

Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft Windows 2000 Server

70-215

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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 Server

Question 1.

You want to upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named Server34 to Windows 2000 Server. Server34 is a member server in a Windows 2000 domain named marketing.fabrikam.local. The domain runs in native mode. You want to change the role of Server 34 from a member server to a domain controller in the same domain. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Reinstall Windows NT Server 4.0 on Server 34 in the same WINNT folder, and make Server 34 a BDC in the marketing domain.
- B. Use Server Manager on Server34 and promote Server34 to a PDC for the marketing domain.
- C. Upgrade Server34 to Windows 2000 Server.
- D. Run the Active Directory Installation wizard to make Server34 a domain controller in the marketing.fabrikam.local domain.
- E. Run the Active Directory Installation wizard to convert Server34 to a domain controller in the fabrikam.local domain.

Answer: C & D

Question 2.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B, C & E

Question 3.

Your enterprise has purchased 100 new computers to be installed as additional servers running Windows 2000 Server. All machines have the same basic hardware configuration, except those which will additionally need modems. Which automated process will perform the installations in the shortest amount of time?

- A. Use the bootable CD-ROM feature of these new servers to deploy a clean installation. Create a Winnt.sif file on floppy disk for your specific configuration requirements.
- B. Create an Answer file with Setup Manager; create a distribution folder, and add the OEM drivers for each type mode; run winnt32 with the Syspart switch on each target computer.

- C. Use the bootable CD-ROM feature of these new servers to deploy a clean installation. Create an unattend.udf file on floppy disk for your specific configuration requirements.
- D. Create a master computer including applications; run the sysprep tool; create an image of the master; deploy the image to new computers.

Answer: D

Question 4.

You are the administrator of a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named XYZ1. XYZ1 is a backup domain controller (BDC), and a member of your company's Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. XYZ1 contains five hard disks. Disk 0 and 1 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 mirror set. The mirror set contains the operating system files and 500 MB of free disk space. Disk 2, 3 and 4 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity and contain employee data files. The Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity has a maximum capacity of 140 GB and contains 15 GB of free disk space.

XYZ1 runs an application that is used by 400 company employees. A new version of the application is available. You need to install the new version, but it requires Windows 2000 Server. Also, the application will not run on a domain controller.

You need to install the new application on XYZ1 as quickly as possible. What should you do first?

- A. On XYZ1, back up the employee data files.
Then format all five disks and perform a clean installation of Windows 2000 Server.
Restore the employee data files.
- B. On XYZ1, install Windows 2000 Server.
Configure XYZ1 to use a dual-boot configuration that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 and Windows 2000 Server.
- C. Upgrade XYZ1 to Windows 2000 Server.
During the upgrade, select the option to make XYZ1 a member server.
- D. Upgrade XYZ1 to Windows 2000 Server.
During the upgrade, select the option to make XYZ1 a domain controller.
After the upgrade is complete, demote XYZ1.

Answer: D

Question 5.

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 300 computers for a customer company called XYZ. The computers have different manufacturers and different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). You plan to use a Windows 2000 Server computer running Remote Installation Services (RIS) to perform the installation.

After the installation is complete for the first 25 computers, users of those computers report problems.

You discover that the latest Windows 2000 service pack resolves those problems.

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

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

Answer: D

Question 6.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer that has a single 10-GB SCSI disk. The disk controller is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM. When the computer restarts at the end of the text mode portion of Windows 2000 setup, you receive the following STOP error: "INACCESSIBLE_BOOT_DEVICE." Which two actions should you take to eliminate the STOP error? (Choose Two)

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

Answer: A & D

Question 7.

You are the administrator of a network that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers, and UNIX computers. The network consists of a single Windows NT domain.

You are upgrading a Windows NT server computer named Server1 to Windows 2000 Server. Server1 is a BDC in the domain. The existing DNS server is a UNIX computer that supports SRV (service) records and is configured to accept dynamic updates. The existing WINS server is another Windows NT Server computer. You want to configure Server1 as a domain controller in a New Active Directory forest. You want the existing Windows NT domain accounts to be upgraded to Active Directory. You plan to upgrade the other domain controllers in the domain to Windows 2000 after the upgrade of Server1 is complete.

You want to perform the upgrade of Server1 with the least possible impact on other computers on the network. What should you do?

- A. Promote Server1 to the PDC of the domain.
Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.
- B. Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.
At the end of Setup, configure Server1 as a DNS server and a WINS server.
- C. Add a static mapping for Server1 on the WINS server.
On the DNS server, create an SRV record for the LDAP service on Server1.
Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.
- D. Install the Microsoft DNS service on an existing Windows NT server.
Apply Windows NT 4.0 service pack 4 or later to the server.
Run Windows 2000 Setup on Server1.

Answer: A

Question 8.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer that has a hardware-based RAID array, a floppy disk drive, and a CD-ROM drive. The disk controller for the RAID array is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You run Windows 2000 Setup by starting the computer from the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.

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

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

- A. Modify the Boot.ini file.

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

Answer: B & E

Question 9.

You are the administrator of a Windows NT 4.0 Terminal server edition computer. The server has one hard disk, which is divided into two partitions

The first partition contains the Windows NT 4.0 system files and is formatted as FAT. The second partition contains application data and user data. This second partition is formatted as NTFS. The server currently has Service Pack 3 installed.

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

- A. Convert the system partition to NTFS.
- B. Install service pack 4 or later on the server.
- C. Use a Windows 2000 Server CD to start the server. In setup, select the option to upgrade.
- D. Replace the Terminal Server installation with a standard Windows NT server 4.0 installation.

Answer: A, B & C

Question 10.

You are a network administrator for your company. The company is currently configuring its branch offices with a Windows 2000 Server computer at each office. Each branch office has a technical-support department but not a network administrator. You want to configure the remote Windows 2000 Server computers so that whenever a new Microsoft driver becomes available, the branch offices are notified automatically when the administrator logs onto the server. What should you do?

- A. Install the Windows 2000 Resource Kit.
- B. Install Windows critical update notification.
- C. Configure system file checker to notify the branch offices.
- D. Configure Windows file protection to notify the branch offices.

Answer: B

Question 11.

You are the administrator of a network that consists of a single Windows NT 4.0 domain. The network contains five Windows NT Server domain controllers and 1,000 Windows NT Workstation client computers. You want to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. You want the new computer to act as a domain controller in the existing domain. What should you do?

- A. On the new computer, install Windows NT Server 4.0 and designate the computer as a BDC in the existing domain. Promote the computer to the PDC of the domain. Upgrade the computer to Windows 2000 Server.
- B. On the new computer, install Windows NT Server 4.0 and designate the computer as a PDC in a new domain that has the same NetBIOS name as the existing Windows NT domain. Upgrade the computer to Windows 2000 Server. Use Active Directory Sites and Services to force synchronization of the domain controllers.

- C. Shut down the PDC of the existing Windows NT domain from the network. On the new computer, install Windows 2000 Server, and then run the Active Directory Installation wizard to install Active Directory, specifying the same NetBIOS name for the Windows 2000 domain as the existing Windows NT domain.
- D. Shut down the PDC of the existing Windows NT domain from the network. On the new computer, install Windows 2000 Server, and then run the Active Directory Installation wizard to install Active Directory as a replica in the existing Windows NT domain. Promote the new computer to the PDC of the domain. Restart the Windows NT PDC on the network and demote it to a BDC.

Answer: A

Question 12.

You want to install Windows 2000 Server using NTFS on a new computer that currently has Windows 98 on a single 2Gb hard drive with a single partition. The partition is the size of the hard drive, and formatted as FAT32. Which one of the following options for hard drive preparation is valid for this computer?

- A. Install Windows 2000 over Windows 98, and run the Convert utility to create a second partition for NTFS. Use secdit.exe commands to apply the default NTFS permissions to this converted file system.
- B. Use the existing partition as the system partition for the Windows 2000 operating system, and create a second partition using the Disk Management Tool for NTFS after installation is complete.
- C. Start the installation of Windows 2000 using the option to select the system partition during the installation. Run the Convert utility to create a second partition for NTFS, and apply the default NTFS permissions with secdit.exe.
- D. Repartition the hard drive, creating a partition size required for your Windows 2000 installation. Format it as NTFS, FAT32 or FAT16 during installation. Leave the remaining hard disk space to be formatted by the Disk Management Tool after installation.

Answer: D

Question 13.

You have already created an unattended Answer file using Setup Manager with 10 computers named. Before you begin the installations, you are asked if you can include three more computers. What will be required for you to include more computers in the unattended installation over the network?

- A. Edit the unattend.txt file with Notepad
- B. Edit the unattend.udf file with Notepad
- C. Edit the winnt.sif file with Notepad
- D. Edit the unattend.bat file with Notepad

Answer: A

Question 14.

Your unattended setup is failing over a device that you provided a Windows 2000 compatible driver and .inf file for in the \Source\Drivers subdirectory of the distribution folder. What did you overlook when you were preparing for the unattended installation?

- A. The driver was not installed on the source computer using Sysdiff
- B. The Cmdlines.txt file does not include a Rundll32.exe command
- C. The [Unattended] section of the Answer file must set the key OemPreinstall=Yes
- D. The dosnet.inf file does not refer the incompatibility in the ServicesToDisable section

Answer: C

Question 15.

You are creating an unattended Answer file with Setup Manager. You type the name of your downlevel domain, Contoso, in the Workgroup option box, rather than selecting the domain name option. You will use this Answer file to install Windows 2000 Server on ten computers. How will this impact your rollout when these servers join the upgraded domain, Contoso.com?

- A. The workgroup computers must join the new Active Directory as member servers before being promoted with dcpromo.
- B. The computers of this unattended installation can join the domain from their current workgroup status with the identical name.
- C. The workgroup computers can become application servers and can continue to authenticate as workgroup members with the advantage of quicker browsing, since the name is identical.
- D. The computers installed with this unattended Answer file cannot be promoted to domain controllers.

Answer: B

Question 16.

You need to reinstall Windows 2000 Server on a domain controller, because the operating system is damaged. How can you get the Active Directory to automatically copy domain information to this new installation?

- A. Remove all existing references to the old domain controller using NTDS settings. Reinstall Windows 2000 server, and do an authoritative restore of the state data.
- B. Remove all existing references to the old domain controller using Sites and Services snap-in. Reinstall Windows 2000 server, reinstall Active Directory with the wizard to promote the server to a domain controller.
- C. Remove all existing references to the old domain controller using Sites and Services snap-in. After the reinstalling Windows 2000 server and Active Directory, do a non-authoritative restore of %SystemRoot%\Repair\Regback from tape
- D. Remove all existing references to the old domain controller using NTDS settings. Reinstall Windows 2000 server, reinstall Active Directory with the wizard, and promote the server to a domain controller.

Answer: D

Question 17.

You want to install Windows 2000 server on 15 new computers. You want to install, configure and test all 2000 servers before shipping them to your branch offices. You want the users at the branch offices to enter the serial numbers and computer names once they receive the computers. What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 2000 server on the computers. Use Sysprep.exe to create the Unattend.txt file, place file on the root of the drive.
- B. Install Windows 2000 server on the computers. Use Setup Manager to create a sysprep.inf file for use with sysprep.exe Place the sysprep.inf on the computers and run sysprep -noidgen.
- C. Create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager. Create a UDF file that identifies the names of the new computers.
- D. Create a UDF file by using setup manager. Create an Unattend.txt file that identifies the names of the new computers.

Answer: B

Question 18.

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

You want to install Windows 2000 Server from source files that are located on a server on the network. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Question 19.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. The manufacture has provided a customized hardware abstraction layer (HAL) to use with the computer.

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

- A. During the hardware confirmation portion of Windows 2000 setup, install the customized HAL.
- B. After installing Windows 2000 Server, use the Recovery Console to copy the customized HAL to the System32 folder on the boot partition.
- C. After installing Windows 2000 Server, use the emergency repair process to install the customized HAL.
- D. After installing Windows 2000 Server, use Device Manager to scan for hardware changes.
When prompted, install the customized HAL.

Answer: A

Question 20.

You have four different distribution shares on your network for Windows 2000 Server installations. A new service pack was just announced. What should you do to make the service pack available for future installations?

- A. Copy the service pack's driver.cab to the distribution "share", as well as layout.inf, dosnet.inf and txtsetup.sif
- B. Use update /slip to apply the service pack to each "share".
- C. Copy the layout.inf, dosnet.inf and txtsetup.sif files to each distribution "share".
- D. Use sysdiff /diff to apply the service pack to each "share".

Answer: B

Question 21.

Your network includes windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers. You are adding a new computer to the network. You plan to install Windows 2000 Server computer on the new computer. The computer has one 20 GB hard disk with no partition defined. The Windows 2000 Server computer CD ROM is unavailable. You want to install windows 2000 server from the source files that are located on a server on the network. You also want the entire hard disk of the new computer to be used for the system partition. What should you do?

- A. On another windows 2000 computer use makebt32.exe to create installation startup disks. Start the computer by using the first disk.
- B. On another Windows 2000 computer format a floppy disk. Copy NTLDR, boot.ini, ntddetect.com, ntbtdd.sys to the disk. Start the computer by using the disk.
- C. Start the new computer by using the Windows 98 network boot disk. Connect to the server. Run dsclient.exe. Create and format 20GB FAT32 partition.
- D. Start the new computer by using the Windows 98 network boot disk. Create and format a single FAT32 partition. Connect to network server. Run winnt.exe.
- E. Start the computer by using Windows 98 network boot disk. Create and format a single Fat 32 partition. Start the new computer by using the Windows 2000 emergency repair disk.

Answer: D

Question 22.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a multiprocessor computer. The manufacturer has provided a customized HAL to use with the computer. The HAL is on the floppy disk. You want to install the customized HAL design for the computer. What should you do?

- A. During the text mode portion of the Windows 2000 setup install the customized HAL.
- B. After text mode portion of Windows 2000 setup is complete use the recovery console to copy the customized HAL to the system32 folder on the boot partition.
- C. After the text mode portion your windows 2000 setup is complete use the emergency repair process to replace the existing HAL with the customized HAL and then continue the windows 2000 setup.
- D. After the Windows 2000 setup is complete use the device manager to scan for Hardware changes when prompted install the customized HAL.

Answer: A

Question 23.

The company has 50 offices. The employees in these offices have limited knowledge of Windows 2000. Each employee has a network between 5-20 client computers. The office networks are not connected to any other networks. The company is buying 50 identical computers to run Windows 2000 server in these offices. These servers must be installed to company's standard configuration. You create a setup information file (SIF) that specifies the company's data configuration. You want to automate the installation process as much as possible in the least possible amount of time. What should you do?

- A. Use the makebt32.exe to create 4 installation setup disks and add the SIF to the first disk. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using these.
- B. Create MS-DOS boot disk that contain CD ROM driver and the SIF and that runs WinNT /S:D:\I386 command. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this disk.
- C. Create a floppy disk that contains only SIF. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using the Windows 2000 server CD-ROM with the floppy disk inserted after startup.
- D. Create a Windows 2000 folder on the hard disk, copy the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to the folder, add the SIF to the folder. Copy the folder to the writable CD. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this CD.

Answer: C

Question 24.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer has a 10-GB hard disk with two partitions: drive C and drive D. Windows 2000 Server is installed on drive D. Both partitions are formatted as NTFS.

Your office experiences a power failure that causes your Windows 2000 Server computer to restart. When the computer is restarting, you receive the following error message: "NTLDR is missing. Press any key to restart."

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation. Select the Recovery Console and copy the NTLDR file on the CD-ROM to the root of the system partition.
- B. Start the computer in debugging mode.
Copy the NTLDR file on the CD-ROM to the root of the system partition.
- C. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.
From a command prompt, run the **sfc/scanboot** command.
- D. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.
Run the File Signature Verification utility.

Answer: A

Question 25.

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Question 26.

You plan to install Windows 2000 Server on 10 new computers. These servers will provide file and print services in branch offices of your company. The company wants each branch office to purchase its own copy of Windows 2000 Server, and the installation in each branch office should use the serial number associated with the branch office's own copy.

You want to install, configure, and test Windows 2000 Server on these computers at the main office before shipping the computers to the branch offices. You want users in the branch offices to enter the computer names and serial numbers when they receive the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 2000 Server on the computers by using an Unattend.txt file, and then use the Registry Editor to remove the computer name and license details.
- B. Start the installation process from an MS-DOS boot disk. Install Windows 2000 Server on the computers from an existing server by running the **Winnt** command with the **/PreInst** switch.
- C. Install Windows 2000 Server on the computers, and then use Setup Manager to create a Sysprep.inf file for Sysprep.exe.
Place the Sysprep.inf file on the computers and run the **sysprep -nosidgrn** command.
- D. Create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager.
Include the following line in the Unattend.txt file:
oempreinstall=YES
Use this file to perform the installation.

Answer: C

Question 27.

You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM. The computer has three 100-GB hard disks: Disk 0, Disk 1, and Disk 2. The disks do not have any partitions defined.

You want to use as much space on Disk 0 as possible for the partition on which Windows 2000 Server is installed. You want as much disk space as possible across all three disks to be accessible by using a single drive letter in Windows 2000.

What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB FAT partition on Disk 0.
After Setup is complete, create a 96-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0.
Create a volume set that combines the 96-GB NTFS partition with the two remaining 100-GB disks.
- B. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 4-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0.
After Setup is complete, configure the three disks as dynamic disks.
Create a volume set from the three 100-GB disks.
- C. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 100-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0.
After Setup is complete, create a volume set that combines the three 100-GB disks.
- D. Install Windows 2000 Server on a 100-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0.
After Setup is complete, create a 100-GB partition on Disk 1 and a 100-GB partition on Disk 2.
Mount the partitions on Disk 1 and Disk 2 as subdirectories on the 100-GB partition on Disk 0.

Answer: D

Part 2: Installing, Configuring and Troubleshooting Access to Resources

Question 1.

You create a stand-alone Dfs root on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You want to attach links to the Dfs root. What share-level permission must you have for each shared folder that you use to define a Dfs link?

- A. Change
- B. Full Control
- C. Read
- D. No permission is needed

Answer: D

Question 2.

You manage a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You create a folder named DATA on a volume that is formatted as FAT32. You set these share permissions:

- "The user account Tom is assigned the Read permission
- "The local group DataUpdate is assigned the Change permission
- "The local group DataManage is assigned the Full Control permission
- "The local group DataLimited is denied the Full Control permission

The user account Tom is assigned to the global group Acct. Acct is a member of DataUpdate and DataManage. The user account Tom is also assigned to the global group Clerks. Clerks is a member of DataLimited. What is Tom's effective permission for the folder DATA when he accesses it from his computer running Windows 2000 Professional?

- A. No access
- B. Change
- C. Full control
- D. Read

Answer: A

Question 3.

You manage a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You create a file in a folder on an NTFS partition of the computer. You configure the following NTFS permissions for the file:

- "Authenticated Users Read & Execute, Read
- "Accounting Full Control
- "Jack Deny Write

Accounting is a local group, Jack is a member of the group Accounting What is Jack's effective permission(s) for the file?

- A. Cannot be determined - it depends on the parent folder permissions
- B. Read and Execute, Read
- C. No access
- D. Full control

Answer: B

Question 4.

You want to delete a quota entry defined for a user's account on a drive D of a computer running Windows 2000 Server. What utility should you use to locate the files owned by the user and move the files to a shared folder on another server?

- A. Windows Explorer
- B. Disk Management
- C. DirUse
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

Answer: A

Question 5.

You create a new DFS root on ServerHR, a computer running Windows 2000 Server, that is a member of DomCorp, a Windows 2000 domain. You add three DFS links to the new DFS root. You select the DFS root, and click on the Action Menu to add a replica of the root. The menu option New Root Replica is disabled. What is the most likely reason that this option is disabled?

- A. Directory Replication is not available.
- B. The DFS root is a Stand-Alone DFS root
- C. The DFS root is not on a volume formatted as NTFS
- D. A new root replica cannot be created after DFS links are added to a DFS root.

Answer: B

Question 6.

You install Windows 2000 Server on a computer that contains two 8-GB hard disks. Each disk is partitioned as a single primary partition and is formatted as FAT32. During the installation, you convert the second disk to NTFS. You install the system files on the second disk

You create shared folders on both disks. To conserve disk space, you compress the shared folders on the second disk. When users move compressed files from a shared folder on the second disk to shared folders on the first disk, the files lose their compress attributes.

You want to ensure that all files moved from folders on the second disk to the shared folders on the first disk will be compressed. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

- A. Format the first disk as NTFS.
- B. Convert the first disk to NTFS.
- C. Convert both disks to dynamic disks.
- D. Convert the first disk to a dynamic disk.
- E. Compress the shared folders on the first disk.

Answer: B & E

Question 7.

You share a folder on a Windows 2000 Server computer for users in your company's London office. You place several subfolders in the London folder as shown in the exhibit.



The Marketing-2 folder is compressed. You want to delete Marketing-2, but you want to keep all the files that are currently in the folder. You plan to copy all the files in Marketing-2 into the Marketing folder before deleting Marketing-2. You want these files to remain compressed. However, you do not want to compress any existing files in Marketing or compress any other new files added to Marketing.

What should you do before you delete Marketing-2?

- A. Copy all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- B. Move all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- C. Compress Marketing and then copy all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- D. Compress Marketing and then move all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.

Answer: B

Question 8.

You share a folder on a Windows 2000 Server computer for users in your company's London office. You place several subfolders in the London folder as shown in the exhibit.



The Marketing-2 folder is compressed. You want to move some files from the Research folder into Marketing-2, and you want to make sure that the files are compressed when you move them. However, you do not want to compress the remaining files in Research. What should you do?

- A. Move each of the files from Research to Marketing-2.
- B. Copy the files from Research to Marketing-2, and then delete the original files.
- C. Compress Research, apply changes to the folder only, and then move the files from Research to Marketing-2.
- D. Encrypt Marketing-2, move the files from Research to Marketing-2, and then decrypt Marketing-2.

Answer: B

Question 9.

You share a folder on a Windows 2000 Server computer for users in your company's London office. You place several subfolders in the London folder as shown in the exhibit.



The Marketing-2 folder is compressed. You want to delete Marketing-2, but you want to keep all the files that are currently in the folder. You plan to copy all the files in Marketing-2 into the Marketing folder before deleting Marketing-2. You want these files to become uncompressed. What should you do before you delete Marketing-2?

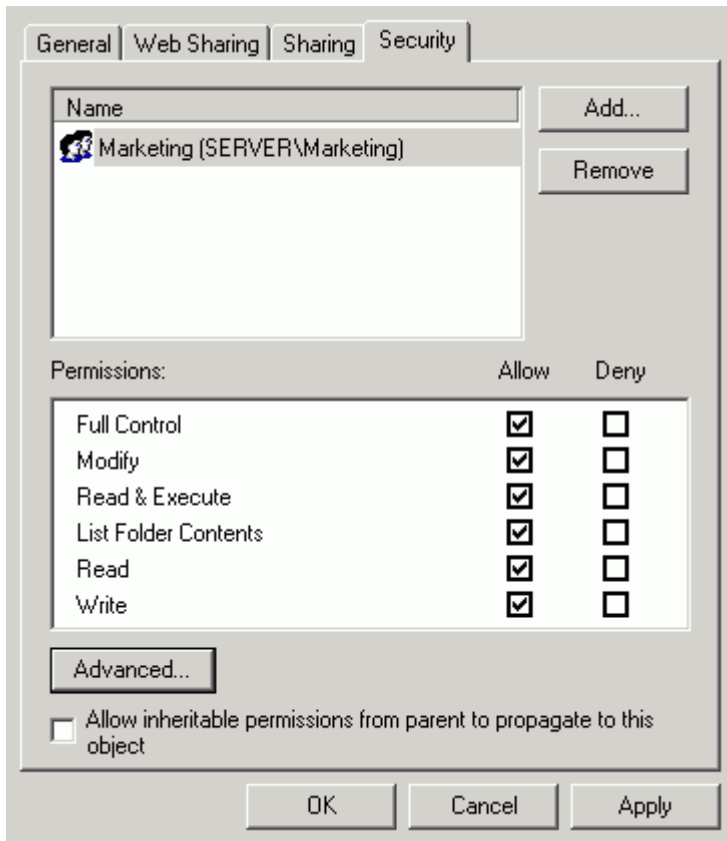
- A. Copy all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- B. Move all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- C. Compress Marketing and then copy all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.
- D. Compress Marketing and then move all the files from Marketing-2 to Marketing.

Answer: A

Question 10.

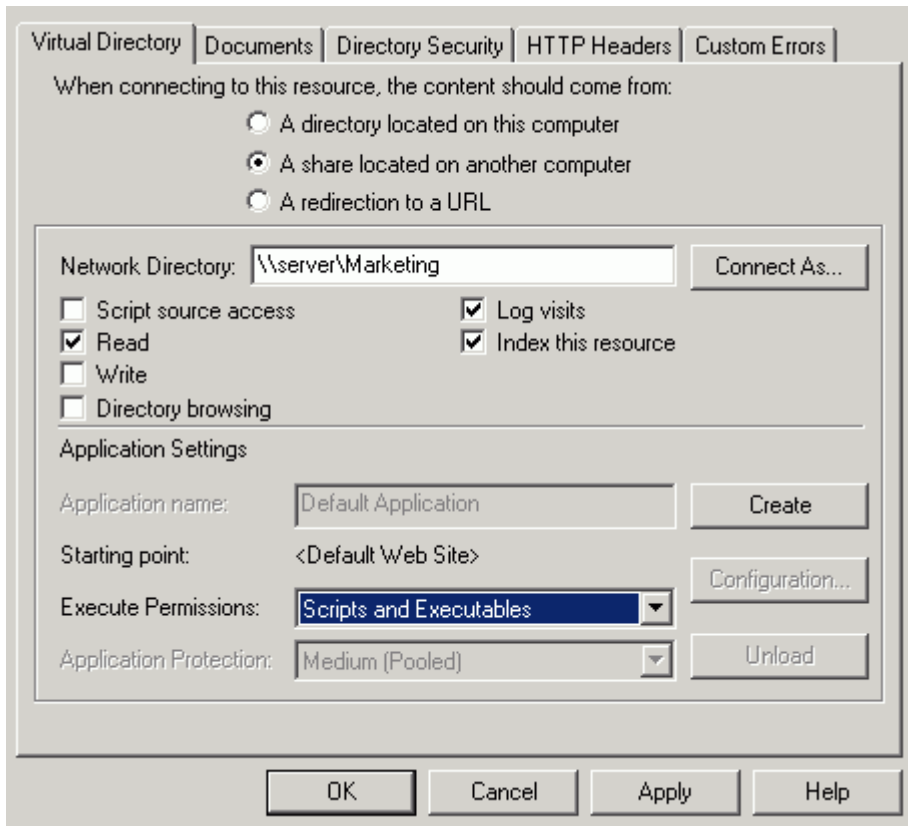
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server. This server hosts an intranet Web site for your company.

The marketing department stores marketing files in a shared folder on a separate file server. The NTFS permissions on the folder are shown in the File Permissions exhibit:



The marketing director wants to make the marketing files available to the rest of the company by means of the intranet. She wants company users to be able to read, but not modify, all of the files.

You create a new virtual directory named Marketing under the intranet Web site folder on Server. You configure the virtual directory as shown in the Virtual Directory Configuration exhibit.



Some users report that they are not able to access the marketing files from their Web browser. However, all users in the marketing department are able to access the files. You need to ensure that all company users are able to read the marketing files. What should you do?

- A. Select **Directory browsing** check box on the **Virtual Directory** tab.
- B. Copy the files from their location on the file server to \\XYZ1\Marketing.
- C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to remove the entry for Marketing.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to include an entry for Everyone: Read.

Answer: D

Question 11.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. You add a new hard disk to the computer and configure it as a basic disk. You create a single NTFS partition that uses all of the space on the disk. You assign the drive letter G to the new partition.

You share drive G as DataFiles and assign the default share permissions to the drive. You want to create several folders in the root of drive G. You plan to use these folders to store network users' files.

You want to prevent users from creating additional folders in the root of drive G. You also want to allow users to create subfolders under the folders that you have already created. You want to configure the NTFS security permissions for the drive G folders in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. Create your folders in the root of drive G.
Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.
- B. Create your folders in the root of drive G.

- Modify the permissions on the folders to allow users to create subfolders.
- Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.
- C. Create your folders in the root of drive G.
- Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.
- Modify the permissions on the root of drive G to prevent users from creating folders on the root..
- D. Modify the permissions on the root of drive G to prevent users from creating folders on the root.
- Create your folders in the root of drive G.
- Configure the permissions on these folders to block permission inheritance.

Answer: C

Question 12.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer that is used as a file server. More than 800 of your company's client computer are connected to this server.

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

Type of permission	Account	Permission
Share	Users	Change
NTFS	Users	Full Control

You discover that users are connected to the Data folder. You have an immediate need to prevent 10 of the files in the Data folder from being modified. You want your actions to have the smallest possible effect on users who are using other files on the server.

Which two actions should you take? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A & E

Question 13.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1. You create a Distributed file system (Dfs) root named Public. You add a shared folder named Docs as a Dfs node under the root. The share permissions and NTFS permissions for Public and Docs are shown in the following table.

