Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft Windows 2000 Server

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Exam A

QUESTION 1
You want to provide complete redundancy for all data stored on your hardware RAID-5 disk array. You install a second hardware RAID-5 disk array.

You want to create a mirror of the original array on the new array. However, when you right-click the free space on the new array in Disk Management, you see no option to create a new volume or a mirrored volume.

Before you create a mirrored volume on the new array, what should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 2000 supports two types of disk storage namely basic disks and dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks and volumes are created on dynamic disks. A Mirrored disk is a fault tolerance mechanism and consists of a second disk that is an exact image of the system disk. A mirrored volume can only be created on dynamic disks.

Incorrect answers:
B: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
C: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
D: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
E: A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.

QUESTION 2
You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using the new modem.

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

A. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
B. From a command prompt, run the **Net Config Server** command.
C. From a command prompt, run the **Net Statistics** command.
D. Use Regedt32 to view the **Error Control** value in the **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System \CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess** key.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The routing and remote access snap-in can be used to check the status of ports that are used by the modems.

Incorrect answers:
B: The Net Config Server command is used to display or change settings for the Server service while the service is running. It is not used to diagnose modem problems.
C: The Net Statistics command is used to display the statistics log for the local Workstation or Server service. It is not used to diagnose modem problems.
D: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating system. It is therefore not recommended that we edit the registry.

QUESTION 3
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To automate installation throughout a Windows 2000 network Windows installer packages should be applied to a group policy.

Incorrect answers:
A: A distributed file system is used to organize network folders, not to deploy updates of applications.
B: RIS is used to deploy Windows 2000 Professional, not to deploy updates of applications.
C: Applying the installer package on all the local computer policies would require considerable administrative effort. It would be easier to automate the process by applying the installer package to a group policy.

QUESTION 4
You are the administrator of a routed Windows 2000 network. The network includes 25 Windows 2000 Server computers. You want to install a new Windows 2000 Server computer as the first computer on a new routed segment.

You configure the existing DHCP server with a scope that is valid for the new routed segment. During the installation of the new Windows 2000 Server, you specify that the server should obtain its IP address from an existing DHCP server.

After you complete the installation, you open My Network Places. You see the new server but no other computers. You run the ipconfig command and find that the new server's assigned IP address is 169.254.1.200, with a 16-bit subnet mask and no default gateway address.

You want to resolve the problem so that you can see other computers on the routed network.

What can you do? (Choose two)

A. Configure all of the routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames.
B. Configure the default gateway to route TCP port 270 frames.
C. Add the IP address for the default gateway to the TCP/IP properties of the new server.
D. Add a DHCP Relay Agent computer to the new routed segment.
E. Add a WINS server to the new routed segment.

Answer: AD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server. When a client or a server cannot receive an IP address from DHCP it is assigned an Auto Private IP Address (APIPA). These IP addresses are in the range 169.245.x.y. In this scenario the server has an IP address of 169.254.1.200, which is in the APIPA range because the server could not contact the DHCP for an IP address. There are two solutions to this problem: we could either configure all routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames, which might require us to replace the routers with RFC 1542-compliant routers or we could install a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.

Incorrect answers:
B: The routers should be configured to pass BOOTP broadcast frames, not to route TCP port 270 frames.
C: As long the new server is able to get the DHCP messages from the DHCP server it is not necessary to preconfigure it with a default gateway address.
E: A Windows 2000 computer does not require a WINS server. Furthermore, a WINS server is used for name-to-IP-address resolution, not for the leasing of IP addresses.

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

Answer: AC
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 2000 can handle basic mirrors but not repair them. Therefore the Repair Volume option is unavailable. We must either recreate a basic mirror by deleting all volumes on the new disk 1 and converting disk1 to a basic volume. And then repair the fault tolerant volumes on Disk 0. Or we must create a dynamic mirror by breaking the mirror set, converting Disk 0 to a dynamic disk and creating a mirror on Disk 1.

Incorrect answers:
B: We cannot repair a mirror set by simply copying data onto the mirror disk, as data changes must be written to both mirrors.
D: We cannot repair a mirror set by simply copying data onto the mirror disk, as data changes must be written to both mirrors.
E: Windows Recovery Console cannot be used to recreate a mirror set.

QUESTION 6
You configure an HP Jet Direct print device as sown in the Network Diagram exhibit.

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

Printer Port Wizard

What should you do?

x006 (exhibit):

x006_2 (exhibit):

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
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: It is not necessary to specify the vendor type for the printer. The IP address of the printer is incorrect.
B: The LPR protocol is used in mixed environments, which includes UNIX machines.
D: The 16-bit subnet mask of the print device is correct therefore we do not need to change its subnet mask.

QUESTION 7
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:

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In a routed environment the default gateway address of a computer on a subnet should be set to the IP address of the local LAN interface of the router; in this scenario 192.168.1.100/24

QUESTION 8
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The computer is configured to have a single 18-GB drive, which contains the operating system files. This drive also contains a shared folder where five network users store their Microsoft Excel files.

You want to prevent each network user from using more than 1GB of space in the shared folder.

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

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

Answer: BCD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To set up disk quotas, we must first enable disk quotas. This can be done in Windows Explorer if we right-click on the volume, select Properties, select the Quota tab, and Check the Enable quota management option. We must then set the default quota limit and select the deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. Finally we must configure quotas for each user. We cannot specify Disk Quotas to user groups.

Incorrect answers:
A: It is not possible to define quota entries for groups. We can only set a default setting or set disk quotas on a per user basis.
E: Disk quotas require NTFS, but not dynamic disks.

QUESTION 9
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server hosts several web sites that have logging enabled. You use a third-party reporting utility to analyze the log files produced by the web sites. You notice that all data from 7:00 P.M to midnight each night is included in the following day's log file.

You want all data to be included in the correct day's log file.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: From the Administrative Tools folder, open the Internet Services Manager console, then right click on the Web site, select Properties, select Web Site, select Properties, and enable the 'Use local time for file naming and rollover' option.

Incorrect answers:
A: The problem in this scenario is not a log type problem.
C: The problem in this scenario is not a time zone setting problem.
D: The problem in this scenario is not a time server problem.

QUESTION 10
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The testers are members of the Power Users group. By giving this group the right to load and unload device drivers, we allow them to be able to test custom applications that install drivers without interruption, ie. the necessity to ask a user with Administrative Rights to help loading or unloading a device driver.

Note: Power Users can load print drivers, but can't run Add/Remove Hardware or modify a device driver through Device Manager.

Incorrect answers:
B: The testers might or might not be members of the Domain Users group but they are members of the Power Users group. Therefore we should give the Power Users group the right to load and unload device drivers.
C, D: Driver signing reconfiguration would not enable Power Users to load and unload device drivers.

QUESTION 11
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 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?

Exhibit:

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: F
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Terminal services licensing must be installed on a domain controller in the domain. Since this network only has one domain we should select the Domain License Server option.

Note: There is only one domain in use: islandhoppernews.com. uu1, uu2, term1, and file1 are just computers

in this domain.

Reference:
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q232520, Description of Terminal Services License Server Discovery

Incorrect Answers
A, B, C; D: We can't install terminal services licensing on member servers, we must use a domain controller.
E: The Enterprise license server option is only required if multiple domains are in use.

QUESTION 12
You are a network administrator for Fabrikam Inc. Fabrikam Inc has three offices. The network consists of one native mode Windows 2000 domain. All servers are Windows 2000 Server computers. The network is connected by a Frame Relay connection.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To monitor the computers, you need the snmp agent on all the computers. The snmp agent talks to the management software.

Incorrect answers:
A: The management software, which would include an snmp agent, is already installed on Mon1.
C: The SNMP service is not a part of any TCP/IP configuration.
D: The SNMP service is not a part of any TCP/IP configuration.

QUESTION 13
You are the administrator of a Windows NT 4.0 Terminal Server Edition computer. The server has one hard disk, which is divided into two partitions

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

You need to upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Server. You want to ensure that no application data or user data is lost during the upgrade. You also want to perform the minimum number of steps necessary to complete the upgrade.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

A. Convert the system partition to NTFS.
B. Install service pack4 or later on the server.

C. Use a Windows 2000 Server CD to start the server. In setup, select the option to upgrade.
D. Replace the Terminal Server installation with a standard Windows NT server 4.0 installation.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

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

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

Incorrect answers:
A: NTFS is not required
C: You can't upgrade to Windows 2000 by booting from the CD. The CD must be run from within the NT environment.
D: It is not necessary to install a standard NT Server 4.0 server.

QUESTION 14
You are the network administrator at Contoso Ltd. You work at the main office in Seattle. The branch office in Denver is a call center. The network consists of a Windows 2000-only domain. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

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

Wks1.contoso.com and mem1.contoso.com are available for use as Network Monitor clients.

You want to be able to detect and identity rogue installations of Network Monitor on your network by using the fewest possible computers.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

Exhibit:

A. Install Network Monitor Tools on wks1.contoso.com by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
B. Install the SNMP protocol on wks1.contoso.com by using the Windows Components wizard.
C. Install Network Monitor Tools on mem1.contoso.com by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
D. Install the SNMP protocol on mem1.contoso.com by using the Windows Components wizard.
E. Install a network adapter on wks1.contoso.com that supports promiscuous mode.
F. Install a network adapter on mem1.contoso.com that supports promiscuous mode.

Answer: AC
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The network monitor is used to detect rogue network monitor installations. Network monitor can only capture traffic on the local subnet. We need to install network monitor in both subnets.

Incorrect answers:
B: Network monitor, not the SNMP, is required to detect rogue installations of the network monitor.
D: Network monitor, not the SNMP, is required to detect rogue installations of the network monitor.
E: Promiscuous mode should be avoided. It would be very demanding since all packets would be checked.
F: Promiscuous mode should be avoided. It would be very demanding since all packets would be checked.

QUESTION 15
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: BCG
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: An Internet transfer speed of at least 64kbps implies an IDSL line while Async refers to a modem with a maximum speed of 56 Kbps.

Windows Authentication Provider is chosen instead of the only other possibility RADIUS Authentication since there is no mention of a RADIUS server.

Mutual authentication, in the context of RAS, is possible through either MS CHAP v2 or PPP with EAPTLS. Here there is only EAP, which is not sufficient.

Incorrect answers:
A: There is no RADIUS server in the network.
D: Minimum speed is 64Kbps. Analog modem (Async) cannot be used.
E: EAP requires TLS to support mutual authentication.
F: MS-CHAP does not support mutual authentication.

QUESTION 16
You enable disk quotas on volume D on the server. You configure a disk quota of 10 GB for each user. You select the 'Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit' check box.

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

What should you do?

A. Clear the **Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit** check box in the quota configuration for volume D.
B. Log on to the server as Administrator, and take ownership of all files in the group-shared folders
C. Create a new volume on the server. Move the group-shared folders to the new volume
D. Increase the quota limit on volume D to permit extra space for shared files

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Instead of denying users disk space when they reach the disk quota limit they should be given a warning. This can be accomplished by clearing the 'deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit' check box.

Incorrect answers:
B: Taking ownership of user's files would temporarily solve the problem, but the users could have problems accessing these files since they no longer are the owner.
C: Creating a new volume would not enable the users to save more than 10 GB in their home directories.
D: Increasing the quota would only postpone the problem as the disk would eventually become full.

QUESTION 17
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 Server1. Server1 is connected to a modem bank.

Many users want to log on to the network from home. These users have Windows 95, Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You enable Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on server1. You configure the server1 properties as shown in the exhibit.

Users configure dial-up networking on their client computers to connect to server1. Some users report that they are unable to connect to server1.

What should you do?

x017 (exhibit):

x017_2 (exhibit):

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 95 and a clean installation, with no windows updates, of Windows 98 do not support MS-CHAP V2. Both operating systems support MS-CHAP though.

Incorrect answers:
A: There are no RADIUS servers in this scenario.
B: Disabling an authentication protocol would not enable remote access for any clients.
C: Disabling an authentication protocol would not enable remote access for any clients.
D: SPAP is propriety protocol. It would not enable remote access for the Windows clients.

QUESTION 18
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: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To enable the Macintosh clients to access the shared folders on a Windows 2000 Server, you need to install Microsoft Windows 2000 Server AppleTalk Network Integration. One part of AppleTalk Network Integration is File Services for Macintosh. This is the component needed to share folders on a Windows 2000 Server computer with Macintosh clients. File Services for Macintosh enables Windows 2000 and Macintosh users to share files on Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) or AppleTalk networks. The macintosh OS natively supports appletalk.

Incorrect answers:
A: Macintosh clients require Apple Talk, not SAP, to be integrated in a Windows network.
D: Just installing AppleTalk on the Macintosh client computers and on the server would not enable communication. We need to add a network service on the Server.
D: RIP is a routing protocol and would not help Macintosh computers to gain network access.

QUESTION 19
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When sharing a drive the NTFS permissions allow full access to everyone. We need to restrict the right to create subfolders on the drive, and then we have to block this on the subfolders.

Incorrect answers:
A: We do not want to allow the creation of folders under the root folder; therefore this must be explicitly denied.
B: We do not want to allow the creation of folders under the root folder; therefore this must be explicitly denied.
D: We must block the inheritance of the subfolders before we prevent users from creating folders on the root.

QUESTION 20
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 sent to the executive printer.
C. Enable audit logging for Object Access. Configure auditing on the executive printer.
D. Use the Event Viewer to review the security log for messages from the printer subsystem.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To audit access and use of printers auditing for Object Access must be enabled. We must then specify which printer should be configured for auditing.

Incorrect answers:
A: The printer's spool directory holds print jobs. It cannot be used for auditing printer access.
B: System Monitor is used to monitor system performance. It cannot be used for auditing printer access.
D: Printer access or use is not logged in the security log until auditing has been enabled.

QUESTION 21
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 the LPR printing protocol.
D. Delete the printer. Re-create the printer by using DLC to connect to the JetDirect print device.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: This print device uses DLC, not TCP/IP therefore it does not require DHCP to provide it with an IP address.
B: The server will no longer be functioning as a print server; therefore we should not reinstall the DLC protocol on the server.
C: The LPR printing protocol is used in UNIX environments.

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)

Exhibit:

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

Answer: AD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario we must enable the appropriate auditing using group policies on the File and Print Servers OU. We must then set the specific audit permission on each server computer.

Incorrect answers:
B: The Hisecws security template is used to configure secure computers. It is not used to configure logging.
C: The Hisecws security template is used to configure secure computers. It is not used to configure logging.
E: In this scenario we want to perform auditing on the servers, not the clients.
F: In this scenario we want to perform auditing on the servers, not the clients.

QUESTION 23
You configure one of your Windows 2000 Server computers as a print server. You install a second Plug and Play network adapter in the server to improve network performance. The first adapter uses IRQ11. The second adapter uses IRQ5. The server is now unable to print to the print device connected to the non-Plug and Play LPT2 port.

You want to continue to use print devices installed on Plug and Play LPT1 and non-Plug and Play LPT2.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: If our system contains legacy non-Plug and Play devices, we must set our system BIOS to reserve all IRQs currently in use by the legacy non-Plug and Play devices. Failure to do so may result in the error message INACCESSESSIBLE_BOOT_DEVICE. In some cases, the legacy non-Plug and Play device may not function. By reserving IRQ 5 in the BIOS, the LPT2 adapter can use the IRQ it is configured to use. The Plug and Play network adapter will then be assigned another IRQ by the PNP enabled operating system.

Incorrect answers:
A: Using the Device Manager, we cannot change the system resources settings, such as IRQ and DMA usage, for ports.
B: Using the Device Manager, we cannot change the system resources settings, such as IRQ and DMA usage, for ports.
C: The legacy non-Plug and Play device uses IRQ5, not IRQ7. We should thus reserve IRQ5 in the system BIOS.

QUESTION 24
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The backup restores the files exactly to the state when the backup was made. We therefore do not need to use the recovery agent. Furthermore, as the individual users are the original owners of the files, they can decrypt the files themselves as usual after the restore. It would be good to advice the users to check their files after the restore is finished.

Incorrect answers:
A: The cipher /d /i command would try to decrypt all files even after errors have occurred. But it is not necessary to decrypt the files. Each user would be able to decrypt their own files.
C: It is not necessary to restore the files to a second file server and then copy the files to their original location. We could simply restore the backed up files to their original location on disk Disk1.
D: It is not necessary to restore the files to a second file server and then copy the files to their original location. We could simply restore the backed up files to their original location on disk Disk1.

QUESTION 25
Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a SCSI adapter that is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You install an updated driver for the SCSI adapter.

When you start the computer, you receive the following STOP error: “INACCESSIBLE_BOOT_DEVICE.”

What two procedures can you use to resolve the problem? (Choose two)

A. Start the computer in Safe Mode.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

B. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
Perform an emergency repair.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

D. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Run system File Checker.
Restart the computer.
Reinstall the old driver for the SCSI adapter.

E. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console.
Copy the old driver for the SCSI adapter to the system volume and to C:\Ntbootdd.sys
Restart the computer

Answer: CE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the boot device is inaccessible. There are two methods we can use to resolve this problem. We could either use the emergency repair process or we could use the Recovery Console to replace the new SCSI-driver with the old SCSI-driver and replace the NTBOOTDD.SYS.

Incorrect answers:
A: The boot device is inaccessible; therefore we cannot boot the computer and hence cannot select Safe Mode, which is a boot option.
B: Windows 2000 does not support a bootable floppy disk. However, the four Windows 2000 setup disks could be used to start the computer.
D: System File Checker is used within the operating system to check the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to solve a device driver problem.

QUESTION 26
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has five hard disks. Four 100-GB hard disks on the server are configured as a single striped volume. You want to reconfigure the four disks so that the volume is fault-tolerant and has as much space possible available for storing data. You want to use only existing hardware.

What should you do?

A. Convert the disk to dynamic disk.
   Shut down and restart the server.
B. Back up the data on the striped volume then delete the striped volume.
   Create a RAID-5 volume on the four disks
   Restore the data to the new RAID-5 volume.
C. Back up the data on the striped volume and then delete the striped volume.
   Create two mirrored volumes.
   Shut down and restart the server.
   Restore the data to the new mirrored volumes.
D. Back up the data on the striped volume, and then delete the striped volume.
   Create a spanned volume from the first two disks.
   Create a second spanned volume from the last two disks.
   Mount the root of the second spanned volume in the root of the first spanned volume.
   Restore the data to the first spanned volume.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the requirement is for a fault tolerant mechanism that does not consume disk space. The ideal fault tolerant mechanism that meets this requirement would be a RAID-5 disk array. To convert the single striped volume to a RAID-5 volume without data loss we would have to backup the data on the striped volume. Then after the RAID-5 volume has been configured the original data can be restored to the RAID-5 volume from the backup.

Incorrect answers:
A: Converting the disks to dynamic disks would not implement fault tolerance in itself.
C: Mirror volumes consume disk space as the entire contents of the volume that is mirrored is copied on the mirror volume. Thus a Mirror volume uses 50% of the space for data storage and the other 50% of mirroring.
D: A single RAID-5 volume should be created on the four disks.

QUESTION 27
You want to upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 2000 Server. The system partition uses

the FAT file system.

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

You are unable to perform the upgrade.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: Windows 2000 can be installed or upgraded on a disk or partition that is formatted with the FAT file system. There is thus no need to convert the file system to NTFS.
B: The Advanced Configuration and Power Interface is used for power management and does not affect the installation or upgrade process. It would thus not be necessary to disable ACPI.
D: The setup floppy disks use Winnt.exe to install Windows 2000. We however can only use the setup floppy disks to install a clean copy of Windows 2000 on the computer. We cannot upgrade the operating system to Windows 2000 using the setup floppy disks. We must use winnt32.exe to upgrade earlier versions of Windows to Windows 2000.

QUESTION 28
You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a new computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CDROM. The computer has three 100-GB hard disks, Disk 0, Disk 1 and Disk 2. The disks do not have any partitions defined.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario we must install Windows 2000 Server on a computer with three disks: Disk0, Disk1, and Disk2. We however want to make as much space as possible available through the use of a single drive letter. The solution would be to install Windows 2000 Server on Disk0 and then mount Disk1 and Disk2 as subdirectories on the system volume Disk 0.

Incorrect answers:
A: By creating partitions on Disk 0 we would split the disk into a number of partitions that would each require a drive letter. We would thus make less disk space available through the use of a single drive letter.
B: In Windows 2000 a system volume cannot be added to a volume set.
C: In Windows 2000 a system volume cannot be added to a volume set.

QUESTION 29
Your Windows 2000 Server computer has a 10-GB hard disk with two partitions; Drive C and drive D. Windows 2000 Server is installed on Drive D. Both partitions are formatted as NTFS.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The problem posed in this scenario could arise from a number of causes. It could be that the NTLDR is missing, or the boot sector is corrupt, or the disk is physically damaged. If we assume that the problem caused by a missing NTLDR, we could use either the Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) or the Recovery Console to correct he problem. Using either the Emergency Repair Disk or the Recovery Console we would attempt to copy the NTLDR file from the Windows 2000 installation CD-ROM to the root of the system partition, which could solve the boot problem.

Incorrect answers:
B: Debugging mode is a special safe mode option that used by developers to debug programs. It cannot be used restore the NTLDR.
C: Windows 2000 does not support a bootable floppy disk, although the four Windows 2000 setup disks could be used to start the computer in Windows 2000. The Recovery Console or the ERD process must be used to restore the NTLDR.
D: The File Signature Verification utility is use to test the integrity of device drivers. It cannot be used restore the NTLDR.

QUESTION 30
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 the departments within the company. The computers have identical hardware and software configuration.

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

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

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

Answer: BCE
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: Makeboot.exe is used to make Windows 2000 setup floppy disks.
D: The UDF file, not the unattend.txt, identifies names of new computers.
F: Winnt.exe must be used to start the installation of Windows 2000 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.

QUESTION 31
You want to improve the TCP transmission speed of a Windows 2000 Server computer. You also want to remove an unused registry key. You use Regedt32 to edit the registry of the Windows 2000 Server. You insert a value in the registry named TCPWindowSize, and you remove the unused key. You restart the computer, but the computer stops responding before the logon screen appears.

You want to return the computer to its previous configuration.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: When the registry is damaged we will not be able to use Safe Mode as Safe Mode is a basic version of the operating system with only the basic drivers that are required to support the operating system. Unfortunately Safe Mode requires the registry.
B: We can use the fixboot command in the Recovery Console to repair a faulty boot sector. We cannot use it to repair the registry.
C: The Recovery Console can be used to enable or disable device drivers, but it cannot be used to repair the registry.

QUESTION 32
You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. The computer is connected to a network that includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers.

You want to install Windows 2000 Server from source files that are located on a server on the network.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: We must use winnt.exe and not winnt32.exe as the boot disks operate in DOS mode, which works with 16-bit applications. We would thus not be able to use 32-bit applications like winnt32.exe.

C: Makebt32.exe is used to make Windows 2000 setup floppy disks. These cannot be used to connect to a network share.
D: The boot disk must include drivers for the network adapter.

QUESTION 33
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 office to enter the computer names and serial numbers when they receive the computers.

