Implement and Admin Directory Services Infrastructure (70-217)

1. You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain named Test.local. Your domain contains three domain controllers, Test1, Test2, and Test3. Test1 does not hold any operations master roles. The system state data of Test1 was backed up last week. Today, the hard drive for Test1 is no longer responding and you believe that it has failed. You purchase a new server computer to replace Test1. You install Windows 2000 Server onto the new computer. What should you do next?

    a. Use the Active Directory Installation Wizard to make the new computer a
    replica in the domain
    b. Add the server to the domain. Do an authoritative restore of the original backup of the original DCA system state data that you made two weeks ago
    c. Use the Ntdsutil utility to copy the Active Directory database from DCB to the new DCA
    d. Add the server to the domain. Use Windows Backup to create a backup of the DCB System state data, and restore this backup on the new DCA

    Answer: A

2. Your domain controller uses SCSI hard disks. You currently have two SCSI hard disks installed on this computer. You add three new SCSI hard disks to the computer. You configure these disks in a hardware RAID-5 array. You will need to optimize the speed of the Active Directory database for this computer. How can this be done? (Choose two)

    a. Move the log files and the Ntds.dit file to the RAID-5 array
    b. Move the log files to a separate physical disk from the operating system
    c. Move the Ntds.dit file to the RAID-5 array
    d. Move the Netlogon share to the RAID-5 array
    e. Create a mirror volume and place the log files on the mirror

    Answer: B, C

3. You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has five trees all running in native mode. Each domain will have several users that are members of the assistant administrators staff. Each domain has a global group named Assistant Administrator Members that contains the assistant administrators from each domain. Assistant administrators are responsible for the Interns Organizational Unit (OU). There is an OU named Interns in the root domain. All of the assistant administrators must be able to reset the passwords of the users in the Interns Organizational Unit. How can this be done?

a. Create a new universal security group named assistant administrators in the root domain. Place the five assistant administrators members groups in the assistant administrators group. Create a new local security group named Reset Interns in the root domain. Place the assistant administrators group in the Reset Interns group. In the Interns OU, assign the Reset Password permission to the Reset Interns group
b. Create a new global security group named assistant administrators in the root domain. Place the five assistant administrators in the assistant administrators group. Create a new local security group named Reset Interns in the root domain. Place all users from the Interns OU in the Reset Interns group. In the Interns OU, assign the Reset Password permission to the Reset Interns group
c. Create a new global security group named assistant administrators in the root domain. Place the five assistant administrators groups in the assistant administrators group. Place the assistant administrators group in the Reset Interns group. In the reset Interns group, assign the Reset Password permission to the assistant administrators group.
d. Create a new universal security group named assistant administrators in the root domain. Place the five assistant administrators groups in the assistant administrators group. Create a new local security group named Reset Interns in the root domain. Place all users from the Interns OU in the Reset Interns group. In the Reset Interns group, assign the Reset Password permission to the assistant administrators group

Answer: A

4. You create a new Windows 2000 Active Directory network. The network runs for several months without any issues. One day, you find that the Active Directory database file is taking up too much disk space on one of your domain controllers. You will need to reduce the size of the Active Directory database file. What should you do? (Choose three)

   a. Restart the domain controller in directory services restore mode
   b. Run Windows Backup to back up the System State data. Immediately run
      Windows Backup again to restore the System State data from the backup file
   c. Stop the Net Logon service on the domain controller
   d. Use the Ntdsutil utility to compact the database to a folder. Move the compacted database file to the original location
   e. Start the Net Logon service on the domain controller
   f. Restart the domain controller and boot normally

   Answer: A, D, F

5. You have recently installed a Windows 2000 Server computer onto your network that will act as a primary domain controller for your domain. This computer will also act as a DNS server for the domain. You install and configure Active Directory on this computer. All of the client computers in the domain are running Windows 2000 Professional. Whenever any of the client

computers attempts to logon to the domain, they all receive an error message stating that a domain controller could not be found. What should you do?

a. Check for the presence of an NTDS folder on the domain controller
b. Check for the presence of a Sysvol folder on the domain controller
c. Check DNS for the addition of an appropriate A (host) record in the zone
d. Check DNS for the addition of an appropriate SRV (service) record in the zone
e. On the client computers, create a Hosts file that contains the A (host) record for the domain controller

Answer: D

6. You are the administrator of a network that contains 1,300 users. You will be assigning three users various administrative responsibilities. The first user, Peter, will be responsible for creating and deleting computer accounts. The second user, Robert, will be responsible for changing user accounts. The third user, Laura, will be responsible for adding client computers to the domain. You will need to use directory services to track all of the changes that these three users make. How can this be done?

a. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Peter, Robert, and Laura. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access.
b. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Peter, Robert, and Laura. Configure the GPO to audit object access and process tracking.
c. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Peter, Robert, and Laura. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access.
d. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Peter, Robert, and Laura. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and account management.

Answer: D

7. You have been hired to secure a Windows 2000 network. You use a security template to create a custom template and save it as Secure.inf. There are four domain controllers on the network that will all require the use of this security template. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Import the Secure.inf file
b. Create a Group Policy object on the Domain Controller Organizational Unit
c. Create a new security database
d. Copy the Secure.inf file to the Sysvol shared folder on one domain controller
e. Rename Secure.inf to Ntconfig.pol

Answer: A, B

8. You are the head administrator of a Windows 2000 network that consists of three domains. The three domains are named test.local, California.test.local, and newyork.test.local. You have hired an assistant administrator named Peter to assist in the administration of the newyork.test.local domain. Peter must not be able to make any changes to any systems residing in the test.local or California.test.local domains. What should you do?

    a. Add Peter's user account to the Server operators and Account operators group in newyork.test.local
    b. Move Peter's user account to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) in newyork.test.local
    c. Add Peter to the Enterprise Admins group and delegate control only at the test.local domain
    d. Add Peter's user account to the Domain Admins group in newyork.test.local

    Answer: A

9. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. Your Windows 2000 domain contains an Organizational Unit (OU) named Stocks. You have just finished writing a logon script for all of the members of the Stocks OU to use. You store the logon script on a domain controller named AlphaServ. The logon script is saved at \\AlphaServ\ docs\stockscript.vbs. To assign the logon script to the members of the Stocks OU, you will use a group policy object (GPO). What should you do? (Choose three)

    a. Create a new GPO named script and assign the script GPO to the domain. Configure the permissions on the script GPO to grant READ permissions to all users in the Stocks OU
    b. Create a new GPO named script and assign the script GPO to the Stocks OU
    c. Copy the stockscript.vbs file to the appropriate folder in Group policy Template (GPT) of the script GPO
    d. Add stockcript.vbs as a logon script to the script GPO
    e. Copy the stockscript.vbs file to the folder that shared as netlogon script on the PDC emulator
    f. For each user in the Stocks OU, set the logon script in the user profile to stockcript.vbs

    Answer: B, C, D

10. You edit the group policy on the default domain controller in your domain to require that all users passwords are eight characters in length. Upon completion, you find that users in the domain are able to create passwords of any length. What should you do?

    a. Initiate replication to make sure the Group Policy containers and the Group Policy template (GPT) are replicated
    b. Edit the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy to force passwords to meet complexity requirements

c. Configure each client computer to have a local Group Policy that requires passwords to be at least eight characters long
d. Edit the Default Domain Group Policy to require password to be at least eight characters long

Answer: D

11. You run the DCPROMO.EXE command to install a new domain to your existing domain. However, you receive an error message stating that the existing domain cannot be contacted. At this point you are unable to proceed with the installation of the new child domain. What should you do?

    a. Install WINS on the new domain controller
    b. Configure the new domain controller with the address of an authoritative DNS server for the existing domain
    c. Create an Active Directory integrated zone for the child domain on the new domain controller
    d. Configure the new domain controller with the address of an existing WINS server
    e. Add SRV (service) records for the domain naming master to a Hosts file on the new domain controller

    Answer: B

12. Your Windows 2000 network contains 700 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. Recently, it has come to your attention that the users on your network have been using the same passwords for the last year. You would like to enforce a policy that requires all users to change their passwords periodically. You create a Group Policy Object (GPO) and filter it to the users. Which two settings will you need to enable for the GPO? (Choose two)

    a. Enforcement of password history
    b. User must log on to change the password
    c. Minimum password length
    d. Maximum password age
    e. Minimum password age

    Answer: A, D

13. All of the client computers on your corporate network are running Windows 2000 Professional. They are all members of a single domain. Each user is a member of the Power Users local group on their respective computer. One of the users on your network, Michael, requires a dial-up Internet connection. You must ensure that none of the other users are able to access Michael's Internet connection. What should you do?

    a. Remove the Internet connection from the All Users directory on Michael's computer, and then re-create the connection in Michael's personal user directory
    b. Create a Group Policy Object that disables the configuration of connection sharing. Grant the other users Apply Group Policy permissions to the GPO

c. Create a Group Policy Object that disables the configuration of connection sharing. Grant Michael Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to the GPO
d. Create a high security zone in Internet Explorer

Answer: B

14. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. One of the domain controllers in the domain has a failing hard disk. You will be replacing this domain controller with another identical domain controller. Before doing so, you would like to remove Active Directory from the failing domain controller's hard disk. You run the DCPROMO.EXE command. While you are running DCPROMO.EXE, the hard disk in the domain controller fails. The domain controller will no longer boot. The resources from the failed domain controller are still appearing in Active Directory. You must correct this before installing the replacement domain controller. You will use the NTDSUTIL utility. Which option should you use?

