Windows 2000 Network Infrastructure (70-216)

1. Your corporate network consists of 7 Windows 2000 Servers. The clients of the network are a mixture of Windows 2000 Professional and Windows NT 4.0 Workstation computers. You would like to accomplish the following goals:

   Host records for all client computers will be automatically added to the DNS zone files

   PTR records for reverse name lookup for all client computers will be automatically added to the DNS zone files

   Host records and PTR records will be automatically removed from the DNS zone files when DHCP leases expire

   All client computers must be accessible by using the network's fully qualified domain name

   You take the following actions:

   Configure the DHCP server scope to automatically configure the domain name for all DHCP client computers
   Configure the DHCP server to discard forward lookups when leases expire
   Configure the DHCP server to never update client computer information in DNS

   Which of the following have you accomplished? Choose all that apply.

   a. Host records and PTR records will be automatically removed from the DNS zone files when DHCP leases expire
   b. Host records for all client computers will be automatically added to the DNS zone files
   c. All client computers are accessible by using the network's fully qualified domain name
   d. PTR records for reserve name lookup for all client computers will be automatically added to the DNS zone files

Answer: A

2. Your network has been configured to use the IP address 170.40.0.0/16. You are required to add 25 subnets with a maximum of 950 hosts per subnet. You will need to add an additional 25 subnets with a maximum of 950 hosts per subnet within one year. Which of the following subnets will satisfy both the current and future requirements?

   a. 255.255.248.0
   b. 255.255.252.0
   c. 255.255.253.0
   d. 255.255.254.0
   e. 255.255.255.0

Answer: B

3. Your company requires that all dial-up users use smart cards to authenticate to remote access servers. You are configuring a new remote access server. Which of the following should be done to configure the server properly for smart card authentication? (Choose two)

    a. Check the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) check box
    b. Use the SLIP protocol for dial-in connections
    c. Install a smart card logon certificate on the RRAS server
    d. Select the IPSec Protocol check box

Answer: A, C

4. Your corporate network has three subnets, Subnet A, Subnet B, and Subnet C. Your corporate headquarters is located on Subnet A. Your remote office is located on Subnet C. The routers used to connect Subnets A and C are located on Subnet B. The routers located on Subnet B are both Windows 2000 Servers. The first server, Router1, is used to connect subnets A and B to each other. The second server, Router2, is used to connect subnets B and C to each other. Both of these servers have been configured to use demand-dial connections. You would like client computers on subnet C to be able to access shares on client computers on subnet A. What must be done? (Choose two)

    a. Configure a static route for subnet A on the demand-dial interface of Router2
    b. Configure a static route for subnet B on the demand-dial interface of Router1
    c. Configure a TCP/IP filter on the Router1 demand-dial interface
    d. Configure a TCP/IP filter on the Router2 demand-dial interface

Answer: A, B

5. Your Windows 2000 domain is running in mixed mode. The domain has a Windows 2000 Member Server named RAS_SERV1. This server has routing and remote access enabled. There is also a Windows NT 4.0 Member Server computer named RAS_SERV3 that has routing and remote access enabled. The clients of this domain access the network via dial-up access. The clients are all running Windows 2000 Professional. RAS_SERV1 and RAS_SERV3 have both been configured to authenticate dial-up users. However, RAS_SERV3 is not able to validate remote access credentials of domain accounts. How must the network be configure to allow RAS_SERV3 to validate dial-up users?

    a. Add the everyone group to the Windows 2000 compatible group
    b. Change the domain from mixed mode to native mode
    c. Add the RAS computer account to the RAS and IAS server group
    d. Create the remote access policy that has the RAS4 computer account as a condition. Grant remote access permission if the condition matches the properties of the dial-in attempt.

Answer: A

6. Your corporate network consists of 15 Windows 2000 Server computers, 300 Windows 2000 Professional, 300 Windows 98 computers, and 42 Unix workstation computers running SMB server software. The only protocol in use on the network is TCP/IP. You use WINS for NetBIOS name resolution. None of the Windows clients are able to access resources located on the Unix workstations by their NetBIOS name. The Unix workstations have no problems accessing resources on the Windows clients by their NetBIOS names. What should you do?

    a. Create static mappings for the Unix workstations on the WINS server
    b. Create static mappings for the Windows clients on the WINS server
    c. Install a WINS proxy agent on one of the UNIX computers
    d. Install a WINS proxy agent on all of the UNIX computers

Answer: A

7. You have configured a Windows 2000 Server computer as the DNS server for your network. You create both standard primary forward lookup and reverse lookup zones. Using nslookup, you are unable to resolve IP addresses to hostnames. You use tracert to find the origin of the IP address. You receive the following error message: "Unable to resolve target system name." What should you do to resolve this address correctly?

    a. Create PTR records in the reverse lookup zone
    b. Create PTR records in the forward lookup zone
    c. Create host records in the forward lookup zone
    d. Create host records in the reverse lookup zone

Answer: A

8. Your corporate network uses a web server to enable internal employees to view secure web pages. You have enabled TCP/IP filtering on the web server. Recently, internal users have complained that whenever they attempt to view a secure page they receive an error message stating the page can not be displayed. What should you do?

    a. Permit port 20 in the TCP/IP filtering settings
    b. Permit port 21 in the TCP/IP filtering settings
    c. Permit port 80 in the TCP/IP filtering settings
    d. Permit Port 443 in the TCP/IP filtering settings

Answer: D

9. Your Windows 2000 network consists of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Serv01 and 18 Windows 2000 Computers. Serv01 has been configured with a dial-up connection to the Internet. All of the Windows 2000 Professional computers are configured to use automatic IP addressing (APIPA) instead of DHCP. These computers will need to use Serv01's dial-up connection for Internet access. You will need to configure

Serv01's dial-up connection to use Internet Connection Sharing. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Enable Internet Connection Sharing on Serv01's dial-up connection
b. Enable Internet Connection Sharing on Serv01's Ethernet adapter
c. Configure Serv01 to use APIPA for the LAN interface
d. Configure Serv01 to use a static address for the LAN interface

Answer: A, C

10. The router on your network is SNMP-enabled. You will need to monitor all SNMP traffic generated by the router. You will use a Windows 2000 Server computer with Network Monitor to do so. The router has been configured to trap an SNMP manager installed on another server. What must you do to receive a notification whenever the network router raises an SNMP trap? (Choose two)

    a. Install SNMP on the Windows 2000 Server computer
    b. Configure a TCP/IP filter on the Windows 2000 Server computer
    c. Create a filter in Network Monitor that has a pattern match for SNMP-traffic
    d. Create a trigger in Network Monitor to run the Net Send command
    e. Configure the router to trap to the IP address of the Windows 2000 Server computer
    f. Start the Windows 2000 Alerter Service

Answer: C, D

11. Your Windows 2000 network uses DNS for name resolution. The primary DNS server on the network is named dns.testcomps.org. This server receives a high number of DNS requests and it's CPU utilization is consistently high. This server stores a large number of records. You would like to investigate if DNS queries result in answers that exceed the limit of a single UDP packet. What should you do?

    a. Start the System Monitor. Monitor the counters for TCP Responses sent and DNS.
    b. Start the Network Monitor. Using a separate computer, query the DNS server for NS records. Compare the number of UDP packets returned from the DNS server to the number of queries you sent
    c. Start the System Monitor. On the DNS server, monitor the counters for DNS UDP Message Memory
    d. Start the Network Monitor. Using a separate computer, ping host records that are stored on the DNS server. Compare the number of UDP packets returned from the DNS server to the number of queries you sent

Answer: B

12. Your Windows 2000 domain uses a Windows 2000 Server computer as it's DNS server. The DNS server has been configured with the following types of resource records:

Start of Authority (SOA)
Name Server (NS)
Address (A)
Point (PTR)
Mail Exchange (MX)
Service (SRV)

A host record on the server has been updated. Which of the resource records may be associated with this record and may need to be updated also?

a. SOA resource record
b. NS resource record
c. A resource record
d. PTR resource record

Answer: D

13. You have a Windows 2000 Server computer named Win2kServ and a Unix server named UnixServ1. Win2kServ is unable to communicate with UnixServ1. Win2kServ can communicate with all of the other computers on the network. You attempt to ping UnixServ1 from Win2kServ and receive an error stating "Unknown host UnixServ1." You create an A host resource record with the correct name and IP address for UnixServ1. You attempt to ping UnixServ1 again. You receive the same error message. What should you do?

    a. Reboot your DNS server
    b. Restart the DNS service on your DNS server
    c. Run the ipconfig /flushdns command on Win2kServ
    d. Run the ipconfig /all command on Win2kServ

Answer: C

14. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain that has three DNS servers. There is one primary DNS server and two secondary DNS servers. All three of these DNS servers are located on domain controllers. The domain is a mix of Windows 2000 Professional and Windows 98 clients. The DNS zone for the domain is configured to allow dynamic updates. You want the client computers to be able to register any of the DNS servers. What should you do?

    a. Change the settings on the standard primary DNS server to notify the two standard secondary DNS severs when the zone is updated
    b. Change the settings on the standard primary DNS server to allow zone transfers to only the two standard secondary DNS servers
    c. Change the zone type of the DNS zone for the Windows 2000 domain on all three DNS servers to active directory integrated
    d. Change the dynamic update option on the standard primary DNS server to allow only secure updates

Answer: C

15. You will need to analyze isontppore communications between clients and the Microsoft Exchange Server computer on your network. You will use a Windows 2000 Server computer running Network Monitor to monitor the communications. The Windows 2000 Server computer is located on the same network segment as the Exchange Server. How must Network Monitor be configured to monitor communications? (choose two)

    a. Copy iso.dll and tp4.dll to the Netmon subdirectory
    b. Copy iso.dll and tp4.dll to the Netmon\parsers subdirectory
    c. Copy iso.dll and tp4.dll to the Netmon\analyzers subdirectory
    d. Modify parcel.ini
    e. Modify netmon.ini
    f. Modify win.ini

Answer: B, D

16. Your Windows 2000 Server network contains four Windows 2000 Server computers and sixty-five Windows 2000 Professional computers. You will need to accomplish the following goals:

    Install and enable Network Address Translation (NAT) on the network
    Allow Internet users to access resources from the network
    Install and enable Internet Connection Sharing
    Enable dynamic IP addressing on the network

    You perform the following actions:

    Configure the resource server to use a static IP address
    Configure a special port with a dynamic mapping of a public address and port number to a private address and port number
    Configure the NAT computer to exclude the IP address used by the resource computer from the range of IP addresses that it will allocate

    Which of the following have you accomplished?

    a. Successfully installed Internet Connection Sharing
    b. Granted Internet Users access to resources on the network
    c. Configured dynamic IP addresses on the network
    d. Configured Network Address translation on the network

Answer: C

17. Your network is a Windows 2000 domain named notebooks.local The network must be configured to ensure that internal name resolution traffic never passes outside the network. You will use an external DNS server to resolve name requests for external addresses. What should you do?

    a. Delete the root zone for your local namespace and configure all internal DNS servers to forward name resolution requests to the external DNS server
    b. Install a caching DNS server on the DMZ

c. Delete the notebooks.local file from the systemroom\system32\dns folder and configure all DNS servers to perform only iterative name resolution
d. Copy the systemroot\system32\dns\samples\cache.dns file to the systemroot\system32\dns\cache.dns file

Answer: A

18. Your company's Windows 2000 network is located in three offices, San Francisco, San Jose, and Los Angeles. San Jose and Los Angeles are connected to San Francisco by a T3 line. Each office has it's own WINS server. WINS replication has been implemented between each server. You view the WINS database on the WINS server in Los Angeles. It contains records in the active state, records in the released state, and records in the tombstoned state. Which records will be replicated to the WINS server in San Francisco?

    a. All of the records
    b. Only records in the active state
    c. Records in the active state and in the released state
    d. Records in the active state and in the Tombstoned state
    e. Records in the released state and in the Tombstoned state

Answer: E

19. Your corporate network consists of 12 Windows 2000 Server computers, 150 Windows 2000 Professional computers, and 200 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. All client computers have file and print sharing enabled. All client computers have been configured to use DHCP for automatic TCP/IP addressing. You must accomplish the following goals:

    All client computers will be able to be located on the network by the network's fully qualified domain name
    A (host) records for all client computers will be automatically added to the DNS zone files. PTR records for reverse name lookup for all client computers will be automatically added to the DNS zone files
    A (host) records and PTR records will be automatically removed from the DNS zone files when the DHCP lease expires

    You take the following actions:

    Configure the DHCP server to always update client computer information in DNS
    Configure the DHCP server to discard forward lookups when the lease expires
    Configure the DHCP server to update DNS for client computers that do not support dynamic updates
    Configure the DHCP scope to configure the domain name for all DHCP client computers

    What have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

a. All client computers are able to be located on the network by the network's fully qualified domain name
b. PTR records for reverse name lookup for all client computers are automatically added to the DNS zone files
c. A (host) records for all client computers are automatically added to the DNS zone files
d. A (host) records and PTR records are automatically removed from the DNS zone files when the DHCP lease expires

Answer: A, B, C, D

20. Which three steps must be taken to change the default DHCP lease time to 3 hours for all Windows 2000 portable client computers on your network? (Choose three)

    a. Set the DHCP class ID setting on the portable computers to Windows 2000 portable computer
    b. Set the DHCP vendor class ID setting on the portable computers to Windows 2000
    c. Manually configure a DHCP lease of 3 hours on the portable computers
    d. Set the lease duration on the DHCP server to null
    e. Define a new user class on the DHCP server that has the ID specified on all portable computers
    f. Configure a lease time of 3 hours for the portable computer class on the DHCP server
    g. Create a superscope on the DHCP server with two ranges; one for portable computers and one for the non-portable computers