Docs Folder Share permissions Docs Folder NTFS permissions

Public Everyone: Read

Domain Admins: Full Control

User: Read

Domain Admins: Full Control

Training: Full Control

A user named John is a member of the Users and Training user groups. When John attempts to save the file \Server1PublicDocsmemo.doc, she receives the following error message: "Access denied." You want John to be able to change and delete all files in the Docs folder. You do not want her to have more access than necessary. What should you do?

- A. Add John to the Domain Admins group.
- B. Add John to the local Administrators group.
- C. Set the share permissions for the Public folder to grant John Full Control permission.
- D. Set the share permissions for the Docs folder to grant John Change permission.
- E. Set the NTFS permissions for the Public folder and its subobjects to grant John Modify permission.
- F. Set the NTFS permissions for the Docs folder and its subobjects to grant John Full Control permission.

Answer: D

Question 14.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1. You create a Distributed file system (Dfs) root named Public. You add a shared folder named Docs as a Dfs node under the root.

The shared permissions and NTFS permissions for public and Docs are shown in the following table:

Folder	Shared Permissions	NTFS Permissions
Public	Everyone: Read Domain Admins: Full Control	Everyone: Read
DOCS	Users: Read Domain Admins: Full Control	Training: Full Control Domain Admins: Full Control

A user named Maria is a member of the users and training user groups. When Maria attempts to save the file\\Server1\\Public\\Docs\\memo.doc, she receives the following error message, "Access Denied".

You want Maria to be able to change and delete all files in the Docs folder. You do not want her to have more access than necessary. What should you do?

- A. Add Maria to the Domains Admins group.
- B. Add Maria to the local Administrators group.
- C. Set the share permissions for the Public folder to grant Maria Full Control permission.
- D. Set the share permissions for the Docs folder to grant Maria Change permission.
- E. Set the NTFS permissions for the Public folder and its subobjects to grant Maria Modify permission..
- F. Set the NTFS permissions for the Docs folder and its subobjects to grant Maria Full Control permission.

Answer: D

Question 15.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The system partition of the server is shared on the network as HR-Data. The owner of the HR-Data folder is Administrators. The share permissions and NTFS permissions are shown in the following table.

HR-Data Folder Share permissions
Everyone: Full Control

HR-Data Folder NTFS permissions
Domain Admins: Read Katrin: Full Control

Katrin creates a file in the HR-Data folder. She sets the NTFS permissions for the file to list only herself on the access control list, with Full Control permission. Katrin then leaves on vacation and cannot be contacted. Later, you discover that the file contains sensitive information and must be removed from the server as soon as possible. You want to delete the file without modifying any of

the permissions of other files in the HR-Data folder. You want your actions to have the least possible impact on users who may be using other files in the HR-Data folder. You want to use the minimum amount of authority necessary to delete the file. What should you do?

- A. Grant yourself Full Control permission for only the HR-Data folder and not its files and subobjects. Delete the file. Then remove Full Control permission for the HR-Data folder.
- B. Take ownership of the HR-Data folder. When prompted, take ownership of existing files. Grant yourself Full Control permission for the file. Delete the file.
- C. Take ownership of the file. Grant yourself Modify permission for the file. Delete the file.
- D. Grant yourself Modify permission for the HR-Data folder and its subobjects. Delete the file. Then remove Modify permission for the HR-Data folder.

Answer: C

Question 16.

You create a stand-alone Distributed File System (Dfs) root on Srv1, a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You then add two links to the root. The links refer to shares on computers running Windows 2000 Server that are members of the same workgroup as Srv1. The servers hosting the links are named SrvA and SrvB. You want to replicate the content of the Dfs link on SrvA to SrvB. What step or steps should you take?

- A. You should create the link replica on SrvB and manually copy the contents of the share on SrvA to replica.
- B. You should enable the File Replication Service on Srv1, SrvA, and SrvB
- C. You should enable the File Replication Service on SrvA and SrvB
- D. You should create a replica of the Dfs root on SrvB

Answer: A

Question 17.

You create a domain-based Distributed File System (Dfs) root. The root is hosted on a domain controller in your Windows 2000 domain. You then add two links to the root. The links refer to shares on computers running Windows 2000 Server that are members of the domain. You want to enable replication of one of the links by using the Distributed File System Snap-In, but the Replication Policy choice on the context menu of the link is disabled. What step will enable you to create a replication policy for the link?

- A. Start the File Replication Service on the computer that is hosting the share for the link.
- B. Use the Distributed File System Snap-In to create a replica of the link.
- C. Start the File Replication Service on the domain controller.
- D. Use the Distributed File System Snap-In to create a replica of the root.

Answer: B

Question 18.

A user named Kathy belongs to four global groups in Corp, a Windows 2000 domain that you manage. The global groups are GGApps, GGData, GGMgr and GGDB. The group GGApps is a member of the domain local group Apps. The group GGData is a member of the domain local group Data-Access. The group GGDB is a member of the domain local group DB-Access. You create and share a folder on a member server of the domain. You allow the share permission Full Control for the group DB-Access, the share permission Read for the group Apps, and the share permission Change for the group Data-Access. Kathy uses a computer running Windows 2000 Professional that is a member of Corp. What is the effective permission for Kathy when she connects to the shared folder from her computer?

- A. Access is denied

- B. Read
- C. Change
- D. Full Control

Answer: D

Question 19.

Three groups and a user have been granted permissions to an NTFS folder on a Windows 2000 Server. NTFS folder permissions:

- " Sales (RWX)
- " Team1 (RWXD)
- " FolderAdmins(RWXDPO)
- " Mike (RW)

These groups have also been granted share permissions to the folder shared over the network.

" Share folder permissions:

- " Sales Read
- " Team1 Change
- " FolderAdmins Change
- " Mike Change

Mike is a member of the Sales, Tem1 and FolderAdmins group. If Mike accesses the folder across the network, what are Mike's effective permissions to the folder?

- A. Read
- B. Full Control
- C. Deny
- D. Change

Answer: D

Question 20.

You create a new folder named CorpInfo on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You share the folder. You assign the following share permissions to the folder:

- " CorpDataAdmin Full Control
- " CorpDataEntry Change
- " Joe Read

Joe belongs to the global group Support. Support is a member of the domain local groups CorpDataAdmin, CorpDataEntry and CorpUpdate. What is Joe's effective permission to the shared folder CorpInfo?

- A. Access is denied
- B. Change
- C. Full Control
- D. Read

Answer: C

Question 21.

You create and share a folder on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. The folder will be used to store documents that define corporate standards. Most employees use these files frequently. You set the shared folder permissions to allow Read access for Authenticated Users.

You set the read-only attribute of each file in this folder. How should you configure the offline folder setting for this shared folder to minimize network traffic?

- A. Clear the setting Allow Caching of files in this shared folder
- B. Manual Caching for Documents
- C. Automatic Caching for Programs
- D. Automatic Caching for Documents

Answer: B

Question 22.

Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, Windows 95 client computers and UNIX client computers. Users of the Windows operating systems sent print jobs to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ. The UNIX client computers support the LPR printing protocol. You want to make the shared printers on PrintServ available to the UNIX computers. What should you do?

- A. Configure each of the printers to use an LPR port.
- B. Install Microsoft print services for Unix on PrintServ.
- C. Configure each of the printers to support TCP/IP printing.
- D. Use the SRVANY utility from the Windows NT Resource Kit to run the LPR program as a service.

Answer: B

Question 23.

Your network contains Windows 2000 Server computers and NetWare server computers. The NetWare client computers on your network use only the IPX/SPX transport protocol. You install a database server on a Windows 2000 Server computer named DB_serv. This server has the NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS compatible transport protocol, TCP/IP and the NetBEUI protocol installed. NWLink uses the 802.2 frame type and a network number of 77. In addition, client for Microsoft networks and file and printer sharing for Microsoft networks are installed on DB_serv.

The NetWare client computers that are on the same subnet as DB_serv can connect to DB_serv and the database stored on it. However, the NetWare client computers that are on the other subnets cannot connect to DB_serv.

What should you do to allow the NetWare client computers on the other subnets to connect to the DB_serv?

- A. Install gateway service for NetWare on DB_serv.
- B. Install the SAP Agent on DB_serv.
- C. Configure the NetWare client computers on the other subnets to use NetBEUI.
- D. Configure IPX/SPX on the NetWare client computers on the other subnets to use a network number of 77.

Answer: D

Question 24.

Your company network includes Windows 98, Windows 2000 Professional, and Macintosh client computers. All of the client computers currently use TCP/IP as their only network protocol. You create several shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You plan to store the company's financial data in these shared folders. During testing, you discover that the Macintosh client computers cannot access the shared folders.

You want the shared folders to be accessible from all of the client computers on the network. What should you do first?

- A. Install the SAP protocol on the Windows 2000 Server computer.
- B. Install the Apple Talk network protocol on the Macintosh computers and on the Windows 2000 Server computer
- C. Install Apple Talk network integration on the Windows 2000 Server computer
- D. Install RIP on the Windows 2000 Server computer

Answer: B

Question 25.

Your network contains NetWare 4.0 servers. You have successfully installed Client for NetWare on Windows 2000 Professional computers, and Gateway Service for NetWare on Windows 2000 Server computers.

You recently added a new Windows 2000 Server computer to the network and installed Gateway Service for NetWare on it.

However, the server is unable to connect to any NetWare servers.

What should you do on the new Windows 2000 Server computer to resolve this problem?

- A. Enable NWLink NetBIOS.
- B. Configure the NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol to use the correct Ethernet Frame type.
- C. Install RIP routing for IPX.
- D. Install the SAP Agent.

Answer: B

Question 26.

Gerry has several types of computers with a variety of adapter cards on his Windows 2000 based network. The Windows-based computers are configured to use NWLink, and the non-Windows computers are configured to use IPX/SPX. The drivers on each machine are compatible with the protocols in use on that machine, but one of the computers cannot connect to the network. You have checked the cabling and connectors on the computer, and they appear to be good. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. IRQ conflicts
- B. Protocol mismatch
- C. Data speed mismatch
- D. Frame type mismatch

Answer: D

Question 27.

You install a new application on a computer running Terminal Services in Application Server Mode. Users of this application must have access to files stored on a computer running Netware 4.11. TCP/IP is not installed on the computer running NetWare. What steps should you take to enable Terminal Services clients to access the computer running NetWare?

- A. Add NWLink to the Local Area Connection of the Terminal Services server.
- B. Configure NWLink with frame type 802.2
- C. Add NWLink to the Local Area Connection of the Terminal Services server, and to the Local Area Connection of the Terminal Services clients. Configure NWLink with frame type 802.2

- D. Add NWLink to the Local Area Connection of the Terminal Services server.
- E. Configure NWLink with frame type 802.3
- F. Add NWLink to the Local Area Connection of the Terminal Services server, and to the Local Area Connection of the Terminal Services clients. Configure NWLink with frame type 802.3

Answer: A

Question 28.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer named Intra. This server hosts an intranet web site for your company. The marketing department stores marketing files in a shared folder on a separate file server. The NTFS permissions on the folder are shown on this exhibit:

Exhibit 1: Marketing users have full control

Exhibit 2: Virtual Directory with Read, Log Visit, and Index this resource boxes checked and Write and Directory Browsing boxes unchecked

The marketing director wants to make the marketing files available to the rest of the company via internet. She wants company users to be able to read but no modify all the files. You create a new virtual directory named marketing under the intranet web site folder on Intra. You configure the virtual directory as shown some users report that they cannot access the marketing files from their web browsers. However, all users in the marketing department are able to access the files. You need to provide need access to all company users. What should you do?

- A. Select directory browsing check box on virtual directory tab.
- B. Copy files from their location on the file server to the Intra Marketing.
- C. Modify NTFS permission on the file server to remove the entry for Marketing.
- D. Modify NTFS permission on the file server to include an entry for Everyone: Read

Answer: D

Question 29.

You are the administrator of windows 2000 server computer named Intra. Intra is a member of an Active Directory domain and hosts an Intranet Web Site for your company. Company policy requires that only authenticated users have access to the intranet site. All company users have user account in the Active Directory domain. You configure directory security for the Web Site to use integrated security. However . You discover that users can access the Web Site without Authenticated. You need to ensure that only authenticated users can Access the web site. What should you do ?

- A. Install Active Directory on the server.
- B. Select Basic Authentication Check Box.
- C. Clear the Allow anonymous connection check Box.
- D. Disable the IUSE_intra user account on Intra.
- E. Clear the Allow IIS to control password check Box.

Answer: C

Question 30.

You are the network administrator for your company. Mike Nash is a member of the Administration group, and Nate Sun is a member of the Intern group. Bath group are in the same domain.

On the intranet server, the Administration group is placed in the Security group, and the Intern group is placed in the Nonsecurity group. The Security group is then granted Full Control permission for the Sales virtual directory.

Nate needs to update new sales information that is located on the Sales virtual directory. What should you do so that Nate can perform this task?

- A. Enable Anonymous access for the intranet server.
- B. Enable Anonymous access for the Sales virtual directory.
- C. Remove Nate from the Intern group.
- D. Make Nate a member of the Security group.

Answer: D

Question 31.

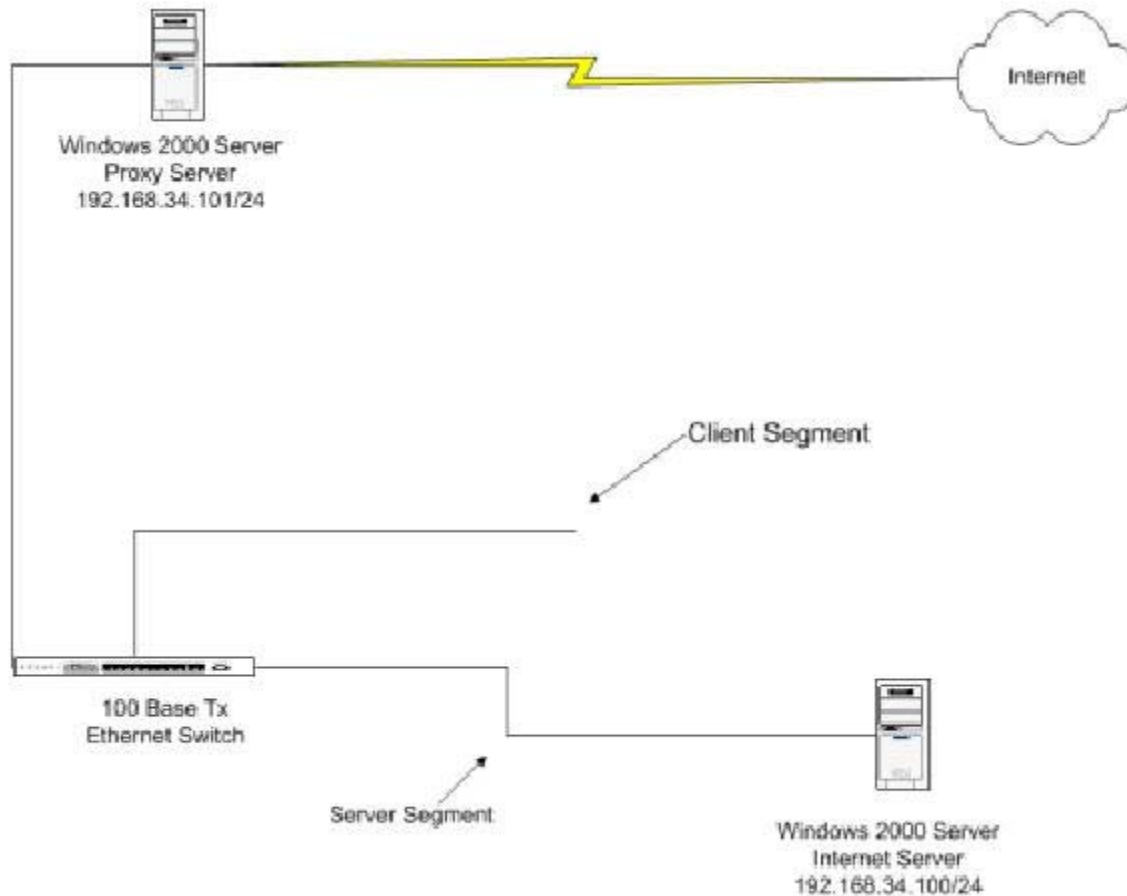
You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 Server network. Users in the Research group and the Executive group have permission to access the Internet through a Windows 2000 Server computer running Microsoft Proxy Server. These users must enter their proxy server user names and passwords to connect to the proxy server, to the Internet, and to your local intranet server. The users who do not access the Internet do not have user accounts on the proxy server and, therefore, cannot connect to the intranet server. You want all users to be able to connect to the intranet server without entering a separate user name and password. What should you do?

- A. Move the intranet server to the client segment of the network.
- B. Move the proxy server to the server segment of the network.
- C. Configure each client computer to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.
- D. Configure each client computer to use port 81 for the proxy server

Answer: C

Question 32.

You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 Server network shown in the exhibit.



Users in the Research group and the Executives have permission to access the Internet through a Windows 2000 Server computer running Microsoft Proxy server. These users must enter their proxy server user names and passwords to connect to the proxy server, to the Internet, and to your local Intranet server.

The users who do not access the Internet do not have user accounts on proxy server and, therefore, cannot connect to the Intranet server. You want all users to be able to connect to the Intranet server without entering a separate user name and password. What should you do?

- A. Move the Intranet server to the client segment of the network.
- B. Move the proxy server to the server segment of the network.
- C. Configure each client computer to bypass server for local address.
- D. Configure each client computer to use Port 81 for the proxy Server.

Answer: C

Question 33.

You are the network administrator of the litware.com domain. LitWare, Inc., has its main office in Dallas and branch office in New York, Phoenix, and Seattle. A Windows 2000 Server computer named web1.litware.com is running Internet Information Service (IIS). This computer is located in the same office. Web developers in Dallas, New York, Phoenix, and Seattle need to update each of the Web sites and virtual directories located on web1.litware.com. Different updates will be occurring simultaneously. You want to ensure that each developer can use Microsoft FrontPage to update the sites successfully and to manage content changes. What should you do?

- A. Run the fpremadm command to install the server extensions for IIS on web1.litware.com. Configure the server extensions for each web site.

- B. Run the `fpssrvadm` command to install the server extensions for IIS on `web1.litware.com`. Configure the server extensions for each Web site.
- C. Install the server extensions for IIS on `web1.litware.com` by selecting Upgrade Extensions from All Tasks menu in IIS. Configure the server extensions for each Web site.
- D. Configure the server extensions for each Web site by selecting Configure Server Extensions from the All Tasks menu in IIS. Configure the server extensions to allow each developer update access for each Web site.

Answer: D

Question 34.

You are the administrator of an Internet Bluesky Airlines. You install and configure a new Windows 2000 Server computer named `server1.departments.blueskyairlines.com` as an intranet server. The server hosts the multiple departmental and resource WEB links to the network and databases. You configure a ticketing WEB site. You also configure a finance virtual directory in the department's WEB site as shown in the Exhibit. "We see an exhibit (image) in which we see the dir browsing enabling and person can see all the three". During the first morning the new server is available and the user reports that the only information they are seeing in their browser is a list of HTM and ASP files. For security reasons what the first action you need to take to disable the user ability to all the WEB sites in the form of a list. What should you do?

- A. Apply the settings to each child WEB sites.
- B. Clear the directory browsing settings for the ticketing WEB sites and then apply the settings to child virtual directories.
- C. Clear the directory browsing checkbox for the department's WEB sites Properties and then apply the settings to the child virtual directory.
- D. Clear the directory browsing checkbox for the financing virtual directory.

Answer: C

Question 35.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server hosts several web sites that have logging enabled. You use a third-party reporting utility to analyze the log files produces by the web sites. You notice that all data from 7:00 P.M to midnight each night is included in the following day's log file.

You want all data to be included in the correct day's log file. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the log type is set to W3C.
- B. Change the log rollover property in the web site logging properties.
- C. Change the time zone setting in the time properties on the web server.
- D. Configure the time server service on the web server to use the LocalSystem account.

Answer: B

Question 36.

You are the network administrator for XYZ inc. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZA. The network also includes five UNIX client computers and 450 Windows Professional client computers.

Your manager asks you to create a new shared folder named SalesDocs on XYZA. You create the SalesDocs shared folder on an NTFS partition. Your manager places several documents in SalesDocs.

Employees who use UNIX client computers cannot connect to the SalesDocs shared folder. Your manager asks you to ensure that all company employees can access the documents. You verify that the share and file permissions on the SalesDocs shared folder grant Read permission to all employees.

You need to ensure that all employees can access the documents in the SalesDocs shared folder. What should you do?

- A. Move the SalesDocs shares folder to a FAT32 partition on XYZA.
- B. Create a host file on each UNIX client computer that includes the name and IP address for XYZA.
- C. Modify the share permissions on the SalesDocs shared folder so that Everyone group has Full Control permissions.
- D. Install Internet Information Services (IIS) on XYZA.
Configure a new FTP site that uses the SalesDocs shared folder as its root.

Answer: D

Question 37.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZ3. XYZ3 runs Internet Information Services (IIS) and has a single Web site named Default Web Site.

The manager of your company's sales department asks you to create a new shared folder named Forecasts on XYZ3. The manager plans to place documents in the shared folder. All company employees need to access the documents by means of a Web browser and the URL `http://XYZ3/forecasts/`. You create the Forecasts shared folder and configure the appropriate share and NTFS permissions.

You verify that the manager is able to place documents in the shared folder and map a network drive to `\\XYZ3\Forecasts`.

However, company employees cannot access the documents by means of their Web browser.

When they attempt to access the documents, their browsers display the following error message: "Page not found".

You need to ensure that all company employees can access the documents by using a Web browser and the URL `http:// XYZ3/forecasts/`. What should you do?

- A. Restart the World Wide Web Publishing service.
- B. Create an additional share named Forecasts\$ for `\\XYZ3\Forecasts`.
- C. Ensure that the TCP/IP Helper service on XYZ3 is configured to start automatically.
- D. In the Internet Services Manager console, configure a new virtual directory named Forecasts.
Point Forecasts to `\\XYZ3\Forecasts`.

Answer: D

Question 38.

The X.25 link between your office and a branch office of your company is inaccessible. Both offices also have T1 lines to local Internet Service Providers (ISPs). You need to update configuration parameters for the default web site on a computer running Internet Information Services (IIS) at the branch office. What parameter must you include in the Uniform Resource List (URL) in order to administer the site using your web browser?

- A. The host header of the administration web site
- B. The port number of the administration web site
- C. The home page of the administration web site
- D. Port 433

Answer: B

Question 39.

You install Internet Information Services 5.0 on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You create two new department web sites for the Human Resources and Sales departments. You use host headers to define these two new sites. You stop the Sales web site while a developer

updates the contents of the site. If a user attempts to access the Sales site while it is stopped, what response will the user receive?

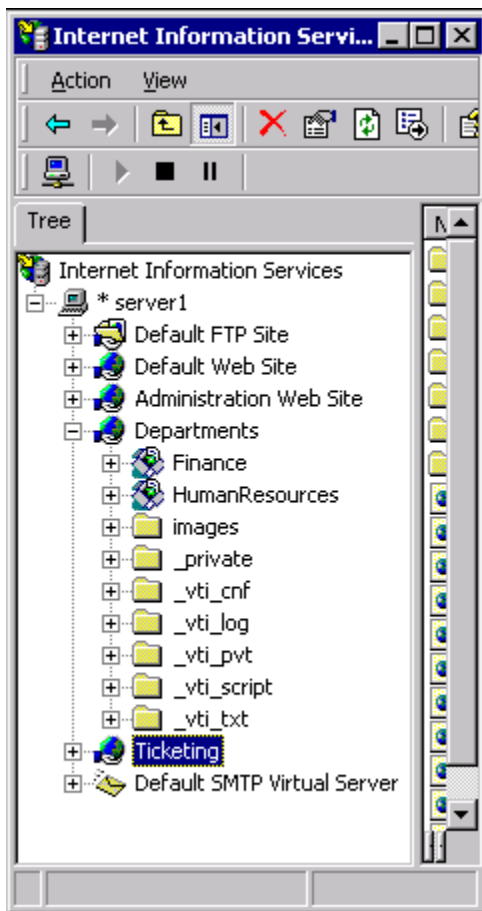
- A. The user will be redirected to an alternate default page for the Sales site's home directory.
- B. The user will be redirected to the Default Web site home page.
- C. The user will receive a 403 .2 - Read Access Forbidden error message.
- D. The user will receive a 404 - File Not Found error message

Answer: B

Question 40.

You are the administrator of the intranet at Blue Sky Airlines. You install and configure a new Windows 2000 Server computer named server1.departments.blueskyairlines.com as an intranet server. This server hosts the multiple departmental and resource Web links to the network and databases.

You configure a Ticketing Web site. You also configure a Finance virtual directory in the Departments Web site, as shown in the exhibit.



During the first morning that the new server is available, users report that the only information they are seeing in browser is a list of .htm and .asp files. For security reasons, the first action you need to take is to disable the users' ability to view the files of all Web sites in the form of a list. What should you do?

- A. Clear the **Directory Browsing** check box for the server properties, and then apply the setting to the child Web sites.
- B. Clear the **Directory Browsing** check box for the Ticketing Web site, and then apply the setting to the child virtual directories.
- C. Clear the **Directory Browsing** check box for the Departments Web Site, and then apply the setting to the child virtual directories.
- D. Clear the **Directory Browsing** check box for the Financing virtual directory.

Answer: A

Question 41.

You create a printer on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. A user reports that she has been trying to print to the network printer from an MS-DOS based application. She has been unsuccessful. What should you do to solve this printing problem?

- A. Run the application in MS-DOS Exclusive mode.
- B. Increase the amount of memory given to this MS-DOS application.
- C. Use the MS-DOS LPRINT command.
- D. Map a physical port to the network printer at a command prompt

Answer: D

Question 42.

You implement Internet Printing on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. When a user attempts to connect to a printer using Internet Explorer 4.0, what protocol will the client computer use first?

- A. Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- B. Server Message Block (SMB)
- C. Internet Printing Protocol (IPP)
- D. Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP)

Answer: C

Question 43.

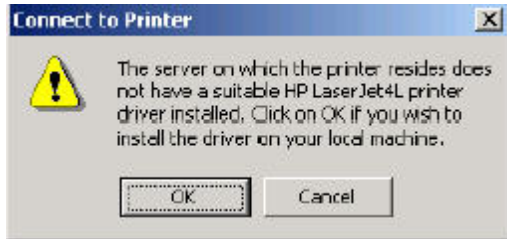
Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. Devices on the network are configured to use IP address from the private 10.0.0.0 range. All the client computers on the network runs Windows 2000 Professional. The network includes Windows 2000 Server computers and UNIX servers. User's print jobs are sent to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ that directs the print jobs to print devices attached directly to the network. You have a high-capacity print device that is attached to one of the UNIX servers. The UNIX computer uses the LPR printing protocol, and it's IP address is 10.1.1.99. The name of the printer queue is GIANT. You want users to be able to connect to this printer from their computers. What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Print Services for Unix on PrintServ. Create a network printer on users' computers, and specify that the printer URL is LPR://10.1.1.99/GIANT.
- B. Install Microsoft Print Services for Unix on users' Computers. Create a network printer, and specify that the printer name is \\10.1.1.99GIANT
- C. Create a network printer on PrintServ, and specify that the printer name is \\10.1.1.99GIANT. Share this printer and connect to it from users' computers.
- D. Create a local printer on PrintServ. Create a new TCP/IP port for an LPR server at address 10.1.1.99 with a queue name of GIANT. Share this printer and connect to it from users' computers.

Answer: D

Question 44.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network that runs in mixed mode. You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer. You create and share a new HP LaserJet 4L printer. Your Windows 2000 Professional client computers can print to the new printer successfully. However, when users try to connect to the printer from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, they receive the dialog box shown in the exhibit.



"The server on which the printer resides does not have a suitable HP LaserJet printer driver installed". You want the printer driver to be installed automatically on the Windows NT Workstation computers. What should you do?