    a. Security account management
    b. Domain management
    c. Metadata cleanup
    d. Authoritative restore
    e. Semantic database analysis

    Answer: C

15. Your company has four locations all connected by T1 circuits. Each location has a Windows 2000 domain controller. To optimize network performance, you want to control the bandwidth usage and replication schedule of directory information to each domain controller in each location. What should you do? (Choose two.)

    a. Create a site that spans all the locations
    b. Create a site for each location
    c. Create server objects for each domain controller in every site
    d. Move each server object from Default-First-Site-Name to the appropriate
    site
    e. Create server objects for each domain controller in their own sites
    f. Copy all server objects from Default-First-Site-Name to each site

    Answer: B, D

16. A user named Steven has been assigned the role of Backup Operator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains two domain controllers. Steven will be responsible automating the backup of the Active Directory database files of both domain controllers once a week. What should Steven do?

    a. Schedule a backup job and select Schema.ini file in the System32 folder
    and all files in the NTDS folder to be backed up once a week
    b. Schedule a task that will run the Ntdsutil once a week

c. Schedule a task that will copy the Ntds.dit file and the Sysvol folder once a week
d. Schedule a backup job that will backup the System State data once a week

Answer: D

17. Your network contains a global catalogue server named GlobalC1. You will be replacing GlobalC1 with another server computer that will also act as a global catalogue server. The new server will be named GlobalC2. You would like to use GlobalC1 as a domain controller but no longer as a global catalogue server. You would also like to increase the amount of available disk space on GlobalC1. What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

    a. Use active directory sites and services. Select the NTDC setting object for the GC00 server to clear the global catalogue check box
    b. On the GC01 server run the NTDS UTIL utility to enable the global catalogue server option
    c. On the GC00 server run the NTDS UTIL utility to defragment active directory
    d. On the GC00 server reinstall Windows 2000

    Answer: A, D

18. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The members of your Legal Organization Unit (OU) require a mapped drive connection to a specific resource on a server. You will need to create a logon script that will automatically map a drive connection for all current and future users of the Legal OU. You create a logon script named LegalMap.CMD that will accomplish this. What should you do to implement this logon script?

    a. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enforces LegalMap.CMD as a startup script. Assign the GPO to the Legal OU
    b. Copy LegalMap.CMD to the Sysvol share on each domain controller. Assign Read permission to the file for all users in the Legal OU
    c. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enforces LegalMap.CMD as a logon script. Assign the GPO to the Legal OU.
    d. Copy LegalMap.CMD to the Netlogon share on each domain controller in the domain. Select each user in the Legal OU and set the logon script to LegalMap.CMD.

    Answer: C

19. You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain running in native mode. You will need to implement a policy that will deny all non-members of the Domain Administrators security group the ability to use the shutdown command. You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named NoShutDown. You configure the NoShutDown GPO to disable the Shutdown option. You assign the NoShutDown GPO to the domain. You want to ensure that the policy does not apply to the members of the Domain Administrators group. What should you do?

a. Add the Domain Administrators group to the Group Policy Creator Owners group
b. On the computers that the members of the Domain Administrators group use to log on, configure the local GPO to enable the Shutdown option
c. Create a new OU named No Shutdown. Move the Domain Administrators group to the No Shutdown OU. Configure the No Shutdown OU to block policy inheritance
d. On the Shutdown GPO, deny the Apply Group Policy permission to the Domain Administrators group
e. On the Shutdown GPO, remove the Apply Group Policy permission from the Authenticated Users group. Grant the Apply Group Policy permission to the Users group

Answer: D

20. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You would like to increase the security of network transmissions within your network. You will accomplish this by encrypting all TCP/IP communications on your network. How can this be done?

    a. Implement TCP/IP packet filtering, and open only the ports required for your network services
    b. Edit the local security policies on the servers and client computers, and enable the Digitally sign client and server communications option
    c. Create a GPO for the domain, and configure it to assign the Secure Server IPSec Policy
    d. Create a GPO for the domain and configure it to assign the Server IPSec Policy and to enable the Secure channel: Require strong session key option

    Answer: C

21. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. All of the client computers in use on the network are running Windows 2000 Professional. You are configuring the network security settings for each client computer. The client computers are a mix of portable and workstation computers. The members of the Legal department are all using portable computers. Members of the Legal department also use routing and remote access to connect to the company's network. All of the members of the legal department will need to be members of the local administrators group on their portable computers in order to run a third party database application. You will need to deny the members of the legal department the ability to modify their existing network connections and settings. What should you do?

    a. Create a System Policy to hide Network Neighborhood and disable registry-editing tools. Apply this policy to all the Legal users
    b. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Filter the GPO for the Legal users. Configure the GPO to deny the Legal users access to the properties of the LAN or Remote and Routing Access connection
    c. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain controllers. Filter the GPO for the Legal users. Configure the GPO to deny the Legal users access to the Network Connection Wizard

d. On each portable computer, create only the permitted LAN and Remote and Routing Access connection. At the server, configure the Legal user accounts to permit connections to only the specific computers

Answer: B

22. You are the head administrator of a Windows 2000 network that consists of four separate locations. The network's primary location is in San Francisco. Seattle, London, and New York are all remote networks. Each remote network has an administrator. These administrators will need local administrative privileges of local resources. Administrators in remote offices must not be able to control resources in other remote offices. Only the administrators in the San Francisco office will be able to create and change user accounts. You want to be able to create an Active Directory structure to accomplish these goals. What should you do?

    a. Create a domain tree that has a top-level domain for the main office and a child domain for each remote office. Grant the local administrators membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the domain tree
    b. Create a single domain. Create an organizational unit (OU) for each remote office and an additional OU named CorpUsers. Delegate authority for resource administration to the local administrators for their own OUs. Delegate authority to the CorpUsers OU only to the Domain Admins group
    c. Create a domain tree that has a top-level domain for the main office and a child domain for each remote office. Grant the local administrators membership in the Domain Admins group in their child domains
    d. Create a domain tree that has a top-level domain for the main office and a child domain for each remote office. Grant the local administrators membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the domain tree

    Answer: B

23. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You will be deploying Windows 2000 Professional to client computers on your network using an RIS server. There are several dozen departments within your corporation that will each need their own custom Windows 2000 Professional installation package. You have created a group named Department Managers to allow members of the Department Managers group access to create custom images and post them to the RIS servers for deployment. The Department Managers will also be able to install the images from the RIS server onto client computers. How can this be done?

    a. Grant the department managers group Read and Write permissions to the Oschooser folder
    b. Grant the department managers group Full Control permissions to the SysPrep utility
    c. Grant the department managers group Full Control permissions to the RIPrep.exe

d. Grant the department managers group Read and Write permissions to the
Remoteinstall folder
e. Grant the department managers group Read and Write permissions to the administrator folder

Answer: D

24. You are the head administrator of your company's network. The network is a single domain Windows 2000 network. Your company has its main office in Los Angeles. You have three large regional offices in St. Louis, Chicago, and Austin. You have three smaller branch offices near each of the regional offices. The regional offices are connected to the main office by a T3 circuit. The branch offices are connected to the regional offices by DSL lines. Branch offices in Boston, Dallas, and San Diego also have direct DSL connections with Los Angeles. . For fault tolerance and load balancing purposes, each office has its own Windows 2000 domain controller. Each office is configured as its own site. All site links have been created. You want to create a replication topology that allows only the regional offices to communicate with the main office. You want to ensure that each branch office communicates only with the closest regional office. What should you do?

a. Manually create connection objects between each branch office and the closest regional office. Use SMTP as the transport protocol
b. Allow the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) to automatically create the connection objects between the branch offices and the regional offices
c. Allow the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) to automatically create the connection objects between the main office and all other offices
d. Manually create connection objects between the domain controllers in the main office and the regional offices. Use SMTP as the transport protocol

Answer: C

25. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network named abcxyz.com. The domain consists of three sites named San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose. Each site has been configured with two domain controllers. San Francisco and Oakland each have 2,000 users. San Jose has only 1,000 users. There are two IP site links; San Francisco to Oakland and San Jose to Oakland. You want to add another domain controller in each site to handle all replication from each site. What should you do?

a. Create a new site link that has a lower cost than the existing site links
b. Delete the existing connection objects in each site and manually start the KCC
c. Create a connection object from each domain controller in each site to the new domain controller in each site
d. Configure each new domain controller to be the IP preferred bridgehead server for its site

Answer: D

26. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network that consists of a single domain and five organizational units (OU). The five organizational units are: Accounting, Legal, Human Resources, Helpdesk, and Administrators. A user in the Human Resources department is no longer able to logon to the domain. You have been auditing all objects in active Directory since the domain was created. You are unable to find any record of the user's account being deleted. For security reasons, you must find a record of the user's account being deleted. What should you do?

    a. Search the security event logs on each domain controller for object access events
    b. Search the Active Directory Users and Computers console on each domain controller for the user's previous account name
    c. Search the security event logs on each domain controller for account management events
    d. Search the Active Directory Users and Computers console on each domain controller for the user's computer account

    Answer: C

27. You are the administrator of your company's network. The network is a single domain that uses Windows NT 4.0 Servers as domain controllers. You will be adding Windows 2000 Professional client computers to the network. You create and implement a security policy that will be applied to these computers. You would like for this security policy to remain in effect at all times on each client computer. However, it is sometimes necessary for administrators to change the security settings of computers for troubleshooting and repair. You want to automate the security analysis and configuration of client computers on the network so that you can track changes to security policy and reapply the original security policy when it is changed. What should you do?

    a. Use Windows 2000 Group Policy to globally configure the security policy settings on the client computers
    b. Use the Security and Configuration Analysis tool on the client computers to analyze and configure the security policy
    c. Schedule the Secedit command to run on the client computer and stop analyze and configure the security policy
    d. Use Windows NT System Policy to globally configure the security policy settings on the client computers

    Answer: C

28. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You are using a Windows 2000 Server computer named PDC1 as a domain controller. All of the client computers in the domain are running Windows 2000 Professional. The users of these client computers tend to move from one computer to another quite often. You would like to enforce mandatory roaming profiles for each user.