Answer: A, E, F

21. Your corporate network is a single Windows 2000 domain. All of the servers and clients on the network are running Windows 2000. You have configured your DNS standard primary zone to include the addresses of all of your servers to facilitate name resolution and client access to resources on the servers. You add an additional five member servers to the network. Clients on the network are able to find the servers in the directory listing but are unable to access the servers. What should you do?

    a. Create srv service record for each new server in the DNS zone
    b. Convert the DNS standard primary zone to an active directory integrated zone
    c. Set the allowed dynamic update setting for the DNS standard primary zone to only secure up
    d. Set the allowed dynamic update setting for the DNS standard primary zone to YES

Answer: D

22. Your network has over 10,000 client computers using Windows 2000 Professional. These clients connect to the network from several different locations. There are nine WINS servers on your network. The WAN links between locations on your network are at times unreliable. All of the client

computers must be able to reach a WINS server for name resolution at all times from all locations. What should you do?

a. Configure all DHCP servers to provide each client computer with a list of WINS servers
b. Configure WINS servers to enable burst handling. Set burst handling requests to 'High'
c. Configure all DHCP servers to enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP
d. Configure a computer as a WINS proxy on each network segment

Answer: A

23. The administrators of the Legal organizational unit (OU) want to be able to manage encryption settings for their users. All of these administrators are in a group named LegalAdmin. This group has full administrative privileges over the Legal OU. You install an Enterprise Certificate Authority for your entire company to use. The administrators of the Legal OU are unable to create a Group Policy that allows them to manage encryption settings for their OU. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Add the LegalAdmin group's certificate to the Certificate Authority's RCL
    b. Install an Enterprise Subordinate Certificate Authority on one of the computers in the Sales OU
    c. Grant the enroll permission to the LegalAdmin group for the Recovery Certificate Template
    d. Add a new policy settings for an EFS Recovery Agent Certificate in the Certification Authority console for the Certificate Authority

    Answer: C, D

24. Your corporate network consists of 9 Windows 2000 Server computers, 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers, and 100 Windows 2000 portable computers. Generally, only 30 of the portable computer users will be connected to the local area network. The network uses a Class B network IP address and a 25-bit subnet mask. How should DHCP be configured for this network?

    a. Create a superscope with 2 users classes. Set each class with a different lease duration. Use a shorter lease for the portable computers
    b. Create one scope with 2 user classes. Assign the default lease duration to the desktop computers, and a one day lease duration to the portable computers.
    c. Create one scope each for the desktop computers and portable computers
    d. Create a superscope with one scope each for the desktop computers and the portable computers

Answer: B

25. Your Windows 2000 Server has Client services for Netware and NWLink installed using the default settings. How should the settings be configured

to allow the Windows 2000 Server computer to connect to all Netware servers, regardless of what version they are?

a. Edit the registry to allow all frame types
b. Set the adapter to frame type 203.2
c. Set the adapter to Manual Frame Type Detection and add the frame type of each Netware server
d. Set the adapter to frame type 103.11

Answer: C

26. You have seven WINS servers on your network. Each WINS server is located in a separate office. How must you configure the WINS servers to support convergence time of less than one hour?

a. Change replication interval on all WINS servers to 25 minutes. Do nothing else.
b. Change replication interval on all WINS servers to 45 minutes. Do nothing else.
c. Designate one of the WINS servers as the central WINS server. Configure the other WINS servers as push/pull partners with the central WINS server. Use a replication interval of 25 minutes.
d. Configure each WINS server to automatically configure the other WINS servers as replication partners

Answer: C

27. You have configured all of the clients on your network to use DHCP for their TCP/IP configuration. You install a new T3 line and router for Internet access. Only the administrative staff will be allowed to access the Internet directly through the router. You must configure the computers of the administrative staff to connect to the router. You must configure each administrative staff computer only once. What should you do?

a. Remove the default Remote Access policy
b. Set permissions on the Remote Access Policy to "No access" for the Authenticated Users group
c. Use the route add –d command and map the new router information on each of the administrative client computers
d. Use the route add –p command on each of the administrative computers and enter the new router information

Answer: D

28. Some of the clients of your Windows 2000 network use Apple Macintosh computers. These computers are used in the graphics department. They do not have Internet Explorer installed. None of the users of these computers can request valid user certificates from your enterprise certificate authority. You must enable these users to request certificates by using web-based enrollment. What should you do?

a. In the Internet Information Server console access the properties for the certsrv virtual directory. On the directory security tab set the authentication type to basic authentication.
b. Edit the ACL on the user certificate template to grant the graphics department users enroll access
c. In the Internet Information Services console access the properties for the certsrv virtual directory. On the directory security tab set the authentication type to integrated Windows authentication
d. In the policy settings container in the Certificate Authority console for your Certificate Authority add a new enrollment agent certificate

Answer: A

29. Your Windows 2000 network has three segments connected by a router. Each segment contains a Windows 2000-based WINS server and two other Windows 2000 Server computers. There are five hundred Windows NT 4.0 Workstation clients distributed evenly across the three network segments. All of the client computers are WINS clients. The clients are able to browse resources located on their network segment but are unable to browse resources located in separate segments. What should you do to enable the clients to browse resources in all of the network segments?

    a. Configure all WINS client computers to be NetBIOS node type Mixed (M-mode)
    b. Configure the three WINS servers as replication partners of one another
    c. Configure all WINS client computers to use all three WINS servers
    d. On each WINS server, configure the Lmhosts file to contain entries that include #PRE and #DOM for the other two WINS servers

Answer: B

30. Your corporation uses a web server configured with third party web applications. One of the administrators on your network has made several changes to the configuration of the web server to increase security. Users on your network are able to connect to non-secure web pages but are no longer able to connect to secure web pages on the web server. They receive the following error message: "Web page requested is not available." You verify that the web service is started. You instruct a client to connect to the FTP service on the web server. They are able to connect successfully. What should you do to further diagnose the problem?

    a. Verify that port 21 and port 20 are permitted in your TCP/IP filter
    b. Verify that port 443 is permitted in your TCP/IP filter
    c. Verify that port 80 is permitted in your TCP/IP filter
    d. Verify that port 252 is permitted in your TCP/IP filter

Answer: B

31. Your corporate network has several Netware Servers. You need to synchronize the user accounts between your Windows 2000 Server domain controller and your Netware Servers. You use Directory Service

Manager for Netware (DSMN) to select all of the Netware servers to synchronize user accounts. You receive the following error message: "NW4 is a Netware 4.x server. It cannot be added to the domain." What should you do?

a. Remove the bindery emulation mode option from NW4. Reboot NW4. Rerun DSMN, selecting only NW4 for synchronization.
b. Using REGEDT32.exe on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller, go to the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSSYNC\Parameters key. Choose the 'Add value' option from the Edit menu. In Value Name, type Allow4X. In Type, enter REG_DWORD. In Data, enter 1. Close the Registry. Restart the Windows 2000 Server computer.
c. Using REGEDT32.exe on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller, go to the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSSYNC\Parameters key. Choose the 'Add value' option from the Edit menu. In Value Name, type Allow4X. In Type, enter REG_DWORD. In Data, enter 0. Close the Registry. Restart the Windows 2000 Server computer.
d. Using REGEDT32.exe on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller, go to the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSSYNC\Parameters key. Choose the 'Add value' option from the Edit menu. In Value Name, type Allow4X. In Type, enter REG_DWORD. In Data, enter 3. Close the Registry. Restart the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Answer: B

32. Your Windows 2000 domain will need a DHCP server to be installed and configured. You install the Windows 2000 DHCP server service on a Member Server. The member server is located on the same network segment as all of your Windows 2000 Professional computers. You create and activate a DHCP scope for the network segment. The Windows 2000 Professional computers are configured as DHCP client computers but they do not receive IP addresses from the DHCP server. What should you do?

a. Stop and restart the DHCP server service
b. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory
c. Install a DHCP relay agent on one of the Windows 2000 Professional computers
d. Run "registerDNS" on the DHCP server

Answer: B

33. Your company's network will require the addition of a remote access server that must always be available and must be highly secure. Your company has only one office. The office is connected to the Internet via a T3 link. You will have over 1,000 users requiring a reliable connection to the office from remote locations. There are multiple Windows 2000

Advanced Server computers in the office. All of your client computers will be Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You must accomplish the following:

There must be no single point of failure that will result in the loss of remote access connectivity, excluding the T3 link to the Internet
Authentication traffic can not be sent as clear text
Data traffic can not be sent as clear text
A minimum of 200 simultaneous remote users accessing the network must be supported at all times

You take the following actions:

Configure three Virtual Private Network servers
Configure each Virtual Private Network server to support 150 PPTP connections
Configure all client computers to use Password Authentication Protocol (PAP)
Create DNS Round Robin entries with a time to live of zero for each VPN server

Which of the following have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

a. There is no single point of failure, excluding the T3, that will result in a total loss of remote connectivity.
b. No authentication traffic is carried as clear text
c. No data traffic is carried as clear text
d. Support for at least 200 simultaneous remote users accessing the network is available at all times

Answer: A, D

34. You are configuring the clients of your network to connect to your network using Routing and Remote Access. You have configured your remote access server to allow DHCP to assign addresses and configurations to client computers. None of the clients are able to access network resources by using server names or by browsing Active Directory. You test the DHCP server by connecting to the Remote Access Server. You successfully connect to the RAS server. Your computer is automatically assigned an IP address but receives no other DHCP information. What should you do?

    a. Configure TCP/IP filters on the RRAS server to allow TCP/IP traffic to pass
    b. Install the DHCP Relay Agent on the RRAS server
    c. Configure the RRAS server with a static IP address
    d. Create A (host) records for the RRAS server in DNS

Answer: B

35. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. One of the servers on your network has been configured as a DHCP server. The DHCP server has been configured to give DHCP clients all appropriate TCP/IP settings.

Your network also contains a DNS and WINS server. You have setup a Windows 2000 Server computer to handle incoming dial-up connections. You will need to configure the server to handle dial-up connections in a specific manner. You must accomplish the following goals:

Incoming connections must provide a password for authentication
Use the Windows logon and password for authentication
Data encryption is required
All successful connections run a script named remote.scp

You perform the following actions:

From the dial-up connection properties of the Security tab in the Security options section, select the Typical (recommended settings) radio button
Check the 'Automatically use my Windows logon name and password (and domain if any)' box
From the Validate my identity as follows box, select 'Allow unsecured password.'
Check the 'Require data encryption (disconnect if none)' box. In the Interactive logon scripting section, check the 'Run script' box and type in filename remote.scp

Which of the following have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

a. Require the entry of a password upon connection
b. Use the Windows logon and password for authentication
c. Require the use of data encryption
d. Automatically run a script named logon.scp upon connection

Answer: A, D

36. Your Windows 2000 domain has a member server computer named RRAS4. Routing and remote access is enabled for remote access on RRAS4. The domain also has a DHCP server. The domain is running in native mode. Remote users in the domain dial-in to the network using Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. The Windows 2000 Professional computers have been configured to obtain an IP address automatically. They must remain configured this way. You will need to designate a fixed IP address for each user. All of the users must receive a different fixed IP address when a dial-up connection is made. How must the network be configured?

a. On the RRAS4 remote access service create a static address pool so that it has only the IP address of the remote access dial interface. Use a mark of 0.0.0.0
b. On the RRAS4 remote access service create a static address pool for IP address assignment. Use a mask of 255.255.255.255
c. On the DHCP server create a reservation that uses a specific IP address for each user.
d. In the active directory user and computers console assign static IP addresses for each user

Answer: D

37. Your network consists of Windows 2000 Server computers, Windows 2000 Professional computers, Windows 95 computers, and OS/2 with Lan Manager 2.2c computers. All of these computers reside on the same subnet. Applications running on the OS/2 clients will need to be able to resolve NetBIOS names to IP addresses using a WINS database. You install WINS on one of the Windows 2000 Server computers. What else must be done to enable the applications on the OS/2 client computers to resolve NetBIOS names to IP addresses using the WINS database?

    a. Configure one of the Windows 2000 Professional computers as a WINS proxy agent
    b. Add static mappings for the OS/2 computer in the WINS database
    c. Configure the OS/2 computer as a WINS client
    d. Configure the OS/2 computer with a static IP address and add a PTR record in the DNS database

Answer: A

38. You are the network administrator of a small bank. The bank needs records of all users that access the network via routing and remote access. You are configuring the routing and remote access server for remote access. You will need to log all logon activity on the routing and remote access server. What should you do?

    a. On the routing and remote access server enable log accounting requests in the remote access logging properties
    b. On the routing and remote access server enable log authentication requests in the remote access logging properties
    c. In the audit policy for the domain enable audit log on events
    d. In the audit policy for the domain enable audit account log on events
    e. In the audit policy for the domain enable directory service access

Answer: B

39. Your corporate network consists of a single Windows 2000 Server computer and several dozen Windows 2000 Professional computers. You create an IPSEC policy named Legalsec for use by employees in the legal department. You must ensure that keys used for encryption can't be compromised and used to decrypt future communications. You must prevent the reuse of previous session keys. You must ensure that the performance of your network and client computers does not suffer. What should you do?

