do?

- A. Leave the paging file on drive C:\ and set the initial size of the virtual memory and a maximum size of the virtual memory to 64 MB.
- B. Leave the paging file on drive C:\ and set the initial size of the virtual memory and a maximum size of the virtual memory to 128 MB.
- C. Move the paging file from drive C to drive D. Set the initial size of virtual memory to 192 MB and the maximum size of virtual memory to 256 MB.
- D. Move the paging file from drive C to drive D. Set the initial size of virtual memory to 96 MB and the maximum size of virtual memory to 256 MB.

Answer: C

Question 34.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a single Pentium II 400-Mhz processor, 64 MB of RAM, and E-IDE hard disk. You use your computer to design graphics ads for web sites and newspapers. When you are working on multiple ads simultaneously, you notice that your computer responds very slowly. You are also experiencing long delays when loading color palettes and importing graphics. You use system monitor to view your system performance as shown in the exhibit. .



You want to improve the performance of your computer based on the performance results. What should you do?

- A. Increase the physical RAM in the computer to 128 MB.
- B. Increase the processor priority level for your development application.
- C. Add a second Pentium II 400-MHz processor.
- D. Upgrade the hard disk to a SCSI-based hard disk.

Answer: C

Question 35.

You install an updated device for the Zip drive on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You restart the computer.

During the startup process, the computer stops responding.

You then restart the computer in safe mode. During the startup process, the computer stops responding again. You suspect the new device driver is causing the problem. You want to resolve the problem so that the computer starts successfully.

What should you do? (Choose three.)

- A. Use the listsvc command to disable the Zip device driver.
- B. Use the disable command to disable the Zip device driver.
- C. Select Recovery Console from the Repair menu.
- D. Select debug mode from the Windows 2000 Advanced Options menu.
- E. Insert the Emergency Repair Disk.
- F. Specify the path to the recovery files on the hard disk.
- G. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

Answer: B, C & G

Question 36.

You install a SCSI adapter and a SCSI tape drive on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You start the computer. Windows 2000 Professional detects and installs drivers for the new SCSI devices.

Later the same day, you restart your computer. During the startup process, the computer stops loading Windows 2000 Professional. You then restart the computer and it stops again.

You want to enable your Windows 2000 Professional computer to start successfully. What should you do?

- A Start the computer in safe mode.
Enable driver signing.
- B Start the computer in safe mode.
Use Device Manager to remove the SCSI tape device.
- C Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Repair the Master Boot Record by using the fixmbr command.
- D Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Disable the SCSI adapter device driver by using the disable command.

Answer: D

Question 37.

Five of your company's employees have Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. The employees use their portable computers in a network-enabled docking station when they are at their desks. When the employees are working outside of the office, they use the portable computers without network connectivity.

You have just installed wireless PC Card network adapters in the portable computers so that the employees can access the network when they are in conference rooms in the office building.

You need to configure the portable computers for optimum performance in all of the working environments. What should you do?

- A Configure the wireless PC Card network adapters to use DHCP to obtain their IP addresses.
- B Configure three different hardware profiles on each portable computer.
- C Configure the wireless PC Card network adapters to use Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) when they cannot detect a DHCP server.
- D Instruct each employee to unplug the wireless PC Card network adapter whenever the portable computer is attached to a network-enabled.

Answer: B

Question 38.

Your workgroup's project is critical and there is no time for rebuilding the Windows 2000 Professional desktops in case of disaster. Your company has not yet established automated system replacement that Windows 2000 can provide. What is your most comprehensive option for disaster recovery at this time?

- A. Back up each project desktop with the System State option enabled.
- B. Back up everything on each desktop as a backup option and perform this daily. Create an Emergency Repair Disk weekly to keep the registry backup current.
- C. Back up everything on each desktop as a backup option and perform this daily.
- D. Back up each project desktop with the System State option enabled, including the system protected files.

Answer: A

Question 39.

Your computer has Windows 2000 Professional installed. Your office has a power outage while you were running the disk defragmenter utility on your computer. When you start the computer again, you receive the following message: "Bad or missing OS". What should you do?

- A. Start the computer in safe mode and reformat the hard disk.
- B. Start the computer in the debug mode and reformat the hard disk.
- C. Start the computer using the ERD and repair the Master Boot Record.
- D. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-Rom. Then use recovery console to repair the Master Boot Record.

Answer: D

Question 40.

You install a new AGP video adapter in your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You install the manufacturer's device drivers provided with the adapter and reboot your computer to load these drivers. During the startup process, the monitor goes blank and your computer stops responding after that and even does not boot properly. What should you do to solve this problem?

- A. Start the computer by using Windows 2000 professional CD and then use Emergency Repair Disk. Restore the original adapter driver settings.
- B. Start the computer in the debug mode. Restore the original adapter driver settings.
- C. Start the computer in Safe mode. Rename the AGP device by using device manager.
- D. Start the computer by using the recovery console. Rename the AGP driver.

Answer: A

Question 41.

You install a Zip device on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You reboot your computer only to find out that the computer does not respond at all. You reboot into Safe Mode, and again, the computer does not respond. How do you recover from this problem?(Select all that apply).

- A. Use the listsvc command to disable the Zip device driver.
- B. Select Recovery Console from the Recovery Menu.
- C. Use the disable command to disable the Zip device driver.
- D. Select the Debug mode from the Windows 2000 Advanced Options menu.
- E. Insert the Emergency Repair Disk and specify the path of the recovery file on the hard disk.
- F. Start the computer using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

Answer: B, C & F

Question 42.

You are performing a Weekly backup and you want to be sure that you backup everything including the registry, boot files, and COM. How can you do this with the least amount of administrative effort?

- A. Configure the backup to backup the system state area.
- B. Configure the backup to backup the system partition.
- C. Create a batch file to run RDISK.EXE /s-before backup starts.
- D. Create a batch file to run RDISK.EXE /s- after backup is started.

Answer: A

Question 43.

You take backups of your hard drives every night. On Thursday morning you see that the hard disk has crashed. The backup log shows:

- * Friday normal backup completed
- * Saturday incremental backup completed
- * Sunday incremental backup completed
- * Monday incremental backup completed
- * Tuesday incremental backup incomplete
- * Wednesday incremental backup completed.

What should you do to restore your data to the update state?

- a. Restore using the tapes from Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Wednesday.
- b. Restores using only Fridays tape
- c. Restore using the tapes from Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday.
- d. Restore using the tapes from Friday and Tuesday.
- e. Restore using the tapes from Tuesday and Thursday.

Answer: A

Question 44.

You use Windows backup to backup the files on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your computer is configured to perform a daily backup of your files on drive D. On Thursday morning, drive D on your computer fails. You replace the failed hard disc with a new hard disc. You want to restore files on drive D to the new hard disc. You view your back up log as shown in the exhibit. .

```
Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Friday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D;"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Friday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Normal

Backup started on 9/8/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/9/1999 at 1:30 AM.
Directories: 5012
Files: 4323
Bytes: 4, 623, 252, 320
Time: 2 hours 30 minutes 2 seconds

-----

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Saturday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D:"
```

Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Saturday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental

Backup started on 9/9/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/9/1999 at 11:26 PM.
Directories: 116
Files: 320
Bytes: 6, 278, 256
Time: 26 minutes 32 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Sunday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D:"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Sunday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental

Backup started on 9/10/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/10/1999 at 11:15 PM.
Directories: 10
Files: 24
Bytes: 4, 272, 903
Time: 15 minutes 55 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Monday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D:"

Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Monday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental

Backup started on 9/11/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/11/1999 at 11:55 PM.
Directories: 732
Files: 964
Bytes: 9, 243, 747
Time: 55 minutes 12 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Tuesday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D:"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Tuesday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental

Backup started on 9/12/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/12/1999 at 11:01 PM.
Directories: 116
Files: 1
Bytes: 1, 623, 252
Time: 6 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Wednesday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D:"

Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Wednesday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental

Backup started on 9/13/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/13/1999 at 11:14 PM.
Directories: 84
Files: 38
Bytes: 2, 984, 837
Time: 14 minutes 32 seconds

In which order should you restore your data?

- A. Friday, Wednesday: files will be current as of the Wednesday night.
- B. Friday, Thursday: files will be current as of the Thursday morning.
- C. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday: files cannot be restored after this time.
- D. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday: files will be current as of the Wednesday night.

Answer: D

Question 45.

You are the network administrator for your company. An employee named Bruno uses a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. When he starts the computer, Windows 2000 prompts him to select either a docked or an undocked mode. Bruno primarily works out of the office and does not use a docking station. What should you do?

- A. Modify the portable computer's BIOS settings, and disable support for the docking station.
- B. Modify the portable computer's hardware profiles, to remove the Docked hardware profile
- C. Modify the portable computer's device settings to disable the Unplug devices icon in the system tray.
- D. Modify the portable computer's hardware profiles, and move the Docked hardware profile to the top of the list of hardware profiles.

Answer: B

Part 5 Configuring and Troubleshooting the Desktop Environment

Question 1.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Using Windows Installer packages, you want to install customized versions of Microsoft Excel on different departments in the company. Which type of file should you apply to the installation database?

- A msi
- B mst
- C zap
- D zip

Answer: B

Question 2.

You are delegated administrative control of graphics Organizational Unit. You install Windows 2000 Professional on 25 PXE-compliant computers in graphics Organizational Unit by using disk-duplicating software. The reference computer was configured to have the Windows 2000 default desktop settings. Users in the graphics Organizational Unit have home folders specified in their user account settings. The home folders are located on the \\server1\usersnetwork share. You want to change the default path of the users my documents folder to their respective home folder whenever users log on to the network. You want to accomplish this with least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. In the properties of the My Documents folder select move and define the UNC path\\server1\users.
- B. Reconfigure domain user account properties on the profile tab and define the UNC path\\server1\users. -
- C. Enable a local computer policy to redirect the My Documents folder and define the UNC path\\server1\users\%username%.
- D. Create a group policy object of the graphics Organizational Unit to redirect the My Documents folder and define the UNC path\\server\user\%username%.