    You want to accomplish the following goals:

All of the users in the domain will be able to work on all of the Windows 2000 Professional computers and have their own desktop settings available on all computers

All of the users in the domain will be able to make changes to their desktop settings

All of the users in the domain will be able to access their documents in the My Documents folder from any Windows 2000 Professional computer

The amount of data that is copied between the PDC1 server and the Windows 2000 Professional computers each time a user logs on or off will be minimized.

What should you do? (Choose two.)

a. Configure a roaming profile for each user in the domain. Use \\PDC1\Profiles\%Username%\Ntuser.man as the Profile path
b. Configure a roaming Profile for each user in the domain. Use \\PDC1\Profiles\%Username% as the Profile path
c. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Profilescript. Assign the Profilescript GPO to the domain. Configure the Profilescript GPO to assign a logon script to all users. Include the runas/profile explorer.exe command in the logon script.
d. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Docs. Assign the Docs GPO
to the domain. Configure the Docs GPO to redirect the My Documents folder
to the \\PDC1\Docs\%User- name% location

Answer: B, D

29. You are the administrator of a multiple domain Windows 2000 network. The network is composed of four domains named whatever.com, na.whatever.com, sa.whatever.com, and etc.com. The root of the forest is whatever.com. There are two Windows NT BDCs in each domain. Members of the legal drafting department place finished legal drafts for Etc Inc. onto a server named LegalServ.etc.com. Read and Write permissions are granted to the LegalDrafters Domain Local group in the etc.com domain. A user named Michael is a member of the Legal Drafters global distribution group in the na.whatever.com domain. He is unable to gain access to the shared folder on LegalServ.etc.com. You want to allow Michael to access the shared folder. What should you do?

    a. Change the LegalDrafters Domain Local group to a universal group and add it to the Legal group
    b. Change the Legal Drafters group type to Security and add it to the LegalDrafters Domain Local group
    c. Change the mode of the domain controller in na.whatever.com to native mode. Add the Legal Drafters group to the LegalDrafters Domain Local group
    d. Change the Legal Drafters group to a Domain Local group and add it to the LegalDrafters Domain Local group

Answer: B

30. You have been assigned the task of creating an Organizational Unit (OU) structure for a large textile manufacturing organization named Plastic Stuff Inc. Plastic Stuff Inc is running a single domain Windows 2000 network named PlasticStuff.com. You will need to delegate administrative control of user objects on the network. You create an OU named Users. The Users OU is a child OU of the Development OU. You create a group named Development User Administrators that includes users who have permissions to create and manage the workstations in the Workstation OU. The Development User Administrators group has Full Control permission for the Development OU. You want user accounts to be created only in the User OU. Which three actions should you take? (Choose three)

    a. Remove the Development User Administrator group from the Development OU ACL
    b. Disable inheritance of permissions from the Development OU to the User OU
    c. Grant Read and Write permissions to the PlasticStuff.com domain
    d. Deny Create User objects permission on the Development OU
    e. Grant Full Control permission to the Development User Administrators group on the User OU for computer objects
    f. Grant Create Contact objects permission on the User OU

    Answer: B, D, E

31. You are the administrator of a two domain Windows 2000 network. The two domains are divided among six separate sites. The sites are named Site1, Site2, Site3, etc. Each site has one or more domain controllers. You have configured one domain controller in each site as a global catalog server. Users report that several times a day, network performance and data transfer for an application located in Site 1 are extremely poor. You would like to remote this performance bottleneck. What should you do?

    a. Configure at least two domain controllers in each site as global catalog servers
    b. Create site links between all sites and set less frequent replication schedules
    c. Configure the domain controllers in only one site as global catalog servers
    d. Create connection objects between each domain controller. Use RPC as the transport protocol
    e. Create connection objects between each domain controller. Use SMTP as the transport protocol

    Answer: B

32. You will use an RIS server to deploy Windows 2000 Professional installation packages. You will need to find out the GUIDs of the computers in your network to do this. What should you do?

a. Use Network Monitor to capture and view the DHCPOffer packets. Then search for GUID
b. Use Network Monitor to capture and view the DNS query packets. Then search for GUID
c. Use Network Monitor to capture and view the DHCPDiscover packets. Then
search for GUID

Answer: C

33. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain running in native mode. The domain contains 20 Windows 2000 Server computers all of which are configured as domain controllers. There are 2,000 Windows NT 4.0 Workstation client computers on the network. One day, a power outage causes the first domain controller that was installed on the network to suffer a hardware failure. The domain controller will no longer boot. Shortly thereafter, whenever any user on the network attempts to change their password, they find that they must wait several hours for the change to be executed. Also, none of these users are able to connect to shared resources on the network by using their new passwords. What should you do?

    a. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another domain controller and cease the PDC emulator role
    b. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another domain controller and transfer the PDC emulator role
    c. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another domain controller and transfer the domain naming master role
    d. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another domain controller and cease the domain naming master role

    Answer: C

34. You will need to install Windows 2000 Professional onto 300 computers on your network. You will need to use a custom configuration for 100 of the computers. You will use an SMS server to install various applications onto these computers. You will use an RIS server to install Windows 2000 Professional onto all of the computers. What should you do?

    a. Use the Setup Manager wizard to create a Sysprep answer file. Use third-party imaging software to create a separate image for each configuration.
    b. Install a test client computer for each custom configuration. Use the Setup manager wizard to create an answer file for each configuration
    c. Create a CD-based RIS image and different answer files for each custom configuration
    d. Create an RIPrep image for each configuration. Grant Read And Execute permission to users for the image folder

    Answer: C

35. You will need to deploy a custom application named Database. To configure the Database application, you need to set the custom policy setting in the

HKCU\software\policies location in the registry for every user in the domain. What should you do?

a. Create a Group Policy Object named Draw Setting. Assign the Database Setting GPO to the domain. Configure the Database Setting GPO to run a logon script that changes the appropriate HKCU\software\policies location in the registry.
b. Create a Group Policy Object named Database Setting. Assign the Database Setting GPO to the domain. Create a new administrative template that defines the custom policy settings. Add the new administrative templates to the Database Setting GPO. Configure the Database Setting GPO to set the appropriate policy.
c. Create a registry file that has the .reg file name extension. Edit the registry file to change the appropriate HKCU\software\policies location in the registry. Place the registry file in the All Users startup folders of all computers in your domain.
d. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named Database Setting. Assign the Database Setting GPO to the domain. Configure the Database Setting GPO to run a startup script that changes the appropriate HKCU\software\policies location in the registry.

Answer: B

36. You are the administrator of a 20,000 user Windows 2000 network. Several users have informed that you that documents seem to be missing from a server that is used to store company documents. You suspect that someone is deleting the documents. You need to track the actions of the users to find out who has been deleting the files. You create a GPO on the domain and assign the appropriate permissions to the GPO. What actions should you audit? (Choose two)

a. Process tracking
b. Delete and Delete subfolders and files
c. Directory Services access
d. Object access
e. Privileged use

Answer: A, C

37. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You are using a Windows 2000 Server computer named AppServ to store applications on. AppServ is not a domain controller. All members of the Domain Users group are allowed to logon to AppServ locally. You have created a script named Permissions.cmd that will define environment variables in the current user's profile that AppServ requires. What should you do to make Permissions.cmd run correctly?

a. Add the Permissions.cmd script to the local Group Policy Object (GPO) as a logon script
b. Place the Permissions.cmd script in the Sysvol share on the AppServ server
c. Copy the Permissions.cmd script to the Netlogon share on the AppServ server

d. Add the Permissions.cmd script to the local Group Policy Object (GPO) as a startup script

Answer: A

38. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have created a script named Userconfig.vbs to control the desktop environment of users in the domain. Userconfig.vbs changes settings in the current user profile. This script file is deployed as a login script for all users in the domain. It takes about 15 to 20 seconds for Userconfig.vbs to finish executing when a user logs on, you would like to ensure that it finishes executing before a user's desktop appears. What should you do?

    a. Create a new GPO; Assign the GPO to the domain, Add Userconfig.vbs to the GPO as a logon script. Configure the GPO to run logon scripts synchronously
    b. Create a new GPO; Assign the GPO to the domain, Add Userconfig.vbs to the GPO as a logon script. Configure the GPO to set a timeout of 15 seconds for logon dialog boxes
    c. Create a new GPO; Assign the GPO to the domain, Add Userconfig.vbs to the GPO as a logon script. Configure the GPO to set a maximum wait time of 15 seconds for Group Policy scripts
    d. For all users in the domain, set the logon script in the user profile to Userconfig.vbs

    Answer: A

39. You are using an RIS server to deploy Windows 2000 Professional to 2,000 new computers. You have configured four RIS servers for load balancing purposes. Their names are RIS1, RIS2, RIS3, and RIS4. RIS1 and RIS3 are becoming overworked and are responding too slowly for a timely deployment to all of the new computers. You will need to make the performance of RIS1 and RIS3 more consistent to ensure that the new computers are all configured in a timely manner. What should you do?

