QUESTION 1
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A user named King reports that he cannot log on to the domain from his computer. King receives the logon message shown in the exhibit.

You need to enable King to log on. What should you do?

A. Run the net user command with the appropriate switches.
B. Run the net accounts command with the appropriate switches.
C. Run the dsmod user command with the appropriate switches.
D. Add King to the Users group.
E. Remove King from the Guests group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
dsmod user UserDN -disabled {yes / no}
Value Description
UserDN Specifies the distinguished name of the user object to be disabled or enabled. {yes / no} Specifies whether the user account is disabled for log on (yes) or not (no).

Using a command line

1. Open Command Prompt.
2. Type:

   dsmod user *UserDN* **-disabled** {**yes**|**no**}

Value	Description
UserDN	Specifies the distinguished name of the user object to be disabled or enabled.
{**yes**|**no**}	Specifies whether the user account is disabled for log on (**yes**) or not (**no**).

Notes

- To perform this procedure, you must be a member of the Account Operators group, Domain Admins group, or the Enterprise Admins group in Active Directory, or you must have been delegated the appropriate authority. As a security best practice, consider using Run as to perform this procedure.
- To open a command prompt, click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, and then click **Command Prompt**.
- To view the complete syntax for this command, at a command prompt, type:

  dsmod user /?
- To prevent a particular user from logging on for security reasons, you can disable user accounts rather than deleting user accounts.
- By creating disabled user accounts with common group memberships, you can use disabled user accounts as account templates to simplify user account creation. For more information, see Related Topics.

Reference:

http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/home/using/productdoc/en/default.asp?url=/windowsxp/home/using/productdoc/en/dsmod_user.asp

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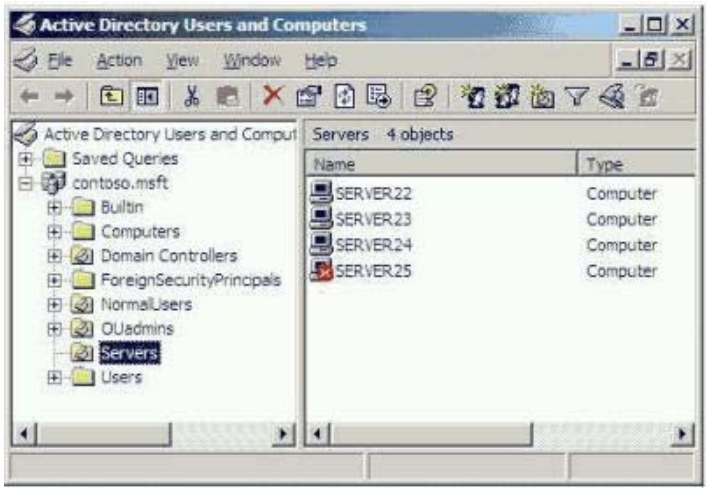
QUESTION 2
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows server 20003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A user named King manages an application server named Server25. One morning, King tries to log on to the network from Server 25. He receives the message shown in the Logon message exhibit.

King notifies you of the problem. You open Active Directory Users and Computers and see the display shown in the Active Directory exhibit.

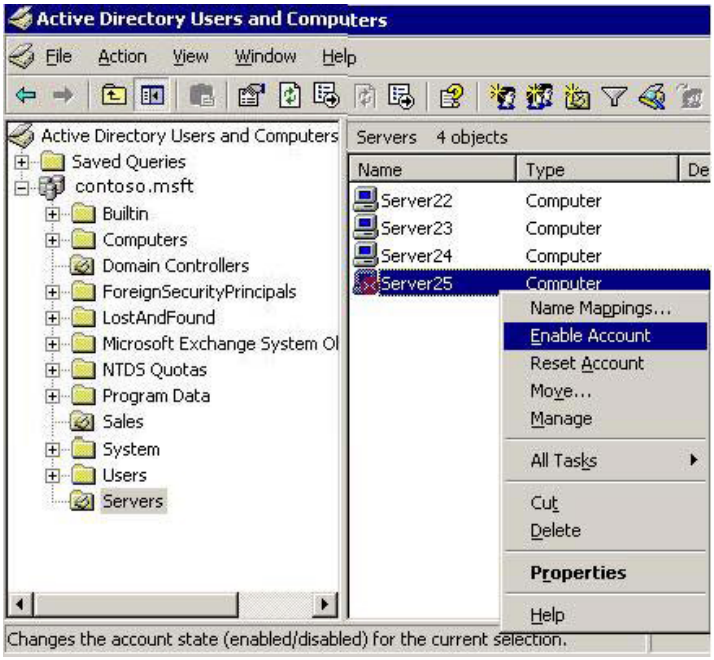


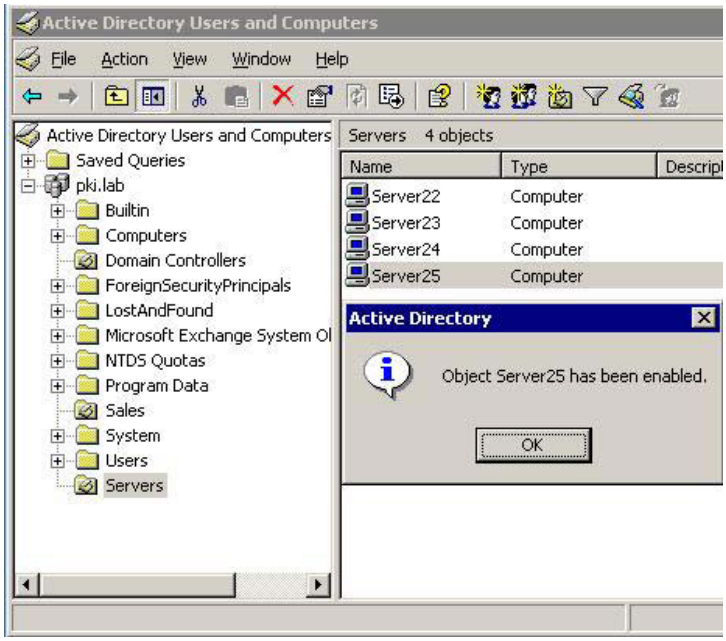
You need to enable King to log on to Server 25. Your solution must require the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Enable the computer account for Server 25.
B. Reset the computer account for Server 25.
C. Remove Server 25 from the domain, and then rejoin Server25 to the domain.
D. Delete the computer account for Server25, and then create a new account with the same name.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To be able to log in a domain you nee two things, a valid user account and a valid computer account. In this case the red balloon means that Server25 account has been disabled.





Incorrect Answers:
B: The exhibit shows that the account is disabled. It doesn't need resetting.
C: This is unnecessary.
D: This won't work because the new account will have a different Security Identifier (SID) to the original computer account.

QUESTION 3
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. The functional level of the domain is Windows 2000 native. Some network servers run

Windows 2000 Server, and others run Windows Server 20003. All users in your accounting department are members of an existing global distribution group named Global-1. You create a new network share for the accounting users. You need to enable the members of Global-1 to access the file share. What should you do?

A. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2003.
B. Change the group type of Global-1 to security.
C. Change the group scope of Global-1 to universal.
D. Raise the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2003.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
You cannot assign permissions to file shares to a distribution group. The group must be converted to a security group. Note: you must be in at least Windows 2000 Native Functional Level in order to be able to convert a distribution group to a security group.
Incorrect Answers:
A: You cannot assign permissions to file shares to a distribution group, whatever functional level the domain is in.
C: You cannot assign permissions to file shares to a universal distribution group.
D: You cannot assign permissions to file shares to a distribution group, whatever functional level the forest is in.

QUESTION 4
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network includes three office locations. Each office has one Windows Server 2003 computer that functions as a file and print server. This server hosts home folders for network users. In each office, a single printer is installed on the file and print server. The local help desk technicians have the necessary permissions to manage printers. A user named King notifies the local help desk that his documents are not printing. A help desk technician finds a list of documents waiting in the print queue. No user can successfully print. The technician cannot delete documents from the queue. You need to restore printing capabilities. What should you do?