What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To install Windows 2000 Server on different computers using different serial numbers, we would have to install Windows 2000 Server on one computer and then use sysprep to create a sysprep.inf file. We can the use the sysprep-nosidgen command to prevent the computers SID from being replicated: the users will enter computer names and serial numbers when they install the clone.

Incorrect answers:
A: The Sysprep utility is used to remove the computer names and serial numbers, not the registry editor.
B: In this scenario we must use Sysprep cloning, not an unattended installation.
D: In this scenario we must use Sysprep cloning, not an unattended installation.

QUESTION 34
You are the network administrator responsible for testing and deploying new service packs for Windows 2000. Your forest has two trees, with four domains in each tree, as shown in the exhibit.

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 administration of the service pack package, and to minimize network traffic between the domains.

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

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

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

QUESTION 35
You install Windows 2000 Server on a computer that contains two 8-GB hard disks. Each disk is partitioned as a single primary partition and is formatted as FAT32. During the installation, you convert the second disk to NTFS. You install the system files on the second disk.

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

You want to ensure that all files moved from the shared folders on the second disk to the shared folders on the first disk will be compressed.

Which two actions should you take? (Choose two)

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

Answer: BE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When files are moved from one NTFS partition to another they inherit the compression attributes of the target folder. Therefore the target folder of the first disk must be configured to compress files. Compressed files and folders require the NTFS file system thus we would have to convert the disk to NTFS before we can compress the folder.

Incorrect answers:
A: We would want to convert the disk and not format the disk as the later would remove all data on the disk. The Convert command allows us to change the disk from a FAT file system to a NTFS file system while

keeping the data in tact.
C: Compressed files require NTFS, not dynamic disks.
D: Compressed files require NTFS, not dynamic disks.

QUESTION 36
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 Disk1.
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario our attempt to reactive Disk 1, which had failed, did not succeed. We must therefore replace the failed disk and manually recreate the mirror. To do this we would have to break the mirror and remove the failed disk. We would then replace the failed disk, recreate the mirror and finally reactivate the mirror.

Incorrect answers:
A: Mirrored disks do not automatically regenerate. They must be recreated manually.
C: Copying the data from the system disk to the mirror disk would not result in the creation of a mirror set. We must recreate the mirror manually.
D: Disk 1 is reported missing by the operating system. This means that the disk has failed physically and cannot be reactivated.

QUESTION 37
Trey Research has a Windows 2000 Server computer named User_srv. This computer has a RAID-5 controller. The RAID array is configured as two partitions. Drive C is a 2-GB partition that holds the operating system and paging file. Drive D is a 30-GB partition that will hold the home folders for 200 users.

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

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

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

A. Enable the quota management on drive D.
Select the **Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit** check box.
Set the default quota limit to75MB.

B. Create a Scientist template account.
Create a new quota entry for this account.
Select the **Do not limit disk usage for this entry** option button.

C. Create new quota entries for the 10 scientists' user accounts.
Select the **Do not limit disk usage for this entry** option button.

D. Enable the quota management on the drive D.
Select the **Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit** check box.
Select the **Do not limit disk usage** option button for the default quota limit.

E. Create a Scientist template account.
Create a quota entry for this account.
Set the quota limit to 30 GB

Answer: AC
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Quotas can be configured with default setting and can only be applied to individual users and not to groups. Therefore we must first enable quota management and set the default setting to 75MB and deny disk space if exceeding limit. Then we create exceptions for the scientists by creating a quota entry for each individual scientist that does not limit the disk space.

Incorrect answers:
B: Templates cannot be used to define quota entries for several users at one time.
D: Ordinary users should be able to save a maximum of 75MB.
E: Template accounts cannot be used to set up quotas.

QUESTION 38
You are the administrator of two Windows 2000 Server computers: Server1 and Server2. Server1 has a spanned volume that consists of areas on three physical hard disks. The three disks support hot swapping, and three hot swappable disk bays are available on server2. The drive letter that the spanned volume on server1 uses is not currently in use on Server2.

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

You backup the spanned volume.

What should you do next?

A. Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.
On the Server1, rescan the disks.
On the Server2, rescan the disks.

B. Shut down both servers.
Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.
Restart both computers.
On Server2, rescan the disks.

C. Shut down Server1.
Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.
Restart Server1.
On Server2, restore the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

D. Move the disks from Server1 to Server2.
On Server2, create a new spanned volume and format the volume.
Restore the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To minimize the impact on performance and availability of the two servers we must create a new spanned volume after the original disks have been moved. We must then restore the old data from backups.

Incorrect answers:
A: Rescanning the disks will not solve the problem. We must create a new spanned volume and must restore the data from backup.
B: Rescanning the disks will not solve the problem. We must create a new spanned volume and must restore the data from backup.
C: We must create a spanned volume before we can perform the restoration process.

QUESTION 39
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When a disk in a volume fails and appears as missing we should first try to reactivate the disk.

Incorrect answers:
A: We should first try to reactivate the disk and only replace it if reactivation fails.
C: The disk is missing therefore it cannot be repaired. It could be reactivated though.
D: If the RAID-5 volume has to be recreated then the failed disk should be replaced and the volume could then be generated. We cannot use an extended partition to recreate a RAID-5 volume.

QUESTION 40
You install the boot volume D on you Windows 2000 Server computer on a dynamic Disk 0. You mirror volume D on a dynamic Disk 1.

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

You want to return the status of the boot volume to Healthy.

What can you do? (Choose Two)

A. Break the mirror, delete the volume on Disk1, and re-create the mirror.
B. Replace Disk1, copy the data from the boot volume to the new disk, and then use Disk Management to rescan the disks.
C. Replace Disk 1, ensure that the new disk is a basic disk, and repair the volume.
D. Reactivate the mirror on Disk1.
E. Convert Disk 1 to basic disk, and reconvert it to a dynamic disk.

Answer: AD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To repair a mirrored disk we must first break the mirror and delete the volume on the failed disk. We must then recreate the mirror and finally reactivate the mirror.

Incorrect answers:
B: It is not necessary to copy data between the mirrored volumes. The data will automatically be copied when the mirror is recreated.
C: We cannot mix basic and dynamic disks in a mirror. Both disks must be either basic or dynamic.
E: Converting a disk to a basic disk and then reconverting back to dynamic would not achieve anything. The disk will be in the same state it was before we converted it to a basic disk.

QUESTION 41
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 Marketting-2 into the Marketing folder before deleting Marketing-2. You want these files to remain compressed. However, you do not want to compress any existing files in Marketing or compress any other new files added to the Marketing.

What should you do before you delete Marketing-2?

Exhibit:

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When we move compressed files and folders within a single partition they retain their compression status.

Incorrect answers:
A: When we copy compressed files and folders within a single partition they will inherit the compression status of the destination folder.
C: We do not want to compress any other files. By compressing the marketing folder all files in this folder would be compressed.
D: We do not want to compress any other files. By compressing the marketing folder all files in this folder would be compressed.

QUESTION 42
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The computer has a spanned volume that consists of areas on three physical hard disks on the server. The three disks support hot swapping. You regularly back up the spanned volume by using Windows Backup.

One of the disks fails. You replace the disk with a new, unpartitioned disk. You want to recover the spanned volume and its data as soon as possible.

What should you do?

A. Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Rescan the disks.

B. Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Shut down and restart the server.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.

C. Rescan the disks.
Format the spanned volume.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.

D. Rescan the disks.
Extend the spanned volume to include the new disk.
Shut down and restart the server.
Use Windows Backup to restore the new data.

E. Rescan the disks.
Remove the spanned volume and create a new spanned volume that includes the new disk.
Format the spanned volume.
Use Windows Backup to restore the data.

Answer: E
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Spanned volumes are created from unallocated space from between two and 32 dynamic disks. The areas of unallocated space used to create spanned volumes can be of different sizes. We can increase the size of a spanned volume, but the volume must be formatted with the NTFS file system. After extending a spanned volume, we will not be able to delete any part of it without deleting the entire spanned volume. Furthermore, spanned volumes cannot be mirrored or striped and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks containing a spanned volume fails, the entire volume fails. To recover a spanned volume that has failed due to a faulty disk we must replace the faulty disk and recreate the failed spanned volume. We would thus remove the faulty disk and replace it with a new disk. Then we must rescan the spanned disks and verify that the disk information is correct, remove the failed spanned volume and recreate a new spanned volume. We can then restore the volume data from backup.

Incorrect answers:
A: If one of the disks containing a spanned volume fails, the entire volume fails. We therefore cannot extend the spanned volume to include the new disk as the spanned volume has failed.
B: Every time we add a disk to a spanned volume or we remove a disk we must run 'Rescan Disks' and then verify that the disk information is correct.
C: When a spanned volume fails it must be removed and a new spanned volume must be created in its place. When creating the new spanned volume we are not required to reformat the spanned volume.
D: If one of the disks containing a spanned volume fails, the entire volume fails. We therefore cannot extend the spanned volume to include the new disk as the spanned volume has failed.

QUESTION 43
Your network contains 10 domain controllers, 10 member servers, and approximately 1,000 client computers. All the servers run Windows 2000 Server, and all the client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. Two of the domain controllers act as DNS Servers. Users of client computers use file sharing to grant access to files stored locally.

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

How should you configure the DNS Server?

A. Configure one server with a standard primary zone for the domain, and configure at least one server with standard secondary zone.

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario we are required to provide name resolution for all clients even when one DNS server fails. We must therefore install two Active Directory integrated zones. Active Directory integrated zones support Dynamic DNS (DDNS), which allows clients to registers themselves. Active Directory integrated DNS servers are peers and would both be able to register clients in case of failure of the other.

Incorrect answers:
A: If the primary DNS server fails, the secondary would not be able to register clients, since the secondary zone is just a read-only replica of the primary zone.
B: Standard primary and active integrated zones cannot exist on the same zone.
C: If the Active Directory integrated DNS server fails, the standard secondary zone would not be able to register clients, since the standard secondary zone is a read-only replica of the primary zone.

QUESTION 44
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. The server is configured to use demand-dial routing to connect to the main office. The server is part of the company's Active Directory domain. The domain runs in native mode.

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

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

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

A. Change the logon hours for users' accounts to deny logons between 8:00a.m and 6:00 p.m.
B. Set the remote access policy to deny connections between 8:00a.m and 6:00p.m.
C. Create one batch file to start Remote Access Connection Manager service, and create another batch file to stop it.
   Schedule the stop batch file to run at 8:00a.m every day and start batch file to run at 6:00 p.m. every day.
D. Create two user accounts, for each user.
   Grant dial-in permissions to one account, and deny dial-in permissions to the second account.
   Change the logon hours for the dial-in accounts to deny logon between 8:00a.m to 6:00p.m.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Remote access policies are used to set specific conditions on which connections that should be allowed; for example, by setting time and day restrictions, either by allowing or denying remote access during

specific hours.

Incorrect answers:
A: Logon hours cannot be configured directly to user accounts.
C: Logon hours cannot be configured through the use of separate batch files.
D: The users cannot be forced to use different user accounts at different hours. This would not restrict remote connections to specific times.

QUESTION 45
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 the remote access to display a list of authorized users?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: For administration and documentation purposes it is a good idea to group remote users into groups. Then create a remote access policy and configure it to allow remote access (under further specific conditions if necessary) if they belong to this group.

Incorrect answers:
B: Remote access policy, not remote access permission, is used to configure remote access for groups.
C: Script hosting would be an awkward way of listing remote users.
D: The default remote access policy would show which users have remote access only if the were a group condition on it. This cannot be taken for granted, since there is no default group condition on the default remote access policy.

QUESTION 46
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. The network is a routed network that uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. All of the Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers are members of the single domain.

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

You want to configure Adapter #1 for communications to and from the Windows-based client computers exclusively.

Which check boxes in the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box should you select? (Choose all that apply)

Exhibit:

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

Answer: BCF
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Only Windows based client computers can support Client for Microsoft Networks and File printer sharing for Microsoft Networks. Windows based computers also use the TCP/IP network protocol. Therefore, to

ensure that the adapter is used exclusively by Windows based client computers we should configure its Local Area Connection Properties to allow Client for Microsoft Networks and File printer sharing for Microsoft Networks and enable the TCP/IP network protocol.

Incorrect answers:
A: Gateway Service for NetWare is only used in mixed Novell and Windows environments.
D: NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol would allow communications with Novell computers.
E: NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS Compatible Transport Protocol would allow communications with Novell computers.

QUESTION 47
Your network has Windows 2000 Professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. The network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol.

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

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

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

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

Exhibit:

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the down-level Windows NT 4.0 clients cannot connect to the FS_1. FS_1 has not been registered as a WINS client. By adding the address of the WINS server, FS_1 would be a WINS client. We must also enable the NetBIOS over TCP/IP feature to enable communication. The WINS service performs NetBIOS computer name to IP address mapping name resolution. This is mostly used in downlevel clients such as Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95. In Windows NT 4.0 this feature is implemented by the NETBT.SYS file.

Incorrect answers:
A: The LMHOSTS file could be used so that FS_1 could reach more clients by NetBIOS names. But FS_1 is not experiencing any network connection problems. The problem is the Windows NT 4.0 clients, which cannot connect to FS_1. We must enable the NetBIOS over TCP/IP feature.

B: The address of the WINS server should be supplied when adding the WINS address.
D: NetBIOS over TCP/IP should be selected not NetBIOS setting from the DHCP server. The DHCP server, if there even exists one, has not been set up to supply the WINS Server address.

QUESTION 48
Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

All the servers are Windows 2000 Server computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The sales department uses one subnet and has servers named Sales1 and Sales2. The engineering department uses another subnet and has servers named Engineering1 and Engineering2.

Sales1 and Engineering1 are configured to act as DHCP servers. The router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542 compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay.

You want to allow Sales1 and Engineering1 to support client computers on each other's subnets. What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. Set the router option in the DHCP Scopes to 192.168.2.1 for Engineering1 and 192.168.1.1 for Sales1.
B. On Engineering2 and Sales2, install Routing and Remote Access, and configure RIP as a routing protocol.
C. On Engineering2 and Sales2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.
D. Configure Engineering2 and Sales2 as DHCP servers without any scopes.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. When a client or a server cannot receive an IP address from DHCP, it is assigned an Auto Private IP Address (APIPA). These IP addresses are in the range 169.245.x.y. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/ BOOTP relay. We can overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.

Incorrect answers:
A: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. Setting the router option in the DHCP Scopes will not solve this problem as the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can only overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.
B: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. This problem cannot be overcome by installing Routing and Remote Access and configuring RIP as a routing protocol. We must instead install a DHCP relay agent on the remote network segment.
D: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on the remote network segment. It is therefore not necessary to configure another DHCP server on the remote segment.

QUESTION 49
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 Server computer. The server will not run as a domain controller. You install Terminal Services.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Remote Desktop Protocol in Windows 2000 Terminal Services allows authorized users to interact with other users' sessions. To prevent users from ending their sessions when they log off, we must

configure Terminal Services to never end a disconnected session. This can be done by opening the Administrative Tools folder, selecting Terminal Services Configuration and then selecting Connections. Right click on RDP-TCP, select Properties and select Sessions. Then select Enable Override User Settings, and set the **End a disconnected session** option to **Never**.

Incorrect answers:
A: The RDP protocol is used to configure user sessions in Terminal Services.
C: We must prevent users from disconnecting a session when they log off. We need not grant them the right to log on as a batch job to accomplish this.
D: This is not true. We can configure Terminal Services to prevent users from disconnecting a session when they log off.

QUESTION 50
Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains data files that users of client computers access throughout the day. You install a driver for a new tape device on the computer.

After restarting the computer, you log on as Administrator. Shortly after you log on, you receive the following STOP error: “IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL.” You need to bring the server back online as quickly and reliably as possible.

What should you do?

A. Restart the computer by using the last known good menu option.
B. Perform an emergency repair and select Fast Repair.
   Restart the computer.
C. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.
   Remove the driver.
   Restart the computer.
D. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console.
   Disable the driver.
   Restart the computer.
   Remove the driver.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: You can use Safe Mode because the tape driver won't be loaded in Safe Mode.

Incorrect answers:
A: The Last Known Good Configuration can be used to load the last hardware and registry configuration that was automatically saved by Windows 2000 on the last successful start up of Windows 2000. However, in this scenario the boot process has already completed thus the Last Known Good Configuration would have been overwritten.
B: The emergency repair disk (ERD) is a floppy disk that is used to repair a Windows 2000 installation. It contains autoexec.nt, config.nt and setup.log. It does not contain a copy of the registry and cannot be used to disable a device driver.
D: Safe Mode is quicker than the Recovery Console.

QUESTION 51
Every afternoon, you run Microsoft Excel locally on your Windows 2000 Server computer to update a performance spreadsheet. Users report that, during this time, the server’s response to file requests appears to slow down.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To resolve the problem in this scenario we must lower the priority of the Microsoft Excel application. This can either be accomplished with **Start /prioritylevel Excel** or by using the Task Manager. The priority must be lowered from Normal to either Low or to BelowNormal. This will result in less system resources being allocated to the application and will leave more resources for other processes. This would thus improve the performance of the server while the spreadsheet is updated.

Incorrect answers:
A: In this scenario the application Excel.exe should have its priority lowered. Running csrss.exe with priority normal will not change any of the settings.
B: In this scenario the priority level should be set to Low or BelowNormal. Running Exel.exe with priority normal will not change any of the settings.
C: The priority of the Excel application should be decreased to Low or BelowLow and should not be increased to AboveNormal.

QUESTION 52
You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. You place several shared folders on a 12-GB primary partition formatted as FAT32.

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

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

What should you do to resolve the problem?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Microsoft recommends that, as a basic rule, we defragment a hard disk at least once a month. Defragmentation can be performed on any logical drive, i.e. partitions, regardless of whether it has been formatted with the NTFS or FAT file system, or whether the disk is basic or dynamic.

Incorrect answers:
A: Defragmentation can be performed on basic disks. It is therefore not necessary to convert the disk to a dynamic disk.
B: Defragmentation can be performed on FAT32 partitions. It is therefore not necessary to convert the partition

to NTFS.
D: Moving the paging file to the partition that contains the shared folder could decrease overall system performance. We should instead defragment the disk.

QUESTION 53
A Windows 2000 Server computer named Server2 runs numerous 32-bit applications and two 16-bit applications. Users start the 16-bit applications by running app1.exe for one application and app2.exe for the other application. The 16-bit applications are configured to run in the separate memory spaces.

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

What should you do?

A. Add the app1 and app2 instances to the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.
B. Add the ntvdm, app1 and app2 instances for the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.
C. Add only the ntvdm instance of the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.
D. Add the ntvdm and ntvdm2 instances of the %Processor Time counter for the Process object.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We can monitor the performance of 16-bit MS-DOS–based applications, however they are difficult to identify as instances because the program name does not appear. This is because each DOS–based application shows up in its own Virtual DOS Machine (NTVDM). We would have to identify the individual threads, i.e. the "Thread Processor Time" for the NTVDM.EXE application. An easy way to identify the thread associated with the application we want to monitor is to stop all other 16-bit MS-DOS–based applications and choose the remaining thread. By default all 16-bit applications run in a single NTVDM. We should however configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.

Incorrect answers:
A: We should configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.
B: We should configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.
C: We should configure each instance of the 16-bit applications to run in its own virtual DOS machine NTVDM. This will allow us to use counters to measure the performance of both applications.

QUESTION 54
You need to measure physical disk performance counters on your Windows 2000 Server computer. You want to run System Monitor locally on the server. You also want to ensure that System Monitor has the least impact on other processes currently running.

What can you do? (Choose two)

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

Answer: AD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the performance monitor should be run with lower priority so that it has low impact on other processes that are running. The priority should be set to either low or belownormal. The system monitor can be started by the start perfmon command, or by starting a Microsoft Management Console, mmc.exe.

Incorrect answers:
B: The performance monitor should be run with either low or belownormal priority, not with normal priority.
C: In Windows 2000 there is no priority level **min**. The only lower than normal priority settings are low or belownormal.

QUESTION 55
The Litware Inc. network has three main network segments and six domain controllers. Part of the network is shown in the exhibit.

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

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

Exhibit:

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.

Incorrect answer:
B: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.
C: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.
D: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.
E: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.
F: We can only back up and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot back up and restore the System State data on a remote computer.

QUESTION 56
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain that has three domain controllers. Each day, you use Windows Backup to perform a full backup of each domain controller.

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

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: There are two types of restore we can use to restore Active Directory: nonauthoritative restore and authoritative restore. In a nonauthoritative restore any changes that were made to Active Directory since the backup was created will be replicated to the Domain Controller to which we restored Active Directory. Thus, if the last backup was performed a week ago, and is restored nonauthoritatively, any changes made to Active Directory subsequent to the backup operation will be replicated from the other domain controllers, bringing the restored Domain Controller up to date with the other Domain Controllers. If we do not want to replicate the changes that have been made subsequent to the last backup operation, if we accidentally delete users, groups, or OUs from Active Directory for example, we must perform an authoritative restore. To authoritatively restore Active Directory, we must use the NTDSUTIL utility to mark objects as authoritative after we have performed a nonauthoritative restore of the data but before you restart the server. Marking objects as authoritative changes the update sequence number of an object so it is higher than any other update sequence number in the Active Directory replication system. This ensures that any replicated or distributed data that we have restored is properly replicated or distributed throughout the domain. The NTDSUTIL utility can be found in the systemroot

\system32 directory. In this scenario the Active Directory must to be restored authoritatively as we do not want the incorrect Active Directory data on the other Domain Controllers to be replicated to the restored Active Directory. Instead we want the restored Active Directory to be replicated to the other Domain Controllers.

Incorrect answers:
A: By simply using Windows backup to restore the System State data on a single domain controller and restarting the computer without running the NTDSUTIL utility, we are performing a nonauthoritative restore. This restore will be updated to the state of the other Domain Controllers via replication. We must use the NTDSUTIL utility to mark objects as authoritative. This will cause the data marked as authoritative to be replicated to the other Domain Controllers.
C: We cannot use the Recovery Console to run Windows backup. Windows backup must be run from within the Windows environment.
D: We cannot use the Recovery Console to run Windows backup. Windows backup must be run from within the Windows environment. Furthermore, we need to restore the System State data and not the Sysvol folder as the Active Directory is backed up as part of the System State data.

QUESTION 57
You install a new modem in your Windows 2000 Server computer. When you restart the computer, Windows 2000 detects the modem and installs the default driver.

Occasionally the modem stops communicating with your internet service provider and the only way to reactivate the modem is to restart the computer. You download an updated driver for the modem from the manufacturer's web site and save it in your WINNT folder.

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

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Device Manager in the System applet of Control Panel can be used to configure new device drivers for devices.

Incorrect answers:
B: The New Hardware Wizard, not the Device Manager, is used to scan for new hardware.
C: By deleting the modem and restarting the computer we will force Windows to detect and reinstall the modem. However, Windows will use the default driver, not the new downloaded driver, when it reinstalls the modem. Furthermore, it is not necessary to restart the computer after deleting the device. We could simply refresh Device Manager. This will cause Device Manager to check for new hardware.
D: The \WINNT\Driver Cache folder is used by Windows 2000 to store device drivers from Service pack updates. Moving drivers to this folder would not automatically install them however.