    a. Decrease the frequency of policy checks for updates
    b. Select the master key perfect forward secrecy checkbox
    c. Select the session key forward secrecy checkbox
    d. On the generate a new key every property, modify time elocution

Answer: C

40. Your corporate network uses a Windows 2000 Server computer to run an Internet web server. The web server is not a member of the corporate domain. The web server must be kept separate from the rest of the corporate network. Your corporation's customers must be able to connect to the web server to make online transactions. You must use encryption to secure all transactions made with the web server. You must also assure all of your customers of the identity of your web server during each transaction. What should you do?

    a. Install a sub-ordinate stand alone certificate authority that uses a commercial CA as the parent.
    b. Install a span alone certificate authority
    c. Install a sub-ordinate enterprise certificate authority that uses a commercial CA as the parent
    d. Install an enterprise certificate authority

Answer: C

41. You configure a Windows 2000 Server computer to act as the DNS server for your network. You create both standard primary forward lookup and reverse lookup zones. You use the NSlookup utility to resolve host names from IP addresses for resources located on your network. You use Tracert.exe to find the host name of the IP address. Tracert gives you the following error: "Unable to resolve target system name." What should you do?

    a. Copy the systemroot\system32\dns\cache\samples\cache.dns to systemroot\system32\dns\cache\cache.dns
    b. Create PTR (pointer) records in your reverse lookup zone
    c. Configure the DNS to forward requests to an external DNS
    d. Install a WINS server and configure DHCP to issue the IP address of the WINS server to all DHCP clients

Answer: B

42. You configure a member server in your domain with the DHCP service. You create a scope for all computers in the local network segment. None of the client computers on your network are able to receive an IP address from the DHCP server. What should you do?

    a. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory
    b. Run 'registerDNS' on the DHCP server
    c. Install a DHCP relay agent on one of the client computers in the network segment
    d. Stop and restart the DHCP service

Answer: A

43. Your company has its headquarters in San Francisco and three branch offices in Baltimore, New York City, and Dallas. The branch offices are connected to San Francisco via a T3 link. Each office has a router that has been configure to support BOOTP forwarding. Each branch office has a separate administrator. These administrators configure client computers

for use in their offices. The administrators have made several errors in configuring the client computers in their offices, causing network errors. What should you do to prevent this from happening? (Choose two)

a. Install a WINS server in San Francisco
b. Install a DHCP server in San Francisco
c. Install a DNS server in San Francisco
d. On each client computer, change TCP/IP properties to obtain a WINS server address automatically
e. On each client computer, change TCP/IP properties to obtain a DNS server address automatically
f. On each client computer, change TCP/IP properties to obtain an IP address automatically

Answer; B, F

44. All of the client computers in your domain are running either Windows 98 or Windows 2000 Professional. The Windows 2000 computers are running an Internet application that accesses files in a Windows NT computer. However, none of the Windows 2000 Professional computers are able to successfully connect to the Windows NT computer. You test the connection from the Window NT computer and find that it can successfully connect to the Windows 2000 Professional computers. What should you to enable the Windows 2000 Professional computers to connect to the Windows NT computer?

a. On the Windows NT computer, run the "registerDNS" command
b. On the DNS server, select 'Enable Updates for DNS Clients that Do Not Support Dynamic Updates' checkbox
c. On the DHCP server, select the 'Enable Updates for DNS Clients that Do Not Support Dynamic Updates' checkbox
d. Run "Ipconfig /flushdns" on all of the Windows 2000 computers

Answer: C

45. Your corporate network has five Windows 2000 Server computers that are being used as WINS servers. You need to manually compact the WINS database on one of the servers. How do you do this?

a. Stop the Server's WINS Server. Use the Compact command from the command line. Restart the Server's WINS Server
b. Stop the Server's WINS Server. Use the jetpack command line tool to compact the WINS database. Restart the server's WINS Server
c. Backup the WINS Database. Use the jetpack command line tool to compact the WINS database. Do an authoritative restore of the backup
d. Use the Compact command from the command line and specify the sysvol/wins folder

Answer: B

46. Your company has a policy that only allows administrators in its corporate headquarters to install and use network monitor. You have been informed

that administrators in two of your remote offices are using network monitor. You install network monitor onto a computer in the corporate headquarters. How can you see how many copies network monitor are currently running on the network? (choose two)

a. Install Network Monitor on a computer on the second segment
b. Remove the "access Network Monitor" permission for Domain Admins
c. Remove the default Remote Access Policy
d. On the Tools Menu in Net Monitor select Identify Network Monitor Users

Answer: A, D

47. Your domain has a Windows 2000 Member Server computer named RASSERV1. Routing and Remote Access has been installed for remote access on RASSERV1. You have enabled CHAP for password authentication. You have configured the appropriate remote access policy to use CHAP. Users that attempt to connect to RASSERV1 report that they are not able to dial-in using CHAP for password authentication. What should you do?

a. Configure RASSERV1 to use SPAP for dial in
b. Configure clients to use MSCHAP for dial in
c. Disable "Mutual authentication" on RASSERV1
d. Configure RASSERV1 to disable LCP extensions

Answer: D

48. Your corporate network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain that has 13 Windows 2000 Server computers and 600 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All client computers must be configured to receive their TCP/IP configuration from DHCP. You install the DHCP Server service on one of your Windows 2000 Server computers. You create and activate a scope of addresses for clients to use. Users report that they cannot connect to the network. You find that none of the client computers are receiving a TCP/IP configuration from the DHCP server. What should you do?

a. Stop and restart the DHCP Server service on the DHCP server
b. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory
c. Add a DNS host record for the DHCP server
d. Restart all client computers

Answer: B

49. Your corporate network consists of three Windows 2000 Server computers and 85 Windows 2000 Professional computers. One of the server computer has been configured as DHCP server to provide TCP/IP configurations to the Windows 2000 Professional computers. You have created a global group for the members of your technical support. You must allow the technical support personnel to have Read-only access to the DHCP console and the DHCP lease information. What should you do?

a. Add the helpdesk global group to the DHCP Admins group
b. Add the helpdesk global group to the local admins group on the DHCP server
c. Give the helpdesk global group NTFS read only permission to the %root%/sysvol/DHCP folder
d. Add the helpdesk global group to the DHCP users group

Answer: D

50. You are the head administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network is a single domain. You must ensure that none of the users on the network can encrypt files using the Encrypting File System (EFS). What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and delete the certificate you find. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy
    b. From the Run command, start Secpolmsc
    c. Go to the Public Key Policies container and delete the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents policy From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy
    d. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and initialize the empty policy From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy
    e. Go to the Public Key Policies container and initialize the empty policy
    f. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and delete the certificate you find

Answer: D, F

51. You are the administrator of your company's Routing and Remote Access servers. The administrators of your corporate network are able to dial in to remote access servers to perform remote monitoring and administration. However, the remote administration takes an excessive amount of bandwidth from your network. You would like to restrict all non-administrative accounts to use a single phone line when connected to the remote access server. You will allow administrators the ability to use multiple phone lines to connect to the remote access server. You will need to configure multiple phone-link network connections to adapt to changing bandwidth conditions. Whenever the total phone line usage goes above 50 percent capacity, you will need to reduce the number of phone lines utilized for administrative connections. You must ensure that all users have the ability to connect to the network by Routing and Remote Access. No default remote access policies currently exist. What should you do? (Choose three)

    a. Create two remote access policies on the Routing and Remote Access server
    b. Allow Multilink

c. Create one remote access policy on the Routing and Remote Access server
d. Select the Require Bandwidth Allocation Protocol\ BAP) for the Dynamic Multilink Requests check box
e. Increase the maximum number of dial-up sessions
f. Decrease the maximum number of ports used by the Routing and Remote Access server

Answer: A, B, D

52. Your Routing and Remote Access Server is configured for DHCP. You have configured the DHCP scope options to specify a particular DNS server, 20.1.1.2. The Routing and Remote Access Server is configured to use DHCP to assign TCP/IP configurations to dial-up clients. However, none of the dial-up clients are being configured to use the DNS server 20.1.1.2. What should you to ensure that the DNS server specified within the DHCP scope options is assigned to dialup clients?

    a. Enable DHCP on the dialup connections of the remote clients
    b. Implement the DHCP relay agent on the external interface of the RRAS server
    c. Specify the DNS server IP address of 32.5.2.4 on all remote clients
    d. Configure the RRAS server to use Windows-level authentication

Answer: B

53. You are configuring Routing and Remote Access for your domain. You must ensure that dial-up access will be available twenty-four hours a day. You delete the default remote access policy. None of the users can connect via dial-up access now. What should you do?

    a. Create a new group policy that grants dialup permissions to the domain user group
    b. Edit the remote access profile to allow PAP as the only allowable authentication method
    c. Edit the remote access profile to set CHAP as the only allowable authentication method
    d. Create a new remote access policy that grants all members of the domain user group dialup access

Answer: D

54. Your network consists of a single subnet that uses DHCP to automate TCP/IP configuration for client computers. There is an excessive amount of broadcast traffic being created on your network by WINS name resolution. You install a WINS server on the network to help reduce the broadcast traffic. Several days later you examine the network utilization and find that the broadcast traffic has remained at the same level as it had been before the implementation of the WINS server. You view the WINS database and find that the only entry is for the WINS server itself. What should you do?

    a. Configure the DHCP server as a WINS client computer

b. Configure a DHCP scope option to include the address of the WINS server
c. Configure static mappings on the WINS server for each client computer
d. Configure the WINS server as a DHCP client computer

Answer: B

55. Your network is a mix of Windows 2000 Server computers and Netware servers. All of the clients on the network are Windows 2000 Professional computers. Administrators on the network must have full control over the Netware server and all of its resources. All other users on the network should only be granted read access to the Netware server and all of its resources. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Create an NT Gateway group on a 2000 Server
    b. Grant Full Control Permission to Admins and Read permission for users on the NetWare Server
    c. Grant Full Control permission to Admins and Read permission to users on the Windows2000 Server
    d. Add the NT Gateway User Account to the NTGateway Group on the NetWare Server

Answer: B, D

56. The network in one of your branch offices is connected to the corporate headquarters network via a Windows 2000 Routing and Remote Access two-way demand-dial connection over ISDN. You must ensure that this ISDN connection is used only once each day to transfer payroll information to and from the main office during non-business hours. You find that several times a day an ISN link is initiated between the branch office network and the corporate headquarters network. You analyze the traffic flowing between offices and find that is composed of router announcement broadcasts. You will need to prevent the ISDN link from being used during business hours. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Set the Remote Access Policy to only allow connections after business hours
    b. Schedule the demand-dial interface to dial only after business hours
    c. Set a TCP/IP filter on the interface to prevent broadcast messages from passing
    d. Create a demand-dial filter on the interface

Answer: B, D

57. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has two Windows 2000 member server computers named SanFran and Portland. Routing and Remote Access is enabled for remote access on Portland. Internet Authentication Service (IAS) is installed on SanFran. Portland uses SanFran to authenticate remote access credentials. The remote access policies on SanFran specify that domain members are allowed remote access to the network. However, users report that they

are not allowed to dial in to Portland. When you investigate the problem, you discover that the configuration of SanFran supports only local user accounts. What should you do?

a. Configure Routing and Remote Access on SanFran to use RADIUS Authentication
b. On SanFran, add a realm replacement rule for the Windows 2000 domain
c. Add SanFran to the RAS and IAS Servers group in Active Directory
d. On SanFran, add a remote access policy that uses MS-CHAP

Answer: C

58. You are configuring a Windows 2000 domain for dial-up access. You will be using smart cards to all users that will need dial-up access. You need to configure your routing and remote access server to use smart cards for authentication. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Select the Microsoft encrypted authentication version 2 MS-CHAP V to check box
b. Select the Extensible Authentication Protocol EAP check box
c. Install a smart card log on certificate on the routing and remote access server
d. Install a computer certificate on the dial up access client computer
e. Install a computer certificate on the routing and remote access server

Answer: B, C

59. Your Routing and Remote Access Server has also been configured with fax services. You attempt to replicate files via dialup to a remote office. The replication fails. How should the server be reconfigured?

a. Stop the fax service
b. Enable multilink
c. Disable multilink
d. Disable IPX/SPX on the RRAS server
e. Disable TCP/IP on the RRAS server

Answer: A

60. Your network consists of Windows and UNIX server computers. You have shared UNIX resources by NetBIOS names. None of the clients on your network are able to access the UNIX resources by their NetBIOS name. How should the UNIX computers be configured for NetBIOS support?

a. Create static mappings on the WINS server for UNIX resources
b. Create static mappings on the WINS server for Windows resources
c. Install WINS Proxy Agent on a UNIX computer
d. Install WINS Proxy Agent on a Windows computer

Answer: A

61. Your network has been configured with several DHCP servers. You will use the DHCP servers to update client computer information on all of the DNS servers on your network. The DNS servers have their DNS zones configured to only allow secure updates. The DNS servers are no longer able to receive updates from the DHCP servers. What should you do?

    a. Configure the time to live (TTL) interval on the DNS servers to be less than the TTL setting on the DHCP servers
    b. Add the computer accounts of the DHCP servers to the DNS Update Proxy global security group
    c. Configure the DHCP servers to update DNS entries for client computers that do not support dynamic updates
    d. Configure all client computers to not release their DHCP lease when shut down