    a. Create computer accounts for all the computers. Complete the Managed By properties for each account
    b. Create pre-staged computer accounts for all the computers. Specify which RIS server will control each computer
    c. Create one site for each segment. Move two RIS servers to each site
    d. Create one OU for each segment. Add user accounts for all the users to the appropriate OUs. Specify the appropriate RIS server in the Log On To property for each user's account

    Answer: B

40. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network consists of 30 Windows 2000 Professional computers and one Windows 2000 Server named Moscow. The users in your domain move from one workstation to another several times during the day. You will need to accomplish the following goals:

All users in the domain will be able to work on all Windows 2000 Professional Computers and have their own predefined desktop settings available on all computers

Users will be allowed to make changes to the desktop settings while they are logged on

Changes that users make to their desktop settings will not be saved when they log off

What should you do?

a. Configure a roaming Profile for each user in the domain. Use \\Moscow\Profiles\%username% as the Profile path. On the Moscow server, rename the ntuser.dat file to ntuser.man for each user
b. On each Windows 2000 Professional PC, rename the Ssytemroot\System32\Config\System file to System.man
c. On each Windows 2000 Professional PC, delete the Systemdrive\Documents and Settings\Default User folder
d. Create a GPO named DelProfile. Assign the DelProfile GPO to the domain. Configure the DelProfile GPO to delete the local copy of a user's profile when the user logs off

Answer: A

41. You are the administrator for Magazine Sales Inc. and Book Sales Inc. You have been assigned to manage the multiple domain Windows 2000 network that both companies use. Both companies have roughly 7,000 users. Both companies have a total of eight departments. Every department has been configured as an Organizational Unit (OU) in Active Directory. The members of each domain and of each Organizational Unit have specific Group Policy settings that must be applied. Currently, both companies are re-organizing the members of the eight departments. At least a dozen or more users in each department will be moved to another department, and in some cases to a new domain. You must accomplish the following goals:

Place the users accounts in the appropriate domains

Apply the existing policies for each domain or OU to the moved accounts

Do not disrupt user access to shared resources

What should you do?

a. For the users moving between domains, create new user accounts in the appropriate OUs. Assign permissions to the accounts to apply the Group Policy settings, and then delete the old accounts. For the users moving between OUs in the same domain, select the accounts. Then choose MOVE from the Action menu, targeting the new OU
b. For the users moving between domains, use the Movetree utility, specifying the source and target domains and OUs. For the users moving between OUs in the same domain, select the accounts then choose MOVE from the ACTION menu, targeting the new OU

c. For the users moving between domains, create new user accounts in the appropriate OUs. Assign permissions to the account to apply the Group Policy settings, and then delete the old accounts. For the users moving between OUs in the same domain, select the accounts. Then choose Copy from the Action menu, entering the appropriate account information for the new users accounts. Then delete the old accounts
d. For all users, create new user accounts in the appropriate OUs. Assign permissions to the accounts to apply the group policy settings, and then delete the old accounts

Answer: B

42. You are the LAN administrator for Magnetic Tapes Inc. You hire Renaldo to be a LAN administrator for the New York office. Magnetic Tapes Inc has one domain named magnetics.com. Each office has its own Organizational Unit (OU). Sophia needs to be able to create child OUs under only ou-NewYork, dc=magnetics, dc=com and verify the existence of the created OUs. Which permissions should you assign to Renaldo on the New York OU? (Choose three)

    a. List Contents
    b. Create OU objects
    c. Full Control
    d. Create All Child Objects
    e. Read
    f. Write

    Answer: A, D, E

43. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. Roughly one year ago, you installed a primary domain controller in the domain. During the past year of operation, you have deleted many different objects within the domain. However, the Ntds.dit file is the same size today as when you originally installed the domain controller. Due to disk space constraints, you will need to make the Ntds.dit file smaller. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Run the Esentutl utility by using the /d switch.
    b. Use the Ntdsutil utility to perform an authoritive restore
    c. Restart the server in directory services restore mode
    d. Use the Ntdsutil utility to compress the database to another drive
    e. Delete all the log files from the NTDS folder and restart the server

    Answer: C, D

44. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You will be using a Windows 2000 Server computer to install Windows 2000 Professional onto 50 new client computers. You install RIS onto the server. You boot one of the new client computers and attempt to connect to the RIS server. The client installation wizard does not appear. You discover that the network card in the client computer is non-PXE compliant. You will need to connect to the RIS server. What should you do?

    a. Setup a DHCP relay agent

b. Install Windows 2000 Professional on the test client computer. Run RIPRep.exe from a network share on the RIS server.
c. From a command prompt, run Rbfg.exe to create a RIS boot disk.
d. Identify the GUID of each client computer.

Answer: C

45. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have created an organizational unit (OU) named California. The California OU contains all of the members of the California office of your corporation. Some of the members of the California OU are domain administrators. You would like to standardize the start menu for all of the members of the California OU. You have created a share on a server computer named Serv01 that will contain the customized start menu that members of the California OU will use. The share path is \\Serv01\Start The everyone group has Change permission on the Start share.

You must accomplish the following goals:

Members of the domain administrators group will have separate start menus that they are able to change

All of the members of the California OU, except for domain administrators, will use the \\Serv01\Start start menu

All of the members of the California OU, except for domain administrators, will not be able to change their start menu

All non-members of the California OU will have their own start menu that they will be able to change.

You take the following actions:

Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Start. Assign the Start GPO to the California OU

Configure the Start GPO to redirect the Start menu folder for the domain users group to \\Serv01\Start

Change the permissions on the Start GPO to deny Apply Group Policy permission to the Domain Administrators group

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

a. All users in the California OU, except members of the Domain Administrators group, use the \\Serv01\Start Start menu
b. Users who use the \\Serv01\Start Start menu can not change the contents of the Start menu
c. Each user who is not a member of the California OU has a separate Start menu that the user can change.
d. Each member of the domain administrators group has a separate start menu that the member can change

Answer: A, B, C, D

46. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You have created an Organizational Unit (OU) named Sales. You have defined a logon script that all members of the Sales OU will use. The login script is located at \\PDC2\Docs\SalesScript.vbs You will use a Group Policy Object (GPO) to assign the logon script to the users in the Sales OU. What should you do? (Choose three)

    a. Create a new GPO named Script and assign the Script GPO to the domain. Configure the permissions on the Script GPO to grant Read permissions to all users in the Sales OU.
    b. Create a new GPO named Script and assign the Script GPO to the Sales OU
    c. Copy the SalesScript.vbs file to the folder that is shared as Netlogon on the PDC emulator
    d. For each user in the Sales OU, set the logon script in the user profile to SalesScript.vbs
    e. Copy the SalesScript.vbs to the appropriate folder in the Group Policy template (GPT) of the Script GPO
    f. Add SalesScript.vbs as a logon script to the Script GPO

    Answer: B, C, F

47. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. There are roughly 10,000 users on the network. Several users have reported to you that documents are missing from the servers. You suspect that someone may be deleting the documents. You would like to find out who is responsible. You create a GPO for the domain and assign the appropriate permissions to the GPO. What actions should you audit? (Choose two)

    a. Process tracking
    b. Object access
    c. Delete subfolders and files
    d. Directory Services access
    e. Privileged use

    Answer: B, C

48. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. Your domain spans multiple subnets. You will be using DNS for hostname resolution throughout the entire network. You are in the process of configuring DNS.

    You must accomplish the following goals:

    Administrative effort for maintaining DNS zone files will be minimized

    DNS zone transfer traffic will be minimized on the network

    All zone updates will come only from authorized DNS servers

    All zone transfer information will be secured as it crosses the network

Unauthorized host computers will not have records created in the zone

You take the following actions:

In the Zone Properties dialog box, set the Allow Dynamic Updates option to Yes

On the Name Servers tab of the Zone Properties dialog box, enter the names and addresses of all DNS servers on the network

Create an Active Directory integrated zone

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

a. Administrative effort for maintaining DNS zone files is minimized
b. Unauthorized host computers do not have records created in the zone
c. All zone updates come only from authorized DNS servers
d. DNS zone transfer traffic is minimized on the network
e. All zone updates come only from authorized DNS servers
f. All zone transfer information is secured as it passes through the network

Answer: A, D

49. You are the head administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. Your company has its main office in San Francisco and branch offices in Los Angeles, Seattle, and New York. The local administrator at each branch office must be able to control users and local resources. You must prevent local administrators at each branch office from controlling resources in other branch offices. You will create an Active Directory structure to accomplish this goal. What should you do?

    a. Create child OUs for each office. Delegate control of these OUs to administrators at the main office
    b. Create a top-level OU. Delegate control of this OU to administrators at the main office
    c. Add the local administrators to the Domain Admins group
    d. Create child OUs for each office. Delegate control of each OU to the local administrators at each office
    e. Create users groups for each office. Grant the local administrators the appropriate permissions to administer these user groups

    Answer: D

50. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have been assigned the task of creating a network security model for the network. The network has several servers that are used to store very critical information that only qualified personnel must be allowed to view. You will need to configure security auditing on these servers to monitor access made to specific folders and files. You will need to ensure that users cannot gain access to these folders and files when the security log becomes too full. What should you do?

a. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for object access. Set up the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer. Configure the security event log so that it does not overwrite events. Then configure the GPO to enable the Shut down system immediately if unable to log security audits setting.
b. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for directory service access. Setup the individual objects to be auditing in Windows Explorer. Configure the security event log so that it does not overwrite events. Then configure the GPO to enable the Shut down the system immediately if unable to log security audits setting.
c. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for object access. Setup the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer, and then customize the Event Viewer logs to limit the size of the security log to 1,024KB.
d. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for directory service access. Setup the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer, and then customize the Event Viewer logs to limit the size of the security log to 1,024KB. Configure the security event log so that it does not overwrite events.