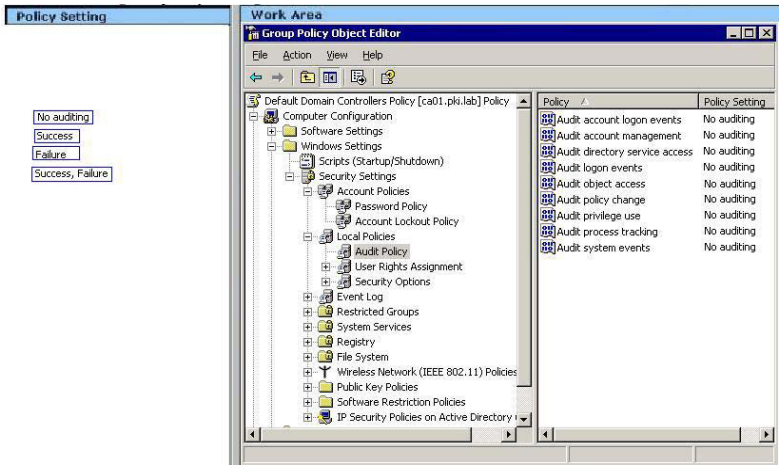
A. Install a second instance of the printer. Redirect the original printer to the new printer.
B. Stop and restart the Print Spooler service. Ask users to resubmit the documents for printing.
C. Pause the printer. Reconfigure the print queue to hold mismatched documents. Unpause the printer.
D. Install a second instance of the printer. Delete the original printer. Direct King to resubmit the documents for printing.

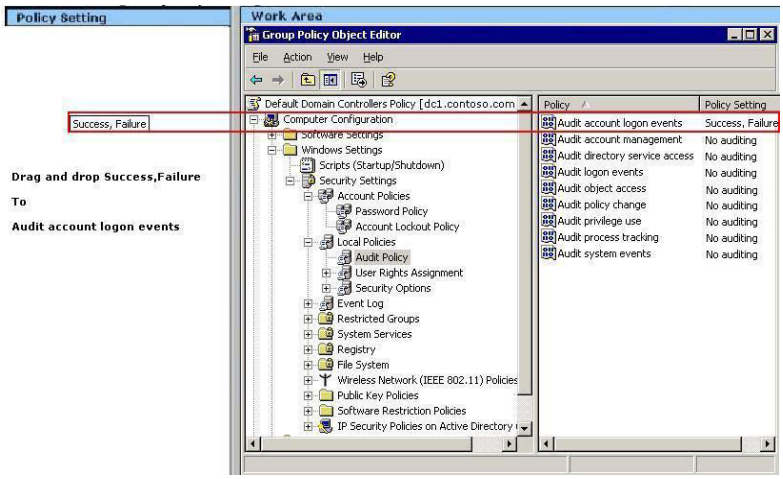
Answer: B

Explanation:
The Print Spooler service loads files to memory for printing. Sometimes we need to stop and restart the service to delete the queues. We can do this by using the net stop spooler command to stop the service. We can delete the printer objects from the queue in C:\WINDOWS\System32\spool\PRINTERS, and then start the service with the net start spooler command. After deleting the queues the users will need to resubmit their print jobs.
Incorrect Answers:
A: It is likely that the print jobs in the print queue have become corrupted. They should be deleted. Redirecting

them to a new printer won't work.
C: This won't work. The jobs have already been submitted.
D: The users need to resubmit their documents for printing, not King.

QUESTION 5
You are the network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. You need to audit all logon attempts by domain users. You must ensure that the minimum amount of necessary information is audited. To achieve this goal, you will edit the Default Domain Controller Group Policy object (GPO). What should you do?
To answer, drag the policy setting to the correct location or locations in the work area.





Explanation:
This setting will audit all logon events that use domain user accounts. The Audit Logon Events policy is for auditing log on attempts using local user accounts.

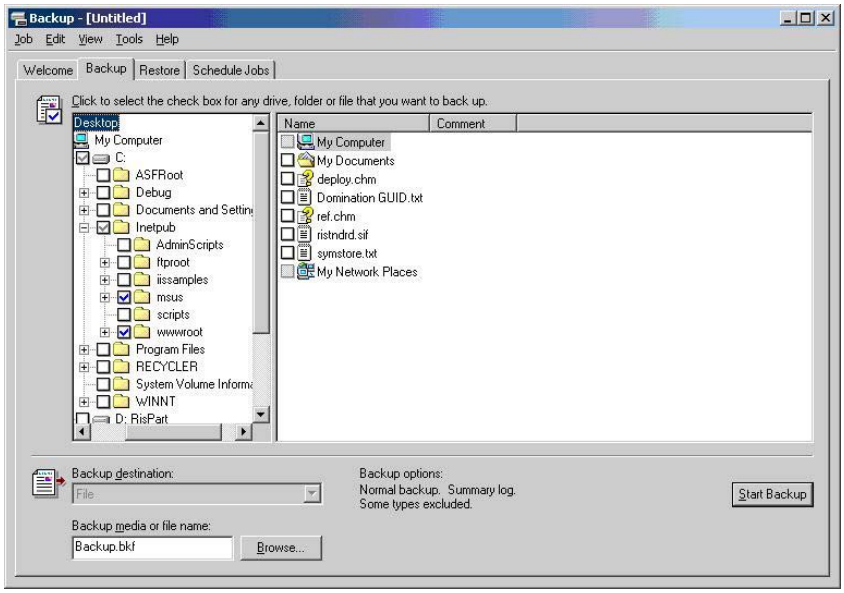
QUESTION 6
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. You

install Software Update Services (SUS) on one server. You configure the following settings:
• Do not use a proxy server for Internet access.
• Synchronize directly from the Microsoft Windows Update servers.
• Automatically approve new versions of previously approved updates.
• Save updates in a local folder. You perform a manual synchronization.
Now you need to back up the critical information that is related to your installation of SUS. What should you do?

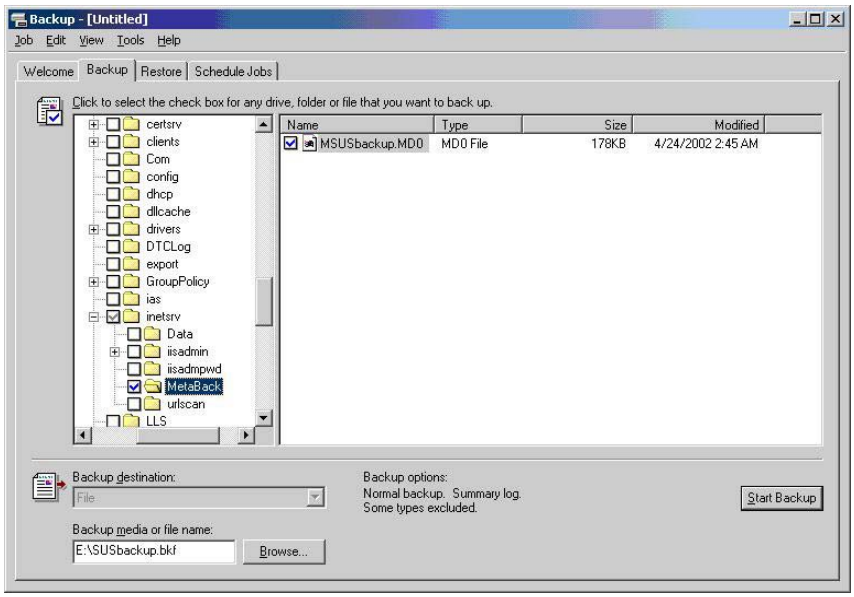
A. First, use the Backup utility to back up the System State data. Then, use the IIS administration tool to back up the default Web site.
B. First, use the IIS administration tool to back up the default Web site. Then, use the Backup utility to back up the System State data.
C. First, use the IIS administration tool to back up the IIS metabase. Then, use the Backup utility to back up the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the content storage location.
D. First, use the Backup utility to back up the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the content storage location.
Then, use the IIS administration tool to back up the IIS metabase.