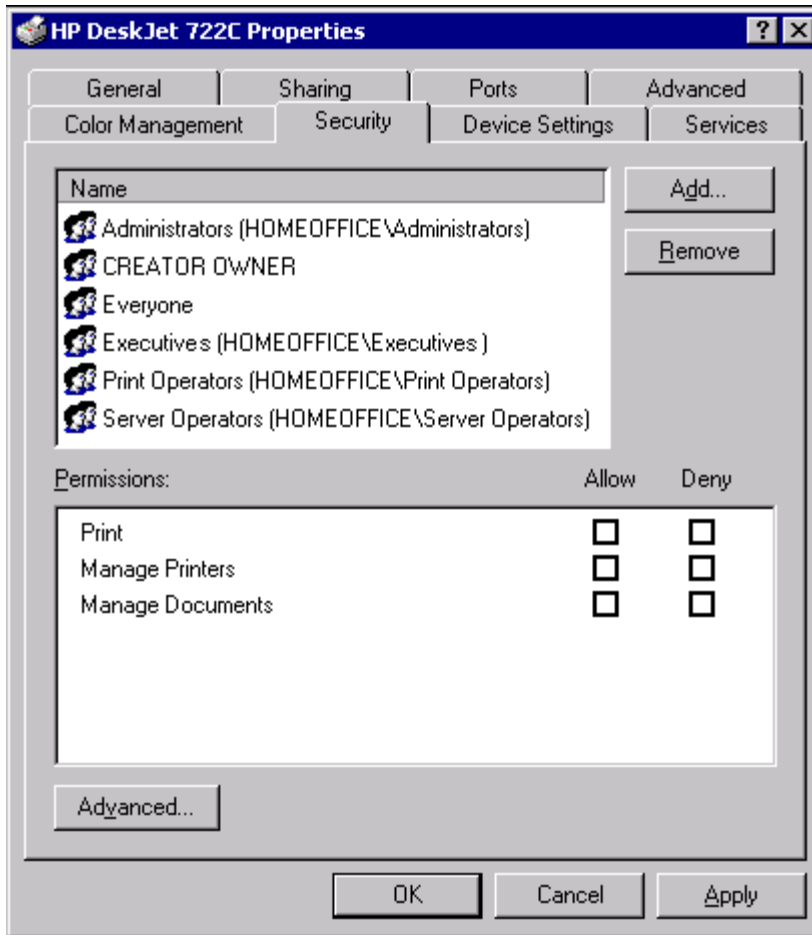
- A. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 Printer Drivers to the Netlogon shared folders on all Windows NT Server 4.0 computers still configured as BDCs.
- B. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Netlogon shared folder on the PDC emulator
- C. Change the sharing options on the printer to install additional drivers for Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000.
- D. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the WinntSystem32printersdrivers folder on the Windows 2000 print server.

Answer: C

Question 45.

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

You configure the new high-priority printer and want to set permissions for the group shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button. Note: The default settings have been cleared.)



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

What can you do? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A & E

Question 46.

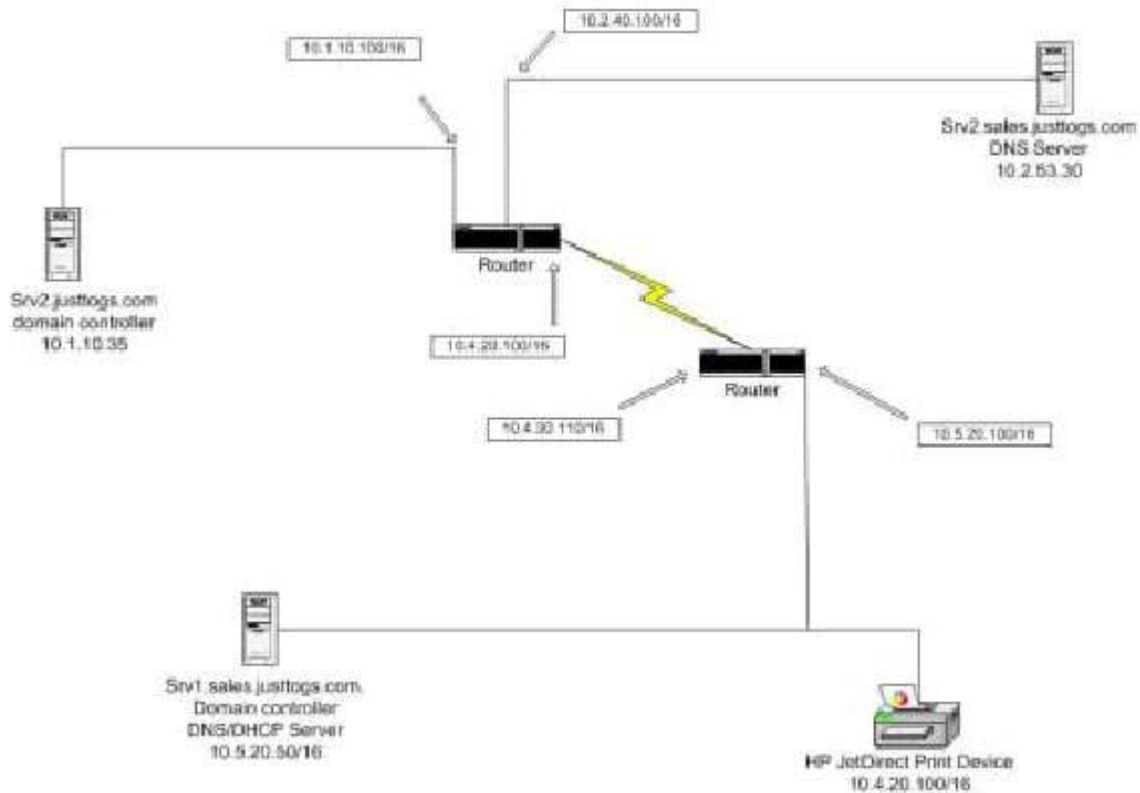
You network contains a Windows 2000 server computer without IIS, DHCP, RRAS and NAT. You want to facilitate you network so that users of your network can print documents through Internet explorer. What should you install first on your Windows 2000 server computer to provide this facility.

- A. IIS.
- B. RRAS.
- C. DHCP.
- D. RRAS

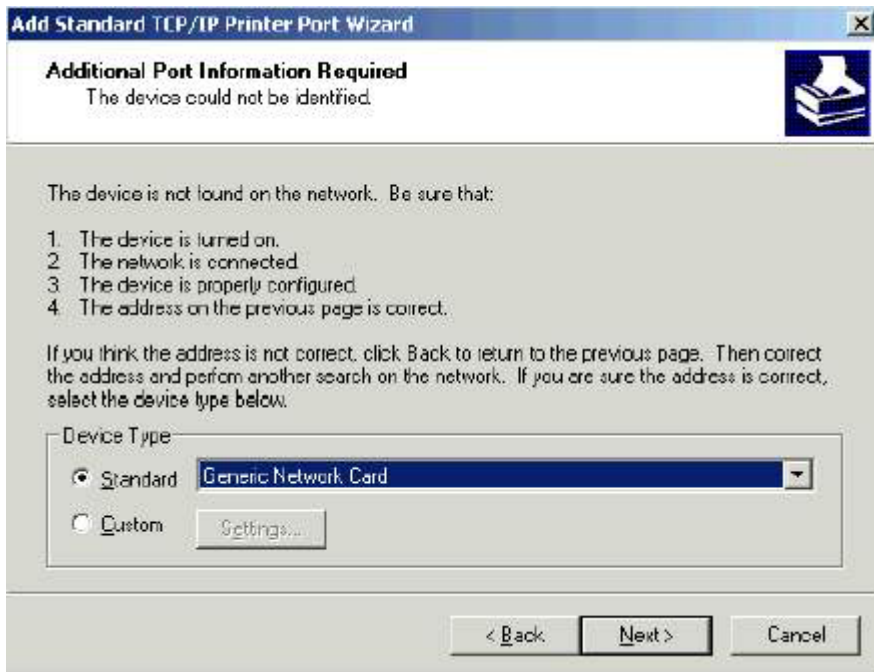
Answer: A

Question 47.

You configure an HP Jet Direct print device as shown in the Network Diagram exhibit.



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



Printer Port Wizard. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Question 48.

A Windows 2000 Server computer at your company is connected to two print devices. Company executives use one print device, which is shared as Executive. The office staff use the other print device, which is shared as Office.

Occasionally, a company executive directs a member of the office staff to print a report to the Executive printer. However, the executives report that some members of the office staff are printing to the Executive printer without authorization.

You need to find out which users are printing to the Executives printer without authorization. What should you do?

- A. Monitor the printer's spool directory for files printed by unauthorized users.
- B. Use system monitor to monitor the print jobs being set to the executive printer.
- C. Enable audit logging for object access. Configure auditing on the executive printer.
- D. Use the event viewer to review the security log for messages from the printer subsystem.

Answer: C

Question 49.

You are the network administrator for your company. You configure a shared printer on a Windows 2000 Server computer. The printer connects to a Hewlett Packard JetDirect print device that uses DLC. This print device is on the same network segment as the server.

Six months later, you relocate the print device to a different network segment. Users report that they are able to send print jobs to the printer but that their print jobs no longer print. You need to ensure that the printer and the print device are working properly. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Question 50.

You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group at Trey Research. You create and share a printer named HPColor2 on a Windows 2000 Server computer named pserver.treyresearch.local. You grant Print permission only to the Domain Local group named CompanySales. Later, you add a new child domain named London.treyresearch.local.

Clari Hector is a member of the global group named LondonSales in the London.treyresearch.local domain. Clair reports that she is unable to send a print job to the HPColorL2 printer.

You want all member of the LondonSales group to be able to print to the HPColorL2 printer. What should you do?

- A. Add the LondonSales group to the CompanySales group.
- B. Add the CompanySales group to the londonSales group.
- C. Change the CompanySales group to a universal group.
- D. Change the LondonSales group to a universal group.

Answer: A

Question 51.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network at Blue Sky Airlines. You configure a server named print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local as a print server at the Los Angeles site. You create and share a variety of printers on the server for use by employees in the marketing.blueskyairlines.local domain.

You want to review the configured properties of all the shared printers on the print 10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local server. You want to perform this review from a Windows 2000 Professional computer at the London site of Blue Sky Airlines.

What should you do?

- A. Use your Web browser to connect to <http://print10.marketing.blueskairlines.local/printers/>.
- B. Use your Web browser to connect to <http://print10.blueskyairlines.local/printers/>.
- C. Run the **net view\\print10** command.
- D. Run the **net view \\print10.blueskyairlines.com** command.

Answer: A

Question 52.

You work on a computer running Windows NT Workstation 4.0 that is a member of a Windows 2000 domain running in mixed-mode. You want to manage the printers defined on a print server that is a member of the same domain. The print server is also configured as a Web Server and DHCP server. You need to have access to real-time information about the print devices managed

by the print server. What application can you install on your Windows NT workstation to manage the printers on the print server, as well as view the real-time print device information?

- A. Adminpak.msi
- B. Windows 2000 Device Manager
- C. Internet Explorer 5.0
- D. Directory Services Client

Answer: C

Part 3: Configuring and Troubleshooting Hardware Devices and Drivers

Question 1.

You replace the network adapter card on a computer running Windows 2000 Server that you manage. The new card uses a different driver than the original network adapter card. The new card is not on the hardware compatibility list. What utility should you use to insure that only the digitally signed drivers should be installed on your system.

- A. Driver signing option.
- B. Device Manager
- C. Network and Dial-Up Connections
- D. Add/Remove Hardware wizard

Answer: A

Question 2.

You configure one of your Windows 2000 Server computers as a print server. You install a second Plug and Play network adapter on the server to improve network adapter uses IRQ11. The second adapter uses IRQ5. The server is now unable to print to the print device connected to the non-Plug and Play LPT2 port adapter.

You want to continue to use print devices installed on Plug and Play LPT1 and non-Plug and Play LPT2. What should you do?.

- A. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for LPT1 to IRQ10.
- B. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for LPT2 to IRQ7.
- C. Edit the CMOS settings on the server to reserve IRQ7 for non-Plug and Play devices.
- D. Edit the CMOS settings on the server to reserve IRQ5 for non-Plug and Play devices.

Answer: D

Question 3.

You must prevent any unsigned drivers from being installed on any computer in your Windows 2000 network. The network consists of Windows 2000 domain controllers, Windows 2000 file and print servers, and Windows 2000 Professional computers. What should you do?

- A. Configure the domain controllers to block unsigned drivers.
- B. Configure the file and print servers to block unsigned drivers.
- C. Configure the client computers to block unsigned drivers.
- D. Configure the domain controllers, file and print servers, and client computers to Block unsigned drivers.

Answer: A

Question 4.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a non-Plug and Play ISA modem configured to use IRQ 5. You add a PCI modem and restart the computer. Device Manager reports an IRQ conflict between the two modems. Both modem are trying to use IRQ 5. You want to resolve the problem. What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for the original modem to IRQ 9.
- B. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for the original modem to IRQ 10.
- C. Edit the CMOS settings on the computer to reserve IRQ 5 for non-Plug and Play devices.
- D. Edit the CMOS settings on the computer to reserve IRQ 10 for non-Plug and Play devices.

Answer: C

Question 5.

You are configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a Routing and Remote Access server for a Branch office. You discover that an incorrect driver was installed during the installation of the modem. You attempt to remove the modem by using Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel. After each attempt to remove the modem by using this method, the computer stops responding. You restart the computer again. You must install the correct driver for the modem as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to uninstall the modem. Restart the server.
- B. Shut down the server, remove the modem card, and restart the server. Shut down the server again, insert the modem card, and restart the server.
- C. Delete all references to modems in the registry.
- D. Run the Modem troubleshooter and remove the modem when prompted. Restart the server.

Answer: A

Question 6.

You install a new modem in your Windows 2000 Server computer. When you restart the computer, Windows 2000 detects the modem and installs the default driver.

Occasionally, the modem stops communicating with your Internet service provider (ISP), and the only way to reactivate the modem is to restart the computer. You download an updated driver for the modem from the manufacture's Web site and save it in your WINNT folder.

You want to install the new driver. What should you do?

- A. In the property sheet for the modem in Device Manager. Click the **Update Driver** command button.
- B. Use Device Manager to scan for hardware changes.
- C. Use Device Manager to delete the modem and then restart the computer.
- D. Move the new driver to the \Winnt\Driver Cache folder, and then restart the computer.

Answer: A

Question 7.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer has two disks attached to an EIDE disk controller. You need additional disk space. You add a new SCSI disk controller that has six new disks attached. The new controller is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). When restart the computer, Windows 2000 does not detect the new controller.

What can you do to install the new controller? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Device Manager to turn off IRQ steering in the properties of the Standard PC. Then restart the computer.
- B. Use Disk Management to restore the basic configuration. Then restart the computer.
- C. Use the Add/Remove hardware wizard to add a new SCSI and RAID controller from the disk supplied by the manufacture.
- D. Use Disk Management to rescan the disk.
- E. Use the manufacture's setup program to install the driver for the SCSI disk controller'

Answer: C & E

Question 8.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a non-Plug and Play EISA network adapter configured to use IRQ 11. You add a second PCI network adapter and restart the computer. Device Manager reports an IRQ conflict between the two adapters. Both adapters are trying to use IRQ 11.

You want to resolve the problem. What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for the original adapter IRQ 9.
- B. Use Device Manager to change the IRQ for the original adapter IRQ 10.
- C. Edit CMOS setting on the computer to reserve IRQ 11 for non-plug and play devices.
- D. Edit CMOS setting on the computer to reserve IRQ 10 for non-plug and play devices.

Answer: C

Question 9.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer includes an integrated network interface adapter. You are replacing the integrated adapter with a new network interface adapter.

You install the new network interface adapter in an available PCI slot. When you restart the computer, you receive error messages in the System log stating that the new network interface adapter is missing or is not working.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Create a new hardware profile.
- B. Run the Add/Remove Hardware wizard.
- C. Disable the integrated network interface adapter.
- D. Delete the device driver for the integrated network interface adapter from the Systemroot\system32\drivers folder.

Answer: C

Question 10.

Your network consists of Windows 2000 file servers, Windows 2000 print servers, Windows 2000 professional computers, Windows 2000 file servers. You must prevent any unsigned drivers from being installed on any computer in your Windows 2000 network. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Group policy for the Domain that blocks all unsigned drivers.
- B. Configure a Group policy for the Default Domain Controller to block all unsigned drivers.
- C. Configure the Windows 2000 file servers, Windows 2000 print servers, Windows 2000 professional computers and Windows 2000 file servers to block unsigned drivers.
- D. Do nothing, this is the default setting.

Answer: C

Question 11.

You replace the network adapter card on a computer running Windows 2000 Server that you manage. The new card uses a different driver than the original network adapter card. What utility should you use to insure that the device driver for the original card is removed from your hard disk?

- A. Add/Remove Programs
- B. Device Manager

- C. Network and Dial-Up Connections
- D. Add/Remove Hardware wizard

Answer: B

Question 12.

You have decided to use a vendor-supplied hardware driver that is not digitally signed. You are preparing for unattended server installations. How do you prepare for using non-signed drivers in an unattended session to avoid interactive warnings?

- A. On the installation source server, on the System Properties Hardware tab, click the Driver Signing button and choose the Ignore radio button. After the unattended installations are complete, return the setting to default.
- B. In the [Unattended] section of the Answer file, add DriverSigningPolicy =Ignore
- C. Flag this specific driver in the Txtsetup.oem specified in the [OEMBootFiles] section of the Answer file.
- D. In the driver subdirectory of the distribution folder, modify this vendor-supplied driver's .inf file where it references the catalog file.

Answer: B

Question 13.

You are attempting to install a Plug and Play modem in a server. The modem appears to be working when you install it, but later it fails. You attempt several more times to reinstall the modem, but it continues to fail. What should you do?

- A. Use the Add/Remove Hardware program to troubleshoot a device. You will select the modem from the list, and the Hardware Troubleshooter will start.
- B. Install the modem in another computer to see if it has the same failure. If not, reinstall it in the first computer, and use the manufacturer's most current driver when Windows 2000 prompts for file location.
- C. Start the computer in safe mode and remove the device driver for the modem. Restart the computer in normal mode, and let Windows 2000 find a device driver of it's own choice, even if it isn't exactly a match.
- D. Use the Add/Remove Hardware program to remove the modem driver. Power down the computer. Let Windows 2000 find a device driver of it's own choice.

Answer: D

Question 14.

You are looking for a new driver for an application server monitor hoping to improve its resolution. However, a warning is issued when you select a driver from the Microsoft list. What procedure should you follow when selecting a monitor driver?

- A. Download the latest driver for your monitor from the Microsoft site to ensure compatibility with your hardware and other Plug and Play devices on your system.
- B. Download a current driver from the manufacturer for the make and model of your monitor, and install it to avoid damage to the monitor.
- C. Choose to manually select the driver from the Microsoft list to assure hardware compatibility with your operating system.
- D. Let the Microsoft wizard find the proper Plug and Play driver so the settings will work with other devices on the system.

Answer: A

Question 15.

You installed a new USB mouse and after restarting your computer your mouse does not work. You confirm the correct drivers are installed and other USB devices work fine.

- A. enable mouse in your hardware profile
- B. enable mouse port in bios
- C. unplug mouse, restart, and plug in mouse
- D. don't remember

Answer: B

Question 16.

You configure your win2000 server as print server. You install a second PnP n/w adaptor on the server to improve the performance. The first adaptor uses IRQ-11, second IRQ-5 this server is now unable to print devices connected to non-PnP lpt2 port adaptor you want to Continue to use print devices connected to your print server

- A. Use device manager to change the IRQ for lpt1 to IRQ10
- B. Lpt2 to IRQ7
- C. Edit the comes setting of server to reserve IRQ7 for nonPnP devices
- D. IRQ5 for nonPnP devices

Answer: D

Question 17.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer includes an integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter. You are replacing the integrated adapter with a new 100-MB Ethernet adapter. You install the new adapter in an available PCI slot. When you restart the computer, you receive error messages in the System log stating that the new adapter is missing or is not working. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Create a new hardware profile.
- B. Use Device Manager to remove the integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter.
- C. Use Device Manager to disable the integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter.
- D. Delete the device driver for the integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter from the Systemroot\system32\Driver Cache folder.

Answer: C

Question 18.

After you install a new video adapter, one of the users at a remote location reports that Routing and Remote Access does not accept calls. After you resolve the Routing and Remote Access problem, you need to configure the server to prevent users from installing any unsigned device drivers. What two actions should you take in the Driver Signing Option dialog box? (choose two)

- A. Set File Signature Verification to Ignore
- B. Set File Signature Verification to Block
- C. Set File Signature Verification to Warn
- D. Select the Apply settings as system default check box

Answer: B & D

Question 19.

You are the administrator of the Coho Vineyard network. You are responsible for all of the remote locations, each of which has at least one Windows 2000 Server computer.

A user at one of the remote locations reports that after a new video adapter was installed in the server, Routing and Remote Access does not accept calls. After you resolve the Routing and Remote Access problem, you need to configure the server to prevent any user who logs on to the server from installing any unsigned device drivers.

Which two actions should you take in the Driver Signing Options dialogue box? (Choose Two)

- A. Set File Signature Verification to **Ignore**.
- B. Set file Signature Verification to **Block**.
- C. Set file Signature Verification to **Warn**.
- D. Select the **Apply settings as system default** checkbox.

Answer: B & D

Part 4: Managing, Monitoring and Optimizing System Performance, Reliability and Availability

Question 1.

You install an internal EIDE DVD-ROM drive in one of your critical Windows 2000 Server computers. After installing the manufactured-provided device drivers, you restart the server. While the server is starting, the monitor displays the following error message "IRQ_LESS_OR_NOT_EQUAL".

You need to ensure as quickly as possible that the server is operational. What should you do?

- A. Restarts the computer by using the Recovery Console, and copy the device drivers to the WINNT\System32 folder.
- B. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.
Schedule the DVD-ROM installation for your next scheduled maintenance period.
- C. Restart the computer in safe mode.
Schedule the DVD-ROM installation for your next scheduled maintenance period.
- D. Connect the DVD-ROM drive to a different EIDE controller bus, and restart the computer.

Answer: B

Question 2.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a SCSI adapter that is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You install an updated driver for the SCSI adapter.

When you start the computer, you receive the following STOP error:

"INACCESSIBLE_BOOT_DEVICE." Which two procedures can you use to resolve the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Start the computer in safe mode.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- B. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
Perform an emergency repair.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- D. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Run System File Checker.
Restart the computer.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.
- E. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Copy the old driver for the SCSI adapter to the system volume as C:\NTbootdd.sys.
Restart the computer

Answer: C & E

Question 3.

You are the administrator of a Windows2000 domain that has three domain controllers. Each day, you use Windows Backup to perform full backups of each domain controller.

You run a script to make changes to account information in Active Directory. As a result of errors in the script, the incorrect user accounts are modified. Active Directory replication then replicates the changes to the other two domain controllers.

You want to revert Active Directory to the version that was backed up the previous day. What should you do?

- A. On a single domain controller, use Windows Backup to restore the System State data. Shut down and restart the computer.
- B. Shut down and restart a single domain controller in directory services restore mode. Use Windows Backup to restore the System State data. Run the Ntdsutil utility. Restart the computer.
- C. Shut down and restart a single domain controller by using the Recovery Console. Use Windows Backup to restore the System State data. Exit the Recovery Console. Restart the computer.
- D. Shut down and restart each domain controller by using the Recovery Console. Use Windows Backup to restore the Sysvol folder. Exit the Recovery Console. Restart the computer.

Answer: B

Question 4.

Your system partition appears to have a bad boot sector because the error message reads "Invalid partition table". What recovery process should you choose for this situation?

- A. Use a DOS diskette to boot your system and the fdisk command to set the active partition. Then start the Recovery Console and use the fixboot command to make a new boot sector.
- B. Use the Windows 2000 Setup disks, choose the repair option, and the Recovery Console. Use the fixboot command to make a new boot sector.
- C. Use the Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) to restore the ntldr, then use Recovery Console's fixboot command to make a new boot sector.
- D. Use the Windows 2000 startup floppy disk to boot your system and run the fdisk /mbr command. Then start the Recovery Console and fixboot command to make a new boot sector.

Answer: B

Question 5.

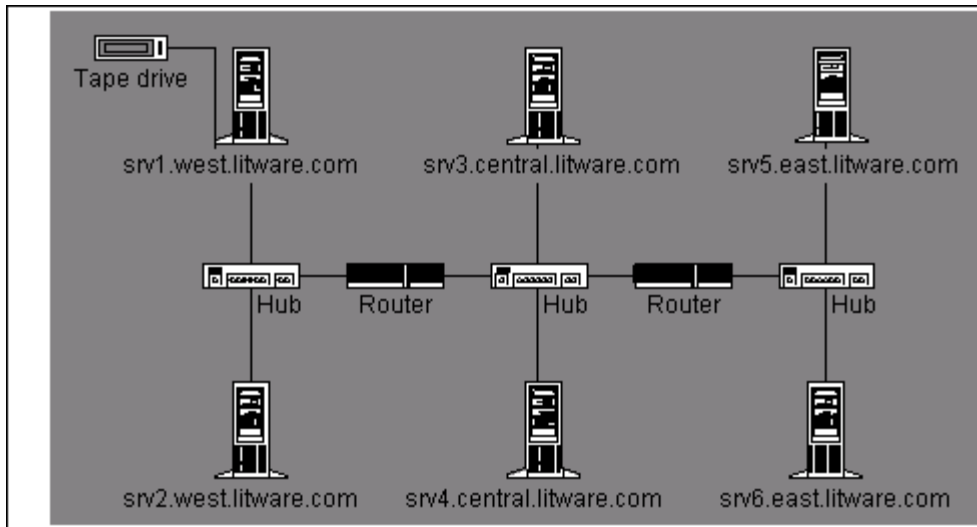
Your computer has a mirrored volume and you wish to now install the Recovery Console for future troubleshooting. How do you do this?

- A. Reinstall Windows, this can only be applied during the installation.
- B. Break the mirror, run X:\i386\winnt32.exe /cmdcons Reestablish the mirror.
- C. Run X:\i386\winnt32.exe /cmdcons.
- D. Run the add and remove programs and add the recovery console.

Answer: B

Question 6.

The LitWare, Inc. network has three main network segments and six domain controllers. Part of the network is shown in the exhibit.



You back up all of the System State data for each domain controller and place the data on a single tape is currently attached to the srv1.west.litware.com computer.

To which server or servers can you restore the System State data from srv1.west.litware.com? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Srv1.west.litware.com
- B. Srv2.west.litware.com
- C. Srv3.central.litware.com
- D. Srv4.central.litware.com
- E. Srv5.east.litware.com
- F. Srv6.east.litware.com

Answer: A

Question 7.

You have 6 domain controllers srv1, srv2, srv3, srv4, srv5, srv6, in three main segments. You back up all System State data of your network. The tape device is attached to srv1. To which server can you restore the System State data.

- A. Any server.
- B. Any server that is on the same segment of srv1.
- C. Any server on a different segment than srv1.
- D. Only to server srv1.

Answer: D

Question 8.

You are the administrator of Windows 2000 Server network . On each server you format a separate system partition and a separate boot partition as NTFS. Several months later you shut down one of the computers for maintenance. When you try to restart the computer you receive the following error message "NTLDR is missing, press any key to restart". You want to install a new NTLDR file on the computer but you do not want to loose any settings you made since the installation. What should you do?

- A. Start the computer by using Windows 2000 Server computer CD-ROM and choose tools to repair the installation. Select recovery console and copy the NTLDR file on the CD-ROM to the root of the system volume.

- B. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 server CD- ROM, choose to reinstall. When the installation is complete copy the NTLDR to the root of the boot volume.
- C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk. From a command prompt run the sfc/scanboot command.
- D. Start the computer by using Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk. Run the file signature verification utility.

Answer: A

Question 9.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains data files that users of client computers access throughout the day. You install a driver for a new tape device on the computer.

After restarting the computer, you log on as Administrator. Shortly after you log on, you receive the following STOP error:

"IRQL_NOTZ_LESS_OR_EQUAL." You need to bring the server back online as quickly and reliably as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.
- B. Perform an emergency repair and Fast Repair.
Restart the computer.
- C. Restart the computer in safe mode.
Remove the driver.
Restart the computer.
- D. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Disable the driver.
Restart the computer.
Remove the driver.

Answer: D

Question 10.

You have been editing the registry with Regedt32, and now you are unable to get the server to boot up. What should you try for a quick system restoration?

- A. Power on the computer and hit the F8 key to access Safe Mode.
- B. Power on the computer, hit the F8 key, and select Last Known Good configuration.
- C. Use your Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) to boot and restore core system files.
- D. Use your Emergency Recovery Disk (ERD) to boot and restore core system files.
- E. In Recovery Console, set the path to the floppy drive where you have a backup of the core system files. Use the copy command to restore the files to the hard drive.

Answer: B

Question 11.

You are having problems starting one of your Windows 2000 domain controllers, so you want to start the system using the Advanced Startup options. Which two options will be unavailable when you choose Advanced Startup Options? (Choose two)

- A. Safe Mode
- B. Debugging Mode
- C. Safe Mode with Networking
- D. Last Known Good Configuration.
- E. Safe Mode with Command Prompt.

Answer: A & E

Question 12.

You want to improve the TCP transmission speed of a Windows 2000 Server computer. You also want to remove an unused registry key. You use Regedit32 to edit the registry of the Windows 2000 Server. You insert a value in the registry named TCPWindowSize, and you remove the unused key. You restart the computer, but the computer stops responding before the logon screen appears. You want to return the computer to its previous configuration. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer in safe mode. Then restart the computer again.
- B. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console. Run the Fixboot c: command, and then run the Exit command.
- C. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console. Run the enable winlogon service_auto_start command, and then run the Exit command.
- D. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.

Answer: D

Question 13.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server has a single hard disk with a single NTFS partition. You use a third-party tool to add a new partition to the disk. When you restart the server, you received the following error message: "Windows 2000 could not start because the following file is missing or corrupt: system32\ntoskrnl.exe. Please re-install a copy of the above file." What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Run System File Checker.
- B. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Modify the Partition parameter in the operating system path in C:\Boot.ini
- C. Start the emergency repair process. Choose the option to repair system files.
- D. Start the computer in safe mode with command prompt. Modify the Partition parameter in the operating system path in C:\oot.ini.

Answer: B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. You install COM + applications on two of your servers. You want to ensure that the component services class registration database is included in your normal system backups on these servers. What should you back up?