QUESTION 58
Your Windows 2000 Server computer has two disks attached to an EIDE disk controller. You need additional disk space. You add a new SCSI disk controller that has six new disks attached. The new controller is not included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL). When you restart the computer, Windows 2000 does not detect the new controller.

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

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

Answer: CE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When Windows 2000 does not detect the new device we could use either Add/Remove Hardware Wizard or the manufacturers customized installation program to install the device.

Incorrect answers:
A: Although Device Manager can be used to change a device's IRQ settings it is not a recommended practice as we might specify an IRQ that is used by another device.
B: We cannot use Disk Management to resolve a hardware issue.
D: We cannot use Disk Management to resolve a hardware issue.

QUESTION 59
You are a member of the Backup Operators group in the arborshoes.com domain. You are not a member of any other group in this domain. You are logged on to a Windows 2000 Server computer named bcksvr3. arborshoes.com

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers. By using the runas command and supplying the domain administrator's user name and password, we would be logged on as the domain administrator and would be able to update the device driver, as the domain administrator does have the required permissions.

Incorrect answers:

A: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers.
C: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers.
D: In this scenario we do not have the required permissions to install device drivers.

QUESTION 60
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:

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The multi(1) denotes the second Hard Drive controller. The controllers are numbered: SCSI Controller 0, SCSI controller 1. Rdisk(1) identifies the disk. Disk numbering starts with 0. We should replace Disk 1 on Controller 2.

QUESTION 61
Your Windows 2000 Server computer uses a non-Plug and Play EISA network adapter configured to use the IRQ11. You add a second PCI network adapter and restart the computer. Device Manager reports an IRQ conflict between the two adapters. Both adapters are trying to use IRQ11.

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

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

Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: If our system contains legacy non-Plug and Play devices, we must set our system BIOS to reserve all IRQs currently in use by the legacy non-Plug and Play devices. Failure to do so may result in IRQ conflicts. By reserving IRQ 11 in the BIOS, the non-Plug and Play EISA network adapter can use the IRQ it is hardwired to use. The Plug and Play Network Adapter will then be assigned another IRQ by the PNP enabled operating system.

Incorrect answers:
A: The legacy EISA adapter is hardwired to use IRQ 11. It cannot be configured for IRQ 9.
B: The legacy EISA adapter is hardwired to use IRQ 11. It cannot be configured for IRQ 10.
D: We must reserve IRQ 11 in the BIOS, as the Network Adapter is hardwired to use IRQ 11, and not IRQ 10.

QUESTION 62
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server contains a RAID-5 array that is configured as volume D and an 18-GB hard disk that is configured as volume C. Volume D is formatted as NTFS, contains 60GB of data, and has 2GB of free disk space. Volume C is formatted as FAT32 and has 16GB of free disk space.

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We want to free 10-GB of disk space without compromising security. Most of the files are encrypted. Encrypted files that are moved to partitions that support EFS, which are basically NTFS partitions, would retain their encryption status.

Incorrect answers:
B: The C drive uses FAT32. FAT32 does not support encryption.
C: CD-ROMs do not use the NTFS file format so the files would be decrypted.
D: Encrypted files that are compressed will be decrypted. A file cannot both be encrypted and compressed.

QUESTION 63
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You upgrade 50 Windows NT Server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 and place them in a single domain. The domain includes 300 member client computers, consisting of 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 100 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers.

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

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore downlevel clients like Windows NT 4.0, Windows 98, and Windows 95 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through System Policies instead.

Incorrect answers:
A: Windows NT 4.0 computers cannot use Group Policy Objects. They are configured through System Policies.
C: Mandatory profiles are used to configure the desktop environment. It would not be able to restrict use of the registry editing tools.
D: The Windows NT System Policy should be placed on a network share accessible by all Windows NT 4.0 clients. This will keep the administrative effort low.

QUESTION 64
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 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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Group Policy refresh interval specifies how often Group Policy for computers is updated while the computer is in use. By specifying the refresh interval we would thus ensure that the policy is applied within the set time period after a user logs on to the network.

Incorrect answers:
A: In this scenario the group policy refresh interval and not the background refresh setting must be configured.
B: In this scenario the group policy refresh interval and not the asynchronous group policy application setting

must be configured.
C: The policy should be applied to all computers, not just to domain controllers.

QUESTION 65
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network consists of a single domain named adatum.local that runs in native mode. The domain includes 500 member client computers, consisting of 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 300 Windows NT workstation 4.0 computers.

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

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

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

Exhibit:

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore downlevel clients like Windows NT 4.0, Windows 98, and Windows 95 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.

Incorrect answers:
A: Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.
B: Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.
C: Group Policy is a new feature that has been introduced with Windows 2000. Therefore down-level clients like Windows NT 4.0 cannot use Group Policies. Windows NT 4.0 clients are configured through system policies instead.

QUESTION 66
You configure a Group Policy Object for the Marketing organizational unit (OU) to prevent users from accessing My Network Places and from running System in Control Panel. You want the Managers domain local group to be able to access My Network Places, but you still want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel.

What should you do?

A. Add the managers group to the access control list of the GPO.
   Disable the permission of the managers group to read and apply the group policy.
B. Add the managers group to the access control list of the GPO.
   Deny the permission of the managers group to read and apply the group policy.
C. Create a second GPO in the OU.
   Add the managers group to the access control list.
   Allow the managers group to apply the group policy.
   Deny the authenticated users group permission to read and apply group policy. Configure the new GPO to deny the ability to run System in Control Panel.
   Give the original GPO a higher priority than the new GPO.
D. Create a second GPO in the OU.
   Add the managers group to the access control list.
   Allow the managers group to read and apply the group policy.
   Disable the permission of the authenticated user group to read and apply the group policy.
   Configure the new GPO to allow access to My Network Places.
   Give the new GPO a higher priority than the original GPO.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario we need to create a second GPO and apply it only to the Managers. We must allow access to My Network Places in the new GPO. Then we give the GPO higher priority than the original one.

Incorrect answers:
A: We still require the original GPO to apply to the managers, as we want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel. Therefore we should not disable the permission of the managers group to read and apply the Group Policy, as this will result in the GPO not being applied to the Managers.
B: We still require the original GPO to apply to the managers, as we want to prevent them from running System in Control Panel. Therefore we should not deny the permission of the managers group to read and apply the Group Policy, as this will result in the GPO not being applied to the Managers.
C: We need to allow the Managers access to My Network Places. That must be configured in the second GPO.

QUESTION 67
You use computers in two different offices. Your home folder is stored on a server named UserData01.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the network folder should be accessed from all computers in the office when we log on. This can be configured through a roaming user profile. To maximize security we would also want to encrypt this folder by setting the encrypting attribute.

Incorrect answers:
A: Certificates are used to sign software components not to protect folders.
B: If the domain administrator encrypts the file we would not be able to access the folder with our user account, as only the person who encrypts a file can access the file once it has been encrypted.
D: The command cipher/e/s *.* would not run because the cipher command does not support the use of wild cards. Instead of *.* we must specify a folder name. However, the cipher command would not make the folder available throughout the network.

QUESTION 68
You are the administrator of the homeoffice.local domain. You want to create a shared printer for the company's executives so that they do not have to wait for their documents to print when the default printer's queue contains a large number of documents.

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

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

Exhibit:

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

Answer: AE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: By default the Everyone group, to which all users are automatically added, has access to printer. Therefore, by removing the Everyone group, only the groups that have been explicitly been given permission to the printer would be able to use the printer. The same could be achieved by removing all permissions from the Everyone group.

Incorrect answers:
B: When a user has conflicting permissions to network resources as a result to his or her membership to one or more groups, the most restrictive permission is applied. However, a deny permission overrides all other permissions. All users are automatically added to the Everyone group therefore the deny print permission applied to the Everyone group will be inherited by all users and would override their other permissions to the printer. All users would then not be able to print.
C: When a user has conflicting permissions to network resources as a result to his or her membership to one or more groups, the most restrictive permission is applied. However, a deny permission overrides all other permissions. All users are automatically added to the Everyone group therefore the deny manage documents permission applied to the Everyone group will be inherited by all users and would override their other manage documents permissions to the printer. This will however not prevent all users from be able to use the printer.

D: When a user has conflicting permissions to network resources as a result to his or her membership to one or more groups, the most restrictive permission is applied. However, a deny permission overrides all other permissions. All users are automatically added to the Everyone group therefore the deny permissions are applied to the Everyone group will be inherited by all users and would override their other permissions to the printer. All users would then not have access to the printer.

QUESTION 69
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 computers are connected to this server.

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

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

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

What two actions should you take? (Choose Two)

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

Answer: AE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario our guideline would be to cause the network users as little disruption as possible. We would do this by only modifying the NTFS permissions on the 10 specific files. Then all users must be disconnected from the Data folder.

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

QUESTION 70
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer at Blue sky Airlines. You configure a server named print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local as a print server at the Los Angeles site. You create and share a variety of printers on the server for use by employees in the marketing.blueskyairlines.local domain.

You want to review the configured properties of all the shared printers on the print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local server. You want to perform this review from a Windows 2000 Professional computer at the London site of Blue sky Airlines.

What should you do?

A. Use your web browser to connect to http://print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local/printers.
B. Use your web browser to connect to http://print10.blueskyairlines.local/printers.
C. Run the **net view\\print10** command.
D. Run the **net view\\print 10.blueskyairlines.com** command.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
B: The printer name is print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local not print10.blueskyairlines.local. Therefore print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local must be specified as the URL.
C: The printer name is print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local not print10. Therefore print10.marketing. blueskyairlines.local must be specified as the URL.
D: The printer name is print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local not print10.blueskyairlines.local. Therefore print10.marketing.blueskyairlines.local must be specified as the URL.

QUESTION 71
You are the administrator for your company. Mike Nash is a member of the Administration group, and Nate Sun is a member of the Intern group. Both groups are in the same domain.

On the Intranet Server, the Administration group is placed in the Security group, and the Intern group is placed in the Nonsecurity group. The Security group is then granted full control permission for Sales virtual directory.

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

A. Enable anonymous access for the Intranet Server.
B. Enable anonymous access for the Sales virtual directory.
C. Remove Nate from the Intern group.
D. Make Nate a member of the Security group.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: By making Nate a member of the Security group, we would provide Nate with the required permissions. This will allow him to update sales information in the Sales virtual directory.

Incorrect answers:
A: Anonymous access would not enable Nate to update sales information. We must make Nate a member of the Security group.
B: Anonymous access would not enable Nate to update sales information. We must make Nate a member of the Security group.
C: Nate does not have sufficient permissions to update the Sales virtual directory. He requires more permission. This cannot be accomplished by removing him from the Intern group.

QUESTION 72
Your network contains NetWare 4.0 Servers. You have successfully installed Client Service for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Professional computer, and Gateway Service for NetWare on a Windows 2000 Server

computer.

You recently added a new Windows 2000 Server computer to the network and installed Gateway Service for the NetWare on it. However, the server is unable to connect to any NetWare servers.

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario, Gateway Services for Netware has been installed on the new server, but it is unable to connect to the NetWare servers. One common configuration problem of NWLink is the frame type. If we have specified the wrong frame type, communication will not be possible.

Incorrect answers:
A: NWLINK NetBIOS is installed and enabled when Gateway Servers for NetWare is installed.
C: RIP routing IPX is a routing protocol and is not needed in this scenario.
D: The SAP agent is not needed in this scenario.

QUESTION 73
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group at Trey Research. You create and share a printer named HPColorL2 on a Windows 2000 Server computer in the treyresearch.local domain. You grant print permission only to a domain local group named CompanySales. Later, you add a child domain named london. treyresearch.local.

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

You want all the members of the LondonSales Group to be able to print to the HPColorL2 printer.

What should you do?

A. Add the LondonSales group to the CompanySales group.
B. Add the CompanySales group to the LondonSales group.
C. Change the CompanySales group to a Universal group.
D. Change the Londonsales group to a Universal group.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: By adding the Global group to the Domain Local group, a group of users will be given permission to a local resource. In this scenario Clair Hector is a member of the LondonSales group. She needs access to the HPColorL2 printer. The Domain Local group CompanySales already has appropriate permissions to HPColorL2. We should therefore add the LondonSales Global group to the Domain Local group CompanySales. This will grant Clair Hector the required permissions to the printer.

Incorrect answers:
B: The Domain Local group cannot be added to the Global group.
C: A Domain Local Group cannot be changed to a Universal group.
D: Changing the Global group to a Universal Group will not help Clair Hector.

QUESTION 74
You are the administrator of the intranet at Blue Sky Airlines. You install and configure a new Windows 2000 Server computer named server1.departments.blueskyairlines as an intranet server. This server holds multiple departmental and resource Web links to the network and databases.

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

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

What should you do?

Exhibit:

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To disable the user's ability to view files of all web sites in the form of a list we should disable directory browsing at the highest possible level; this would be the server level. It would then apply to all sites.

Incorrect answers:

B: The server has a number of web sites. We would have to configure all the sites, not only the Ticketing web site. It would be easier to apply the configuration at the server level as this configuration would then apply to all the web sites.
C: The server has a number of web sites. We would have to configure all the sites, not only the Departments web site. It would be easier to apply the configuration at the server level as this configuration would then apply to all the web sites.
D: The server has a number of web sites. We would have to configure all the sites, not only the Financing Virtual Directory. It would be easier to apply the configuration at the server level as this configuration would then apply to all the web sites.

QUESTION 75
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. Your network contains two organizational units named Boston and Los Angeles. Each of these OUs contains subordinate OUs named Corp, Finance and Consulting.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The highest possible level in this hierarchy is the domain and the Group Policy should be applied there for administrative reasons. The simplest method of configuring a Group Policy for a whole domain is to configure the Default Domain Policy. The GPO should be configured to audit account logon failures since we want to track log on attempts.

Incorrect answers:
A: The Domain Controller's policy only applies to the Domain Controllers. Auditing should be set up for account logon failures.
C: The Group Policy should be applied at domain level for administrative reasons.
D: The OUs of Boston and Los Angeles must also be audited.

QUESTION 76
You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in routers report that they are unable to connect to the server by using this new modem.

What can you do to help find out the cause of the problem? (Choose Three)

A. Use the **Diagnostics** tab in Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel to query the modem.
B. Use Device Manager to identify any port resource conflicts.
C. Use the Routing and Remote Access Snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
D. From the command prompt, run the **Net Config Server** command.
E. From the command prompt, run the **Net statistics** command.

F. Use the Regedit32 to view the **Error control** value in the **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System \CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess** key.

Answer: ABC
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To troubleshoot modems used for connecting to a RRAS server we must use the diagnostics tab in the Phone and Modem applet; check hardware resources in Device Manager; and check the ports on the Routing and Remote Access console.

Incorrect answers:
D: Net Config Server is not used to diagnose modem problems.
E: Net Statistics is not used to diagnose modem problems.
F: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating system. It is therefore not recommended that we use the registry for troubleshooting purposes.

QUESTION 77
You are the network administrator for your company. The company has numerous branch offices, and each office uses Internet Connection 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 selects Product Update, he receives an error message stating that access is denied.

David needs to be able to update the files by using his account.

What should he do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: For security reasons we should not allow the new employee to log on as Domain Administrator. The better practice would be to give the user account administrator privileges on the Server computer and only on this particular server not on the entire domain.

Incorrect answers:
A: POP3 is a mail protocol. It cannot be used give users permissions.
B: SMTP is a mail protocol. It cannot be used give users permissions.
D: For security reasons we should not allow the new employee to log on as Domain Administrator. The better practice would be to give the user account administrator privileges on the Server computer and only on this particular server, not on the entire domain.

QUESTION 78
You are configuring a Windows 2000 Server computer as a Routing and Remote Access server for a branch office. You discover that an incorrect driver was installed during the installation of the modem.

You attempt to remove the modem by using Phone and Modem options in Control Panel. After each attempt to remove the modem by using this method, the computer stops responding.

You restart the computer again. You must install the correct driver for the modem as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Before uninstalling a Plug and Play device, we must use either the Add/Remove Hardware wizard or Device Manager to notify Windows 2000 that we want to remove the device. Once we have notified Windows 2000 that the device is to be removed, the drivers for the device will no longer be loaded when we start the computer.

Incorrect answers:
B: Generally a server requires quite some time to reboot as a host of services must be started, and a number logs and GPOs must be processed. We should therefore avoid excessive rebooting of the server.
C: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating system. It is therefore not recommended that we edit the registry.
D: The modem troubleshooter cannot be used to remove a modem.

QUESTION 79
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 logon to the server.

You want to upgrade all of the critical system files and patches on the server in the shortest possible time. What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Incorrect answers:
A: The non-administrative user account cannot be used to run Windows Update. To run Windows Update we must have administrative rights.
B: System File Checker checks the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used to upgrade the system files or to retrieve and apply the latest service packs and patches for the operating system.

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

QUESTION 80
Your Windows 2000 Server computer includes an integrated 10-MB Ethernet adapter. You are replacing the integrated adapter with a new 100-MB Ethernet adapter.

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

What should you do to resolve the problem?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 2000 allows us to disable a Plug and Play device in Device Manager instead of having to uninstall and reinstall a device, like a modem, that we may require at a later stage. When we disable a device, the physical device stays connected to your computer, but Windows 2000 updates the system registry so that the device drivers are no longer loaded. This does not require us to restart the computer. The drivers are immediately available again when we enable the device. Disabling devices is useful if we want to have more than one hardware configuration for our computer or if we have a portable computer that we use at a docking station.

Incorrect answers:
A: It is not necessary to create a hardware profile to disable the adapter on a server computer. We can simply disable it in Device Manager.
B: The Add/Remove Hardware wizard should be used when we physically remove a device. This would require us to reboot the computer for the changes to take effect.
D: Deleting the device driver file would not disable the device. It will only render that device inoperable.

QUESTION 81
Your company TestKing has a human resources (HR) manager named Sean Chai. He keeps TestKing's confidential HR files in a shared folder. To increase the security of the HR files, Sean set the folder to encrypt the files.

Sean leaves TestKing without resetting the permissions and encryption settings for the HR files. The files must be made accessible to the new HR manager.

Which two actions should you take to allow this access? (Choose two)

A. Select the file permissions on the HR files to allow access to the new manager.
B. Back up the shared folder to tape and restore the files to a different folder.
C. Log on as an administrator and remove the encryption attribute from the HR files.
D. Log on the new manager, connect to the shared folder, and run the **cipher/e/s*.*** command.
E. Configure the new manager's account to be an Encrypted Date Recovery Agent for Sean's account.

Answer: AC
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario we have to first decrypt the files before the new HR Manager will be able to access and read the files. We must however still grant the HR Manager the required permissions to the files. Encrypted files can only be unencrypted by the user that encrypted the files or by a Recovery Agent. By default the domain administrator is a Recovery Agent and can therefore remove the files' encryption attribute.

Incorrect answers:
B: Backing up and restoring the files to a different folder would not remove the encryption attribute nor will it change the file permissions that have been set for the files.
D: The new manager would not be able to decrypt the files using the cipher command. The cipher/e/s is used to encrypt files.
E: Making the new manager a Recovery Agent will allow him or her to decrypt other files as well. For security reasons we should decrypt the files ourselves.

QUESTION 82
Your company has a manager named Paul West. Paul uses computers in two different offices. Paul's home folder is stored on a server named UserServer.

Paul works with many files that are highly confidential. Paul keeps these files in a folder named confidential in his home folder. You need to maximize the security of the confidential folder. You also want Paul to be able to access the folder from the computers in each office.

What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The network folder should be accessed from all computers in the office when Paul logs on. This can be configured through a roaming user profile. To maximize security Paul also encrypts this folder by setting the encrypting attribute.

Incorrect answers:
A: Certificates are used to sign software components not to protect folders.
B: If the domain administrator encrypts the file we would not be able to access the folder using our user account.
D: The command cipher/e/s *.* would not run. Instead of *.* a folder name should be supplied. Then it would encrypt the folder and all the subfolders. Furthermore, the cipher command would not make the folder available throughout the network.

QUESTION 83
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
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
B: Windows 2000 does not support an INF policy.
C: Installer packages are used to deploy applications and cannot be used the change the registry.
D: RIS is used for the automated remote installation of Windows 2000 Professional and is not used to configure registry settings.

QUESTION 84
You are the administrator of the contoso.local domain. You organize the domain into organizational units (OUs) as shown in the Exhibit.

You configure the Local Security Options and other settings for the Default Domain Policy object. You enable a local security option policy to display a logon message each time a user attempts to log on.

Suzan Fine, the administrator of the Florida OU, wants to configure a different logon message for the Orlando OU without changing the other Local Security Options.

What should Susan do?

Exhibit:

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario there is GPO object linked to the domain. This GPO includes local security options, which include an option policy to show a logon message.

Now, the Orlando OU wants to have their own logon message. A new GPO should be constructed and linked to the Orlando OU. The GPO should be configured with an appropriate logon message. No further action has to be taken since the OU GPO will override the Domain GPO.

Incorrect answers:
A: If the new GPO were configured to block policy inheritance then no configuration from the domain GPO would be applied to the Orlando OU.
B: In this scenario the new GPO should be linked to Orlando not to Florida.
D: In this scenario no GPO needs be configured for the Miami OU.

QUESTION 85
A Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1 is a file server on your network. Server1 runs numerous 16-bit applications. One of the applications, named App1, stops responding, causing all of the other 16-bit applications to stop responding.

You want to isolate App1 for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes. What can you do? (Choose all that apply)

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: By default all 16-bit applications run in a single virtual machine, NTVDM. If there is a problematic 16-bit application that stops responding, all other 16-bit will stop as well. If we configure the problematic 16-bit application to run in a separate NTVDM the other 16-bit application would be able to continue running when the problematic 16-bit application stops. We can configure this by either starting the application from the command line using the start keyword with the option /separate or by creating a shortcut to the application and configuring the shortcut to run the application in a separate memory space.

Incorrect answers:
C: Maximize data throughput for file sharing is the default setting and should be used for file servers. This setting does not concern the execution of 16-bit applications.
D: File and print sharing cannot be used to configure the execution behavior of 16-bit applications.

QUESTION 86
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The Server has a single hard disk with a single NTFS partition.

You use a third-party tool to add a new partition to the disk. When you restart the server, you receive the following error message: “Windows 2000 could not start because the following file is missing or corrupt: <windows 2000 root>\System32\ntoskrnl.exe. Please re-install a copy of the above file”.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the most likely cause of the error message is not that the ntoskrnl.exe file is missing but that the boot.ini now points to the wrong system disk or partition, as we have added another partition to the disk. We can remedy this by either starting the Recovery Console and then modifying the line concerning operating system partition so it points to the correct partition or by starting another operating system and configuring the startup options from the System applet in Control Panel.

Incorrect answers:
A: System file checker only checks the integrity of system files. It will not detect or fix any problem inside the boot.ini file.
C: The ERD process should be used as a last resort.
D: With a configuration problem in the boot.ini file, the computer would not be able to start in safe mode as it would not be able to locate the files required for booting the system.