Answer: C

Explanation:
SUS Server Backup and System Recovery
You need to backup the Web site directory that the administration site was created in, the SUS directory that contains the content, and the IIS metabase.
BackUp storage content picture



BackUp IIS Metabase content picture



Incorrect Answers:
A: You don't need to back up the system state data.
B: You don't need to back up the system state data.
D: You must use IIS to back up the metabase to a file before you can back up the file with the Backup program.
Reference:
MS White Paper: Deploying Microsoft Software Update Services

QUESTION 7
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Certkiller operates 10 branch offices in addition to the main office. Each branch office has one filer server with two logical disks, P:\ and U:\. Each disk has a capacity of 20 GB. For each department in the branch office, P:\ hosts one folder in which departmental users save shared documents. For all users in the branch office, U:\ hosts home folders. The main office includes a network operations center that monitors servers and network status. However, branch office users frequently report that their servers have no more disk space. In such cases, local support technicians log on to the servers and delete unnecessary files. You need to create a proactive monitoring strategy for the network operations center. Monitoring must alert the network operations center before the branch office servers run out of disk space. Monitoring must also report which disks on the servers are approaching capacity. The monitoring strategy must require the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Configure a server in the main office to report performance alters on the branch office servers. Use the logicaldisk(_total)\ &Free Space counter to indicate when free space is less than 5 percent. Use the logicaldisk(_total)\Free megabytes counter to indicate when free space is less than 100 MB.
B. On each branch office server, create a performance alert. Use the logicaldisk(_total)\ %Free Space counter to indicate when free space is less than 5 percent. Use the logicaldisk(_total)\Free megabytes counter to indicate when free space is less than 1000 MB.
C. Configure a server in the main office to report performance alerts on the branch office servers. Use the logicaldisk(P)\ %Free Space counter and the logicaldisk(U)\ %Free Space counter to indicate when free space is less than 5 percent.

D. On each branch office server, create a performance alert. Use the logicaldisk(P)\ %Free Space counter and the logicaldisk(U)\ %Free Space counter to indicate when free space is less than 5 percent.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The monitoring must alert the network operations centre before the branch office servers run out of disk space and monitoring must also report which disks on the servers are approaching capacity.
Incorrect Answers:
A: We need to know which disks are near capacity, so we can't monitor the total disk space - we must monitor the individual logical disks.
B: We need to know which disks are near capacity, so we can't monitor the total disk space - we must monitor the individual logical disks.
D: The monitoring must alert the network operations centre before the branch office servers run out of disk space; therefore, the monitoring should be done from the main office.

QUESTION 8
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run either Windows 2000 Server or Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A computer named Server2 runs Windows Server 2003 with IIS 6.0 installed. On Server2, you create a virtual directory named Web Folder. You use IIS Manager to enable the following permissions on Web Folder: Read, Write, and Directory Browsing. When users try to access Web Folder as a Web folder from Internet Explorer, they receive the error message shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that all users can access Web Folder as a Web folder. What should you do?

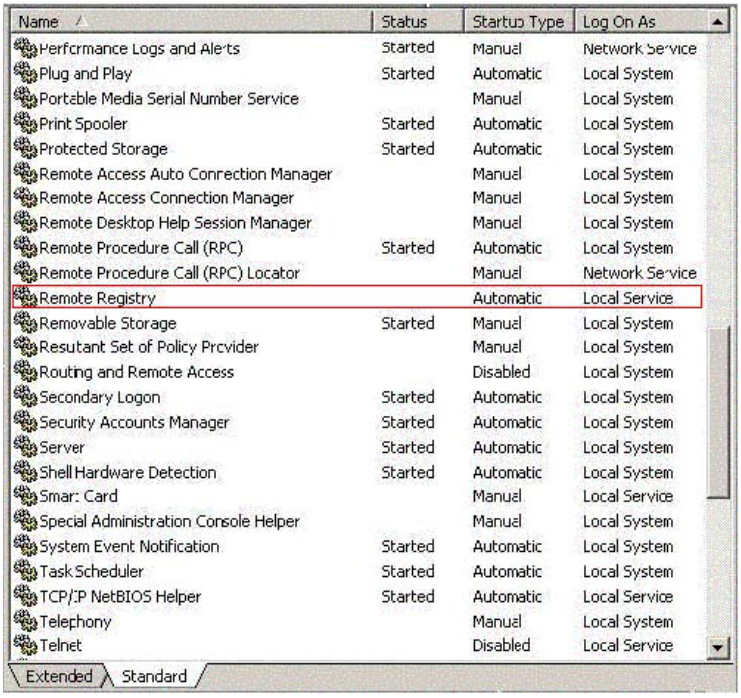
A. Restart the World Wide Web Publishing Service on Server2.
B. Enable anonymous access to Web Folder.
C. Modify the Execute permissions to allow scripts and executable files.
D. Enable the WebDAV Web service extension on Server2.

Answer: D

Explanation:
"Web Folders" is Microsoft's implementation of WebDAV. WebDAV is disabled by default and so needs to be enabled.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This won't solve the problem. WebDAV needs to be enabled.
B: This is a security risk and is not required.
C: It is not necessary to modify the permissions. We just need to enable WebDAV.

QUESTION 9
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller.com. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. You manage a member server named Server1, which runs Windows Server 2003. Server1 is also managed by other network administrators at Certkiller. From your client computer, you open Computer Management and connect to Server1. However, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit.

You need to solve this problem.
First, you log on locally to Server1 and open the Services snap-in, as shown in the work area. Which service should be modified?
To answer, select the appropriate service in the work area.



Explanation:
You should restart the Remote Registry service.
Windows Server 2003 relies on a number of services to work in concert for a computer to be managed remotely using Computer Management, such as the Server service and Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) services. Of the services displayed in the work area, the Remote Registry service is not started and must be running on the remote computer for the computer to be managed remotely.
Objective:
Managing and Maintaining a Server Environment
Sub-Objective:

Manage servers remotely
References:
1. Windows Server 2003 Online Help - Computer Management
- Concepts - Troubleshooting
2. Windows Server 2003 Online Help - Performance Logs and Alerts
- Concepts - Troubleshooting

QUESTION 10
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network is distributed across five countries in Europe, namely Spain, Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Germany. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Each location has three print servers. You need to monitor usage of print queues on all print servers on the network. You plan to enable monitoring for each print server in the same way. Monitoring data must be stored in a central location and archived for five years to enable data comparison. What should you do?

A. Create a counter log and specify SQL Database as the log file type.
B. Create a trace log and specify Circular Trace File as the log file type.
C. Create a counter log and specify Binary Circular File as the log file type.
D. Create a trace log and specify Sequential Trace File as the log file type.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Logging to a relational database instead of a standard text file has the advantage that relationships between data tables enable the flexible creation of dynamic data views by using queries and reports.

QUESTION 11
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Certkiller operates offices in London, Paris, and Amsterdam. Each office is configured as a separate Active Directory site. Each office has a file server for local users. ChiFile is the file server in London. It hosts a shared folder. Users report that they can no longer connect to the shared folder. A help desk technician who is a member of the Power Users group reports that he cannot connect to ChiFile. However, you are able to make a successful connection with ChiFile by using Terminal Services. How should you solve this problem?

A. Add Windows Server 2003 licenses to the Site License server for London.
B. Change the licensing mode on ChiFile from Per Device or User to Per Server.
C. Change the licensing mode on ChiFile from Per Server to Per Device or User.
D. Install a Terminal Services Enterprise license server on the London domain controller.

Answer: A
Explanation
No more connections can be made to a server product because the number of user's connections has reached the maximum that the server can accept.
Cause:
The server product might be configured with Per Server licensing and the number of licenses might be exhausted.

Solution:
. Check license usage for the product on the server.
. The user can wait until others stop accessing the product.
. To eliminate the problem, you can purchase more licenses for the product.