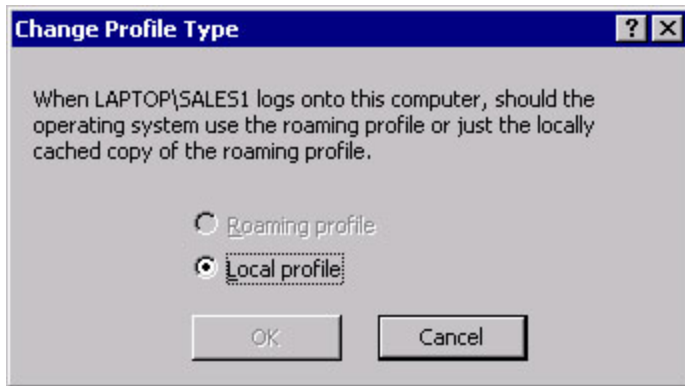
Answer: D

Question 3.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer that is shared by users in the sales department.

You want to configure a roaming user profile for each user. You want each individual user profile setting to be available from any location, including by using a dial-up connection.

You log on to the computer by using the local Administrator account. You create user accounts for the users in the sales department. When you attempt to configure each individual user account profile to be a roaming profile, you find that you cannot. You receive the change Profile Type dialog box as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button)



You want to be able to configure each user account to use a roaming user profile. What should you do?

- A From System in Control Panel, select the Change Type option, and then select the Roaming profile option.
- B From Users and passwords in Control Panel, select the Advanced tab, and then define the path for the profile location.
- C Use the Network Connection wizard to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the network, and define the mandatory profile path on each domain user account.
- D Connect the portable computer to the network, and configure the user accounts for a roaming user profile.

Answer: D

Question 4.

Users report that some shortcuts on the Start menu of their Windows 2000 professional computers are hidden. They want to access their shortcuts without having to click a scroll arrow.

How must you configure the client computers to always display all Start menu shortcuts?

- A In the Folder Options dialog box, clear the Enable Web content check box in My Desktop Properties.
- B In the Display Properties dialog box, clear the Transition effects for menus and tooltips check box.
- C In the Folder Options dialog box, clear the Hide file extensions for known file types check box.
- D In the Taskbar and Start Menu Properties dialog box, clear the Use Personalized Menus check box.

Answer: D

Question 5.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your company is based in Russia and conducts the majority of its business in Russian. Users in your company create, view, and edit documents in English (US), French, and Spanish to communicate with vendors internationally. Users run the Russian localized edition of Windows 2000 Professional on their desktop and portable computers. A user named Katrin wants to create word processing documents in both English and Spanish by using Notepad in Windows 2000 Professional. She requests your assistance in enabling English and Spanish on her computer. What should you do?

- A. Instruct Katrin to select the desired input local for either English or Spanish within Notepad.

- B. Instruct Katrin to select the input local indicator on the taskbar and select either English or Spanish.
- C. Instruct Katrin to use Regional Options in Control Panel to add input Locales and keyboard layouts/IME for both English and Spanish.
- D. Create a Local Computer Policy for Katrin's computer to include both English and Spanish.

Answer: C

Question 6.

You are the administrator of a network supporting Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to configure Tom's computer to run the Magnifier each time he logs on to his computer. Which two interfaces can you use? (Choose two).

- A. Utility Manager
- B. Accessibility Wizard
- C. Accessibility Options icon in Control Panel
- D. Users and Passwords icon in Control Panel

Answer: A & B

Question 7.

You are administrator of your company's network. Your company has offices in New York, Madrid, Paris and Tokyo. A user named Carmen works in the New York office, but she often travels to the Madrid office. Carmen uses the multi-language version of Windows 2000 Professional on her portable computer. She needs to be able to access both an English and Spanish user interface, input locale, and keyboard layout/IME. When Carmen is in the New York office, she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_eng user account. She is given the English user interface, input locale and keyboard layout/IME. When Carmen is in the Madrid office she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_span user account. She is then given the Spanish interface, input locale and keyboard layout/IME. Carmen reports that when she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_eng user account, she is not allowed to add any languages to her computer other than English, which is already installed. What should you do?

- A. Add the Spanish keyboard layout/IME for the Carmen_eng user account profile.
- B. Add the English keyboard layout/IME for the Carmen_span user account profile.
- C. Reconfigure the Group Policy Object for the Carmen_eng user account to allow her to change the languages on her computer.
- D. Configure the Group Policy Object for the Carmen_span user account to allow her to change the languages on her computer.

Answer: C

Question 8.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You want to deploy a Windows 2000 Professional service pack to 10 computers in the Development organizational unit (OU). You create a Windows Installer package file for the service pack. You then use the package file to successfully install the service pack to other computers in the domain. You assign the package file to the Development OU.

After the installation, you notice that the service pack was not installed on any of the 10 computers. You want to ensure that the service pack is successfully installed on the Computers in the Development OU. What should you do?

- A. Use Computer Management to start the Windows Installer service on all of the computers in the Development OU.

- B. Use the local Administrator account to log on to the Computers in the Development OU. Then redeploys the service pack to the computers in the Development OU.
- C. Run WinINSTALL LE to repair the package file. Then redeploys the service pack to the computers in the Development OU.
- D. Add the user accounts from the Development OU to the DACL. Grant the user accounts Read permission to the service pack deployment directory.

Answer: B

Question 9.

You are in charge of the admin organization unit (OU) of your company. Your company has recently purchased 19 new Windows 2000 Professional computers with Fax Modems pre-installed. Each computer has the fax service installed with default settings. Hayley has been assigned one of the new fax enabled computers. She reports that Microsoft Word 2000 will only send faxes, but her computer will not receive any. She also informs you that she cannot configure the fax server on her computer. You want to configure the fax server correctly and with the least amount of administrative effort. You logon to Hayley's computers by using the local administrative account. What should you do next?

- A. Use the Fax Service to start the fax service and configure the Fax service to start automatically.
- B. Use the Fax Service Management tool to enable the device to receive faxes.
- C. Use the Fax in Control Panel to reinstall the fax server and configure the fax services to receive faxes.
- D. Use Fax in Control Panel to add a fax operator and run fax print device to receive faxes.

Answer: B

Question 10.

Kristin works between two offices of your company. From her laptop, she logs into her Boston account using her login "Bost_Eng". She only has the English version available. When Kristin logs into her Mexico account "Mex_Span", she only has Spanish language available. Kristin logs in to the Bost_Eng account and needs to use Spanish. She tries to install Spanish, but is not able to.

You are the network administrator, how do you address this problem so that Kristen can use English and Spanish from her Bost_Eng account?

- A. Change her settings in the OU to allow Kristin to use Spanish.
- B. Give her appropriate permissions to allow her to install the Spanish language option.
- C. Install both the English and Spanish versions of Windows 2000 Professional onto her laptop computer.
- D. Tell her to select the appropriate language then log off and back on. Windows 2000 will now be using the newly selected language.

Answer: A & B

Question 11.

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user name Andrew has limited dexterity, which prevents him from using standard keyboard when completing his daily tasks. You configure Windows 2000 Professional to use sticky keys and screen keyboard options. You save the accessibility options to a shared folder on the local hard disk of Andrews's computer. You want to configure the same options for another user Peter. You log on to Peter's computer using his local user account and you access the folder over the network from Peter's computer. You select the

.acw file from the shared folder to set up Peter's computer to use the accessibility option. You receive an error message as follows: " There was a problem running the file when running the accessibility wizard". What should you do to install the accessibility features on Peter's computer?

- A. Copy the .acw file to the c:\documents\setting\default user folder.
- B. Save the accessibility option to the floppy disk and change the permission to allow full control of the file.
- C. Resume the setting for the option by using utility manager, then copy the file to Peter's local profile folder.
- D. Change the permission of the .acw file in the folder to allow access for Peter's user account.

Answer: D

Question 12.

You are configuring a roaming user profile for a Scott Peters. You create a user account named ScottP on a Windows 2000 Server. You define a network profile directory path named \\Server1\Profiles\%Username%. When Scott logs onto the computer, he receives the error message, "Windows cannot locate your roaming profile and is attempting to log you on with your local profile which will not be propagated to the server. The details of network cannot be found". What should you do?

- A. Change the %Username% variable to ScottP.
- B. Create a home folder for the Client computer.
- C. Map a device to network profile directory.
- D. Share the directory, which holds his profile.

Answer: D

Question 13.

You are the administrator of the desktop.com domain. You are configuring a roaming user profile for a user named Paul West. You create a user account named Paul West on the Windows 2000 server computer named server 1. You define a network profile by entering the path \\server1\profile\%username% in Paul's user account setting. When Paul logs on to a Windows 2000 Professional computer he sees the following message- "Windows can not locate your roaming profile and is attempting to log you on with your local profile which will not be propagated to the server." The details of network cannot be found. You want to configure the roaming user profile for Paul. What should you do?

- A. Create a home folder for Paul.
- B. Share the network profile directory.
- C. Map a device to network profile directory.
- D. Use the %username% variable to allow access.

Answer: B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You develop a graphics software application for users in the Graphics organizational unit (OU). You want to create a custom installation for three users named Carlos, Carmen, and Maria, who are members of the Graphics OU. You want these three users to be able to access additional text, filters, and other graphics options for the software. What should you do?

- A. Create the Graphic Users OU in the domain. Add a custom .msi file to the Graphics OU.
- B. Create the Graphic Users OU in the domain. Add a custom .mst file to the Graphics OU.

- C. Create the Advanced Software OU within the Graphics OU, and add Carlos, Carmen, and Maria. Create an .msi file, including changes, and apply the modifications to the Advanced Software OU.
- D. Create the Advanced Software OU within the Graphics OU, and add Carlos, Carmen, and Maria. Create an .mst file, including changes, and apply the modifications to the Advanced Software OU.

Answer: D

Question 15.

You are deploying an application using Windows 2000 (Windows 2000 Service pack). When Users try to install it, the installation fails. What do you need to do in order correct the situation?

- A. Re-deploy the .msi file
- B. Re-deploy the .mst file
- C. Re-deploy using the .zap file

Answer: A

Question 16.

You are using windows installer to deploy an application to 750 Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. The network includes organizational unit (OU) named sales. A Group Policy object (GPO) is created for the Sales OU. The software deployment of the application is unsuccessful. During the deployment, some users in the Sales OU report that the installation is aborting with random errors midway through the installation process. The remaining users in the Sales OU report that the software is installing, but is giving them general protection fault errors. What should you do?

- A. Repackage and re-deploy the application's .msi file to the Sales OU.
- B. Repackage and re-deploy the application's .mst file to the Sales OU.
- C. Re-deploy the application by using the Group Policy object (GPO for the Sales OU).
- D. Restart Windows Installer on all computers in the Sales OU. Then re-deploy the application's .zap file to the sales OU.