QUESTION 87
You run and install a third-party 32-bit application named Application on your Windows 2000 Server computer. After several days, the application stops responding. You open Task Manager and find that the CPU usage is at 100 percent. The normal range of CPU usage on the server is from 20 percent to 30 percent.

You end the application. However, you see that the CPU usage on the server is still at 100 percent. Task Manager shows no other applications running. You then examine the Processes page in Task Manager and confirm that Application.exe process is no longer running.

You want to return the CPU usage to its normal range. What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When an application or a service terminates abnormally, it sometimes leaves "orphaned" child processes behind. These child processes continue using system resources despite the application or service having terminated. We should therefore use Task Manager to end any orphaned child processes.

Incorrect answers:
A: Restarting the Workstation service will not improve performance.
B: Restarting the Server service will not improve performance.
D: The explorer.exe is an integral part of the Windows Graphical User Interface. Ending explorer.exe could cause Windows to become unstable and stop responding.

QUESTION 88
You install a new multiple-process database application named Application on your Windows 2000 Server computers. Two days later, users begin to report that the new application has suddenly stopped responding to queries. You verify that server is operating and decide that you need to restart the application.

What should you do before you restart the applications?

A. End the task named Application.
B. End the Application.exe process.

C. End the Application.exe process tree.
D. End both the Explorer.exe process and the Application.exe process

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When an application terminates abnormally, it sometimes leaves "orphaned" child processes behind. These child processes continue using system resources despite the application having terminated. Before we can restart the application again we must ensure that all of its child processes have stopped. If not the child processes might prevent the application from starting and would use valuable system resources. We can end these processes by using the Task Manager.

Incorrect answers:
A: We should end the process tree to ensure that all processes that have been spawned by the application are also stopped.
B: We should end the process tree to ensure that all processes that have been spawned by the application are also stopped.
D: The explorer.exe is an integral part of the Windows Graphical User Interface. Ending explorer.exe could cause Windows to become unstable and stop responding.

QUESTION 89
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. Volume D is formatted as NTFS. Volume D contains folders that are shared by departments within 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 in the shared folders than any other user's files.

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

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

You need to allow Richard to encrypt the files in his home folder. You also need to maintain the disk quota restrictions.

Which three actions should you take? (Choose Three)

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

Answer: ABE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario Richard is already over the quota limit and the quota is configured to deny disk space when the limit is exceeded. Richard wants to encrypt his files, but he will not be allowed to save more

files since the quota is exceeded. We can resolve this issue by creating an individual quota entry for Richard that allows unlimited access. Then we should get Richard to finish his encryption task and then set the quota limit for Richard's account to the amount of disk space he is currently using.

Incorrect answers:
C: The Cipher.exe/d command is used decrypt files. However, Richard wants to encrypt files.
D: Quotas are calculated with the uncompressed file size. Compressing files would not make it possible to store more files.
F: This would allow all users to use 12GB of disk space, but the more restrictive 1.1GB is the preferred solution.

QUESTION 90
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To increase the disk space on a disk that is almost full, we can mount another drive to the disk. This will allow us to use the same drive letter and path for the folders on the disk. We can mount a disk by creating an empty map on the disk we would like to be extended, in this scenario this is the Systemroot\Temp folder, then, using Disk Management, right-click on the partition we want to mount, and select mount in this NTFS folder. Then specify the Systemroot\Temp folder.

Incorrect answers:
A: The mounted partition must be configured correctly. It cannot just be added to the system.
B: We cannot configure mounted volumes through shortcuts.
C: The partition with much free space should be mounted onto an empty folder on the partition that needs to be extended.

QUESTION 91
Five Lakes Publishing has a Windows 2000 Network serving 200 users. A server named User_srv is used to hold users' files. User_srv is configured with a single, large NTFS volume. Every user has a home folder on User_srv. Users can also use a shared folder named IN_PROGRESS to store files for books that are being prepared.

The network administrator at Five Lakes Publishing has configured disk quotas for the NTFS volume on User_srv. All users have a default limit of 100 MB, and the option to deny space to users who exceed their limit

that has been enabled.

When a user named Amy Jones attempts to save a chapter of a new book to her home folder on the server, she receives the following error message, “The disk is full or too many files are open”.

What should Amy do to allow this document to be saved? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When a user can no longer save files on a disk with quotas enabled, it is because their quota limit has been reached. To remedy the situation, the user has to remove some of his or her files to be able to save new files to the disk.

Incorrect answers:
A: Disk quotas are based on the uncompressed file size; therefore compressing files with Windows compression would not make more disk space available for new files.
B: Granting another user full control permissions on Amy Jones’ files would not enable Amy Jones to save more files to her disk quota.
C: Disk quotas are based on file ownership on a partition; therefore a user can save their files anywhere on the partition. Consequently, moving the files to another folder on the same partition will not reduce the amount of disk space that is used by Amy Jones.

QUESTION 92
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?

Exhibit:

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When files are copied within a NTFS partition they inherit the compression status of the destination folder. In this scenario the files copied to the Marketing-2 folder would be compressed, as is the requirement. Then we need to remove the original files from the Research folder.

Incorrect answers:
A: When files are moved within a partition they retain their compression attribute. In this scenario the moved files would remain uncompressed.
C: If we compress a folder, all the files in that folder are also compressed. We however do not want the files in the Research folder to be compressed.
D: Encrypted files cannot be compressed. Therefore encrypting a compressed file will result in the being uncompressed and then encrypted.

QUESTION 93
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that has one hard disk. This computer runs a custom application that writes a large number of small temporary files in a single directory to support requests from client computers.

To improve performance of the application, you add three new 100-GB SCSI disks to the server to hold these temporary files. You want to ensure that the application can use all 300 GB of space with a single drive letter. You also want to ensure the fastest possible performance when writing the temporary files.

How should you configure the three disks?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: A striped volume uses all 300GB and gives the best performance. This is because the disks can be read in parallel. This solution gives no fault tolerance but that was not a requirement. The disks must however be converted to dynamic disks.

Incorrect answers:
B: A RAID-5 would provide fault tolerance, but that was not a requirement. A striped volume is faster than a RAID-5 volume.
C: A striped volume is faster than three disks where two are mounted on the third.
D: A spanned volume is slower than a striped volume.

QUESTION 94
You install the Routing and Remote Access service on a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. Your network is not directly connected to the Internet and uses the private IP address range 192.168.0.0.

When you use routing and remote access to dial in to the server, your computer connects successfully, but you are unable to access any resources. When you try to ping servers by using their IP addresses, you receive the following error message: “Request timed out.” When you are running ipconfig command, it shows that your dial-up connection has been given the IP address 169.254.75.182.

What should you do to resolve the problem?

A. Configure the remote access server with the address of a DHCP server.
B. Authorize the remote access server to receive multiple addresses from a DHCP server.
C. Configure a remote access server to act as a DHCP relay agent.
D. Ensure that the remote access server is able to connect to a DHCP server that has a scope for its subnet.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When a DHCP Server is not available the RAS server uses Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) to assign IP addresses to RAS clients. These addresses are randomly chosen from the 169.254.0.0/16 subnet. In this scenario the client has not received an IP configuration information from the DHCP server but has been assigned an APIPA address. By default the RRAS would supply basic IP configuration: an IP address and a subnet mask. The remote access server must be able to connect to a DHCP server so that it can supply the IP configuration for the client.

Incorrect answers:
A: The RRAS server does not have to be configured with the address of a DHCP server. The DHCP clients

make the initial contact with the DHCP server through broadcasts.
B: The default RRAS server setting is to receive ten IP addresses at a time from the DHCP server.
C: The RRAS client leases IP addresses from the RRAS computer, not from the DHCP server. The DHCP server provides the RAS client with extra TCP/IP configuration such as default gateway, WINS server, DNS server.

QUESTION 95
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 sure that the application available on all of the client computers by using Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 Server computer. This server will not run as a domain controller. You install Terminal Services.

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Remote Desktop Protocol on the Terminal Server in Windows 2000 Terminal Services allows authorized users to interact with other users' sessions.

Incorrect answers:
A: The Remote Administration mode would not allow the clients computers to run applications on the Terminal Server.
C: Power Users do not have any specific Terminal Services permissions or rights.
D: In this scenario it is not necessary to use third party software as we can configure remote control of user's sessions from the Windows 2000 Terminal Services console.

QUESTION 96
You are installing a new computer named Svr2.justtogs.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of the network is shown in the exhibit.

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

Which subnet mask and default gateway should you use?

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.

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address: 10 . 1 . 10 . 35
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server: 10 . 2 . 53 . 30
Alternate DNS server: 10 . 5 . 20 . 50
Advanced...
OK
Cancel
255.255.255.0
255.255.0.0
255.0.0.0
10.5.20.100
10.1.10.100
10.2.40.100
10.4.20.100
10.4.30.110

Answer:

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We should use the same subnet mask as the router (or as other clients on the same subnet) namely 255.255.0.0. The default gateway setting should be set to the IP address of the router's local LAN interface, 10.1.10.100

Incorrect answers:
As can be seen in the exhibit the router has a 16-bit network mask. This is equivalent to 255.255.0.0, not to 255.255.255.0 or 255.0.0.0. The local LAN interface of the router should be 10.1.10.100.

QUESTION 97
You install Terminal Services on a Windows 2000 domain controller. You install Terminal Services client on users' client computers.

Users report that when they try to connect to the Terminal Server, they receive the following error message: "The local policy of this system does not allow you to logon interactively." When you attempt to log on to the Terminal Server as an administrator from a users' computer, you log on successfully.

You want the users to be able to log on to the terminal server.

What should you do?

A. Grant the users the right to log on as a service.
B. Grant the users the right to log on locally.
C. Grant the users the right to log on over the network.

D. Copy the users' profiles to the Terminal Server.
E. Copy the users' home folders to the Terminal server.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: As the users in this scenario are accessing the local Windows 2000 Server through Terminal Services, they must have the right to log on locally.

Incorrect answers:
A: The users should have the right to log on locally, not to log on as a service.
C: The users should have the right to log on locally, not to log on over the network.
D: The local, or domain, user profiles are used. It is not necessary to copy them.
E: Home folders would not enable users to log on the Terminal Server.

QUESTION 98
Your company has a main office and a 50 branch offices. The main office has a private network consisting of 1,000 computers. Each branch office has a private network of between 10 and 20 computers and a 56-Kbps connection to the Internet.

The company plans to use the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of Routing and Remote Access to provide each office with access to the Internet. When you test this configuration, you discover that connections cannot be made to sites by using fully qualified domain names. However, connections can be made to these sites by using their IP addresses.

You want to be able to make connections by using the fully qualified domain names. What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: As the users can connect by means of IP address by not by host name, we have a host name to IP address resolution problem. This is a DNS problem since DNS provides hostname to IP address resolution. The network address translation computer becomes the DNS server for the other computers on the home network. When name resolution requests are received by the network address translation computer, it forwards the name-resolution requests to the Internet-based DNS server for which it is configured and returns the responses to the home network computer. The clients must be configured with an IP address of an external (internet) DNS server. The most practical solution is to configure NAT on the NAT servers with an IP address with an address of DNS server on the Internet.

Incorrect answers:
A: WINS is used for NetBIOS to IP address resolution, not for host to name IP address resolution.
C: The NAT server passes DNS packets by default. It is not necessary to configure a filter for it to pass DNS packets.
D: A host file on the NAT servers would allow the NAT servers to access Internet by name. However, it would not allow the NAT clients to do so.

QUESTION 99
You are the administrator of a network that consists of a single Windows NT 4.0 domain. The network contains five Windows NT Server domain controllers and 1,000 Windows NT Workstation client computers.

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

What should you do?

A. On the new computer, install Windows NT Server 4.0 and designate the computer as a BDC in the existing domain.
   Promote the computer to the PDC of the domain.
   Upgrade the computer to Windows 2000 Server.
B. On the new computer, install Windows NT Server 4.0 and designate the computer as a PDC in a new domain that has the same NetBIOS name as the existing Windows NT domain.
   Upgrade the computer to Windows 2000 Server.
   Use the Active Directory sites and services to force synchronization of the domain controllers.
C. Shut down the PDC of the existing Windows NT domain from the network.
   On the new computer, install Windows 2000 Server, and then run the Active Directory installation wizard to install Active Directory, specifying the same NetBIOS name for the Windows 2000 domain as the existing Windows NT domain.
   Restart the Windows NT PDC on the network and demote it to a BDC.
D. Shut down the PDC of the existing Windows NT domain from the network.
   On the new computer, install Windows 2000 Server, and then run the Active Directory installation wizard to install Active Directory as a replica in the existing Windows NT domain.
   Promote the new computer to the PDC of the domain.
   Restart Windows NT PDC on the network and demote it to a BDC.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

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

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

QUESTION 100
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
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: Windows installer packages should be deployed by group policies. RIS, Remote Installation Services, is used to remotely install Windows 2000 Professional.
C: If we deploy the installer package with a local policy we would have to manually configure the policy on all clients. This could require considerable administrative effort
D: DFS is used to organize network folders, not to deploy updates of applications.

QUESTION 101
You want to upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named Server34 to Windows 2000 Server. Server34 is a member server in a Windows 2000 domain named marketing.fabrikam.local. The domain runs in native mode.

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

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

Answer: CD
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: It is not necessary to reinstall Windows NT 4.0 as Windows NT 4.0 is already installed on the computer. The Windows NT member server can be upgraded to a Windows 2000 member server, then promoted to a domain controller.
B: A Windows NT 4.0 member server cannot be upgraded to a domain controller. Only Windows 2000 member servers can be promoted to domain controllers.
E: We cannot install Active Directory services on a Windows 4.0 server.

QUESTION 102
Your network consists of numerous domains within a LAN, plus one remote location that is configured as another domain within the tree. Each domain contains several organizational units. The remote domain is connected to the main office network by using 56-Kbps connection, as shown in the Exhibit.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: It would require less administrative effort to configure the Group Policy at domain level instead of at each OU.
B: Deploying the package in the litware.com domain would increase the traffic on the slow 56Kbit WAN link.
D: Deploying the package in the litware.com domain would increase the traffic on the slow 56Kbit WAN link.

QUESTION 103
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. A folder named HR-Data on the system partition of the server is shared on the network as HR-Data. The owner of the HR-Data folder is Administrators.

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

Share permissions	NTFS permissions
Everyone: FULL Control	Domain Admins: Read Katrin: Full Control

Katrin creates a file in the HR-Data folder. She sets the NTFS permissions for the file to list only herself on the access control list, with Full Control permission. Katrin then leaves on vacation and cannot be contacted.

Later, you discover that the file contains sensitive information and must be removed from the server as soon as possible. You want to delete the file without modifying any of the permissions for other files in the HR-Data folder. You want your actions to have least possible impact on users who may be using other files in the HR-Data folder. You want to use the minimum amount of authority necessary to delete the file.

What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To be able to delete the file a user with administrative rights has to take the ownership of the file and then grant them self enough permission to delete it.

Incorrect answers:
A: The administrator is not listed on the DACL of the file. To change the permissions on the file, we must first take ownership of the file.
B: We should only take ownership of the file, not the folder.
D: We should only change the permissions of the file, not the folder.

QUESTION 104
Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. Devices on the network are configured to use IP addresses from the private 10.0.0.0 range. All the client computers on the network use Windows 2000 Professional. The network includes Windows 2000 Servers and UNIX Servers.

Users' print jobs are sent to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ that directs the print jobs to the print devices attached directly to the network.

You have a high-capacity print device that is attached to one of the UNIX Servers. The UNIX computer uses the LPR printing protocol, and its IP address is 10.1.1.99. The name of the printer queue is GIANT. You want users to be able to connect to this printer from their computers.

What should you do?

A. Install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on PrintServ.
   Create a network printer on the users' computers, and specify that the printer URL is LPR://10.1.1.99/GIANT.
B. Install Microsoft Print Services for UNIX on the users' computers.
   Create a network printer on the users' computers, and specify that the printer URL is LPR://10.1.1.99/GIANT.
C. Create a network printer on PrintServ and specify that the printer name is \\10.1.1.99\GIANT.
   Share this printer and connect to it from the users' computers.

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: Microsoft print services for UNIX would only be needed if the print device was attached to a Windows 2000 printer computer.
B: Microsoft print services for UNIX would only be needed if the print device was attached to a Windows 2000 printer computer.
C: The printer device is attached to a UNIX computer, which uses the LPR printing protocol. A network printer can only be created for print device connected to a Windows 2000 printer computer.

QUESTION 105
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network that runs in mixed mode. You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer. You create and share a new HP LaserJet 4L printer.

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

You want the printer driver to install automatically on the Windows NT Workstation computers.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Netlogon shared folders on all Windows NT Server 4.0 computers still configured as BDCs.
B. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Netlogon shared folders on the PDC emulator.
C. Change the sharing options on the printer to install additional drivers for Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000.
D. Copy the Windows NT 4.0 printer drivers to the Winnt\System32\printers\drivers folder on the Windows 2000 print Server.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 2000 printers automatically allow Windows 2000 printer clients to download the correct

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

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

QUESTION 106
You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 Server network shown in the exhibit.

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

The users who do not access the Internet do not have user accounts on the proxy server and, therefore, cannot connect to the Intranet server.

You want all users to be able to connect to the Intranet server without entering a separate user name and password.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Microsoft Windows NT/2K credentials are required to access every Web site of the corporate Intranet. While this policy greatly increases corporate security, it also prevents internal users from accessing the Intranet via the Proxy Server. For this reason, we must configure Microsoft Internet Explorer to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.

Incorrect answers:

A: Moving the Intranet server will not ensure that users can connect to the site.
B: The proxy server should not be moved. It should be on the border between the LAN and the Internet.
D: By default the proxy server uses port 81 for administrative traffic. We therefore do not have to configure the computers to use port 81 for the proxy server.

QUESTION 107
You are the network administrator of the Litware.com domain. Litware Inc. has its main office in Dallas and branch offices in New York, Phoenix, and Seattle. A Windows 2000 Server computer named Web1.litware.com is running Internet Information Services (IIS). This computer is located in the main office.

Web developers in Dallas, New York, Phoenix and Seattle need to update each of the web sites and virtual directories located on Web1.litware.com. Different updates will be occurring simultaneously. You want to ensure that each developer can use Microsoft FrontPage to update the sites successfully and to manage content changes.

What should you do?

A. Run the **fpremadm** command to install the server extensions for IIS on Web1.litware.com.
   Configure the server extensions for each web site.
B. Run the **fpsrvadm** command to install the server extensions for IIS on Web1.litware.com.
   Configure the server extensions for each web site.
C. Install the server extensions for IIS on Web1.litware.com by selecting **Upgrade extensions** from the **All tasks** menu in IIS.
   Configure the server extensions for each web site.
D. Configure the server extensions for each web site by selecting **Configure server extensions** from the **All task** menu in IIS.
   Configure the server extensions to allow each developer update access for each web site.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The FrontPage snap-in is a Microsoft Management Console interface similar to the IIS snapin. The FrontPage snap-in administers the FrontPage Server Extensions and FrontPage-extended webs, Web sites (virtual servers) in which FrontPage Server Extensions are installed. The FrontPage snap-in is integrated into the IIS snap-in, adding commands, property sheets, and other tools required to administer the FrontPage Server Extensions. We can configure the web site for FrontPage: from the Administrative tools folder open the Internet Services Manager console. Right-click Web site, select All tasks, select Configure Server Extensions, and select Next and continue the Server Extensions Configuration Wizard.

Incorrect answers:
A: The **fpremadm** administrative tool can be used with Windows NT 4.0 and IIS 4.0, not with Windows 2000 and IIS 5.0.
B: The **fpsrvadm** administrative tool can be used with Windows NT 4.0 and IIS 4.0, not with Windows 2000 and IIS 5.0.
C: The server extensions should be configured not upgraded.

QUESTION 108
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the effective permission for Maria is the most restrictive when we combine the NTFS permission and the share permission. Maria receives Full Control NTFS permissions through her membership of the Training group and Read Share permissions through her membership of the Users group. Therefore her effective permission is Read. We must increase her share permission to modify or full control. The only group with modify or full share permissions is the admin group. But it would not be a good idea to add her to that group so we simply grant Maria change permission on the share.

Incorrect answers:
A: Adding Maria to the Domains Admins group would give her the required permission but she would have too much permissions and rights in the domain.
B: The local Administrators group only has local rights and permissions, not domain rights and permissions.
C: Maria needs to get access to the Docs folder, not the public folder.
E: Maria needs to get access to the Docs folder, not the public folder. The share permissions must be changed, not the NTFS permissions.
F: The share permissions must be changed, not the NTFS permissions.

QUESTION 109
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network consisting of 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 50 Windows 2000 Server computers. You configure two domains, litware.local and dev.litware.local. You enable auditing in the domain policy object for litware.local to audit the success and failure of object access.

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

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

What should you do?

A. Enable auditing in the domain policy for dev.litware.local to audit the success and failure of object access.
B. Edit the domain policy for litware.local to enable auditing of the success and failure of directory service access.
C. Configure auditing of successes and failures of object access in the default domain controller policy object in the domain controllers Organizational Unit of the dev.litware.local domain.
D. Configure auditing of successes and failures of the object access in the default domain controllers policy object in the domain controllers organizational unit of the litware.local domain.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this scenario the printer resides in the dev.litware.local domain but auditing has only been set up for the litware.local domain. Therefore we must enable auditing for the dev.litware.local domain.

Incorrect answers:
B: To audit printers we should enable auditing for success and failure of object access, not for success and failure of directory service access.
C: We do not want to restrict auditing to domain controllers only. We want auditing throughout the domain with a domain policy.
D: We do not want to restrict auditing to domain controllers only. Furthermore, we must configure the dev. litware.local domain, not the litware.local domain.

QUESTION 110
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.

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

Exhibit:

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 in 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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: This is a TCP/IP configuration problem. The Windows 2000 clients are using private addresses in 169.254.xxx.xxx range. These addresses are configured automatically when the clients cannot get IP configuration from a DHCP server at startup.

By setting up a DHCP server and configuring it with a valid scope for the subnet the clients would be able to get proper IP configuration and they would be able to communicate.

Incorrect answers:
A: This is not a name resolution problem. It is an IP configuration problem.
C: NetBIOS over TCP/IP is a feature of Microsoft's implementation of the TCP/IP protocol. This feature allows downlevel clients, such as Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95, to be able to use TCP/IP for NetBIOS name resolution under some circumstances. However, in this scenario there is a communication problem among the Windows 2000 computer so this legacy feature of TCP/IP will not help.
D: This is not a name resolution problem. It is an IP configuration problem.

QUESTION 111
Your network contains Windows 2000 Server computers and NetWare server computers. The NetWare client computers on your network use only the IPX/SPX transport protocol.

You install a database server on a Windows 2000 Server computer named DB_serv. This server has the NWLink IPX/SPX/NetBIOS compatible transport protocol, TCP/IP and the NetBEUI protocol installed. NWLink uses the 802.2 frame type and a network number of 77. In addition, Client for Microsoft networks and File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft networks are installed on DB_serv.