QUESTION 12
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. You need to standardize the desktop environment for all client computers. Your solution must prevent domain users from permanently modifying their regional settings or the desktop background. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Specify the profile's network path in the user properties in Active Directory Users and Computers.
B. Specify the profile's local path in the user properties in Computer Management,
C. Specify the profile's network path in the user properties in Computer Management.
D. In the network share where profiles reside, rename Ntuser.dat to Ntuser.man.
E. In the local profile directory, rename Ntuser.dat to Ntuser.man.
F. In the network share where profiles reside, rename the Ntuser.ini to Ntuser.man.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:
Your solution must prevent domain users from permanently modifying their regional settings or the desktop background The trick here is the word permanently; the user with a mandatory profile can modify his profile, but the mandatory profile will change the settings again next time the user logs on.
A mandatory user profile:
A user profile that is not updated when the user logs off. It is downloaded to the user's desktop each time the user logs on, and it is created by an administrator and assigned to one or more users to create consistent or jobspecific
user profiles.
Only members of the Administrators group can change settings in a preconfigured user profile. The user can still modify the desktop, but the changes are not saved when the user logs off. The next time the user logs on, the mandatory user profile is downloaded again. User profiles become mandatory when you rename the NTuser.dat file on the server to NTuser.man.
This extension makes the user profile read-only. Mandatory user profiles do not allow changes to be applied to the user profile stored on the server. Profile management should be done preferentially by policy. Mandatory profile use, although permitted, is less manageable and more prone to create administration problems, thus it is not recommended.
Reference:
HOW TO: Create a Roaming User Profile in Windows Server 2003 KB article 324749

QUESTION 13
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 20003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.
A member server named CertkillerSrvA runs Software Update Services (SUS). CertkillerSrvA is configured to

synchronize directly from the Microsoft Windows Update servers every day. All client computers are configured to use the Automatic Updates client software to receive updates from CertkillerSrv
A. All client
computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. Microsoft releases a critical security update for Windows XP Professional computers. Server1 receives the update. Client computers on the network do not receive this update. However, they receive other updates from CertkillerSrv
A. You need to ensure that
all client computers receive the critical security update. What should you do?

A. In the System Properties dialog box on each client computer, enable the Keep my computer up to date option.
B. Edit the Group Policy object (GPO) for the Clients OU by enabling the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations settings.
C. On Server1, open the SUS content folder. Select the file that contains the security update, and assign the Allow - Read permissions on the file to all client computer accounts.
D. Use Internet Explorer to connect to the SUS administration page. Approve the security update.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The question states that the clients are configured to receive updates. When using Software Update Services to deploy security updates, the updates must be approved before they will be downloaded by the clients and installed.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The question states that the clients are configured to receive updates; therefore, this option is already set.
B: The Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations setting means that a computer will re-run the update process if the computer was offline at the time of the last scheduled update.
C: This is not a permissions problem. The update must be approved before it can be installed.

QUESTION 14
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.
Certkiller includes a main office and several branch offices. You work in the main office. A DNS server named Certkiller1 is located in one of the branch offices. You need to perform DNS management on Certkiller1. First, you log on to a client computer. However, the computer does not have the DNS snap-in installed. What should you do next?

A. Install the Windows Support Tools on the client computer.
B. From a command prompt, start Nslookup.exe. At the prompt, type install.
C. Use Windows Explorer to open the c$ share on Certkiller1. Select \windows\system32 and install Adminpak.msi.
D. Use Windows Explorer to copy C:\windows\system32\dnsmgmt.msc from Certkiller1 to C:\windows\system32 on the client computer.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Adminpak.msi installs the administrative tools including the DNS management console. Answer D would work, but it wouldn't place a shortcut to the DNS snap-in in the start menu (or anywhere else), so the user would have to open the snap-in using a command prompt.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The support tools don't include the DNS management snap-in.
B: This will not install the DNS management snap-in.
D: This could work. See explanation above.

QUESTION 15
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A member server named Certkiller1 hosts several hundred folders, which reside in various locations on the server. Certkiller1 is configured to run a normal backup of the folder every Saturday at 1:00 A.M. You discover that users edit the contents of the folders on Saturday and Sunday. You need to use the Backup utility to reschedule the backup job so that it runs every Monday at 1:00 A.M. instead of every Saturday at 1:00 A.M. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of
administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Specify Monday as the start date of the job.
B. Reconfigure the job schedule to run the backup every Monday at 1:00 A.M.
C. Add an additional schedule to the job. Configure the additional schedule to run the backup on Monday at 1:00 A.M.
D. Use the Repeat Task option to configure the existing job to repeat every 48 hours until an interval of 336 hours passes.

Answer: B
Explanation

To schedule a backup

1. Open Backup.
   The Backup or Restore Wizard starts by default, unless it is disabled. You can use this wizard or go to the next step to work in **Advanced Mode**.
2. Click the Advanced Mode link on the Backup or Restore Wizard.
3. Click the **Backup** tab, and then on the **Job** menu, click **New**.
4. Select the files and folders you want to back up by clicking the box to the left of a file or folder.
5. Select **File** or a tape device in **Backup destination**.
6. In **Backup media or file name**, type a path and file name for the backup file, or select a tape.
7. Select any backup options you want, such as the backup type and the log file type, by clicking the **Tools** menu, and then clicking **Options**. When you have finished selecting backup options, click **OK**.
8. On the **Job** menu select **Save Selections** to save your selections as a backup job file (.bks).
9. Click **Start Backup** and make any changes you want to the **Backup Job Information** dialog box.
10. If you want to set advanced backup options such as data verification or hardware compression, click **Advanced**. When you have finished selecting advanced backup options, click **OK**.
11. Click **Schedule** in the **Backup Job Information** dialog box.
12. In the **Set Account Information** dialog box, enter the user name and password that you want the scheduled backup to run under.
13. In the **Scheduled Job Options** dialog box, in **Job name**, type a name for the scheduled backup job, and then click **Properties** on the **Schedule data** tab to set the date, time, and frequency parameters for the scheduled backup. When you have finished, click **OK**, and then click **OK** again.

Notes

- If you are scheduling a tape backup, you may have to use Removable Storage to make sure that your tape is available in the Backup media pool. For more information on Removable Storage, see Related Topics.
- You must have the Task Scheduler service running before you can schedule a backup. To do this, open the command prompt window and type **net start schedule**. You can also use Services in the Computer Management administrative tool to start, stop, and view the status of services.
- In the **Scheduled Job Options** dialog box, you can delete a scheduled backup from the Task Scheduler by clicking **Delete**.

To change the schedule of the backup, select the backup object, select properties and enter the new schedule.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The start date won't change what day the backup job runs on.
C: It is not necessary to add a new schedule; we can modify the existing schedule.
D: The backup should run weekly, not every 48 hours.

QUESTION 16
You are the network administrator for Certkiller. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. You perform a full backup of the network every Monday. You perform incremental backups on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Backups are always performed at 1:00 A.M. On Friday afternoon, a user accidentally deletes a file. You need to restore the file. What should you do?

A. Open each backup log, beginning with Monday and moving forward through the week. In each log, search for a backup of the file. Restore the first backup that you find.
B. Open each backup log, beginning with Friday and moving backward through the week. In each log, search for a backup of the file. Restore the first backup that you find.
C. Open each backup log, beginning with Tuesday and moving forward through the week. In each log, search for a backup of the file. Restore the first backup that you find.
D. Open the backup log for Monday. Search for a backup of the file. If you find a backup, restore the file.
If you do not find a backup, open the backup log for Friday and search there. If you find a backup, restore the file.
If you do not find a backup, continue opening backup logs, moving backward through the week from Friday. Restore the first backup that you find.

Answer: B

Explanation:
You want to restore the most recent copy of the file. If the file has changed during the week, it will be backed up the following night. For this reason, we start with Fridays backup and search backwards. When searching backwards, the first copy of the file we find will be the latest version.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This could result in an earlier version of the file being restored. We want the last backup of the file.
C: This could result in an earlier version of the file being restored. We want the last backup of the file.
D: It is not necessary to look at Monday's backup first.

QUESTION 17
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. One member server hosts a folder named F:\CertkillerData. Thousands of users constantly request and updates files in F:\CertkillerData. You use the Backup utility to perform an incremental backup of F:\CertkillerData on magnetic tape. The backup completes normally, but you see an error indicator illuminated on the tape server. You need to verify that you can restore F:\CertkillerData from the backup tape. The verification process must not affect existing files. What should you do?

