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QUESTION: 1

You are the network administrator for Pass-Guaranteed.

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. The computer is connected to a network that includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers. You create a network shared folder named Depot on a Windows 2000 Server named Pass 1. You copy the source files and folders from the Windows 2000 Server Installation compact disc to the network shared folder. You also create an answer file named Install.inf. You start the new computer using a Windows 98 network boot disk and you connect to the Depot shared folder on Pass 1. You want to create a single command to install Windows 2000 Server from the source files that are located on Pass 1 and use the Install.inf answer to make the install unattended.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the correct piece of command from each Part area on the left into the Command Line area on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:
Winnt and not winnt32 as the boot disks operate in DOS mode and works with 16-bit applications. The /s:path switch specifies the location of the installation files for Windows 2000 Server. And the /u:file switch specifies the location of the answer file for unattended installations and the number of seconds to wait between copying the files and restarting the computer.

Incorrect answers:
The /r:folder switch specifies an optional folder to be installed in the system root directory. Winnt32.exe presupposes that 32-bit applications are used. The question states clearly that the new computer uses Windows 98 which is Dos-based booted and works with 16-bit applications.

The /udf:file switch specifies the location of the uniqueness database file for unattended installations. ID is the identifier within the UDF that defines the unique installation options for this computer.

QUESTION: 2
You are the network administrator for Pass-Guaranteed Windows 2000 network. You plan to install Windows 2000 Server on 10 new computers on Pass .com's network. These servers will provide file and print services to departments within the company. The computers have identical hardware and will use the same software configuration.

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

Which three actions should you take to install Windows 2000 Server on the new computers? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

Possible Step One

- Create a set of installation boot disks by using Makeboot.exe
- Create an MS-DOS network startup disk

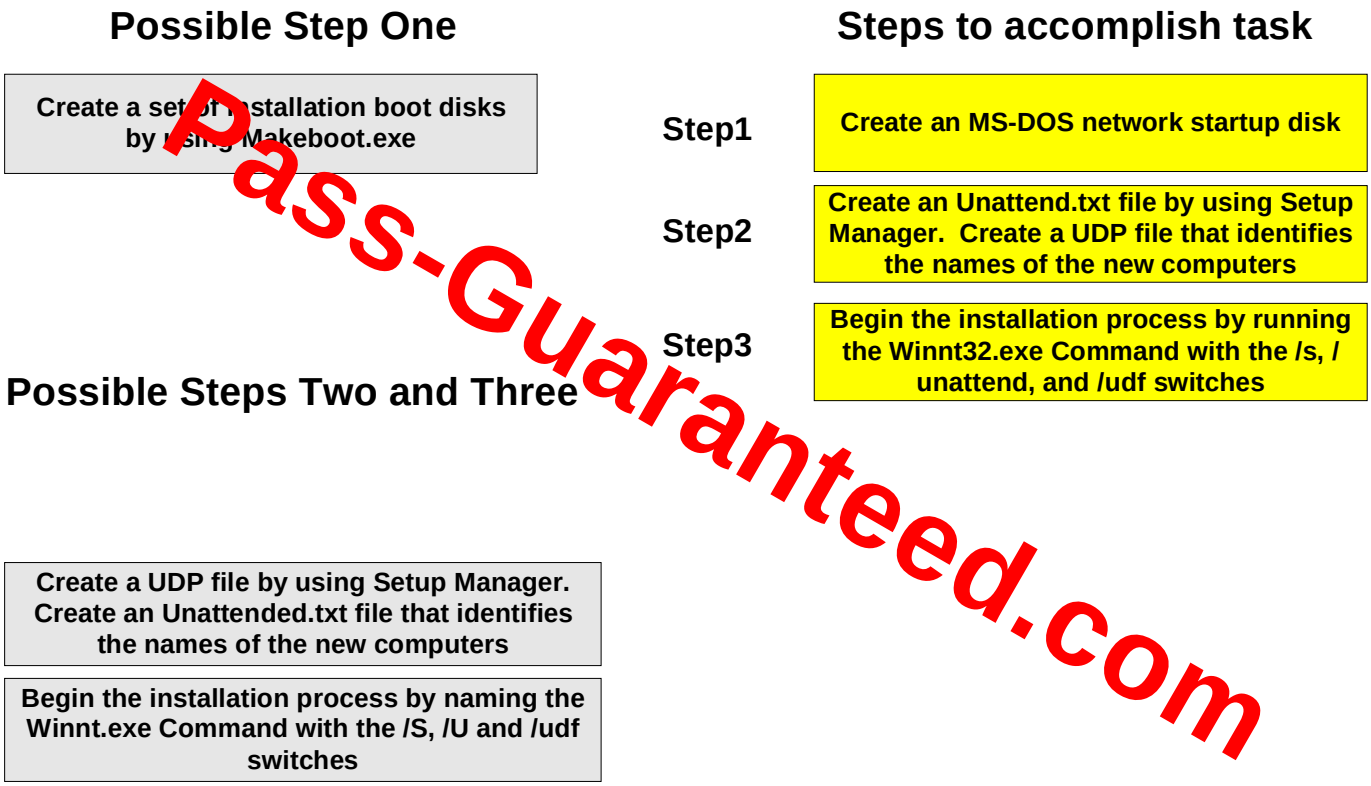
Possible Steps Two and Three

- Create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager. Create a UDP file that identifies the names of the new computers
- Create a UDP file by using Setup Manager. Create an Unattended.txt file that identifies the names of the new computers
- Begin the installation process by naming the Winnt.exe Command with the /S, /U and /udf switches
- Begin the installation process by running the Winnt32.exe Command with the /s, /unattend, and /udf switches

Steps to accomplish task

Step1	Place here
Step2	Place here
Step3	Place here

Answer:



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

A uniqueness database file: This file, which has a .udf extension, provides the answers to computer specific questions that will change from machine to machine (for example, the computer name). Thus it identifies names of computers.

