

TestKing.org - #1 in IT Testing & Certification Tools



TEST KING

#1 in IT Testing & Certification Tools

Exam : Microsoft 70-290

Title : Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft
Windows Server 2003 Environment

Version : Demo

Q: 1 You are a network administrator for your company. A Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1 functions as a file server.

Server1 has two data volumes: volume E and volume F. Volume E contains user data. The E:\UserData folder is shared as Users. The Volume Shadow Copy service is scheduled to create a shadow copy backup twice a day on volume E, using the default storage area.

Users report that only the most recent file versions are available in the Previous Versions property of the Users share. You discover that volume E does not have enough space and is discarding old shadow copies too soon. You decide to move the shadow copy storage area to volume F. However, when you open the settings for the volume E shadow copy, you cannot change the storage area location.

You need to move the shadow copy storage area to volume F so that there is enough space for additional copies.

What should you do?

- A. Add a shadow copy to volume F by using the VSSAdmin command Create Shadow. Then remove the old shadow copy storage association by using the VSSAdmin command Delete Shadows.
- B. Change the folder properties on volume E so that you can view protected operating system files. Copy the System Volume Information folder to volume F. Then change the shadow copy storage area of volume E to volume F.
- C. Add a shadow copy storage association to volume F by using the VSSAdmin command Add ShadowStorage. Then remove the old shadow copy storage association by using the VSSAdmin command Delete ShadowStorage.
- D. Back up and delete all current shadow copies for volume E. Move the shadow copy storage area of volume E to volume F. Then restore the backup copy to the new location.

Answer: D

Q: 2 You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. You use Microsoft Office Manager (MOM) to monitor all servers.

An e-mail server named Mail1 is located at a remote data center. Mail1 runs Microsoft Exchange Server 2003.

Mail1 restarts unexpectedly during business hours. The event log indicates a problem with the SCSI CD-ROM.

You need to ensure that Mail1 remains continuously available during business hours.

What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to disable the SCSI CD-ROM.
- B. Create and implement a new hardware profile to exclude the SCSI CD-ROM.
- C. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the SCSI CD-ROM.
- D. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the SCSI controller.

Answer: A

Q: 3 You are the network administrator for your company. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A server named Server1 hosts applications for network users.

Server1 contains a motherboard that can support two CPUs. One CPU is currently installed. Server1 has 512 MB of RAM and a single 36-GB integrated device electronics (IDE) hard disk. It has a 10 Mb Ethernet card connected to a 10/100 Mb switch.

After Server1 is in use for five months, network users report unacceptable response times on their applications.

You open System Monitor on Server1 and see the information shown in the following table. You need to improve the performance of Server1.

What should you do?

Counter	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Memory - Pages/sec	0.00	31.97	1.22
Logical Disk - Avg. Disk Queue Length	.69	20.61	9.73
Processor - % Processor Time	3.00	100.00	5.15
Network Interface - Bytes/sec	189.72	2927.84	379.46

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- A. Add an additional CPU.
- B. Add an additional 512 MB of RAM.
- C. Replace the existing hard disk with a faster one
- D. Replace the 10-Mb Ethernet card with a 100-Mb Ethernet card.

Answer: C

Q: 4 You are the network administrator for your company. You install a Windows Server 2003 computer on your network. The company's written security policy states that all computers are permitted to use only hardware that is listed on the Windows Server Catalog.

You need to change the policy settings for the Windows Server 2003 computer so that it complies with the written security policy.

Which policy setting should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate policy in the work area.

Policy	Security Setting
Devices: Allow undock without having to log on	Enabled
Devices: Allowed to format and eject removable media	Administrators
Devices: Prevent users from installing printer drivers	Enabled
Devices: Restrict CD-ROM access to locally logged-on user only	Disabled
Devices: Restrict floppy access to locally logged-on user only	Disabled
Devices: Unsigned driver installation behavior	Warn but allow...
Domain controller: Allow server operators to schedule tasks	Not Defined
Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements	Not Defined
Domain controller: Refuse machine account password changes	Not Defined
Domain member: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (always)	Enabled
Domain member: Digitally encrypt secure channel data (when possible)	Enabled
Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible)	Enabled
Domain member: Disable machine account password changes	Disabled
Domain member: Maximum machine account password age	30 days
Domain member: Require strong (Windows 2000 or later) session key	Disabled
Interactive logon: Do not display last user name	Disabled
Interactive logon: Do not require CTRL+ALT+DEL	Disabled
Interactive logon: Message text for users attempting to log on	
Interactive logon: Message title for users attempting to log on	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Number of previous logons to cache (in case domain controller i...	10 logons
Interactive logon: Prompt user to change password before expiration	14 days
Interactive logon: Require Domain Controller authentication to unlock workstation	Disabled
Interactive logon: Require smart card	Disabled
Interactive logon: Smart card removal behavior	No Action
Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always)	Disabled
Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (if server agrees)	Enabled

Answer: Not available in the free Demo

Q: 5 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.