A. In the Backup utility, use the Restore and Manage Media tab to select the original tape media. Ensure that

files will be restored to their original location. Start the restoration and verify that all files are restored successfully.
B. In the Backup utility, use the Restore and Manage Media tab to select the original tape media. Ensure that files will be restored to a new location. Start the restoration and verify that all files are restored successfully.
C. In the Backup utility, select the Verify data after the backup completes option. Use the original backup tape to perform another incremental backup. Ensure that all files are verifies successfully.
D. In the Backup utility, select the Verify data after the backup completes option. Use a new backup tape to perform another incremental backup. When the verification phase of the backup begins, replace the new tape with the original tape.
Ensure that all files are verified successfully.

Answer: B

Explanation:
We need to ensure we can restore the contents of the backup media. The only way to test this is to restore the data to another location. In Restore files to, do one of the following:
Click Alternate location if you want the backed up files and folders to be restored to a folder that you designate. This option will preserve the folder structure of the backed up data; all folders and subfolders will appear in the alternate folder you designate.
Incorrect Answers:
A: We don't need to restore the backup to the original location overwriting any later versions of the files.
C: We don't need to perform another backup; we want to test our current backup.
D: We don't need to perform another backup; we want to test our current backup.

QUESTION 18
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A member server named CertkillerSrvA hosts several hundred folders, which reside in various locations on the server. CertkillerSrvA is configured to run a copy backup of the folder every Saturday at 1:00 A.M. On Tuesday, you are directed to schedule an additional backup job for all files on CertkillerSrv
A. The job must run
the following day at 1:00 A.M. You need to use the Backup utility to ensure that the backup job runs on Wednesday at 1:00 A.M., and that the normal backup schedule resumes afterward. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Specify Wednesday as the start date of the job. On Thursday, specify Saturday as the start date.
B. Configure the job schedule to perform the backup every Wednesday at 1:00 A.M. On Thursday, reconfigure the schedule to perform the backup every Saturday at 1:00 A.M.
C. Use the Show Multiple Schedules option to add an additional schedule to the job. Configure the additional schedule to run the job once on Wednesday at 1:00 A.M.
D. Use the Repeat Task option to configure the existing job to repeat at every 96 hours until an interval of 168 hours passes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
There is no need to modify the existing schedule. You can simply select the existing backup job, and create an

additional schedule.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The start date of the job won't change the day on which the job is run.
B: We want the job to run on Wednesday only once, not every Wednesday.
D: We want the job to run on Wednesday once and every Saturday, not every 96 hours.

QUESTION 19
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Recovery Console is installed on each domain controller. The disk configuration for each domain controller is shown in the following table.

Volume	Drive	Contents
Main	C:	System files, SYSVOL directory, stand-alone certification authority (CA) database
AD	D:	Ntds.dit
CERTKILLERDATA	E:	Active Directory database log files, CA log files, user profiles, user data directories

MAIN is configured with both the system partition and the boot partition. Every Friday at 6:00 P.M., you run the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard in conjunction with removable storage media. Every night at midnight, you use third-party software to perform full backups of user profiles and user data on removable storage media. One Friday at 8:00 P.M., an administrator reports that the CA database on a domain controller named DC1 is corrupted. You need to restore the database as quickly as possible. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

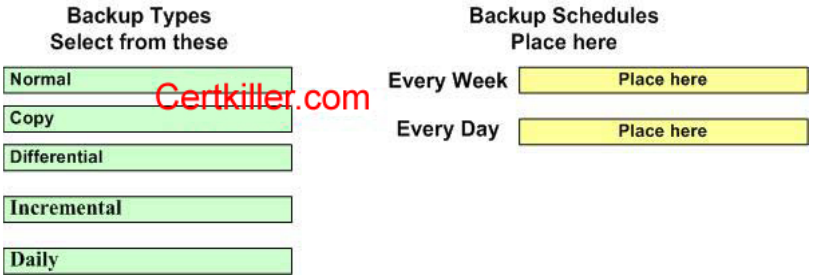
A. Restart DC1 by using Directory Services Restore Mode.
B. Restart DC1 by using the installation CD-ROM.
C. Perform a nonauthorative restoration of Active Directory.
D. Perform an authoritative restoration of Active Directory.
E. Use the ASR disk to restore the content of the ASR back file.

Answer: A, C

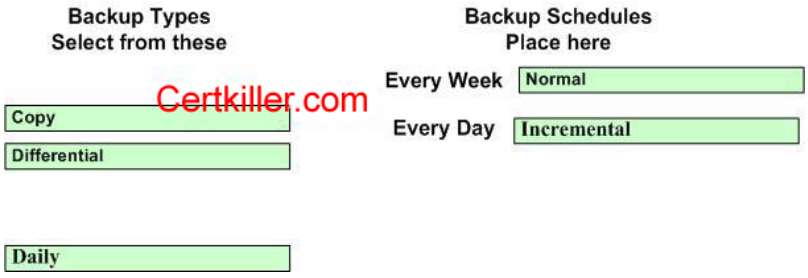
Explanation:
To restore the CA database, we must restart the server in Directory Services Restore Mode. This is similar to Safe Mode and will not start any Active Directory services.
Normal restore
During a normal restore operation, Backup operates in non authoritative restore mode. That is, any data that you restore, including Active Directory objects, will have their original update sequence number. The Active Directory replication system uses this number to detect and propagate Active Directory changes among the servers in your organization. Because of this, any data that is restored non authoritatively will appear to the Active Directory replication system as though it is old, which means the data will never get replicated to your other servers. Instead, if newer data is available from your other servers, the Active Directory replication system

will use this to update the restored data.
Incorrect Answers:
B: We do not need to start with the CD-ROM because we will not be using ASR.
D: We do not need an authoritative restore; Active Directory data will be updated during normal AD replication from other DCs.
E: We do not need to use ASR because the server is operational.

QUESTION 20
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A member server named CertkillerSrvA has a locally attached tape device. You need to back up all data on CertkillerSrvA at least once every week. Every day, you need to back up only the data that was changed after the last backup. You need to minimize the amount of data that must be backed up every day. Which backup types should you use?
To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the corresponding backup schedule.



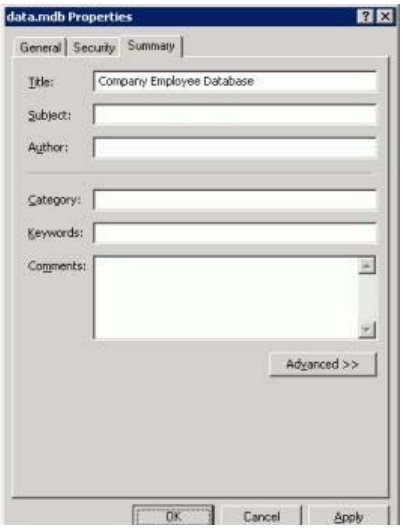
Answer:



Explanation:
Types of backup
The Backup utility supports five methods of backing up data on your computer or network.
Copy backup
A copy backup copies all the files you select, but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations.
Daily backup
A daily backup copies all the files that you select that have been modified on the day the daily backup is performed.
The backed-up files are not marked as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).
Differential backup
A differential backup copies files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup.

It does not mark files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, restoring files and folders requires that you have the last normal as well as the last differential backup.
Incremental backup
An incremental backup backs up only those files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup.
It marks files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared).
If you use a combination of normal and incremental backups, you will need to have the last normal backup set as well as all incremental backup sets to restore your data.
Normal backup
A normal backup copies all the files you select and marks each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared). With normal backups, you only need the most recent copy of the backup file or tape to restore all of the files. You usually perform a normal backup the first time you create a backup set.
Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and incremental backups requires the least amount of storage space and is the quickest backup method. However, recovering files can be time-consuming and difficult because the backup set might be stored on several disks or tapes. Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and differential backups is more time-consuming, especially if your data changes frequently it is easier to restore the data because the backup set is usually stored on only a few disks or tapes.
Reference:
Server Help

QUESTION 21
You are the network administrator for Certkiller. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All users are members of the Users global group. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A member server named Certkiller1 contains a data volume named Disk1, which hosts a shared folder named Certkiller Data. All members of the Users group have permissions to read and modify the contents
of Certkiller Data. You create a shadow copy of Disk1. However, users report that they cannot access any previous version of any of the file in Certkiller Data. From Certkiller1, you access a file named data.mdb, which resides in Certkiller Data. You successfully access previous versions of data.mdb. Then, you log on to a representative client computer. You open the Properties dialog box for data.mdb, as shown in the exhibit.