Answer: A

Question 17.

You are using windows installer to deploy an application to 750 Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. The network includes organizational unit (OU) named sales. A Group Policy object (GPO) is created for the Sales OU. The application is successfully installed on the 740 out of 750 computers. The ten computers are unable to install the application what should you do to install that application on all the computers in the sales OU.

- A. Repackage and re-deploy the application's .msi file to the Sales OU.
- B. Repackage and re-deploy the application's .mst file to the Sales OU.
- C. Re-deploy the application by using the Group Policy object (GPO for the Sales OU).
- D. Restart Windows Installer service on the ten computers.

Answer: D

Question 18.

You are using windows installer to deploy an application to 750 Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. The network includes organizational unit (OU) named sales. A Group Policy object (GPO) is created for the Sales OU. The software deployment of the application is successful. Now, you want to install that application in the customized form. What should you do?

- A. Repackage and re-deploy the application's .msi file to the Sales OU.
- B. Re-deploy the application's .mst file to the Sales OU.
- C. Re-deploy the application by using the Group Policy object (GPO for the Sales OU).
- D. Restart Windows Installer service on the ten computers.

Answer: B

Question 19.

You are using windows installer to deploy an application to 750 Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. The network includes organizational unit (OU) named sales. A Group Policy object (GPO) is created for the Sales OU. You want to deploy that application in such a way that the shortcuts of that application should be created on the used desktop as well as in start-menu. When a user first click on the shortcut or try to open any file whose extension is associated with that application, then that application should automatically install on the computer. What should you do to accomplish this task?

- A. Using GPO, publish that application at user level.
- B. Using GPO, assign that application at the user level.
- C. Using GPO, publish that application at computer level.
- D. Using GPO, assign that application at the computer level.

Answer: B

Question 20.

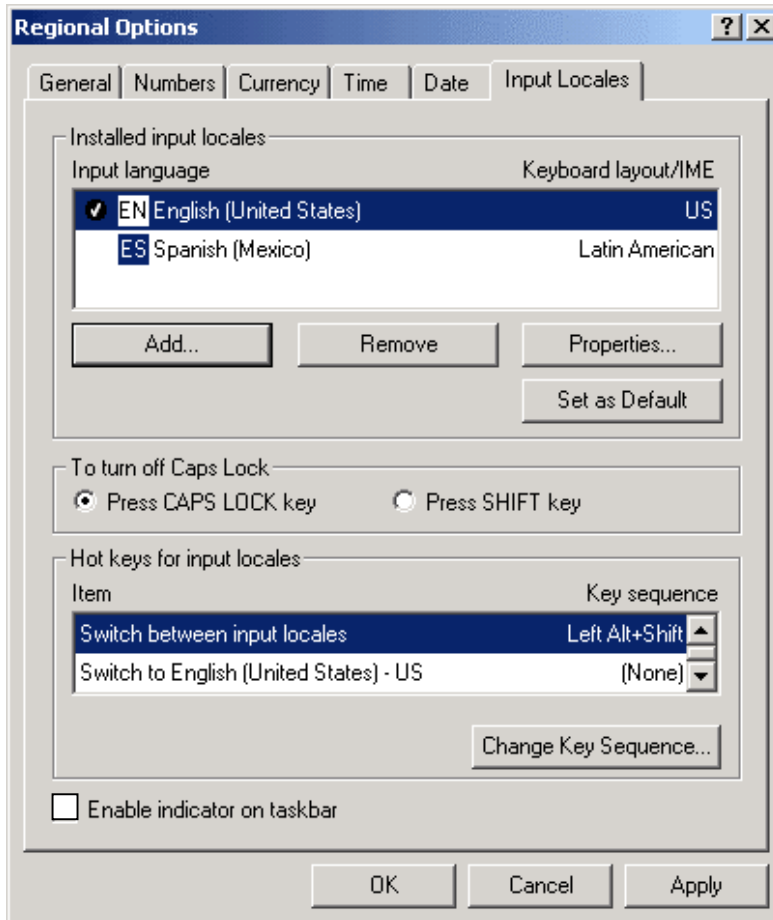
You run the English (US) edition of Windows 2000 professional on your computer. You are developing a product installation document that has text in both English and Spanish. The word processing program you are using is a Windows 16-bit character-based application. You start the word processing program and complete the English Portion of the document. You then install Spanish as a language group by using Regional Options in Control Panel. However, You cannot use Spanish to complete the Spanish portion of your document. What should you do?

- A. Change the language preference from English to Spanish within the word processing Program.
- B. Install the Spanish version of Windows 2000 Professional. Reconfigure your language settings, and restart the word processing program.
- C. Save and close the word processing program. Select Spanish by using the locate indicator on the taskbar, and restart the word processing program.
- D. Save and close the word program. Log off and log on to the computer. Restart the Word processing program, and select Spanish by using the locale indicator on the taskbar.

Answer: C

Question 21.

You run the English (US) edition of Windows 2000 professional on your computer. You are developing a product installation document that has text in both English and Spanish. The word processing program you are using is a Windows 16-bit character-based application. You start the word processing program and complete the English Portion of the document. You then install Spanish as a language group by using Regional Options in Control Panel. However, You cannot use Spanish to complete the Spanish portion of your document. Please view the exhibit and select the correct answer.



- A. Change the language preference from English to Spanish within the word processing Program.
- B. Install the Spanish version of Windows 2000 Professional. Reconfigure your language settings, and restart the word processing program.
- C. Save and close the word processing program. Select Spanish by using the locale indicator on the taskbar, and restart the word processing program.
- D. Save and close the word program. Log off and log on to the computer. Restart the Word processing program, and select Spanish by using the locale indicator on the taskbar.
- E. You should select the option "Enable indicator on taskbar" to select multiple languages from the task bar indicator.

Answer: E

Question 22.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You configure a local group named accounting to have a mandatory user profile. The mandatory profile has been configured to include a custom logo that was saved with 16-bit color and 1025x768 resolution. Some of the Windows 2000 Professional computers in the accounting department have standard VGA video adapters, and others have SVGA video adapters. Several users report that when they log on to certain Windows 2000 Professional computers, the custom bitmap becomes very pixilated and distorted, and does not reflect the proper color depth. You want users to be able to correctly view the custom bitmap on any computer in the accounting department. What should you do?

- A. Configure a roaming user profile for each user in the accounting group.
- B. Configure a separate user profile for each user in the accounting Group.

- C. Change the custom bitmap to a 16-color bitmap that has 640x480 resolution, and reconfigure the mandatory user profile
- D. Reinstall the appropriate WDM-compliant drivers for the computers that do not display the custom bitmap correctly.

Answer: C

Question 23.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You configure a local group named accounting to have a mandatory user profile. The mandatory profile has been configured to include a custom logo that was saved with 16-bit color and 1025x768 resolution. Some of the Windows 2000 Professional computers in the accounting department have standard VGA video adapters, and others have SVGA video adapters. Several users report that when they log on to certain Windows 2000 Professional computers, the custom bitmap becomes very pixilated and distorted, and does not reflect the proper color depth. You want users to be able to correctly view the custom bitmap on any computer in the accounting department. In addition to this, you also want to allow the users to modify, change and save their desktop settings. What should you do?

- A. Configure a roaming user profile for each user in the accounting group.
- B. Configure a separate user profile for each user in the accounting Group.
- C. Change the custom bitmap to a 16-color bitmap that has 640x480 resolution, and reconfigure the mandatory user profile
- D. Reinstall the appropriate WDM-compliant drivers for the computers that do not display the custom bitmap correctly.

Answer: A

Question 24.

You have configured accessibility options for Tom. Everything works fine. When Tom leaves for lunch and returns an hour later, he finds that none of the accessibility options work anymore. What can be done to restore the functionality of his accessibility options?

- A. Turn on FilterKeys, this will allow accessibility options to be turned on at will.
- B. In accessibility options on the general tab, enable "turn off accessibility features after idle for xx minutes".
- C. From the Keyboard tab of the accessibility option applet, check the StickyKeys checkbox, this will save all accessibility options when you exit the control panel applet.
- D. In accessibility options on the general tab, disable "turn off accessibility features after idle for xx minutes".

Answer: D

Question 25.

You have configured accessibility options for Tom. Everything works fine. You want to configure that when Tom leaves for lunch his accessibility options should automatically disable after 30 minutes. What can be done to apply this feature in accessibility options?

- A. Turn on FilterKeys, this will allow accessibility options to be turned on at will.
- B. In accessibility options on the general tab, enable "turn off accessibility features after idle for 30 minutes".
- C. From the Keyboard tab of the accessibility option applet, check the StickyKeys checkbox, this will save all accessibility options when you exit the control panel applet.
- D. In accessibility options on the general tab, disable "turn off accessibility features after idle for 30 minutes".

Answer: B

Question 26.

You have configured accessibility options for Tom. Everything works fine. You want to configure that when Tom wants to use CTRL, ALT or Shift key simultaneously, he should have the option to press one key at a time? What should you do to provide this feature to Tom?

- A. Turn on FilterKeys, this will allow accessibility options to be turned on at will.
- B. In accessibility options on the general tab, enable "turn off accessibility features after idle for xx minutes".
- C. From the Keyboard tab of the accessibility option applet, check the StickyKeys checkbox, this will save all accessibility options when you exit the control panel applet.
- D. In accessibility options on the general tab, disable "turn off accessibility features after idle for xx minutes".

Answer: C

Question 27.

You have 75 identically configured Windows 2000 Professional computers that will be shared by users in the OU. With the least amount of administrative effort, what should you do so that users are able to maintain their individual desktop settings regardless of which computer they use?

- A. Configure each computer to join the domain, create a domain user account that uses a roaming user profile.
- B. Configure each computer to join a workgroup, create a domain user account that uses roaming user profiles.
- C. Configure each computer to join a workgroup, create a domain user account that uses roaming user profile from the domain controller.
- D. Configure each computer to join the domain, create a domain user account that uses a user profile.
- E. Configure each computer to join a workgroup, create a user account with a local group file for each user.

Answer: A

Question 28.

A user in your company has a laptop, which he uses both, on and off the network. You want to change the user's profile to roaming but when you attempt to change the setting, the Roaming profile option is grayed out. How can you change the laptop user's profile to roaming?