Answer: B

62. Your network consists of a single domain named test.locals.net. There are four identical web servers in the domain. These web servers are used for e-commerce transactions. Customers of the locals.net website complain of slow response times from the web servers. You monitor the performance of the four web servers and find that only one of the web servers is being used to service online transactions. All four of the web servers should be used to service online transactions. How should DNS be adjusted within the DNS management console? (Choose two)

    a. Enable Round Robin within DNS server properties
    b. Disable Round Robin within DNS server properties
    c. Verify that a host record has been created for each Web server
    d. Verify that C Name canonical records have been created for each Web server
    e. Enable DNS forwarders, and configure them to point to each of the four Web servers
    f. Enable DNS forwarders, and configure them to point to only one of the four Web servers

Answer: A, C

63. You must configure your remote access server to allow a group of users named ALWAYS to connect to the server regardless of their location. Another group of users, SOMETIMES, must be configured to only be able to connect from specific locations. What should you do?

    a. Enable link protocol LCP extensions
    b. Enable EAP
    c. Set the Call Back option to not require call backs for ALWAYS users
    d. Set the Call Back option to Always Call Back for ALWAYS users
    e. Set the Call Back option to Always Call Back for SOMETIMES users
    f. Set the Call Back option to Call Ask for SOMETIMES users
    g. Set the Call Back option to Call Ask for ALWAYS users

Answer: A, C, E

64. Your network consists of 1850 hosts. Each host will have it's own individual IP address and connection to the Internet. Your Internet Service Provider assigns you the following network addresses to use on your network:

    129.34.32.0/24
    129.34.33.0 /24
    129.34.34.0 /24
    129.40.35.0 /24
    129.40.36.0 /24
    129.40.37.0 /24
    129.40.38.0 /24
    129.40.39.0 /24

You would like to minimize the complexity of routing tables used to route network traffic throughout the network. Which subnet mask should you use?

a. 255.255.240.0
b. 255.255.248.0
c. 255.255.252.0
d. 255.255.254.0
e. 255.255.255.0

Answer: B

65. Your corporate network consists of a large corporate office and a smaller branch office. The entire network is a single Windows 2000 domain. The branch office is connected to the main office using a Windows 2000 Server computer configured to use a Remote Access two-way demand dial connection over ISDN. You would like to secure the data that is transmitted across this link. You will need to accomplish the following goals:

    All data transmitted over the connection will be secured
    Outside routers will be prevented from exchanging router information with either router
    Both routers in the connection will be able to validate each other
    Both routers in connection will maintain up to date routing table
    Traffic over the demand dial link during peak business hours will be minimized

    You take the following actions:

    Install a certificate services server at the main office
    Enable RIP version to on the demand dial interfaces
    Enable EAP as the authentication protocol on both routing and remote access servers

    Which of the following have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

    a. Data transmitted over the connection is secured
    b. Outside routers are prevented from exchanging router information with either router

c. Both routers in the connection will be able to validate each other
d. Both routers in the connection will maintain an up to date routing table
e. Traffic over the demand dial link during peak business hours will be minimized

Answer: D

66. Your network is a mix of Windows 2000 Server computers and UNIX server computers. One of your Windows 2000 Server computers is named ServerW1. ServerW1 is unable to communicate with a UNIX server named ServerU2. ServerW1 is able to communicate with all of the other hosts on your network. You attempt to ping ServerU2 from ServerW1 and receive an error message stating 'unknown host ServerU2'. You create a host record that has the correct name and IP address for ServerU2. You attempt to ping ServerU2 again from ServerW1 and receive the same error message. What should you do?

    a. Clear the DNS server cache
    b. Run the IP config/register DNS command on srv2
    c. Run the IP config/flush DNS command on srv2
    d. Restart the DNS server

Answer: C

67. Your Windows 2000 network has two Windows 2000 domain controllers. Your network is a single domain. You have configured one of the domain controllers to act as your primary DNS server. This domain controller is named DNS1. LOCAL2.COM. You have a second DNS server installed on a member server computer named DNS2.LOCAL2.COM, and a third DNS server installed on a member server computer named DNS3.LOCAL2.COM. You would like on increase the fault tolerance of your current DNS infrastructure. You also want to simplify and optimize the management of replication and zone transfers on your network. What should you do?

    a. Promote the member servers that are hosting the DNS server to domain controller
    b. Remove the DNS server service from the member server. Install the DNS server service on the domain controller. Convert the zone hosted by dc1. contoso. com to an active directory integrated zone
    c. Add srv1. contoso. com and srv2. contoso. com to notify list on the primary DNS server
    d. Set the time to lift TTL value in the SOA start of authority record on the primary DNS server to a low value

Answer: B

68. Your Windows 2000 network has two Windows 2000 Server computers and 80 Windows 2000 Professional computers. You configure a DHCP server to automatically update your DNS server's forward and reverse lookup zone files with the clients DHCP information. Some of the client

computers do not have PTR records in the reverse lookup zone. What should you do?

a. Enable Dynamic Updates on the DNS server
b. Configure the DHCP clients by putting a check mark in the "Update DNS" box on the TCP/IP properties Advanced tab
c. Add the DHCP server to the DHCP Proxy Update list
d. Configure the DHCP server to always update DNS, even if a client computer does not request it.

Answer: D

69. You use a portable computer to access your company's Internet Information Services (IIS) computer. The portable computer uses Microsoft Internet Explorer to connect to the IIS computer. You are able to successfully connect to the IIS computer when inside the office. However, when you take your portable computer home, you are unable to connect to the IIS computer. You want to connect to the network from your home via Routing and Remote Access. You want to install only the necessary components, maximize performance, and minimize administrative effort. What should you click in the appropriate box or boxes in the Networking tab of the dialog box? (Choose all that apply)

a. Internet Protocol TCP/IP
b. File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
c. Network Load Balancing
d. Client for Microsoft Networks

Answer: A, D

70. Your network has been configured with four different subnets all of which are connected by a single BOOTP-enabled router. Your network contains Windows 2000 Server computers, Windows 2000 Professional computers, UNIX server computers, and DHCP-enabled network printers. You must accomplish the following goals:

Automate the assignment of IP addresses to client computers.
Prevent address conflicts between client computers and servers.
Apply correct scope options to each client computer on each subnet.
Prevent client computers that are not in use from keeping an IP address for more than 3 days.
Configure each printer to always receive the same IP address.

You take the following actions:

Install DHCP on a Windows 2000 Server. Create four scopes, with each scope containing the address range of one of the four subnets.
Set optional client configurations for each scope in the Scope Options container.
Exclude the range of addresses in use by servers.
Exclude the range of addresses in use by network printers

Which of the following have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

a. Automate the assignment of IP addresses to client computers
b. Prevent address conflicts between client computers and servers
c. Apply correct scope options to each client computer on each subnet
d. Prevent client computers that are not in use from keeping an IP address for more than 3 days
e. Configure each printer to always receive the same IP address

Answer: A, B, C

71. You will need to configure portable computers used by remote users to connect to the company network by using Routing and Remote access. You test one of the portable computers by connecting it to the local area network and access shared resources on another computer on the network by their resource name. You connect the computer to the network using Remote Access. You are able to connect but are unable to access files on computers on different network segments by their computer name. What should you do?

    a. Change the computer name on each portable computer
    b. Set the authentication method to 'Allow remote systems to connect without authentication
    c. Enable the computer account for each portable computer
    d. Install the DHCP Relay Agent on the Remote Access server

Answer: B

72. Your network uses a Windows 2000 member server named RRAS6. This computer has been configured for Routing and Remote Access. Some of the remote access client computers require the use of CHAP. You enable CHAP on RRAS6. You configure the remote access policy to use CHAP. The users that require the use of CHAP are unable to connect to RRAS6. What should you do?

    a. Configure RRAS6 to prohibit the use of U\N Manager authentication
    b. Configure the user accounts by selecting 'Store passwords using reversible encryption.' Set the user passwords to change the next time each user logs on
    c. Configure RRAS6 to disable the use of Internet Control Protocol (ICP) extensions
    d. Configure the user accounts to use a static IP address when they dial into the network

Answer: B

73. Your Windows 2000 network consists of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Srv1 and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Srv1 has been configured to use a dial-up connection to access the Internet. All of the Windows 2000 Professional computers have been configured to use Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA). For this reason, there is no DHCP server installed on the network. Srv1 has been configured to use an IP address of 10.1.5.1. Routing and Remote Access is enabled for

demand-dial routing. All of the ports on Srv1 have demand-dialing enabled. You configure Srv1 to use the Network Address Translation protocol. All of the Windows 2000 Professional computers will need to be able to access the Internet through a translated demand-dial connection Srv1. How should you configure your network to support this configuration?

a. Create a new demand-dial interface for the local area connection
b. Create a new demand-dial interface for the dial-up connection
c. Add a public and a private interface to the NAT routing protocol
d. Configure the IP address of the Internet service provider (ISP) as the default gateway on the private interface
e. Add a default static route that uses the public interface
f. Configure the NAT routing protocol to enable network address translation assignment and name resolution
g. Configure the public NAT interface with an address pool of 10.1.5.1

Answer: B, C, E

74. You have made the two Windows 2000 Server computers on your network WINS servers. How must you configure your network to automatically backup the WINS database of both WINS servers?

a. Configure the General properties of the WINS server to specify a default backup path in the WINS console on both WINS servers
b. Use the Backup command and backup the Wins.db database
c. Use the file replication service and replicate the WINS database to a secure location
d. Backup the sysvol folder on both servers

Answer: A

75. Your Windows 2000 network has three Windows 2000 Server computers acting as WINS servers. Their names are WINS1, WINS2, and WINS3. You would like to perform a manual compaction of the WINS database on WINS1 periodically. How do you do this?

a. Configure the WINS1 WINS server to block replication of WINS records from the WINS2 and WINS3 WINS servers. Initiate database consistency checking. Allow replication of records from the WINS2 and WINS3 WINS servers
b. Stop the WINS1 WINS server. Use the jetpack command-line tool to compact the WINS database. Start the WINS1 WINS server again
c. Stop the WINS1 WINS server. Use the Backup Database command to create a backup of the WINS1 WINS database. Compact the backup of the database by using the compact command-line tool. Use the Restore Database command to restore the backup of the database. Start the WINS1 WINS server again
d. In the WINS console, use the Scavenge Database command

Answer: B

76. Your Windows 2000 network has one Windows 2000 Server computer named Beta and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All of the Windows 2000 Professional computers have been configured to use Automatic IP Addressing (APIPA). The network has been configured with an IP address of 63.101.33.22. Beta has been configured with a dial-up connection to access the Internet. Beta is using the Network Address Translation protocol. You must configure the network such that all of the Windows 2000 Professional computers will be able to access the Internet through a translated demand-dial connection on Beta. What should you do? (Choose four)

    a. Create a new demand-dial interface for the local area connection
    b. Create a new demand-dial interface for the dialup connection
    c. Add a public and private interface to the NAT routing protocol
    d. Configure the IP address of the ISP as the default gateway of the private interface
    e. Add a default static route that uses the public interface
    f. Configure the NAT routing protocol to enable network address translation assignment and name resolution
    g. Configure the public NAT interface with an address pool of 63.101.33.22

Answer: B, C, E, F

77. Your network has been configured with a DHCP server. You add several new client computers to the network and configure them to use DHCP. You find that all of the users on your network have occasional TCP/IP problems. What should you do?

    a. Add more IP addresses to the DHCP scope to include enough addresses for all computers.
    b. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory
    c. Create a new scope to include the new client computers
    d. Change the problematic client computers to use NetBIOS H mode broadcasting

Answer: A

78. Your network has been configured to use an IP address range of 172.32.15.0/24. What subnet mask should be used for this IP range if 10 subnets with at least 10 hosts per subnet are required?

    a. 255.255.255.0
    b. 255.255.255.192
    c. 255.255.255.224
    d. 255.255.255.240
    e. 255.255.255.248

Answer: D

79. Your domain is named local.domain. You have recently upgraded the DNS server for the subdomain test.local.domain. You suspect that the upgrade

has caused problems with the DNS zone delegation. You would like to verify zone delegations. What should you do?

a. Run System Monitor and check that DNS recursive query failures are zero
b. Run System monitor and check that DNS zone transfer failures are zero
c. Run 'nslookup-query type=ns. subdomain test.local.domain' and ping the records that are displayed
d. Run 'nslookup –ls –d. subdomain test.local.domain' and ping the records that are displayed

Answer: C

80. Your network consists of two different segments that are connected to each other by a router. The first segment is larger than the second segment. The first segment has a DHCP server configured with 2 scopes. One scope is for the first segment and the second scope is for the second segment. Client computers in the second network segment are not receiving the IP addresses specified in the DHCP server's scope. You must ensure that clients receive the proper IP addresses on your network. What should you do?

a. Add the DHCP relay agent service on the existing DHCP server
b. Add the DHCP relay agent service to a server in the second segment
c. Configure DHCP forwarding on the router
d. Configure a server in the second segment to receive IP packets using the BOOTP port

Answer: B

81. Your Windows 2000 network has been configured to use private IP addressing. You have a Windows 2000 Server computer on the network that has been configured to use a dial-up connection to access the Internet. You configure the server to use the Network Address Translation protocol for Internet sharing. You configure the server as follows:

Assign IP address 10.1.1.1 to the LAN interface of the server
Have NAT automatically assign IP address between 10.1.1.2 to 10.1.1.60 to client computers
Have NAT use a demand dial interface named ISP-OUT to connect to the Internet
Configure the demand dial interface to use IP addresses between 64.42.169.32 and 64.43.169.44

You configure a static route for the public interface on the server. How should the public interface be configured?