You need to enable all users to access previous versions of the files in the Certkiller Data. What should you do?

A. Enable all members of the Users group to take ownership of the files in Certkiller Data.
B. Assign the Allow - Full Control share permission on Certkiller Data to the Users group.
C. Use Group Policy to deploy the application package from Certkiller1\windows\system32\clients\tsclient to all client computers.
D. Use Group Policy to deploy the application package from Certkiller1\windows\system32\clients\twclient to all client computers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To access previous versions of files, the client computers need the 'Previous Versions' client installed on their machines.
Deploying the client software for shadow copies.
The client software for Shadow Copies of Shared Folders is installed on the server in the \\%systemroot%\system32\clients\twclient directory.
You can distribute the client software in a variety of ways; consider the various options before deployment. There are several tools included in the Windows Server 2003 family, such as Group Policy, that can make deploying and maintaining the clients software easier.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The ownership of the file has no relevance to previous versions.
B: You don't need Full Control share permission to access the previous versions of files.
C: This is the Terminal Services client software, not the previous versions client software.

QUESTION 22
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A member server named CertkillerSrv1 functions as the backup server. Every night, CertkillerSrv1 performs a normal backup of all files on drive D:\ of all servers in the domain. Files are stored on magnetic tape.
A new written company security policy states that all servers must be protected from registry corruption. You

need to ensure that a current copy of the registry from every server on the network is automatically backed up daily on magnetic tape. What should you do?

A. On CertkillerSrv1, create a new backup job that runs every day. Configure the job to back up drive C:\ on every network server.
B. On CertkillerSrv1, select Options, and then select the Exclusions tab. Remove all exclusions for files of the Registry Writer application type.
C. On each network server, start Registry Editor. On the File menu, select Export. Specify All as the export range.
Export the registry to drive D:\.
D. On each network server, configure a new backup job that runs every day. Configure the job to back up each server's System State data in a file on drive D:\.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The System State Data includes the Registry. Configuring a backup job to backup the system state data will ensure that the registry is automatically backed up to drive D every day. The data will then be backed up to tape, when the backup of drive D is taken.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Drive C:\ doesn't get backed up to tape. Only drive D:\ gets backed up.
B: This won't back up the registry.
C: This could work but it is a manual process. An automated backup would be a better solution.

QUESTION 23
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003. A user named King is responsible for managing groups in the domain. In Active Directory, you delegate the permissions to create, delete, and manage groups to him. When King tries to log on to a domain controller, he receives the error message shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that King can immediately manage groups. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Modify the default security policy for the domain. Refresh the policy by using Secedit.exe.
B. Modify the default security policy for the domain. Refresh the policy by using Gpupdate.exe.
C. Modify the default security policy for the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Refresh the policy by using Secedut.exe.
D. Modify the default security policy for the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Refresh the policy by using Gpupdate.exe.
E. Install the Windows Server 2003 administrative tools on King's computer. Instruct him to run Dsa.msc from

his computer.
F. Share Dsa.msc from a computer running Windows Server 2003. Instruct King to run Dsa.msc from his computer.

Answer: D, E

Explanation:
By default normal users can not log on a domain controller. Therefore, we need to give this right to King's account, if we want him to be able manage accounts from his computer. To apply the new policy to immediately, we need to refresh the policy. The secedit tool to refresh policies has changed from 2000 server to 2003 server; the new tool is gpupdate.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Using a group policy is a quicker way of applying a setting to all the domain controllers.
B: King needs to log on to the domain controllers only, so we should apply the policy to the domain controllers OU.
C: Secedit.exe is no longer used in Windows 2003. It has been replaced by gpupdate.exe.
F: You cannot share a single file. You can only share folders containing files.

QUESTION 24
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A member server named CertkillerA contains two volumes. You need to perform a complete backup of the data on Certkiller
A. You must ensure that CertkillerA can be completely restored in case of hardware failure. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) backup.
B. Create a backup of user data.
C. Create a Windows Server 2003 bootable floppy disk.
D. Create a DOS bootable floppy disk.
E. Copy all Windows Server 2003 boot files to the Windows Server 2003 bootable floppy disk.
F. Copy only Boot.ini to the Windows Server 2003 bootable floppy disk.

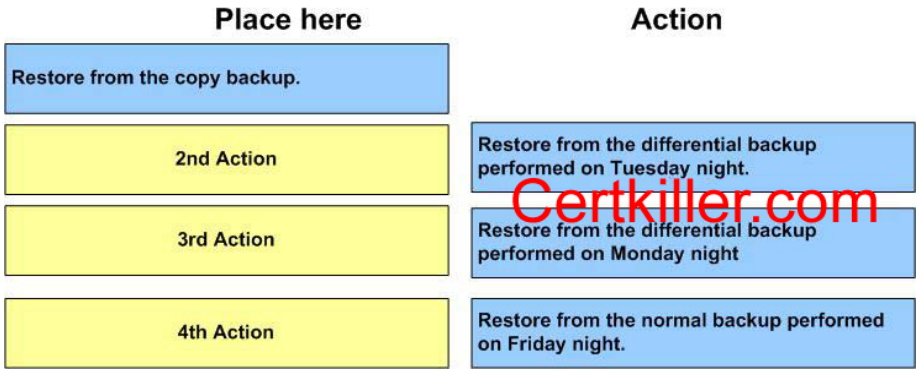
Answer: A, B

Explanation:
We need to perform a complete backup of the data (answer B).
We need to ensure that Server1 can be completely restored in case of hardware failure. The ASR backup will accomplish this. To recover from a system failure using Automated System Recovery
-1-Make sure you have the following available before you begin the recovery procedure:
---------Your previously created Automated System Recovery (ASR) floppy disk.
---------Your previously created backup media.
---------The original operating system installation CD
If you have a mass storage controller and you are aware that the manufacturer has supplied a separate driver file for it (different from driver files available on the Setup CD), obtain the file (on a floppy disk) before you begin this procedure.
-2-Insert the original operating system installation CD into your CD drive.

-3-Restart your computer. If you are prompted to press a key to start the computer from CD, press the appropriate key.
-4-If you have a separate driver file as described in step 1, use the driver as part of Setup by pressing F6 when prompted.
-5-Press F2 when prompted at the beginning of the text-only mode section of Setup.
You will be prompted to insert the ASR floppy disk you have previously created.
-6-Follow the directions on the screen.
If you have a separate driver file as described in step 1, press F6 (a second time) when prompted after the system reboots.
Follow the directions on the screen.
Incorrect Answers:
C: We don't need a bootable floppy disk.
D: We don't need a bootable floppy disk.
E: This won't back up the user data.
F: This won't back up the user data.

QUESTION 25
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. 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.

Types of backup

The Backup utility supports five methods of backing up data on your computer or network.

Copy backup

A copy backup copies all the files you select, but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations.

Daily backup

A daily backup copies all the files that you select that have been modified on the day the daily backup is performed. The backed-up files are not marked as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).

Differential backup

A differential backup copies files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It does not mark files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, restoring files and folders requires that you have the last normal as well as the last differential backup.

Incremental backup

An incremental backup backs up only those files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It marks files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared). If you use a combination of normal and incremental backups, you will need to have the last normal backup set as well as all incremental backup sets to restore your data.

Normal backup

A normal backup copies all the files you select and marks each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared). With normal backups, you only need the most recent copy of the backup file or tape to restore all of the files. You usually perform a normal backup the first time you create a backup set.

Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and incremental backups requires the least amount of storage space and is the quickest backup method. However, recovering files can be time-consuming and difficult because the backup set might be stored on several disks or tapes.

Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and differential backups is more time-consuming, especially if your data changes frequently, but it is easier to restore the data because the backup set is usually stored on only a few disks or tapes.