The network contains a domain controller named DC1. You create a preconfigured user profile on a client computer named Computer1.

You need to ensure that all users receive the preconfigured user profile when they log on to the network for the first time. All users must still be able to personalize their desktop environments.

What should you do?

- A. From Computer1, copy the user profile to \\DC1\netlogon\Default User.
- B. From Computer1, copy the user profile to \\DC1\netlogon\Default User. Change the User Profile path for all users in Active Directory to \\DC1\netlogon\Default User.
- C. On Computer1, copy the user profile to the C:\Documents and Setting\Default User folder. Share the Default User profile on the network.
- D. Create a Folder Redirection policy in Active Directory

Answer: A

Q: 6 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains three domains. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. The domain names are contoso.com, west.contoso.com, and east.contoso.com. Each domain contains 500 user accounts.

Your company is in the process of acquiring several other companies whose networks will be added to the contoso.com Windows Server 2003 domain. These acquisitions will entail the addition of several new offices, which will be connected to your company's network by means of dedicated 56-Kbps WAN connections.

You create a new shared folder named NewProjects on a file server in contoso.com. Several users in each existing domain need access to the NewProjects folder. These users are not in the same group in any domain. All users who need access to the NewProjects folder must be able to add, delete, and modify files and folders in the NewProjects folder. Users in the acquired companies also will require access to this folder.

You need to create the required Active Directory groups and configure the required permissions for the NewProjects folder. Your solution must minimize ongoing administrative effort as you add any new companies to the network. You must also minimize unnecessary traffic across WAN connections.

What should you do?

- A. Create a single universal security group. Add all users that require access to the folder to the group. Create a domain local group in the contoso.com domain. Add the universal group to the domain local group. Assign permissions to the shared folder by using the domain local group
- B. Create a global security group in each domain. Add all users that require access to the folder to the global group in their domain. Create a domain local group in the contoso.com domain. Add the global groups to the domain local group. Assign permissions to the shared folder by using the domain local group.

- C. Create a universal security group in each domain. Add all users that require access to the folder to the group in their domain. Assign permissions to the shared folder by using the universal groups.
- D. Create a global security group in each domain. Add all users that require access to the folder to the global group in their domain. Assign permissions to the shared folder by using the global groups.