- A. The Winnt\Registration folder.
- B. The Winnt\System32\Com folders.
- C. At least one file from each boot volume.
- D. The System State data.

Answer: D

Question 15.

Litware Inc. has two offices named East and West. The Windows 2000 Server computer named east.litware.com is a domain controller in the East office, and the Windows 2000 Server computer named west.litware.com is a domain controller in the west office. Both offices create tape backups of server applications, data and System State data. The tapes are stored in the East office.

You need to restore the System State data to west.litware.com. What should you do?

- A. Run windows backup on east.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder on the west.litware.com.
- B. Restart east.litware.com in directory services restore mode.
Run windows backup on east.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder on west.litware.com.
- C. Restart east.litware.com and west.litware.com in directory services restore mode.
Run windows backup on east.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder on west.Litware.com.
- D. Ship the west.litware.com backup tapes to the west office.
Run windows backup on west.litware.com, and restore the System State data to the systemroot folder.

Answer: D

Question 16.

You are the network administrator for your company. As part of your disaster recovery plan, you create an emergency repair disk for each computer on your network. You also perform full daily backups.

You install a custom application on a server named member1. You restart member 1 and receive the following error message "Invalid Boot.ini file".

What should you do to restore the boot.ini file?

- A. Reboot member 1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.
Launch Recovery Console. Run the fixboot command with the appropriate parameters.
- B. Reboot member 1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.
Launch Recovery Console.
Run the fixmbr command with the appropriate parameters.
- C. Restart member 1 into safe mode. Launch Windows 2000 backup.
- D. Restart member 1 into safe mode. Run the Chkdsk command with the appropriate parameters.
- E. Reboot member 1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.
Launch Recovery Console.
Run the copy command with the appropriate parameters.

Answer: E

Question 17.

You are a member of the domain backup operators group in a remote office for a large company. You are responsible for manufacturing the system state of a new Windows 2000 member server named members.

You installed Recovery Console onto the hard disk of member1. You use Windows 2000 backup to create a backup of the System State data. You store the backup files on the hard disk in a folder named systemstate.

A member in the domain admins group changes the name of member 1 to CR45uu in order to adhere to a new naming standard.

One of the applications on CR45uu no longer functions after the name change. You use the restore wizard to restore System State data. Then you restart the server but you cannot log on to the server afterward.

You need to be able to log on to the server. What should you do?

- A. Log on to the server by using the local administrator account.
- B. Log on to the server by using a domain administrator account.
- C. Use Recovery Console to restore the System State data.
- D. Use Recovery Console to perform a full restore from a recent backup.

Answer: A

Question 18.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZA. This server contains critical payroll files. You must perform a daily backup of these files. You shutdown the server and connect a non-Plug and Play tape device. You restart the server and install the tape device driver. After the driver loads, you are prompted to restart the server. You then receive the following STOP error: "DRIVER_IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL". You need to enable the server to start correctly. What should you do?

- A. Restart the server in debugging mode.
When the server starts, remove the device and its associated driver.
- B. Restart the server by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation.
- C. Restart the server by using the last known good configuration.
- D. Restart the server by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.
When the server starts, remove the device and its associated driver.

Answer: C

Question 19.

Your company network includes a Windows 2000 application server named App1. App1 runs many different production applications. All applications currently start automatically when you start the server. One of these applications is a critical, custom accounting application. This application runs as a single service named finance.

You discover that finance has a programming defect that causes App1 to become unstable. You need to troubleshoot this programming defect. Until the defect is repaired, you need to ensure that finance does not interface with the other applications on the server? What must you do?

- A. Use task manager to set the priority of finance to BelowNormal.
- B. Use Task Manager to set the priority of Finance to Low.
- C. Create a batch file to be launched upon restart that pauses the Finance service.
- D. Use the services console to change the startup type for Finance to manual.

Answer: D

Question 20.

You are the administrator of your company's network. The company adds a new application to the network. This application reads and writes large image files to a server. Approximately 100 users use the application.

When all 100 users use the application simultaneously, the application has a slower response time.

More than 10,000 users are in the domain where the imaging server resides, but no other users are reporting network response problems.

You need to find out the cause of the problem. What should you do in the System Monitor?.

- A. Log the Processor Queue Length counter for the System object.
- B. Log the Avg. Disk Queue Length counter for the PhysicalDisk object.
- C. Chart the Demand Zero Fault/sec counter for the Memory Object.
- D. Chart the Pages/sec counter for the Memory object.

Answer: B

Question 21.

You are the network administrator of your organization. One user named Tom calls you and tells you that whenever he starts his computer having windows 98 windows 2000 professional and windows 2000 Server , he has been given a screen to choose the desired operating system to boot. He does not want to see this screen in the future and want to boot the windows 2000 server always. Which file you will edit so that in the future the operating system selection screen will not appear when he will boot his system.

- A. Edit the ntbootdd.sys.
- B. Edit the boot.ini file.
- C. Edit the registry.
- D. Edit the win.ini.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You install a new multiple-process database application named Application on your Windows 2000 Server computer. Two days later, users begin to report that the new application has suddenly stopped responding to queries. You verify that the server is operation and decide that you need to restart the application. What should you do before you restart the application?

- A. End the task named Application.
- B. End the Application.exe process.
- C. End the Application.exe process tree.
- D. End both the Explorer.exe process and the Application.exe process.

Answer: C

Question 23.

A Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1 is a file server on your network. Server1 runs numerous 16-bit applications. One of the applications, named App1, stops responding, causing all of the other 16-bit applications to stop responding. You want to isolate App1 for monitoring and troubleshooting purpose. What can you do? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Create a batch file that starts App1 by running the start command with the /separate switch. Use this batch file to start App1.
- B. Create a shortcut to App1, and select the Run in separate memory space option in the shortcut properties. Use this shortcut to start App1.
- C. In the properties for File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks, select the Maximize data throughput for file sharing option button.
- D. In the properties for File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks, select the Balance option button.

Answer: A & B

Question 24.

You install and run a third-party 32-bit application named Application on your Windows 2000 Server computer. After several days. the application stops responding. You open Task Manager and find that the CPU usage is at 100 percent. The normal range of CPU usage on the server is from 20 percent to 30 percent. You end the application. However, you see that the CPU on the server is still at 100 percent. Task Manager shows no other applications running. You then examine the Processes page in Task Manager and confirm that the Application.exe process is no longer running. You want to return the CPU usage to its normal range. What should you do?

- A. Use Computer Management to stop and restart the Server service.
- B. Use Computer Management to stop and restart the Workstation service.
- C. Use Task Manager to end any related child processes.
- D. Use Task Manager to end and automatically restart the Explorer.exe process.

Answer: C

Question 25.

Your company network included a P400 450 data-base server named webdata 1. webdata 1 supports a high traffic, e-commerce web site on a server name webserver 1. Users access the e-commerce web site from their internet browsers. Users report that when they attempt to complete a purchase, they must wait five min for confirmation that their order has been processed. You want to use task manager to help you decide whether an additional processor is needed. What can you do ?

- A. On the performance tab, select the option to monitor the system cache
- B. On the performance tab, select the option to monitor the unavailable physical memory
- C. On the processes tab, select the option to monitor the memory usage column.
- D. On the processes tab, configure the view to include the thread count column. Monitor this column
- E. On the processes tab, configure the view to include the page faults column. Monitor this column

Answer: D

Question 26.

You need to measure physical disk performance counters on your Windows 2000 computer. You want to run System Monitor locally on the server. You also want ensure that System Monitor has the least impact on other processes currently running.

What can you do? (Choose two.)

- A. From a command prompt, run the **Start/low perfmon** command.
- B. From a command prompt, run the **Start/normal perfmon** command.
- C. From a command prompt, run the **Start/min perfmon** command.
- D. Open System Monitor, and then use Task Manager to set the priority of the Mmc.exe process to **Low**.
- E. Open System Monitor, and then use Task Manager to set the priority of the Mmc.exe process to **Normal**.

Answer: A & D

Question 27.

You are testing a custom application on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. The application (App A) starts 4 child processes (Proc1, Proc2, Proc3 and Proc4). Proc2 starts 2 child processes (Proc2a and Proc2b). You also have 3 other applications running on the server. You notice that the processor queue has grown to 4, and you want to eliminate the custom application. What steps should you take to eliminate the application as quickly as possible?

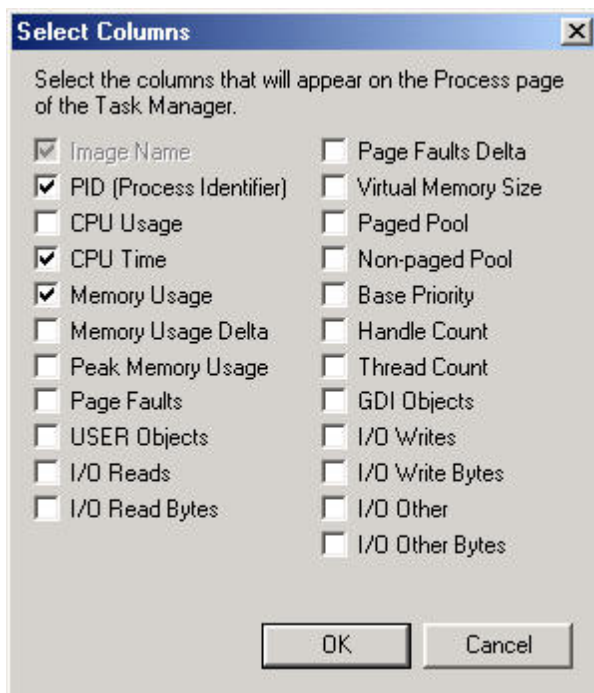
- A. On the Application tab in Task Manager, select the custom application.
From the context menu of the application, select Go To Process
From the context menu of that process, set the priority to AboveNormal
- B. On the Processes tab in Task Manager, select each process of the application that has a child process (AppA and Proc2).

- From the context menu of AppA and Proc2, select End Process
- C. On the Application tab in Task Manager, select the custom application.
From the context menu of the application, select Go To Process
From the context menu of that process, select End Process
- D. On the Application tab in Task Manager, select the custom application.
From the context menu of the application, select Go To Process
From the context menu of that process, select End Process Tree

Answer: D

Question 28.

You install a new server application on your Windows 2000 Server computer. Response times fail to meet user specifications. You want to use the Process page in Task Manager to find out whether the response time of new application would improve by the addition of one or more processors. Which two columns should you select to view? (Choose two.) To Answer, click the two appropriate check boxes in the Select Columns dialog box.



- A. CPU USAGE
- B. THRADE COUNT
- C. I/O Writes
- D. Memory Usage
- E. Page Pooled

Answer: A & B

Question 29.

How can you assign an application to one processor exclusively?

- A. Right click on application executable, select properties and select assign processor.
- B. Right click on application process in Task Manager, select Set Affinity, and select the appropriate processor.

- C. Open Task Manager, chose options from task bar, select processor and assign processes to appropriate processor.
- D. Open Task Manager, chose Performance, chose view all processors, assign processes to appropriate processor.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To assign a process to a processor On the Processes tab, right-click the process you want to assign. Click Set Affinity, and then click one or more processors.

- The Set Affinity command is available only on multiprocessor computers.
- Using the Set Affinity command limits the execution of the program or process to the selected processors and may decrease overall performance.

Question 30.

A Windows 2000 Server computer named Server2 runs numerous 32-bit applications and two 16-bit applications. Users start the 16-bit application by running app1.exe for one application and app2.exe for the other application. The 16-bit applications are configured to run in separate memory spaces.

You want to create a performance baseline chart in System Monitor for all application on Server2. You add all of the 32-bit applications, and now you want to add the two 16-bit applications.

What should you do?

- A. Add the app1 and app2 instances of the % Processor Time counter for the Process object.
- B. Add the ntvdm, app1, and app2 instances of the % Processor Time counter for the Process object.
- C. Add only the ntvdm instance of the % Processor Time counter for the Process object.
- D. Add the ntvdm and ntvdm#2 instances of the % Processor Time counter fro the Process object.

Answer: D

Question 31.

Every afternoon, you run Microsoft Excel locally on your Windows 2000 Server computer to update a performance spreadsheet. Users report that, during this time, the server's response to file requests appears to slow down.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Run the **Start/normal csrss.exe** command before you start Excel.
- B. Run the **Start/normal Excel.exe** command to start Excel.
- C. Use Task Manager to set the priority of the csrss.exe process to **AboveNormal**.
- D. Use Task Manager to set the priority of the Excel.exe process to **Low**.

Answer: D

Part 5: Managing, Configuring and Troubleshooting Storage Use

Question 1.

You have six physical disks, disks 0-5, attached to a computer running Windows 2000 Server:

Disk 0 contains drive C:, which has the Windows 2000 system files

Disk 1 contains Drive D:, which has the Windows 2000 boot files

Disks 2-5 comprise a stripe set with parity

For best performance, where should you place the page file?

- A. Place the page file on Drive D
- B. Place the page file on the stripe set with parity
- C. Create a page file on both the stripe set with parity and on drive C
- D. Place the page file on drive C

Answer: D

Question 2.

You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. You place several shared folders on a 12-GB primary partition formatted by FAT32. During nine months of continuous operation, the number of users who access the server and their access frequency remains constant. The average size of the files on the server remains approximately constant. After the server runs continuous for nine months, users report that the server does not retrieve files from the shared folders as fast as when you first installed the server. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Convert the disk that contains the shared folders to a dynamic disk.
- B. Convert the partition that contains the shared folders to NTFS.
- C. Defragment the disk that contains the shared folders.
- D. Move the paging file to the partition that contains the shared folders.

Answer: C

Question 3.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains a 14-GB hard disk formatted as FAT32. This computer has been operating on your network for several months.

You want to find out whether you need to defragment the disk to improve performance. What should you do first?

- A. From a command prompt, convert the disk to NTFS and then run the **Chkdsk** command.
- B. From disk management, format the disk as NTFS and then run the **Chkdsk** command.
- C. Use disk Defragmenter to analyze the disk.
- D. Use disk Defragmenter to defragment the disk.

Answer: C

Question 4.

Five Lakes Publishing has a Windows 2000 network serving 200 users. A server named User_srv is used to hold users' files. User_srv is configured with a single, large NTFS volume. Every user has a home folder on User_srv. Users can also use a shared folder named IN_PROGRESS to store files for books that are being prepared. The network administrator at Five Lakes Publishing configured disk quotas for the NTFS volume on User_srv. All users have a default limit of 100 MB, and the option to deny space to users who exceed their limit has been enabled. When a user named Amy Jones attempts to save a chapter of a new book to her home

folder on the server, she receives the following error message: "The disk is full or too many files are open." What should Amy do to allow this document to be saved? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Compress the files in her home folder to save disk space.
- B. Change the security setting of some of the files in her home folder to grant Full Control permission to a user who has not reached the quota level.
- C. Move some of the files from her home folder to the IN_PROGRESS shared folder.
- D. Remove files from her home folder until the total uncompressed file size is less than 100 MB.

Answer: D

Question 5.

You upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 2000 Server. The computer has two hard disks. The system and boot partitions are located on two primary partitions on disk 0. Both partitions are mirrored on Disk 1.

One month later, Disk 1 fails. You replace the disk with a disk taken from another Windows 2000 computer. When you try to repair the fault-tolerant volumes by using Disk Management, you find that the **Repair Volume** Option is unavailable.

You want to repair the mirror set. What can you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Delete all volumes on disk1.
Change Disk 1 back to a basic disk.
Repair the fault-tolerant volumes on Disk 0.
- B. Create two new volumes on Disk 1.
Copy all the data from the two disk partitions on Disk 0 to the two volumes on Disk 1.
- C. Break the mirror set.
Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
Create a mirror on Disk 1.
- D. Create a single volume on Disk 1.
Copy all the data from Disk 0 to single volume.
Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
- E. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation.

Answer: A & C

Question 6.

Trey Research has a Windows 2000 Server computer named User_srv. This computer has a RAID-5 controller. The RAID array is configured as two partitions. Drive C is a 2-GB partition that holds the operating system and paging files. Drive D is a 30-GB partition that will hold the home folders for 200 users.

Trey Research employs 10 scientists. The user accounts for scientists are members of a group named Scientists. The scientists use a data capture application that generates files that can be larger than 100 MB.

Trey Research wants to use disk quotas. Ordinary users should be allowed to store a maximum of 75 MB of data in their home folder. The storage for users in the Scientists group should not be limited by quotas.

What should you do to configure this disk quota scheme? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable quota management on drive D.

Select the **Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit** check box.
Set the default quota limit to 75 MB.

- B. Create a Scientist template account.
Create a new quota entry for this account.
Select the **Do not limit disk usage for this entry** option button
- C. Create new quota entries for the 10 scientists' user accounts.
Select the **Do not limit disk usage for this entry** option button.
- D. Enable quota management on drive D.
Select the **Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit** check box.
Select the **Do not limit disk usage** option button for the default quota limit.
- E. Create a Scientist template account.
Create a quota entry for this account.
Set the quota limit to 30 GB.

Answer: A & C

Question 7.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has one hard disk. This computer runs a custom application that writes a large number of small temporary files in a single directory to support request from client computers. To improve performance of the application, you add three new 100-GB SCSI disks to the server to hold these temporary files. You want to ensure that the application can use all 300 GB of space with a single drive letter. You also want to ensure the fastest possible performance when writing the temporary files. How should you configure the three disks?

- A. Convert all three disks to dynamic disks. Create a striped volume.
- B. Convert all three disks to dynamic disks. Create a RAID-5 volume.
- C. Create a single volume on each of the three disks. Format each volume as NTFS. Mount the roots of Disk 2 and Disk 3 in the root folder of Disk 1.
- D. Create a single volume on Disk 1. Format the volume as NTFS. Extend the volume to create a spanned volume that includes the space on all three disks.

Answer: A

Question 8.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has FIVE hard disks. Four 100 GB hard disks on the server are configured as a single stripe volume. You want to reconfigure the fourth disk so that the volume is fault tolerant and has as much space possible available for storing data. You want to use only existing hardware. What should you do?

- A. Convert the disk to dynamic disk shut down and restart the server.
- B. Backup the data on the stripe volume and delete the stripe volume. Create a raid5 volume on the four disks, restore the data to the new raid5 volume.
- C. Backup the data on the stripe volume and delete the stripe volume. Create to mirror volume, shut down and restart the server. Restore the data to new mirror volumes.
- D. Backup the data on the stripe volume and delete the stripe volume. Create a span volume for the first two disks, create a second span volume for the last two disk. Mount the root of the second span volume in the root of the first span volume. Restore the data to the first span volume.

Answer: B

Question 9.

You create two primary partitions and one extended partition on a basic disk of a computer running Windows 2000 Server. The disk has 10Mb of unallocated space. You create 3 logical drives in the extended partition. You format one of the logical drives (drive G) as NTFS, and use it

for the home directory of users. You determine that you need additional space allocated to this logical drive. You have 3Gb of unallocated space available on a second disk drive on that computer. What can you do to increase the amount of storage available in that logical drive?

- A. Convert both disks to dynamic disks. Extend the simple volume that was the original logical drive by using that volume and unallocated space from the second disk drive.
- B. Create a new partition or volume on the second disk drive. Create a new folder on G. Mount the new partition or volume to that folder.
- C. Extend drive G by creating a volume set using the logical drive and unallocated space from the second disk drive.
- D. Create a new partition or volume on the second disk drive and mount it to the folder in which home directories reside.

Answer: B

Question 10.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The computer has a spanned volume that consists of areas on three physical hard disks on the server. The three disks support hot swapping. You regularly back up the spanned volume using Windows Backup.

One of the disks fails. You replace the disk with a new, un-partitioned disk. You want to recover the spanned volume and its data as quickly as possible

What should you do?

- A. Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Rescan the disks.
- B. Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Shut down and restart the server.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.
- C. Rescan the disks.
Format the spanned volume.
Use Windows Backup to restore data.
- D. Rescan the disks.
Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Shut down and restart the server.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.
- E. Rescan the disk.
Remove the spanned volume and create a new spanned volume that includes the new disk.
Format the spanned volume.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.

Answer: E

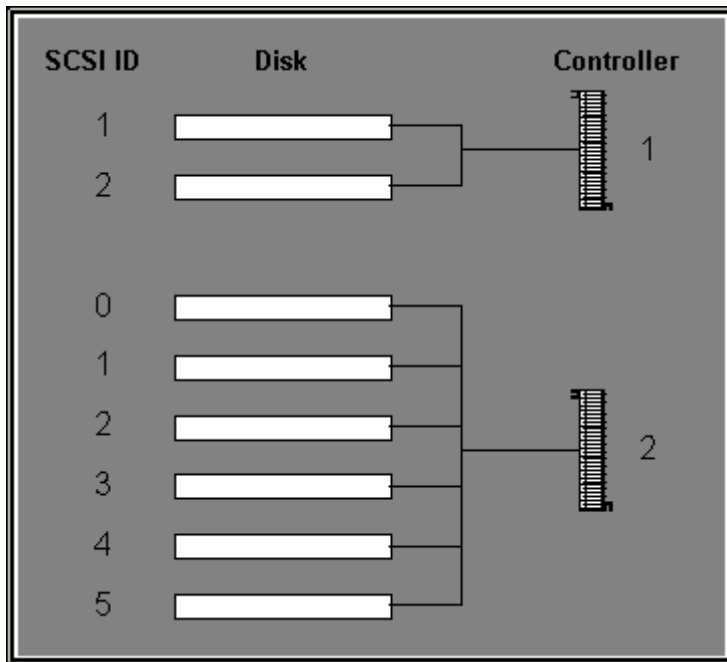
Question 11.

Your domain includes numerous domain controllers. One of the domain controllers is malfunctioning, and a disk with the following ARC path is not responding:

multi(1)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1).

The nonresponsive disk needs to be replaced. Which disk should you replace?

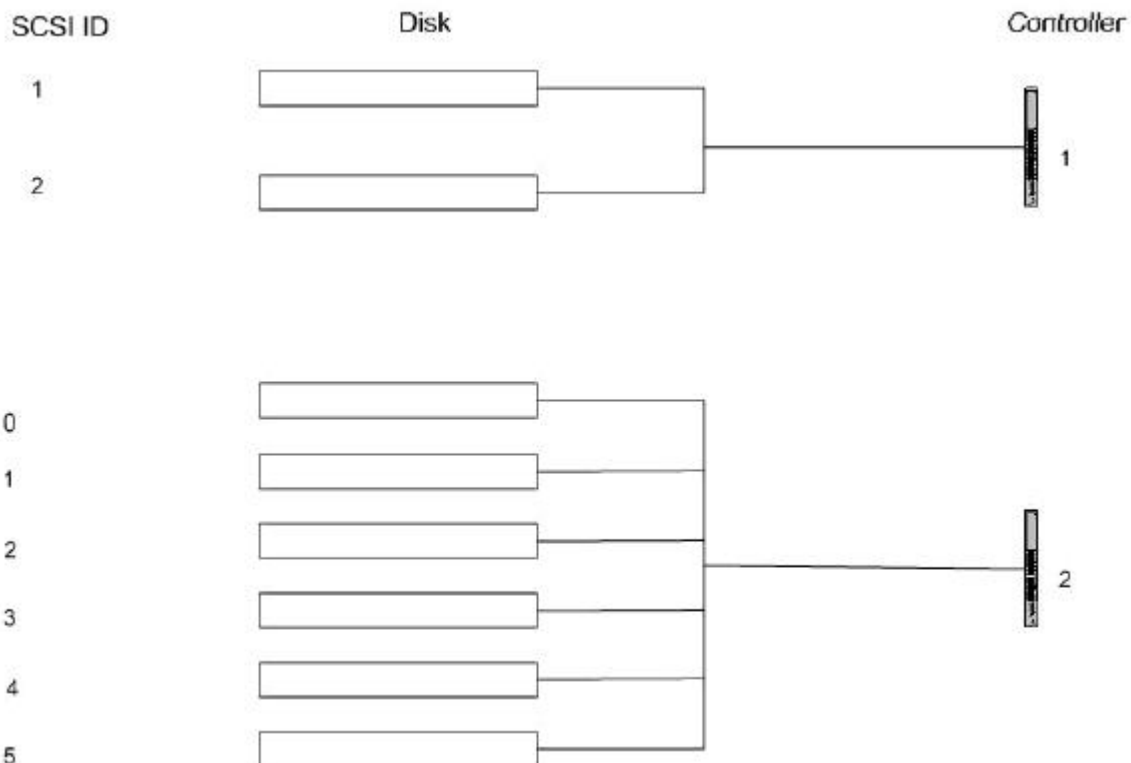
To Answer, click the appropriate disk in the diagram.



Answer: Disk 1, Controller 2

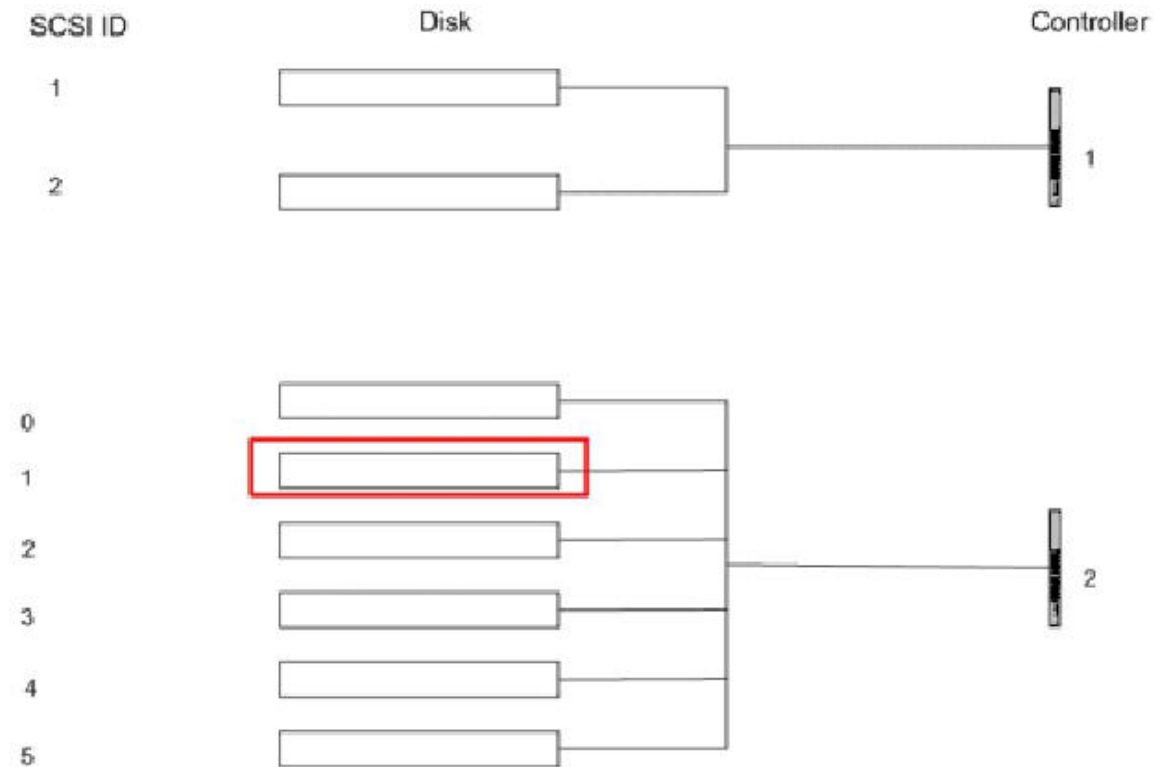
Question 12.

Your domain includes numerous domain controllers. One of the domains controllers is malfunctioning, and a disk with the following ARC path is not responding: multi(1)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1).



The nonresponsive disk needs to be replaced. Which disk should you replace?
To Answer click the appropriate disk in the diagram..

Answer:



Question 13.

Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains a stripe set with parity on a four-disk array. You convert the stripe set with parity to a dynamic RAID-5 volume.

Six months later, users report that disk access on the server is slower than it had been on the previous day. You use Disk Management and discover that the status of the third disk in the array is **Missing**.

You want to recover the failed RAID-5 volume. What should you do first?

- A. Replace the third disk and restart the server.
Use Disk Management to repair the volume.
- B. Ensure that the third disk is attached to the server and has power.
Use Disk Management to reactivate the disk.
- C. Ensure that the third disk is attached to the server and has power.
Use Disk Management to repair the volume.
- D. Install a new disk and create a single extended partition on the new disk.
Restart the computer and allow Windows 2000 to automatically repair the volume on the extended partition.

Answer: B

Question 14.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer. The server has a single hard disk with two partitions. An application that runs on your server creates a very large log file in the Systemroot\Temp folder. There is not enough free space on the system partition to accommodate the log file. The application does not provide a way to change the path to the log file. You want to run the application on your server. What should you do?

- A. On the second partition, create a shared folder named Temp.
- B. In the systemroot folder, create a shortcut named Temp that points to the second partition on the disk.
- C. Add a second hard disk. Create and format a partition from the free space on the second hard disk. Create a Temp folder on the new partition. Mount the system partition as the Temp folder on the new partition.
- D. Add a second hard disk. Delete the contents of the Systemroot\Temp folder. Create and format a partition from the free space on the second hard disk. Mount the partition as the Systemroot\Temp folder.

Answer: D

Question 15.