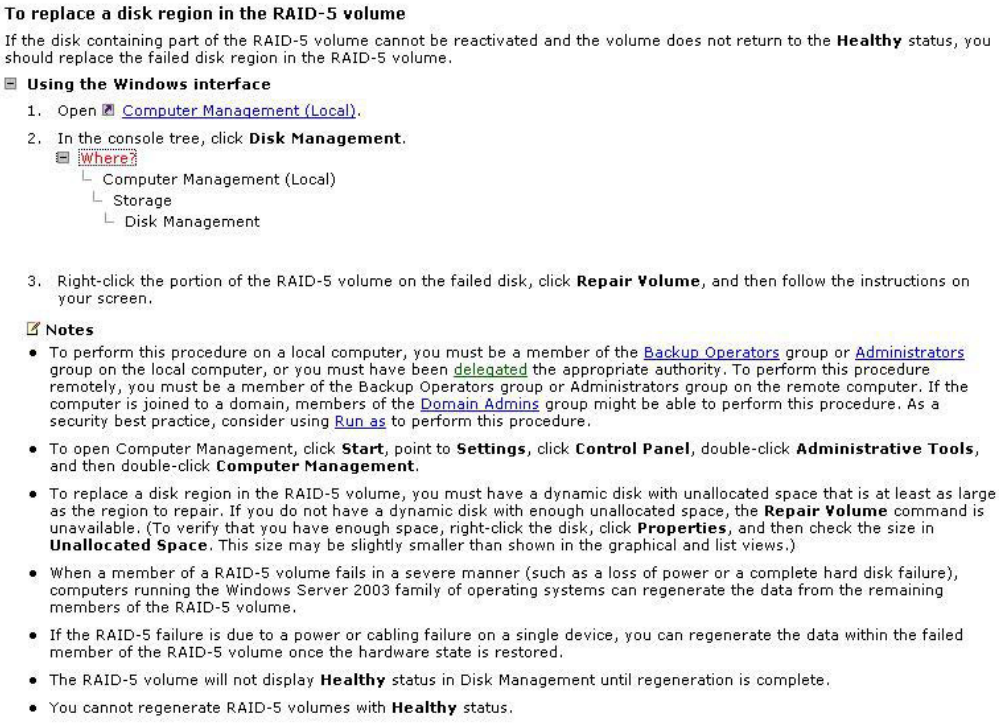
QUESTION 26
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. One of your servers, CertkillerSrv1, contains a RAID-5 volume. Routine monitoring reveals a failed disk in the set. CertkillerSrv1 is running and users are connecting to shared folders on the RAID-5 volume. You shut down the server and replace the failed disk. Now you need to ensure that the RAID-5 volume is redundant. What should

you do?

A. Initialize the new disk. Select the failed region and then select the Repair Volume option.
B. Import the foreign disk. Select the failed region and then select the Repair Volume option.
C. Initialize the new disk. Select the failed region and then select the Reactive Disk option.
D. Import the foreign disk. Select the failed region and then select the Reactive Disk option.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Right-click the portion of the RAID-5 volume on the failed disk, click Repair Volume, and then follow the instructions on your screen.



To replace a disk region in the RAID-5 volume

If the disk containing part of the RAID-5 volume cannot be reactivated and the volume does not return to the **Healthy** status, you should replace the failed disk region in the RAID-5 volume.

Using the Windows interface

1. Open Computer Management (Local).
2. In the console tree, click **Disk Management**.
   Where?
   Computer Management (Local)
   Storage
   Disk Management
3. Right-click the portion of the RAID-5 volume on the failed disk, click **Repair Volume**, and then follow the instructions on your screen.

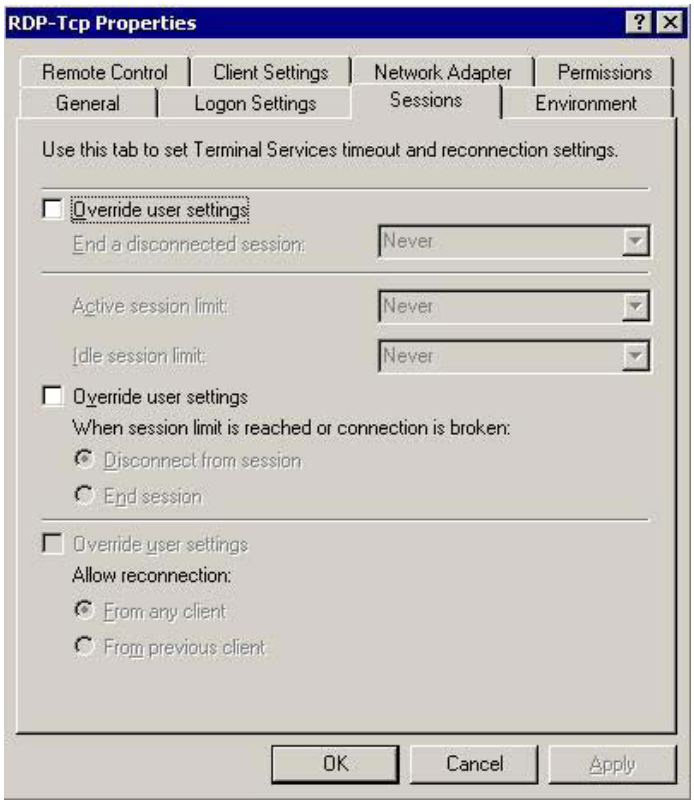
Notes

- To perform this procedure on a local computer, you must be a member of the Backup Operators group or Administrators group on the local computer, or you must have been delegated the appropriate authority. To perform this procedure remotely, you must be a member of the Backup Operators group or Administrators group on the remote computer. If the computer is joined to a domain, members of the Domain Admins group might be able to perform this procedure. As a security best practice, consider using Run as to perform this procedure.
- To open Computer Management, click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel**, double-click **Administrative Tools**, and then double-click **Computer Management**.
- To replace a disk region in the RAID-5 volume, you must have a dynamic disk with unallocated space that is at least as large as the region to repair. If you do not have a dynamic disk with enough unallocated space, the **Repair Volume** command is unavailable. (To verify that you have enough space, right-click the disk, click **Properties**, and then check the size in **Unallocated Space**. This size may be slightly smaller than shown in the graphical and list views.)
- When a member of a RAID-5 volume fails in a severe manner (such as a loss of power or a complete hard disk failure), computers running the Windows Server 2003 family of operating systems can regenerate the data from the remaining members of the RAID-5 volume.
- If the RAID-5 failure is due to a power or cabling failure on a single device, you can regenerate the data within the failed member of the RAID-5 volume once the hardware state is restored.
- The RAID-5 volume will not display **Healthy** status in Disk Management until regeneration is complete.
- You cannot regenerate RAID-5 volumes with **Healthy** status.

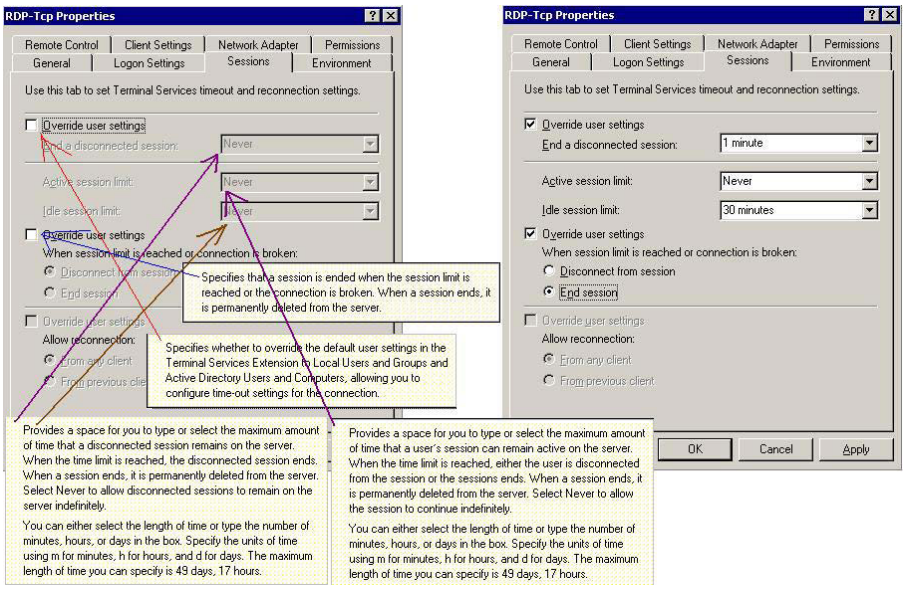
Incorrect Answers:
B: We need to initialize the disk, not import it.
C: We need to repair the volume, not reactivate it.
D: We need to repair the volume, not reactivate it.