Answer: A

51. You are the administrator of a multiple-domain Windows 2000 network. The network has seven domains in a domain tree. You add an eighth domain to the domain tree. One of your domain controllers in the root domain suffers a critical hardware failure and is now unavailable. You are now unable to add an additional domain to the domain tree. What should you do?

    a. Promote a Windows 2000 Server computer to be a replica domain controller in the root domain
    b. On one of the other domain controllers, seize the infrastructure master role.
    c. On one of the other domain controllers, seize the domain naming master role.
    d. In the Active Directory Sites and Services console, select a domain controller from the root domain and force replication

    Answer: C

52. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You are configuring a Windows 2000 DNS server on your company's network. The network is currently already configured to use a Windows NT 4.0 Server computer as its DNS server. You will need to use dynamic updates on the DNS database. Due to budget restrictions, you will not be allowed to upgrade or remove the Windows NT Server 4.0 DNS server. You must ensure that all DNS information is synchronized between the two DNS servers. What should you do? (Choose three)

    a. Create a standard secondary zone on the Windows 2000 DNS server

b. Create a standard primary zone on the Windows 2000 DNS server and import the existing zone file
c. Delete and re-create the primary zone on the Windows NT DNS server
d. Configure the primary zone on the Windows NT DNS server as the master zone for the secondary zone on the Windows 2000 DNS server
e. Delete the existing zone and create a new secondary zone on the Windows NT DNS server
f. Configure the secondary zone on the Windows NT DNS server to use the Windows 2000 standard primary zone as its master zone

Answer: B, E, F

53. You will need to install Windows 2000 Professional onto 2,000 client computers. You install and configure an RIS server to assist you in the deployment process. All of the client computers meet the requirements for RIS deployment. You boot one of the client computers to test its ability to connect to the RIS server. You are unable to connect to the RIS server. You use the pre-existing client computers to test the availability of network resources and you encounter no problems connecting to resources. You need to enable the client computers to connect to the RIS server. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. The RIS server is not trusted for delegation
    b. The RIS server has no client-side tools installed
    c. The client computers are not configured to use DHCP
    d. The RIS server is not authorized in Active Directory
    e. The RIS server is not configured to respond to client computers' requesting service

    Answer: D, E

54. You are the administrator of a two domain Windows 2000 network. The domains are named Sales.coolmusic.com and Coolmusic.com. Your network has one DNS server. You configure the DNS server and create separate zones for each domain. A few months later, you add a second DNS server to the network. The second DNS server will also act as a domain controller. You convert the Coolmusic.com to an Active Directory integrated zone and set the zone to allow only secure updates to the zone database. Shortly afterwards, you discover that unauthorized computers are registering themselves in the Sales.Coolmusic.com domain. You check the zone 's properties and discover that the zone is allow unsecured dynamic updates. You are unable to select the option to secure dynamic updates. What should you do?

    a. Reinstall Coolmusic.com as a standard primary zone
    b. Reinstall Sales.Coolmusic.com as a standard secondary zone
    c. Convert Sales.Coolmusic.com to an Active Directory integrated zone
    d. Initiate a zone transfer between the Sales.Coolmusic.com and the Coolmusic.com zone

    Answer: C

55. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You will be deploying a new application named Stocks. The Stocks application came

with a Microsoft Windows Installer Package. The Stocks application will be deployed in two separate phases. During the first phase, only the members of a security group named Stock Brokers will receive the Stocks application. During the second phase, all members of the domain users group will receive the Stocks application. You must accomplish the following goals:

During the first phase, the Stocks application will not be installed automatically when users log on

During the first phase, users who are members of the Stock Brokers will be able to install the Stocks application by using a Start menu shortcut

During the first phase, users who are not members of the Stock Brokers group will not be able to install the Stocks application by using a Start menu shortcut

The Stocks application will be installed automatically the first time any user in the domain logs on after the second phase has been initiated

You take the following actions:

Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Stocks App and link the Stocks App GPO to the domain

Configure the Stocks App GPO to publish the Stocks application to users

For the first phase, configure the Stocks App GPO permissions. Remove the apply Group Policy permission for the Authenticated Users group. Grant the Apply Group Policy permission for the Stock Brokers group

For the second phase, configure the Stock App GPO permissions. Grant the Apply Group Policy permission for the Authenticated Users group. Remove the Apply Group Policy permission for the Stock Brokers group.

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

a. During the first phase, users who are members of the Stock Brokers group can install the Stocks application by using a Start menu shortcut
b. During the first phase, the Stocks application is not installed automatically when users log on
c. The Stocks application is installed automatically the first time any user in the domain logs on after phase 2 has begun
d. During the first phase, users who are not members of the Stock Brokers group can not install the Finance application by using a start menu shortcut

Answer: B, D

56. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network consists of one RIS server, one Active Directory server, and one DNS server. You will be using the RIS server to deploy Windows 2000 Professional to several workstations in the domain. You will test the RIS server by attempting to install Windows 2000 Professional onto the computers of two

users, Joe and Mike. You are unable to connect to the RIS server from either Joe or Mike's computer. Two other users, Robert and Steven, used the Windows 2000 Professional CD-Rom to install Windows 2000 and were successful. All four users are located on the same network segment. What should you do to allow Joe and Mike to connect to the RIS server?

a. Install a DHCP server and authorize it in Active Directory
b. Install a WINS server and configure the DNS server to use it for name resolution
c. Create computer accounts in Active Directory for Joe and Mike, and specify the name of the RIS server on the Remote Install tab of the Computer Accounts property sheet.
d. Integrate the DNS Server's zones into Active Directory

Answer: A

57. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You have been auditing all security events on the network since it was created. Recently, a user named Robert Stevens came to you and informed you that he is no longer able to change his password. You have not made any recent changes to account policies that would cause this to happen. You suspect that an unauthorized individual has been modifying the properties of user accounts in Active Directory. Due to the lengthy period that you have been auditing security events, there are thousands of entries in the event logs. You will need to isolate and review the events pertaining to this particular security event as quickly as possible. What should you do?

a. In the directory service log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria: Event Source – NTDS Security, Category – Security. Search the remaining items for events referencing Robert Stevens account.
b. In the security log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria: Event Source – Security, Category – Account Management, User – Rstevens
c. In the security log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria: Event Source – Security, Category – Account Management. Search the remaining items for events referencing Robert Stevens account.
d. In the directory service log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria: Event Source – NTDS Security, Category – Global Catalog, User – Rstevens

Answer: C

58. You are the administrator of a financial institution's Windows 2000 network. It has come to your attention that hackers are using brute force attacks to attempt to gain access to your network. You must ensure that all of the user accounts in the domain will be well protected. You will need to strengthen password security to protect against these brute force attacks. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Enable the Store Password Using Reversible Encryption For All Users In The Domain setting

b. Enable the Users Must Log On To Change Password setting
c. Increase minimum password length
d. Decrease Minimum password length
e. Enable the Password Must Meet Complexity Requirements setting

Answer: C, E

59. You are the enterprise administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. Two junior administrators named Lisa and Joe makes change to Active Directory at approximately the same time on two different domain controllers named PDC1 and PDC2. Lisa deleted an empty Organizational Unit (OU) named Department1 from PDC1. PDC 1 replicates to PDC2. Before the changes that Lisa made can be replicated to PDC2, Joe moves several users from Department2 to Department1 on PDC2. Several minutes later, Joe discovers that the Department1 OU has been deleted from active directory. You will need to reinstate the configuration that Joe attempted to accomplish. What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

    a. Perform a non-authoritative restore of the Department1 OU at PDC1
    b. Perform an authoritative restore of the five users at PDC2
    c. Perform an authoritative restore of the Department1 OU at PDC1
    d. At PDC2, create a new Department1 OU. Move the five users from the LostAndFound container to the new Department1 OU
    e. At PDC1, create a new Department1 OU. Move the five users from the Department2 OU to the new Department1 OU
    f. At PDC2, move the Department1 OU from the LostAndFound container to its original location

    Answer: C, D

60. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have created an Organizational Unit (OU) named Junior Admins. All users in the Junior Admins OU use an application named Repair. The Repair application is deployed using a Group Policy Object (GPO) named Repair App on the Junior Admins OU. The Repair App GPO is configured to publish the Repair application to users by using a Microsoft Windows Installer Package for the application. Previously, only the users in the Junior Admins OU were allowed to start the Repair application. You would now like to enable all of the users in the domain to be able to install the Repair application by using a Start menu shortcut. What should you do?

    a. Create a new GPO named Repair Everyone. Assign the Repair Everyone GPO to the domain. Configure the Repair Everyone GPO to assign the Repair application to computers.
    b. Remove the Repair App GPO link to the Junior Admins OU. Assign the Repair App GPO to the domain. Change the configuration of the Repair App GPO to assign the Repair application to users.
    c. Configure the Repair App GPO to assign the Repair application to computers. Configure the Repair Windows Installer Package to upgrade the installed Repair application. Set the Windows Installer policy to disable rollback.

d. Configure the Repair App GPO to assign the Repair application to users. Configure the permissions on the Repair App GPO to assign the Apply Group Policy permission to the Authenticated Users group

Answer: B

61. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have configured the organizational units (OU) as follows: there is a single top-level organizational unit named Parent and five child OU's. The child OU's are named after five departments in your organization; Legal, Administrative, Accounting, Editorial, and Helpdesk. All of the accounts for the users and computers in each department are defined in their respective OU for the department. All of the users in the Legal, Administrative, Accounting and Editorial OU's are required to have identical desktop settings. The users and computers contained within the Helpdesk OU are not required to have such restrictive settings enforced.