You install your boot volume on volume C on your Windows 2000 Server computer. You mirror volume C on dynamic Disk 1.

Two years later. During routine server maintenance, you open Disk Management and find that the status of volume C is **Failed Redundancy**. The status of Disk 1 is Missing.

You attempt to reactivate Disk 1, but the status of volume C does not return to **Healthy**.

What should you do next?

- A. Replace Disk 1 and restart the computer. The mirror will automatically regenerate.
- B. Remove the mirror on Disk 1, replace the disk, and then add back the mirror to the new Disk 1.
- C. Replace Disk 1 and copy all data from volume C to a new NTFS primary partition on the new Disk 1. Restart the computer.
- D. Rescan the disks, remove the mirror, and delete the data on Disk 1. Then re-create the mirror.

Answer: B

Question 16.

You install the boot volume D on your Windows 2000 Server computer on dynamic Disk 0. You mirror volume D on dynamic Disk 1.

One year later, during routine server maintenance, you open Disk Management and find that the status of volume D is **Failed Redundancy**. The status of disk 1 is **online (Errors)**. A symbol with an exclamation point appears in the graphical view of the disk.

You want to return the status of the boot volume to **Healthy**. What can you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Break the mirror, delete the volume on Disk 1, and re-create the mirror.
- B. Replace Disk 1, copy the data from the boot volume to the new disk, and then use Disk Management to rescan the disks.
- C. Replace Disk 1, Ensure that the new disk is a basic disk, and repair the volume.
- D. Reactivate the mirror on Disk 1.
- E. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk, and reconvert it to a dynamic disk.

Answer: A & D

Question 17.

You want to provide complete redundancy for all data stored on your hardware RAID 5 array. You install second h/w Raid 5. You want to create a mirror set of the original array. However when you right click the free space on new array you see no option to create a new volume or mirrored volume. What should you do?

- A. Convert both to dynamic disks.
- B. Create an empty extended partition on new disk
- C. Create a single unformatted primary partition on new array.
- D. Format new disk array as a single NTFS primary partition.
- E. Format the new disk array as a single NTFS logical drive in an extended partition.

Answer: A

Question 18.

You have a machine with two hard disks and you add an extra 100 GB hard disk for a specific Client-Server application to run on, because the application gets very slow returning query data. You want to have the fastest possible access for the Client-Server App to the HDD's. You also want to provide the fault-tolerance to the data in case of a single disk failure. Which Raid should you apply?

- A. RAID0
- B. RAID1
- C. RAID5
- D. RAID2

Answer: C

Question 19.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The computer is configured to have a single 18-GB drive, which contains the operating system files. This drive also contains a shared folder where five network users store their Microsoft Excel files. You want to prevent each network user from using more than 1GB of space in the shared folder. Which action or actions should you take to achieve this goal? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Create a quota entry for Everyone account. Set the quota limit to 1 GB.
- B. Enable disk quotas on the volume.
- C. Set the default disk quota limit to 1 GB.
- D. Select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.
- E. Upgrade the disk to a dynamic disk..

Answer: B, C & D

Question 20.

You enable disk quotas on volume D on the server. You configure a disk quota 10 GB for each user.

You select the deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.

A user named Bruno reports that he cannot save a Microsoft Windows 2000 document to a shared folder used by his department. You need to ensure that users can always save more than 10 GB to their home directories. What should you do?

- A. Clear the deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box in the quota configuration for volume D.

- B. Log on to the server as administrator, and take ownership of all files in the group-shared folders
- C. Create a new volume on the server. Move the group-shared folders to the new volume
- D. Increase the quota limit on volume D to permit extra space for shared files

Answer: A

Question 21.

You are the administrator for your company. Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains two 23GB hard disks. Each disk is configured as a basic disk and has a single 23GB NTFS partition. Both partitions are backed up to tape every night. The partition on Disk1 stores user data. Most users of your company encrypt their files. Disk1 fails. You replace it with a new disk. You need to recover the data as quickly as possible while maintaining the security of the files. What should you do?

- A. Create a single NTFS partition.
Restore the contents of Disk1 from the most recent tape backup.
Run the cipher /d /i command.
- B. Create a single NTFS partition.
Restore the contents of Disk1 from the most recent tape backup.
Instruct the users to verify the integrity of their files.
- C. Create a single NTFS partition.
Restore the contents of Disk1 to a second file server.
Logon to the server console as a recovery agent.
Copy the files from the second file server to the new partition.
- D. Create a single NTFS partition.
Restore the contents of Disk1 to a second file server.
Instruct users to copy their files from the second file server to the new partition.

Answer: B

Question 22.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. Users report that they are unable to access shared folders on one of your servers. You open My computer on the server and do not find the volumes on dynamic Disk 3 that contain the shared folders. When you open Disk Management, you see that Disk 3 is offline. You confirm that the disk has power and it is attached to your SCSI adapter. Other disks connected to the adapter appear to be functioning normally. You want to use Disk Management to resolve the problem. What should you do next?

- A. Rescan the disks on the server.
- B. Reactivate disk 3.
- C. Remove disk 3 by using disk administration, and restart the computer.
- D. Convert disk 3 to a basic disk, and then convert it back to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B

Question 23.

You Windows 2000 Server computer contains four hard disks of different sizes. Each hard disk is configured as a basic disk and has a single 5-GB partition. All four disks have the amount of unpartitioned space shown in the following table:

Disk	Unpartitioned Space
Disk 0	3-GB
Disk 1	4-GB
Disk 2	3-GB.

Disk 3	8-GB
---------------	-------------

On each hard disk, you create a second partition that uses the remaining unpartitioned space on the disk. You create an 18-GB stripe volume that includes all four of the new partitions.

Six months later, disk 1 fails. You replace it with a new hard disk, and create the necessary partitions.

As quickly as possible, you need to retrieve the data that was contained on disk 1.

What should you do?

- A. Restore the first partition on disk 1 from the most recent tape backup.
Use disk management to repair and rebuild the stripe volume.
- B. Delete and re-create the stripe volume.
Restore the contents of disk 1 from the most recent tape backup.
- C. Restore both partitions on disk1 from the most recent tape backup.
- D. Delete and re-create the stripe volume.
Restore the first partition on disk 1 and then stripe volume from a recent tape backup.

Answer: D

Question 24.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZ3. XYZ3 runs one network application and also stores the roaming user profiles for all company employees. XYZ3 contains five hard disks. The size and configuration of the hard disks are shown in the Exhibit:

Disk 0 Dynamic 10.00 GB Online	<div>(C:)</div> <div>10.00 GB NTFS</div> <div>Healthy (System)</div>	
Disk 1 Dynamic 19.99 GB Online	<div>(C:)</div> <div>10.00 GB NTFS</div> <div>Healthy</div>	<div>10.00 GB</div> <div>Unallocated</div>
Disk 2 Dynamic 19.99 GB Online	<div>(D:)</div> <div>19.99 GB</div> <div>Healthy</div>	
Disk 3 Dynamic 30.00 GB Online	<div>(D:)</div> <div>19.99 GB</div> <div>Healthy</div>	<div>10.00 GB</div> <div>Unallocated</div>
Disk 4 Dynamic 30.00 GB Online	<div>(D:)</div> <div>19.99 GB</div> <div>Healthy</div>	<div>10.00 GB</div> <div>Unallocated</div>

A 750-MB paging file is located on the RAID-1 set. The RAID-5 set has 4 GB of free space. You analyze the disk performance and notice that the RAID-1 set has five times more disk activity than the RAID-5 set.

You need to optimize the hard disk activity and disk storage by using the existing hard disk. You decide to move the existing paging file. What should you do?

- A. Create standard partitions using the free space on disk 3 and 4.
Create a 400-MB paging file on each new partition.
- B. Create a standard partition using the free space on disk 1, 3, and 4.
Create a spanned volume that includes the free space on disk 1, 3, and 4.

- Move the paging file to the new spanned volume.
- C. Create a striped volume that includes the free space on disk 3 and 4.
Move the paging file to the new striped volume.
- D. Create a spanned volume that includes the free space on disk 3 and 4.
Move the paging file to the new spanned volume.

Answer: C

Question 25.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZServer. XYZServer contains five hard disks. Disks 0 and 1 are configured as a mirrored volume and contain the operating system files. Disk 2, 3, and 4 are configured as a stripe set with parity volume and contain 150 GB of data files. XYZServer also contains a tape backup device, which is used to make a full backup of the data files every weekend.

Disk 2 fails on Tuesday. You replace disk 2 with a new hard disk.

You need to return the stripe set with parity volume to normal operation as quickly as possible. You also need to minimize the amount of data lost. What should you do?

- A. Use the Disk Manager console to delete and re-create the stripe set with parity volume.
- B. Restore the data files from the most recent tape backup to the stripe set with parity volume.
- C. Modify the Boot.ini file so that the ARC path for Windows 2000 Server points to disk2.
- D. Use the Disk Manager console to repair the volume..

Answer: D

Question 26.

Your hard-drive configuration is as follows and one of your drives fails.

Controller label 1Disk label
EIDE Controller 0EIDE Disk0 and Disk1

Controller label 2Disk label
SCSI Controller 1SCSI Disk 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

The disk that fails is multi(1)disk(0)rdisk(1)partition(1).

Place an "X" on the drive that has failed in the configuration below:

ID Disk

- A. EIDE 0 (disk 1)
- B. EIDE 1 (disk 2)
- C. SCSI 0 (disk 1)
- D. SCSI 1 (disk 2)
- E. SCSI 2 (disk 3)
- F. SCSI 3 (disk 4)
- G. SCSI 4 (disk 5)
- H. SCSI 5 (disk 6)

Answer: D

Question 27.

Your win2000 server computer contains four 16-gb hard disks. Disk 0 is configured as a basic disk. Disk 0 has a single 16-gb partition that contains the OS files. Disk 1,2, and 3 are configured as dynamic disk in a raid-5 volume. The entire server is backed up to a tape drive each night. During your daily review of the server's event logs, you discover that disk 1 FAS failed. You shut down the server and replace disk 1 with a new hard disk. When you restart the server, win2000 starts normally but the data on the raid-5 volume is inaccessible. Disk management indicates that

disk 2 has failed also. You replace disk 2 with a new hard disk. Now you need to recover the data on the raid-5 volume as quickly as possible. what should you do ?

- A. use disk manager to rebuild raid-5 partition
- B. delete and recreate the raid-5 partition.restore the contents of raid-5 partition from the most recent tape back-up
- C. use win2000 backup to restore the contents of disk2. Use disk manager to rebuild the raid-5 partition on disk 1
- D. delete and recreate the raid-5 partition . Start the server by using win2000 setup cd, and select the repair option

Answer: B

Question 28.

You are the administrator of two Windows 2000 Server computers: Server1 and swerver2. Server1 has a spanned volume that consists of areas on three physical hard disks. The three disks support hot swapping, and three hot swappable disk bays are available on Server2. The drive letter that the spanned volume on Server1 uses is not currently in use on Server2.

You want to move the three disks to Server2. You want the spanned volume to use the same drive letter on Server2 that it use originally on Server1. You want to minimize the impact of your actions on the performance and availability of the two servers.

You back up the spanned volume. What should you do nest?

- A. Move the disk from Server1 to Server2.
On Server1, rescan the disks.
On Server2, rescan the disks.
- B. Shut down both servers.
Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.
Restart both computers.
On Server2, Rescan the disks.
- C. Shut down Server1.
Move the down server1.
Restart Server1.
On Server2, restore the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.
- D. Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.
On Server2, create a new spanned volume and format the volume.
Restore the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

Answer: A

Question 29.

Gary is creating a stripe set with parity using four physical disk drives on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. Each disk has free space available, and the least amount of free space on any disk is 250Mb. What will be the data storage capacity of this stripe set with parity?

- A. 250Mb
- B. 750Mb
- C. 500Mb
- D. 1000Mb

Answer: B

Question 30.

You have a machine with two hard disk and you add an extra 100 GB hard disk for a specific Client-Server application to run on, because the application gets very slow returning query data. You want to have the fastest possible access for the Client-Server App to the HDD's. Which Raid should you apply?

- A. RAID0
- B. RAID1
- C. RAID5
- D. RAID2

Answer: A

Question 31.

You install Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. You place several shared folders on a 12-GB primary partition formatted as FAT32.

During nine month of continuous operation, the number of users who access the server and their access frequency remains constant. The average size of the files on server remains approximately constant.

After the server runs continuously for nine month, users report that server does not retrieve files from the shared folders as fast when you first installed the server.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Convert the disk that contains the shared folders to a dynamic disk.
- B. Convert the partition that contains the shared folders to NTFS.
- C. Defragment the disk that contains the shared folders.
- D. Move the paging file to the partition that contains the shared folders.

Answer: C

Part 6: Configuring and Troubleshooting Windows 2000 Network Connections

Question 1.

You enable Terminal Services in Application Server Mode on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You select the option Permissions compatible with Terminal Server 4.0 users. Later you decide to switch the permissions for application compatibility to ensure a more secure environment. Which utility should you use to switch the permissions?

- A. Add/Remove Programs
- B. Client Connection Manager
- C. Terminal Services Configuration
- D. Terminal Services Manager

Answer: C

Question 2.

You enable Terminal Services in Application Server Mode on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You install and configure three applications on the server. Five users who will run these applications using the Terminal Services client have print devices connected to USB ports on their computers. Those computers run Windows 98, and each user has local printers defined for the device connected to his or her computer. What step should you take to allow the users to print to their local devices when running an application from the Terminal Services client?

- A. Define a script to run when each user starts a Terminal Services session. Use the net use command in this script to redirect print output to the local port.
- B. Log on interactively at the Terminal Services server. Run the Add Printer wizard to define a printer for each of the print devices.
- C. Install the print drivers for the devices on the Terminal Services server.
- D. Instruct each user to run the Add Printer wizard from a Terminal Services session to define a local printer.

Answer: C

Question 3.

You manage a Help Desk for your company. You decide to install Terminal Services on one of your company's computers running Windows 2000 Server (SrvRC) to allow your help desk personnel to assist users via remote control. The users and the help desk personnel work on computers running Windows 98. In addition to installing the Terminal Services client on the user's computers, what steps should you take to provide the remote control capability?

- A. Install Terminal Services on SrvRC and configure it to use the Application Server mode. Have the Help Desk personnel manage client computers from the terminal server's console.
- B. Install Terminal Services on SrvRC and configure it to use the Remote Administration mode. Install the Terminal Services client on the computers used by the Help Desk personnel.
- C. Install Terminal Services on SrvRC and configure it to use the Application Server mode. Install the Terminal Services client on the computers used by the Help Desk personnel.
- D. Install Terminal Services on SrvRC and configure it to use the Remote Administration mode. Have the Help Desk personnel manage client computers from the terminal server's console.

Answer: C

Question 4.

Your department has a custom application that your manager wants you to install on a computer running Terminal Services. What steps should you take when you configure this application to run on the Terminal Services server?

- A. Enable the RDP connection while you set up the application. After installing the application, run the command "change user / install", and edit the necessary settings in the User Interface of the application.
- B. Enable the RDP connection while you set up the application. After installing the application, run the command "change user / execute", and edit the necessary settings in the User Interface of the application.
- C. Disable the RDP connection while you set up the application. After installing the application, run the command "change user / install", and edit the necessary settings in the User Interface of the application.
- D. Disable the RDP connection while you set up the application. After installing the application, run the command "change user / execute", and edit the necessary settings in the User Interface of the application.

Answer: D

Question 5.

You want a user to manage a computer running Windows 2000 Server on which Terminal Services are enabled in Remote Administration mode. The computer is a member of a Windows 2000 domain. You do not want this user to be a member of the Domain Admins group. What should you do to enable the user to perform basic tasks using Terminal Services?

- A. Add the user to the Server Operators group.
- B. Use Terminal Services Configuration to modify the permissions of the RDP-TCP connection object.
- C. Use Local Security Policy to assign rights for that computer to the user.
- D. Use Terminal Services Configuration to modify the Permission Capability setting for the server.

Answer: C

Question 6.

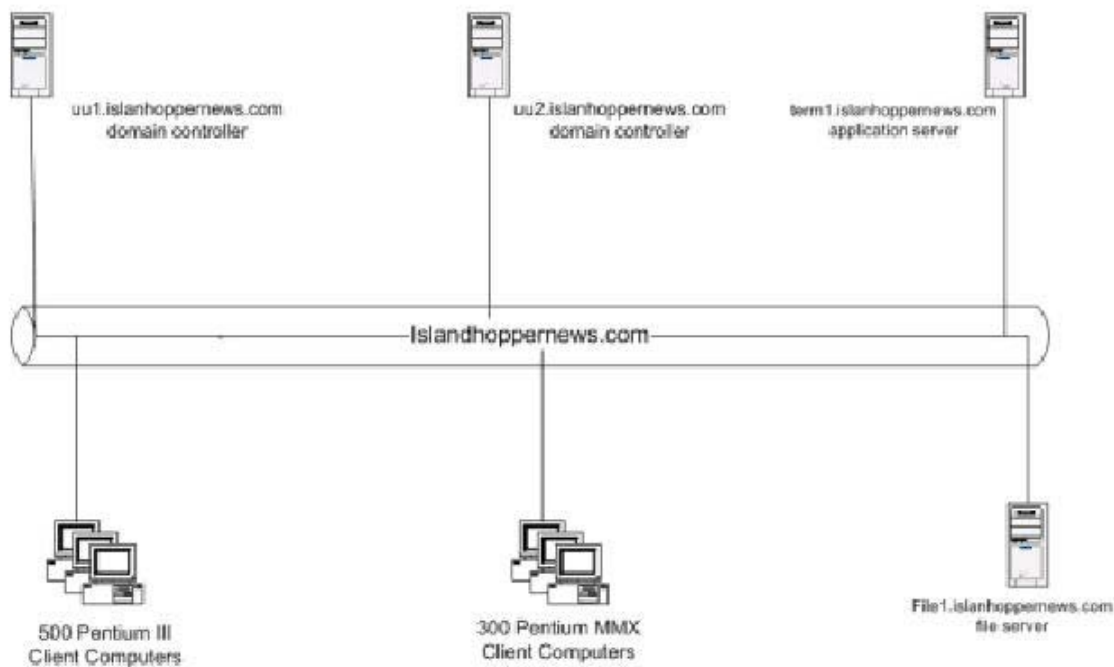
Your company's network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers, and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. The company's manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day. The company has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing process so that workers on one shift can find out that was manufactured during the previous shift. The company wants to make the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal Service on a Windows 2000 Server computer. This server will not run as a domain controller. You install Terminal Services. The information technology (IT) department needs to be able to remote control users' sessions to support and troubleshoot the application. What should you do to enable the IT department to control users' sessions?

- A. Configure the Terminal server to run in Remote Administration mode.
- B. Grant the IT department Full Control permission to the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the Terminal server.
- C. Add the members of the IT department to the Power Users group on the Terminal server.
- D. Use third-party software to enable remote control of users' sessions.

Answer: B

Question 7.

You are the network administrator at Island Hopper News. The domain and network configuration is a single-site Windows 2000 domain that is configured as shown in the exhibit..



You must provide Terminal Services to the Pentium MMX client computers. You also need to be able to manage user licenses and enable users to access `term1.islandhoppernews.com`. First, you install terminal services in application server mode on `term1.islandhoppernews.com`. What should you do next?

- A. Install terminal services licensing on `term1.islandhoppernews.com`.
Select the Enterprise License server option.
- B. Install terminal services licensing on `term1.islandhoppernews.com`.
Select the Domain license server option.
- C. Install terminal services licensing on `file1.islandhoppernews.com`.
Select the Enterprise license server option.
- D. Install terminal services licensing on `file1.islandhoppernews.com`.
Select the Domain license server option.
- E. Install terminal services licensing on `uu2.islandhoppernews.com`.
Select the Enterprise license server option.
- F. Install terminal services licensing on `uu2.islandhoppernews.com`.
Select the Domain license server option.

Answer: A

Question 8.

Your company network consists of a Windows 2000 domain and 300 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A member server named XYZApp has Terminal Services installed in Remote Administration mode. All client computers have Terminal Services Client software installed. You need to make Terminal Services on XYZApp available on all client computers. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Install Terminal Services licensing on XYZApp.
- B. Install Windows 2000 Advanced Server on XYZApp.
- C. Install Terminal Services licensing on a domain controller.

- D. Remove Terminal Services from XYZApp.
- E. Reconfigure Terminal Services to operate in Application Server mode.

Answer: C & E

Question 9.

Your company's network includes Windows 3.1 client computers, Windows 95 client computers, and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. The company's manufacturing facilities run 24 hours per day.

The company has developed its own 32-bit application that collects information from the manufacturing processes so that workers on one shift can find out what was manufactured during the previous shift. The company wants to make the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 Servers computer. This server will not run as a domain controller. You install Terminal Services.

Users want to collect information on the manufacturing processes from other shifts. The company wants users to shut down their computers at the end of their shifts, and to leave the application running on the Terminal server.

Which should you do?

- A. Set the Delete temporary folders on exit setting for the Terminal server to No.
- B. Set the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the server to override user settings, and set the **End disconnected sessions** setting to **Never**.
- C. At the Terminal server, grant the users the right to log on as a batch job.
- D. Do nothing. User programs are always terminated on disconnection.

Answer: B

Question 10.

You are the network admin for Island Hopper New . the main office has a windows 2000 workgroup that includes five win2000 server computers and 10 win2000 pro computers. Currently, no users at the main office have internet access. Island Hopper News also has two remote office, each with a win2000 workgroup . none of the three offices is networked to another. However, users at the remote office connect to the main office individually to access network resource. A server name member2 is located at the main office . member2 has two network adapters. Adapter1 and adapter2. 1 is connected to the LAN and 2 is connected to a DSL modem that is connected to the internet.

To provide users at the main office with internet access, you enable internet connection sharing on member2. Now some users in remote office report that they can no longer access local network resources. In addition users at the main office are still unable to access the internet . you need to ensure that local network resources are always accessible, and you need to ensure that users at the main office have internet access. What should you do ?

- A. configure internet connection sharing to be enabled on 1
- B. configure internet connection sharing to be enabled on 2
- C. configure network address translate on member2
- D. install a proxy server on the company's network

Answer: C

Question 11.

You want to provide Internet access for the clients on your network. You decide to use Network Address Translation (NAT). You have a Windows 2000 computer you try to establish a secure Virtual Private Networking session with. You try connecting to the Remote Windows 2000 computer using L2TP. You are unable to establish a connection with the remote node using L2TP. You are able to make a connection with another computer in your same office. Why are you unable to make a connection to the remote location?

- A. NAT does not allow for remote networking.
- B. L2TP does not work with Windows 2000 computers.
- C. You can not establish a L2TP connection behind a computer running NAT. The L2TP session fails because the IP Security packets become corrupted.
- D. You have not configured the NAT server to translate the IP Security packets.

Answer: C

Question 12.

Your Windows 2000 server provides DNS for you network. You are not able to ping a Unix server called Unix1. You add a record to your server DNS for the Unix server, but you still are unable to ping the server. What should you do? (pick two)

- A. Restart DNS on the Windows 2000 server.
- B. Windows 2000 server does not support Unix server entries.
- C. Run `ipconfig /registerdns` on the unix server.
- D. Stop the DNS client service and restart it.
- E. Run the `ipconfig /flushdns` command.

Answer: D & E

Question 13.

How can you recreate the PTR record in your Windows 2000 DNS server from you Windows 2000 client?

- A. Run `ipconfig /registerdns` from the client.
- B. Run `ipconfig all /registerdns` from the DNS server.
- C. Start the DNS Dynamic service on your client computer.
- D. Create a host file with the `#DYNAMIC` command on the client computer.

Answer: A

Question 14.

You are a recently hired network administrator at Awesome computer. Awesome computer has an office in NY and Toronto. Company network is configure as:

Toronto office: 3 PC - 1 windows 2000 Domain Controller, 1 Monitor1 with community name of AwesomeA, and 1 webserver with community name of AwesomeA.

NY office: 3 PC - a windows 2000 Domain Controller, 1 Monitor2 with community name of AwesomeB, and 1 applicationserver with community name of AwesomeB.

Those 2 offices are linked to two routers with Internet in between the routers.

You are responsible for monitoring all servers from Monitor1. Monitor1 and Monitor2 are configured with Management Console running third party network management software. Applicationserver and webserver are configured as SNMP agents. You discovered that you are unable to manage applicationserver from Monitor1. What should you do?

- A. Relocate applicationserver to Toronto office.
- B. Move applicationserver computer account to Toronto domain.
- C. Add AwesomeA to the list of accepted community names on application server.
- D. Add public to the list of accepted community names on application server.
- E. Remove all community names from application server.
- F. Remove all community names from Monitor2.

Answer: C

Question 15.

Your network is routed and uses TCP/IP as its only protocol. You have a single domain with Windows 2000 Professional and Windows NT Workstation computers. You install Gateway Service for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You install a second network adapter on the gateway server. You want to configure the first adapter for communications to and from your Windows based client computers exclusively. Which checkboxes in the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box should you select? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Client for Microsoft Networks
- B. File and Print Sharing for Microsoft Networks
- C. Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
- D. Equilibrage de charge réseau (Network cluster balance)

Answer: A, B & C

Question 16.

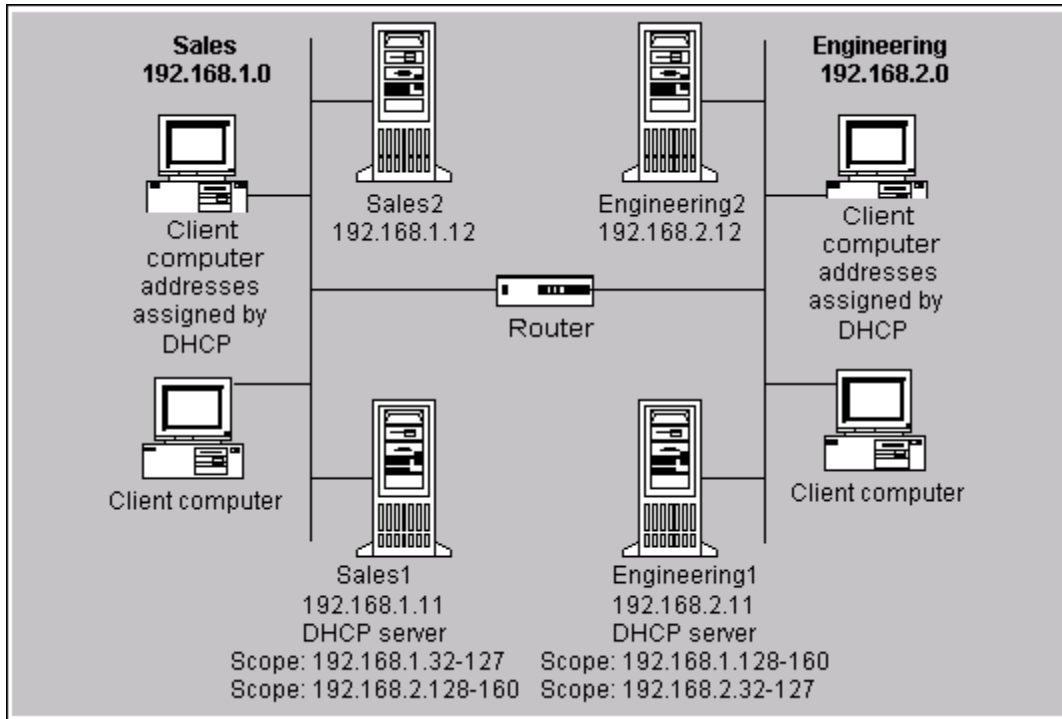
You are the administrator of a routed Windows 2000 network. The network includes 25 Windows 2000 Server computers. You want to install a new Windows 2000 Server computer as the first computer on a new routed segment. You configure the existing DHCP server with a scope that is valid for the new routed segment. During the installation of the new Windows 2000 Server, you specify that the server should obtain its IP address from an existing DHCP server. After you complete the installation, you open My Network Places. You see the new server but no other computers. You run the ipconfig command and find that the new server's assigned IP address is 169.254.1.200, with a 16-bit subnet mask and no default gateway address. You want to resolve the problem so that you can see other computers on the routed network. What can you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure all of the routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames.
- B. Configure the default gateway to the TCP/IP properties of the new server.
- C. Add the IP address for the default gateway to the TCP/IP properties of the new server.
- D. Add a DHCP Relay Agent computer to the new routed segment.
- E. Add a WINS server to the new routed segment.

Answer: A & D

Question 17.

Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



All the servers are Windows 2000 Server computer that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The sales department uses one subnet and has servers named Sales 1 and Sales2. The engineering department uses another subnet and has servers named Engineering 1 and Engineering2.

Sales 1 and Engineering 1 are configured to act as DHCP servers. The router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542 compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay.

You want to allow sales 1 and Engineering 1 to support client computers on each other's subnets. What should you do?

- A. Set the router option in the DHCP Scopes to 192.168.2.1 for Engineering1 and 192.168.1.1 for Sales 1.
- B. On Engineering2 and Sales2, install Routing and Remote Access, and configure RIP as a routing protocol.
- C. On Engineering2 and Sales2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.
- D. Configure Engineering2 and Sales2 as DHCP servers without any scopes.