QUESTION 27
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. You install Terminal Server on a member server named Certkiller4. Several days later, users report that server performance is unacceptably slow. On Server1, you discover 75 disconnected sessions and 25 sessions that have been idle for at least three hours. You need to configure Certkiller4 to fulfill the following requirements:
• Disconnected sessions remain on the server for a maximum of 1 minute.

• Idle sessions remain on the server for a maximum of 30 minutes.
• Sessions idle for more than 30 minutes are automatically reset.
• Active sessions are not affected.
What should you do?
To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box.



Answer:



QUESTION 28

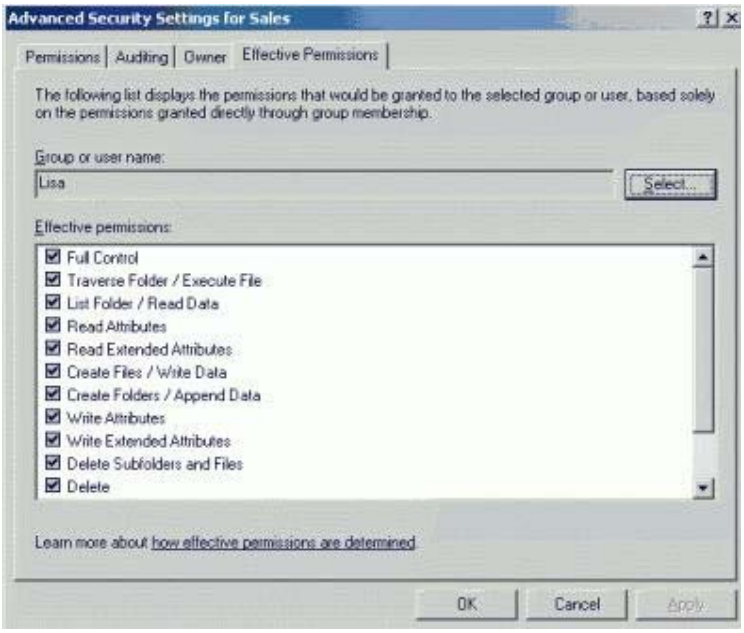
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

Disk drive D on a server named CertkillerA is formatted with default NTFS file permissions. You create a folder named D:\CertkillerData on Certkiller

A. You share D:\CertkillerData as CertkillerData with default share

permissions. Then you create a subfolder named Sales in D:\CertkillerData A user named Lisa works in the sales department. Her user account is a member of 34 security groups. Lisa reports that she cannot add files to \\CertkillerA\CertkillerData\Sales.

You review Lisa's effective permissions for Sales, which are shown in the exhibit:

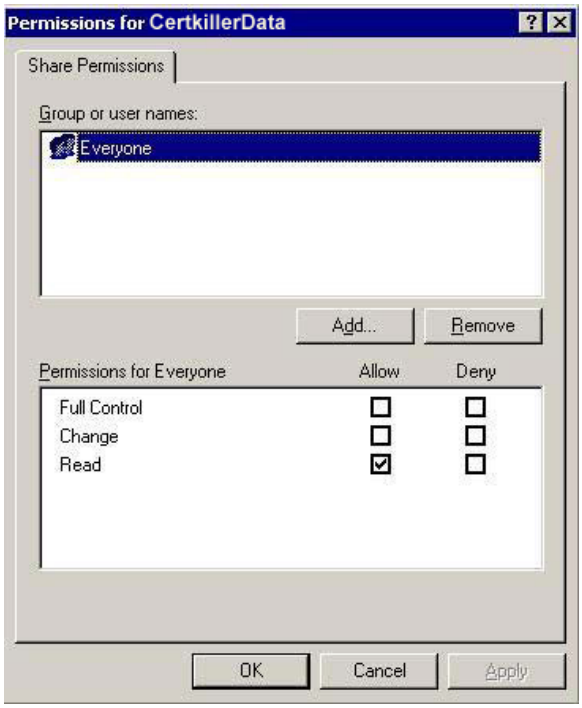


You need to ensure that Lisa can add files to \\CertkillerA\CertkillerData\Sales. What should you do?

A. Modify the NTFS permissions so Lisa inherits permissions on Sales from \\CertkillerA\CertkillerData.
B. Remove Lisa from the Users group.
C. Assign the Allow - Modify NTFS permissions to the Creator Owner group.
D. Modify the share permissions for \\CertkillerA\CertkillerData to assign the Allow - Change permissions to the Everyone group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions. The default share permission is Everyone - Allow Read. This needs to be changed to Everyone - Allow Change.



Incorrect Answers:
A: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions.
B: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions.
C: The exhibit shows that Lisa has enough permissions to be able to write to the directory. The problem must therefore be with the share permissions.

QUESTION 29
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. The functional level of the domain is Windows 2000 native. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network includes a shared folder named CertkillerInfo. Your boss Dr. King reports that he is often unable to access this folder. You discover that the problem occurs whenever more than 10 users try to connect to the folder. You need to ensure that all appropriate users can access CertkillerInfo.
What should you do?

A. Decrease the default user quota limit.
B. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2003.
C. Purchase additional client access licenses.
D. Move CertkillerInfo to one of the servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
It is most likely that the share exists on a Windows XP client. A Windows XP client computer only allows up to

10 connections at the same time. Moving the shared folder to a server computer will allow more concurrent connections.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The quota limit is irrelevant to network connections.
B: The functional level of the domain is not the cause of the problem.
C: This is not a CAL problem.

QUESTION 30
You are the network administrator for Certkiller.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.
All users in the sales department are members of a group names Sales. jack a member of Sales, creates a custom document named Salescustom.doc. She is responsible for making all required changes to this file. Jack places the file in a shared folder named jackDocs on a member server named Certkiller
A. Then she goes on vacation.
When users from the sales department try to open Salescustom.doc, they receive the following error message: 'Access is denied'.
You log on to the console of CertkillerA and try to open Salescustom.doc. You receive the same error message.
You need to ensure that members of Sales have read-only access to Salescustom.doc. You must not affect jack permissions on Salescustom.doc or on any other files in jackDocs. You must not grant access to Salescustom.doc to any other users. First, you log on to CertkillerA as an administrator. What should you do next?

A. Take ownership of jackDocs and select the Replace owner on sub containers and objects check box. Configure the NTFS permissions to assign the Allow - Modify permissions on the folder to Sales.
B. Take ownership of Salescustom.doc. Configure the NTFS permissions to assign the Allow - Create Files/Write Data permissions on the file to Sales.
C. Take ownership of Salescustom.doc. Configure the NTFS permissions to assign the Allow - Read permissions on the file to Sales.
D. Take ownership of jackDocs and select the Replace owner on sub containers and Object check box. Configure the NTFS permissions to assign the Allow - Read permissions on the folder to Sales.

Answer: C

Explanation:
We must change the permissions on the Salescustom.doc file only.
Ownership
Every object has an owner, whether in an NTFS volume or Active Directory. The owner controls how permissions are set on the object and to whom permissions are granted. Ownership can be transferred in the following ways:
The current owner can grant the Take ownership permission to another user, allowing that user to take ownership at any time. The user must actually take ownership to complete the transfer. An administrator can take ownership. A user who has the Restore files and directories privilege can double-click Other users and groups and choose any user or group to assign ownership to. We must change the permissions on the Salescustom.doc file only.
Incorrect Answers:

A: This will give Sales modify access to every file in the jackDocs folder.
B: We must only assign Read access.
D: This will give Sales read access to every file in the jackDocs folder.