QUESTION: 3
Your network includes Windows 98 computers and Windows 2000 Server computers. You are adding a new computer to the network, and you plan to install Windows 2000 Server on the new computer. The computer has one 20-GB hard disk with no partitions defined.

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

What should you do?

A. On another Windows 2000 computer, use Makebt32.exe to create installation startup disks.

Start the new computer by using the first disk.

B. On another Windows 2000 computer, format a floppy disk. Copy NTLDR, Boot.ini, Ntdetect.com, Ntbootdd.sys to this disk. Start the new computer by using the disk.

C. Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk. Connect to the network server. Run Dsclient.exe. Create and format a 20-GB FAT32 partition.

D. Start the new computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk. Create and format a single FAT32 partition. Connect to the network server. Run Winnt.exe.

E. Start the computer by using a Windows 98 network boot disk. Create and format a single FAT32 partition. Start the new computer by using a Windows 2000 Emergency Repair Disk.

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

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

QUESTION: 4
You are the network administrator for Pass-Guaranteed.

Server Pass 14 is a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer. Server Pass 14 is also a member server in a Windows 2000 domain named marketing. Pass.local. The marketing. Pass.local domain also has five Windows NT Server 4.0 backup domain controllers.

You want to upgrade Server Pass 14 to a Windows 2000 member server in the marketing. Pass .local domain. You also want to be able to implement Universal Groups in the marketing. Pass .local domain.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

A. Reinstall Windows NT Server 4.0 on Server Pass 14 in the same WINNT folder, and make Server Pass 14 a BDC in the marketing domain.

B. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard to make Server Pass 14 a domain controller in the marketing. Pass .local domain.

C. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard to convert Server Pass 14 to a domain controller in the fabrikam.local domain.

D. Upgrade all the Windows NT Server 4.0 backup domain controllers in marketing. Pass .local to Windows 2000 Server.

E. Upgrade all the Windows NT Server 4.0 backup domain controllers in Pass .local to Windows 2000 Server.

F. Upgrade Server Pass 14 to Windows 2000 Server.

G. Upgrade the marketing. Pass .local domain to native mode.

Answer: D, F, G

Explanation: A member server is a Windows Server 200 server that has been installed as a non-domain controller and joined to a domain. This allows the server to operate as a file, print, and application server without the overhead of account administration. A domain controller is a Windows Server 2000 computer that is configured to store the domain database, commonly referred to as Active Directory. Native-mode domains have additional features that are unavailable to mixed-mode domains, but no longer support NT 4 domain controllers. In order to support universal groups, the domain must be configured for Windows 2000/2003 native mode. If the domain is configured for Windows 2000/2003 mixed mode (which supports Windows NT 4.0), then universal groups are not supported. Thus to comply with the requirements of having universal groups and upgrading Server Pass 14 to a Windows 2000 member server in the marketing. Pass .local domain, options D, F and G is the solution.

Incorrect answers:

A: A backup domain controller (BDC) - In a Windows NT Server domain, a computer that receives a copy of the domain's security policy and domain database and authenticates network logons. It provides a backup if the primary domain controller (PDC) becomes unavailable. A domain is not required to have a BDC. This is not what is required.

B: Making Server Pass 14 a domain controller is not the same as upgrading it to a Windows 2000 member server. A member server must be upgraded to a domain controller.

C: You should be upgrading Server Pass 14 to a Windows 2000 Member server in the marketing. Pass .local domain and not the fabrikam.local domain.

E: This option is faulty since it asks for the upgrading of the domain controllers in Pass.local instead of marketing. Pass.local.

QUESTION: 5

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

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

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

A. Install the service pack on a reference Windows 2000 Professional computer, and then run the Riprep command on that computer. Use the resulting image for RIS.

B. Install the service pack on the RIS server, and then run the Riprep command on that server. Use the resulting image for RIS.

C. Copy the service pack to the CD-based image shared folder used by RIS.

D. Slipstream the service pack into a new i386 distribution shared folder, and then run the Risetup command to create a new CD-based image for the RIS server.