- A. In Control Panel, System, User Profiles Tab, change profile to roaming.
- B. Have him log back into the network.
- C. Change the Profile to a Mandatory User Profile.
- D. Change the profile to a Mandatory Roaming Profile.

Answer: B

Question 29.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional network that has 1500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Microsoft Office 2000 was installed to all the computers over the network by using Group Policy Object. You deploy an Office 2000 service release to all the Windows 2000 Professional computers on the network. The service release in addition to other software that had been assigned fails to install on only one of the computers. What should you do?

- A. Re-deploy the service release by using a .ZAP file.
- B. Re-deploy the service release by using a .MST file.

- C. Restart windows installer on the domain controller.
- D. Restart windows installer on the computer that failed to install the service release.
- E. Restart Windows installer and use an .MSP file.

Answer: D

Question 30.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network that has 1,500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Microsoft Office 2000 was assigned to all the computers on the network by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

You deploy the Office 2000 service release to all the Windows 2000 Professional computers on the network. The service release, in addition to other software that had been assigned, fails to install on only one of the computers.

What should you do?

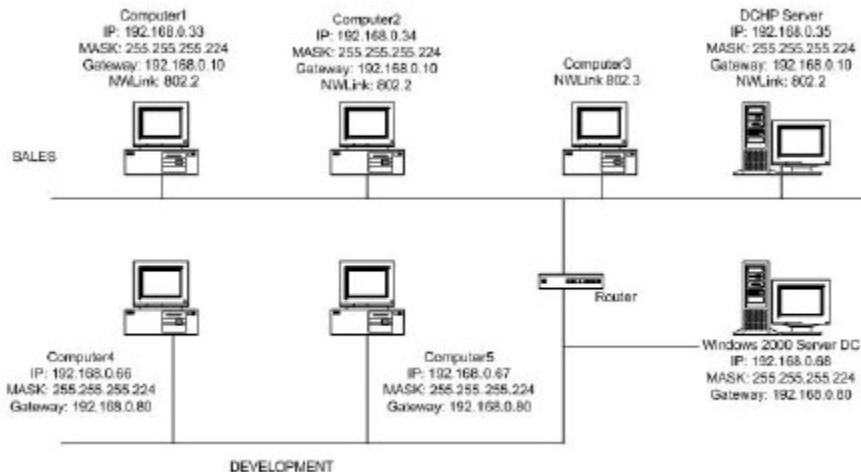
- A. Redeploy the service release by using a .Zap file.
- B. Redeploy the service release by using a .mst file.
- C. Restart Windows installer on the domain controller.
- D. Restart Windows installer on the computer that failed to install the service release.

Answer: D

Part 6 Implementing, Managing, and Troubleshooting Network Protocols and Services

Question 1.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



Computers on the Sales subnet run Windows 2000 Professional. These computers are dynamically assigned IP addressing and configuration information from a DHCP server on the subnet. Computers on the development subnet run Windows 98. These computers are statically assigned IP addressing and configuration information. Users on the Sales subnet report that they cannot communicate with users on the development subnet. A user who works on computer3 reports that he cannot communicate with computers on either subnet. You want all users to be able to communicate with other users on both subnets. What should you do? (Choose two)

- A. Change the frame type to 802.2 on computer3.
- B. Change the default gateway option IP address on the DHCP server.
- C. Change the default protocol on the computers on the Sales subnet to NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol.
- D. Enable TCP/IP protocol with the default settings on Computer3.
- E. Add the NetBEUI protocol to the binding order on all client computers.

Answer: B & D

Question 2.

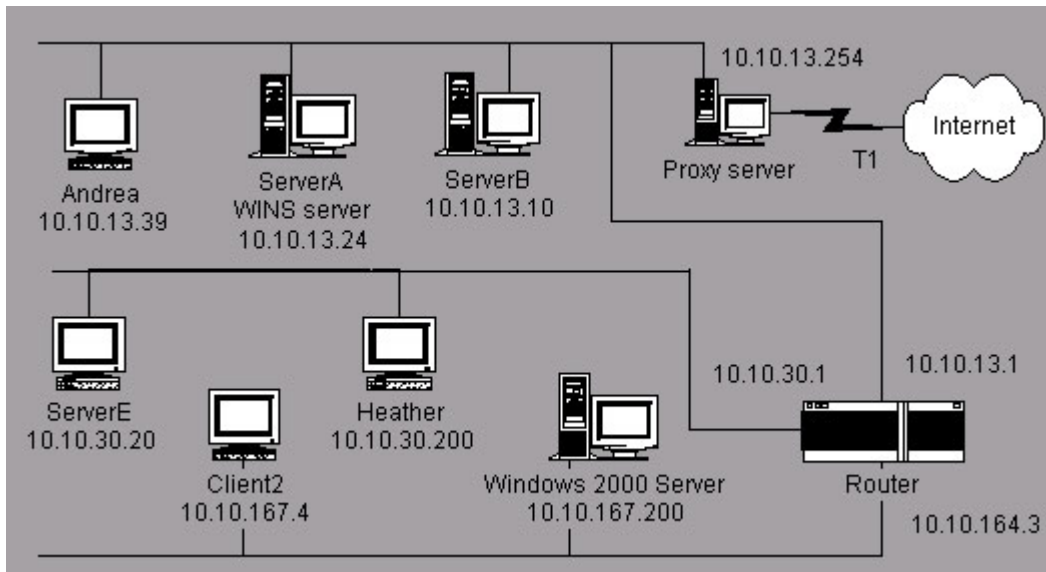
You use a Windows 2000 Professional computer at home. You need to access shared files on a server named server1. This server is on your company's network and is not accessible from the internet. Your company's network also includes a third party VPN server that is accessible from the internet. You dial in to your internet service provider and then create a VPN connection to your company's VPN server. After the connection is successfully established, you run the net view\\server1 command and receive the following error 'the server is inaccessible or could not be found'. You need to access the shared files on server 1. What should you do?

- A. Stop and then start the TCP/IP NetBIOS helper service on your computer.
- B. Stop and then start the DNS client service on your computer.
- C. Add a HOSTS entry for server1 to your computer.
- D. Add a LMHOSTS entry for server1 to your computer.

Answer: D

Question 3.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer named Client2. The network is configured as shown in the Network Configuration exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button).



You connect to shared resources on ServerE daily. Today, you cannot connect to ServerE. Heather can connect to ServerE successfully from her computer. You ping ServerE to find out the nature of the problem as shown in the Ping Results exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

```
C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
C:\>ping ServerE

Pinging servere.contoso.com [10.10.30.20] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.10.164.3: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 10.10.164.3: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 10.10.164.3: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 10.10.164.3: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 10.10.30.20:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>
```

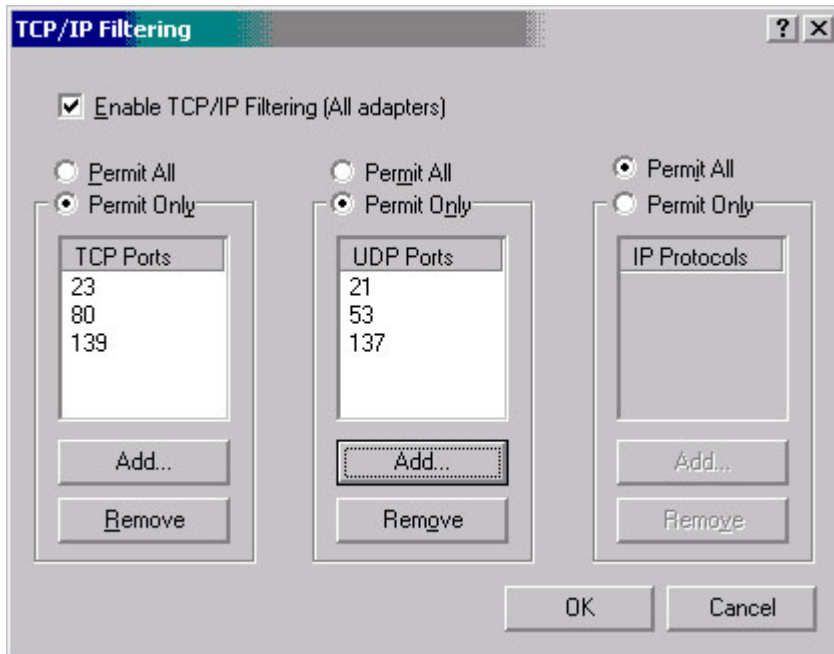
You verify that all of the servers are connected to the network and are running correctly. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A the router configuration
- B the WINS configuration on Client2
- C the WINS configuration on ServerE
- D the default gateway setting on Client2

Answer: A

Question 4.

You configure your Windows 2000 Professional computer for Internet connection Sharing and for TCP/IP filtering as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You test your TCP/IP filtering configuration from another client computer. You can access Web sites, but you cannot access FTP sites.

What should you do to be able to access FTP sites?

- A Add Port 21 to the TCP Ports section.
- B Add Port 138 to the TCP Ports section.
- C Add Port 21 to the IP Ports section.
- D Add Port 138 to the IP Ports section.

Answer: A

Question 5.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You use your Windows 2000 Professional computer to transfer 20 large files. Each file is 100 MB in size. You want to copy the files from a UNIX server in your branch office to a computer running Microsoft SQL Server at the main office.

When you copy the files by using Windows Explorer, the connection appears to time out and the file copy is aborted. You suspect that you are encountering a TCP/IP performance problem. Your network connection is shown in the Xircom LAN Properties dialog box in the exhibit.



You want to monitor the performance of TCP/IP of your computer. What should you do?

- A Install the Network Monitor Agent.
Use the Performance console to view all the counters of the TCP object.
- B Install the Network Monitor Agent.
Use the Performance console to view the Fragmented Datagrams/sec counter.
- C Install SNMP.
Use the Performance console to view all the counters of the TCP object.
- D Install Simple TCP/IP Services.
Use the Performance console to view the Fragmentation Failures counter.

Answer: C

Question 6.

You are the administrator of WXYZ.com Incorporation. Your company's network consists of Windows 2000 Professional clients and Windows 2000 Servers.

Users have started reporting that the network performance has degraded in recent times. Most of the Windows 2000 Professional clients on your network use the TCP/IP protocol to communicate with the Server. You want to increase network performance. Where do you change the binding order?