a. Interface: local area connection
Destination: 64.43.169.44
Network Mask: 255.255.255.255
Gateway: 0.0.0.0

b. Interface: local area connection
Destination: 10.1.1.1
Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 10.1.1.1

c. Interface: ISP-OUT
Destination: 0.0.0.0
Network Mask: 0.0.0.0
Gateway: none

d. Interface: ISP-OUT
Destination: 64.42.169.32
Network Mask: 255.255.255.240
Gateway: 207.46.179.32

Answer: C

82. You have configured a Windows 2000 Server computer as a WINS server for your network. You bring the server online and it works properly. Several weeks later, the hard drive in the WINS server fails. You replace the hard drive and restore a one week old backup of the disk. You bring the server back online. Users report that they encounter problems while browsing resources via NetBIOS name. What should you do?

    a. Run jetpack.exe on the WINS database
    b. Run the 'verify database consistency' command
    c. Run 'nbtstat –RR' to release and refresh WINS data
    d. Run 'ipconfig /register DNS' on all WINS client computers

Answer: C

83. Your network consists of two Windows 2000 Server computers and 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers. One of the servers, CableServ is connected to the Internet via a cable modem. The server has been assigned an IP address of 155.55.55.55. The other server, WebServ, hosts a Web site which Internet users must access via the Network Address Translation Protocol. WebServ's IP address is 155.55.55.56. The network has been configured to use Automatic Private IP Addressing. How should the network be configured to allow clients to access the Web sites stored on WebServ?

    a. Configure NAT to associate the IP address of the CableServ with the NetBIOS name of Server B
    b. Implement DHCP first, then implement a Proxy server; the current configuration cannot be adjusted to provide external access to the Web site on WebServ
    c. Using NAT, configure a special port that maps the Web server port to IP address 155.55.55.55
    d. Configure Server A so that it has a static route on the private network with 155.55.55.56 as the destination address

Answer: C

84. Your network has a Windows 2000 Server computer named Bert that has two network interfaces. Interface A connects Bert to one LAN segment

named Segment 1. Interface B connects Bert to another LAN segment named Segment 2. Bert receives an IP address from a DHCP server that resides on Segment 1. You must configure Bert so that computers on LAN Segment 2 can reach Bert using the IP address that the DHCP server automatically assigns to Bert. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Create an IP tunnel
b. Create a static route
c. Configure the DHCP relay agent on interface A
d. Configure the DHCP relay agent on interface B
e. Configure the DHCP relay agent to use the IP address of the DHCP server as the configured server address
f. Configure the DHCP relay agent to use the port number of the DHCP server as the configured server address

Answer: D, E

85. You have created an Organizational Unit named Research. The administrators of this OU need to create a group policy which allows them to manage EFS settings for the Sales OU. You install an Enterprise Certificate Authority. The administrators of the Research OU inform you that they are unable to manage EFS settings for the Sales OU. What should you do? (choose two)

a. Grant the Enroll permission to the ResearchAdmin group for the Recovery Certificate Template
b. Add the ResearchAdmin group's certificate to the CA's RCL
c. Add a new policy setting for an EFS Recovery Agent certificate in the Certification Authority console for the CA
d. Install an enterprise subordinate CA on one of the computers in the Research OU

Answer: A, C

86. You create an offline root Certificate Authority for use on your network. The root Certificate Authority will need to be configured to be recognized as a trusted root authority by Windows 2000 Professional client computers. How can this be done?

a. Create an Enterprise CA on a member server. Move the server to a secure, separate location
b. Create a subordinate Enterprise CA that uses a Commercial CA as its certifying authority. Move the server to a secure, separate location
c. Create a stand-alone CA on a Windows 2000 Server that is separated from the network. Export the certificate for the CA to a floppy disk
d. In the Default Domain Group Policy Object, import the certificate tot he Enterprise Trust Certificate Store
e. Create a stand-alone CA on a Windows 2000 Server that is separated from the network. Export the certificate for the CA to a floppy disk. In the Default Domain Group Policy Object, import the certificate to the Trusted Root Certification Authority Store

Answer: A

87. You are required to deny all of the employees in your company the ability to encrypt files using the Encrypting File System. You will need to remove this ability from your domain. What should you do?

    a. From the Run command, start Secpolmsc
    b. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and delete the certificate you find. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy
    c. Go to the Public Key Policies container and delete the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents policy. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy
    d. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and delete the certificate you find
    e. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and initialize the empty policy. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy
    f. Go to the Public Key Policies container and initialize the empty policy

Answer: B, E

88. Your domain consists of one main office and two branch offices. The branch offices are connected to the main offices via a T1 circuit. The network uses a single DNS zone. All of the DNS servers on the network are located in the main office. All of the servers on the network, including the DNS servers, are running Windows 2000 Server. The network is not connected to the internet. Whenever users attempt to access intranet resources, access time is extremely slow. You monitor the network to find the source of the network bottleneck. You discover that DNS name resolution queries are generating heavy traffic across the WAN links. You must accomplish the following goals:

    Name resolution traffic across the WAN links will be reduced
    Response times for name resolution queries will be reduced
    Administrative overhead for DNS maintenance will be minimized
    Current DNS namespace design will be maintained

    You take the following actions:

    Create a new secondary DNS zone at each branch office. Use the primary zone at the main office as the master zone
    Increase the refresh interval for zone transfers
    Configure the client computers to query their local DNS servers

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

    a. Name resolution traffic across the WAN links is reduced

b. Response times for name resolution queries are reduced
c. Administrative overhead for ONS maintenance is minimized
d. Current DNS namespace design is maintained

Answer: A, B, D

89. Your primary DNS server is a Unix server computer named UnixDNS1. UnixDNS1 sends zone transfers to a secondary DNS server named WINDNS2. WINDNS2 is a Windows 2000 Server computer. UnixDNS1 also sends transfers to WINNTDNS3, a Windows NT Server computer. You examine the DNS records in the zone file on WINDNS2 and find that they do not match the records on UnixDNS1 and WINNTDNS2. What should you do?

    a. Install the DNS service on a separate Windows 2000 Server on the network
    b. Create subzones on UnixDNS1
    c. Delegate subzones containing SRV records to a separate DNS server
    d. Configure UnixDNS1 so that only the root zone is transferred to WINDNS2
    e. Configure WINS resource records so that they are not replicated to secondary name servers
    f. Clear the 'Fail on Load if Bad' check box in the properties of UnixDNS1
    g. Change the zone on the primary DNS server from an Active Directory integrated zone to a standard primary zone

Answer: D, G

90. Your network consists of multiple locations that are connected via routing and remote access on the Internet. You are required to maximize the security of zone transfer traffic between DNS servers at separate locations. What should you do?

    a. On the Name Server tab within DNS properties, select the option to allow zone transfers only to the servers listed within the tab
    b. Set up an active directory integrated zone
    c. Set Allow Dynamic Updates to 'No.'
    d. Set Allow Dynamic Updates to 'Secure.'

Answer: A

91. You will need to use Network Monitor to analyze communications with an Exchange Server on the same network segment that you will run Network Monitor on. How must Network Monitor be configured? (choose two)

    a. Change the temporary capture directory
    b. Copy iso.dll and tp4.dll to the NetMon subdirectory
    c. Copy iso.dll and tp4.dll to the NetMon\Parsers subdirectory
    d. Modify the parcel.ini file
    e. Modify the netmon.ini file

Answer: C, D

92. Your company will require a web server computer to be used to support credit card transactions over the Internet. For this reason, the computer must be very secure. You will need to implement a security solution that will make all of the transactions secure and that will assure customers of your company's identity throughout the transaction process. Employees of your company will need to access private areas of the Web Site. You will use certificate-based logons to grant employees access. How should a certificate authority (CA) be implemented?

    a. Install an enterprise certificate authority (CA)
    b. Install a subordinate enterprise certificate authority that uses a parent commercial CA
    c. Install a stand alone CA
    d. Install a subordinate stand alone CA that uses a parent commercial CA

Answer: B

93. You configure your DHCP with an exclusion range for the printers on your network. You also create address reservations for each printer. When the printers are brought online they do not receive an IP address from the DHCP server. What should you do?

    a. Remove address reservations for the printers
    b. Remove the exclusion range for the printers
    c. Disable address conflict detection
    d. Enable address conflict detection

Answer: B

94. Your office has three Windows 2000 Server computers, Win2K1, Win2K2, and Win2K3. There are roughly fifty employees in the office each with their own Windows 2000 Professional workstation. Additionally, there is a Windows 2000 Professional computer located in the lobby that is avaialble for public use named Lobby1. During a routine virus scan on Win2K1 and Win2K2, you find several files infected with a virus that could have caused Win2K1 and Win2K2 to no longer work correctly. You suspect that the files came from Lobby1. You would like to monitor the traffic between Lobby1 and the two server computers, Win2K1 and Win2K2. Win2K3 is the closest server computer to you. You would like to monitor all communications between Win2K3 and Lobby1. You must accomplish this task using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

    a. On Win2K3, install the Network Monitor Tools. Then start Network Monitor and configure the data capture for Lobby1, Win2K1, and Win2K2
    b. On Lobby1, install the Network Monitor driver. On Win2K1 and Win2K2, install the Network Monitor driver.
       On Win2K3, install the Network Monitor Tools. Then start Network Monitor and configure the data capture for Lobby1, Win2K1, and Win2K2

c. On Lobby1, install the Network Monitor Tools. Then start Network Monitor and configure capture data for Prof1. On Win2K1 and Win2K2, install the Network Monitor driver. On Win2K3, install the Network Monitor Tools. Then start Network Monitor and configure the data capture for Win2K1 and Win2K2
d. On Lobby1, install the Network Monitor driver. On Win2K1 and Win2K2, install the Network Monitor Tools. Then start Network Monitor and configure the data capture for Win2K1 and Win2K2, respectively. On Win2K3, install Network Monitor Tools. Then start Network Monitor and configure the data capture for Lobby1

Answer: B

95. Your Windows 2000 domain has four Windows 2000 Server computers running as WINS servers. Currently, you are responsible for creating WINS servers performance logs. You would like to delegate this responsibility to a user named Rick. Rick must not be able to change the configuration of any of the four servers. The performance logs for the WINS servers are created by using the Performance console. How should you configure the network to accomplish this goal?

    a. Add the user Rick to the Domain Local group named Wins Users
    b. Create a new Domain Local group named Performance Administrators. Add the user Rick to the Performance Administrators group
    c. On the four WINS servers, change the NTFS permissions on the System32\Wins folder to include Read permission for user Rick
    d. On the four WINS servers, change the Registry permissions on the HKEY -LOCAL-MACHINE\system\CurrentControlSet\ServiceS\Wins key to include Read permission for user Rick

Answer: A

96. What should be done to enable smart card authentication for legal department users on a server configured for routing and remote access?

    a. Add the server to the pre-Windows 2000 compatible access group within Active Directory
    b. Enable EAP on the server and the Windows 2000 clients that will use smart cards. Enable EAP in the profile of the remote access policy
    c. Enable "store passwords using reversible encryption" for all legal users
    d. Enable "trusted for delegation" for all legal users

Answer: B

97. You will need to configure a Windows 2000 Server computer running network monitor to raise an SNMP trap. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Create a filter with a pattern match for SNMP traffic
    b. Install SNMP on the server that will be running Network Monitor

c. Create a Network Monitor trigger to run the 'Net Send' command
d. Create a TCP/IP filter on the server that will be running Network Monitor
e. Start the Windows 2000 Alerter service on the server that will be running Network Monitor

Answer: A, C

98. Your domain is running in mixed mode. You are using a Windows NT 4.0 Server configured to use Routing and Remote Access Services to validate remote access credentials. You will need to use this server to validate the credentials of Windows 2000 Professional computers. How can this be done?

a. Change the domain from mixed to native mode
b. Add the computer's account to the RRAS and IAS server group
c. Add the Everyone group to the Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible group
d. Create a remote access policy that has the NT 4.0 RRAS server account as a condition. Grant remote access permission if the condition matches the properties of the dialup attempt

Answer: C

99. You would like to log some of the activity on a Routing and Remote Access Services computer. You will need to audit all logon activity. What should you do?

a. Enable directory service access in the audit policy for the domain
b. Enable audit logon events in the audit policy for the domain
c. Enable audit account logon events in the audit policy for the domain
d. On the routing and remote access server, enable logging of authentication requests within Remote Access Logging properties
e. On the routing and remote access server, enable logging of accounting requests within Remote Access Logging properties

Answer: D

100. Your domain is named local. You implement DHCP on a new branch of the domain. This branch will be named test.local. None of the client computers on this branch are able to receive an IP address from the DHCP server. The DHCP audit log on one of the client computers reads:

"54,12/05/99,01:19:57,authorization failed,local."

What should you do?

a. Release and renew the IP address of the DHCP server
b. Reconcile the DHCP scopes of the DHCP server
c. Authorize the DHCP scope
d. Authorize the DHCP server

Answer: D

101. Your company is divided into five different locations. You have a main office, two large branch offices, and two small branch offices. All of the branch offices connect to the main office. The two large branch offices connect to the main office using a T3 link. The two small branch offices connect to the main office using an ISDN Routing and Remote Access Services connection. You will need to implement a DNS solution for the network. You must adhere to the following guidelines:

Minimize resolution traffic across the WAN.
Minimize replication across the WAN.
Secure replication traffic across public WAN links.
Optimize resolution performance for client computers

You take the following actions:

Install the DNS service on one domain controller at each office.
Create an active directory integrated zone on each DNS server at each office.
Configure client computers to query their local DNS server.
Configure the zones to allow dynamic updates.