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

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: SAP (Service Advertising Protocol) for IPX is a routing protocol, which is used to propagate service location information. The SAP Agent is a network service that allows services on a computer running Windows 2000 Server to advertise themselves by using periodic SAP advertisements. SAP provides a name

resolution mechanism for clients to resolve the addresses of services on an IPX network. Through SAP, service-providing hosts, such as file servers, print servers, and application servers advertise their service names, service types, and IPX network addresses using broadcasts. The service and IPX network address information is collected in a database called a SAP table by IPX routers. The SAP table information is periodically advertised and propagated throughout the network.

Incorrect answers:
A: Gateway Services for NetWare is used so that Windows clients can use resources on NetWare servers. But we want NetWare clients to be able to use a resource on a Windows computer.
C: NetBEUI is non-routable. It would not allow clients on other subnets to connect to resources on DB_Serv.
D: This is wrong because each IPX/SPX subnet should have a different network number. The router routes between the networks.

QUESTION 112
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Disk defragmentmenter can be run on FAT32 volumes and it can be used to analyze a disk to see if defragmentation is necessary or not. We can start Disk Defragmenter from a command prompt by using the dfrg.msc command or from Windows Explorer by right-clicking on a disk, selecting Properties, selecting the Tools tab, and clicking Defragment or we can use Disk Defragmenter from the System Tools folder in Accessories.

Incorrect answers:
A: Chkdsk checks the integrity of the disk. It does not check for fragmentation.
B: Chkdsk checks the integrity of the disk. It does not check for fragmentation.
D: We do not want to actually defragment the disk. We just want to check if it is necessary to defragment the disk.

QUESTION 113
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The first step to troubleshoot a disk or volume that is offline is to try to reactivate it. If that does not work, you could try rescanning the disks, and if that does not work either then the disk should be replaced.

Incorrect answers:
A: Rescanning could be tried during the troubleshooting of an offline disk. It would be better to try to reactivate the disk first though.
C: The disk could be removed and replaced if all troubleshooting practices fail.
D: Converting the disk would not help, and would be impossible since the disk is offline.

QUESTION 114
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.

Answer:

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We cannot use addresses in the 10.4.0.0 range since they could already be in use at Phoenix. We want exactly 100 addresses so the 10.3.0.1-10.3.0.100 is preferred to the 10.3.0.100-10.3.0.200 range since the latter one gives us 101 addresses and not exactly 100.

QUESTION 115
Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, Windows 95 client computers and UNIX client computers. Users of the Windows operating systems send print jobs to shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer named PrintServ. The UNIX client computers support the LPR printing protocol.

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: Windows 2000 does not support an LPR port in Windows 2000 printer configuration.
C: We only know that the UNIX clients support the LPR protocol. We do not know if they support TCP/IP printing.
D: The Srvany.exe utility allows any Windows NT application to run as a service. This would not help in any way in this scenario.

QUESTION 116
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We want to monitor a performance problem on a file server so we should monitor counters related to disk access. We would be interested in the Avg. Disk Queue Length counter, which measures the average number of read and write requests that were queued for the selected disk during a specified time interval.

Incorrect answers:
A: We do not need to monitor Processor performance.
C: We do not need to monitor Memory usage.
D: We do not need to monitor Memory usage.

QUESTION 117
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 form a floppy disk.
F. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the RAID controller.

Answer: BE
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: The boot.ini points to the correct partition, but the correct drivers have not been installed yet.
C: The boot menu is not reached.

D: We must use the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to restart the installation process.
F: We will not be able to start the Device Manager. The installation process has failed.

QUESTION 118
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: BD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To prevent users from installing unsigned drivers we must set file signature verification to **Block** and then apply the settings as the system default. We can specify the setting in Driver Signing, which is on the Hardware tab of the System applet in Control Panel

Incorrect answers:
A: Ignore would allow all drivers to be installed.
C: Warn would only warn about unsigned drivers, but it would allow installation of the unsigned drivers.

QUESTION 119
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We want to upgrade the NT domain to an Active Directory domain; particularly we want to migrate the NT user accounts. First we need to promote server1 to PDC since it contains the master copy of domain information – SAM. Then upgrade the PDC to Windows 2000 Server.

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

Incorrect answers:
B: Server1 must be upgraded to PDC before Windows 2000 is installed. Furthermore, there is already a DNS server on the network and Active Directory does not require a WINS server.
C: Server1 must be upgraded to PDC before Windows 2000 is installed. Furthermore, there is already a DNS server on the network and Active Directory does not require a WINS server.
D: Server1 must be upgraded to PDC before Windows 2000 is installed. Furthermore, there is already a DNS server on the network.

QUESTION 120
Your network contains Windows 2000 Professional client computers that use TCP/IP as the only network protocol. The network also contains Windows 3.1 computers that use the NetBEUI protocol.

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

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

A. In the Advanced settings for the network adapter, disable NetBEUI from Client for Microsoft networks.
B. In the Advanced settings for the network adapter, disable NetBEUI from File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft networks.
C. In the properties of the network adapter, disable Client for Microsoft Networks.
D. In the Advanced settings for TCP/IP, enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The delay in this scenario is due to NetBIOS broadcast messages. These would be reduced by enabling NetBIOS over TCP/IP. NetBIOS over TCP/IP is the network component that performs computer name to IP address mapping, name resolution (NETBT.SYS in Windows NT and VNBT.VXD in Windows for Worgroups and Windows 95). There are currently four NetBIOS over TCP/IP name resolution methods: b-node, p-node, m-node and h-node. If we disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP, we may not be able to connect to computers that are running operating systems other than Windows 2000.

Incorrect answers:
A: We cannot disable a particular network protocol from the Client for Microsoft networks services. This setting cannot be configured.
B: We cannot disable a particular network protocol from File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft networks.

C: If we disable Client for Microsoft Networks we would not be able to browse at all.

QUESTION 121
Your network includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers. You are adding a new computer to the network, and you plan to install Windows 2000 Server on the new computer. The computer has one 20-GB hard disk with no partitions defined.

The Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM is unavailable. You want install Windows 2000 Server from source files that are located on a server on the network. You also want the entire hard disk of the new computer to be used for the system partition.

What should you do?

A. On another Windows 2000 computer, use Makebt32.exe to create installation startup disks.
   Start the new computer by using the first disk.
B. On another Windows 2000 computer, format a floppy disk.
   Copy NTLDR, Boot.ini, Ntdetect.com, Ntbootdd.sys to this disk.
   Start the new computer by using the disk.
C. Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
   Connect to the network server.
   Run Dsclient.exe.
   Create and format a 20-GB FAT32 partition.
D. Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
   Create and format a single FAT32 partition.
   Connect to the network server.
   Run Winnt.exe.
E. Start the computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk.
   Create and format a single FAT32 partition.
   Start the new computer by using a Windows 2000 Emergency Repair Disk.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: Makebt32 is used to create a set of four setup floppy disks.
B: The boot diskette must include network drivers.
C: Dsclient.exe is a directory service client for Windows 9x. It cannot be used to start an installation of Windows 2000.
E: The installation process cannot be started by using a Windows 2000 emergency repair disk.

QUESTION 122
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The System State data includes the registry, the COM+ Class Registration database, boot files including the system files, the Certificate Services database, the Active Directory database, the SYSVOL directory and the Cluster service information. Therefore, by backing up the System State data we would also be backing up the component services class registration database.a

Incorrect answers:
A: The COM+ Class Registration database is included in the System State data; therefore by backing up the System State data the COM+ Class Registration database would be backed up.
B: The COM+ Class Registration database is included in the System State data; therefore by backing up the System State data the COM+ Class Registration database would be backed up.
C: The COM+ Class Registration database is included in the System State data; therefore by backing up the System State data the COM+ Class Registration database would be backed up.

QUESTION 123
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer. So the restoration process must be done at the west.litware.com domain.

Incorrect answers:
A: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer
B: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore

the System State data to a remote computer
C: We can only backup and restore the System State data on a local computer. We cannot backup and restore the System State data to a remote computer

QUESTION 124
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: AD
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To solve the problem posed in this scenario we must restart the Windows 2000 installation process and supply the correct SCSI driver. We cannot use Device Manager or Safe Mode at this stage since Windows 2000 is not installed yet. We must press F6 when Setup prompts us to do so. We must then press F6 again to supply the driver for a mass storage controller to the Windows 2000 Setup program.

Incorrect answers:
B: We cannot use Safe Mode at this stage, as Windows 2000 is not installed yet.
C: We need to Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to be able to perform the install process.
E: The Device Manager cannot be used at this stage since Windows 2000 is not installed yet.

QUESTION 125
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network. On each server, you format a separate system partition and a separate boot partition as NTFS.

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

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

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
B: We cannot reinstall Windows 2000 as we do not want to loose any settings.
D: System File Checker (sfc.exe) is a command line utility that scans and verifies the versions of all protected system files after restarting your computer. It cannot be used to restore the ntldr.exe file
E: Using File Signature Verification, we can identify unsigned files on our computer; however we would not be able to restore the ntldr.exe file.

QUESTION 126
Your company has 50 offices. The employees in these offices have limited knowledge of Windows 2000. Each office has a network of between five and 20 client computers. The office networks are not connected to any other network.

The company is buying 50 identical computers to run Windows 2000 Server in these offices. These servers must be installed to the company's standard configuration. You create a setup information file (SIF) that specifies the company's standard configuration.

You want to automate the installation process as much as possible in the least possible amount of time.

What should you do?

A. Use Makebt32.exe to create four installation startup disks and add the SIF to the first disk.
   Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using these disks.
B. Create an MS-DOS boot disk that contains CD ROM drivers and the SIF and that runs the **Winnt/S: D: \i386** command.
   Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this disk.
C. Create a floppy disk that contains only the SIF.
   Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using the Windows 2000 Server CDROM, with the floppy disk inserted.
D. Create a Windows 2000 folder on a hard disk.
   Copy the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM to the folder.
   Add the SIF to the folder.
   Copy the folder to a writable CD.
   Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this CD.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect answers:
A: The .SIF file is used to perform an unattended installation. Makebt32.exe is used to create four installation startup disks.
B: The winnt.exe command is run from the CD-ROM not from the diskette.

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

QUESTION 127
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 technicalsupport department but not a network administrator.

You want to configure the remote Windows 2000 Server computer so that whenever a new Microsoft driver becomes available, the branch offices are notified automatically when the administrator logs onto the server.

What should you do?

A. Install the Windows 2000 Resource Kit.
B. Install Windows Critical Update Notification.
C. Configure System File Checker to notify the branch offices.
D. Configure Windows File Checker to notify the branch offices.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: After we install the Windows Critical Update Notification tool on a Windows 2000 computer the tool checks for an Internet connection every 5 minutes, by default. If a connection to the Internet exists, Windows Critical Update Notification connects to the Windows Update Web site, and if updates are found we will be given the choice to install them immediately or postpone the installations until later.

Incorrect answers:
A: The Windows 2000 Resource Kit provides technical advice. It would not, by itself, notify the administrator of any Windows 2000 updates.
C: System File Checker only checks the integrity of the system files. It cannot be used notify administrators of current updates to Windows 2000.
D: There is no tool called the Windows File Checker.

QUESTION 128
Your network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol. You configure a remote access server on this network.

Some users report that when they connect to the server, they receive the following message: “IPX/SPX compatible CP reported error 733. The PPP control network protocol for the network is not available”. If the users allow the connection to continue, they are able to connect to the services that use TCP/IP.

You want to prevent this message being displayed. What should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Since this is a TCP/IP network we can remove the NWLink protocol. The NWLink protocol is

required for connectivity to Novel NetWare which is not in use on this network.

Incorrect answers:
B: The network uses only the TCP/IP protocol therefore we do not require the IPX protocol.
C: The network uses only the TCP/IP protocol therefore we do not require the IPX protocol.
D: This is not a multilink problem.

QUESTION 129
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain and two Windows NT domains. The Windows 2000 domain trusts each of the Windows NT domains, and the Windows NT domains trust the Windows 2000 domain.

A Windows 2000 domain controller named DC1 is configured to use the highly secure domain controller security template. Users of computers in the Windows NT domains report that they cannot access DC1.

You need to allow users of computers in the Windows NT domain to access resources on DC1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The highly secure template defines security settings for Windows 2000 network communications. The security areas are set to require maximum protection for network traffic and protocols used between computers running Windows 2000. As a result, such computers configured with a highly secure template can only communicate with other Windows 2000 computers. They will not be able to communicate with computers running Windows 95 or 98, or Windows NT. The compatws security template removes some of the default security settings on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Compatws is compatible with the default security settings on Windows NT 4.0.

Incorrect answers:
B: The NT computers cannot connect to the Windows 2000 Domain Controller DC1. We must change the security settings on DC1 not on the Windows NT 4.0 domain controllers.
C: The security templates work in the same manner irrespective of whether the domain is running in either native mode or mixed mode.
D: The security templates work in the same manner irrespective of whether the domain is running in either native mode or mixed mode.

QUESTION 130
You are the administrator of the contoso.local domain. You organize the domain into organizational units (OUs) as shown in the exhibit.

You configure the Local Security Options and other settings for the Default Domain Policy object. You delegate administration of the Michigan and Florida OUs. You want to prevent those administrators from creating any other Group Policy objects (GPOs) with settings that conflict with those you configured.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. From the Group Policy options for the contoso.local domains, set the option to no override.
B. From the Group Policy options for the Michigan and Florida OUs, set the option to no override.
C. Block the Group Policy inheritance for the contoso.local domain.
D. Block the Group Policy inheritance in the Michigan and Florida OUs.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We must define options at domain level. We do not want local administrators to make conflicting settings therefore the local administrators should have delegated control and should only be allowed to administer their respective OUs. By setting No Override at domain level, our settings will be the norm (Domain GPOs applied before OU GPOs) and the local administrators will not be able to make conflicting settings. The Block Policy inheritance setting blocks Group Policy objects that apply higher in the Active Directory hierarchy of sites, domains, and organizational units. It does not block Group Policy objects if they have No Override enabled. Setting No Override on a Group Policy object link results in the enforcement of those Group Policy settings on all users or computers in the site, domain, or organizational unit, and on all users and computers in Active Directory containers that inherit Group Policy from it. Group Policy settings enforced by way of No Override cannot be blocked.

Incorrect answers:
B: The No Override setting should be set at the domain level not at the OU level, since we want to enforce the domain policies.
C: We must use the No Override, not the Block Inheritance setting on the domain.
D: Blocking group policy inheritance on the OUs would make the restrictions on these OUs less, but we want to ensure that the restrictions are kept.

QUESTION 131
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network consists of a single domain. The domain includes 20 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. All other client computers are Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You create a Windows NT 4.0 default user policy on the Windows 2000 Server computer that is configured as the PDC emulator. This default user policy denies access to Network Neighborhood. You then install Terminal Services on one of the servers and Terminal Services Client on the 20 Windows NT Workstation client computers.

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows NT 4.0 system polices affect computers running Windows NT 4.0. The Windows NT computers in this scenario are being used as Terminals for the Windows 2000 Server computer that is running Terminal Services. In effect the Windows NT clients are running locally on the Windows 2000 Server. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server. This can be done by using a group policy.

Incorrect answers:
A: System policy templates only affect Windows NT 4.0 computers. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server.
B: Windows NT policies only affect Windows NT 4.0 computers. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server.
D: The NT clients are running locally on the Windows 2000 Server. The restriction must be applied on the Windows 2000 Server.

QUESTION 132
You are installing Windows 2000 Server on a multiprocessor computer. The manufacturer has provided a customized Hardware abstraction layer (HAL) to use with the computer. The customized HAL is on a floppy disk.

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

A. During the text mode portion of the Windows 2000 setup, install the customized HAL.
B. After the text mode portion of Windows 2000 Setup is complete, use the Recovery Console to copy the customized HAL to the system32 folder on the boot partition, and then continue Windows 2000 Setup
C. After the text mode portion of windows 2000 Setup is complete, use the Emergency Repair process to replace the existing HAL with the customized HAL, and then continue the windows 2000 Setup.
D. After the Windows 2000 Setup is complete, use Device Manager to scan for Hardware changes.
   When prompted, install the customized HAL.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The hardware abstraction layer (HAL) is installed during the installation of the operating system. Usually the operating system will detect the HAL and install a standard HAL. To install the customized hardware abstraction layer (HAL) designed for the computer that the manufacturer has provided we must press F6 when the Windows 2000 setup prompts us to do so. This will allow us to supply the setup program with the customized HAL that should be installed. To supply a HAL file to Setup, we should press F5 and specify the type of custom Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) to be loaded by the Setup Loader and installed by text-mode Setup.

Incorrect answers:
B: The Recovery Console is not used to install the HAL.
C: The Emergency Repair process is not used to install the HAL.
D: Device manager could be used to upgrade the HAL for multiprocessor support. However, the HAL is configured during the Windows 2000 installation phase.

QUESTION 133
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 organizational unit (OU) named Servers.

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

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

What should you do?

A. Configure a local auditing policy on each domain controller.
B. Configure each server to implement a standardized auditing policy.
C. Configure the standardized auditing policy on all domain controllers in the domain.
D. Configure a local group policy object on each server in the Servers OU.
E. Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO), and apply it to the Servers OU.

Answer: E
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We want to standardize auditing on a group of computers. These computers are contained in an OU. By simply creating a Group Policy Object, configuring it with the appropriate security settings, and linking it to the OU the audit settings would be applied to the servers.

Incorrect answers:
A: We want to apply the auditing settings only to the servers in the OU not to all domain controllers.
B: We want to apply the auditing settings only to the servers in the OU not to all servers.
C: We want to apply the auditing settings only to the servers in the OU not to all servers.
D: It would require less administrative effort to configure one GPO at OU level than to configure a local GPO at each server.

QUESTION 134

You want to delegate the backup and restore responsibilities of all servers to a new employee named Richard. Richard must not be able to shut down any servers or uninstall any driver files.

You need to apply the appropriate permissions for Richard. What should you do?

A. Make Richard a member of the Domain Admins group.
B. Make Richard a member of the Server Operators group.
C. Make Richard a member of the Backup Operators group.
D. Grant Richard the user rights to backup and restore files on all computers in the domain.
E. Grant Richard read only permission to the volumes from which he needs to back up and restore files.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Backup Operators have the right to shut down Windows 2000. So instead of adding Richard to the Backup Operators group we specifically grant him the rights to backup and restore files. This will give Richard minimal rights but he would be able to do the required job.

Incorrect answers:
A: Domain Admins would be able to shut down servers.
B: Server Operators are able to install and uninstall driver files.
E: Richard would be able to backup up files by having read permission on the volumes containing the files, but he would need write permission to be able to restore the files.

QUESTION 135
You are the network administrator for Island Hopper News. The main office has a Windows 2000 workgroup that includes five Windows 2000 Server computers and 10 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Currently, no users at the main office have Internet access.

Island hopper news also has two remote offices, each with a Windows 2000 workgroup. None of these offices are networked to another. However, users at the remote office connect to the main office individually to access network resources.

A server named member2 is located at the main office. Member 2 has two network adapters, which are designated adapter1 and adapter2. Adapter1 is connected to the LAN and adapter2 is connected to a DSL modem that is connected to the internet.

To provide users at the main office with Internet access, you enable Internet connection sharing on member 2.

Now, some users in the remote office report that they can no longer access local network resources. In addition, users at the main office are still unable to access the Internet.

You need to ensure that local network resources are always accessible, and you need to ensure that users at the main office have Internet access.

What should you do?

A. Configure Internet Connection Sharing to be enabled on adapter 1.
B. Configure Internet Connection Sharing to be enabled on adapter 2.
C. Configure Network Address Translation on member 2.
D. Install a proxy server on the company's network.

Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Internet Connection Sharing has been enabled on adapter2. We need to configure the correct network translation settings on adapter2. Internet Connection Sharing (ICS) is suitable for small offices and home offices with no more than 10 computers. ICS can be run on Windows 2000 Professional. DNS or DHCP cannot be used on the network. Network Address Translation (NAT) can be used with up to 50 computers. NAT requires Windows 2000 Server. DNS and DHCP may be running on the LAN. Proxy Server allows for many more than 50 clients, allows administrators to control the flow of traffic based on ports and protocol, and caches data for increased performance. Internet Authentication Server (IAS) is Microsoft's implementation of Proxy Server.

Incorrect answers:
A: Installing ICS on the LAN adapter (adapter1) makes no sense. Internet connectivity should be configured on adapter2, the Internet interface
B: ICS is already installed so installing it on adapter2 makes no sense either.
D: Proxy Server also solves this problem like NAT. NAT is better scaled for a Workgroup. Proxy Server is used in larger networks.

QUESTION 136
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 member1 and receive the following error message "Invalid Boot.ini file".

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

A. Reboot member1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.
   Launch Recovery Console. Run the fixboot command with the appropriate parameters.
B. Reboot member1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.
   Launch Recovery Console.
   Run the fixmbr command with the appropriate parameters.
C. Restart member1 into Safe Mode. Launch Windows 2000 backup.
D. Restart member1 into Safe Mode. Run the Chkdsk command with the appropriate parameters.
E. Reboot member1 by using the Windows 2000 Server CD.
   Launch Recovery Console.
   Run the copy command with the appropriate parameters.

Answer: E
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Recovery Console can be used to recreate in incorrect or missing boot.ini file. By using the map command in Recovery Console you are provided with information about the disks. This information can be used to create the correct boot.ini using another computer. Then the boot.ini is copied to a diskette and the Recovery Console is used to copy the boot.ini from the diskette and replace the incorrect boot.ini file. The Recovery Console can be started by the Windows 2000 Server CD. Fixmbr repairs the master boot code of the boot partition.

Incorrect answers:
A: Fixboot writes a new boot sector onto the system partition, but we need to replace the boot.ini file.
B: Fixmbr repairs the master boot code of the boot partition, but we need to replace the boot.ini file.
C: We cannot access Safe Mode if the information in the boot.ini file is incorrect.
D: We cannot access Safe Mode if the information in the boot.ini file is incorrect.

QUESTION 137
You are a member of the domain Backup Operators group in a remote office for a large company. You are responsible for manufacturing the system state of a new Windows 2000 member server named member1.

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

A member in the Domain Admins group changes the name of member1 to CR45uu in order to adhere to a new naming standard.

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

You need to be able to log on to the server.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The server was named member1 at the time of the last System State data backup. There was also a computer account in the Active Directory named member1. When the Domain Admin renamed member1 to CR45uu, the computer account in Active Directory was automatically changed to CR45uu also. However, when the System State data was restored, the computer name was changed back to member1 but the computer account in Active Directory didn't change. This means that we have a server named member1 with a computer account named CR45uu. This is why we are unable to log on with a domain account. We must log on with a local account.

Incorrect answers:
B: There is no computer account named member1; it is still named CR45uu. It would not be possible to log onto the domain with the computer with this name.
C: The Recovery Console cannot be used to restore data from a previous backup.
D: The Recovery Console cannot be used to restore data from a previous backup.

QUESTION 138
You have installed Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on a server named Srv004. Your internal DNS, WINS, and DHCP services are running properly in the environment. You want this server to provide Internet access for users on the network segment by using Network Address Translation over a demand dial interface to your Internet Service Provider.