    You will need to accomplish the following goals:

    All the assigned Group Policy settings as defined by the administrator in the Parent OU will be applied to all users and computers in the Legal, Administrative, Accounting and Editorial OU's.

    Group Policy from the Parent OU will not be applied to the Helpdesk OU

    Administrators in the Helpdesk OU will be able to change the Group Policy settings

    When new child OU's are added to the domain, the Group Policy will be applied to them automatically.

    Users will not be able to change their Group Policy settings.

    You take the following actions:

    Create the Group Policy object, configure the appropriate settings, and link the GPO to the Parent OU.

    In the Group Policy Options dialog box for the Parent OU, select the No Override checkbox.

    In the Group Policy dialog box for the Helpdesk OU, select the block policy inheritance check box.

    Assign the Authenticated Users group Full Control Permission to the GPO

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

    a. Group Policy from the Parent OU is not applied to the Helpdesk OU
    b. All the assigned policy settings as defined by the administrator in the Parent OU are applied to all users and computers in the Legal, Administrative, Accounting and Editorial OU's
    c. Administrators in the Helpdesk OU can change the Group Policy settings

d. Users can not change their Group Policy settings
e. When new child OU's are added to the domain, the Group Policy is applied to them automatically

Answer: B, C, E

62. Your Windows 2000 domain contains two domain controllers named DomainC1 and DomainC2. The server DomainC1 contains the Active Directory database file. DomainC1 is running low on disk space and you will need to move the Active Directory database file from it's current volume to another volume on DomainC1. What should you do?

    a. Use Windows Backup to create a backup of the system state data of DomainC1. Restart DomainC2 in Directory Services Restore mode. Restore the system state data to the empty volume
    b. Use the Logical Disk Manager console to mount the empty volume in the folder that contains the Active Directory database file
    c. Stop the Netlogon service on DomainC1. Use Windows Explorer to move Ntds.dit to the empty volume. Start the NetLogon service again. Force replication from DomainC2
    d. Restart DomainC1 in Directory Services Restore mode. Use the Ntdsutil utility to move the database file to the empty volume

    Answer: D

63. Your Windows 2000 domain contains three domain controllers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. Server1 was the first domain controller installed and is thus the oldest. Server1 no longer meets the hardware requirements that your network requires and must be replaced. Server1 will be replaced with a newer server computer named Server4. Server4 will act as a domain controller. Server1 will no longer act as a domain controller. What should you do?

    a. Install Server4 as a stand-alone server in a workgroup named WG. Disconnect Server1 from the network. Rename Server4 to Server1. On Server2, force replication of Active Directory to all of its replication partners
    b. Install Server4 as a member server in the domain. On Server4, use the Active Directory Installation wizard to install Active Directory on Server4. On Server1 use the Active Directory Installation wizard to remove Active Directory from Server1
    c. Install Server4 as a member server in the domain. On Server1 use the Ntdsutil utility to copy the Active Directory files to Server4. Use the Active Directory Installation wizard to remove Active Directory from Server1
    d. Install Server4 as a stand-alone server in a workgroup named WG. Restore a System State data backup of Server1 on Server4. On Server1, Use the Active Directory Installation wizard to remove Active Directory from Server1

    Answer: B

64. You are the administrator of the JonesBooks.com domain. The JonesBooks.com domain is hosted on a server named ADServ1 as an integrated zone and on ADServ3 as a secondary zone. There are two network segments in the JonesBooks.com domain, Segment 1 and Segment 2. All of the client computers located on Segment 2 are running Windows 2000 Professional. All of the client computers located on Segment 1 are running Windows NT Workstation 3.5. All of the client computers on both segments have been configured to use DHCP. The computers on Segment 1 have shared resources that users on Segment 2 regularly access. You attempt to connect to a shared resource on a computer located in Segment 1 from a computer located in Segment 2 but are unable to resolve the hostname of the client computer in Segment 1. What should you do?

    a. Configure the JonesBooks.com domain to allow zone transfers to all the computers on the network
    b. On ADServ1 for the JonesBooks.com zone, change the value of Allow Dynamic Updates from the default settings to Yes
    c. On ADServ3, enable updates for DNS clients that do not support dynamic
    updates
    d. On the DHCP server, set the DNS Domain Name scope option to JonesBooks.com

    Answer: C

65. You are implementing DHCP on your corporate network. The printers on the network will be using static addresses. You create an exclusion range for all of the printers on the network. You also create address reservations for each printer. However, none of the printers are able to receive IP address information from the DHCP server. What should you do?

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

    Answer: C

66. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The members of your sales group are all using portable computers. All of these portable computers are running Windows 2000 Professional. When these portable computers are on the local network, they receive their IP addressing information from a DHCP server. You would like to change the default DHCP lease time to 3 hours for all of these portable computers. What should you do? (Choose three)

    a. Set the DHCP vendor class ID setting on the portable computers to Windows 2000
    b. Manually configure a DHCP lease of 3 hours on the portable computers
    c. Set the DHCP class ID setting on the portable computers to Windows 2000 portable computer
    d. Set the lease duration on the DHCP server to null

e. Create a superscope on the DHCP server with two ranges—one for the portable computers, and one for the non-portable computers
f. Define a new user class on the DHCP server that has the ID specified on all portable computers
g. Configure a lease time of 3 hours for the portable computer class on the DHCP server

Answer: C, F, G

67. You are in the process of configuring a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network consists of 2 Windows 2000 Server computers and 68 Windows 2000 Professional computers. The two server computers are named Server1 and Server2. Server1 is connected to the Internet with DSL. Server1 has been configured to use the IP address 170.30.23.1. Automatic private IP addressing (APIPA) is in use throughout the network. Server2 hosts a Web site which Internet users must access via the Network Address Translation protocol. Server2 has been configured to use the IP address 170.30.23.2. Which of the following will be the best configuration for the network?

    a. Implement DHCP first, then implement a Proxy server; the current configuration cannot be adjusted to provide external access to the Web site on Server2
    b. Using Network Address Translation, configure a special port that maps the Web server port to IP address 170.30.23.1
    c. Configure Network Address Translation to associate the IP address of Server1 with the NetBIOS name of Server2
    d. Configure Server1 so that it has a static route on the private network with 170.30.23.2 as the destination address

    Answer: B

68. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network consists of 3 sites, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle. Each site contains one domain controller and one DNS server. The names of each server are as follows:

    San Francisco –
        DNS Server: Server A
        Domain Controller: Server B

    Los Angeles –
        DNS Server: Server C
        Domain Controller: Server D

    Seattle –
        DNS Server: Server E
        Domain Controller: Server F

    A site link exists between San Francisco – Los Angeles and San Francisco – Seattle. Server A is configured with the primary zone for the domain. Server C and Server E are configured with the secondary zones for the domain. You discover and error that is preventing client computers in Seattle from accessing shared resources. You make the necessary corrections on Server A.

These changes will need to be propagated to Server E in Seattle as quickly as possible. What should you do?

a. On Server A, stop and start the DNS Server service.
b. On Server E, select Allow Zone Transfers for the domain
c. On Server E, perform the Transfer from Master action for the domain
d. On the Action menu for the domain, click Update Server Data Files

Answer: C

69. You are the network administrator for WalletWare Inc. You are configuring a Windows 2000 network that will consist of two sites, New York and Boston. Each site will contain one DNS Server and one domain controller. The names of each server are as follows:

New York –
DNS Server: Server A
Domain Controller: Server B

Boston –
DNS Server: Server C
Domain Controller: Server D

Each server has a standard primary zone named WalletWare.com. The domain is running in native mode. You attempt to contact Server D from Server B by its name but are unable to do so. You are able to ping both Server B and Server D from any computer in either site. You will need to be able to resolves the names of servers in either site. You will also need this information to be updated regularly. What should you do?

a. Reinstall Server D as a member server in the same domain as Server B. Create a new site, and promote Server D to a domain controller within the new site
b. Configure Server A and Server C to allow zone transfers to any server. Then configure the DNS notification options to notify each server of updates
c. Re-create the WalletWare.com zone on Server C as a secondary zone. Configure Server C to replicate DNS data from Server A
d. Configure Server A and Server C to allow dynamic updates in DNS

Answer: C

70. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network is divided into three separate sites. There are four organizational units (OU) and 16,000 users in the domain. There are six domain controllers being used throughout the domain. You have been assigned the task of creating and implementing newer, more stringent security settings for all domain controllers in the domain. You configure one of the domain controllers to meet the new security requirements. You will now need to duplicate these security settings out to the remaining five domain controllers. You will need to do this as quickly as possible and with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

a. Open Security Configuration and Analysis on the secured domain controller. Export the secured domain controller's security configuration information to a template file. Copy the template file to the Sysvol folder on each domain controller.
b. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers OU. Configure the GPO settings to match the settings of the secured domain controller.
c. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Domain Users Read and Apply Group Policy permissions. Configure the GPO settings to match the settings of the secured domain controller
d. Open Security Configuration and Analysis on the secured domain controller. Export the secured domain controller's security configuration information to a template file. Open Security Configuration and Analysis on the other domain controllers, import the template file, and then select Analyze Computer Now.