Which of the following have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

a. Minimize resolution traffic across the WAN
b. Minimize replication across the WAN
c. Secure replication traffic across public WAN links
d. Optimize resolution performance for client computers

Answer: A, B, C, D

102. Your network has been configured with a subnet of 180.178.1.32/28. The subnet has been configured with two UNIX file servers that must be configured to use a static IP address. You will be implementing a DHCP scope for this subnet. The UNIX servers must be assigned the highest possible IP addresses available on the subnet. You must assign the gateway for the subnet the lowest possible IP address available. What scope should be created for this subnet that will only include all available addresses?

a. 180.178.1.34 – 180.178.1.46
b. 180.178.1.34 – 180.178.1.44
c. 180.178.1.33 – 180.178.1.45
d. 180.178.1.34 – 180.178.1.61
e. 180.178.1.33 – 180.178.1.60

Answer: B

103. You must configure routing and remote access on your RRAS server. You have 100 phone lines to use for modem pooling. You will use these phone lines to accept incoming remote access requests. Members of your IT staff will be able to use as many phone lines as possible out of the 100

total lines. Non-IT staff will only be able to use a maximum of one phone line. Whenever phone use falls below 50 percent capacity, the number of phone lines used by the IT department should be reduced. All of the users must have the ability to connect to the RRAS server. No default remote access policies currently exist. What should you do? (Choose three)

a. Create one remote access policy for the RRAS server
b. Create two remote access policies for the RRAS server
c. Enable multilink on the RRAS server
d. Decrease the maximum number of ports used by the RRAS server
e. Select the 'Require Bandwidth Allocation Protocol (BAP) for Dynamic Multilink Requests' option
f. Increase the maximum number of dialup sessions

Answer: B, C, E

104. You configure two of your Windows 2000 Server computers as certificate authorities. The first server is named Gamma. Gamma is an enterprise root certificate authority. The second server is named Omega. Omega is an enterprise subordinate certificate authority. Your network contains two domains, org.testcorp and testcorp. You attempt to issue a certificate from Omega for a user account on org.testcorp but the Event Viewer indicates that the certificate authority was unable to publish the certificate for org.testcorp\SERV1 (SERV1 is a domain controller in org.testcorp). What is most like the reason for this error?

a. CORP is offline
b. You are not a member of the Certificate Administrators group for products.mosoro.com
c. Beta is not a member of the group 'products.mosoro.com\Cert Publishers.
d. The enterprise CA is offline

Answer: C

105. Your network consists of two remote locations that are connected to each other by a central router. The two locations send multicast data to each other. Because of this, you have implemented IGMP on the servers that interface with the central router. Unfortunately, the router does not support multicast forwarding. How must you configure the servers that will be used to interface with the router?

a. Create a static route on both servers and use the IP address of the other server as a gateway
b. Assign the interface of the central router to the IGMP protocol on both servers. Run the interfaces in IGMP proxy mode
c. Create an IP-in-IP interface between the two servers. Assign the IP-in-IP interface to the IGMP routing protocol and run the interface in IGMP proxy mode
d. Add RIP for IP to both servers. Assign interface of the central router to the RIP protocol. Configure the servers to be unicast neighbors

Answer: C

106. Your company purchases a T3 link to be used by administrators only to gain access to the Internet. You must ensure that none of the users on the network that are not members of the administrators group can use the T3. What should you do?

a. Run 'route add-F' at each administrative client computer to enter the new router information
b. Run 'route add-P' at each administrative client computer to enter the new router information
c. Enable 'Perform Router Discover' in the scope options of the DHCP server
d. Enter the router address of the new T1 router in the Solicitation Address option within DHCP scope options

Answer: B

107. You would like to optimize and simplify the management of replication and zone transfer traffic for the three DNS servers on your network. You have one primary DNS server and two secondary DNS servers. All of the servers are member servers. You would also like to increase the fault tolerance of your DNS system. What should you do? (Choose three)

a. Remove DNS from the member servers
b. Install DNS on at least 2 domain controllers
c. Convert the existing zone to an Active Directory integrated zone
d. Lower the time to live setting of the start of authority record on the primary DNS server

Answer: A, B, C

108. Your DNS standard primary zone has been configured to include the addresses of all servers on your network. You add five new member servers to the network. Users that attempt to access these servers are able to see the new servers in the directory but are unable to access any of the resources on the servers. What should you do?

a. Convert the standard primary zone to an active directory integrated zone
b. Create a SRV service record for each of the new member servers
c. Set the Allow Dynamic Update setting of the standard primary zone to YES
d. Set the Allow Dynamic Update setting of the standard primary zone to SECURE

Answer: A

109. You configure your Windows 2000 Server to use Client Services for Netware. Your network has a total of seven Netware servers. You find that you are only able to connect to four of the seven servers. You examine the three Netware servers that you are unable to connect to and find that they are different versions from the four servers that you are able to

connect to. What should you do to allow you to be able to connect to all seven Netware servers.

a. Set your network adapter for manual frame type detection and add the frame types of each NetWare server
b. Manually configure an internal network number of 0000000
c. Enable IPX inter-network packet exchanging
d. Install File and Printer services for NetWare

Answer: A

110. You will need to configure Routing and Remote Access Services to use smart cards for authentication. How is this done? (Choose two)

a. Enable Extensible Authentication Protocol EAP
b. Enable MS-CHAP version 2
c. Install a computer certificate
d. Install a smart card log on certificate
e. Install a computer certificate on each of the dialup clients

Answer: A, D

111. You use a Windows 2000 Server computer as a router between two networks. You install Internet Information Services onto this computer. You will use this computer to provide access to corporate web pages for users on both networks. None of the users are able to access the web pages stored on the server. What should you do?

a. Disable all TCP/IP filters
b. Stop and restart the Web service
c. Use the Add Route command to add the Web service
d. Use the IPCONFIG command to add the Web service

Answer: A

112. Your corporate network consists of five different subnets that are all connected by a BOOTP enabled router. Your network consists of 80 Windows 2000 Server computers and 1,5000 Windows 2000 Professional computers. These computers are spread evenly across the five subnets. The network also consists of 35 UNIX servers and 150 DHCP-enabled printers.

You must accomplish the following goals:

The correct assignment of IP addresses to each client computer on each subnet will be automated
Address conflicts between client computers and servers will be prevented
Correct scope options will be applied to each client computer on each subnet
Client computers that are not in use will be prevented from keeping an IP address for more than three days.
Each network printer will always receive the same IP address

You take the following actions:

Install the DHCP Server service on a Windows 2000 Server computer
Create five scopes, each containing the address range for a specific subnet
In the DHCP console, set optional client configurations for each scope in the Scope Options container
Exclude the range of addresses in use by the servers
Exclude the range of addresses in use by the network printers

Which of the following have you succeeded in doing? (Choose all that apply)

a. The correct assignment of IP addresses to each client computer on each subnet is automated
b. Address conflicts between client computers and servers are prevented
c. Correct scope options are applied to each client computer on each subnet
d. Client computers that are not in use are prevented from keeping an IP address for more than three days
e. Each network printer always receives the same IP address

Answer: B

113. You will be implementing four distinct Routing and Remote Access Services policies. They are as follows:

1. Domain Users - permit access between 07:00 and 17:00
2. Support Staff - permit access between 18:00 and 20:00
3. Domain Users - deny access between 17:00 and 07:00
4. Support Staff - deny access between 20:00 and 18:00

What order will these policies execute in?

a. 1, 2, 3, 4
b. 1, 3, 2, 4
c. 2, 3, 4, 1
d. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: D

114. You would like to monitor ISO and TP4 communications made between an MS Exchange Server and your Windows 2000 Server computer. You will use network monitor to analyze these communications. What will you need to do first? (Choose two)

a. Change the Temporary Capture Directory
b. Copy ISO.dll and TP4.dll to Netmon Subdirectory
c. Copy ISO.dll and TP4.dll to Netmon\Parsers Subdirectory
d. Modify the parser.ini
e. Modify the Netmon.ini

Answer: C, D

115. You would like to use Appletalk as the only network protocol on your network. Your network consists of Windows 2000 Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers. Can this be done?

a. Yes
b. No

Answer: A

116. You are using a Windows 2000 Server computer as a Web Server. The Web Developer's for your company have developed applications that download ActiveX controls automatically to a client's web browser while browsing your web site. The majority of your client's browsers are using the default security settings which prevent the ActiveX controls from being downloaded automatically. You would like to have your Web Server enable clients to download the ActiveX controls. What should you do?

a. Install an Enterprise Subordinate Certificate Authority (CA) that uses a commercial CA as the parent. Create a policy on the CA that allows the Web developers to request a certificate for code signing
b. Install an Enterprise Certificate Authority (CA). Create a policy on the CA that allows the Web developers to request a certificate for trust list signing
c. Install an Enterprise Subordinate Certificate Authority (CA) that uses a commercial CA as the parent. Create a policy on the CA that allows the Web developers to request a certificate for trust list signing
d. Install an Enterprise Certificate Authority (CA). Create a policy on the CA that allows the Web developers to request a certificate for code signing

Answer: A

117. Your Windows 2000 domain has a Windows 2000 member server computer named Paris. Paris has been configured with Routing and Remote Access Services. Clients on the network will need to dial-in to Paris using their Windows 2000 Professional computers. The clients will be using smart cards for remote authentication. The dial in permission for all of the clients is set to control access through the remote access policy. You create a new policy named Clients Access. You configure the remote policy to grant remote access to all clients at any time of the day. Clients Access is the first policy on the list of the remote access policies on Paris. All of the clients are able to connect to the network via a dial-in connection. However, none of the clients are able to use a smart card for remote authentication. You must use smart cards for authentication. What should you do?

a. In active directory add Paris to the pre Windows 2000 compatible access group

b. Enable EAP as an authentication method on the Paris remote access server and the Windows 2000 remote access client computers. Enable EAP in the profiles of the sales access remote access policy
c. For all of the members of the clients group select stored passwords using reversible encryption
d. For all of the members of the clients group configure the user account to be trusted for delegation

Answer: B

118. You are using a Windows 2000 Server computer as a DHCP server for your network. You have configured the DHCP server to create a DHCP scope with a lease length of 18 days and a subnet mask of 18 bits. You will now need to reconfigure the server to have an unlimited lease period and a subnet mask of 24 bits. What should you do?

a. Delete the scope. Use the new scope wizard to create a new scope with a subnet mask of 24 bits and an unlimited lease. Activate the scope
b. Right click on the scope in DHCP and select properties. Edit the properties of the scope and change the subnet mask to 24 bits and the lease to unlimited
c. Delete the scope. Use the new scope wizard to create a new scope with a subnet mask of 24 bits. Edit the properties of the new scope to set an unlimited lease. Activate the new scope
d. Disable the scope. Edit the properties of the scope and change the subnet mask to 24 bits and an unlimited lease. Enable the scope

Answer: C

119. Your network is a single Windows 2000 domain. TCP/IP is the only network protocol in use on your network. You have configured a DHCP server to assign addresses to the Windows 2000 Professional client computers in the domain. You must now add twenty new Windows 2000 Professional client computers to the domain. You find that users on your network are occasionally unable to access resources on the network after adding these new client computers. You examine the TCP/IP settings of one of the computers that is having difficulty. You find that it's IP address has been configured to be 169.254.0.12. This is not within the range of addresses that computers on your network can have. What should you do?

a. Add more IP addresses to the existing DHCP scope to include enough for all client computers
b. Authorize DHCP in Active Directory
c. Create a new scope to include the new clients
d. Change the problem clients to use H mode for netBIOS

Answer: A

120. Your corporate network consists of six separate subnets connected by a single router. The network contains 15 Windows 2000 Server computers and 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All of the computers on the network are evenly distributed across the six subnets. You install the WINS server service on one of the Windows 2000 Server computers. You configure the WINS option in the DHCP scope to configure all of the other computers on the network to register with and query the WINS server NetBIOS name resolution. Shortly thereafter, none of the resources on the WINS server are available to none of the other computers on the network, except for the clients located on the same subnet as the WINS server. Client computers located on the same subnet as the WINS server are able to connect to all of the resources on the WINS server. There are no TCP/IP connectivity issues on the network. What should you do?

a. Install a wins proxy agent on each remote subnet
b. Install a wins proxy agent on same subnet as the wins server
c. Configure the wins server to include IP addresses of each gateway on the router
d. Configure the WINS server to include its own IP address as a WINS client computer

Answer: D

121. Your company hired several temporary employees to help finish a large project. These employees have since left your company and no longer require access to network resources. You have disabled their accounts. You must now configure Certificate Services in Active Directory to ensure that their existing digital certificates can no longer be used on the network. What should you do?

a. Delete their certificates through Group Policy
b. Delete their certificates from the enterprise Certificate Authority
c. Add the usernames of the temporary employees to the Certificate Revocation List in Group Policy
d. Add the usernames of the temporary employees to the deny list on the enterprise Certificate Authority

Answer: C

122. You have configured two Windows 2000 Server computers as WINS servers. You will need to configure periodic backups of the WINS database on both WINS servers to occur automatically. What should you do?

a. In the WINS console on both WINS servers use the right mouse button. right click to select the server name and select the backup database command
b. In the WINS console on both WINS servers configure the general properties of the WINS server to specify a default backup path
c. On both WINS servers use windows backup to schedule a regular backup of the system32\WINS folder

d. On the both WINS servers configure the file replication service to copy the system32\WINS folder to another location on the disk