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

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

A. Configure the DNS as a forwarder to your ISP's DNS.

B. Configure your ISP's DNS as a secondary to your DNS.
C. Install the RIP version 2 protocol in Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on Srv004.
D. Add a static route of 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 in Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on Srv004.
E. Add a static route of 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 by using the route-p add command Srv004.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Network traffic does not reach the ISP". This is a routing issue. You need to set a static route. Not that "you have configured the correct public and private interfaces" does not necessarily mean you have configured a static route.

Incorrect answers:
A, B: There is no network traffic reaching the ISP. This indicates that it is not a name resolution problem.
C: RIP is used in router to router communication. NAT does not use RIP.
E: The public interface has already been correctly configured according to the scenario. The static route required by the public interface should be configured in the Routing and Remote Access console.

QUESTION 139
Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains four hard disks of different sizes. Each hard disk is configured as a basic disk and has a single 5-GB partition. All four disks have the amount of unpartitioned space shown in the following table:

Disk	Unpartitioned Space
Disk 0	3-GB
Disk 1	4-GB
Disk 2	3-GB
Disk 3	8-GB

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

Six months later, disk 1 fails. You replace it with a new hard disk, and create the necessary partitions. As quickly as possible, you need to retrieve the data that was contained on disk 1.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: A spanned volume that has a failed disk must be reconstructed by removing the failed disk and installing a new disk. We must then partition the new disk, delete the spanned volume and create a new spanned volume which includes the new disk. Then we must restore partitions on the new disk that are not

included in the spanned volume and recreate the spanned volume from a recent backup.

Incorrect answers:
A: The spanned volume has to be recreated and restored from a backup. It cannot be rebuilt. Only RAID-5 volumes can be rebuilt.
B: The spanned volume has to be restored from a backup.
C: The spanned volume has to be recreated and restored from a backup.

QUESTION 140
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 connections. You configure server1 to use Windows authentication as the authentication provider. The only supported authentication method is MS-CHAP version 2.

You need to restrict access to server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To restrict access to a RRAS server we should create a user group that includes all users that should have dial-in permissions. We should then edit the default remote access policy and add the condition that users should be belong to the group you created.

Incorrect answers:
A: We cannot provide remote access to OUs. We can only provide remote access to groups.
B: We cannot provide remote access to OUs. We can only provide remote access to groups.
C: By adding the Everyone group to a remote access policy configured to control dial-in access we would allow other users, who have the dial-in permission set, to gain remote access.

QUESTION 141
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 Administrators group.
Use the restricted groups option in each computers local group policy.
C. Add the applications service accounts to the local Administrators group by using the restricted groups option in an OU group policy.
D. Add the applications service accounts to the local Administrators group by using the restricted groups option in a domain group policy.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Restricted Groups security policy setting allows us to configure who should and should not belong to a restricted group, as well as which groups a restricted group should belong to. We should use an OU group policy since the application only is running on some of the computers. These computers accounts should be put into a separate OU.

Incorrect answers:
A: The applications should not run with the Domain Admins permissions and rights as this would present a security risk.
B: Configuring one GPO at domain level is preferred to configuring a local group policy at each client.
D: We should not apply the GPO to the domain, since not all computers run the application.

QUESTION 142
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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: All applications are automatically started when the server starts. Until the Finance application is running stable we should change the startup type for this application to manual and only run it when it absolutely necessary.

Incorrect answers:
A: Lowering the priority of the unstable program would not keep it from making App1 unstable.
B: Lowering the priority of the unstable program would not keep it from making App1 unstable.
C: It would be better and easier just to configure the Finance application not to start automatically.

QUESTION 143
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA. This server contains critical payroll files. You must perform a daily backup of these files.

You shutdown the server and connect a non-Plug and Play tape device. You restart the server and install the tape device driver.

After the driver loads, you are prompted to restart the server. You then receive the following STOP error: "DRIVER_IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL"

You need to enable the server to start correctly. What should you do?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We changed the configuration of TestKingA, but we were unable to restart the computer and we were not able to logon. We are therefore able to use the Last Known Good Configuration. It will restore the system state to the state it was before the installation of the non-plug and play device driver, and the server would be able to start again.

Incorrect Answers
A: Debugging mode is not used to remove device drivers. The debugging option starts Windows 2000 while sending debug information through a serial cable to another computer. This is an important mode for software developers.
B: We are not required to repair the installation. This should only be used if simpler solutions, like Last Known Good Configuration or removal of the device driver, fails.
D: There is no such thing as a Windows 2000 bootable floppy disk. The installation disks could be used however.

QUESTION 144
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing3. TestKing3 runs one network application and also stores the roaming user profiles for all company employees. TestKing3 contains five hard disks. The size and configuration of the hard disks are shown in the Exhibit:

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

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

Exhibit:

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: A striped volume provides the best performance as data can be read and written simultaneously on both disks. Furthermore, as the free space on disk 3 and disk 4 is equal we are able to use all the free disk space on both hard drives, so disk utilization will be 100%.

Incorrect Answers
A: A striped volume would provide better performance since two disks could be used simultaneously.
B: The disk activity on Disk 1 is high so we should avoid including it in the volume that is used for the page file.
D: Disk utilization is not increased by a spanned volume in this scenario and a spanned volume is not as fast as a striped set. Therefore we should use a striped volume instead.

QUESTION 145
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1. 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 TestKing1. You configure the virtual directory as shown in the Virtual Directory Configuration exhibit.

Some users report that they are not able to access the marketing files from their Web browser. However, all users in the marketing department are able to access the files.

You need to ensure that all company users are able to read the marketing files. What should you do?

x146 (exhibit):

x146_2 (exhibit):

A. Select the **Directory browsing** check box on the **Virtual Directory** tab.
B. Copy the files from their location on the file server to \\TestKing1\Marketing.
C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to remove the entry for Marketing.
D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the file server to include an entry for Everyone: Read.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The exhibit shows that the Web site is located on a shared folder named Marketing on the server Filesvr. Apparently the Marketing group are able to access the web site. This indicates an NTFS or a share permission problem. A change of the share permissions is not listed in this scenario so we must try changing the NTFS permission on this folder. By allowing everyone Read permissions, all network users should be able to access the web site.

Incorrect Answers
A: Directory browsing would allow users to browse the Web site folder. However, this would not solve the problem at hand.
B: There is no point in copying the files if we don't change the location of the Web site as well.
C: The Marketing group has appropriate access to the web site. We don't need to change their permissions. We must change the permission of other users.

QUESTION 146
You are the network administrator for TestKing Inc. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA. The network also includes five UNIX client computers and 450 Windows Professional client computers.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: UNIX clients are not able to directly access folders on Windows systems. One solution is to use IIS, setup and configure an FTP site, and share the appropriate folder.

Incorrect Answers
A: A FAT32 partition would provide no advantages compared to an NTFS partition; on the contrary it would provide less possibilities.
B: This is not a name resolution problem. A host file would be of no use to solve the problem.
C: This is not a share or file permission problem. UNIX clients are not able to directly access shared folders on Windows computers.

QUESTION 147
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing3. TestKing3 runs Internet Information Services (IIS) and has a single Web site named Default Web Site.

The manager of your company's Sales department asks you to create a new shared folder named Forecasts on TestKing3. The manager plans to place documents in the shared folder. All company employees need to access the documents by means of a Web browser and the URL http://TestKing3/forecasts/.

You create the Forecasts shared folder and configure the appropriate share and NTFS permissions. You verify that the manager is able to place documents in the shared folder and map a network drive to \\TestKing3 \Forecasts.

However, company employees cannot access the documents by means of their Web browser. When they attempt to access the documents, their browsers display the following error message: "Page not found".

You need to ensure that all company employees can access the documents by using a Web browser and the URL http:// TestKing3/forecasts/. What should you do?

A. Restart the World Wide Web Publishing service.
B. Create an additional share named Forecasts$ for \\TestKing3\Forecasts.
C. Ensure that the TCP/IP Helper service on TestKing3 is configured to start automatically.
D. In the Internet Services Manager console, configure a new virtual directory named Forecasts.
Point Forecasts to \\TestKing3\Forecasts.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We must create a virtual directory, and link it to the appropriate physical directory namely \ \TestKing3\Forecast.

Incorrect Answers
A: It would not be necessary to restart any services.
B: There is no need to create any additional shares. The share created is sufficient. We just need to link a virtual directory to it.
C: The TCP/IP helper service is not required to run.

QUESTION 148
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingServer. TestKingServer contains five hard disks. Disks 0 and 1 are configured as a mirrored volume and contain the operating system files. Disk 2, 3, and 4 are configured as a stripe set with parity volume and contain 150 GB of data files. TestKingServer also contains a tape backup device, which is used to make a full backup of the data files every weekend.

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

You need to return the stripe set with parity volume to normal operation as quickly as possible.

You also need to minimize the amount of data lost. What should you do?

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: A stripe set with parity that loses one disk can be recreated using the parity bit. In Windows 2000 Server this can be achieved with the Disk Management console.

Incorrect Answers
A: There is no need to delete the stripe set with parity.
B: There is no need to restore data from tape backup.
C: There is no operating system on Disk2. It would be useless to modify the boot.ini file to point to disk2.

QUESTION 149
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1. TestKing1 contains a single 10/100-Mbps network adapter and is connected to a 100-Mbps network segment. TestKing1 is used as a file and print server by the users on your network.

You install a second 10/100-Mbps network adapter in TestKing1 and connect it to the same network segment as the first network adapter. The files contained on TestKing1 are mission critical, and you need to ensure that TestKing1 will remain available to network users even if the server's network adapter fails.

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

A. Configure the second network adapter so that is 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 if 1.
Configure the second network adapter so that it has an interface metric of 10.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 2000-based computers can be configured with multiple network adapters on the same TCP/IP subnet with designated primary and backup adapters. You configure this by assigning a metric to each adapter in the TCP/IP configuration settings. By default, a metric of 1 is configured on all installed network adapters. An adapter with a lower metric is always used to communicate with another computer if more than one network adapter can be used to reach the same destination computer.

Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q258487, Configuring Multiple Adapters on the Same Physical Network

Incorrect Answers
A: The default gateway setting would not be of any use in configuring a backup network adapter.
B: Two network devices should never use same IP address if they are located on the same network segment, unless they are configured with different metrics.
C: The speed setting would not be of any use in configuring a backup network adapter.

QUESTION 150
Your company network consists of a Windows 2000 domain and 300 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A member server named TestKingApp has Terminal Services installed in Remote Administration mode. All client computers have Terminal Services Client software installed.

You need to make Terminal Services on TestKingApp available on all client computers. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Install Terminal Services licensing on TestKingApp.
B. Install Windows 2000 Advanced Server on TestKingApp.
C. Install Terminal Services licensing on a domain controller.
D. Remove Terminal Services from TestKingApp.
E. Reconfigure Terminal Services to operate in Application Server mode.

Answer: CE
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
C: We must install a Licensing Server on a Domain Controller.
E: We must switch to Application Server mode on the Terminal server. Remote Administration mode would not allow the clients to access Terminal Services on TestKingApp.

Note: A license server can either be a Domain License server or an Enterprise License server.

Incorrect Answers
A: A member server cannot be used as a domain licensing server. A domain controller is required.

B: A Terminal Server can very well be run on a Windows Server computer. There is no need to install Windows 2000 Advanced server.
D: There is no need to remove Terminal Services from TestKingApp. We just have to switch to Application Server mode.

QUESTION 151
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingRas, that has Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 installed. Routing and Remote Access is configured with the policies shown in the exhibit:

The current configuration allows users to connect remotely after logging on. You want to limit remote connections to logon connections only.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Remote Access Policies (RAPs) are applied in order. When a RAP either grants or denies access, then no further RAPs are applied and the process ends. Currently the first RAP, Require L2TP, enables remote users access to the network. If we apply the **Logon required** policy first, no one will gain access without providing a Logon and the requirements of the scenario would be met.

Incorrect Answers
A: Deleting the **Require L2TP** would still allow remote access without any Logon required as the **Allow access if dial-in permission is enabled** would grant access.
B: We need to restrict access. This action would not restrict access.
D: One policy cannot be included in another one.

QUESTION 152
You are required to strengthen security in the testking.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: AF
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: To configure a password policy for the domain we should configure a GPO and link it to the domain. This GPO should set the maximum password age to 30 days as required.
F: We use a local computer policy for every local computer to set the maximum password age to 90 days.

Incorrect Answers
B: The domain accounts should have a maximum password age of 30 days, not 90 days.
C: We must apply the domain account policy at domain level, not at OU level.
D: You can set local account policies at OU level. Although Domain Controllers ignore OU level account policies, other computers don't ignore the policies. In other words, OU level account policies affect the local accounts on the computers in the OU. However, it would be better to apply this setting just to the OUs that contain computer accounts, not to all OUs.
E: The local computers accounts should a maximum password age of 90 days, not 30 days.

QUESTION 153
You are the network administrator of the Windows 2000 Active Directory domain support.testking.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
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The legacy application is unable to run with the increased security constraints in the Securews.inf template. We need to reduce these constraints. The Compatws.inf security template lowers the security to a Windows NT 4.0 compatible level. This would enable the application to run.

Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q234926, Windows 2000 Security Templates Are Incremental

Incorrect Answers
A: Promoting the server to a domain controller would not enable the legacy program to run. The Securews.inf would still be in effect.
B: Trying to run the program in a separate virtual machine would not work. The security level would still be the same.
C: The Securews.inf template is already applied.

QUESTION 154
You install an internal EIDE DVD-ROM drive in one of your critical Windows 2000 Server computers. After installing the manufacturer-provided device drivers, you restart the server. While the server is starting, the monitor displays the following error message “IRQ_LESS_OR_NOT_EQUAL”.

You need to ensure as quickly as possible that the server is operational.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Last Known Good Configuration can in this scenario be used to restore the system configuration to the state at the last successful logon. The installation of the DVD device driver would be nullified and the server would be able to start. The device driver for the DVD-ROM drive could be installed at a later point of time.

Incorrect Answers
A: The Recovery Console could be used to disable the device driver. Copying the device driver would not be of much use however.
C: We need to restart the server in normal mode. The server would not function properly in Safe Mode.
D: We need to start the server as quickly as possible. The troubleshooting of the DVD-ROM can be scheduled at a later and not so critical point of time.

QUESTION 155
You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 300 computers for a customer company called TestKing. The computers have different manufacturers and different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). You plan to use a Windows 2000 Server computer running Remote Installation Services (RIS) to perform the installation.

After the installation is complete for the first 25 computers, users of those computers report problems. You discover that the latest Windows 2000 service pack resolves those problems.

You want to apply the service pack to the remaining 275 computers during the installation. What should 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
Section: (none)

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

Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q258868, Slipstream Switch for Windows 2000 Service Pack Update.exe Does Not Work with RIS Server Images

Incorrect Answers
A: This proposed solution would not work because the computers have different hardware. For this reason, we must use a CD-based image.
B: We are going to install Windows 2000 Professional computers; we cannot use a RIS image of a Windows 2000 Server computer
C: Just copying the Service Pack to the CD-based image shared folder would not apply it

QUESTION 156
You are the administrator of a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named TestKing1. TestKing1 is a backup domain controller (BDC), and a member of your company's Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. TestKing1 contains five hard disks. Disk 0 and 1 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 mirror set. The mirror set contains the operating system files and 500 MB of free disk space. Disk 2, 3 and 4 are configured as a Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity and contain employee data files. The Windows NT 4.0 stripe set with parity has a maximum capacity of 140 GB and contains 15 GB of free disk space.

TestKing1 runs an application that is used by 400 company employees. A new version of the application is available. You need to install the new version, but it requires Windows 2000 Server. Also, the application will not run on a domain controller.

You need to install the new application on TestKing1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do first?

A. On TestKing1, back up the employee data files.
Then format all five disks and perform a clean installation of Windows 2000 Server.
Restore the employee data files.
B. On TestKing1, install Windows 2000 Server.
Configure TestKing1 to use a dual-boot configuration that includes Windows NT Server 4.0 and Windows 2000 Server.
C. Upgrade TestKing1 to Windows 2000 Server.
During the upgrade, select the option to make TestKing1 a member server.
D. Upgrade TestKing1 to Windows 2000 Server.
During the upgrade, select the option to make TestKing1 a domain controller.
After the upgrade is complete, demote TestKing1.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect Answers
A: It is not necessary to format the stripe set containing the employee data. This proposed solution would work, but it is not the fastest method.
B: A dual-boot system is not necessary.
C: You cannot upgrade a Windows NT 4.0 domain controller to a Windows 2000 member server. The Windows 2000 Server will be a domain controller.

QUESTION 157
You are the network administrator for TestKing. You are configuring a new Windows 2000 Server computer. The server contains five physical disks. You plan to implement a Windows 2000 software RAID.

You need to ensure that all disk volumes are fault tolerant. You want to minimize disk access time and maximize available storage.

What should you do?

A. Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the other volumes as striped volumes.
B. Configure the system volume as a simple volume and the other volumes as RAID-5 volumes.
C. Configure the system volume as a mirrored volume and the other volumes as mirrored volumes.
D. Configure the system volume as a mirrored volume and the other volumes as RAID-5 volumes.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The standard practice is to use a mirrored volume for the system and a RAID-5 volume for the data volume. This is possible with five hard drives. It provides fault tolerance on all volumes, and the RAID- 5 volume maximizes storage and access time for user data.

Incorrect Answers
A: Striped volumes provide fast access, but they are not fault tolerant.
B: We need fault tolerance on the system volume as well.
C: We want to maximize available storage. However, disk utilization is only 50% with mirrored volumes. Only the system volume should be mirrored.

QUESTION 158
You are the network administrator at TestKing. The network has a domain that contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers. The computers are configured as domain controllers. TestKing's information technology director asks you to create a schedule to automatically back up all of the servers' registry files and Windows 2000 Active Directory Services databases. You use the Windows 2000 Server backup application to ensure that all files are backed up to removable media on a nightly basis.

The backup process needs to run without affecting availability and production during normal hours of operation. You need a backup configuration that requires the least amount of time to implement.

What should you do?

A. Configure one domain controller to back up the System State data for all 10 domain controllers to removable media at 12:00 midnight.
B. Configure the scheduler service to run **Rdisk /s** on all domain controllers at 12:00 midnight.
Configure one domain controller to back up the C:\Winnt\Repair folder for all domain controllers to removable media at 1:00 A.M.
C. Configure all domain controllers to back up their own System State data at 12:00 midnight to a local shared folder.
Configure one domain controller to back up that shared folder to removable media at 1:00 A.M.
D. Configure all domain controllers to back up their own security and registry files at 12:00 midnight to a shared folder.
Configure one domain controller to back up that shared folder to removable media at 1:00 A.M.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: By backing up the system state data of each domain controller, the registry files and the Active Directory database of each server will be backed up as is required in the scenario.

Note: System state includes
- Registry
- COM+ Class Registration database
- Boot files, including the system files
- Certificate Services database
- Active Directory directory service
- SYSVOL directory
- Cluster service information

Reference: Windows 2000 Server documentation, System State Data Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q216337, Rdisk.exe Is Not Included with Windows 2000.

Incorrect Answers
A: System State Data cannot be remotely backed up, at least without third-party software.
B: The rdisk utility is not included in Windows 2000.
Note: Rdisk was used in Windows NT 4.0 to create an emergency repair disk.
D: We cannot just backup the security and registry files. They do not include the Active Directory database.

QUESTION 159
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing4. TestKing4 runs two applications that are used by all users in the company.

Users report that TestKing4 is responding slowly. Each week, users report that the performance on TestKing4 is slower that it was the previous week. You run System Monitor on TestKing4and document performance data as shown in the following table.

Object	Counter	Average value
System	Processor Queue Length	1
Processor	% Processor Time	70
Processor	Interrupts/sec	290
Physical disk	Disk queue length	4
Physical disk	Disk bytes/sec	25 KB
Memory	Available bytes	128 MB
Memory	Pages/sec	11

You need to correct the condition that is reducing the performance on TestKing4. What should you do?

A. Upgrade to a faster hard disk.
B. Upgrade to a faster processor.
C. Increase the size of the paging file.
D. Increase the amount of RAM.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: If the Disk Queue length is over 2, (here it is 4) we can suspect a disk bottleneck. We should upgrade to a faster hard disk.

Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q146005, Optimizing Windows NT for Performance

Incorrect Answers
B: A processor average value of 70% is not abnormal. If it is less than 80% then there is most likely not a processor bottleneck.
C, D: There is 128MB of RAM available so there is no need to either increase the page file or increase RAM

QUESTION 160
You create two shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer in your company TestKing. One printer is shared as Admin, and the other printer is shared as Executive. Both printers are connected to the same print device. You set the priority of the Admin printer to 90 and the priority of the Executive printer to 50.

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

What should you do?

A. Change the priority of the Executive printer to 99
   Change the priority of the Admin printer to 10.
B. Change the share name of the Executive printer to Executive$.
   Manually reconfigure client computers that are already connected to the Executive printer.
C. Deny the Everyone group permission to access the Executive printer.
   Allow access to the users who are allowed to include the printer in their browse lists.

D. Install separate device drivers for the Executive printer.
Configure NTFS permissions on the device driver files to allow access only to the System account and to users who are allowed to include the printer in their browse lists.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect Answers
A: Priority cannot be used to hide a printer.
C: Permission cannot be used to a hide printer.
D: Special device drivers cannot be used to a networked resource. Furthermore, applying special NTFS permissions on the device driver files would not achieve anything.

QUESTION 161
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingIntra. TestKingIntra is a member of an Active Directory domain and hosts an intranet Web site for your company. Company policy requires that only authenticated users have access to the intranet site. All company users have user accounts in the Active Directory domain.

You configure directory security for the Web site to use integrated security. However, you discover that users can access the Web site without being authenticated.

You need to ensure that only authenticated users can access the Web site. What should you do?

A. Install Active Directory on TestKingIntra.
B. Select the **Basic authentication** check box.
C. Clear the **Anonymous access** check box.
D. Disable the IUSR_TestKingIntra user account on TestKingIntra.
E. Clear the **Allow IIS to control password** check box.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Users are able to access the site without providing any credentials. These users access the site through anonymous access. We must disallow this anonymous access.

Reference:
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q323640, HOW TO: Secure the IUSER_<Computer_name> Account
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q216828, Password Synchronization/Allow IIS to Control Password May Cause Problems

Incorrect Answers
A: Active Directory would not increase security.
B: A changed authentication method would not apply to anonymous users.
D: By default, the IUSR_ computer_name account is a member of the Guests group, and it is used for anonymous requests. We can configure the permissions of the user account to secure the web site. However, we should not disable the account.
E: The **Allow IIS to control password** option is used to configure if IIS controls the password through a subauthentication with Windows. Disabling this option does not prevent anonymous users from accessing the

site.

QUESTION 162
You are the network administrator of a small Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The network uses TCP/IP as its only network protocol. The network has two subnets, A and B. The subnets are connected by a router.

All servers in the network have static IP addresses. You install a DHCP server on subnet A for the client computers. You also configure the DHCP server with two class C scopes, one for subnet A and one for subnet B.