Answer: D
Explanation: You can use Risetup.exe to create a CD-ROM-based RIS image with a service pack slipstreamed. This is the procedure:

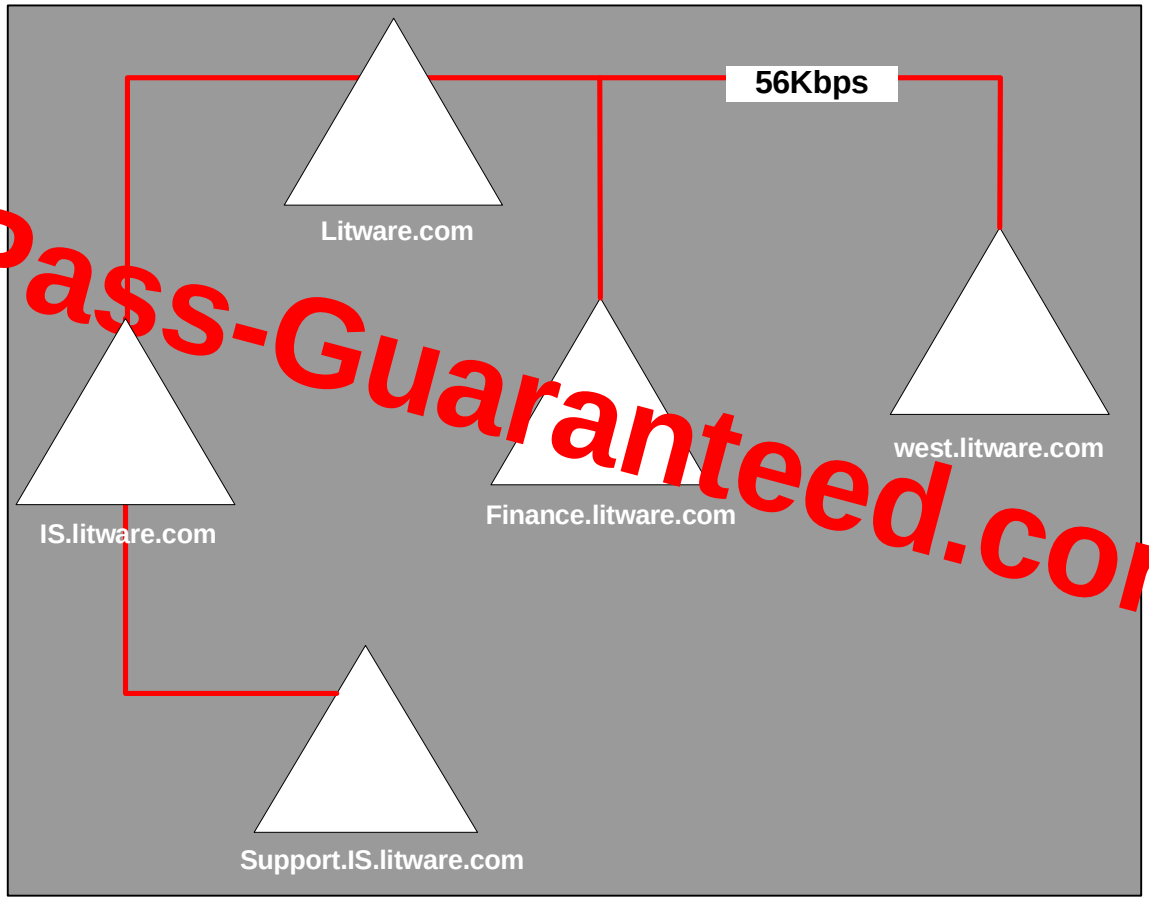
1. Copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to a shared folder on a server (or a local folder on the RIS server).

2. From the Windows 2000 service pack source files, run the update -s: folder command to slipstream the source files with the service pack.

3. When the slipstreaming process is finished, run Risetup.exe on the RIS server to add a new image to the server. When you are prompted for the location of the files, type the path to the slipstreamed share you created in steps 1 and 2.

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

QUESTION: 6
Your network consists of numerous domains within a LAN, plus one remote location that is configured as another domain within the tree. Each domain contains several organizational units. The remote domain is connected to the main office network by using 56-Kbps connection, as shown in the Exhibit.



The remote location is running a previous service pack for Windows 2000, and the LAN is running the most recent service pack. You want to configure a group policy for the remote location so that users can repair a problem with a service pack system file. You also want to reduce the traffic on the LAN and ease administration of the group policies. You want to retain the domain administrator's access to the group policy configuration.

What should you do?

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

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

C. Configure a group policy for west.litware.com domain.
Configure a service pack software package for the group policy.

D. Configure a group policy for the litware.com domain.
Configure a service pack software package for the group policy.

Answer: C

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

Incorrect answers:
A: It would require less administrative effort to configure the Group Policy at domain level instead of at each OU.

B: Deploying the package in the litware.com domain would increase the traffic on the slow 56Kbit WAN link.

D: Deploying the package in the litware.com domain would increase the traffic on the slow 56Kbit WAN link.

QUESTION: 7
You want to improve the TCP transmission speed of a Windows 2000 Server computer. You also want to remove an unused registry key. You use Regedt32 to edit the registry of the Windows 2000 Server. You insert a value in the registry named TCPWindowSize, and you remove the unused key. You restart the computer, but the computer stops responding before the logon screen appears.

You want to return the computer to its previous configuration. What should you do?

A. Restart the computer in Safe Mode. Then restart the computer again.

B. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console. Run the Fixboot c: command, and then run the Exit command.