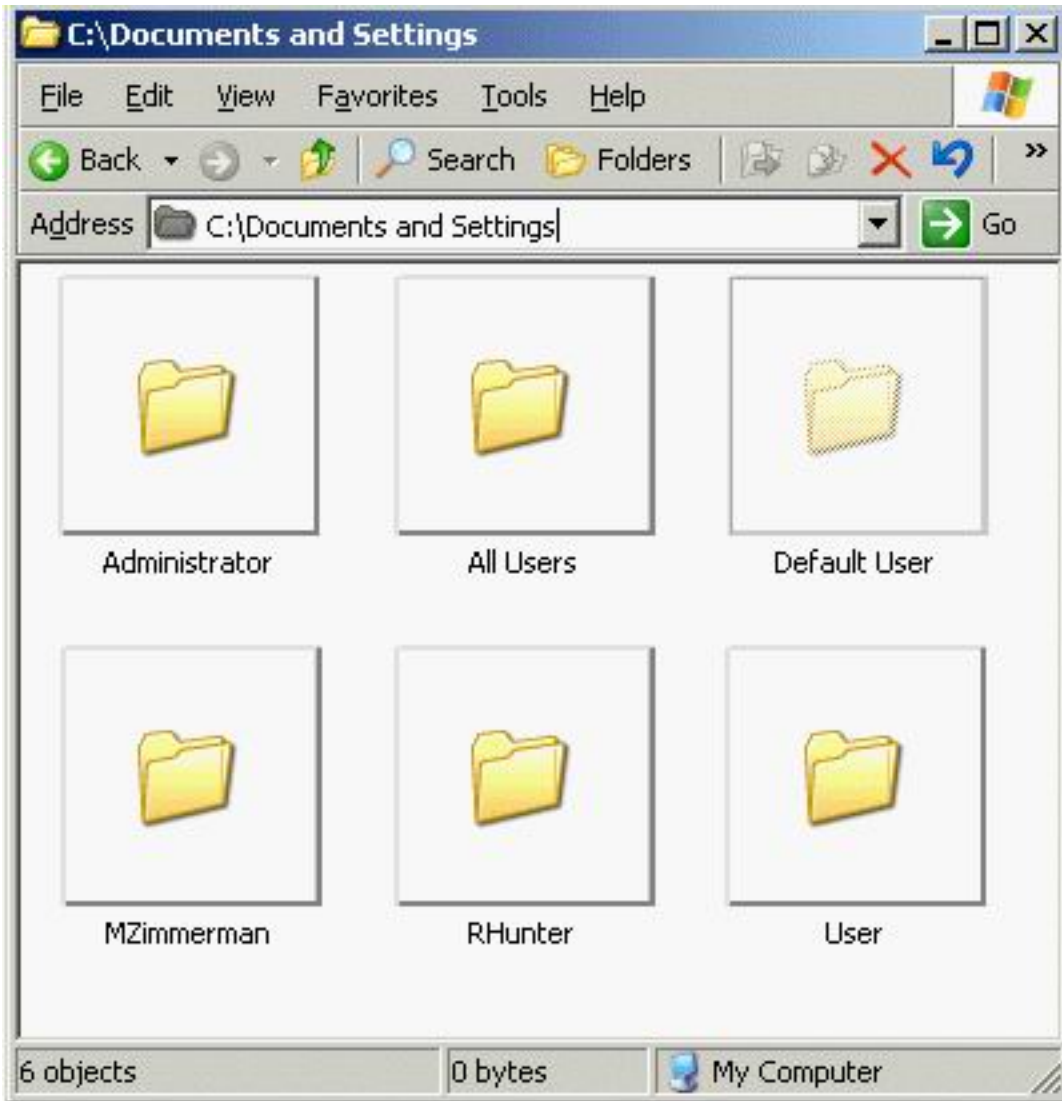
Answer: B

Q: 7 You are the administrator of your company network. Your accounting department has a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. This computer hosts a secured application that is shared among several users in the accounting department. All users of the application must log on locally to Server1.

You decide to create desktop shortcuts that point to the application. These shortcuts must be available only to new users of Server1.

Which folder or folders should you modify on Server1? (Choose all that apply.)

To answer, select the appropriate folder or folders in the work area.



Answer: Not available in the free Demo

Q: 8 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

A new management directive states that users can log on to the domain only during business hours. Users who remain logged on after business hours must be automatically disconnected from network resources.

You need to enforce this directive by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) to increase scheduling priority for all users.
- B. Configure the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) to force users to log off when their logon hours expire.
- C. Select all user accounts. Modify the account properties to restrict logon hours to business hours.
- D. Create a domain user account named Temp. Configure the account properties to restrict logon hours to business hours.
- E. Modify the DACL on the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) to assign the Allow - Read permission to the Users group.

Answer: B, C

Q: 9 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

You are required to implement a backup strategy for all file servers on the network. You use the Backup Utility to schedule nightly backup jobs. You create a domain user account named BackupSvc and add it to the local Backup Operators group on all file servers. The scheduled backup jobs will use BackupSvc to log on to the network.

Nightly backups occur successfully for six weeks. Then, nightly backups fail on all servers. When you examine the event log of one server, you discover that the password for BackupSvc is expired. You reset the password and select the Password never expires option for BackupSvc.

The next day, you discover that the previous night's backup failed on all file servers.

You need to ensure that the next night's backup is successful.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Stop and restart every file server.
- B. Stop and restart the backup application on every file server
- C. Change the password for the backup job on every file server.
- D. In Active Directory Users and Computers, increase the value of the Account lockout threshold option.
- E. Unlock the BackupSvc account.

Answer: C, E

Q: 10 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain.

The sales department is hiring employees. An organizational unit (OU) named NatSales is created to hold all objects for the new sales department users. Each sales department user has a portable computer. Each portable computer runs Windows XP Professional. The sales department users are responsible for joining their portable computers to the domain.