Answer: B

123. Your Windows 2000 network has four segments connected by a router. Each segment contains a Windows 2000 Server based WINS server and three other Windows 2000 Server computers. The client computers on your network are all Windows NT 4.0 Workstation client computers. There are 1000 client computers. These client computers are distributed evenly across the four network segments. The client computers are able to browse resources on their own network segments but are unable to browse resources on other network segments. What should you do?

a. Configure all WINS client computers to be NetBIOS node type Mixed (m-node)
b. Configure all WINS client computers to use all three WINS servers
c. On each WINS server, configure the Lmhosts file to contain entries that include #PRE and #DOM for the other two WINS servers
d. Configure the four WINS servers as replication partners of one another

Answer: D

124. Your network consists of a single domain divided into two network segments. You configure a member server with the DHCP server service. This computer will act as a DHCP server for your domain. Your domain consists of Windows 2000 Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers. The server computers are located on a different network segment than the client computers. You create and active a DHCP scope for the network segment that the client computers are located in. You configure all of the client computers to use DHCP. None of the client computers receive TCP/IP configurations from the DHCP server. What should you do?

a. Stop and restart the DHCP server service
b. Authorize the DHCP server in Active Directory
c. Install a DHCP relay agent on one of the Win2000 Professional computers
d. Run "registerDNS" on the DHCP server

Answer: B

125. You must configure an offline root Certificate Authority to be capable of processing certificate requests from files. The offline root Certificate Authority must be recognized as a trusted root authority for all Windows 2000 Professional client computers. How can this be done?

a. On a member Windows 2000 Server computer that is connected to the network, create an Enterprise CA. After you install the CA, remove the server to a secure and separate location

b. On a member Windows 2000 Server computer, create a subordinate Enterprise CA that uses a Commercial CA as the certifying authority. After you install the CA, remove the server to a secure and separate location
c. On a stand-alone Windows 2000 Server computer that is isolated from the network, create a stand-alone CA. Export the certificate for the CA to a floppy disk
d. In the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO) , import the certificate to the Enterprise Trust Certificate Store
e. On a stand-alone Windows 2000 Server computer that is isolated from the network, create a stand-alone CA. Export the certificate for the CA to a floppy disk. In the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO), import the certificate to the Trusted Root Certification Authority Store

Answer: A

126. You are the administrator of a corporate network that is running in native mode. There are three hundred salespeople working for your corporation. These salespeople travel often and will require remote access to file and print services, e-mail, and access your corporation's product and inventory database. All of the salespeople are in a group named Sales. Your corporation has a dedicated T3 link to the Internet that it will use to provide the salespeople with Internet access. All salespeople will need to use the Virtual Private Networking protocol when connecting to the network remotely for security reasons. You must accomplish the following goals:

Required network resources will be accessible to all salespeople

Connections to the network will be made only by salespeople

Sensitive company data will be kept confidential over the VPN connections

Access to the network will only take place during business hours

All salespeople will be able to connect to the network simultaneously

You take the following actions:

On a Windows 2000 Server computer, install Routing and Remote Access and configure virtual private networking.

Increase the WAN Miniport (PPTP) maximum port limit to 150.

Create a new remote access policy that has the condition to allow access to the users in the SalesMobile group

Set the new remote access policy's order of precedence higher than the default policy.

Edit the default remote access profile to require strong encryption of data

Which of the following have you accomplished? (Choose all that apply)

a. Required network resources are accessible to all salespeople
b. Only salespeople make Connections to the network
c. Sensitive company data is kept confidential over the VPN connections
d. Access to the network only takes place during business hours
e. All salespeople are able to connect to the network simultaneously

Answer: A, B, C, E

127. You have configured a Windows 2000 member server computer in your domain to act as a DHCP server. You would like to create a reservation for all of the other server computers on the network. What information will you need about each server to create this reservation? (Choose all that apply)

a. Netbios name
b. MAC Address
c. IP Address
d. Domain name
e. Processor

Answer: B, C

128. Your Windows 2000 Server computer is running Internet Information Services. The server has an external IP address of 128.1.15.2 to provide Internet users with access to its resources. The server has an internal IP address of 10.1.1.15 to provide intranet users with access to its resources. You want to configure the server to provide Internet Users with FTP access only and to provide intranet users with full access to all resources. What should you do?

a. Enable a TCP/IP filter. Permit only port 80 on the network adapter that uses the IP address 128.1.15.2
b. Enable a TCP/IP filter. Permit only port 21 on the network adapter that uses the IP address 128.1.15.2. Permit all ports on the network adapter that uses the IP address 10.1.1.15
c. Enable a TCP/IP filter. Permit only port 80 on the network adapter that uses the IP address 10.1.1.15
d. Install a firewall

Answer: B

129. You must configure secure dynamic updates in Windows 2000. Which of the following must you do?

a. Enable DHCP
b. Enable secure dynamic updates on the DNS server
c. Enable secure dynamic updates on all clients
d. Create standalone primary and secondary zones
e. Create Active Directory integrated zones

Answer: B, E

130. Your network is using a DHCP server named Omega. Omega is used to give TCP/IP auto-configuration information to clients located on four different subnets on your network. Omega will need to be rebuilt and will be down for several days. You will need to move the DHCP server service from Omega to Gamma. Gamma is located on a different subnet than Omega. You take the following actions:

Stop and disable the DHCP service on Omega
Install and authorize the DHCP service on Gamma
Copy c:\system32\DHCP from Omega to Gamma

What should be done to configure Gamma to use the scope information and lease addresses on Omega?

a. Enable DHCP Relay Agent and use a boot threshold of 0 seconds
b. Use the Jet Pack utility to manually repair the DHCP database
c. Use regedt32.exe to restore the DHCP registry configuration from c:\system32\DHCP\backup
d. Copy c:\system32\DHCP\j50.chk to the DHCP.mdb file
e. Start the DHCP server and reconcile all scopes
f. Start the DHCP server and create a new superscope that contains all previous scope ranges

Answer: C, E

131. You will need to use a Windows NT 4.0 Server configured with Routing and Remote to validate the remote access credentials of all Windows 2000 Professional computers on your domain. Your domain is running in mixed mode. How can this be done?

a. Change the domain from mixed to native mode
b. Add the computer's account to the RRAS and IAS server group
c. Add the Everyone group to the Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible group
d. Create a remote access policy that has the NT 4.0 RRAS server account as a condition. Grant remote access permission if the condition matches the properties of the dialup attempt

Answer: C

132. Your network has one Windows 2000 Server computer and 10 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All of the computers are configured to use Automatic IP Address Assignment. You will use the server to provide Internet access to the client computers on the network.

You must configure the server to share its dial-up connection to the Internet using Internet Connection Sharing. What should you do?

a. Enable Internet connection sharing for the LAN interface of the server
b. Enable Internet connection sharing for the dialup connection on the server
c. Configure the server to use a static IP address of 10.1.1.1 for its LAN interface
d. Configure the server to use APIPA for its LAN interface
e. Install and configure the DHCP service on the server

Answer: B, D

133. Your network consists of two different locations. The first is in San Francisco, and the second is in Los Angeles. The primary DNS server in San Francisco is named dns1.sanfran.local.com. Dns1.sanfran.local.com is authoritative for the root zone local.com. The primary DNS server in Los Angeles is dns2.LA.local.com. Dns2.local.com is authoritative for the subdomain LA.random.com. Users in Los Angeles are complaining that an abnormally high number of web pages are returning error messages. You examine the directory service log on dns1.local.com and notice many knowledge consistency checker (KCC) warnings indicating failures to establish replication with the Los Angeles location. You troubleshoot the problem using the 'ns lookup' command and receive the following:

[dns1.sanfran.local.com]

local.com	SOA	dns1.sanfran.local.com
local.com	A	63.101.223.156
dns1.sanfran.local.com	A	63.101.223.156
local.com	NS	dns1.sanfran.local.com
dns2.LA.local.com	A	63.101.223.156
local.com	NS	dns2.LA.local.com

What should you do establish proper replication?

a. Create a host file on sanfran.local.com that has an entry for dns2.LA.local.com
b. On the dns1.sanfran.local.com server, run the 'ns lookup –type equal ns-norecurse local.com' command
c. On the dns1.sanfran.local.com, run the 'nbtstat –a dns1.sanfran.local.com' command
d. Change the NS or record that points to dns2.LA.local.com to point to LA.local.com

Answer: D

134. Your network consists of three Windows 2000 Server computers, 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers, and 75 Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. The portable computers are primarily used for traveling and generally no more than 30 of these computers will be connected to the local area network. With a Class B network IP address and a 20 bit subnet mask, how should DHCP be configured for your network?

a. Create a superscope with one scope each for the desktop computers and portable computers
b. Create one scope each for the desktop computers and portable computers
c. Create one scope with 2 user classes. Assign the default lease duration to the desktop computers, and a 1 day lease duration to the portable computers
d. Create a superscope with 2 user classes. Set each class with a different lease duration. Use a shorter lease for the portable computers

Answer: C

135. You will need to administer your company's IIS server from a remote location. You will dial-in to your company's RRAS server to do so. Which of the following must the RRAS server have configured to be able to do this? (Choose all that apply)

a. Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
b. File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
c. Network Load Balancing
d. Client for Microsoft Networks

Answer: A, D

136. You must deny all users in your domain the ability to use EFS. How can this be done? (Choose all that apply)

a. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and delete the certificate you find
b. Go to the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents container and initialize the empty policy. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy.
c. Go to the Public Key Policies container and initialize the empty policy
d. Start 'Secpolmsc' from a Run command
e. Go to the Public Key Policies container and delete the Encrypted Data Recovery Agents policy. From the Active Directory Users and Computers console, access the Group Policy Editor and edit the domain policy

Answer: A, B

137. Your company is running an exhibit at a trade show. There are twenty phone jacks setup at the exhibit that will allow visitors to dial-in to your RRAS server and view information about your company. Each phone jack has it's own phone number. Your RRAS server has been configured to only accept dial-in attempts from these twenty phone numbers. You configure the RRAS server to enable unauthenticated access and create a remote access policy named Exhibit that will allow unauthenticated access as its authentication method. The employees running the exhibit call to inform you that visitors attempting to use the dial-up connections are unable to connect and are

being prompted for a username and a password. What else should be done to configure the RRAS server?

a. Create a user account named Exhibit. Configure Routing and Remote Access to use Exhibit as the default user identity
b. Configure the Exhibit access policy to use the 20 phone numbers as Caller ID. Create 20 user accounts named Exhibit1, Exhibit 2, Exhibit 3, etc. Specify a separate Caller ID phone number for each of the 20 users
c. Create 20 user accounts that use each phone number as their user name. Configure Routing and Remote Access to use the calling number as the authentication ID
d. Configure the Exhibit access policy so that it has a Calling-Station ID condition. Use the 20 phone numbers as the specified condition

Answer: B

138. You have configured your intranet Web server with a virtual directory that will contain documents for the salespeople on your network. One of the salesmen, Rob, attempts to connect to the virtual directory. Rob receives a message stating that the security certificate has been issued by an untrusted company. Shortly thereafter, several other salespeople inform you that they are receiving the same error message. What should you do?

a. Ignore the error
b. Configure a group policy that automatically installs the digital certificate as a trusted authority in all client computers
c. Have users manually install the certificate from the certificate server
d. Have users manually install the certificate as a trusted digital certificate from the certificate server

Answer: B

139. Your RRAS server must be secured. Part of the security measures that you will take will be to audit all logon activity. What should you do?

a. Enable directory service access in the audit policy for the domain
b. Enable audit logon events in the audit policy for the domain
c. Enable audit account logon events in the audit policy for the domain
d. On the routing and remote access server, enable logging of authentication requests within Remote Access Logging properties
e. On the routing and remote access server, enable logging of accounting requests within Remote Access Logging properties

Answer: D

140. Your network has five IIS servers. All five of these servers are used to host intranet web pages and applications. All five of the servers host an application named Accounting that is used by the members of the accounting department. You must ensure that if one of the IIS servers were to go

become unavailable that another IIS server would take it's place in DNS. How must DNS be configured to allow for this?

a. Configure three DNS servers with one DNS zone. Enable round robin and create a host record for HRFORMS for each IIS server on each DNS server
b. Configure three DNS servers with one DNS zone. Disable round robin and create a host record for HRFORMS for each IIS server on each DNS server
c. Configure one DNS server so that it has one DNS zone. Enable round robin and create a host record for HRFORMS for each of the IIS servers' IP addresses
d. Configure one DNS server so that it has one DNS zone. Disable round robin and create a host record for HRFORMS for each of the IIS servers' IP addresses

Answer: C

141. Your network uses an internal DNS server. The DNS server is located behind a firewall. You run the simple test on the DNS server by using the monitoring tab on the server properties page. The server successfully passes the test. You run the recursive test on the DNS server and it fails the test. What should you do?

a. Copy the system\system32 \DNS \samples\cache. DNS file to the system root \system32 \DNS \cache. DNS file
b. Create a forward look up zone for the root zone name the forward lookup zone *. *
c. Create a reverse look up zone for the subnet on which the resource records for the primary name server are located
d. Run the IP config/registerDNS doc command
e. Delete the system root \system32 \DNS \cache. DNS file

Answer: B

142. You use an OS/2 application that will require access to a share on your server. You would like to access the share by its NetBIOS name. You will need to resolve the NetBIOS name to an IP address by using a WINS server. What should you do?