C. Restart the computer by using the Recovery Console. Run the enable winlogon service_auto_start command, and then run the Exit command.

D. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.

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

Incorrect answers:
A: When the registry is damaged we will not be able to use Safe Mode as Safe Mode is a basic version of the operating system with only the basic drivers that are required to support the operating system. Unfortunately Safe Mode requires the registry.

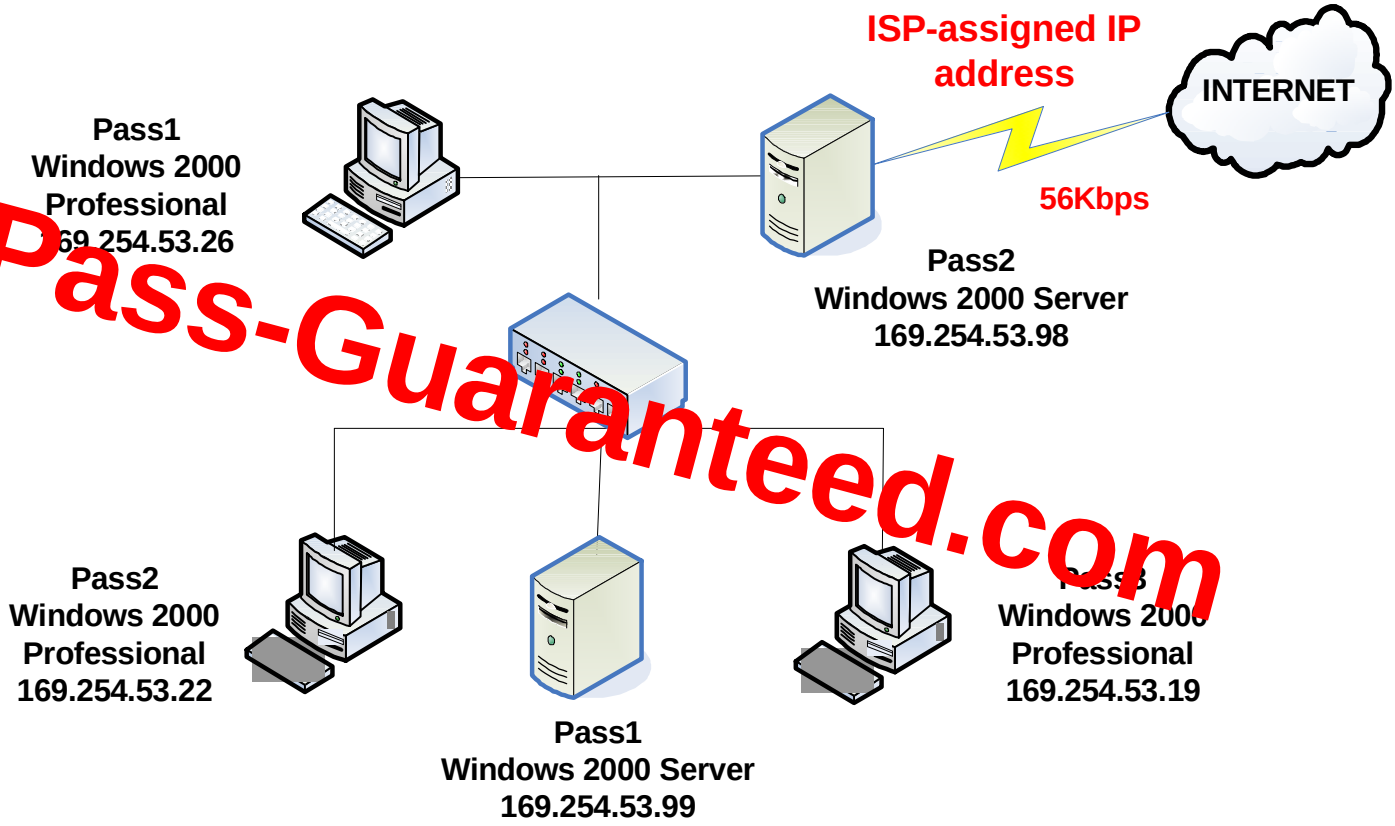
B: We can use the fixboot command in the Recovery Console to repair a faulty boot sector. We

cannot use it to repair the registry.

C: The Recovery Console can be used to enable or disable device drivers, but it cannot be used to repair the registry.

QUESTION: 8

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 workgroup at Pass, a small office that is configured as shown in the exhibit. There is no DHCP server on the network.



All Windows 2000 Professional client computers are configured to obtain IP addresses automatically. Pass 1 is configured to have a static IP address.

However, no applications on Pass 1 require a static IP address. Pass 2 uses a dial-up connection to connect to the Internet.

You enable Internet Connection Sharing on Pass 2. You discover that the IP address on the LAN network adapter for Pass 2 is now 192.168.0.1.

You want to ensure that all network computers can connect to Pass 2 and access the Internet. What should you do?

A. On all of the computers except Pass 1, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.255. Restart all of the computers except Pass 1.