- A. Windows 2000 Server >> Network >> Binding >> Server >> TCP/IP on the top.
- B. Windows 2000 Server >> Network >> Binding >> Workstation >> TCP/IP on the top.
- C. Windows 2000 Professional >> Network >> Binding >> Server >> TCP/IP on the top.
- D. Windows 2000 Professional >> Network >> Binding >> Server >> TCP/IP on the bottom.

- E. Windows 2000 Professional >> Network >> Binding >> Workstation >> TCP/IP on the top.
- F. Windows 2000 Professional >> Network >> Binding >> Workstation >> TCP/IP on the bottom.

Answer: E

Question 7.

You configure a W2kPro with static IP. You found an error in DNS server address. You configure DNS address to 10.1.1.5. But the W2kPro is still unable to connect to the network resource by name. You run ipconfig /all and see that DNS server address is:0.0.0.0 What do you do?

- A. Stop and Restart DNS client service.
- B. Add 10.1.1.5 to DNS server list on TCP/IP advanced properties tab.
- C. Add A (host) record for the computer to the DNS server zone file.
- D. Configure DHCP server to have a DNS server address of 10.1.1.5

Answer: A

Question 8.

You are the administrator of B & G Enterprises. Your Windows 2000 Server is configured to use the NWLink IPX/SPX compatible protocol. Your network clients also use NWLink IPX/SPX protocol. Your clients complain that they are not able to connect to the Windows 2000 Server; they can however connect to each other. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. The SUBNET Mask was set incorrectly.
- B. File permissions were set to no access.
- C. An incorrect frame type was selected on the server.
- D. The workstation service on the Windows 2000 Server failed to start.

Answer: C

Question 9.

You want to implement IP address to Computer Name resolving on your Windows 2000 network. How do you configure this in a NETBIOS environment?

- A. Install a DHCP Server
- B. Install a DNS Server
- C. Install a WINS Server
- D. Install an LMHOST Converter

Answer: C

Question 10.

If you choose Typical Settings, which of the following configurations are made during the Network Settings component of the Windows 2000 Professional installation?

- A. Network connections for Client for Microsoft Networks.
- B. File and Print Sharing for Microsoft Networks.
- C. NetBEUI protocol with automatic addressing.
- D. TCP/IP protocol with automatically assigned IP address.
- E. Network connections for Client for Netware Networks.

Answer: A, B & D

Question 11.

Most of the Windows 2000 Professional clients on your network use the TCP/IP Protocol to communicate with Server. You want to increase network performance. Where do you change the binding order of your protocols?

- A. On the Windows 2000 Server, set TCP/IP for the Server service at the top.
- B. On the Windows 2000 Professional computers, set TCP/IP for the Workstation service at the top.
- C. On the Windows 2000 Server, set TCP/IP for the Workstation service at the top.
- D. On the Windows 2000 Professional computers, set TCP/IP for the Server service at the top.

Answer: B

Question 12.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You run the English (US) edition of Windows 2000 Professional on all computers in your network. As your company continues to grow, and the number of computers is continually expanding, you decide that another domain is needed. Management asks you about what is required to accommodate this new domain. What should you answer the Management in this regard?

- A. WINS, DHCP and DNS
- B. At least one domain controller and one DNS server.
- C. At least one domain controller, Active Directory and DNS server.
- D. Nothing more is needed.
- E. Nothing more is needed, we can just subnet the network.

Answer: C

Question 13.

Your routed TCP/IP network consists of 10 Windows 2000 Server computers and 75 Win 2000 Professional computers. TCP/IP is the only network protocol. You want newly installed computers to use NetBIOS names to connect to all shared resources on the network. You configure a TCP/IP address and a shared mask on each new computer.

Which two additional TCP/IP properties should you configure on each new computer?

- A. A Gateway address.
- B. A WINS server address.
- C. A DNS address.
- D. A DHCP server address.
- E. The Bindings

Answer: A & B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of the Coho Vineyard network. The network consists of 10 Windows 2000 Advanced Server computers and 250 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Your company has two domains cohovineyard.com and westcoastsales.com. The company's intranet site is on a Windows 2000 Advanced Server computer named ServerA. ServerA is in the cohovineyard.com domain and is running Internet Information Services and Microsoft Proxy Server 2.0. You want to configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers in the westcoastsales.com domain to access the intranet site. You want users to be able to connect to the intranet site by using the URL http://serverA rather than its fully qualified domain name. What should you do?

- A. Add cohovineyard.com to the domain suffix search order on the computers.
- B. Add westcoastsales.com to the domain suffix search orders on the computers.

- C. Add westcoassales.com to the exceptions list in the Proxy server settings on the computers.
- D. Configure the Proxy server settings on the computers to bypass the proxy server for intranet addresses.

Answer: A

Question 15.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer named client 2. Client 2 is configured to have a TCP/IP address of 10.10.167.4 and a default gateway of 10.10.167.1. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. You want to connect to a shared folder on server B. You want to attempt to connect to the network share. You receive the following error message, 'the network location cannot be reached'. You run IP configure to view the configuration on client 2. Which configuration setting would you change? (To answer click the incorrectly configured network setting.) In the IP configuration display

```
E:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-1999 Microsoft Corp.

E:\>ipconfig /all

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

    Host Name . . . . . : Client2
    Primary DNS Suffix . . . . . :
    Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
    IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
    WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
    DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . :

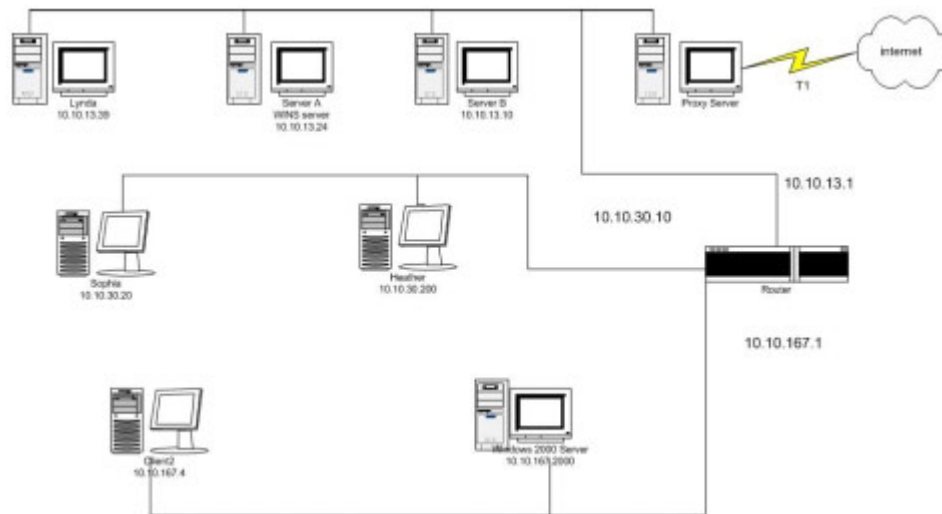
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
    Description . . . . . :
    Physical Address. . . . . : 00-08-c7-c3-13-c4
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IP Address. . . . . : 10.10.167.4
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.252.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.10.167.1
    DHCP Server . . . . . : 10.10.13.20
    Primary WINS Server . . . . . : 10.10.13.20
    Secondary WINS Server . . . . . : 10.20.13.20
    Lease Obtained. . . . . : Tuesday, December
```

Answer: Subnet mask

Question 16.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer named Client2. The computer is configured to have a TCP/IP address of 10.10.167.4 and a default gateway of 10.10.167.1 You want to connect to a shared folder on a server B. When you attempt to connect to the network share you receive the following error message, 'the network location could not be reached'. You run IPconfig to review the configuration as shown in IP configuration **exhibit**.



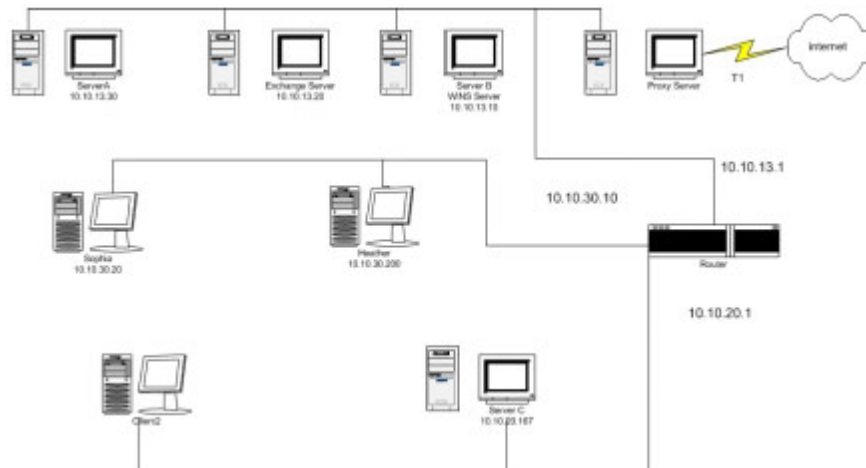
You want to allow Client2 to connect to server B. What should you do?

- A. Place Client2 on the same segment as server B.
- B. Place a computer running the wins proxy server on the same segment as Client2.
- C. Configure Client2 to use a default gateway of 10.10.13.1.
- D. Configure Client2 use a DNS server address 10.10.13.24.
- E. Configure Client2 to use a WINS server address of 10.10.13.24.

Answer: E

Question 17.

You are installing Windows 2000 Professional on a computer named client2. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. You configure Client2 to have a TCP/IP address of 10.10.20.234, a default gateway of 10.10.13.1, and a WINS Server address of 10.10.13.10. ServerB is configured with TCP/IP. ServerB is the network WINS server. You cannot connect to shared resources on ServerB and ServerC by using UNC names. You want Client2 to be able to connect to ServerB and ServerC.

What should you do?

- A. Configure Client2 to use a default gateway of 10.10.20.1.
- B. Configure Client2 to use a TCP/IP address of 10.10.13.234.
- C. Install a WINS server on the same segment as Client2.
- D. Install and configure a DNS server, and configure Client2 to use the DNS server service.

Answer: A

Question 18.