a. Add static mappings for the OS/2 computer to the WINS database.
b. Configure a Windows 2000 Professional computer on the same subnet as the OS/2 computer to function as a WINS Proxy Agent
c. Assign a static IP address to the OS/2 computer and add a PTR record in the DNS database
d. Configure the OS/2 computer as a WINS client

Answer: B

143. Your network uses an address of 172.30.0.0/16. Your projected growth for the network indicates a need for at least 25 subnets with a minimum of 1,000 hosts per subnet. What subnet mask should you configure to meet these needs?

a. 255.255.252.0
b. 255.255.252.10
c. 255.255.255.0
d. 255.255.255.10

Answer: A

144. To centralize administration of remote access you implement a Remote Authentication Dial-In Service (RADIUS) server. Each of your branch offices will support their own Routing and Remote Access Server. You remove the default remote access policy. What should you do to implement one company policy that requires all dial-up communications to use 40-bit encryption, and require secure communications? (Choose two)

a. Create one remote access policy on each Routing and Remote Access server
b. Create one remote access policy on the RADIUS server
c. Set encryption to "Basic" in the remote access policy
d. Set encryption to "Strong" in the remote access policy or policies
e. Enable the Secure Server IPSec policy on the RADIUS server
f. Enable the Server IPSec policy on the RADIUS server

Answer: B, C

145. Your network has 1,900 hosts, and requires Internet connectivity. Your network is not routed, except for the connection to the Internet. You have been assigned the following eight network addresses from your ISP:

192.24.32.0/24
192.24.33.0/24
192.24.34.0/24
192.30.35.0/24
192.30.36.0/24
192.30.37.0/24
192.30.38.0/24
192.30.39.0/24

Your goal is to minimize the complexity of the routing tables, while maintaining Internet connectivity for all hosts. What subnet mask should you use?

a. 255.255.252.0
b. 255.255.248.0
c. 255.255.255.248
d. 255.255.240.0

Answer: B

146. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You have offices in two locations. In both offices you have recently installed a Windows 2000 Server configured as both Routing and Remote access server and Fax service server. A batch file and the windows scheduler are used to maintain

accounting information at both offices. Users are reporting that the accounting data does not seem to be synchronizing. No problems with Fax services or RRAS services have been reported. After further investigation, you find the synchronization is indeed failing. What should you do?

a. Stop the FAX service before making the connection
b. Enable Multilinking for the Fax Service and RRAS service
c. Enable Internet Connecting Sharing
d. Configure the server as a Router

Answer: A

147. You install and configure the DHCP Server service on a Windows 2000 Server to automate TCP/IP client configuration. You create a scope that contains the range of valid IP addresses. You create an exclusion range, and address reservations for your TCP/IP network printers so they will always receive the same address. None of your printers are receiving addresses from the DHCP server. Client computers are not experiencing problems. What should you do?

a. Remove the address reservation for the printers
b. Remove the exclusion range for the addresses that are in use by the printers
c. Disable address conflict detection feature of the DHCP server service
d. Enable address conflict detection feature of the DHCP server service

Answer: B

148. You are planning to migrate 100 network computers from IPX/SPX to TCP/IP and establish connectivity with the Internet. Your ISP assigns the address 192.168.16.0/24 to your network. You require 10 subnets with at least 10 hosts per subnet. What subnet mask should you use?

a. 255.255.255.224
b. 255.255.255.192
c. 255.255.255.240
d. 255.255.255.248

Answer: C

149. The DNS server on your network is not performing optimally. You believe there are resource records that are no longer in use and this is the reason for the server’s poor performance. What should you do?

a. From the DNS console, select Recover unused resource records from the Action menu
b. From the DNS console, select 'Scavenge stale resource records' from the Action menu
c. From the command line, run the IPConfig utility with a command line argument 'clean'

d. From the command line, run the netstat utility with a command line argument 'optimize'

Answer: B

150. You have configured your RRRAS server to use DHCP to assign incoming dial-up connections TCP/IP configurations. Incoming connections are successfully configured with IP addresses but do not receive DNS servers. What should you do?

a. Configure the RRRAS server to be a DHCP Relay Agent
b. Install DHCP Relay agent on the existing DHCP server
c. Statically assign IP addresses to all dialup clients
d. Specify 'Obtain IP info from DHCP' on all dialup clients

Answer: A

151. Your ISP has assigned the IP address 192.168.16.9/24 to your network. Your network will require 10 subnets with at least 10 hosts per subnet. What subnet mask should you use?

a. 255.255.255.224
b. 255.255.255.192
c. 255.255.255.240
d. 255.255.255.248

Answer: C

152. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network contains a dedicated FTP server that has been configured to use the default ports. Your network also contains a Web server using the default ports. You will need to configure a filter to prevent malicious attacks on other services running on the FTP server. Which filters should you configure?

a. Input filter for the Source IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Source Port 20. Input filter for the Source IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Source Port 21. Output filter for the Destination IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP. Destination Port 20. Output filter for the Destination IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Destination Port 21.
b. Output filter for the Source IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Source Port 20. Output filter for the Source IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Source Port 21. Input filter for the Destination IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Destination Port 20. Input filter for the Destination IP Address of FTP Server and the TCP Destination Port 21.
c. Input filter for the Source IP Address of Web Server and the TCP Source Port 20. Input filter for the Source IP Address of Web Server and the TCP Source Port 21. Output filter for the Destination IP Address of Web Server and the TCP destination Port 20. Output filter for the Destination IP Address of Web Server and the TCP destination Port 21.
d. Output filter for the Source IP Address of Web Server and the TCP Source Port 20. Output filter for the Source IP Address of Web Server and the TCP Source Port 21. Input filter for the Destination IP Address of

Web Server and the TCP Destination Port 20. Input filter for the Destination IP Address of Web Server and the TCP Destination Port 21.

Answer: B

153. You are the administrator of you company's Windows 2000 / Novell Netware 5.0 routed network. All client computers on the network are running Windows 2000 Professional. Both the Windows 2000 professional client computers and Windows 2000 server computers are used to communicate with the Novell Netware 5.0 servers. NWLink has been installed on all of the Windows 2000 client and server computers. What protocol or protocols must be installed on the Novell Netware 5.0 server for network communication to succeed? (Choose all that apply)

a. IPX/SPX
b. TCP/IP
c. NWLink
d. Microsoft CHAP (MS-CHAP)
e. SNMP

Answer: A

154. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network running in native mode. The domain has a Windows 2000 member server computer named Paris and a DHCP server. Routing and Remote Access is enabled for remote access on Paris. Users in the domain dial in to the network by using Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. Dial-up connection configuration for the Windows 2000 Professional computers is set to obtain an IP address automatically. You do not want to change this configuration. You want to designate a fixed IP address for each of the users. All users should receive a different fixed IP address when a dial-up connection is made. How should you configure the network to accomplish this goal?

a. Configure each laptop with a specific static IP address
b. Create a user class for the laptops and exclude these IP addresses from the DHCP scope
c. In Active Directory Users and Computers, assign a static IP address for each user
d. Create a separate subnet for the laptops and configure DHCP to issue IP addresses for this subnet only to the laptops

Answer: C

155. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network running in mixed mode. Routing and Remote Access is enabled for remote access on RemoteServ1. The domain also has a Windows NT 4.0 member server computer named RemoteServ2. RemoteServ2 is running Remote Access Service (RAS). Users in the domain use Windows 2000 Professional computers to dial in to the network through RemoteServ1 or RemoteServ2. However, RemoteServ2 is not able to validate remote access credentials of

domain accounts. How should you configure the network to enable RemoteServ2 to validate remote access domain users?

a. Add the Everyone group to the RRAS access group
b. Configure RemoteServ2 as a DHCP relay agent
c. Configure RemoteServ1 to use MSChap for authentication and Srv2 to use Chap
d. Add the Everyone group to the Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access group.

Answer: D

156. What should you do to log all logon activity on a Routing and Remote Access Server?

a. Using the domain audit policy and enable audit log on events
b. Using the domain audit policy and enable directory service access
c. Using the domain audit policy and enable audit account log on events
d. On the Routing and remote access server enable log accounting requests in the remote access logging properties
e. On the Routing and remote access server enable log authentication requests in Remote Access Logging properties

Answer: E

157. You enable route and remote access on a computer running Windows 2000 server. The Windows 2000 server is configured for use as a Virtual Private Network (VPN). Access to the VPN should be limited to employees who belong to the windows 2000 domain local security group VPN_Access.

You configure an account for each member of the VPN_Access group by setting the option "control access through Remote Access Policy". You then delete the default remote access policy.

Which step should you take to limit access to the VPN to only members of the VPN_Access Group?

a. Configure the remote access server to use the EAp-TIS authentication
b. Create a remote access policy and set the condition Windows-Groups to VPN-access in the policy
c. Create a remote access policy and set the profile associated with the policy to allow access only to VPN-Access
d. Create a remote access policy and set the permissions of the remote access policy object to allow read only to VPN-Access

Answer: B

158. You are a branch office network administrator. You are connected to the company network via a Windows 2000 Routing and Remote Access two-

way demand-dial connection over ISDN. Sensitive company data, e-mail, and application traffic is sent across the connection.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

All data should be secure

Rogue routers will be prevented from exchanging router information with either router

Both routers will be able to validate each other

Both routers will maintain up-to-date routing tables

Traffic over the link during peak business hours will be minimized

You take the following actions:

Install a Certificate Services server at the main office

Enable EAP-TLS as the authentication protocol on both Routing and Remote Access servers

Enable RIP version 2 on the demand-dial interfaces

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

a. All data should be secure
b. Rogue routers will be prevented from exchanging router information with either router
c. Both routers will be able to validate each other
d. Both routers will maintain up-to-date routing tables
e. Traffic over the link during peak business hours will be minimized

Answer: A, D

159. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network that uses TCP/IP as it's only network protocol. The network does not require connectivity to the Internet . Your network has been assigned the IP address of 172. 30. 0. 0/16. You will need to segregate different portions of the network for various departments. Your initial plan calls for 25 subnets with a maximum of 1000 hosts per subnet. However, projected growth for the company over the next year indicates a need for at least 25 subnets with maximum of 1000 host per subnet. Which subnet mask should you configure to meet both the current and future needs of your network?

a. 255. 255. 240. 0
b. 255. 255. 248. 0
c. 255. 255. 252. 0
d. 255. 255. 254. 0
e. 255. 255. 255. 0

Answer: C

160. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 domain. All client computers in your domain are Windows 98 or Windows 2000. Windows 2000 users run an Internet application that accesses files on a Windows NT computer. None of your Windows 2000 computers can connect to this NT computer. But the NT computer can connect to the Windows 2000 computers. What should you do?

a. On the NT computer run "registerDNS" command
b. On the DHCP server select Enable Updates for DNS Clients That Do Not Support Dynamic Update checkbox
c. On the DNS server select Enable Updates for DNS Clients That Do Not Support Dynamic Update checkbox
d. Run "Ipconfig /flushdns" on all of the Win2000 computers

Answer: B

161. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You have configured your DHCP server to dynamically update the PTR records for clients who lease IP addresses from the DHCP server. From where is the domain name used in the PTR record obtained?

a. From the DHCPDISCOVER message
b. From the DHCPOFFER message
c. From the DHCPACK message
d. From the DHCPREQUEST message

Answer: D

162. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. All of the server and client computers on the network are running Windows 2000. You have configured your DNS standard primary zone to include the addresses of all of your server computers. After adding new member servers to your network, users report that they can find these servers in the directory but cannot access them. What should you do?

a. Set the "Allow Dynamic Updates" setting for the DNS standard primary zone to "Yes"
b. Add reservations for the new servers on the DHCP server
c. Create mapping for the new servers in the WINS database
d. Configure the new servers as DHCP Proxy servers

Answer: A

163. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network does not use Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) for NetBIOS name resolution. Instead, each client on the network copies a master LMHOSTS file from a central server during the logon process. After experiencing a number of problems with the current Primary Domain Controller (PDC) named PDC1 of the HR domain, you decide to promote one of the Backup

Domain Controllers (BDCs) named Payroll2 to PDC status and take the former PDC offline. In the master LMHOSTS file, you take off the listing for the former PDC. What is the other change you must make?

a. 128.131.24.122 Payroll2 #DOM:HR
b. 128.131.24.122 Payroll2 #DOMAIN:HR
c. 128.131.24.122 #PRE Payroll2 #DOM:HR
d. 128.131.24.122 Payroll2 #PRE #DOM:HR

Answer: D

164. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You have several NetWare servers running on your network and want to synchronize the user accounts between your Windows 2000 Server domain and your NetWare Servers. You select all the NetWare servers and use the Directory Service Manager for NetWare (DSMN) to synchronize the user accounts. You receive the following error message: "NWC is a NetWare 4.x server. It cannot be added to the domain." What should you do?

a. Remove the bindery emulation mode option from NWC. Reboot NWC. Rerun DSMN, selecting only NWC for synchronization

b. Do nothing. NetWare 4.x servers running in bindery emulation mode cannot be added to Windows 2000 Server domains under any circumstances.

c. Using REGEDT32.exe on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller, go to the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSSYNC\Parameters key. Choose Add Value option for Edit menu. In Value Name, type Allow4X. In Type, enter REG_DWORD. In Data, enter 1. Close the Registry. Restart the Windows 2000 Server.

d. Using REGEDT32.exe on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller, go to the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSSYNC\Parameters key. Choose Add Value option for Edit menu. In Value Name, type Allow4X. In Type, enter REG_DWORD. In Data, enter 0. Close the Registry. Restart the Windows 2000 Server

Answer: C