B. On all of the computers, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255. Restart all of the computers.

C. Configure Pass 1 to obtain its IP address automatically. Restart all of the computers except Pass 2.

D. Configure Pass 2 to obtain its IP address automatically. Restart Pass 2.

E. Configure Pass 2 with a static IP address of 169.254.53.98. Restart Pass 2.

F. On Pass 1, configure static IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.255.255. Restart Pass 1.

Answer: C

Explanation: ICS includes a mini-DHCP service which will provide the clients with appropriate IP configurations. We should make Pass 1 a DHCP client as well by configuring it to obtain its IP address automatically. Then we restart all computers except Pass 2 which is running ICS. The restarted computers will then be proper ICS clients.

Incorrect Answers

A: ICS sets the address 192.168.0.1 by default on the local interface. We cannot assign this IP address to another computer in the network.

B: ICS automatically configures the internal interface. We should not assign a static IP address to it.

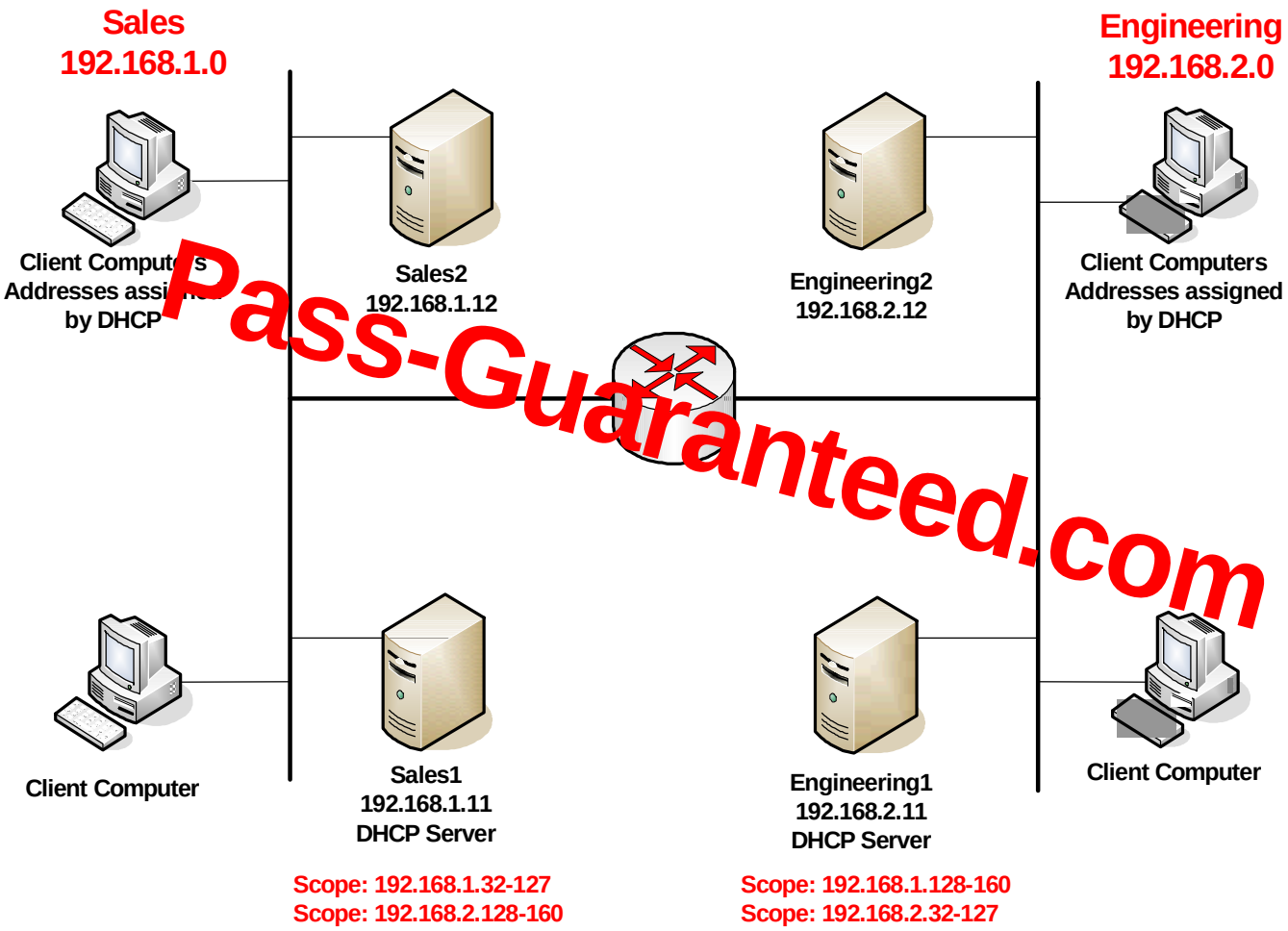
D: We must restart the client computers as well. They do not have IP addresses matching the 192.168.xx.xx network which is used by ICS.

E: The ICS server will configure the internal interface automatically. We should not assign a static IP address to it.

F: Pass 1 should be configured with a single IP address, preferably as a DHCP client. Furthermore, we cannot configure a single interface with a range of IP addresses.