Answer: C

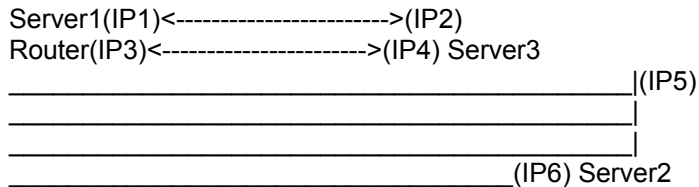
Question 18.

Your company has a main office and 50 branch offices. The main office has a private network with 1,000 computers. Each branch office has a private network with between 10 and 20 computers and a 56-Kbps connection to the Internet. The company plans to use the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of Routing and Remote Access to provide each office with access to the Internet. When you test this configuration, you discover that connections cannot be made to sites by using fully qualified domain names. However, connections can be made to these sites by using their IP addresses. You want to be able to make connections by using fully qualified domain names. What should you do?

- A. Configure the NAT computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of a WINS server.
- B. Configure the NAT computers on each of the branch office networks with the address of a DNS server on the Internet.
- C. Configure a filter on the NAT servers to pass DNS packets.
- D. Create a host file on each of the NAT servers.

Answer: B

Question 19.



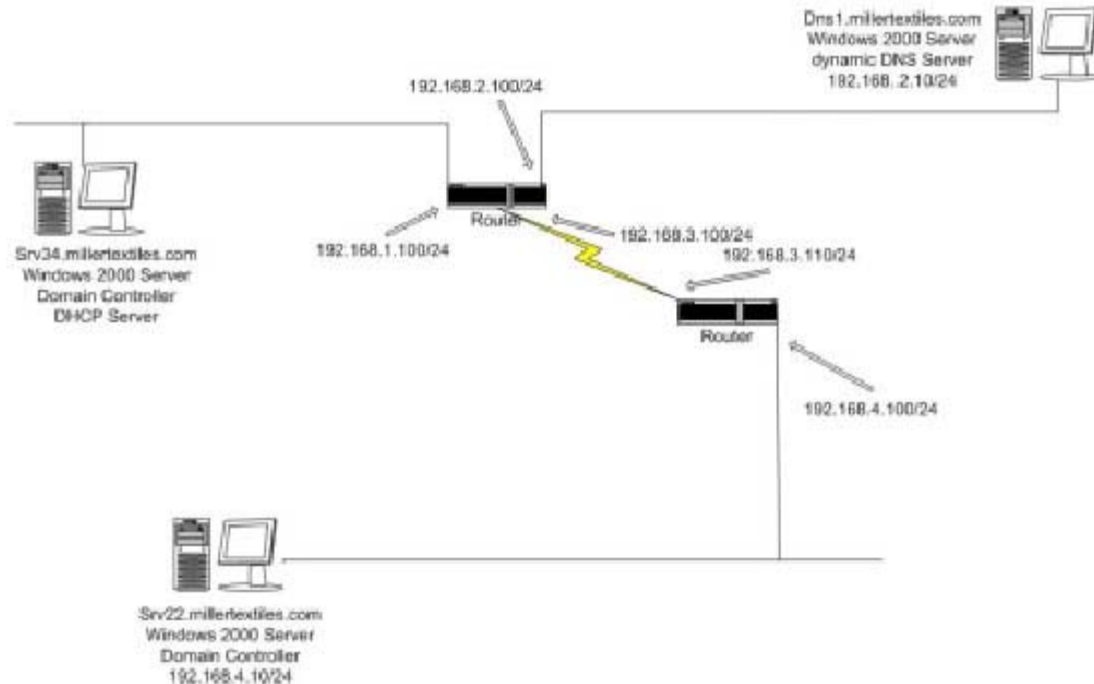
Server1 wants to talk to Server2, Which IP address is default gateway for Server1, Click on the graphic to Answer.

- A. IP1
- B. IP2
- C. IP3
- D. IP4
- E. IP5
- F. IP6

Answer: B

Question 20.

You install a new computer named Srv34.millertextiles.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of your network is shown in network diagram.



When you complete the installation of Srv34.millertextiles.com, you find that you cannot connect to Srv22.admin.millertextiles.com. You examine the TCP/IP configuration on Srv34.millertextiles.com and find no default gateway address. You want to connect from Srv34.millertextiles.com to Srv22.admin.millertextiles.com.

Which default gateway address should you use?

To Answer: click the appropriate IP address in the network diagram.

Answer: 192.168.1.100/24

Question 21.

You are a network administrator of a small office consisting of only four windows 2000 professional computers and one Windows 2000 server computer. Windows 2000 server computer has a 56K external modem. You want to provide the internet facility to the remaining 4 Windows 2000 professional computer. What should you do?

- A. Install a firewall on Windows 2000 server computer.
- B. Install a proxy server on Windows 2000 server computer.
- C. Purchase 4 extra modems and four telephone lines.
- D. Implement ICS on Windows 2000 server computer.

Answer: D

Question 22.

You are a network administrator for Fabrikam Inc. Fabrikam Inc has three offices. The network consists of one native mode Windows 2000 domain. All servers are Windows 2000 Professional computers. The network is connected by a Frame Relay connection.

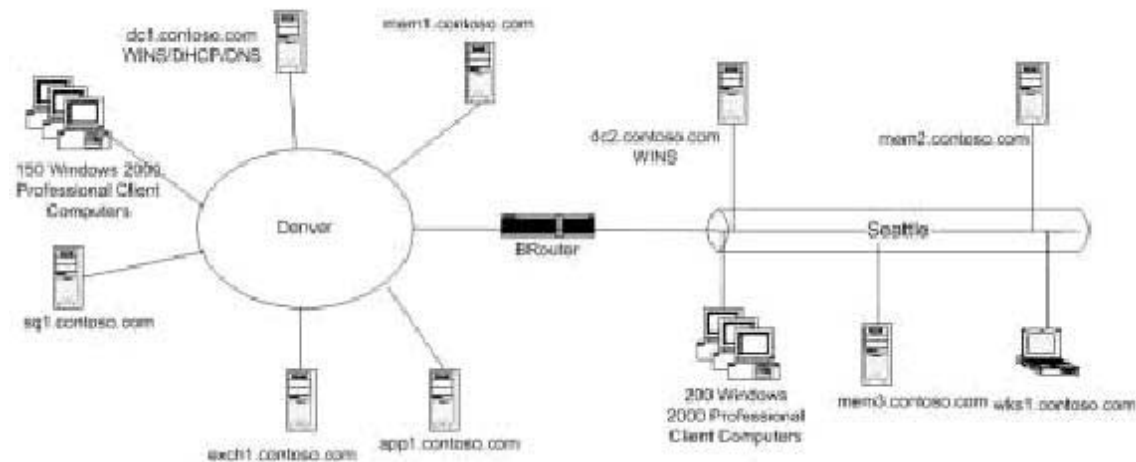
You install a third-party network management suite of applications on a server named Mon1. You need to ensure that this new software will be able to interact with and manage the existing devices on your network. What should you do?

- A. Install SNMP on Mon1.
- B. Install **SNMP** on all computers except Mon1.
- C. Configure the **SNMP service** option in the TCP/IP installation properties on Mon1.
- D. Configure the **SNMP server** option in the TCP/IP installation properties on all computers except Mon1.

Answer: A

Question 23.

You are the network administrator at Contoso Ltd. You work at the main office in Seattle. The branch office in Denver is a call center. The network consists of a Windows 2000-only domain. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



Denver is a token ring network. Seattle is an Ethernet network. None of your network adapters at Contoso Ltd support promiscuous mode. The Brouter does not support multicast traffic.

Wks1.contoso.com and mem1.contoso.com are available for use as network monitor clients. You want to be able to detect and identify rogue installations of network monitor on your network by using the fewest possible computers.

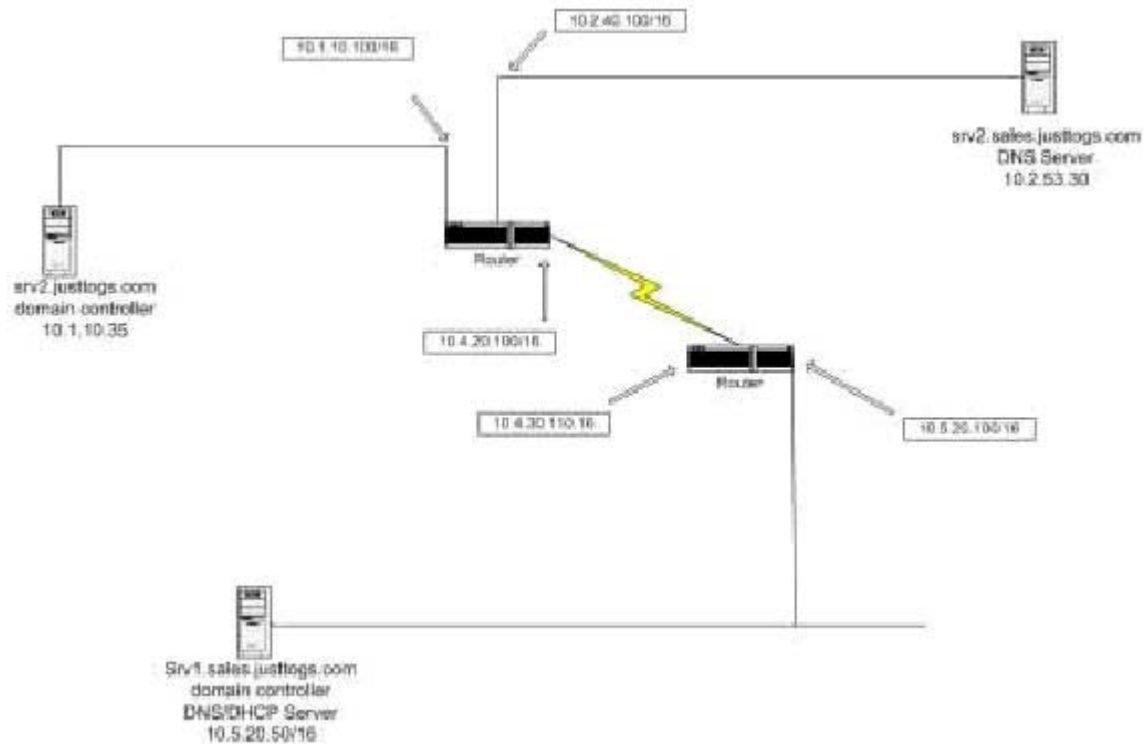
What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Install network monitor tools on wks1.contoso.com by using the Windows components wizard.
- B. Install the SNMP protocol on wks1.contoso.com by using the Windows components wizard.
- C. Install network monitor tools on mem1.contoso.com by using the Windows components wizard.
- D. Install the SNMP protocol on mem1.contoso.com by using the Windows components wizard.
- E. Install network monitor tools on wks1.contoso.com that supports promiscuous mode.
- F. Install network monitor tools on mem1.contoso.com that supports promiscuous mode.

Answer: A & C

Question 24.

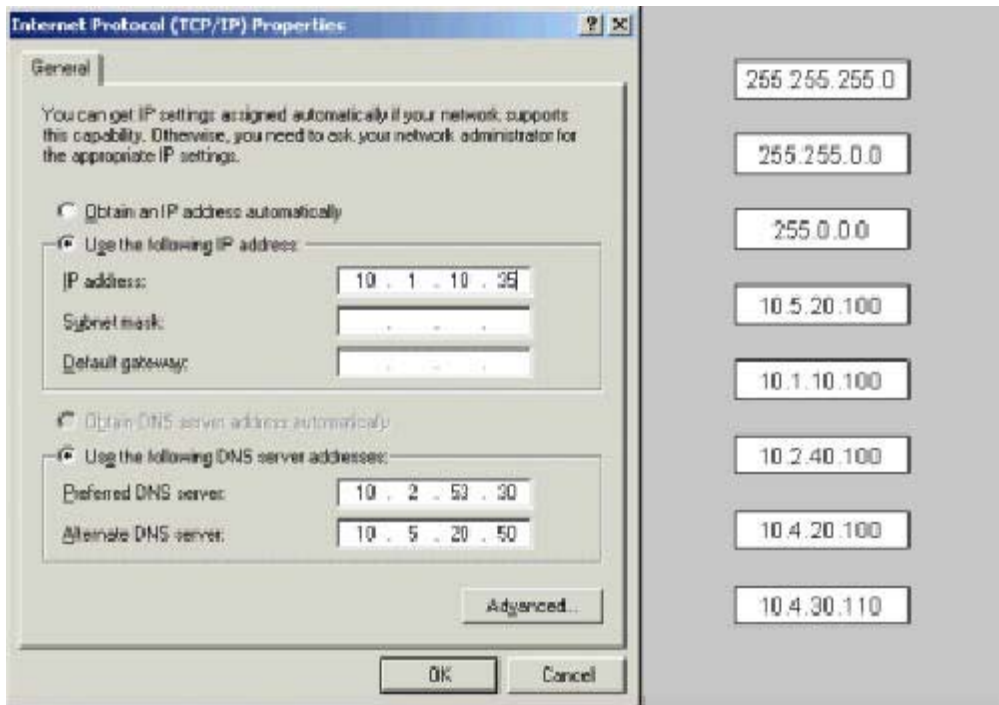
You are installing a new computer names Svr2.justtogs.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of the network is shown in the exhibit.



You want to enter the appropriate TCP/IP addresses for the subnet mask and the default gateway for Svr2.justtogs.com.

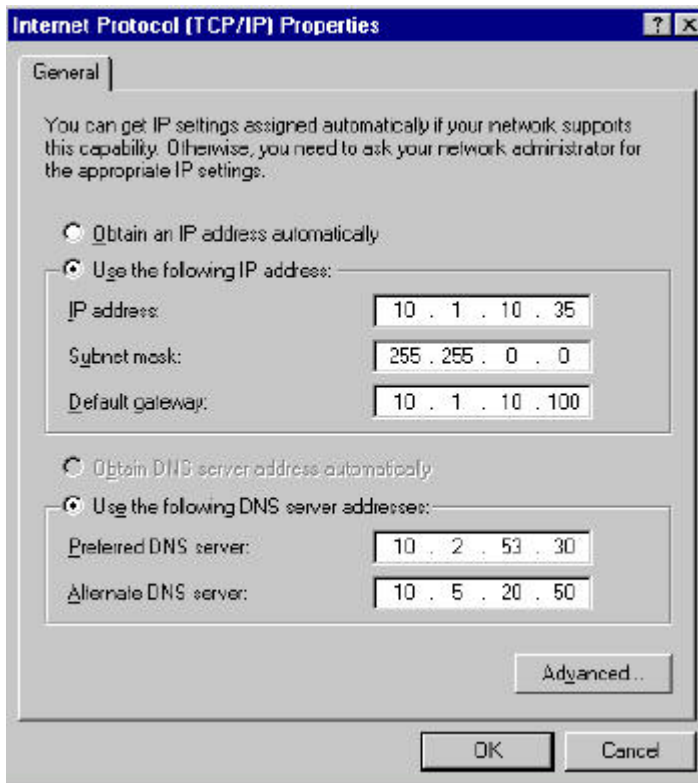
Which subnet mask and default gateway should you use?

To Answer, click the **Select and Place** button, and then drag the appropriate addresses to the appropriate boxes in the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** dialog box.



Select And Place.

Answer:

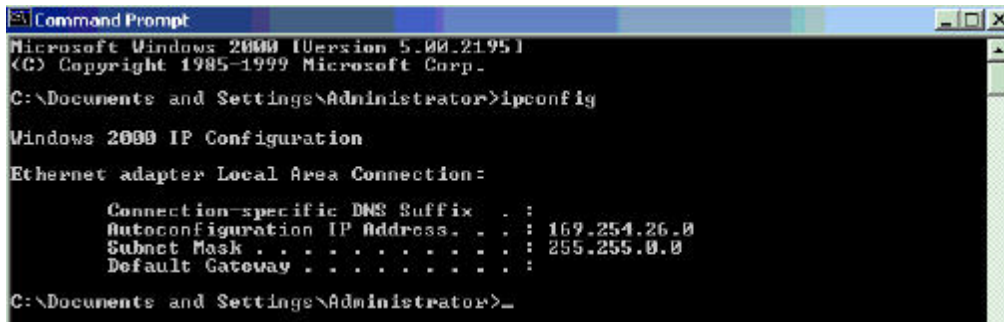


Question 25.

Your network contains Windows 2000 Professional client computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The network also contains Windows 3.1 computers that use the NetBEUI protocol.

You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. You configure this server to use NetBEUI and TCP/IP. The Windows 3.1 computers can connect to the new server and use resources located on it. However the Windows 2000 Professional client computers cannot access the new server.

When you run the ipconfig command on the new server, it returns the information shown in the exhibit.



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-1999 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . : 
    Autoconfiguration IP Address. . . : 169.254.26.0
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

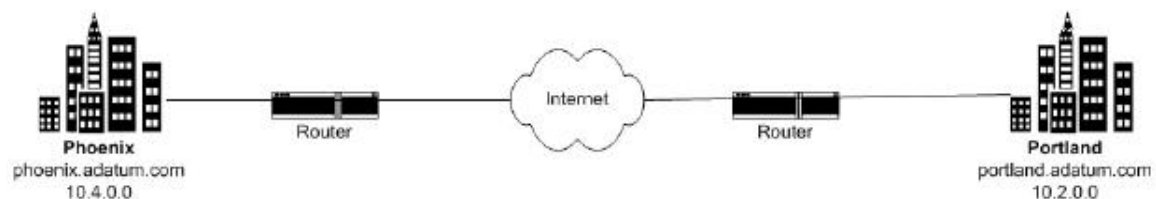
You want to allow the Windows 2000 Professional client computers to connect to the servers. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the server is configured to connect to a Dynamic DNS server that is authoritative for the domain.
- B. Ensure that the server is able to communicate with a DHCP server that has valid addresses for the network.
- C. Ensure that NetBIOS over TCP/IP is enabled in the Advanced settings for TCP/IP.
- D. Ensure that a valid WINS address is configured in the Advanced settings for TCP/IP..

Answer: B

Question 26.

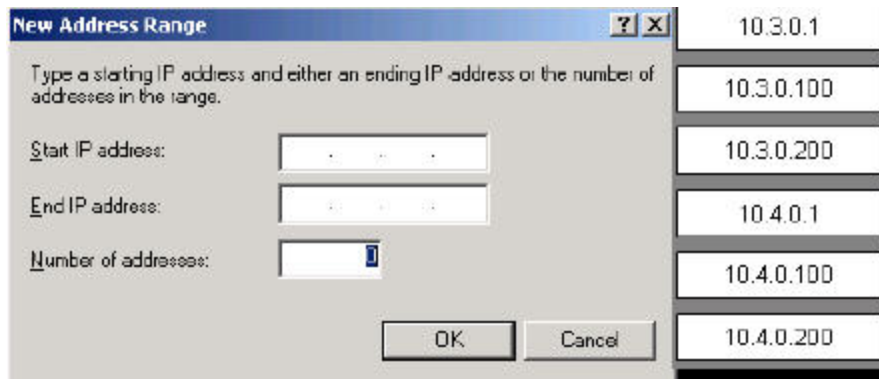
You are the administrator of the A.Datum Corporation network shown in the exhibit.



You want to use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) so that 100 users in the Phoenix office can access resources in the Portland office.

How should you configure the VPN server in the Portland office?

To Answer, click the Select And Place button, and then drag the appropriate value or values



to the Address
Range dialog box.
Select and Place.

Answer:

Start IP address: 10.3.0.1

End IP address: 10.3.0.100

Question 27.

You have installed routing and remote access for Windows 2000 on a server named Srv004. Your internal DNS, WINS, and DHCP services are running properly in the environment. You want this server to provide Internet access for users on that network segment by using network address translation over a demand dial interface to your Internet service provider.

You have installed the NAT protocol and configured the correct public and private interfaces. All client computers have their default gateway set to the private address of Srv004, and can successfully ping the gateway. Users can connect to internal network computers correctly, but network traffic does not reach the ISP.

You need to ensure that all users can access the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Configure the DNS as a forwarder to your ISP's DNS.
- B. Configure your ISP's DNS as a secondary to your DNS.
- C. Install the RIP version 2 protocol in routing and remote access for Windows 2000 on Srv004.
- D. Add a static route of 0.0.0.0.0.0.0 in routing and remote access for Windows 2000 on Srv004.
- E. Add a static route of 0.0.0.0.0.0.0 by using the route-p add command Srv004.

Answer: A

Question 28.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZ1. XYZ1 contains a single 10/100-Mbps network adapter and is connected to a 100-Mbps network segment. XYZ1 is used as a file and print server by the users on your network.

You install a second 10/100-Mbps network adapter in XYZ1 and connect it to the same network segment as the first network adapter. The files contained on XYZ1 are mission critical, and you need to ensure that XYZ1 will remain available to network users even if the server's network adapter fails.

You want ServerA to use the second network adapter only if the first network adapter fails. What should you do?

- A. Configure the second network adapter so that it has a different default gateway from the first network adapter.
- B. Configure the second network adapter so that it has the same IP address as the first network adapter.

- C. Configure the first network adapter to use 100 Mbps.
Configure the second network adapter to use 10 Mbps.
- D. Configure the first network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 1.
Configure the second network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 10.

Answer: D

Question 29.

You are implementing a 140-node network. It should be divided into 10 subnets. Each subnet must be able to accommodate up to 14 nodes. How should you configure the IP addressing structure if your company's IP address is 194.194.194.0?

- A. Addresses 194.194.194.0/28
- B. Addresses 194.194.194.0/24
- C. Addresses 194.194.194.0/16
- D. Addresses 194.194.194.0/29

Answer: A

Question 30.

You are restructuring your network. It should be divided into 6 subnets. Each subnet must be able to accommodate up to 28 nodes. How should you configure the IP addressing structure if your company's IP address is 194.194.194.0?

- A. Addresses 194.194.194.0/28
- B. Addresses 194.194.194.0/24
- C. Addresses 194.194.194.0/16
- D. Addresses 194.194.194.0/27

Answer: D

Question 31.

All subnets on your network use a /24 subnet addressing scheme. Your router that connects a subnet to the network has an IP address of 158.25.64.1. The next router in line has an IP address of 158.23.65.2. Which subnet mask and default gateway should you use to configure the client computer?

- A. Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0
- B. Address 158.25.64.1
- C. Subnet Mask 255.255.255.248
- D. Address 158.25.64.2

Answer: A & B

Question 32.

Your network contains Windows 2000 Professional client computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The network also contains Windows 3.1 computers that use the NetBEUI protocol.

You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. You configure this server to use NetBEUI and TCP/IP. All of the Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows 3.1 computers are able to access the server.

When you browse network resources on the server, you notice a delay before a list of servers is returned. What should you do to remove this delay?

- A. In the Advanced settings for the network adapter, disable NetBEUI from Client for Microsoft networks.

- B. In the Advanced settings for the network adapter, disable NetBEUI from file and printer sharing for Microsoft network.
- C. In the properties of the network adapter, disable Client for Microsoft Networks.
- D. In the Advanced settings for TCP/IP, enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP.

Answer: D

Question 33.

Your network contains 10 domain controllers, 10 member servers, and approximately 1,000 client computers. All the servers run Windows 2000 Server, and all the client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. Two of the domain controllers act as DNS servers. Users of client computer use file sharing to grant access to files stored locally.

The network has 10 subnets and uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. You want to configure the network so that all computers can resolve the addresses of all other computer by using DNS. Client computers must be able to register and resolve addresses if a server fails.

How should you configure the DNS servers?

- A. Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with standard secondary zone.
- B. Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with an Active Directory integrated primary zone.
- C. Configure one server with an Active Directory integrated primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with a standard secondary zone.
- D. Configure at least two servers with Active Directory integrated primary zones for the domain.
- E. Configure at least two servers with standard primary zones for the domain.

Answer: D

Question 34.

You manage a computer running Windows 2000 Server and Exchange Server 5.5. You want to optimize the performance of the server. Which setting should you enable for the File and Print Sharing for Microsoft Networks in the properties of the local area connection of the computer?

- A. Maximize data throughput for network applications.
- B. Minimize memory used.
- C. Balance.
- D. Maximize data throughput for file sharing.

Answer: A

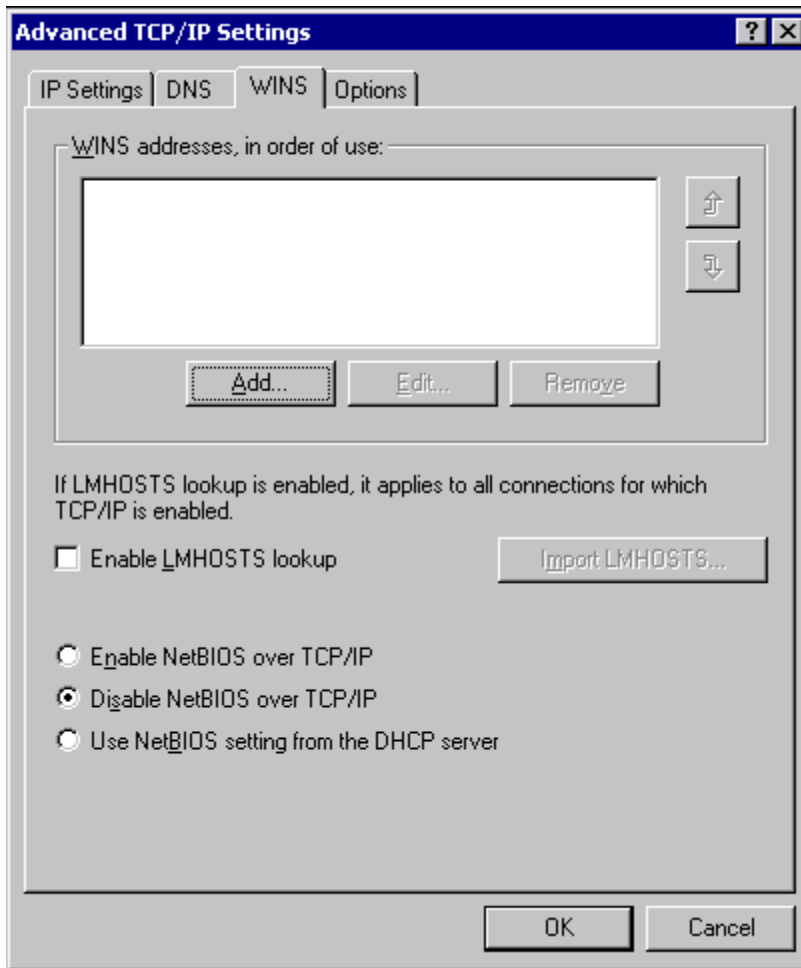
Question 35.

Your network has Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. The network uses TC/IP as the only network protocol.

One server on the network acts as both a WINS server and a DNS server. The IP address of this server is 192.168.1.10. All of the client computers are configured to use this server for DNS and WINS services.

Users of Windows NT Workstation computer cannot connect to a file server named FS_1. However, users of Windows 2000 Professional computers can access FS_1.

FS_1 has a statically assigned address of 192.168.1.11. The TCP/IP settings for FS_1 are shown in the exhibit.



Which change should you make to allow the Windows NT Workstation computers to connect FS_1?

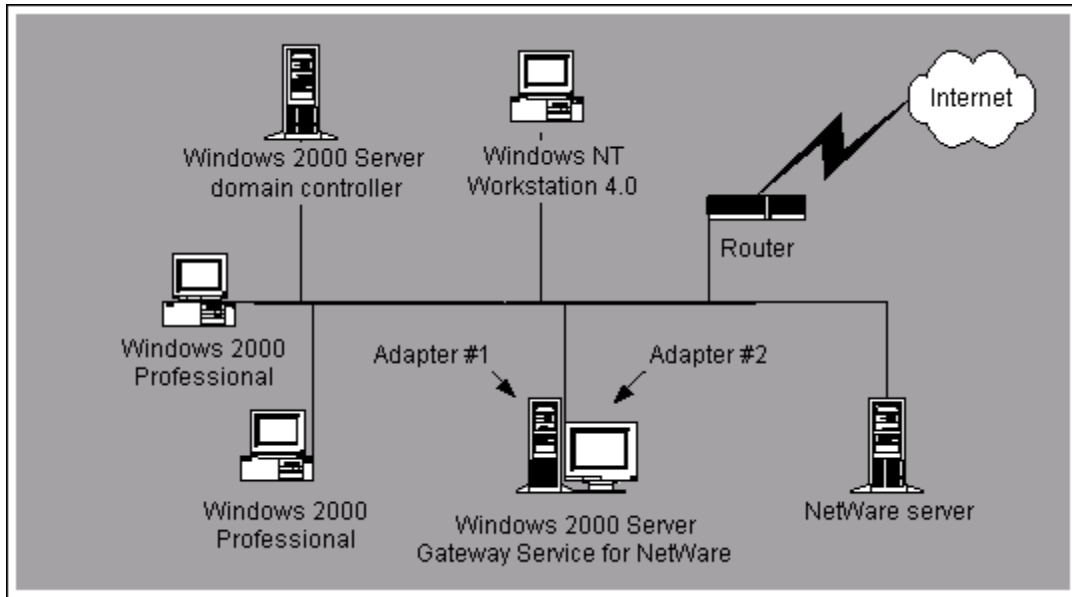
- A. Add the WINS address used by the Windows NT Workstation computers and select the **Enable LMHOSTS lookup** check box.
- B. Select **Enable LMHOSTS lookup** check box and import the Lmhosts file used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.
- C. Select the **Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP** option button and add the WINS address used by the Windows NT Workstation Computers.
- D. Select the **Use NetBIOS setting from the DHCP server** option button and add the WINS address used by the Windows NT Workstation

Answer: C

Question 36.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. The network is a routed network that uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. All of the Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computer are members of the single domain.