When users on subnet B attempt to connect to servers on subnet A, they receive the following error message: “The network path was not found”. Users on subnet A report no problems when they connect to the servers on either subnet.

What should you do?

A. In the DHCP server, authorize the scope needed for subnet B.
B. Correct the error in the routers routing table.
C. Install and configure a DHCP Relay Agent on subnet A.
D. Install and configure a DHCP Relay Agent on subnet B.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The clients in subnet B do not receive any IP configuration from the DHCP server. A possible cause of this problem is the router. The router might not be forwarding DHCP traffic between the two subnets. We can resolve this problem by installing a DHCP Relay agent on the subnet that has no DHCP server, namely subnet B.

Incorrect Answers
A: Scopes are activated not authorized. A DHCP server must be authorized. But this DHCP server is already authorized since the clients in subnet A receive IP configuration.
B: The routing table might be misconfigured or have an incorrect routing table entry, but it seems very unlikely since users on Subnet A can access Subnet B.
C: The DHCP relay agent should be on the subnet that has no DHCP server, namely subnet B.

QUESTION 163
You are the administrator of a network that contains a server cluster named TestKApp. TestKApp runs the Windows 2000 Cluster Service. It also runs a custom financial application that does not have a remote administration tool set.

You install Terminal Services in Remote Administration mode on TestKApp. You want to be able to administer your company’s custom application on TestKApp from your Windows 98 computer at your home office.

What should you do?

A. Uninstall Terminal Services and reinstall Terminal Services in Application Server mode on TestKApp.
B. Install Terminal Services Licensing on TestKApp.
C. Install the Management and Monitoring Tools on the Windows 98 client computer.
D. Install the Terminal Services client on the Windows 98 client computer.

Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Note: The Terminal Services Client is a "thin client" that delivers 32-bit Windows 2000 functionality to a wide range of legacy desktop hardware devices. The client displays as a window within the local desktop environment and contains only the minimum amount of software necessary to establish a connection to the server and present the user interface.

The client can run on Windows-based Terminal devices (embedded), and intel-based computers running Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT 3.51, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000 and Windows for Workgroups 3.11.

Reference: Windows 2000 Server documentation, Terminal Services Client overview

Incorrect Answers
A: You don't need to be in Application server mode.
B: Remote Administration mode allows up to 2 connections. Licensing is not required.
C: Managing and Monitoring tools would not enable remote access to the financial application.

QUESTION 164
You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named testking.com. The network includes a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing1, which is a member of the domain. TestKing1 runs Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 and is connected to a modem bank. An existing company policy allows all domain users to dial in to TestKing1.

The company hires 10 interns. Each intern has a domain user account. All interns are permitted to access all resources on the company network. One intern is permitted to dial in to TestKing1 for remote access. The other nine interns are not permitted to dial in to TestKing1 for remote access.

You need to ensure that the nine interns cannot establish a dial-up connection to TestKing1. What should you do?

A. Modify the default remote access policy to deny remote access permission.
B. Configure the nine interns' domain user accounts so that TestKing1 is not listed on the Logon Workstations list.
C. Place the nine interns' user accounts into a domain global grouped named NoRemoteAccess. On TestKing1, configure a remote access policy that denies access to the NoRemoteAccess group.
D. On TestKing1, place the nine interns' domain user accounts into a local group named NoRemoteAccess. Then configure a remote access policy that denies access to the NoRemoteAccess group.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Remote access restrictions are configured with remote access policies. We put the nine users that should not have remove access into a domain global group, and then configure a remote access policy to deny this group remote access.

Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q313082, HOW TO: Enforce a Remote Access Security Policy in Windows 2000

Incorrect Answers
A: This would deny all remote access.
B: The Logon Workstations list is used to restrict logon to the domain. It is not used to restrict remote access.

D: We should put the users into a domain global group, not into a local group.

QUESTION 165
You are the network administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv and is connected to the Internet by means of a 1.544-Mbps network connection. The network also contains a firewall, which performs network address translation (NAT). The firewall is located between TestKingSrv and the Internet.

Your manager informs you that company employees will be allowed to work from home. Employees who work from home will need to connect to the company network by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection.

You install and configure Routing and Remote Access for Windows 2000 on TestKingSrv and then configure TestKingSrv to accept PPTP connections. You also configure the firewall to permit PPTP traffic.

You attempt to open a VPN connection to TestKingSrv from your home, but you cannot connect. You can open a VPN connection to TestKingSrv from other computers on your company's network.

You need to ensure that employees can connect to TestKingSrv by using a VPN connection from their home adapters.

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

A. Configure the firewall to perform call ID translation for the General Routing Encapsulation (GRE) protocol.
B. Configure the firewall to permit General Routing Encapsulation (GRE) traffic.
C. Configure TestKingSrv to use EAP.
D. Configure TestKingSrv to use MS-CHAP v2.
E. Configure TestKingSrv and employees' home computers to use L2TP connections and IPSec encryption.
F. Configure employee's home computers so that Internet Connection Sharing is enabled.

Answer: AB
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: If we are using a PPTP tunnel, then we can place our VPN server behind the firewall if the firewall supports GRE packet editing. Unlike the TCP and IP protocols, which communicate on ports, the GRE protocol uses "call ID numbers" to establish sessions.
B: We should also make sure that the firewall permits GRE traffic.

Reference: Technet: VPNs and Network Address Translators

Incorrect Answers
C, D: The default authentication protocol settings should be adequate. There is no requirement to use EAP or MS-CHAP v2 specifically.
E: L2TP/IPSEC cannot be used in conjunction with NAT.
F: We don't want share Internet access on the client computers. We just want them to gain remote access to the network.

QUESTION 166
You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 workgroup at TestKing, a small office that is configured as shown in the exhibit. There is no DHCP server on the network.

All Windows 2000 Professional client computers are configured to obtain IP addresses automatically. TestKing1 is configured to have a static IP address. However, no applications on TestKing1 require a static IP

address.

TestKing2 uses a dial-up connection to connect to the Internet. You enable Internet Connection Sharing on TestKing2. You discover that the IP address on the LAN network adapter for TestKing2 is now 192.168.0.1.

You want to ensure that all network computers can connect to TestKing2 and access the Internet.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. On all of the computers except TestKing1, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.255.
Restart all of the computers except TestKi ng1.

B. On all of the computers, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255.
Restart all of the computers.

C. Configure TestKing1 to obtain its IP address automatically.
Restart all of the computers except TestKing2.

D. Configure TestKing2 to obtain its IP address automatically.
Restart TestKing2.

E. Configure TestKing2 with a static IP address of 169.254.53.98.
Restart TestKing2.

F. On TestKing1, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255.
Restart TestKing1.

Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: ICS includes a mini-DHCP service which will provide the clients with appropriate IP configurations. We should make TestKing1 a DHCP client as well by configuring it to obtain its IP address automatically. Then we restart all computers except TestKing2 which is running ICS. The restarted computers will then be proper ICS clients.

Incorrect Answers
A: ICS sets the address 192.168.0.1 by default on the local interface. We cannot assign this IP address to another computer in the network.
B: ICS automatically configures the internal interface. We should not assign a static IP address to it.TestKing2
D: We must restart the client computers as well. They do not have IP addresses matching the 192.168.xx.xx network which is used by ICS.
E: The ICS server will configure the internal interface automatically. We should not assign a static IP address to it.
F: TestKing1 should be configured with a single IP address, preferably as a DHCP client. Furthermore, we cannot configure a single interface with a range of IP addresses.

QUESTION 167
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Network for TestKing Inc. The network includes four Web servers named WWW1, WWW2, WWW3, and WWW4. Your network also includes a Windows 2000 Server computer that uses DNS.

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

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

Record type	Name	IP address
CNAME	www	192.168.10.5
CNAME	www	192.168.10.6
CNAME	www	192.168.10.7
CNAME	www	192.168.10.8

When you examine the logs for the Web servers, you discover that all incoming traffic is being directed to 192.168.10.5, which is the IP address for WWW1.

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

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

Answer: B
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect Answers
A: Disabling recursion would prevent the local DNS server from using other DNS servers. It would not be

helpful in configuring load balancing.
Note: A DNS server can query or contact other DNS servers on behalf of the requesting client to fully resolve the name, and then send an answer back to the client. This process is known as recursion.
C: W3C logging would enhance the logging that takes place. This could be useful of security reasons. It would not be helpful for load balancing purposes.
D: Load Balancing must be configured on all the servers that should be load balanced.

QUESTION 168
Your Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv contains a single 18-GB hard disk. The drive is configured as a basic disk and has two partitions. Partition C is 2 GB in size and contains the operating system files. Partition D is 16 GB in size and contains user data that is updated frequently.

Both partitions are formatted as NTFS. Both partitions are backed up to a tape every evening at 10:00 P.M. You have a current Emergency Repair Disk (ERD) for TestKingSrv, and the Recovery Console is installed on the computer.

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

```
"Boot disk or operating system not found".
```

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

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

What should you do?

A. Use the ERD to start the computer.
   Replace the corrupted files on partition C by copying them from a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
B. Boot the Recovery Console.
   Copy any files that have changed since 10:00 P.M. the previous evening to a second server.
   Use the most recent tape backup to restore the remaining user data to the second server.
C. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM.
   Select the **Repair** option in Setup.
D. Install a second hard disk in the computer.
   Install Windows 2000 Server on the new hard disk.
   Re-create the shared folders on the first hard disk.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The user data on drive D is not harmed. We just need to get the operating system on drive C operational again. We should use the Recovery Console and repair the system files. We start the Recovery console by booting from the Windows 2000 Server installation CD-ROM.

Note: If the repair process does not work, we could reinstall the operating system on drive C. Drive D data would still be current.

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

QUESTION 169
All server computers and client computers on TestKing's network are domain members. You want to configure all client computer, local server, and domain user accounts to have a password expiration policy of 60 days.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a maximum password age of 60 days. Link this GPO to all organizational units (OUs) that contain user and computer accounts.
B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce a maximum password age of 60 days. Link this GPO to the domain.
C. Create a batch file to run the **Secedit** command on each client computer to import a security template that enforces a maximum password age of 60 days.
D. Create a batch file to run the **Secedit** command on each domain controller to import a security template that enforces a maximum password age of 60 days.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We should create a GPO, configure the appropriate account policy in the GPO, and link the GPO to the domain. This would affect all accounts in the domain.

Incorrect Answers
A: Account polices cannot be applied at OU level.
C: We want to configure all computers in the domain, not only the client computers.
D: We want to configure all computers in the domain, not only the domain controllers.

QUESTION 170
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKSrv. TestKSrv is used in your company's research department and does not belong to a domain.

Employees in the research department use the local Guest user account to access TestKSrv. However, new company security guidelines state that employees must not use the local Guest user account to log on to company computers. You disable the Guest account on TestKSrv. You also create local user accounts for each employee in the research department.

Three weeks later, you discover that the Guest account has been used to access TestKSrv. You disable the account again.

You need to ensure that the Guest account cannot be used to log on to TestKSrv. What should you do?

A. Rename the Guest account to Guest$.
B. Remove all user accounts except your own from the local Administrators group on TestKSrv.
C. Set the **Audit account logon events** audit policy to audit successful and failed attempts.
D. Modify the Local Security Policy on TestKSrv so that the **Accounts: Guest account status** policy is set to **Disabled**.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The local policy is enabling the Guest account. The policy must be reconfigured to prevent this.

In particular we should set the **Accounts: Guest account status** policy to disabled.

Incorrect Answers
A: Resources, such as folders and printers, can be hidden by appending their name with a $ sign. However, the same does not apply to accounts.
B: We only want to prevent the Guest account from gaining access to the computer, not other users.
C: We are not interested in auditing the logons on the computer. We want to prevent the Guest account from being used.

QUESTION 171
You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named testking.com. The company has multiple branch offices and multiple Windows 2000 Server computers at each office. A junior administrator is located at each office. This junior administrator is responsible for local server configurations.

One junior administrator has applied a new security template to the local file server. Local users running Windows 95 on their computer can no longer communicate with the server.

You need to verify that the security settings on the Windows 2000 Server computer at the branch office will allow client computers to connect.

What should you do?

A. Use MMC and load the Local Computer Policy snap-in.
   Examine the Administrative templates in the **User and Computer** section.
   Compare the templates against the template settings currently in place on the server.
B. Use MMC and load the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in.
   Create and open a database.
   Then choose **Import file** and specify the basicsv template.
C. Use MMC and load the Computer Management snap-in.
   Specify the appropriate template file to compare against, and then select the **Analyze** option.
D. Run the **secedit /validate** command to display the appropriate template file.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We should analyze and compare the current security settings with a template setting which is known to allow access by Windows 95 clients. This can be achieved with the Local Computer Policy snap in.

Incorrect Answers
B: The Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in can be used to analyze security settings on a computer. However, only importing a template would not achieve much. We must analyze the template and compare it to current settings.
C: The Computer Management snap in cannot not be used to analyze security settings.
D: The **secedit /validate** command only validates the syntax of a security template.

QUESTION 172
You need to upgrade a computer TestKingBDC from Windows NT Server 4.0 to Windows 2000 Server. The server has dual processors, 2 GB of RAM, a RAID controller with five SCSI hard disks in an array, and a generic 10/100-Mb network adapter.

You begin the installation of the Windows 2000 Server operating system. During the text portion of the installation, you receive an error message indicating that no hard disks can be found.

You need to ensure that you can upgrade TestKingBDC. What should you do?

A. Specify an additional driver during the attended installation process.
B. Replace the current RAID controller with a RAID controller that is on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL).
C. Verify that at least one of the SCSI hard disks is set to a SCSI ID number of zero, and then verify that this hard disk is terminated properly.
D. Before starting the installation, convert all disks from Basic to Dynamic by using the Disk Management console.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We need to use specific drivers for the RAID controller and possibly for the SCSI drivers as well. During the text only phase of the installation process we can specify the installation of additional drivers.

Incorrect Answers
B: As the RAID controller worked on Windows NT 4.0 they would most likely work in Windows 2000 as well.
C: The hard disks were functioning in Windows NT 4.0 and no SCSI configuration has been changed.
D: Windows 2000 supports basic disks. It would not be necessary to upgrade the disks.

QUESTION 173
You are the network administrator for TestKing. A Windows NT Server 4.0 member server in your network has a non-Plug and Play ISA modem.

You need to upgrade this computer to Windows 2000 Server. You also need to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade.

What should you do?

A. Disable the modem.
   Start the upgrade process.
   Enable the modem.
B. Configure BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the modem.
   Start the upgrade process.
C. Remove the modem.
   Start the upgrade process.
   Reinstall the modem.
D. Install the latest driver for the modem.
   Start the upgrade process.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Windows 2000 supports Plug and Play while Windows NT 4.0 does not support it. We should therefore make sure that the IRQ used by the ISA modem is reserved. This will prevent Plug and Play devices from using the IRQ of the ISA modem. The ISA modem would then be able to function in Windows 2000 in the same way as in Window NT 4.0.

Incorrect Answers
A: A Plug and Play device could be configured with the IRQ that is used by the ISA modem.
C: We want to use the current device configuration. We should therefore keep the modem installed during the upgrade process.

D: During the upgrade process a Plug and Play device could start to use the IRQ that the ISA modem is configured to use.

QUESTION 174
Your Windows 2000 Server TestKSrv includes an integrated network interface adapter. You are replacing the integrated adapater with a new network interface adapter.

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

What should you do to resolve the problem?

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

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: It is most likely that we have a hardware conflict with the integrated NIC (network interface card) and the new NIC. The integrated NIC cannot be removed physically, but we should ensure that it is disabled. If it isn't disabled it would still use system resources.

Incorrect Answers
A: Hardware profiles are used on portable computers to support multiple hardware configurations. Hardware profiles are not used to resolve hardware conflicts.
B: We cannot remove the original NIC since it is integrated into the motherboard. We cannot use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to disable a device, it can only be used to add or remove hardware.
D: Even without the device drivers the integrated NIC still be enabled.

QUESTION 175
As a network administrator at TestKing you are planning to upgrade Windows NT Server 4.0 computers that have SCSI controllers to Windows 2000 Server. You want to perform the upgrades by means of a distribution folder. You review the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) and discover that the drivers for the SCSI controllers are not provided by Microsoft.

You learn that the manufacturer of the SCSI controllers produces drivers that are compatible with Windows 2000 Server computers. You download the drivers from the manufacturer's Web site.

You need to include these new drivers in the distribution folder so that they are automatically installed during the upgrade process. What should you do?

A. Create a subfolder named OEM\$C\Drivers under the i386 folder.
Copy the drivers to that subfolder.
B. Create a second sharepoint named OEM.
Copy the drivers to that sharepoint.
C. Create a subfolder named OEM\Textmode under the i386 folder.
Copy the drivers to that subfolder.
D. Create a second sharepoint named Drivers.
Copy the drivers to that sharepoint.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Copy the driver files from the third party into the X:\i386\OEM\TEXTMODE directory. This consists of a Txtsetup.oem file and at least one driver file (the .sys file), although there may be more. Copy all of the files into the TEXTMODE directory.

Reference: HOWTO: Unattended Installation of Third Party Mass Storage Drivers in Windows NT and Windows 2000, Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q288344

Incorrect Answers
A: Incorrect naming of the OEM subfolder.
B, D: We should not use additional share points.

QUESTION 176
You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named testking.com. You have a Windows 2000 Server computer that contains a shared folder named Personnel. Personnel contains a subfolder named Evaluation. The Evaluation subfolder is configured not to inherit NTFS permissions from its parent folder. The share and NTFS permissions are shown in the following table.

Folder	Share permissions	NTFS permissions
Personnel	Managers: Read	Managers: Full Control
	HR: Full Control	HR: Full Control
Evaluation	Not shared	Managers: Full Control
		HR: Full Control

You want to grant the Managers group Full Control permission for the Evaluation folder, and you want to grant the Human Resources (HR) group Read permission for the Evaluation folder. You do not want to change either group's effective permissions for the Personnel folder.

What should you do?

A. Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Full Control for the Managers group.
   Share the Evaluation folder as Evaluation, and grant the HR group Read permission.
B. Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Full Control for the Managers group.
   Change the NTFS permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the Managers group.
   Change the NTFS permissions for the Evaluation folder to Read for the HR group.
C. Change the Evaluation folder to inherit NTFS permissions from its parent folder.
   Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Full Control for the Managers group.
   Change the NTFS permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the HR group.
D. Change the Evaluation folder to inherit NTFS permissions from its parent folder.
   Change the share permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the HR group.
   Change the NTFS permissions for the Personnel folder to Read for the HR group.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: To calculate the effective permission of a folder (or files) we must use the most restrictive of the Share and the NTFS permissions. The Managers group needs full permission to the Evaluation share. We therefore must grant them full Share permission to the Personnel folder. However, this would give them full

access to the Personnel folder. We must therefore change the NTFS permissions for the Managers group on this folder to READ.

Furthermore, the HR groups must only gain READ access to the Evaluation folder. Currently they have full control (FULL+FULL). We achieve this by changing the NTFS permission on the Evaluation folder to READ:

Incorrect Answers
A, C: By giving the Managers group full share permissions their effective permission to the Personnel folder would be full (FULL+FULL=FULL), previously they only had read (READ+FULL=READ)
D: The HR group would only get READ permission to the Evaluation folder (READ+FULL=READ). The HR group still needs full share permission.

QUESTION 177
You are a recently hired network administrator at TestKing Corporation. TestKing Corporation has an office in New York and an office in Toronto. The company network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

You are responsible for monitoring all servers from Monitor1. Monitor1 and Monitor2 are configured as management consoles running third-party network management software. Appserver and Webserver are configured as SNMP agents.

You discover that you cannot manage Appserver from Monitor1. What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. Relocate Appserver to the Toronto office.
B. Move the Appserver computer account to the toronto.testking.com domain.
C. Add TestKingA to the list of accepted community names on Appserver.
D. Add Public to the list of accepted community named on Appserver.
E. Remove all community names from Appserver.
F. Remove all community names from Monitor2.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The community names must match.

Note: Communities are identified by community names that you assign. A host can belong to multiple communities at the same time, but an agent does not accept a request from a management system outside its list of acceptable community names.

Incorrect Answers
A: It is possible to monitor a remote subnet as long as there are monitors in both subnets.
B: There is no need to add any computer account.
D: There is no special community name called Public.
E, F: We should add a community name, not remove one.

QUESTION 178
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingSrv. TestKingSrv runs an application that is used by all of your company's employees.

Employees report that the application on TestKingSrv is responding slowly. You discover that the built-in Plug and Play network adapter on TestKingSrv cannot accommodate the traffic generated by the application.

You purchase a faster network adapter and install it in TestKingSrv. You need to turn off the built-in network adapter. However, the BIOS settings do not allow you to do so.

What should you do on TestKingSrv?

A. In Device Manager, delete the built-in network adapter.
B. In Device Manager, disable the built-in network adapter.
C. Uninstall the deice driver for the built-in network adapter.
D. In the BIOS configuration, reserve an IRQ address for the faster network adapter.
E. Overwrite the device driver for the built-in network adapter with the device driver for the faster network adapter.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We should simply disable the built-in network adapter with the Device Manager. This would ensure that no resources would be used by it.

Incorrect Answers
A: If we delete the network adapter, it would most likely just reappear. Furthermore, it would still use system resources when it is redetected by the operating system.
C, E: The built-in adapter would use system resources if we delete or overwrite the device driver of the built-in adapter.
D: Reserving and IRQ would not affect the built-in adapter. It would still require system resources.

QUESTION 179
You are the administrator for TestKing's Windows 2000 Server network. Your Windows 2000 Active Directory structure currently has an organizational unit (OU) for each department at TestKing. You create a custom security template to ensure the highest level of security for the Research and Development (RD) department.

The RD department uses local accounts for daily operations.

You want to configure account policy settings to be applied to all computers in the RD department's OU. What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain and import the template that was created by using the Windows.adm file.
B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain and import the template that was created by using the Common.adm file.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the computers in the RD department's OU.
Use POLEDIT to deploy the policy to all computers.
D. Create an OU named RD Computers in the RD department's OU.
Create a Group Policy object (GPO) in the RD Computers OU and then import the policy.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We should put the selected computers in a separate OU, configure a GPO with the appropriate settings, and link the GPO to this specific OU.

Incorrect Answers
A, B: We should not apply the GPO at the domain level, just at the specific RD OU.
C: Poledit was used in Windows NT 4.0, but it is no longer used in Windows 2000 (or later).

QUESTION 180
You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA.

You suspect that someone is unsuccessfully attempting to access a confidential file in the folder D:\Maria on TestKingA. You configure the local Group Policy for TestKingA as shown in the Local Security Settings exhibit.

You configure auditing on drive D to track Full Control access for the Everyone group. This auditing change is propagated to and inherited by child objects on Drive D.

You open the Security log and discover that it is filled with multiple entries of the type shown in the Event Properties exhibit.