QUESTION: 9

Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



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

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

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

A. Set the router option in the DHCP Scopes to 192.168.2.1 for Engineering1 and 192.168.1.1 for Sales1.

B. On Engineering2 and Sales2, install Routing and Remote Access, and configure RIP as a routing protocol.

C. On Engineering2 and Sales2, install and configure the DHCP Relay Agent service.

D. Configure Engineering2 and Sales2 as DHCP servers without any scopes.

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

Incorrect answers:
A: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. Setting the router option in the DHCP Scopes will not solve this problem as the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can only overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.

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

D: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server so that the clients on the remote segments of the network can be provided with IP addresses. In this scenario the router that joins the two subnets is not RFC 1542-compliant and does not support DHCP/BOOTP relay. We can overcome this problem by installing a DHCP relay agent on the remote network segment. It is therefore not necessary to configure another DHCP server on the remote segment.

QUESTION: 10
You are the network administrator for Pass. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Pass.com.

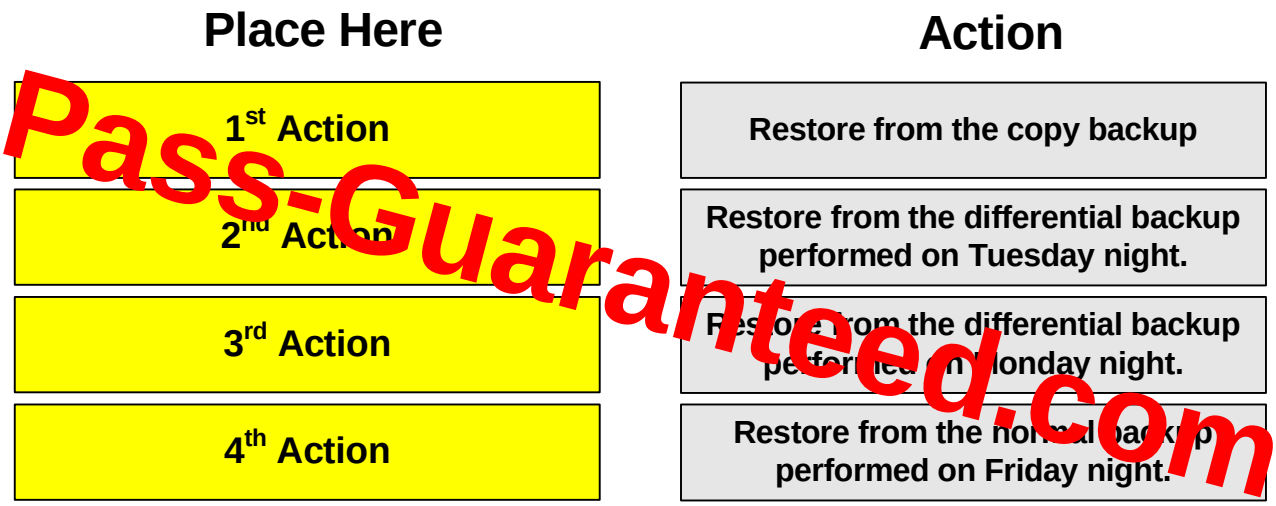
All network servers run Windows Server 2000. A member server has differential backups every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. The server has a normal backup every Friday night.

On Wednesday, you perform a copy backup of the server. Then you install a new application. However, you immediately discover that the new application corrupts files located on the server. You uninstall the application.

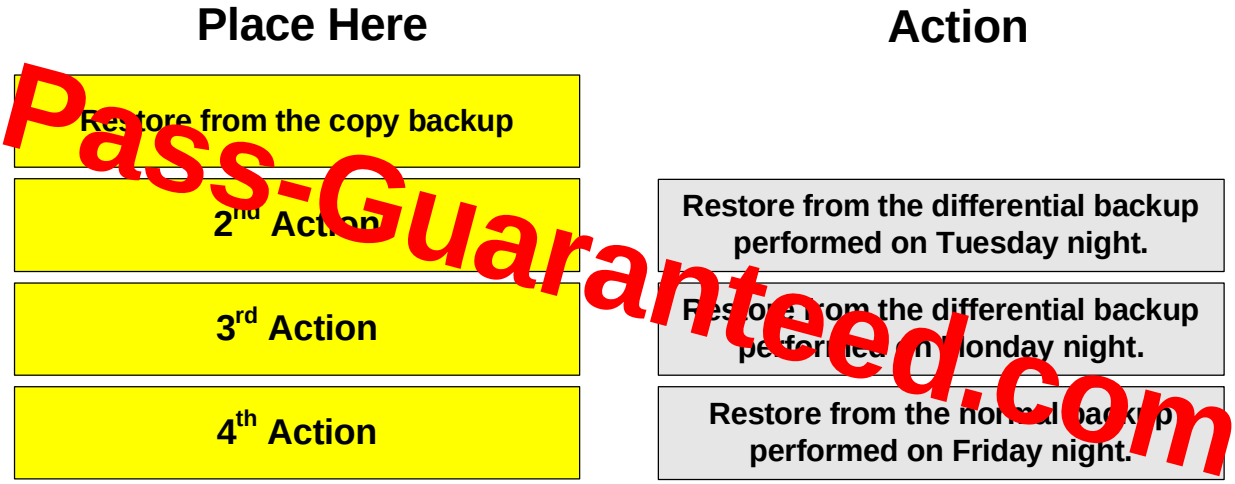
Now you need to restore the files on the server to their original state as quickly as possible.