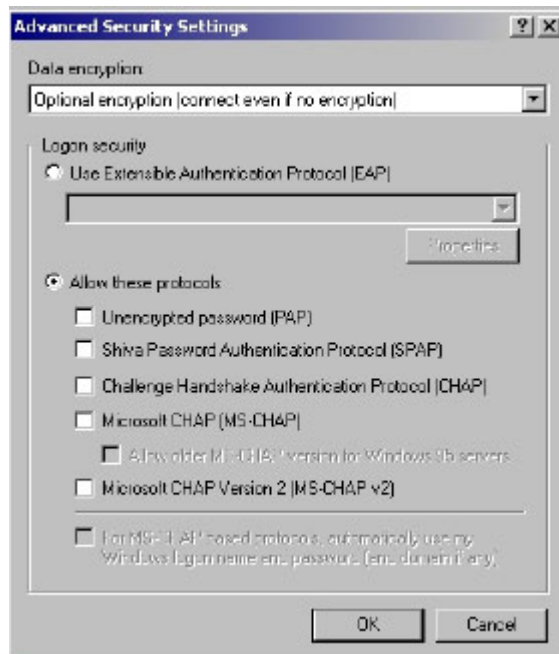
You want to configure your Windows 2000 Professional computer to remotely access your company's Windows 2000 routing and remote access server. You configure a VPN connection. For security purposes, you configure the VPN connection to use MS-CHAP v2 only and to require encryption. You also configure TCP/IP to obtain an IP address automatically, to enable IPSec, and to set IPSec to secure server. When you try to connect, you receive the following error message, "The encryption attempt failed because no valid certificate was found." What should you do to connect to the server?

- A. Enable the VPN connection to use MS-CHAP.
- B. Change the data encryption setting to Optional Encryption.
- C. Specify a TCP/IP address in the network properties.
- D. Change the IPSec policy setting to Client.

Answer: D

Question 19.

You are configuring a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer to use a dial-up connection to connect to a routing and remote access server. The computer has a smart card reader and appropriate drivers installed. You install the MMC to request a new certificate. You install the certificate to use the smart card. You want to use your smart card for authentication when you connect to the routing and remote access server. You want to use the advanced security settings dialog box as shown in the exhibit.



Which option or options should you enable in the Advanced Security Settings dialog box?
(Choose all that apply)

- A. Use Extensible authentication protocol (EAP)
- B. Unencrypted Password (PAP)
- C. Shiva Password Authentication Protocol (SPAP)
- D. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
- E. Microsoft CHAP (MS-CHAP)
- F. Microsoft CHAP Version 2 (MS-CHAP v2)
- G. For MS-CHAP based protocols, automatically use my Windows logon name and password (and domain, if any)

Answer: A

Question 20.

You want to connect to your company network from your Windows 2000 Professional computer at home. You have an ISDN line that is used for internet connectivity. You create a VPN connection and are able to connect successfully to the company network. While connected to the company network, you are unable to access the Internet.

What must you do so that you can access the Internet?

- A. Configure the ISDN connection to use SLIP instead of PPP.
- B. Select the Enable Internet Connection Sharing for this connection check box in the ISDN connection properties.
- C. Clear the Use default gateway on remote network check box.
- D. Install and configure the SAP Agent service.

Answer: C

Question 21.

Which protocols would you want to use for secure VPN (multiple choice)

- A. EAP
- B. Chap
- C. Ms-Chap
- D. PPTP
- E. PAP
- F. SPAP

Answer: D

Question 22.

You are creating a dial-up connection for Internet access. The wizard cannot access the default Internet Service Providers (ISP) with either of the numbers provided. What is your alternate method for setting up the connection?

- A. Configure the dial-up connection to negotiate with the server using Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).
- B. You can choose the option to set up the Internet connection manually if you know the ISP's phone number and your account and password already.
- C. You need to provide a known IP address before attempting to connect to the ISP server.
- D. Your ISP is requiring Data Encryption. Configure the dial- up connection to use it.

Answer: B

Question 23.

From your Windows 2000 Professional computer, you need to map drive G to the default administrative share on drive C of a server named srv01. Which command can you use?

- A. Net share C\$=G:\
- B. Net share Admin\$=G:\
- C. Net use G:\\AppSrv01\C\$
- D. Net use G; \\AppSrv01\Admin\$

Answer: C

Question 24.

If you choose Typical Settings, which of the following configurations are made during the Network Settings component of the Windows 2000 Professional installation?

- A. Network connections for Client for Microsoft Networks.
- B. File and Print Sharing for Microsoft Networks.
- C. NetBEUI protocol with automatic addressing.
- D. TCP/IP protocol with automatically assigned IP address.
- E. Network connections for Client for Netware Networks.

Answer: A, B & D

Question 25.

You are attempting to connect to your ISP. You view the status change from Dialing to Verifying user name and password. After several seconds, the status changes to Disconnecting. You are then disconnected from the computer you dialed. You verify that your user name and password are entered correctly. You want to enable your Computer to connect to your ISP correctly. What should you do?

- A. Configure your connection to enable data encryption.
- B. Configure your connection to use the UNIX SLIP server.
- C. Configure your connection to allow unsecured passwords.
- D. Instruct your ISP to configure your account to support Multilink.

Answer: C

Question 26.

You create a new dial-up connection to connect to the Internet. You configure the Internet connection to enable Internet Connection Sharing. However, you cannot see or connect to any shared resource on your network. What should you do?

- A. Configure the dial-up connection to disable shared access.
- B. Configure the dial-up connection to disable on-demand dialing.
- C. Disable data encryption in the new dial-up connection.
- D. Use the ipconfig command to release and renew your network TCP/P address.

Answer: A

Question 27.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer, which has a 56 Kbps modem, connected to itself. You want the users on your company's network to be able to connect to the Internet using your computer. But, you do not want to allow any other operations than HTTP and FTP. Which ports will you allow through this connection?

- A. Port 80

- B. Port 21
- C. Port 25
- D. Port 81

Answer: A & B

Question 28.

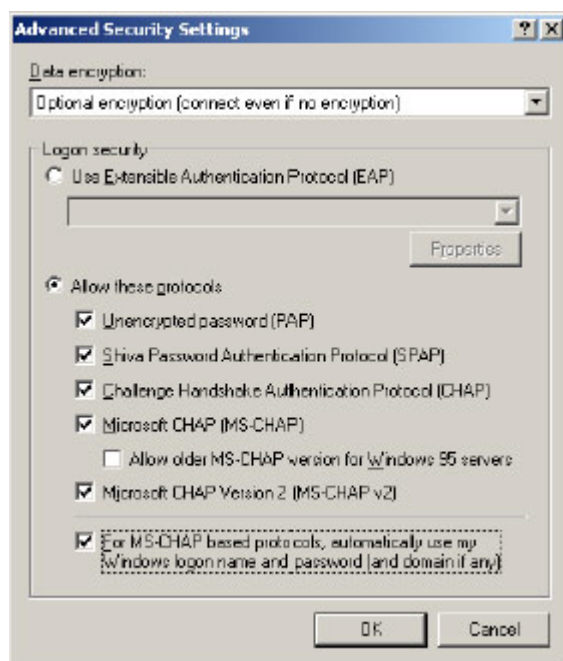
You install Windows 2000 Professional on your computer at home. You create a new dial-up connection to connect to your company's remote access server. You configure the connection to use both of your external modems and to use multilink to bind the modems together. You start the dial-up connection and connect to the remote access server. You notice that only one of the modems is connected to the remote access server. What should you do?

- A. Configure the dial-up connection to use a SLIP connection.
- B. Configure the company's remote access server to accept multilink connections.
- C. Replace your modems with new modems that support multilink.
- D. Grant your user account multilink permission on the company's remote access.

Answer: B

Question 29.

You are creating a dial-up connection on your Windows 2000 portable computer to connect to your customer's dial-up server. You are not sure which type of server your customer is using for dial-up connections. You want to ensure that your dial-up connection authentication is secure and that your logon information is not sent in plain text. You view the Advanced Security Settings dialog box as shown in the exhibit.



Which option or options should you disable in the Advanced Security Settings dialog box?
(Choose all that apply)

- A. Unencrypted password (PAP)
- B. Shiva Password Authentication Protocol (SPAP)
- C. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
- D. Microsoft CHAP (MS-CHAP)

- E. Microsoft CHAP Version 2 (MS-CHAP v2)
- F. For Microsoft CHAP based protocols.

Answer: A

Question 30.

You create a shared Internet connection on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your network has 10 users on the LAN. All of the users can connect to HTTP sites, FTP sites, and streaming audio content on the Internet. One of the computers on your LAN is running an FTP host application. Users on the Internet cannot connect to the FTP host on your network. What should you do?

- A. Configure the FTP host to accept incoming requests on service port 80.
- B. Configure an Internet Connection Sharing application type for FTP to use remote server port 23.
- C. Configure an Internet Connection Sharing service type for FTP use service port 21 on the FTP host computer.
- D. Configure an Internet Connection Sharing service type for FTP use service port 23 on the FTP host computer.

Answer: C

Question 31.

You are using a dialup connection. You want to ensure that your password is encrypted. What protocols from the list below would you disable?

- A. PAP
- B. SPAP
- C. MSCHAP
- D. MSCHAP V2

Answer: A

Question 32.

You dial-in to your company's network from home. You notice that you can only access resources only on the first subnet (where the Dial-In Server is located), but cannot go beyond that. What Dial-In setting should you change?

- A. IP address
- B. Check the "Use default gateway on remote network" checkbox
- C. Disable "Use IP compression"
- D. On the WINS tab of the TCP/IP Settings, check the "Use NetBIOS setting from the DHCP-Server"
- E. On the DNS tab of TCP/IP settings, check the "Register this connections address in the DNS" checkbox

Answer: B

Question 33.

You are an administrator of a small business network. You have one dial-up account at an ISP and want all computers on your network connect to the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Enable Internet Connection Sharing
- B. Enable on-demand dialing
- C. Enable sharing a modem on one computer on the network
- D. Configure a DHCP Server

E. Disable Internet Connection Sharing

Answer: A

Question 34.

You are an administrator of a small business network. You have one dial-up account at an ISP and want all computers on your network connect to the Internet. What should you do (select two)?

- A. Enable Internet Connection Sharing
- B. Enable on-demand dialing
- C. Enable sharing a modem on one computer on the network
- D. Configure a DHCP Server
- E. Disable Internet Connection Sharing
- F. Configure all the other computers to be DHCP enabled.

Answer: A & F

Question 35.

You are an administrator of a small business network. You have one dial-up account at an ISP and want all computers on your network connect to the Internet.

You have enabled Internet connection sharing. You do not want to initiate this connection automatically when a request for Internet reaches your computer. What should you do?