You need to prevent these entries from re-appearing. What should you do?

x182 (exhibit):

x182_2 (exhibit):

A. In the **Audit account logon events** local Group Policy, clear the **Failure** check box.
B. In the **Audit object access** local Group Policy, clear the **Success** check box.
C. In the **Auditing Entry for Local Disk d:** dialog box, replace the Everyone group with the Administrators group.
D. In the **Auditing Entry for Local Disk d:** dialog box, replace the Everyone group with the Authenticated Users group.
E. In the **Audit privilege use** local Group Policy, clear the **Success** check box.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: We only need to track failed access attempts.

Incorrect Answers
A: This is an Object Access event, not an account logon event.
C: We do not only want to audit Administrators. We should audit the Everyone group.
D: We do not only want to audit Authenticated users. We should audit the Everyone group.
E: This is an Object Access event, not a Privileged use event.

QUESTION 181
You are installing Windows 2000 server on Windows NT using an unattended installation. You find out the SCSI adapter is not supported by Microsoft HCL. You find out from the manufacturer that a new driver is available for installing on Windows 2000. How should you enter this information in the unattended installation?

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article – 288344, HOWTO: Unattended Installation of Third Party Mass Storage Drivers in Windows NT and Windows 2000

This article describes how to pre-install third party mass storage drivers on the Microsoft Windows NT and Microsoft Windows 2000 platforms. This article assumes that the drivers that are supplied by the third party are using the Txtsetup.oem method for installation.

MORE INFORMATION

This example assumes that you are preinstalling the drivers by using a distribution folder and that the distribution folder has already been created.

1. If it does not already exist, create a OEM directory under your distribution folder. For example: X:\i386\OEM
2. Create a directory named TEXTMODE under the OEM directory. For example: X:\i386\OEM\TEXTMODE
3. Copy the driver files from the third party into this directory. This consists of a Txtsetup.oem file and at least one driver file (the .sys file), although there may be more. Copy all of the files into the TEXTMODE directory.
4. Edit the X:\i386\OEM\Textmode\Txtsetup.oem file by using any standard text editor such as Notepad or EDIT.
5. Etc.

QUESTION 182
You are the network administrator of a small Windows 2000 Active Directory domain TestKing.com.

The domain contains one shared print device with default settings. An employee named Tess frequently prints high-priority documents that she needs to have immediately.

Tess reports missing critical deadlines because of the large number of print jobs ahead of hers in the queue.

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

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

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

Answer: ACF
Section: (none)

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

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

Incorrect Answers:
B: The port is used by the print device. We need another printer that sends print jobs to the same port (print device) as the existing printer.
D: The default priority is 1. We need to increase this so the new printer will have a higher priority than the existing printer.
E: This will increase the priority of the existing printer. Therefore, other print jobs will print before Tess's print jobs.
G: IPP is used for connecting to remote printers over the internet. This is not relevant to this scenario.

QUESTION 183
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingA.

TestKingA runs two applications named App1 and App2. Both applications are used only by your company's accounting department. TestKingA also runs an application named Report1. Report1 is scheduled to run automatically at the end of each month and takes several hours to complete.

The company's network also contains an intranet Web server named TestKingB. Report1 generates HTML-based reports that are stored on TestKingB. The users in the accounting department view the reports by using Internet Explorer to access TestKingB.

Users report that there is a delay of at least two minutes each time they attempt to use App1 or App2 at the end of each month.

You need to reduce the delay that the users experience when they attempt to use App1 or App2.

What should you do?

A. Run the **Start** command to start App1 and App2 with a high priority.
B. Schedule the **Start** command to start Report1 during nonbusiness hours at the end of each month.

C. Configure Report1 to save reports to \\TestKingA\Reports.
Reconfigure TestKingB to have a new virtual directory named Reports.
Point Reports to \\TestKingA\Reports.

D. Install Internet Information Services (IIS) on TestKingA.
Configure Report1 to save reports on TestKingA.
Instruct all users to view reports by using Internet Explorer to connect to TestKingA.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The Report1 application runs for several hours at the end of each month, and slows down the server hosting App1 and App2. It makes sense to run the Report1 application outside business hours. This would ensure users suffer no delays when using App1 and App2.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This is not necessary and is not recommended. Running an application with high priority can affect other processes running on the server. Answer B is a much simpler solution.
C: This would cause a virtually unnoticeable improvement on performance. The server will still run App1 and App2 slowly when the Report1 application is running.
D: Similar to answer C, this would not improve performance enough to solve the problem.

QUESTION 184
TestKing's network consists of Windows 2000 Professional and UNIX client computers. You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. All computers that are connected to the network use TCP/IP as their only network protocol.

Several laser print devices are attached to the UNIX computers. You want to enable the Windows 2000 Professional computers to print to these printers. You want to make the minimum number of configuration changes necessary to achieve this goal.

What should you do?

A. Install Simple TCP/IP services on the Windows 2000 Server computer.
Configure printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer to print to the print device attached to the UNIX computers.

B. Install Print Services for UNIX on the Windows 2000 Server computer.
Configure shared printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer.
Configure the UNIX computers to print to these shared printers.

C. Disconnect the print devices from the UNIX computers and connect them to the Windows 2000 Server computer.
Share the printers, and configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers and the UNIX computers to print to the shared printers.

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

Answer: D
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect Answers:
A: Simple TCP/IP Services is not relevant to Windows 2000 printing.
B: This answer is how you could configure UNIX clients to use the print devices. We need to enable the Windows 2000 Professional clients to use the print devices.
C: It is not necessary to disconnect the print devices from the UNIX computers and connect them to the Windows 2000 Server computer. Therefore, this is not the simplest solution.

QUESTION 185
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network at TestKing Inc. You need to support the mobile sales representative's remote access to TestKing's Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft Exchange 2000 mail server. The security requires that all remote users use a third-party authentication device before accessing the company's internal resources.

You need to implement the correct authentication settings.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and configure all computers to use Microsoft NTML version 2.0.
B. Create a Routing and Remote Access policy and configure all computers to use MS-CHAP v2.
C. Create a Routing and Remote Access policy and configure all computers to use EAP.
D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and configure all computers to use IPSec security.
Select the **Server required** option and link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: EAP stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol. This means it can be configured to use different types of authentication devices such as a third-party device mentioned in this question.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This is an authentication method used in Windows domains. It is not used for third-party authentication devices.
B: MS-CHAP v2 is a Windows authentication method. It is not used for third-party authentication devices.
D: IPSec is not used for third-party authentication devices.

QUESTION 186
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain testking.com. The domain contains 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers and two Windows 2000 Server computers. For the domain, you want to set an account policy that locks any user's account after three consecutive failed logon attempts. You also want to ensure that only administrators will be able to unlock the account. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Set the **Account lockout duration** value to **0**.
B. Set the **Account lockout duration** value to **3**.
C. Set the **Account lockout threshold** value to **0**.
D. Set the **Account lockout threshold** value to **3**.
E. Set the **Reset account lockout counter after** value to **0**.
F. Set the **Reset account lockout counter after** value to **3**.

Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The account lockout duration is the time in minutes after which the account will be unlocked. A value of 0 means the account will never be unlocked until an administrator unlocks it. The account lockout threshold is the number of failed login attempts before the account is locked.

Incorrect Answers:
B: This setting will unlock a locked account after 3 minutes. We need the account to remain locked until an administrator unlocks it.
C: This setting means an account will never be locked due to failed login attempts. We need an account to lock after 3 failed login attempts.
E: This setting determines the number of minutes that must elapse after a failed logon attempt before the failed logon attempt counter is reset to 0 bad logon attempts. The available range is 1 minute to 99,999 minutes.
F: This setting determines the number of minutes that must elapse after a failed logon attempt before the failed logon attempt counter is reset to 0 bad logon attempts. This setting is not part of the solution to this question.

QUESTION 187
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that hosts a Web site for TestKing Ltd. Customers use the Web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices. The customers use a variety of Web browser, including non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site.

In order to improve Web site security, you decide to require customers to log on to the Web site with a user name and password. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password. You configure the Web site's directory security, as shown in the exhibit.

Some customers now report that they cannot log on to the Web site. You need to ensure that all customers can access the Web site.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. In the Web site's security access properties, select the **Read** check box.
B. Move the Web site files to a FAT32 partition.
   Reconfigure the Web site to point to the new home folder.
C. Ensure that the NTFS file permissions on the files in the Web site allow Read access for all customer user accounts.

D. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Basic authentication only.
Configure the domain name that contains the customer's user accounts to be the default domain.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The question states that some customers use non-Microsoft browsers. To enable non- Microsoft browsers to authenticate, we should enable Basic Authentication. By setting the default domain, we will ensure that the customers authenticate against their domain user accounts.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This must already be selected. If this wasn't selected, no one would be able to access the web site.
B: This will remove all security on the web site folder and files. This is obviously not recommended.
C: This is enabled by default and is necessary. However, the problem lies with the authentication methods, which is why we need to enable Basic Authentication.

QUESTION 188
You are the network administrator for an Internet service provider (ISP). On a Windows 2000 Server computer that has FTP services installed, you enable a customer to use FTP to authenticate and upload to the customer's Web site content folder, which is named C:\Inetpub\Customer. The folder structure is organized as shown in the exhibit.

You create a local user named Ftpuser for the customer and grant Ftpuser the Log on locally right. You open the Internet Information Services console and click the Security Accounts tab for the FTP site. You discover that the Allow only anonymous connections check box is not selected.

You grant Ftpuser Change NTFS permissions on C:\netpub\Customer. When the customer attempts to connect to this FTP site as Ftpuser, the customer receives the following message: "Access denied". You confirm that the customer is using the correct URL.

You need to allow your customer the necessary FTP access to the customer's Web site content folder only.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. Create a FTP virtual directory named Ftpuser.
   Grant the **Write** permission.
   Set the root folder to C:\Inetpub\Customer.
B. On the FTP site, set the root folder to C:\Inetpub\Customer.
   Grant the **Write** permissions.
C. Create an FTP virtual directory named Ftproot.
   Grant the **Write** permissions.
   Set the root folder to C:\Inetpub\Customer.
D. In the Local User Management console, set the home folder of Ftpuser to C:\Inetpub\Customer.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: When someone connects to an FTP site, they will see the contents of the 'root' folder. The default root folder for an IIS FTP site is C:\inetpub\ftproot. In this scenario, the root folder needs to be changed to C:\inetpub\customer. The customer has the necessary NTFS permissions to the folder; however, to be able to write to the folder, you must enable the write option in the FTP site properties.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It is not necessary to create a virtual directory if the root folder is set to necessary folder (in this case C:\inetpub\customer).
C: It is not necessary to create a virtual directory if the root folder is set to necessary folder (in this case C:\inetpub\customer).
D: The home folder of a user account does not affect FTP access.

QUESTION 189
One of the file servers in the domain is a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKingfiles. TestKingfiles contains a shared folder named Accounting, which is used to store data for the company's accounts payable department.

The permissions on the Accounting folder are configured as shown in the following table.

Type of permissions	Account	Permissions
Share	AcctPay domain local group	Full Control
NTFS	Everyone	Full Control

Mr King is an employee in the operations department. He uses a Windows 2000 Professional client computer. His manager requests that King be granted access to the files in the Accounting folder. You add King's user account to the AcctPay domain local group, but he still cannot access the files in the Accounting folder.

You need to ensure that King can access the files. What should you do?

A. Instruct King to log off his computer and log on again.
B. Move King's user account to the same Active Directory organizational unit (OU) as TestKingfiles.
C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant King Full Control permissions.
D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant the AcctPay domain local group Full Control permission.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: You have given King access to the files by adding him to a group that has access to the files (the AcctPay group). King will need to log off and log on again to reflect his new group membership.

Incorrect Answers:
B: King's account does not need to be in the same OU as the server (Corpfiles).
C: King has been added to a group that has Full Control permission on the files. This is sufficient to give him access to the files. You do not need to give King's account explicit permissions to the files.
D: The AcctPay domain local group already has Full Control NTFS permissions on the accounting folder.

QUESTION 190
You are the administrator of TestKing's Windows 2000 domain. The network contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers, 50 Windows 2000 Professional client computers, and 50 Windows 98 client computers. You install a network interface print device. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

You run the Add Printer wizard on your Windows 2000 server computer and enable the Local Printer option. The Windows 2000 Professional client computers can connect to the new printer, but the Windows 98 client computers cannot. All client computers in your company need access to this printer.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

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

Answer: A
Section: (none)

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

Incorrect Answers:
B: The IP properties of the print server are correct. If the IP properties were incorrect, no clients would be able to connect to the print server.
C: The exhibit shows that the IP configuration of the Windows 98 computers is correct.

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

QUESTION 191
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the PayrollData folder to members of the Accounting group. You enable auditing of object access on the server containing PayrollData.

You want to track unauthorized attempts to access the data contained in PayrollData.

What should you do?

A. Audit successful events for **List Folder/Read Data** and **Create Files/Write Data** operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
B. Audit failure events for **List Folder/Read Data** and **Create Files/Write Data** operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
C. Audit failure events for **List Folder/Read Data** operations and successful events for **Create Files/Write Data** operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
D. Audit successful events for **List Folder/Read Data** operations and failure events for **Create Files/Write Data** operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The question states that you have set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the PayrollData folder to members of the Accounting group. Therefore, attempts to access the files by anyone other than members of the Accounting group should fail. To monitor unauthorized attempts to access the files, you should audit "failure events" for **List Folder/Read Data** (attempts to read the contents of the folder) and **Create Files/Write Data** (attempts to write to the folder).

Incorrect Answers:
A: We need to audit failure events, not successful events.
C: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both **List Folder/Read Data** and **Create Files/ Write Data.**
D: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both **List Folder/Read Data** and **Create Files/ Write Data.**

QUESTION 192
Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains four 16-GB hard disks. Disk 0 is configured as a basic disk. Disk 0 has a single 16-GB partition that contains the operating systems files. Disks 1, 2, and 3 are configured as dynamic disks in a RAID-5 volume. The entire server is backed up to a tape drive each night.

During your daily review of the server's event logs, you discover that Disk 1 has failed. You shut down the server and replace Disk 1 with a new hard disk. When you restart the server, Windows 2000 starts normally but the data on the RAID-5 volume is inaccessible. The Disk Management console indicates that Disk 2 has failed also.

You replace Disk 2 with a new hard disk. Now you need to recover the data on the RAID-5 volume as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

A. Use the Disk Management console to rebuild the RAID-5 partition.

B. Delete and re-create the RAID-5 partition.
Restore the contents of the RAID-5 partition from the most recent tape backup.

C. Use Windows Backup to restore the contents of Disk 2.
Use the Disk Management console to rebuild the RAID-5 partition on Disk 1.

D. Delete and re-create the RAID-5 partition.
Start the server by using a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM, and select the **Repair** option.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: One simple but very important point to remember is that a RAID-5 volume provides redundancy in case of a single disk failure. If more than one disk in the RAID-5 volume fails, all data on the volume will be lost as is the case in this question. The only way to recover the lost data (after replacing the failed disks) is to delete the old RAID-5 volume and create a new RAID-5 volume. Then we can restore the data from the most recent backup.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You cannot rebuild a RAID-5 volume if more than one disk has failed.
C: You cannot restore the contents of a single disk that is part of a RAID volume. You must restore the whole volume.
D: The **Repair** option is used to repair the Windows 2000 startup files. It is not used to repair a failed RAID volume.

QUESTION 193
Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains five 18-Gb hard disks. It also contains a hardware SCSI RAID controller. You use the manufacturer-provided software for the RAID controller to create a RAID-5 array that includes all five hard disks.

You run Windows 2000 Server Setup and create two partitions. You install Windows 2000 Server on the first partition and format it as FAT32. You format the second partition as NTFS and create multiple shared folders that will store user data.

Six months after formatting the partitions, one of the hard disks fails. You want to replace the hard disk as quickly as possible and minimize the loss of user data.

What should you do?

A. Use Recovery Console to start the server.
Break the RAID-5 array.
Replace the failed hard disk.
Re-create the RAID-5 array.

B. Shut down the server.
Replace the failed hard disk.
Use the controller's configuration software to ensure that the array rebuilds.

C. Shut down the server.
Replace the failed hard disk.
Use the Disk Management console to repair the volume.

D. Back up the user data to a tape.
Delete and re-crate the RAID-5 array.
Restore the user data from the backup tape.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In this question we have a hardware RAID-5 array. The configuration (and repair) of the RAID-5 volume is performed using software supplied by the hardware supplier. The software is similar to a computer's BIOS in the way that it is accessed during the boot-up sequence of the computer. To repair the failed volume, shut down the server, replace and disk and start the computer. During the start-up sequence, press the necessary keystroke combination to launch the RAID management software.

Note: A hardware RAID-5 volume will show up as a single disk in Windows 2000 Disk Management.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Recovery Console is not used to repair hardware (or software) RAID volumes.
C: Disk Management is used to repair software RAID volumes. In this question, we have a hardware RAID volume.
D: It is not necessary to restore the data from a backup. You can simply replace the failed disk, and use the manufacturer's software to repair the volume.

QUESTION 194
You are the network administrator for your company. Your company uses static TCP/IP addressing for its servers. You are installing a new computer that is running Windows 2000 Server. This server needs to join an existing Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The Active Directory domain controller is located in subnet A. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

While installing the server, you cannot connect to the domain controller to join the domain. You need to resolve the problem before continuing the installation.

What should you do?

Exhibit:

A. Enter a correct subnet mask.
B. Use NCP to configure the TCP/IP settings.
C. Enter the address of the DNS server and the default gateway when manually configuring the TCP/IP settings.
D. Enter a correct host name for the domain controller.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The question doesn't state whether the new server is in Subnet A or Subnet B. Either way, the new server will need to be configured with the address of the DNS server, so it can query the DNS server for the location of the domain controller. Note: SRV records are used in DNS to locate domain controllers.

Incorrect Answers:
A: You do need a correct subnet mask. However, answer C is a more likely solution to the problem.
B: NCP (Netware Core Protocol) is used when a network contains Netware computers. It is not relevant to this question.
D: You do not enter a host name for a domain controller when configuring a computer to join a domain.

QUESTION 195
You are the network administrator for TestKing. Your network includes a computer named TestKingSrv1, which runs Windows Server 2000 and Windows 2000 Professional in a dual boot configuration. TestKingSrv1 has two basic disks, which are configured as shown in the following table.

Partition	Disk 1	Size
1	System	3 GB
2	Boot	4 GB
N/A	Unused	9 GB
3	Backup data	8 GB

Partition	Disk 2	Size
1	Boot	4 GB
2	Application files	8 GB
N/A	Unused	5 GB
3	N/A	N/A

You need to create a 10 GB partition on TestKingSrv1 to store user data. TestKingSrv1 must retain its dual boot functionality.

What should you do?

A. Convert both disks to dynamic disks.
Create a 10 GB extended volume by using the unused space on Disk 1 and Disk 2.
B. Back up Partition 2 on Disk2.
Remove Partition 2 from Disk 2 and restore it on Disk 1 by using the unused space on Disk 1.
Create a 10 GB partition on Disk 2.
C. Back up partition 2 on Disk 1.
Remove Partition 2 from Disk 1 and restore it on Disk 2 by using the unused space on Disk 2.
Create a 10 GB partition on Disk 1.
D. Convert both disks to dynamic disks.
Back up Volume 2 on Disk 2.
Remove Volume 2 from Disk 2 and restore it on Disk 1 by using the unused space on Disk 1.
Create a 10 GB volume on Disk 2.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 196
You are the network administrator for TestKing.com. All network servers run Windows server 20003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

A user named King manages an application server named Server25. One morning, King tries to log on to the network from Server25. He receives the message shown in the Logon message exhibit.

King notifies you of the problem. You open Active Directory Users and Computers and see the display shown in the Active Directory exhibit.

You need to enable King to log on to Server25. Your solution must require the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

x200 (exhibit):

x200_2 (exhibit):

A. Enable the computer account for Server25
B. Reset the computer account for Server25.
C. Remove Server 25 from the domain, and then rejoin Server25 to the domain.
D. Delete the computer account for Server25, and then create a new account with the same name.

Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 197
You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain testking.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000, and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

TestKing includes a main office and several branch offices. You work in the main office. A DNS server named TESTKING1 is located in one of the branch offices.

You need to perform DNS management on TESTKING1.

First, you log on to a client computer. However, the computer does not have the DNS snap-in installed.

What should you do next?

A. Install the Windows Support Tools on the client computer.
B. From a command prompt, start Nslookup.exe.
   At the prompt, type **install**.
C. Use Windows Explorer to open the c$ share on TESTKING1.
   Select \windows\system32 and install Adminpak.msi.
D. Use Windows Explorer to copy C:\windows\system32\dnsmgmt.msc from TESTKING1 to C:\windows\system32 on the client computer.

Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Adminpak.msi installs the administrative tools.

QUESTION 198
You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain testking.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000.

A member server has differential backups every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. The server has a normal backup every Friday night.

On Wednesday, you perform a copy backup of the server. Then you install a new application. However, you immediately discover that the new application corrupts files located on the server. You uninstall the application.

Now you need to restore the files on the server to their original state as quickly as possible.

Which action or actions should you perform?

To answer, drag the action that you should perform first to the First Action box. Continue dragging actions to the corresponding numbered boxes, as needed, until you list all required actions in the correct order.

TestKing.com

Answer:

TestKing.com

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: A 'copy' backup is a full backup. It backs up all the files. The difference between a copy backup and a full backup is that the full backup clears the archive bits.

QUESTION 199
You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain testking.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2000.

Your network includes a shared folder named TestKingDocs. This folder must not be visible in a browse list.

However, users report that they can see TestKingDocs when they browse for shared folders.

How should you solve this problem?

A. Modify the share permissions to remove the **All – Read** permission on TestKingDocs from the Users group.
B. Modify the NTFS permissions to remove the **Allow – Read** permissions on TestKingDocs from the Users group.
C. Change the share name to TestKingDocs #.
D. Change the share name to TestKingDocs **$**.

Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Appending a dollar sign ($) to a share name hides the share.

QUESTION 200
You are the network administrator for TestKing. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain testking.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2000, and all client computers run Windows XP

Professional.

TestKing acquires a subsidiary. You receive a comma delimited file that contains the names of all user accounts at the subsidiary.

You need to import these accounts into your domain.

Which command should you use?

A. **ldifde**
B. **csvde**
C. **ntdsutil** with the **authoritative restore** option
D. **dsadd user**

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 201
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named TestKing3. A service named the TESTKING DB service is installed on TestKing3. The service executable is the file TestKingdb.exe.

TestKing3 has a service account named TESTKING Account. The password on the account is Gbxz$r3.

You need to configure the service so that it starts with the credentials of the service account every time the system starts the TESTKING DB service.

What should you do?

A. Right-click TestKingdb.exe, choose **Run as**, and specify the TESTKING Account credentials.
B. In the **TESTKING DB Service Properties** dialog box, replace the LocalSystem credentials with the TESTKING Account credentials.
C. In the **TESTKING DB Service Properties** dialog box, configure the **Start parameters** as **/ user:"TESTKING Account" XTestKiNg$21**.
D. Run the **net use TestKingdb.exe /user:"TESTKING Account" XTestKiNg$21** command.

Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In Administrative Tools folders start Services. Right click on the TESTKING DB service and select properties, click the **Log on** tab. Select **This account** and enter the proper account credentials