Which action or actions should you perform?

To answer, drag the action that you should perform first to the First Action box. Continue dragging actions to the corresponding numbered boxes, as needed, until you list all required actions in the correct order.



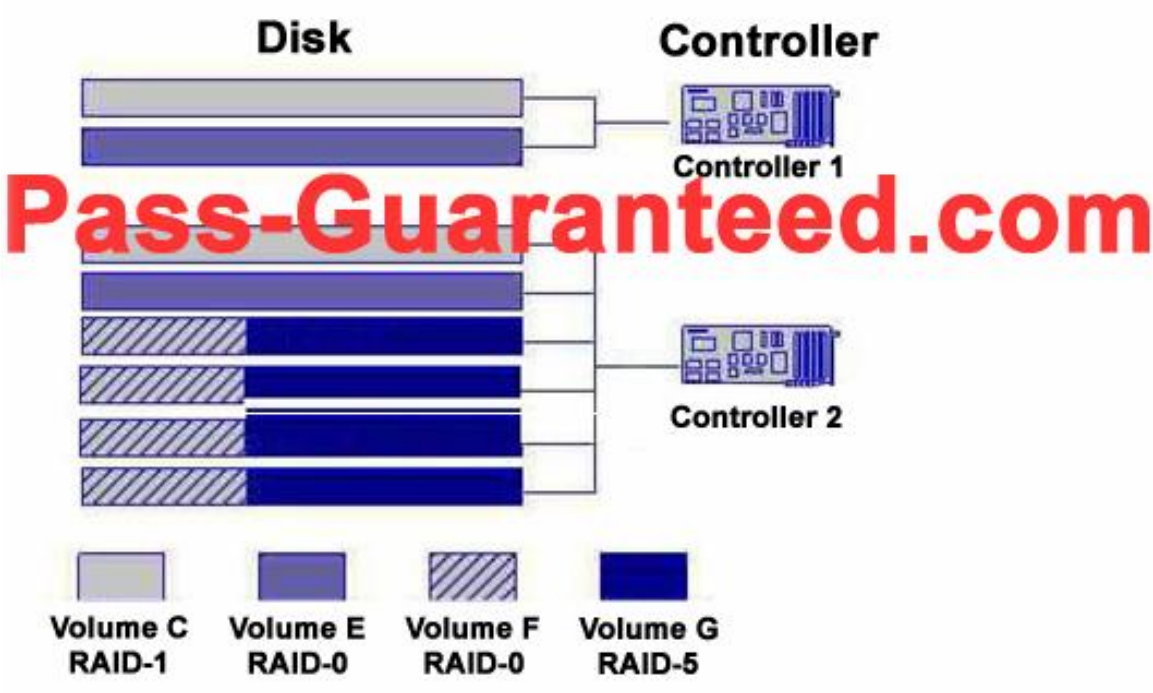
Answer:



Explanation:
A 'copy' backup is a full backup. It backs up all the files. The difference between a copy backup and a full backup is that the full backup clears the archive bits.

QUESTION: 11

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server named Pass 1. You are configuring Pass 1 as a file server for the research department. For fault tolerance performance optimization, you configure the disks as shown in the Disk Configuration diagram.



Volume C and Volume E are duplexed across both controllers. Volume C contains the boot partition and system partition. Volume E contains the print spooler. Volume F is used to store application data. Volume G contains shared folders that are frequently accessed by all users in Pass.

You want to configure the paging file within the disks to optimize system performance. You have no need for a dump file.

What should you do?

A. Place the paging file on Volume E.
B. Place the paging file on Volume F.
C. Place the paging file on Volume G.
D. Split the paging file between Volume C and Volume E.
E. Split the paging file between Volume F and Volume G.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Paging File > %Usage counter indicates how much of the allocated page file is currently in use. If this number is consistently over 70 percent, you may need to add more memory or increase the size of the paging file. You should use the Paging File > %Usage counter value in conjunction with the Memory > Available Bytes and Memory > Pages/Sec counters to determine how much paging is occurring on your computer. If you are experiencing excessive paging (swapping between the page file and physical RAM), it's a clear sign that you need to add more memory. Since there is no need for a dump file, placing the paging file on Volume F would optimize system performance in this case.

Incorrect answers:
A: Volume E is duplexed across both controllers, thus it would not optimize system performance

if the paging file is placed here.

C: Volume G contains the shared folders that are in frequent use.

D: Both Volumes C and E are duplexed over the controllers and splitting the paging file over theses two volumes is not optimizing system performance.

E: Splitting the paging file is not going to optimize system performance.

QUESTION: 12
You are the network administrator for Pass-Guaranteed.

The network includes a Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 member server computer that has a non-Plug and Play ISA network adapter. You want to upgrade this computer to Microsoft Windows 2000 Server. You also want to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade.

What should you do?

A. Install the latest driver for the network adapter. Start the upgrade process.

B. Remove the network adapter. Start the upgrade process. Reinstall the network adapter.

C. Copy the drivers for the network adapter to a floppy disk. Start the upgrade process.
Copy the drivers for the network adapter to the WINNT subdirectory.