You install Gateway Service for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You install a second network adapter on the gateway server. The network is now configured as shown in the exhibit.



You want to configure Adapter # 1 for communications to and from the Windows-based client computers exclusively. Which check box or check boxes in the **Local Area Connection Properties** dialog box should you select? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Gateway (and Client) Services for Netware
- B. Client for Microsoft Networks
- C. File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
- D. NWLink NetBIOS
- E. NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol
- F. Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

Answer: B, C & F

Question 37.

Your company has a Routing and Remote Access server at its main office. One of the company's branch offices also runs Routing and Remote Access on a server that has one modem. This server is configured to use demand-dial routing to connect to the main office. This server is part of the company's Active Directory domain. The domain runs in native mode.

Some employees at this branch office use the branch office server to access their files from home. The manager of the branch office reports that sometimes none of the users in the office can connect to the main office. When you examine the event log on the branch office server. You find that users have been connecting to the server during working hours.

The manager wants users to be able to dial in to the server only between 6:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. However, the manager still wants users to be able to log on at any time when connected directly to the LAN.

What should you do to limit only dial-in access to these times?

- A. Change the logon hours for user' accounts to deny logons between 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.
- B. Set the remote access policy to deny connections between 8:00 A.M and 6:00 P.M.
- C. Create one batch file to start Remote Access Connection Manager service, and create another batch file to stop it.

Schedule the stop batch file to run at 8:00 A.M. every day and the start batch file to run at 6:00 P.M. every day.

- D. Create two user accounts for each user.
Grant dial-in permissions to one account, and deny dial-in permissions to the second account.
Change the logon hours for the dial-in accounts to deny logons between 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.

Answer: B

Question 38.

You enable the Routing and Remote Access Service (RRAS) on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You configure the computer as a RAS server. You want to provide mutual authentication between the RAS server and RAS clients. You also want to ensure that data passing between the RAS server and RAS clients is encrypted. Which authentication method should you use for your incoming connections to support mutual authentication and data encryption?

- A. CHAP
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. PAP
- D. SPAP

Answer: B

Question 39.

You enable the Routing and Remote Access Service (RRAS) on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. The computer is a member of a Windows 2000 domain running in native mode. You configure this computer as a RAS server. You want to configure RAS so that only members of the domain local group RAS-Access can establish a dial-up connection to the RAS server. What step or steps should you take to limit access to only this group?

- A. Configure the incoming connections on the RAS server for MS-CHAP authentication only. Configure the client computers to use MS-CHAP for the outgoing connections.
- B. In Active Directory Users and Computers configure the Dial-in settings of the group RAS-Access to allow remote access
- C. Delete the default remote access policy on the RAS server. Create a new remote access policy. Create a condition in the policy that grants remote access permission only to the group RAS-Access
- D. Delete the default remote access policy on the RAS server. Create a new remote access policy. Define the remote access profile settings to grant remote access permission only to the group RAS-Access

Answer: A, B & C

Question 40.

You enable RRAS on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You want to configure a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using only Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), and disable the Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP). What 3 steps should you take (Choose three)

- A. In the appropriate properties dialog box of the Ports node, set the Remote Access Connection (Inbound Only) check box for PPTP
- B. In the properties dialog box of the Ports node, clear the Demand Dial Routing Connections (Inbound and Outbound) check box for PPTP
- C. In the properties dialog box of the Ports node, set the Demand Dial Routing Connections (Inbound and Outbound) check box for PPTP

- D. Set the number of PPTP ports to 1
- E. In the properties dialog box of the Ports node, clear the Remote Access Connection (Inbound Only) check box for PPTP
- F. Set the number of PPTP ports to 0

Answer: B, D & E

Question 41.

You enable Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on six computers running Windows 2000 Server in your enterprise. These computers belong to a Windows 2000 domain. You also configure one computer running Windows 2000 Server as an Internet Authentication Service (IAS) server to centralize the authentication of remote access users for the domain. You plan to govern the use of remote access by implementing remote access policies. How should you create these policies?

- A. Use the Group Policy editor to create the policies in the default domain policy.
- B. Use the Group Policy editor to create the policies in a Group Policy object linked to an organizational unit (OU) that contains the computer objects for the remote access and IAS servers.
- C. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to create policies on the IAS server.
- D. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to create policies on each remote access server.

Answer: C

Question 42.

You enable Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on a computer running Windows 2000 Server. You plan to use IP packet filters to manage the protocols available to remote access clients. What component of the Routing and Remote Access snap-in can you use to implement the IP packet filters?

- A. The profile of a remote access policy.
- B. The Properties dialog box of the remote access server.
- C. The conditions of a remote access policy.
- D. The Properties dialog box of the remote access ports.

Answer: A

Question 43.

Your Windows 2000 domain operates in native mode. The server uses the default remote access policy. You want the remote access permissions for new user accounts to automatically allow access. What should you do?

- A. Change the setting from Control Access through Remote Access Policy to Allow Access.
- B. Grant User dial-in permission with multilink.
- C. Make new user a member of Administrative group.
- D. Make new user a member of power user group.

Answer: A

Question 44.

Your Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 is configured with the policies shown in the Exhibit. The current configuration allow users to connect remotely after logging on. You want to limit remote connections to logon connection only. What should you do ?

Routing and Remote Name Order

Remote Access policy Require L2TPAllow access if dial-in permission is enabled
Logon required 123

- A. Delete Require L2TP policy.
- B. Configure the Logon required policy to grant access.
- C. Move the Logon required policy to number one in the policy order.
- D. Change the Allow Access if dial-in permission is enabled policy to include the logon Required.

Answer: D

Question 45.

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using this new modem. What can you do to help find out the cause of the problem? (Choose Three.)

- A. Use the Diagnostics tab in Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel to query the modem.
- B. Use device Manager to identify any port resource conflicts.
- C. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
- D. From a command prompt, run the Net Config Server command.
- E. From a command prompt, run the Net Statistics command.
- F. Use Regedit32 to view the Error Control value in the
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess Key.

Answer: A, B, & C

Question 46.

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using the new modem.

What should you do to help find out the cause of the problem?

- A. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
- B. From a command prompt, run the Net Config Server command.
- A. From a command prompt, run the Net Statistics command..
- B. Use Regedit32 to view the Error Control value in the
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess key.

Answer: A

Question 47.

You install the Routing and Remote Access service on a Windows 2000 Server computer in your network. Your network is not directly connected to the Internet and uses the private IP address range 192.168.0.0. When you use Routing and Remote Access to dial in to the server, your computer connects successfully, but you are unable to access any resources. When you try to ping servers by using their IP addresses, you receive the following message: "Request timed out." When you run the ipconfig command, it shows that your dial-up connection has been given the IP address 169.254.75.182. What should you do to resolve the problem?

- A. Configure the remote access server with the address of a DHCP server.
- B. Authorize the remote access server to receive multiple addresses from a DHCP server.
- C. Configure the remote access server to act as a DHCP Relay Agent.

- D. Ensure that the remote access server is able to connect to a DHCP server that has a scope for its subnet.

Answer: D

Question 48.

Your Windows 2000 domain contains a Windows 2000 member server named server1. Server1 has routing and remote access for Windows 2000 enabled. Server1 is also configured to use a modem bank to accept incoming dial-up attempts.

You need to configure server1 so that users can connect to it from their home computers. You want to restrict access to the network to only users who can access the network at speeds faster than 64 Kbps.

You also must ensure that the users connect by using mutual authentication.

Which three actions should you take? (Choose Three)

- A. Configure the authentication provider to be RADIUS server.
- B. Configure the authentication provider to be Windows Authentication.
- C. Specify **IDSL** as the dial-in media.
- D. Specify **Async** as the dial-in media.
- E. Configure support for EAP.
- F. Configure support for MS-CHAP
- G. Configure support for MS-CHAP version 2..

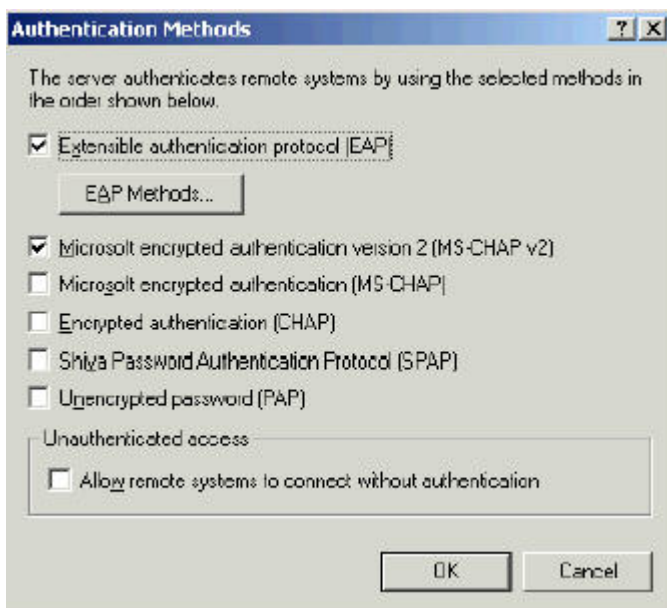
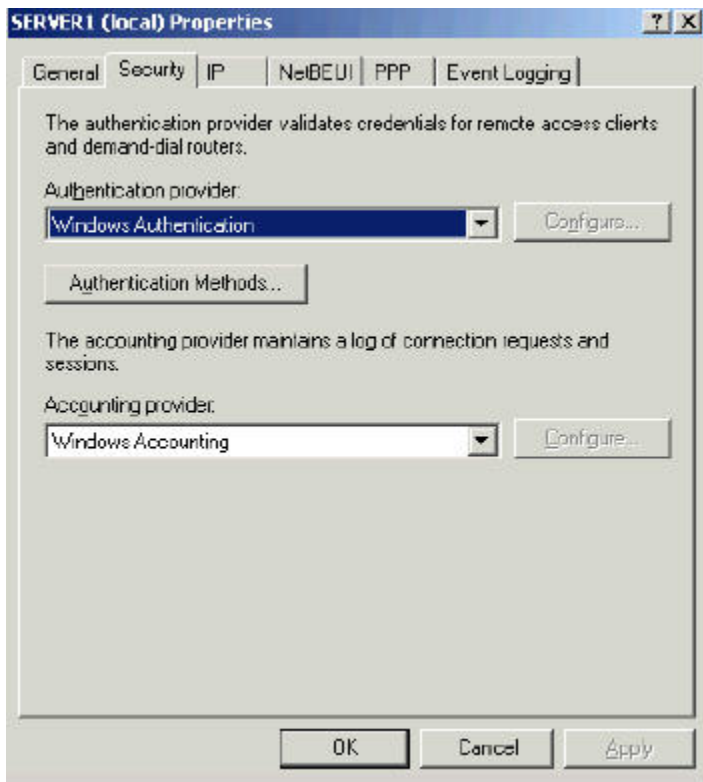
Answer: B, C & G

Question 49.

You are the network administrator of the Windows 2000 network at Island Hopper News. Your company does not have a Web presence. Your network consists of a Windows 2000 domain controller, a file server, and a member server named Server 1. Server 1 is connected to a modem bank.

Many users want to log on to the network for home. These users have Windows 95, Windows 98 and Windows 2000 are professional computers.

You enable routing and remote access for Windows 2000 on server 1. You configure the server 1 properties as shown in the exhibit.



Users configure dial-up networking on their client computers to connect to server 1. Some users report that they are unable to connect to server 1. What should you do?

- A. Change the authentication provider to RADIUS Authentication.
- B. Disable EAP.
- C. Disable MS-CHAP version2.
- D. Enable SPAP.
- E. Enable MS-CHAP.

Answer: E

Question 50.

You are the network administrator at Humongous Insurance, a major insurance company that has 1,000 offices worldwide. You are configuring the network, so that only the sales staff can connect to it from home.

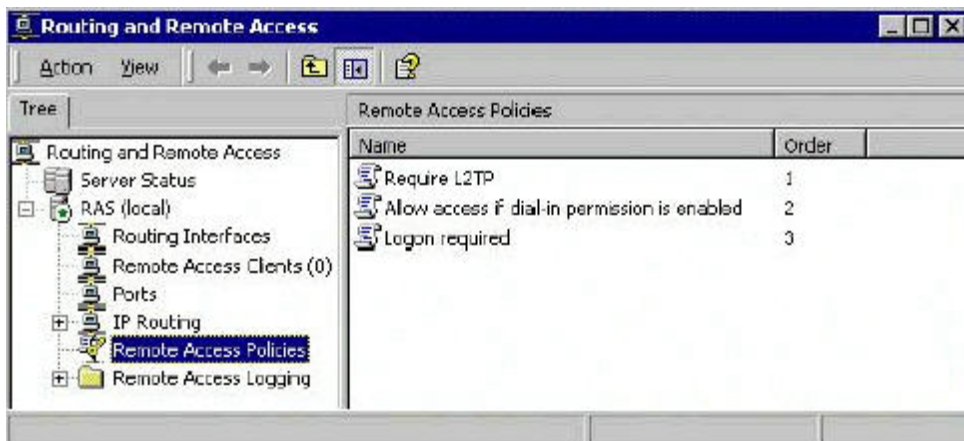
Your Windows 2000 forest contains a member server named server1 that has routing and remote access for Windows 2000 enabled. You configure server1 to use a modem bank to accept incoming dial-up attempts. You configure server1 to use Windows authentication as the authentication provider. The only supported authentication method is MS-CHAP version 2. You need to restrict access to server1. What should you do?

- A. Create an OU named sales_staff with the sales staff user accounts.
Provide access to this OU try using the client-friendly-name attribute of the default remote access policy..
- B. Create an OU named sales_staff; populate sales_staff with the sales staff user accounts.
Provide access to this OU by using the Windows-Groups attribute of the default remote access policy.
- C. Create a new remote access policy.
Add the everyone group to this policy by using the Windows-groups attribute in the properties of each sales staff user account, control dial-in access through remote policy.
- D. Create a Windows 2000 global group with the sales staff user accounts.
Provide access to the global group by using the Windows-group attribute of the default remote access policy.

Answer: D

Question 51.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named XYZRas, that has Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 installed. Routing and Remote Access is configured with the policies shown in the exhibit:



The current configuration allows users to connect remotely after logging on. You want to limit remote connections to logon connections only. What should you do?

- A. Delete the **Require L2TP** policy.
- B. Configure the **Logon required** policy to grant access.
- C. Move the **Logon required** policy to number one in the policy order.
- D. Change the **Allow access if dial-in permission is enabled** policy to include the **Logon required** policy.

Answer: C

Question 52.

You have Routing and Remote Access on a server that has one modem. The server is configured to use demand-dial routing to connect to the main office. The manager wants users to be able to dial in to the server only between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., but wants users to be able to log on at any time when connected directly to the LAN. What should you do to limit dial-in access to this timeframe?

- A. Set the remote access policy to deny connections between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- B. Set the remote access policy to allow connections between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- C. Set the remote access policy to deny connections between 6:00 p.m and 8:00 a.m.
- D. Set the remote access policy to allow connections between 6:00 p.m and 8:00 a.m

Answer: A

Question 53.

Your Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 is configured with the policies show in exhibit_:

Exhibit is like that:

Policy order

..... 1

..... 2

Remote Access Policy Log on required 3

The current configuration allows users to connect remotely after logging on. You want to limit remote connections to logon connections only. What should you do?

- A. Delete the required L2TP policy
- B. Configure the logon required policy to grant access
- C. Move the logon required policy to number one in the policy order
- D. Change the Allow access if dial-in permission is enable policy to include the logon required policy

Answer: B

Question 54.

The network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. You configure the remote access server on the network. Some users report that when they connect to the server they receive the following message |" IPX SPX compatible computer deported error 733" The EPP control network protocol for the network is not available. If the users allow the connection to continue they are able to connect to the services that use TCP/IP. You want to prevent this message from being displayed. What should you do?

- A. Configure a client computer to use only TCP/IP for the connections to the remote access server.
- B. Configure the client computer to use a defined IPX network address for the connection to the remote access servers.
- C. Configure the remote access server to allow IPX based remote access demand dial connections.
- D. Configure the remote access server to disable multi-link connection.

Answer: A

Question 55.

Your network has two domains with approximately 1,000 users in each domain. Both domains are Active Directory domains that run in native mode. Some of the users have portable computers and access the network by using remote access.

The managers at your company are concerned that remote access might pose a security risk. They want to see a list that shows which users are allowed to use remote access.

How should you configure remote access to display a list of authorized users?

- A. Create a group named RAS_USERS.
Add users who are permitted to dial in to network.
Create a remote access policy that allows only this group to use the remote access server.
To show who has access to the remote access server, display the members of the group.
- B. Create a group named RAS_USERS.
Add users who are allowed to dial in to network.
Set the remote access permission for this group to Allow Access.
To show who has access to the remote access server, display the members of the group.
- C. Write a script for Windows Script Host.
In the script, iterate through the members of the users container.
Display the name of any user who has the remote access permission set to Allow Access.
- D. Use the default remote access policy to view users and groups who have been granted remote access permission.

Answer: A

Part 7: Implementing, Monitoring and Troubleshooting Security

Question 1.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server contains a RAID-5 array that is configured as a volume D and an 18-GB hard disk that is configured as volume C. Volume D is formatted as NTFS, contains 60GB of data, and has 2GB of free disk space. Volume C is formatted as FAT32 and has 16GB of free disk space.

The server is used to store user home folders. Most of the data in the home folders has been encrypted with the encrypted file system.

You estimate that the server will need an additional 10-GB disk space to meet user needs. However, you will not be able to purchase additional hard disks for three months.

You want to immediately free at least 10-GB of the disk space. You do not want to compromise the security of the user's files. What should you do?

- A. Instruct the users to move at least 10-GB of data to another file server that has EFS.
- B. Create additional shared folders on volume C. Move 10-GB of data to the new, shared folders.
- C. Copy at least 10-GB of data to a writable CD-ROM. Delete these files from the server.
- D. Enable the compression attribute for the volume, and compress the users' home folders. Ensure that EFS remains enabled on the home folders.

Answer: A

Question 2.

You are the administrator of Windows 2000 Server computer. Volume D is formatted as NTFS. Volume D contains folders that are shared by departments within your company.

You want to limit the amount of disk space that the shared folders can store. A user named Richard has stored 10GB of files in the shared folders. Richard's files are using more disk space on the shared folders than any other user's files.

You enable disk quotas on Volume D and create a default quota entry. You set the quota limit to 1.1 GB and select the Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box.

When Richard attempts to encrypt the files in his home folder using the encrypted file system he receives the following error messages, 'There is insufficient disk space to complete the operation'.

You need to allow Richard to encrypted the files in his home folder. You also need to maintain disk the disk quota restrictions. Which three actions must you have? (Choose Three)

- A. Create a quota entry for Richard, and select the Do not limit disk space check box.
- B. Instruct Richard to encrypt the files in his home folder.
- C. Run the Cipher.exe/d command
- D. Enable the compression attribute on Richard's home folder..
- E. Set the Richard's quota limit to equal the amount of disk space used by the files in his home directory.
- F. Set the default quota entry on volume D to 12GB, and clear the Deny disk space too users exceeding quota limit check box.

Answer: A, B & E

Question 3.

Your company has a senior manager named Paul West. Paul uses computers in two different offices. Paul's home folder is stored on a server named UserServer. Paul works with many files that are highly confidential. Paul keeps these files in a folder named Confidential in his home folder. You need to maximize the security of the Confidential folder. You also want Paul to be able to access the folder from computers in each office. What should you do?

- A. Obtain a signing and sealing certificate from a certificate server for Paul's account, and install the certificate on the computers that Paul uses.
- B. Log on at UserServer as the administrator, connect to Paul's home folder, and set the encryption attribute.
- C. Configure Paul's account to have a roaming user profile, and instruct Paul to use folder properties to set the encryption attribute for his folders.
- D. Add the cipher /e /s . command to Paul's logon script.

Answer: C

Question 4.

You use computers in two different offices. Your home folder is stored on a server named UserData01.

You work with many files that are highly confidential. You keep the confidential files in a folder named Private in your home folder. You need to maximize the security of the Private folder. You also want to be access the folder from computers in each office.

What should you do?

- A. Obtain a signing and sealing certificate from a certificate server, and install the certificate on the computers you use.
- B. Log on at UserData01 as a domain administrator, connect to your home folder, and set the encryption attribute.
- C. Configure your account to use a roaming user profile. Use the properties of the Private folder to set the encryption attribute.
- D. Add the **cipher/e/s*.*** command to your computer's startup script.

Answer: C

Question 5.

You are an administrator of your company's network. You want to perform routine upgrades on your Windows 2000 Server computer. You use your non-administrator user account in the domain to log on to the server. You want to update all of the critical system files on the server in the shortest possible time. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Question 6.

You are a member of the Backup Operators group in the arborshoes.com domain. You are not a member of any other group in this domain. You are logged on to a Windows 2000 Server computer named backsrv3.arborshoes.com.

You try to configure the software for a tape backup device, but the configuration fails during backup. The documentation for the tape backup device indicates that the current tape driver is out of date and must be updated to support the configuration.

What should you do?

- A. Run the **runas** command, supplying your user name and password to start Device Manager. Then click the Update Drive command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.
- B. Instruct a domain administrator to run the **runas** command, supplying the domain administrator's user name and password to start Device Manager. Then click the **Update Driver** Command button on the **Diver** tab for the tape backup device.
- C. Open Device Manager, and then click the Update Driver Command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.
- D. Run the Add/Remove Hardware wizard. When prompted, select the **Add/Troubleshoot a device** option.

Answer: B

Question 7.

You configure several Group Policies to restrict user's desktop settings. You want them to be applied immediately. What should you do?

- A. Run `secedit /refreshpolicy MACHINE_POLICY`
- B. Run `secedit /refreshpolicy USER_POLICY`
- C. Run `net config /refreshpolicy DOMAIN_POLICY`
- D. Run `refresh /DOMAIN_POLICY`

Answer: B

Question 8.

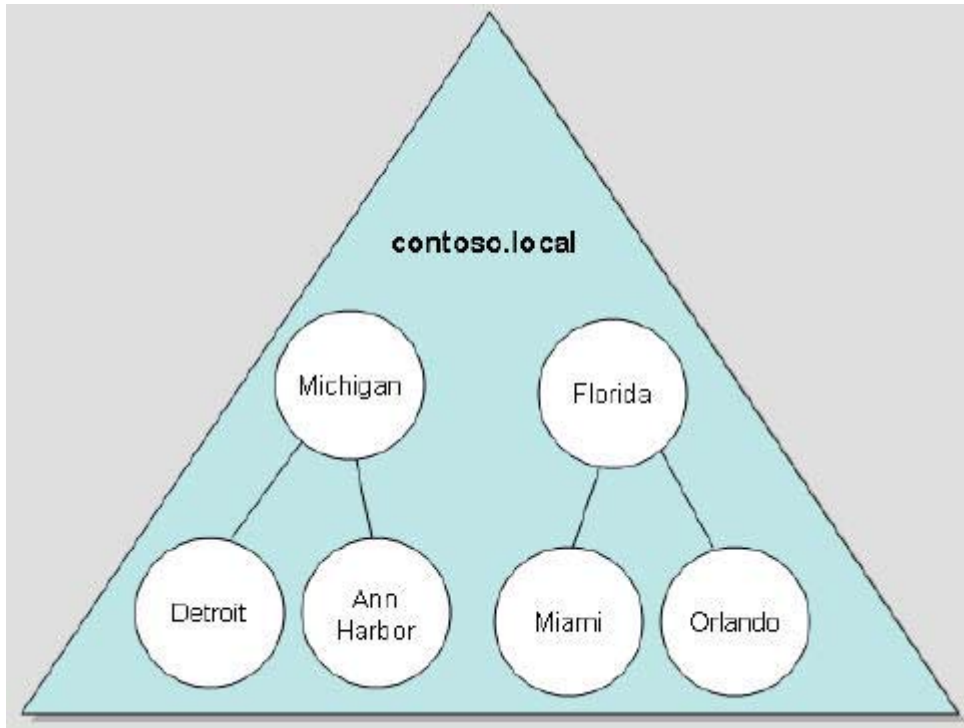
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 active directory network. The network consists of a single domain. The domain contains 20 Windows NT 4.0 client computers. All other client computers are Windows 2000 Professional client computers. You create an NT 4.0 default user policy on Windows 2000 Server computer that is configured as PDC emulator. The default policy denies access to the network neighborhood. You then install terminal services on one of the servers and terminal services client on two thousand Windows NT server client computers. You find that users of the terminal server can still browse the network when they open my network places. You want to prevent all default users from browsing the network. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Windows NT policy template file so that you can restrict access to both the my network places and network neighborhood. Save the policy file on the terminal server.
- B. Copy the NT file to 20 Windows NT workstation computers.
- C. Create a windows 2000 group policy that denies access to my network places.
- D. Edit the local registry on Windows NT workstation computers to deny access to entire network in the entire neighborhood.

Answer: C

Question 9.

You are the administrator of contoso.local domain. You organize the domain into organizational units as shown in the EXHIBIT.



You configure the local security options and other settings for the default domain policy object. You delegate administration of Michigan and Florida OU. You want to prevent those administrators from creating any other group policy objects with settings that conflict with those you configured. What should you do?

- A. From the group policy options from the contoso.local domains set the option not override.
- B. From the group policy options from the Michigan and Florida OU, set the option not override.
- C. Block the group policy inheritance for the contoso.local domain.
- D. Block the group policy inheritance for Michigan and Florida OU.

Answer: A

Question 10.

You are the administrator of Windows 2000 domain and TWO Windows NT domains. The Windows 2000 domains trust each of the Windows NT domains. Each of Windows NT domains trust the Windows 2000 domain. A Windows 2000 domain controller named DC1 is configured to use a highly secure domain controller template. Users in the Windows NT domain report that they cannot access DC1. You need to allow the users of computers in the Windows NT domain to access resources on DC1. What should you do?

- A. Apply a less restrictive custom security template to DC1.
- B. Apply a less restrictive custom policy to Windows NT domain controller.
- C. Ensure the Windows 2000 domain is configured in the mixed mode
- D. Ensure the Windows 2000 domain is configured to run in the native mode.

Answer: A

Question 11.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You are configuring the security policy for a group of users in the finance organizational unit (OU). You need to configure a group policy so

that future changes to group policy will be applied within 15 minutes to any computers that are log on to the network. What should you do?

- A. Enable the background refresh settings to use the default group policy refresh date.
- B. Enable the asynchronous group policy application settings.
- C. Enable and configure the group policy refresh interval for domain controller.
- D. Enable and configure the group policy refresh interval for computers.

Answer: D

Question 12.

You are N/W administrator of a win2k server your n/w contain five win2k server computer and 100 win2k professional computers. You want to deploy an update for an application that is used to the win2k professional computer. You want the users to automatically install the update the driver when they logon the domain. What should u do?

- A. Create a DFS, place the application update and the root folder of the DFS
- B. Create an Ms windows installer package for the application update and configure the RIS to use the package.
- C. Create a MS windows installer package for the application update. Apply the package to the local computer policy on all the computers.
- D. Create a MS windows installer package for the package update. Apply the package to the group policy.

Answer: C

Question 13.

Your enterprise has clients running Windows 95, Windows 98, and NT Workstation 4.0. You need to manage their System Policy from your Windows 2000 network until they are each upgraded. How will you set up their existing policies on the new Windows 2000 domain controller?

- A. Leave the .pol files on a downlevel server, and manually configure it to replicate the System Policy files to the Windows 2000 network servers.
- B. Place the .pol files of each type of workstation in the Netlogon share of a Windows 2000 domain controller
- C. Include in each workstation's logon script a mapping to Netlogon share of the domain controller where the .pol files of each type of workstation reside.
- D. Get the Adminpak.msi installed onto each type of workstation, and create new .pol files. Place the 3 new .pol files in the scripts subdirectory of the domain controller.

Answer: B & C

Question 14.

Your enterprise has clients running Windows 95, Windows 98, and NT Workstation 4.0. You need to manage their System Policy from your Windows 2000 network until they are each upgraded. How will you set up their existing policies on the new Windows 2000 domain controller?

- A. Leave the .pol files on a downlevel server, and manually configure it to replicate the System Policy files to the Windows 2000 network servers.
- B. Place the .pol files of each type of workstation in the Netlogon share of a Windows 2000 domain controller
- C. Include in each workstation's logon script a mapping to Netlogon share of the domain controller where the .pol files of each type of workstation reside.
- D. Get the Adminpak.msi installed onto each type of workstation, and create new .pol files. Place the 3 new .pol files in the scripts subdirectory of the domain controller.

Answer: B & C

Question 15.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You upgrade 50 Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 and place them in a single domain. The domain includes 300 member client computers, consisting of 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 100 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers,

You implement Group Policy objects (GPOs) for each organizational unit (OU). However, you find that these GPOs apply only to users of the Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You want to restrict users of the Windows NT Workstation computer from accessing registry editing tools. What should you do?