- A. You should uncheck "Enable on demand dialing."
- B. Enable on-demand dialing
- C. Enable sharing a modem on one computer on the network
- D. Configure a DHCP Server
- E. Disable Internet Connection Sharing

Answer: A

Question 36.

You are creating a shared Internet connection on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You want to enable other computers on the LAN to be able to access only HTTP and FTP sites on the Internet.

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

- A. Configure your shared Internet connection to disable LCP extensions.
- B. Configure you shared Internet connection to disable on-demand dialing.
- C. Create an Internet Connection Sharing application type for HTTP to use remote server port 25.
- D. Create an Internet Connection Sharing application type for HTTP to use remote server port 80.
- E. Create an Internet Connection Sharing application type for FTP to use remote server port 21.
- F. Create an Internet Connection Sharing application type for FTP to use remote server port 72.

Answer: D & E

Question 37.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network consists of 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to configure all of the computers to allow access to the Internet. Your Budget does not allow for installing a permanent Internet connection for the network. You do have a single dial-up account at a local Internet service provider (ISP) and a 56-

Kbps modem. You want the computer to be able to access the Internet when web resources are requested. What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Configure the shared modem to use software handshaking
- B. Configure the dial-up connection to enable on-demand dialing.
- C. Configure the dial-up connection to enable the Internet connection sharing.
- D. Configure all the other computers to have a dial-up connection that uses the shared modem.
- E. Attach the modem to one of the Windows 2000 Professional computer, and create a dial-up connection to the ISP.
- F. Attach the modem to one of the Windows 2000 Professional computers, and share the modem on the network.

Answer: B, C & E

Question 38.

You are the administrator of your company's network. The dial-up server on your network is configured to support certificate authentication.

A user named Tom wants to use smart card authentication on his Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. You find that Tom's computer has a PC Card smart card reader and the appropriate drivers installed. You give Tom a smart card to use.

What else should you do to enable smart card authentication on Tom's computer?

- A. Configure a dial-up connection to use EAP.
Select the smart card device for authentication.
- B. Configure a dial-up connection to use SPAP.
Select the smart card device for authentication.
- C. Configure a dial-up connection to use certificate authentication.
Enable the user credentials for authentication.
- D. Configure a dial-up connection to connect to a private network through the Internet.
Enable L2TP to create a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel.

Answer: A

Part 7 Implementing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting Security

Question 1.

You encrypt three files to ensure the security of the files. You want to make a backup copy of these three files and maintain their security settings. You have the option of backing up to either the network or a floppy disk. What should you do?

- A. Copy the files to a network share on an NTFS volume. Do nothing further.
- B. Copy the files to a network share on a FAT32 volume. Do nothing further.
- C. Copy the files to a floppy disk that has been formatted by using Win2000 Professional. Do nothing further.
- D. Place the files in an encrypted folder. Then copy the folder to a floppy disk.

Answer: A

Question 2.

You manage a computer running Windows 2000 Professional that belongs to a workgroup. You create a new user account (Tony) on that computer that is not a member of the Administrators group. You log on using the new account. You create a file with notepad in a folder that is on a volume formatted with NTFS. You encrypt the file. You give another user account defined on that computer, Luis the permission to take ownership of the file. Luis logs on using the account and takes ownership. However, she receives an error message reporting that access is denied when she tries to open the file. What can you do to allow Luis to open the file?

- A. Instruct Luis to decrypt the file before she tries to open it.
- B. Log on with the account Tony and decrypt the file.
- C. Move the file to a folder that is not encrypted on a different volume that is formatted with NTFS.
- D. Move the file to a folder that is not encrypted on the same volume.

Answer: B

Question 3.

As the administrator of your company's network, you have implemented encryption for extra security of data on your network. A user moves an encrypted file from an NTFS partition on her Windows 2000 Workstation to an NTFS folder on a remote Windows 2000 Server. What effect will this have on the encrypted file?

- A. The encrypted file will automatically be decrypted.
- B. Encrypted files and folders cannot be moved or copied, decrypt it first then move or copy the file or folder.
- C. The encrypted file will remain encrypted in the Windows 2000 folder.
- D. The encrypted file will inherit the encryption state of the remote NTFS folder.

Answer: C

Question 4.

Kevin, the Software Developer of Perfect Solution Inc., recently left his job. The company's Administrator moves all of his home folder files to his Manager's home folder. The NTFS partition that contains the home folders has the Encrypting File System (EFS) enabled. When the Manager attempts to open Kevin's files, he is denied access.

What should be done, so that the Manager can access those files with least administrative burden?

- A. Grant the Manager NTFS Full Control permission to the files.
- B. Grant the Manager the NTFS Take Ownership permission to the files.
- C. Logon to the network as a Recovery Agent. Decrypt the files for the Manager.
- D. Logon to the network as a member of Backup Operators group. Decrypt the files for the Manager.

Answer: C

Question 5.

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network has 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 15 Windows 2000 Server computers. Users on the network save their work files in home folders on a network server. The NTFS partition that contains the home folders has Encrypting File System (EFS) enabled.

A user named John leaves the company. You move all of the files from John's home folder to his manager's folder. When the manager attempts to open any of the files, she receives the following error message. "Access denied."

You want the manager to be able to access the files. What should you do?

- A. Grant the manager NTFS Full Control permission to the files.
- B. Grant the manager NTFS Take Ownership permission to the files.
- C. Log on to the network as a recovery Agent.
Decrypt the files for the manager.
- D. Log on to the network as a member of the Backup Operators group.
Decrypt the files for the manager.

Answer: C

Question 6.

You upgrade your computer from Windows NT Workstation to a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your computer is a member of justtalks.com domain. Prior to this upgrade your computer was configured by a system policy to require at-least a 12 alphanumeric character password. After the upgrade your computer will not apply security policy. What should you do?

- A. Use secedit.exe to refresh the security policy.
- B. Use the local computer policy to configure the local security policy.
- C. Use security configuration and analysis to support the security files as a .pol file.
- D. Use computer management to configure the security policy setting.

Answer: B

Question 7.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You want to configure a Security Policy for the Windows 2000 Professional Computers that are in the sales department.

On one of the computers, you use Security Templates to configure the Security Policy based on the desired security settings. You then export those settings to an .inf file that will be used on all of the Computers in the sales department. You want to configure each Computer to have a customized Security Policy. What steps should you follow in order to achieve your goal?

- A. Use Secedit.exe to import the security settings from the .inf file to the computers in the sales department.

- B. Use a text editor to change the default security settings to the desired security settings. Then export those settings to the Computers in the sales department.
- C. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Sales. Add the users in the sales department to the Sales OU. Then apply the security template to the users in the Sales OU.
- D. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Sales. Add the computers in the sales department to the Sales OU. Then apply the security template to computers in the Sales OU.

Answer: D

Question 8.

During startup, a Windows 2000 Professional computer in your office proceeds directly to the desktop without first prompting for a user name and password first. You need to enforce logon requirements. What should you do?

- A. Change the Netlogon service startup setting to manual.
- B. Disable the disable CTRL+ALT+DEL requirement for logon option in the local group policy.
- C. In control panel, modify the startup and recovery settings in the system option.
- D. In control panel, add the appropriate user accounts to the users and passwords setting.

Answer: B.

Question 9.

You are responsible for migrating client computers from Windows 98 and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You have installed Windows 2000 Professional and reinstalled the necessary application on 10 computers. You have returned these computers to their users.

The users of these computers report that their word processing application will not start. What should you do?

- A. Set the permission on the application to Execute.
- B. Add the application to the Run key in the registry.
- C. Apply the Securews.inf security template on the users' computers.
- D. Apply the compatws.inf security template on the users' computers.

Answer: D

Question 10.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You have 14 Windows 2000 Professional computers located in the research and development department. These computers contain highly sensitive information. You want to utilize windows 2000's new security features. You want the 14 computers to be able to communicate with each other and with Windows 2000 professional computers on the network, but you do not want them to be able to communicate with computers running Windows 95, Windows 98 or Windows NT 4.0. You want to configure a security policy on each computer to ensure that the information is kept confidential and secure. What should you do to accomplish your goal?

- A. Create a policy that excludes write access to the Windows 2000 computers then apply the policy to all non-windows computers.
- B. Use security templates to create a security template file and import the security settings to modify the default security settings.
- C. Use the local computer policy to disable the 'access this computer from the network option'.
- D. Use SECEDIT.EXE to reconfigure this computer default security settings to not allow anonymous access to the computer.

- E. Use Security Configuration and Analysis to import the hisecws.inf security template file to modify the security settings.

Answer: E

Question 11.

You have 30 NT 4.0 machines and 5 W2k Pro machines on your network. You want to share files on the W2kPro machines that only they can access. The NT 4 machines must not be able to access those shared files at all?

- A. You should import hisecws.inf security template.
- B. You should import hisecdc.inf security template.
- C. You should import securews.inf security template.
- D. You should import compatws.inf security template.

Answer: A

Question 12.

You are auditing some events on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You make changes in the system time of this computer. Under what event will this log be generated in the event viewer?

- A. Privilege Use
- B. Object Use
- C. Security Settings Use
- D. System Use

Answer: A

Question 13.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You use Security Templates to configure a Security Policy on the Windows 2000 Professional Computers in the Sales organizational unit (OU). You notice that the Computers in the Sales OU are not downloading the Security Policy settings. On each computer, the Security Policy appears in the Local Computer Policy, but is not listed as the effective policy. You want all computers in the Sales OU to have the Security Policy listed as the effective policy. How should you accomplish this task?

- A. Use Security Templates to correct the setting and export the security file.
- B. Use Security Configuration and Analysis to import the security setting. Then create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Sales OU.
- C. Use Secedit /RefreshPolicy Machine_Policy command.
- D. Use the Basicwk.inf security file settings, save the security file, and then import the file to the Computers.

Answer: C

Question 14.

You upgrade 11 computers in the accounting department from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. All of the upgraded computers are configured to have the default security settings.

After the upgrade, users in the accounting department report that they can no longer run any financial or credit applications on their computers.

You want all accounting department users to be able to run these applications. You want to allow only the rights that allow users to run the applications.

What should you do?

- A. Add each user account to the Power Users group on that user's computer.
- B. Configure the financial and credit applications to run as services on the computers in the accounting department.
- C. Apply the Compatws.inf security template to the local security policy of the computers in the accounting department.
- D. Use the Computer Management console to configure separate memory spaces for each financial and credit application on the accounting department computers.