You need to ensure that the computer accounts for the sales department users' portable computers are created in the NatSales OU. You need to achieve this goal without granting any unnecessary permissions.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the sales department users the Allow - Read permission for the Computers container.
- B. Configure the sales department users' user accounts to be trusted for delegation.
- C. Prestage the computer accounts in the NatSales OU for the sales department users' portable computers
- D. Assign the sales department users the Allow - Create All Child Objects permission for the NatSales OU.

Answer: C

Q: 11 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows 2000.

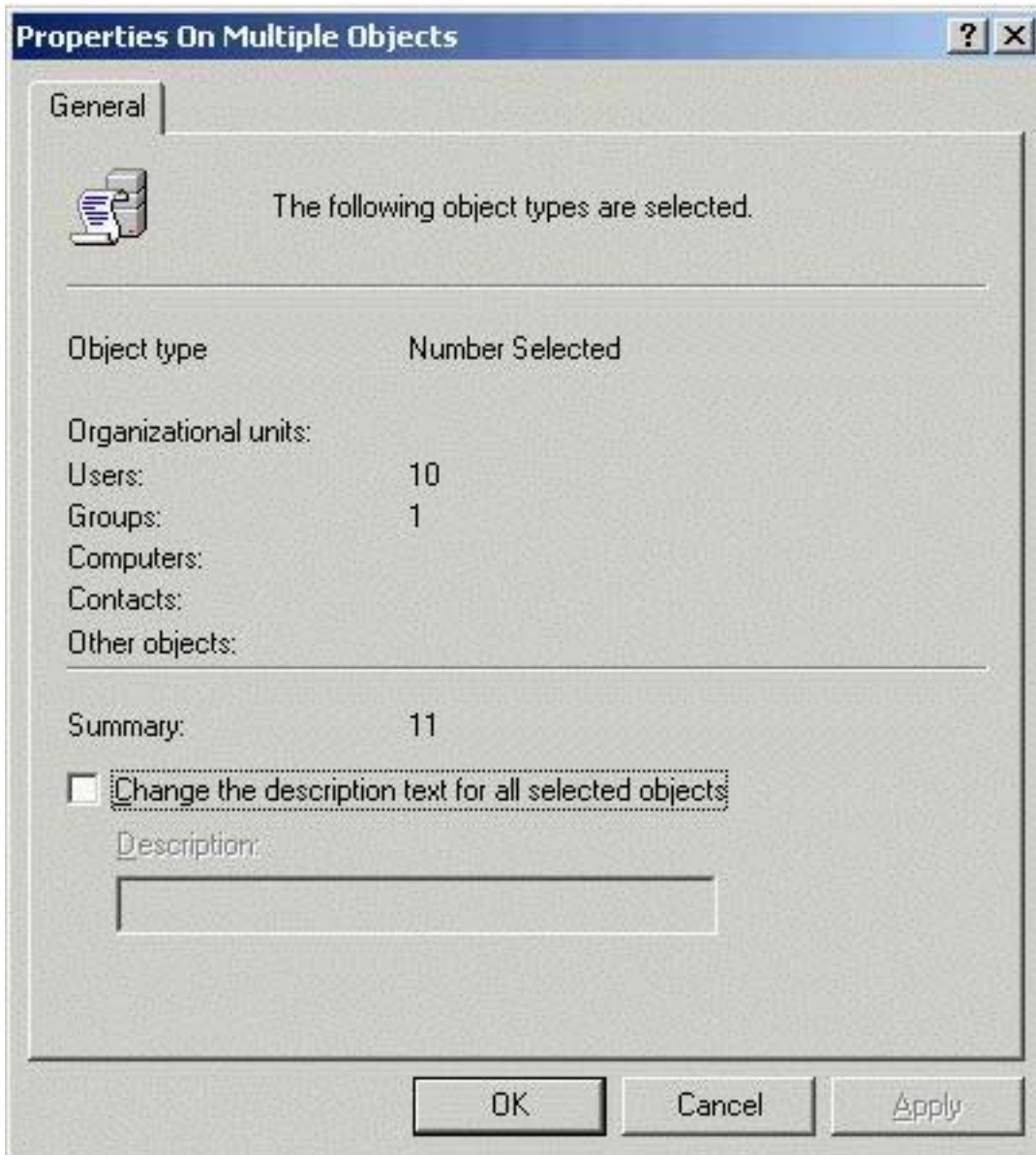
Your sales department employs 100 users. All user accounts for sales employees are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Sales.

To reduce the size of the sales department, the company terminates 10 sales users.

You need to disable these 10 user accounts by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

You use Active Directory Users and Computers in an attempt to disable all 10 user accounts simultaneously. You see the dialog box shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

What should you do?