D. Configure BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the network adapter. Start the upgrade process.

Answer: D
Explanation: Because each device is assigned an IRQ number when the device is configured, the system knows which device needs attention. After the processor has attended to the device, it returns to the function it was performing before the interruption. Usually each device needed a unique IRQ. IRQs are used so that the processor knows what to attend to when a service request is called. Thus if you want to upgrade the computer and maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade, you should configure the BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the network adapter before upgrading

Incorrect answers:
A: Installing the latest driver for the network adapter is not going to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade of the Server.

B: This option will not ensure connectivity is maintained since the configuration has changed in the mean time.

C: This option will not maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade of the server.

QUESTION: 13
You are the administrator of Pass-Guaranteed's network.

The network consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain. The network includes 20 Windows 2000 Server computers and 400 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All server computer accounts are located in the Servers organizational unit (OU). Pass security guidelines for the servers have been implemented by using a Group Policy object assigned to the Servers OU. The guidelines require all servers to prevent the installation of unsigned device drivers. One of your lab servers has been chosen to test new video adapters. Unsigned drivers for the new adapters cannot be loaded on the lab server. You attempt to modify the unsigned driver installation settings on the lab server using the Driver Signing Options menu. You cannot override the setting to block installation of unsigned drivers.

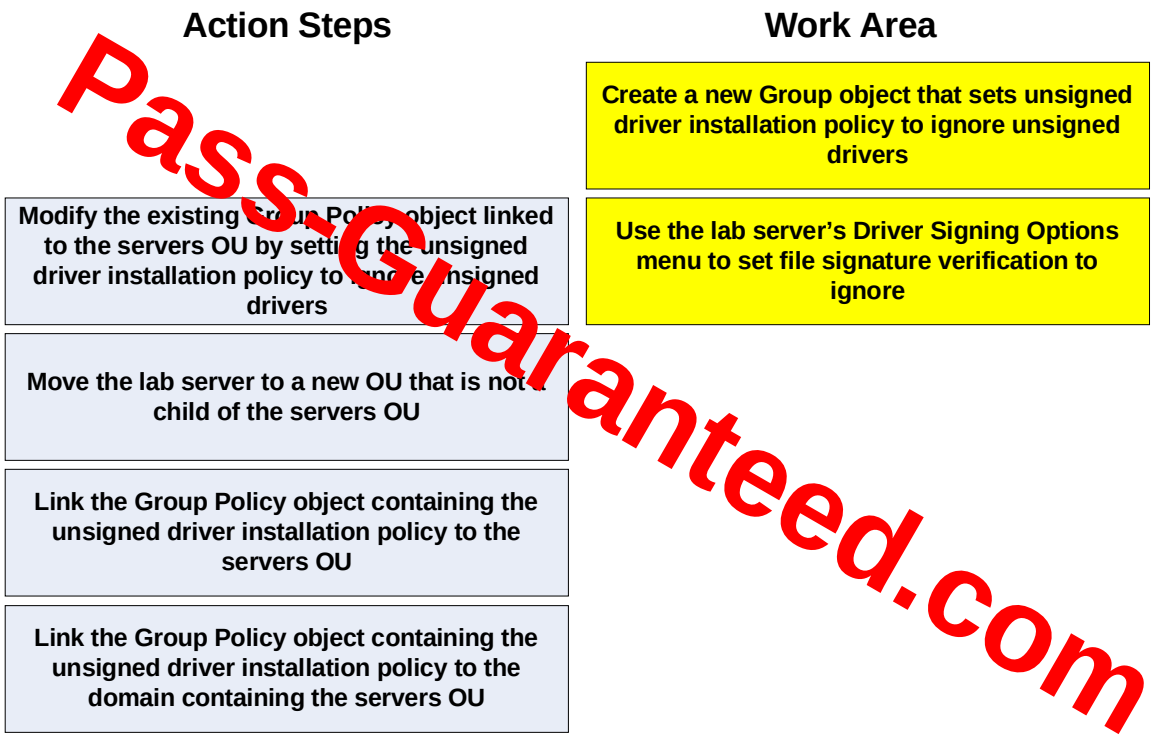
You want to configure the lab server to be able to test new video adapters without affecting the security settings on any other servers.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate action from the Action Steps area in the correct order to the Work Area. The steps must be placed in the correct order.

Action Steps	Work Area
Create a new Group object that sets unsigned driver installation policy to ignore unsigned drivers	Place step one here
Modify the existing Group Policy object linked to the servers OU by setting the unsigned driver installation policy to ignore unsigned drivers	Place step two here
Move the lab server to a new OU that is not a child of the servers OU	
Link the Group Policy object containing the unsigned driver installation policy to the servers OU	
Link the Group Policy object containing the unsigned driver installation policy to the domain containing the servers OU	
Use the lab server's Driver Signing Options menu to set file signature verification to ignore	

Answer:



Explanation:

You want to configure the lab server to be able to test new video adapters without affecting the security settings on any other servers. And since you cannot override the setting to block installation of unsigned drivers, you should move the LAB server to a new OU that is not a child OU of the Servers OU. Then you should use the LAB server's driver signing options to ignore the file signature verification.