Answer: C

Question 15.

You upgrade five computers from Windows NT 4.0 Workstation to Windows 2000 Professional. These computers are used by the members of the Finance OU to run financial applications. All five computers are configured to have the default security settings. A User named Helena, reports that she can no longer run the financial Applications on her Windows 2000 Professional computer. Prior to the upgrade, Helena was able to run the applications on her computer. Helena is member of the Local User group. You want the applications to run on her computer. What should you do?

- A. Use Computer Management to configure separate memory spaces for each financial application on Helena's Computer.
- B. Use Security Templates to edit the Security Policy to include the financial applications on Helena's Computer. Then add Helena's user account to the Power User Group on Helena's Computer.
- C. Use Security Configuration and Analysis to reconfigure the default security policy .inf file to allow the finance applications to run on Helena's Computer.
- D. Use secdit.exe to apply the Compatws.inf security template to Helena's Security Policy to loose the permission for the Local User group on Helena's Computer.

Answer: D

Question 16.

You use a shared Windows 2000 Professional Computer. You notice, that some of your Microsoft Word documents that were on the local hard drive have been deleted. You restore the documents from a recent backup. Now, you want to be able to track all users who access your Word documents in the future. What should you do?

- A. Enable the local Group Policy for auditing object access events that are successful.
- B. Enable the local Group Policy for auditing object access events that are unsuccessful.
- C. Enable the local Group Policy for auditing process tracking events that are successful.
- D. Enable the local Group Policy for auditing process tracking events that are unsuccessful.
- E. Use Windows 2000 Explorer, to enable auditing for your files.
- F. Run the diskperf - y command. Use System Monitor to examine the logical I/O counter. Restart the Computer.

Answer: A & E

Question 17.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You purchase 25 new portable computers that have a preinstalled version of Windows 98. You upgrade the 25 new computers to Windows

2000 Professional. You want to remove the Logoff option from the start menu on the 25 new computers. Which two methods can you use to accomplish this goal? (Choose two)

- A. On the advanced tab of the task bar and start menu dialog box, clear the Display log off option.
- B. On the advanced tab of the task bar and start menu dialog box, clear the administrative tools option.
- C. On the general tab of the task bar and start menu dialog box, clear the personalized menus option. Log off and then log on to the computers.
- D. Use a local computer policy that will not include the logoff option on the start menu.
- E. Use the user profiles tab within the properties of my computer to change the profile from the local profile to a roaming user profile.

Answer: A & D.

Question 18.

You want to remove the logoff option from your start menu. Which of the following options will allow you to enforce this setting?

- A. Local Policy
- B. Group Policy
- C. Roaming Profile
- D. From the Display Applet in Control Panel
- E. From the accessibility applet in Control Panel
- F. On the Advanced tab of the Taskbar/Start Menu dialog box, clear the Display logoff option.

Answer: A & F

Question 19.

You have a combined Windows 2000 and Windows 98 network that contain sensitive data. You want to utilize as many new Windows 2000 security features as possible. You want to customize a security policy on each computer to ensure that data is kept confidential and secured. All computers must still be able to communicate with each other over the network. What should you do?

- A. Use the security configuration and analysis console to improve the HISECWS security template file.
- B. Use the local computer policy to disable the access this computer from the network option.
- C. Use SECEDIT to reconfigure the computer default security settings to not allow anonymous access to the computer.
- D. Create a policy that excludes write access to the windows 2000 computers then apply the policy to all non-windows 2000 computers.
- E. None of the above, Windows 9X systems cannot be secured using security template files.

Answer: E

Question 20.

You have a share on your local computer. Someone has been intentionally damaging your files. You want to be able to know which account is doing this. What do you do?

- A. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Process Tracking'.
- B. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Object Access'.
- C. Use Windows Explorer to turn on auditing for the specific files.
- D. Have the administrator for domains log you on as an administrator and enable auditing for a specific file.
- E. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Account Management'.

- F. Allow only one account at a time to log on to your shared folder. Check the event viewer to see who logged on.

Answer: B & C

Question 21.

You have a share on your local computer. This share contains some sensitive applications in the form of .exe files. You want to audit the users who are trying to execute these programs. What should you do?

- A. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Process Tracking'.
- B. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Object Access'.
- C. Use Windows Explorer to turn on auditing for the specific files.
- D. Have the administrator for domains log you on as an administrator and enable auditing for a specific file.
- E. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Account Management'.
- F. Allow only one account at a time to log on to your shared folder. Check the event viewer to see who logged on.

Answer: A

Question 22.

You are a network administrator of an organization. Maria and John are your network assistant. You have grant then the rights to modify the user properties in the computer management. You want to audit the modification in user accounts. What should you do?

- A. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Process Tracking'.
- B. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Object Access'.
- C. Use Windows Explorer to turn on auditing for the specific files.
- D. Have the administrator for domains log you on as an administrator and enable auditing for a specific file.
- E. Turn on auditing for objects in the Local Security Policy and Select 'Account Management'.
- F. Allow only one account at a time to log on to your shared folder. Check the event viewer to see who logged on.

Answer: E

Question 23.

You are the administrator of a workgroup supporting Windows 2000 Professional computers. You configure the Group Policy by setting the Account lockout duration to 0. What effect will this have?

- A. Users will never be locked out.
- B. Users will be locked out for 69 days.
- C. Users will be locked out after one failed logon attempt.
- D. Users will be locked out indefinitely until the Administrator unlocks the user account.

Answer: D

Question 24.

You have implemented the Hisecws.inf security template on all the Windows 2000 Professional client computers in your network. A user has received a driver and utility software for an internal SCSI controller in his computer. He uses the manufacturer-provided CD to install the driver and the utility. He restarts the computers and reports that the internal SCSI controller is not working correctly. You discover that the driver is not installed correctly.

What should you do?

- A. Disable the security template. Reconfigure the driver signing option. Install the driver. Enable the security template
- B. Reconfigure the driver signing option. Disable the security template. Install the driver. Enable the security template.
- C. Run the Sigverif command. Reconfigure the driver signing option. Install the driver
- D. Run the Sigverif command. Disable the security template. Install the driver. Enable the security template
- E. Run the Sfc/cancel command. Install the driver. Run the Sfc/enable command

Answer: A

Question 25.

You want to prevent a Windows 2000 Professional computer named Payroll5 from communicating on your network with Windows NT 4.0, Windows 95, and Windows 98 computers. You want to enable the payroll5 computer to communicate on your network with other Windows 2000 computers only. What should you do?

- A. Close all NetBIOS ports in the advanced TCP/IP options of Payroll5.
- B. Import the Hisecws.inf security template to payroll5.
- C. Disable access this computer from network in the local security policy settings for payroll5.
- D. Clear all WINS client settings on payroll5.

Answer: B.

Question 26.

You upgrade all client computers in your network to Windows 2000 Professional. Then you apply the basicwk.inf security template to the computers. Now, none of the users can run the company's database application. What should you do?

- A. Apply the compactws.inf security template to the computers.
- B. Delete the basicwk.inf security template file from the computers.
- C. Use the system policy editor to configure a new security policy for the database application.
- D. For each user account, allow read permission to the database application and in associated files.

Answer: A

Question 27.

Maria has been set up as an assistant to the administrator. Users of your network are complaining that Maria has been opening their files and editing them. She needs to perform backups and installations of programs, and setting up of printers.

How do you fix the problem with the minimum amount of effort, yet allowing her to accomplish the assigned tasks?

- A. Remove her Administrator privilege and give her Power Users and Backup Operators.
- B. Leave her as Administrator and make deny on Users' files.
- C. Remove her administrator privileges and assign her Server Operators.
- D. Remove her administrator privileges and assign her Power Users and Replicator.
- E. Tell her that she isn't allowed to tamper with other users files.

Answer: A

Question 28.

You recently upgraded all Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Professional. You want to give a new employee named Maria the ability to back up files, share resources, and install programs on a client computer that she shares with other users. You do not want Maria to be able to read other users' files.

What should you do to accomplish these goals? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Add Maria's user account to the system group.
- B. Add Maria's user account to the interactive group.
- C. Add Maria's user account to the power user group.
- D. Add Maria's user account to the administrators group.
- E. Add Maria's user account to the Backup Operators group.

Answer: C & E.

Question 29.

What is the resulting action when you click on the lock computer button on the Windows Security Dialog Box?

- A. Computer is locked.
- B. Applications continue to run.
- C. Computer is Shut Down.
- D. Computer is not locked.
- E. Applications are frozen.
- F. The monitor is closed down.

Answer: A & B

Question 30.

An employee named Drew is leaving your company. A new employee named Adam will replace him. Drew has a local user account on a Windows 2000 Professional computer, with rights and permissions to multiple files and folders on the computer. You want Adam to have the same rights and permissions. How will you achieve this with the least administrative efforts?

- A. Rename Drew's user account to Adam, and change the account password.
- B. Create a new account and link it to the previous users account.
- C. Delete the account and create a new one.
- D. Add a new user account to all the groups that the previous employee was added.

Answer: A

Question 31.

You are the administrator of a workgroup supporting Windows 2000 Professional computers. You configure the Group Policy by setting the Account lockout duration to 0. What effect will this have?

- A. Users will never be locked out.
- B. Users will be locked out for 69 days.
- C. Users will be locked out after one failed logon attempt.
- D. Users will be locked out indefinitely until the Administrator unlocks the user account.

Answer: D

Question 32.

The human resources department has informed you that two new temporary part-time employees will join your company next week. You are required to set up a workstation that will be used by

these employees. They do not need access to the network but they will need to access an HP LaserJet printer attached to the local computer. You install Windows 2000 Professional and format the hard disk using NTFS. What type of user account should you create for them?

- A. No account. They can use the built-in guest account.
- B. No Account. They can use the built-in Administrator account.
- C. Local user account
- D. Domain user account

Answer: C

Question 33.

Devin, a user on your Windows 2000 network, complains that when he tries logging on locally to his Windows 2000 Professional computer an error message is displayed. 'The local Policy of this Computer does not allow interactive logons' Devin is sure that he has used the correct username and password. What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A. The local user account is disabled.
- B. The logon rights have been modified.
- C. The local user account password is case-sensitive.
- D. The local user account username is incorrect.

Answer: B