Answer: B

71. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. Your network contains three organizational units (OU), Enterprise, Computers, and Users. Computers and Users are child OU's of Enterprise. A junior administrator named Ronald has been granted the Create User Objects permission for the Enterprise OU. Ronald attempts to create users objects in the Users OU but is unable to. However, Ronald is able to create users objects in the Computers OU. What should you do to enable Ronald to create users objects in the Users OU?

    a. Clear the Allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object check box in the Enterprise OU properties
    b. Add Ronald to the Server Operators group
    c. Move the Users OU to the same level as the Enterprise OU
    d. Select the Allow Inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object check box in the Users OU properties

    Answer: D

72. You are the network administrator for WalletWare Inc. The network is a single Windows 2000 domain named WalletWare.local. The network has no internet connections configured. You will be installing a new domain named WalletWare1.local. During the installation process, you receive an error message stating "The domain name specified is already in use on the network". What is the cause of this error?

    a. The default-generated NetBIOS domain name is already in use.
    b. NetBIOS domain name cannot be named iteratively
    c. DNS domain names cannot be named iteratively
    d. The default-generated DNS domain name is already in use.

    Answer: A

73. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have delegated administrative control of Active Directory to several junior administrators. You will need to track the changes made to the domain by the

junior administrators. You will need to specifically monitor user and computer account creation and deletion. What should you do?

a. Modify the default Group Policy Object (GPO) on the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Configure the local audit policy to audit account logon events and object access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the domain controllers.
b. Modify the default Group Policy Object (GPO) for the domain. Configure the local audit policy to audit account logon events and object access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the domain controllers.
c. Modify the default Group Policy Object (GPO) for the domain. Configure the local audit policy to audit account management and directory services access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the domain controllers.
d. Modify the default Group Policy Object (GPO) on the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Configure the local audit policy to audit account management and directory services access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the domain controllers.

Answer: C

74. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network consists of three domains named test.local, north.test.local, and south.test.local. Each domain has been configured with it's own DNS server. You have created two delegated subdomains for the child domains. Shortly thereafter, you discover that reverse lookups for hosts in the child domains are not working correctly. You discover that the PTR records are not being registered or updated in the subdomains. What should you do?

a. Configure secondary zones for the reverse lookup zones on the subdomains DNS servers
b. Configure primary zones for the reverse lookup zones on the subdomains DNS servers
c. Create new undelegated subdomains in DNS. Add PTR records for the hosts in the child domains
d. Create new undelegated subdomains in DNS. Add the addresses for the name servers in the delegated subdomains to these new domains.

Answer: B

75. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network that consists of two domains running in native mode. There are six Windows 2000 Server computers and 800 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Two of the servers in each domain function as domain controllers. In the first domain, you are required to take one of the domain controllers offline for upgrades. Shortly after, users begin receiving error messages stating that the domain controller cannot be located. None of the users are able to logon to the domain despite the fact that the other domain controller is still operational. What should you do?

a. Configure at least one other domain controller as a PDC emulator

b. Configure at least one other domain controller as a WINS server
c. Configure at least one other domain controller as a global catalog server
d. Create a primary DNS zone
e. Create a secondary DNS zone

Answer: C

76. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network contains one domain controller. There are three Windows 2000 Server computers on the network configured as member servers. You would like to convert one of the member servers to a domain controller. What should you do?

a. Run DCPromo.exe to promote the member server to a domain controller
b. Reinstall Windows 2000 on the member server and specify that you are installing a domain controller
c. In the Network Identification dialog box, enter the domain name.
d. In the Network Identification dialog box, change the computer name to reflect the DNS domain name of the Windows 2000 domain

Answer: A

77. You are designing a network infrastructure for your company. You will primarily be using Windows 2000 Server computers but will also be using some older Windows NT Server 4.0 computers that function as domain controllers. You would like to allow for backwards compatibility with the Windows NT Server 4.0 domain controllers. What mode should the domain be running in?

a. Native
b. Mixed
c. RIS
d. FIIP

Answer: B

78. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. For security reasons, you will need to rename the Administrator account on all computers on the network. You will need to accomplish this as quickly as possible and with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Use Group Policy to implement a user logon script.
b. Send a network message to all users to restart their computers
c. Use Group Policy to force all users to log off within 30 minutes.
d. Use Group Policy to rename the Administrator account at the Default Domain Group policy level

Answer: A, C

79. You have been assigned the task of administrating a Windows 2000 Server computer that acts as a DNS server. For the past month, the DNS server has

been using over 80% of its CPU. You would like to monitor the number of DNS queries that are handled by the DNS server. What should you do?

a. Use the Event Viewer and monitor the DNS server log
b. Use the monitoring function of the server properties in the DNS console
c. Run the Nslookup command-line utility
d. Use the DNS counters in System Monitor
e. Check the contents of the Netlogondns file

Answer: D

80. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. There are over 2,000 users in the domain. You will be delegating administration of the domain to three newly hired junior administrators named Robert, Steven, and Joe. You delegate the authority to create and delete computer accounts to Robert. You delegate the authority to change user account information to Steven. You delegate the ability to add client computers to the domain to Joe. You want to track the changes made to the directory by these three users. What should you do?

a. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Robert, Steven, and Joe. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access
b. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Robert, Steven, and Joe. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and account management
c. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Robert, Steven, and Joe. Configure the GPO to audit object access and process tracking.
d. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Robert, Steven, and Joe. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access

Answer: B

81. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 corporate network. Your company will be opening a new office in Seattle. The Seattle office has been assigned the IP range of 10.4.1.0/24. You would like to prepare the network in advance to expedite the installation process. You must ensure that when a new domain controller is installed into the Seattle office it will automatically join the appropriate site. What should you do?

a. Create a new subnet for the Seattle network. Create a new site and associate the new subnet with the new site.
b. In the Domain Controller OU, create a computer account that has the name of the new domain controller
c. Use RIS to prestage the new domain controller
d. Copy the installation source files to the new domain controller. Create an unattended install file with an automated DCPromo.bat file

e. Delete the Default-First-Site-Name object in Active Directory Sites and Services

Answer: A

82. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network that consists of three domains named walletware.com, us.walletware.com, and eur.walletware.com. You have recently hired a junior administrator named Frank to assist in the administration of the eur.walletware.com domain. You want Frank to be able to manage user accounts, back up servers, and configure services on all of the workstations and servers that are located in the eur.walletware.com domain. Frank must not be able to make any changes to any accounts or computers outside of the eur.walletware.com domain. What should you do?

    a. Move Frank's user account to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) in eur.walletware.com
    b. Add Frank's user account to the Server operators and Account operators group in eur.walletware.com
    c. Add Frank to the Enterprise Admins group and delegate control only at the walletware.com domain
    d. Add Frank's user account to the Domain Admins group in eur.walletware.com

    Answer: B

83. You are creating a Windows 2000 network for a company. You have successfully installed and configured two Windows 2000 Server computers. You will be installing Windows 2000 Professional onto 200 computers. You have purchased exactly 200 licenses for Windows 2000 Professional and cannot exceed that amount. You will need to restrict the deployment of Windows 2000 Professional to ensure that it is only installed on the 200 computers that need it. You will need to minimize user intervention during the deployment and centralize the installation files. What should you do?

    a. Install RIS on one of the servers. Create user accounts for all licensed users. Accept connections from only known computers. Perform an unattended installation for all connecting computers
    b. Install RIS on one of the servers. Create computer accounts on the domain for only the licensed computers. Configure the RIS server to accept connections from only known computers. Allow users to perform unattended installations from the shared folder on the licensed computers
    c. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Restrict access to the share so that only 250 users can connect. Copy the source files from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to the shared folder. Allow users to perform unattended installations from the shared folder on the licensed computers
    d. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Copy the source files from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to the shared folder. Allow users to perform an unattended installation from the shared folder on the licensed computers

    Answer: B

84. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network running in native mode. You have created an Organizational Unit (OU) named Merchandising. You would like to delegate control of the group policy settings for the Merchandising OU to a global group named Junior Admins. Members of the Junior Admins group need to be able to create and edit new Group Policy Objects and assign these Group Policy Objects to the Merchandising OU. You must prevent the members of the Junior Admins group from creating and assigning Group Policy Objects to any other organizational units. What should you do? (Choose two)

    a. Create a new security group named Group Policy Administrator in the Merchandising OU. Add the Junior Admins group to this new group
    b. Add the Junior Admins group to the Group Policy Creator Owners security group
    c. On the existing GPO, assign read and write permission to the Junior Admins group
    d. On the Merchandising OU, delegate the predefined task name manager group policy links to the Junior Admins group
    e. On all the OUs in the domain except the Merchandising OU, deny write permissions to the Junior Admins group
    f. On the Merchandising OU, assign the Apply Group Policy permission to the Junior Admins group

    Answer: C, D

85. You are the administrator of a small Windows 2000 network. The network has a single Windows 2000 Server computer configured as a domain controller. The domain controller has been configured with an Organizational Unit (OU) named Legal. You have accidentally deleted the Legal OU and would like to restore it. What should you do?

    a. Copy the Legal OU from another domain controller in the domain to the first domain controller
    b. In Active Directory Sites and Service Console, force replication from another domain controller in the domain
    c. Perform an authoritative restore of the Legal OU from the last backup
    d. Move the tombstoned Legal OU from the LostAndFound containers to the original location