- A. Disable each of the 10 affected user accounts, one by one.
- B. Log on by using an account that has administrative access to the domain. Disable all user accounts in the Sales OU simultaneously.
- C. Select all user accounts in the Sales OU. Disable all user accounts simultaneously.
- D. Select only the 10 affected user accounts in the Sales OU. Disable all 10 user accounts simultaneously.

Answer: D

Q: 12 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

The audit policy for the domain ensures that all account logon events are audited.

Two client computers, Client1 and Client2, are configured as kiosks in the lobby of the main office. Some users log on to the domain by using these two computers.

You need to use Event Viewer to review successful logon attempts on these two computers only. You do not want to view any other auditing details.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure a filter for the security log to list all successful account logon attempts.
- B. Configure a filter for the security log to list all failed account logon attempts.
- C. Create one new log view. Configure a filter to show all account logon and account logoff events.
- D. Create two new log views. Configure a filter on one log view to show successful account logon events only. Configure a filter on the other log view to show failed account logon events only.
- E. Create two new log views. Configure a filter on one log view to show account logon events for Client1 only. Configure a filter on the other log to show account logon events for Client2 only.

Answer: A, E

Q: 13 You are the domain administrator for your company's Active Directory domain. For security reasons, management decides that a particular user must not be able to log on to the domain after 5:00 P.M. If the user is logged on to the domain at 5:00 P.M., he must be logged off automatically.

You configure the Logon Hours setting for the appropriate user account. That night, you verify that the user cannot log on to the domain after 5:00 P.M. The next day, you notice that the user is still accessing domain resources at 6:00 P.M. You verify that the time on the user's computer and on the domain controller are correct.

You need to ensure that the user is logged off automatically if he is still working on the domain after 5:00 P.M.

What should you do?

- A. In Active Directory Users and Computers, on the Sessions tab, configure the End Session setting for the user account. Instruct the user to log off from the domain and log on again.
- B. Modify the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) to enforce logoff when logon hours expire. Ensure that the user's computer has the latest Group Policy settings applied
- C. Remove the user's domain account from the local Administrators group on the user's client computer. Instruct the user to log off from the domain and log on again.
- D. Use Computer Management on the domain controller. Restart the Net Logon service.

Answer: B

Q: 14 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All five domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

The domain's audit policy ensures that all account logon events are audited.

A temporary employee named Peter uses a client computer named Client1. When Peter's temporary assignment concludes, his employment is terminated.

Now you need to learn the times and dates when Peter logged on to the domain. You need to accomplish this goal by reviewing the minimum amount of information.

What should you do?

- A. Log on to Client1 as a local Administrator. Use Event Viewer to view the local security log. Use the Find option to list only the events for Peter's user account.
- B. Log on to Client1 as a local Administrator. Use Event Viewer to view the local security log. Use the Find option to list only the events for the Client1 computer account.
- C. Use Event Viewer to view the security log on each domain controller. Use the Find option to list only the events for Peter's user account.
- D. Use Event Viewer to view the security log on each domain controller. Set a filter to list only the events for Peter's user account
- E. Use Event Viewer to view the security log on each domain controller. Set a filter to list only the events for the Client1 computer account.

Answer: D

Q: 15 You are the network administrator for your company. 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

Q: 16 You are a network administrator for your company. Your network contains seven application servers. Each application server runs a database application named SalesApp1.

Requirements for SalesApp1 state that when you add a user, you must add the user to the server that has the most available disk space.

You need to ensure that you meet the requirements when you add new users to SalesApp1.

What should you do?

- A. Use Event Viewer to review the application logs on each of the seven servers.
- B. Use Performance Logs and Alerts to record the PhysicalDisk object on all seven servers.
- C. Use Task Manager to view the performance data on each of the seven servers.
- D. Use System Monitor to generate a histogram view of the LogicalDisk object on all seven servers.

Answer: D

Q: 17 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all are member of the domain. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.

Five Web servers host the content for the internal network. Each one runs IIS and has Remote Desktop connections enabled. Web developers are frequently required to update content on the Web servers.

You need to ensure that the Web developers can use Remote Desktop Connection to transfer Web documents from their client computers to the five Web servers.

What should you do?