- A. Create an OU that contains all Windows NT users and computers.
Create a GPO in the OU that restricts users from accessing registry editing tools.
- B. Create a Windows NT system policy file on a Windows 2000 domain controller.
Configure the policy so that it restricts default users from accessing registry editing tools.
- C. Create a mandatory user profile for the Windows NT users that removes any shortcuts for Registry Editor and System Policy Editor from each user's desktop.
- D. Create a Windows NT system policy file that restricts default users from accessing registry editing tools.
Save the system policy file to each user's home folder.

Answer: B

Question 16.

You have created a GPO for the Finance OU in your network. You want to prevent users in the Finance OU from accessing My Network Places and running System in Control Panel. But, you want the Managers Domain Local group to be able to access My Network Places, yet not run System in Control Panel. What should you do?

- A. Create a second GPO in the OU.
- B. Add the Manager's group to the ACL of the GPO.
- C. Allow the Manager's group to apply the Group Policy.
- D. Disable the permission of the Authenticated Users group to read and apply the Group Policy.
- E. Configure the new GPO to allow access to My Network Places. Give the new GPO a higher priority than the original GPO.

Answer: A, B & E

Question 17.

You are the administrator of your company's network. You are configuring a security policy for a group of users in the Finance organizational unit (OU). You need to configure the Group Policy so that future changes to the Group Policy will be applied within 15 minutes to any computers that are logged on to the network.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the background refresh setting to use the default Group Policy refresh rate.
- B. Enable the asynchronous Group Policy application setting.
- C. Enable and configure the Group Policy refresh interval for domain controllers.
- D. Enable and configure the Group Policy refresh interval for computers.

Answer: D

Question 18.

You configure a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Marketing organizational unit (OU) to prevent users from accessing My Network Places and from running System in Control Panel. You want the Managers Domain Local group to be access My Network Places, but you still want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel.

What should you do?

- A. Add the Managers group to the access control list of the GPO.
Disable the permission of the Managers group to read and apply the Group Policy.
- B. Add the Managers group to the access control list of the GPO.
Deny the permission of the Managers Group to read and apply the Group Policy.
- C. Create a second GPO in the OU.
Add the Managers group to the access control list.
Allow the Managers group to apply the Group Policy.
Deny the Authenticated Users group permission to read and apply the Group Policy.
Configure the new GPO to deny the ability to run System in Control Panel.
Give the original GPO a higher priority than the new GPO.
- D. Create a second GPO in the OU.
Add the Managers group to the access control list.
Allow the Managers group to apply the Group Policy.
Disable the permission of the Authenticated Users group to read and apply the Group Policy.
Configure the new GPO to allow access to My Network Places.
Give the new GPO a higher priority than the original GPO.

Answer: D

Question 19.

You configure a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) on a Remote Access Server (RAS) computer running Windows 2000 Server. You configure the remote access server to use a computer running Windows 2000 Internet Authentication Service (IAS) for RADIUS authentication. Users who connect to the corporate network using RAS also access an application server. All of the servers belong to a Windows 2000 domain. You want to enable the account lockout feature to thwart dictionary attacks over the Internet. How should you enable account lockout?

- A. Edit the registry of the remote access server
- B. Edit the Default Domain Policy group policy object
- C. Edit the registry of the IAS server
- D. Edit the default remote access policy

Answer: B

Question 20.

You wish to audit the activity of the accounting department's share folder for file and subfolder deletion. The share folder is on a Windows 2000 server. What steps will you take to activate this security measure?

- A. Enable auditing of the Directory Service Access event in Local Policies node of the Computer Configuration. Enable auditing of the Delete Subfolders and Files for each folder you wish to audit.
- B. Enable auditing of the Delete Subfolders and Files in the Security tab of the domain object's property sheet.
- C. Enable Audit Object Access event in Local Policies node of the Computer Configuration. Enable auditing of the Delete Subfolders and Files for each folder you wish to audit.
- D. Enable auditing of the Delete Subfolders and Files in the property sheet of the share in Explorer.

Answer: C & D

Question 21.

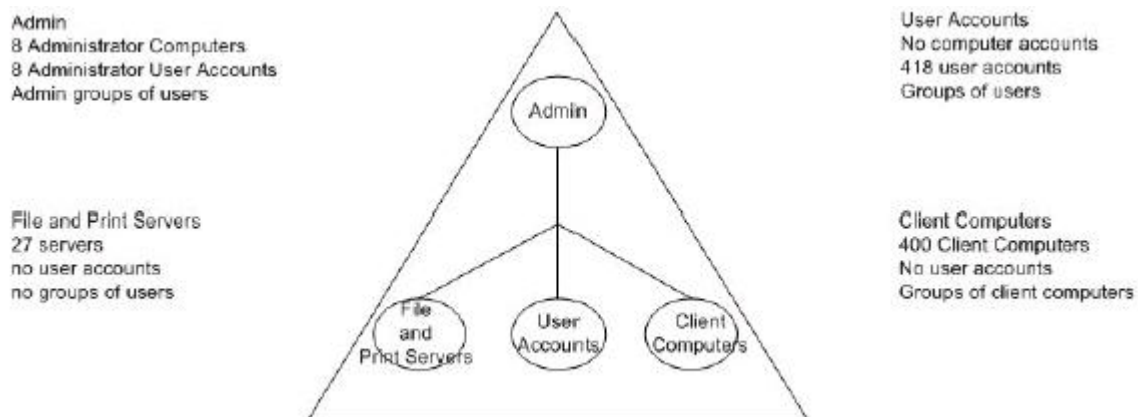
You wish to setup a domain policy to have passwords expire in 30 days. You wish to setup a local computer policy to have passwords expire in 90 days. Choose two:

- A. Set Domain Policy for password expiration in 30 days.
- B. Set Domain Policy for password expiration in 90 days.
- C. Set OU for password expiration in 30 days.
- D. Set OU for password expiration in 90 days.
- E. Set Local Computer Policy for password expiration in 30 days.
- F. Set Local Computer Policy for password expiration in 90 days.

Answer: A & F

Question 22.

You are the domain administrator for your company. The domain and OU structure is shown in the exhibit.



You want to log all unsuccessful attempts to delete files from all your data servers. Which two actions should you take? (Choose two)

- A. Set audit permissions on all file and print server computers
- B. Use **Secedit** to import the Hisecws.inf template for all computers in the file and print servers OU.
- C. Use **Secedit** to import the Hisecws.inf template for all computers in the Client computers OU.
- D. Enable group policy auditing on the file and print servers OU.
- E. Set auditing permissions on all of the client computers.
- F. Enable auditing group policy on the client computers OU.

Answer: A & D

Question 23.

Your company recently hired you to administer its Windows 2000 network. The network includes 100 Windows 2000 Server computers. These servers are members of a Windows 2000 domain and are contained in an OU named servers.

You discover that each Windows 2000 Server computer has local security auditing enabled and that each server is configured to audit different events.

You want to standardize the events that are audited on the servers. You also want to ensure that auditing remains standardized even if the audit policy changes. What should you do?

- A. Configure a local auditing policy on each domain controller.
- B. Configure each server to implement a standardized auditing policy.
- C. Configure the standardized auditing policy on all domain controllers in the domain.
- D. Configure a local group policy object on each server in the servers OU.
- E. Configure a group policy object, and apply it to the servers OU.

Answer: E

Question 24.

Some applications on your company network use defined domain user accounts as their service accounts. Each computer that runs one of these applications should have the respective service account in the local administrators group.

Currently, you individually place these service accounts in the local administrators group on the appropriate Windows 2000 Professional computers. You need to centralize this process. What should you do?

- A. Add the applications service accounts to the domain admins group.
- B. Add the applications service accounts to the local administrator group.
Use the restricted group option in each computer's local group policy.
- C. Add the applications service accounts to the local administrators group by using the restricted groups option in an OU group policy.
- D. Add the applications service accounts to the local administrators group by using the restricted groups option in a domain group policy.

Answer: D

Question 25.

You are required to strengthen security in the XYZ.com domain. You decide to set an account policy for domain accounts to have a maximum password age of 30 days and for local computer accounts to have a maximum password age of 90 days.

Which action or actions should you take? (Choose all that apply).

- A. Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) on the domain that sets the maximum password age to 30 days.
- B. Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) on the domain that sets the maximum password age to 90 days.
- C. Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) that sets the maximum password age to 30 days, and link it to all organizational units (OUs).
- D. Configure a Group Policy object (GPO) that sets the maximum password age to 90 days, and link it to all organizational units (OUs).
- E. Configure a local computer policy on all local computers that sets the maximum password age to 30 days.
- F. Configure a local computer policy on all local computers that sets the maximum password age to 90 days.

Answer: A & F

Question 26.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network consisting of 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 50 Windows 2000 Server computers. You configure two domains: litware.local and dev.litware. You enable auditing in the domain policy object for litware.local to audit the success and failure of object access.

You install a printer on a domain controller named dc7.dev.litware.local. You configure auditing on this printer to observe successes and failures of printing by members of the Research universal group. When you view the security log for the dc7.dev.litware.local computer one week later, you find that no events have been written to the log. However, you know that members of the Research universal group used the printer during the past week.

You want to log all successes and failures of printing by this group for the printer on dc7.dev.litware.local. What should you do?

- A. Enable auditing in the domain policy object for dev.litware.local to audit the success and failure of object access.
- B. Edit the domain policy object for litware.local to enable auditing of the success and failure of directory service access.
- C. Configure auditing of successes and failures of object access in the default Domain Controllers Policy object in the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) of the dev.litware.local domain.
- D. Configure auditing of successes and failures of object access in the default Domain Controllers policy object in the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) of the litware.local domain.

Answer: A

Question 27.

You configure a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Marketing organizational unit (OU) to prevent users from accessing My Network Places and from running System in Control Panel. You want the Managers Domain Local group to be access My Network Places, but you still want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel.

What should you do?

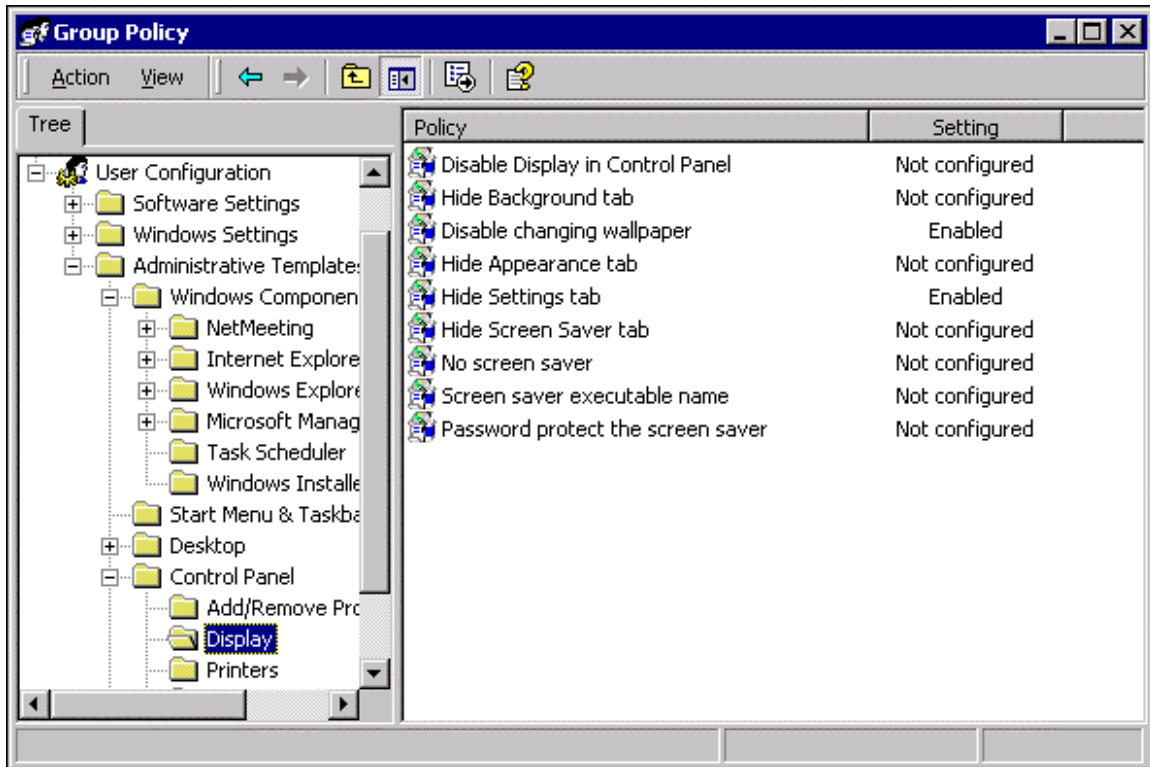
- A. Add the Managers group to the access control list of the GPO.
Disable the permission of the Managers group to read and apply the Group Policy.
- B. Add the Managers group to the access control list of the GPO.
Deny the permission of the Managers Group to read and apply the Group Policy.
- C. Create a second GPO in the OU.
Add the Managers group to the access control list.
Allow the Managers group to apply the Group Policy.
Deny the Authenticated Users group permission to read and apply the Group Policy.
Configure the new GPO to deny the ability to run System in Control Panel.
Give the original GPO a higher priority than the new GPO.
- D. Create a second GPO in the OU.
Add the Managers group to the access control list.
Allow the Managers group to apply the Group Policy.
Disable the permission of the Authenticated Users group to read and apply the Group Policy.
Configure the new GPO to allow access to My Network Places.
Give the new GPO a higher priority than the original GPO.

Answer: D

Question 28.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network consists of a single domain named adatum.local that runs in native mode. The domain includes 500 member client computers, consisting of 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 300 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers.

You create a Group for the Research organizational unit (OU) and configure the policy as shown in the exhibit.



None of the users in the Research OU working at Windows 2000 Professional computers can change the wallpaper on their desktops or the resolution and color depth of their displays, However, when users log on from any of the Windows NT Workstation computers in the OU, they can change all display settings.

You want to restrict all users of Windows NT Workstation computers in the OU from changing their desktop wallpaper and from accessing the **Settings** tab in Display in Control Panel. What should you do?

- A. Add a new computer to the OU and select the **Allow pre-Windows 2000 computers to use this account** check box.
- B. Change the Group Policy so that it also hides the **Background** tab.
- C. Create a separate Group Policy for a nested OU that contains all Windows computer.
- D. Configure a Windows NT policy file and place it in the Winnt\Sysvol\Adatum.local\Scripts folder on the PDC emulator.

Answer: D

Question 29.

You are the network administrator for your company. The company has numerous branch offices, and each office uses Internet Connecting Sharing to connect to the Internet. A new employee named David Johnson is configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a file server. When David uses Windows update for the first time and select Product Update, he receives an error message stating that access is denied. David needs to be able to update the file by using his account. What should you do?

- A. Configure the settings for Internet Connecting Sharing to allow POP3 access.
- B. Configure the settings for Internet Connecting Sharing to allow SMTP access.
- C. Give David's user account administrator privileges on the Windows 2000 Server computer.
- D. Instruct David to log on as a domain administrator on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Answer: C

Question 30.

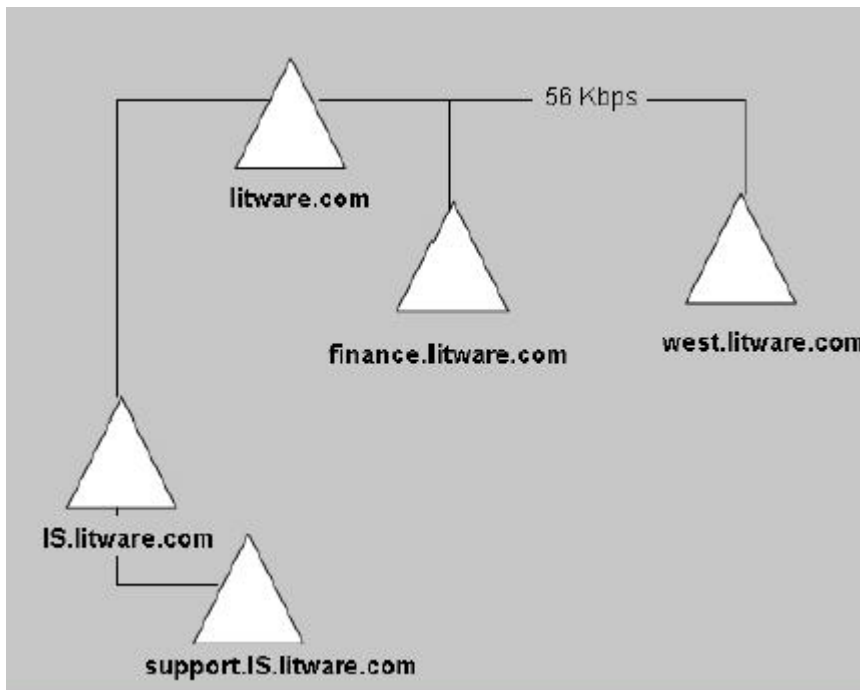
You are the administrator of a network that consists of Windows 2000 Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to configure the deployment of the most recent Windows 2000 service pack so that users of the Windows 2000 Professional computers receive the service pack automatically when they log on to the domain. What should you do?

- A. Create a Microsoft Windows installer package for the service pack. Configure RIS to use the package.
- B. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the service pack. Configure the package in a Group Policy.
- C. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the service pack. Configure the package in the Local Computer Policy.
- D. Place the service pack in a Distributed file system (Dfs).

Answer: B

Question 31.

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



The remote location is running a previous service pack for Windows 2000, and the LAN is running the most recent service pack. You want to configure a Group Policy for the remote location so that users can repair a problem with a service pack system file. You also want to reduce the

traffic on the LAN and ease administration of the Group Policies. You want to retain the domain administrator's access to the Group Policy configuration. NOTE: west.litware is on the 56-Kbps remotely What should you do?

- A. Configure a Group Policy for each OU in the west.litware.com domain. Configure a service pack software package for each Group Policy.
- B. Configure a Group Policy for each OU in the litware.com domain. Configure a service pack software package for each Group Policy.
- C. Configure a Group Policy for the west.litware.com domain. Configure a service pack software package for the Group Policy.
- D. Configure a Group Policy for the litware.com domain. Configure a service pack software package for the Group Policy.

Answer: C

Question 32.

You are the administrator responsible for security and user desktop settings on your network. You need to configure a custom registry entry for all users. You want to add the custom registry entry into a Group Policy object (GPO) with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Question 33.

You install Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 domain controller. You install Terminal Services Client on users' client computers. Users report that when they try to connect to the Terminal server, they receive the following error message: "The local policy of this system does not allow you to logon interactively." When you attempt to log on to the Terminal server as an administrator from a user's computer, you log on successfully. You want users to be able to log on to the Terminal server. What should you do?

- A. Grant the users the right to log on as a service.
- B. Grant the users the right to log on locally.
- C. Grant the users the right to log on over the network.
- D. Copy the users' profiles to the Terminal server.
- E. Copy the users' home folders to the Terminal server.

Answer: B

Question 34.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. You configure two sites: one for your New York office and one for your Paris office. You configure two organization units (OUs) named New York and Paris. In each of these OUs, you create subordinate OUs named Sales, Marketing, and Research. You place user accounts, stand-alone member servers, and Windows 2000 Professional computers in their appropriate subordinate OUs. You suspect that someone is trying to log on to your domain by guessing user account names and passwords. You want to fine out which computers are being used for these logon attempts. What should you do?

- A. Edit the Default Domain Controllers Policy object to audit directory services access failures.
- B. Edit the Default Domain Policy object to audit account logon failures.
- C. Edit the New York OU and Paris OU Group Policy objects (GPOs) to audit logon failures.

- D. Edit the Group Policy object (GPO) of each subordinate OU to audit directory service access failures.

Answer: B

Question 35.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. Your network contains two organizational units named Boston and Los Angeles. Each of these OUs contains subordinates OUs named Corp, Finance and Consulting.

You suspect that someone is trying to log on to your domain by guessing user account names and passwords. You want to find out which computer is being used for these logon attempts. What should you do?

- A. Edit the default Domain Controller's policy object to audit directory service access failures.
- B. Edit the default domain policy object to audit account logon failures.
- C. Edit the Boston OU and Los Angeles OU group policy objects (GPOs) to audit logon failures.
- D. Edit the Group Policy Object of each subordinate OU to audit directory service access failures.

Answer: B

Question 36.

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network contains five Windows 2000 Server computers and 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You want to deploy an update for an application that is used on the Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want users to automatically install the update when they log on to the domain. What should you do?

- A. Create a distributed file system (Dfs).
Place the application update in the root folder of the Dfs.
- B. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the application update.
Configure RIS to use the package.
- C. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the application update.
Apply the package to the Local Computer Policy on all of the computers.
- D. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the application update.
Apply the package to a Group Policy.

Answer: D

Question 37.

You are the network administrator at Awesome computers, a hardware manufacturing firm. You are deploying 20 new Windows 2000 Server computers in the software development department. The software testers will use these servers for testing. Each tester is a member of the Power Users group. Each tester must be able to install new hardware and device drivers on these servers. You want the testers to be able to test custom applications that install drivers without interruption.

You install Windows 2000 Server on one computer so that you can prepare a system image for the deployment.

You must configure this system image to meet the needs of the software testers. What should you do?

- A. For the Power Users group, apply the right to load and unload device drivers.
- B. For the domain users group, apply the right to load and unload device drivers.
- C. Configure the driver signing options to install all files, regardless of file signature.
Configure the setting to be a system default.
- D. Configure the driver signing options to install all files, regardless of file signature.
Configure the setting not to be a system default.

Answer: A

Question 38.

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network consists of a single domain. The domain includes 20 Windows NT workstation 4.0 client computers. All other client computers are Windows 2000 Professional client computers.

You create a Windows NT 4.0 default user policy on the Windows 2000 Server computer that is configured as the PDC emulator. This default user policy denies access to Network Neighborhood.

You then install Terminal Services on one of the servers and Terminal Services Client on the 20 Windows NT Workstation client computers.

You find that the users of the Terminal server can still browse the network when they open My Network Places. You want to prevent all default users from browsing the network.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the Windows NT policy template file so that you can restrict access to both My Network Places and Network Neighborhood.
Save the policy file on the Terminal server.
- B. Copy the Windows NT policy file to the 20 Windows NT workstation computers.
- C. Create a Windows 2000 Group Policy that denies user access to My Network Places..
- D. Edit the local registry on the Windows NT Workstation computers to deny access to Entire Network in Network Neighborhood.

Answer: C

Question 39.

You want to delegate the backup and restore responsibilities of all servers to a new employee named Richard. Richard must not be able to shut down any servers or uninstall any driver files. You need to apply the appropriate permissions for Richard. What should you do?

- A. Make Richard a member of the domain admins group.
- B. Make Richard a member of the server operations group.
- C. Make Richard a member of the backup operators group.
- D. Grant Richard the user rights to backup and restore files on all computers in the domain.
- E. Grant Richard read only permission to the volumes from which he needs to back up and restore files.

Answer: D

Question 40.

You are the network administrator of the Windows 2000 Active Directory domain support.XYZ.com. The three Windows 2000 Server computers in the domain have the Securews.inf template file installed.

To the domain, you add a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer that runs a single application. You upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Advanced Server, and then apply the same level of security that the other servers in the domain have. You discover that the application no longer runs.

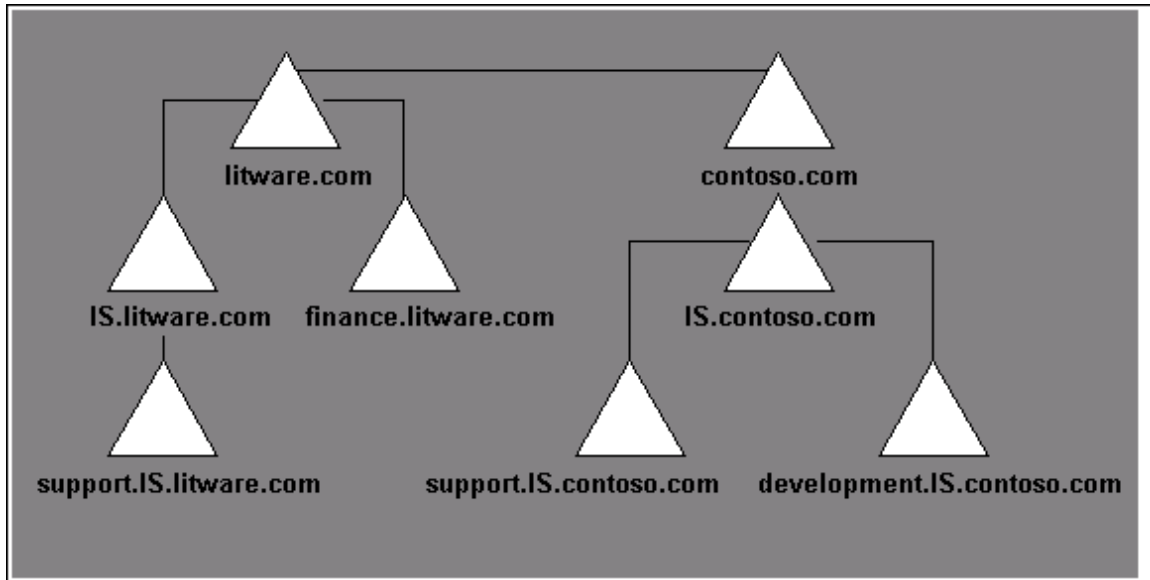
You need to ensure that the application can run. What should you do?

- A. Run the **dcpromo** command on the Server.
Reinstall the application on the server.
- B. Run the application from the command prompt followed by the **/separate** switch.
- C. Apply the Securews.inf template file.
- D. Apply the Compatws.inf template file.

Answer: D.

Question 41.

You are the network administrator responsible for testing and deploying new service packs for Windows 2000. Your forest has two trees, with four domains in each tree shown in the exhibit.



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

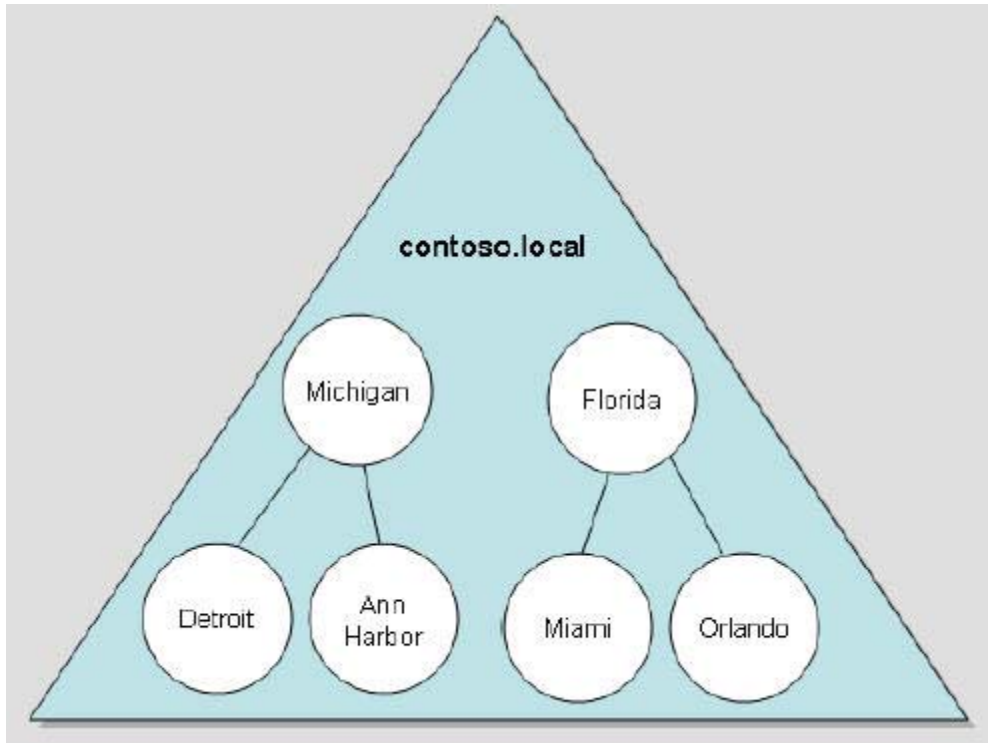
You create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the service pack. What should you do to configure the Group Policy?

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

Answer: B

Question 42.

You are the administrator of the contoso.local domain. You organize the domain into organization units (OUs) as shown in the exhibit.



You configure the Local Security Options and other setting for the Default Domain Policy object. You enable a local security option policy to display a logon message each time a user attempts to log on. Suzan Fine, the administrator of the Florida OU, wants to configure a different logon message for the Orlando OU without changing the other Local Security Options. What should Suzan do?

- A. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) in the Orlando OU with the appropriate logon message. Block policy inheritance for the new GPO.
- B. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) in the Florida OU with the appropriate logon message. Set the option not to override for the new GPO.
- C. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) in the Orlando OU with the appropriate logon message. Enable policy inheritance for the new GPO.
- D. Create two new Group Policy objects (GPOs) in the Miami and Orlando OUs. Configure the GPO for the Orlando OU with the appropriate logon message for the Orlando OU. Place the GPO for the Orlando OU at the top of the priority list.

Answer: C