    Answer: C

86. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have configured two top level Organizational Units (OU) to define all resources in the domain. You have named the two OU's North and South. Jody is the administrator of the North OU. Barry is the administrator of the South OU. You will be moving a laser printer named Laser4 from the North OU to the South OU. You move the printer and Barry is able to control it as a resource. However, you find that Jody is still able to remove print jobs from the printer. You would like to prevent Barry from being able to modify the printer in any way. What should you do?

a. Configure the security properties for Laser4 to disallow inheritable permissions to propagate
b. Use the Delegation of Control wizard on the South OU to assign Laser4 permission to Jody
c. Configure the printer permission on the North OU to apply to only the North OU
d. Remove the permissions for Barry from Laser4

Answer: D

87. You will need to backup the Active Directory database files from two domain controllers once a week. How can this be done?

a. Schedule a backup job and select the Schema.ini file in the System32 folder and all files in the NTDS folder to be backed up once a week
b. Schedule a task that will copy the Ntds.dit file and the Sysvol folder once a week
c. Schedule a backup job that will back up the System State data once a week
d. Schedule a task that will run Ntdsutil once a week

Answer: C

88. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network that is connected to the Internet. You must prevent users from using the nslookup command to view the computers on your network. However, you would like to retain your ability to use the nslookup command for diagnostic purposes. You must also ensure that your DNS server is able to respond to legitimate name resolution requests from the Internet. What should you do?

a. In the zone properties set the permission on the zone to allow only the administrators group to access the zone
b. In the DNS server properties, select the Disable Recursion advanced option
c. In the zone properties set the option to allow zone transfers only to specified IP addresses
d. In the DNS server properties restrict the interfaces on which DNS will respond to request

Answer: C

89. You are the administrator of a multi-location Windows 2000 domain. There are five locations in the domain that are all connected by T1 leased lines. Each location has been configured to use a Windows 2000 Server that will act as a domain controller. You would like to control the bandwidth usage and replication schedule of directory information to each domain controller in each location. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Create server objects for each domain controller in every site
b. Copy all server objects from Default-First-Site-Name to each site
c. Create server objects for each domain controller in its own site
d. Create a site for each location

e. Move each server object from Default-First-Site-Name to the appropriate site
f. Create a site that spans all the locations

Answer: D, E

90. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You have created an Organizational Unit (OU) named Technicians. The members of the Technicians OU use portable computers with Windows 2000 Professional installed. These computers are also members of the Technicians OU. Members of the Technicians OU store files on a Windows 2000 Server named TechData1. The files are stored in a share named \\TechData1\TechFiles.

    You must accomplish the following goals:

    Users in the Technicians OU will be able to access the files in the \\Techdata\Techfiles share while using their portable computers and not connected to the network

    The total disk space used on the portable computers to automatically store files from the \\TechData1\TechFiles share and other server locations will not exceed 5 percent of the hard disk space

    What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

    a. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Exfolder. Assign the Exfolder GPO to the Technicians OU. Configure the Exfolder GPO to exclude the \\TechData\Techfiles folder from roaming profiles
    b. Configure the TechFiles share on the TechData server to cache documents automatically
    c. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Maxsize. Assign the Maxsize GPO to the Technicians OU. Configure the Maxsize GPO to limit the size of each user profile to 5 percent of the hard disk space
    d. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Maxdisk. Assign the Maxdisk GPO to the Technicians OU. Configure the Maxdisk GPO to limit the automatically cached offline files to 5 percent of the hard disk space

    Answer: B, D

91. You will be installing Windows 2000 Professional onto 500 computers in your domain. Your company contains 20 different departments, each of which will require their own proprietary installation of Windows 2000 Professional with custom third-party applications. You would like to accomplish the installation of Windows 2000 Professional onto all 500 computers using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

    a. Install and configure an RIS server on your network. Create different installation script files for each department. Deploy the computers by using RIS
    b. Install and configure an RIS server on your network. Use RIPRep.exe to create multiple images for each department. Connect the client computers to the RIS server and deploy the custom images.

c. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Copy the source files from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-Rom to the shared folder. Perform attended installations from the shared folder, and then select only the components you need for each department
d. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Copy the source files from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-Rom to the shared folder. Perform unattended installations from the shared folder by using script files, and then install the third-party applications

Answer: B

92. You will need to implement a custom security template named SecureTemp.inf on your domain. This template will need to be used on seven domain controllers within your domain. What should you do? (Choose two)

a. Configure the file replication service to replicate the template file to all the domain controllers
b. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) on the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU)
c. Import the SecureTemp.inf file
d. Create a new security database
e. Rename SecureTemp.inf to NTConfig.pol
f. Copy the SecureTemp.inf file to the Sysvol shared folder on one domain controller

Answer: B, C

93. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. You edit the default domain controller's policy to require passwords to be at least nine characters long. However, you find that users are able to make passwords of any length that they want. What should you do?

a. Configure each client computer to have a local Group Policy that requires passwords to be at least nine characters long
b. Edit the Default Domain Group Policy to require password to be at least nine characters long
c. Edit the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy to force passwords to meet complexity requirements
d. Initiate replication to make sure the Group Policy containers and the Group Policy template (GPT) are replicated

Answer: B

94. You will need to configure three RIS servers to deploy Windows 2000 Professional to 600 client computers. You will need to ensure that none of the RIS servers become overworked during the deployment process. What should you do to ensure this?

a. Create computer accounts for all the computers. Complete the Managed By properties for each account
b. Create one OU for each segment. Add user accounts for all the users to the appropriate OUs. Specify the appropriate RIS server in the Log On To property for each user's account

c. Create pre-staged computer accounts for all the computers. Specify which RIS server will control each computer
d. Create one site for each segment. Move two RIS servers to each site

Answer: C

95. You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain named test.local. The domain contains three domain controllers named DCA, DCB, and DCC. DCA does not hold any operations master roles. You backed up the System state data of DCA two weeks ago. Without warning, the DCA domain controller's hard disk fails. You decide to replace DCA with a new Windows 2000 Server computer. What should you do?

    a. Add the server to the domain. Do an authoritative restore of the original backup of the original DCA System State data that you made two weeks ago
    b. Use the Active Directory installation wizard to make the new computer a replica in the domain
    c. Use the NTDSUTIL utility to copy the active Directory database from DCB to the new DCA
    d. Add the server to the domain. Use Windows Backup to create a backup of the DCB System state data, and restore this backup on the new DCA

    Answer: B

96. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network has two native-mode domains consisting of six separate sites. Each site has one or more domain controllers. Users report that at times of high network usage, authentication and directory searches are extremely slow. You want to improve network performance. What should you do?

    a. Install a DNS server in each site and configure it to use Active Directory integration
    b. Designate a domain controller in only one site as a global catalog server (GC).
    c. Move all domain controllers into one site
    d. Designate a domain controller in each site as a global catalog server (GC)
    e. Promote more Windows 2000 Server computers in each site to be domain controllers

    Answer: D

97. When you run DCPromo.exe to install a new domain, you receive an error message stating that the existing domain cannot be contacted and that installation of the new child domain will not proceed. What should you do to correct this problem?

    a. Install WINS on the new domain controller
    b. Create an Active Directory Integrated Zone for the child domain on the new domain controller

c. Configure the new domain controller with the address of an existing WINS server
d. Configure the new domain controller with the address of an authoritative DNS server for the existing domainAdd SRV (service) records for the domain naming master to a Hosts file on the new domain controller

Answer: D

98. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You have created an organizational unit (OU) named IT Staff. A Group Policy (GPO) name Disable Regedit is assigned to the IT Staff OU. The only policy setting defined in the Disable Regedit GPO is the policy setting that disables the use of registry editing tools. You would like to remove this restriction from the IT Staff OU. What should you do?

a. On the computers used by user in the IT Staff OU, edit the registry to allow the use of registry editing tools
b. On the computers used by user in the IT Staff OU, configure the local GPO to allow the use of registry editing tools. On the computers used by users in the IT Staff OU, delete the registry POL file from systemroot\System32GroupPolicy folder
c. Assign a new GRP in the IT Staff OU that enables one of the registry editing tools
d. Remove the Disable Regedit GPO from the IT Staff OU

Answer: D

99. You are the administrator of a single domain Windows 2000 network. The network is located in three separate locations, North America, South America, and Africa. North America is the primary location of your network. All three network locations are connected by leased T1 lines. To minimize logon authentication traffic across the slow links, you create a site for each office and configure the site links between the sites. Users in South America and Africa report that it takes a long time to log on to the domain. You begin to monitor the network only to discover that authentication traffic from the South American and African locations are being sent to the North American location. What should you do to correct this problem?

a. Schedule replication to occur less frequently between the sites
b. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate the subnets with the North America site, and move server objects to the North America site
c. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate each subnet with its respective site, and move each server object to its respective site
d. Schedule replication to occur more frequently between the sites

Answer: C

100. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network consisting of two domains. The domains are named north.books.local and west.walletware.com. The north.books.local domain is located in California. The west.walletware.com domain is located in Australia. Most of the resources

that both domains use are located in the north.books.local domain. Members of the west.walletware.com domain complain that it is taking an excessive amount of time to access resources on the north.books.local domain. You examine the network utilization between the two domains and find that it is at seven percent. What should you do?

a. Create an explicit trust between north.books.local and west.walletware.com
b. Schedule replication to occur less frequently between the sites
c. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate each subnet with its respective site, and move each server object to its respective site
d. Schedule replication to occur more frequently between the sites

Answer: A