- A. Install the Terminal Server option on all five Web servers. Use Terminal Services Configuration Manager to modify the session directory setting.
- B. Install the Terminal Server option on all five Web servers. Use Terminal Services Configuration Manager to create a new Microsoft RDP 5.2 connection.
- C. On each Web developer's client computer, select the Disk Drives check box in the properties of Remote Desktop Connection.
- D. On each Web developer's client computer, select the Allow users to connect remotely to this computer check box in the System Properties dialog box.

Answer: C

Q: 18 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.

The company operates 10 branch offices in addition to the main office. Each branch office has one file 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 alerts 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 1000 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

Q: 19 You are a network administrator for your company. You manage a computer named Server6 that runs Windows Server 2003 with the default settings.

You install Terminal Services on Server6. You attempt to connect to Server6 by using the URL <http://Server6/Tsweb>. You cannot connect to Server6.

You need to be able to access Terminal Services on Server6 by using Internet Explorer 6.0.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a new Web site named Tsweb.
- B. Create a new virtual directory named Tsweb.
- C. Install IIS.
- D. Install the Remote Administration IIS subcomponent.
- E. Install the Remote Desktop Web Connection IIS subcomponent.

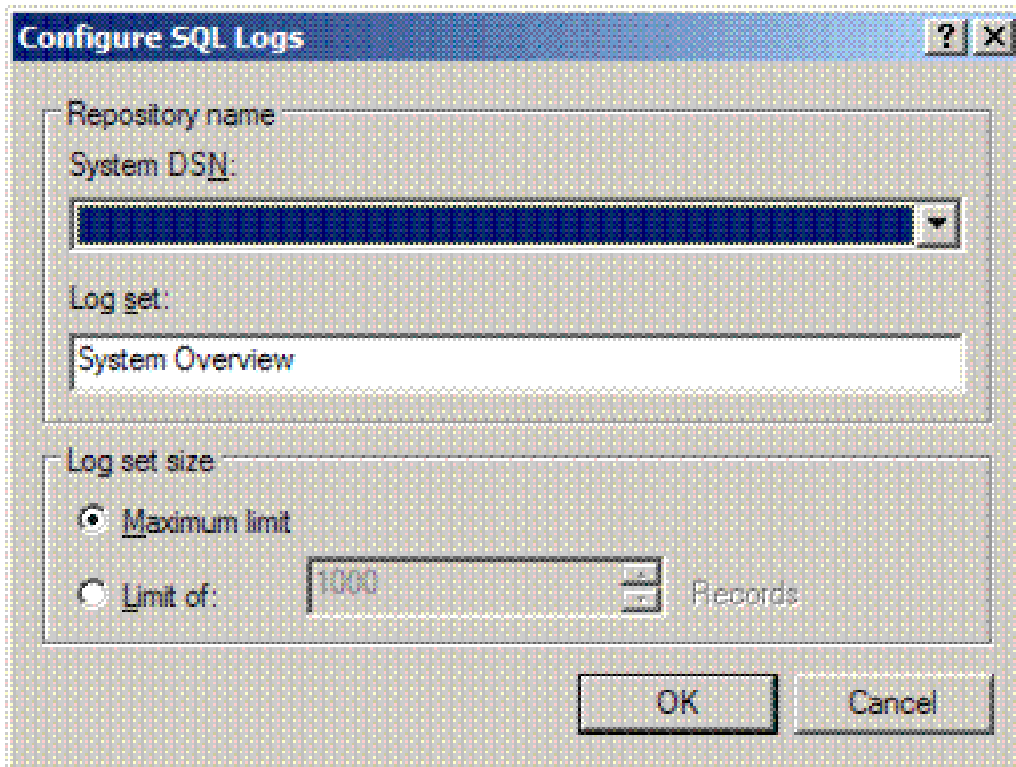
Answer: C, E

Q: 20 You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

You manage a file server named Server8. You need to create a performance baseline for Server8 by using Performance Logs and Alerts. You need to store the performance data in an existing Microsoft SQL Server database on another computer.

You create a new counter log, and you select SQL Database as the log file format. When you attempt to save your changes, you receive an error message stating that you must select a data source name. You examine the configuration of the SQL Logs, as shown in the following dialog box. You need to configure the counter log to use a SQL database.

What should you do?



- A. Use the relog command-line utility to configure a connection to your SQL database.
- B. Use Add or Remove programs to install Connection Point Services. Configure a connection to your SQL database
- C. Use the logman command-line utility with the create switch to configure a connection to your SQL database
- D. Use Data Sources (ODBC) to configure a connection to your SQL database.

Answer: D

Q: 21 You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain.

A user named Mary works in the information technology (IT) security department. Mary is a member of the ITSecurity global group. Mary reports that no one in the ITSecurity global group can access the security log from the console of a computer named Server1.

You need to grant the ITSecurity global group the minimum rights necessary to view the security log on Server1.

How should you modify the local security policy?

- A. Assign the Generate security audits user right to the ITSecurity global group.
- B. Assign the Manage auditing and security logs user right to the ITSecurity global group.

- C. Assign the Allow logon through Terminal Services user right to the ITSecurity global group.
- D. Assign the Act as part of the operating system user right to the ITSecurity global group.

Answer: B

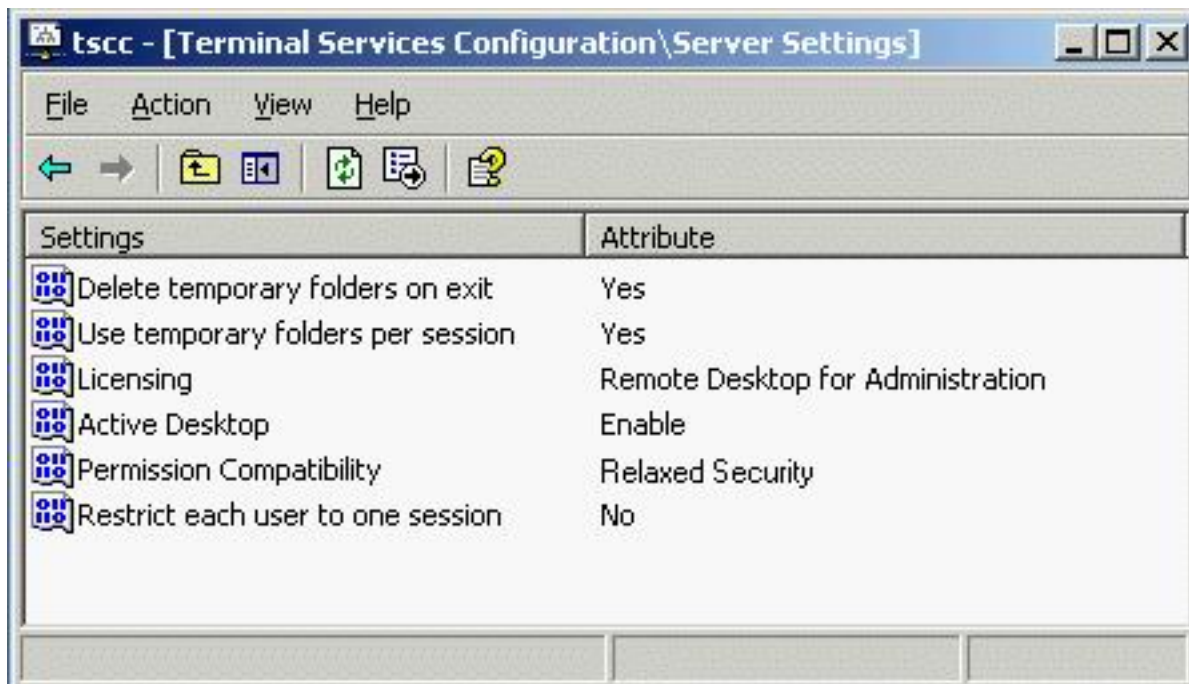
Q: 22 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

A member server named Server1 hosts all file and print services for the network. Server1 is accessible only by Remote Desktop Connection. On Server1, you configure the Terminal Services configuration settings shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Shortly afterward, you discover that several different members of the local Administrators group on Server1 periodically make critical modifications to the configuration settings.

You need to modify Server1 to ensure that multiple administrators cannot modify the same configuration setting simultaneously.

What should you do?



- A. Select Yes as the attribute for the Restrict each user to one session setting.
- B. Enable only a single RDP-Tcp connection at one time.
- C. Add only the Administrator account to the Remote Desktop Users local group.

D. Select Full Security as the permissions compatibility setting.

Answer: B

Q: 23 You are the network administrator for your company. 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 Paul 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 users 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 Paul to resubmit the documents for printing.

Answer: B

Q: 24 You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.

Each of the 14 departments in the company has an exclusive shared folder on a server named Server1.

You need to ensure that the managers can reset file permissions for any file and folder on Server1. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Assign the managers the Allow - Full Control NTFS permission for each folder
- B. Assign the managers the Take ownership of files or other objects user right.
- C. Assign the managers the Bypass traverse checking user right.

D. Assign the managers the Act as part of the operating system user right.

Answer: A, B

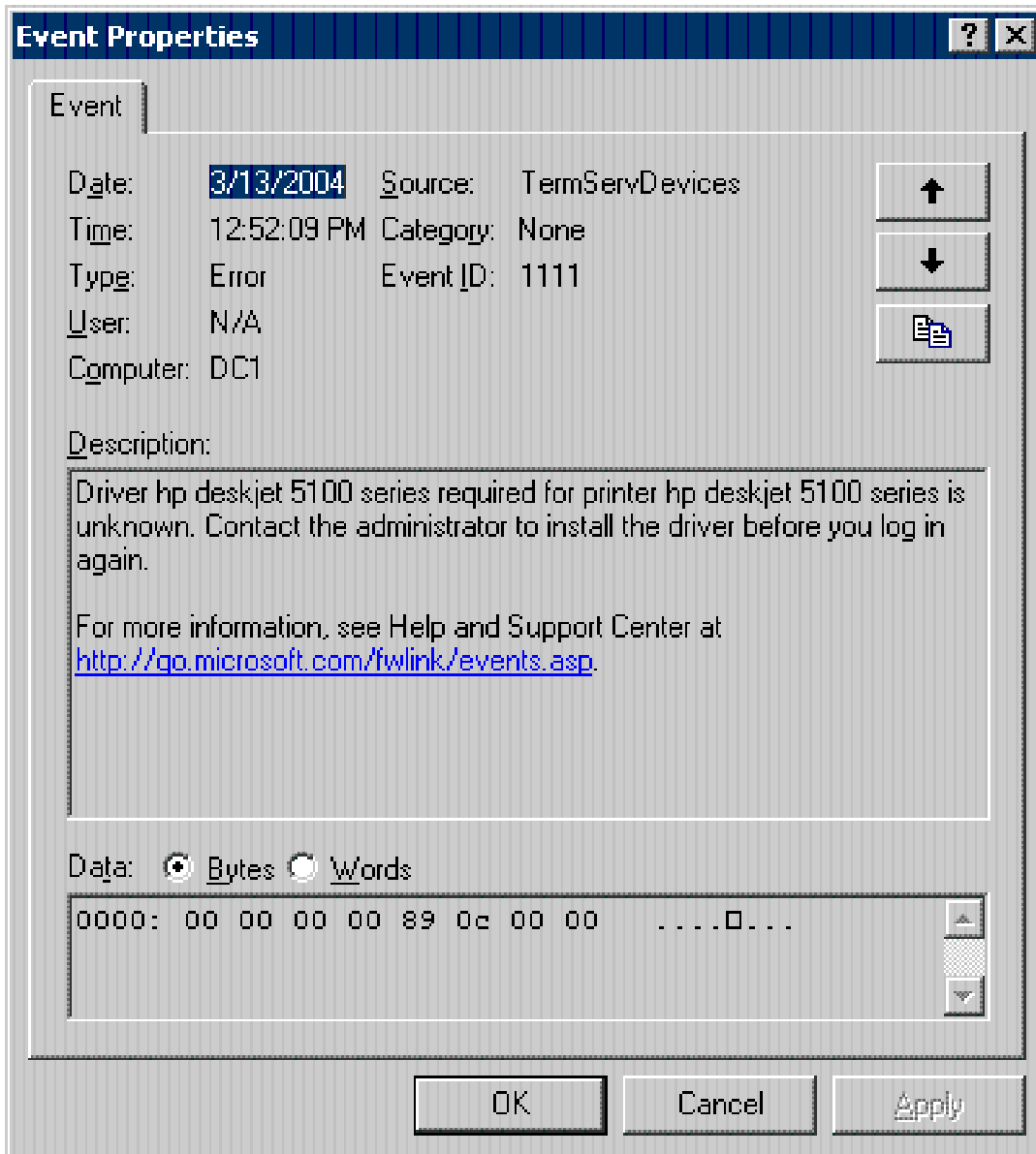
Q: 25 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The Active Directory domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

During routine monitoring of the domain controllers, you observe numerous errors in the system log.

The errors are similar to the one shown in the following dialog box.

You need to resolve these errors on your domain controllers as quickly as possible.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)



- A. Install the appropriate printer drivers on DC1 and DC2.
- B. Modify the Default domain controller Group Policy object (GPO). Enable the Do not allow client printer redirection policy.
- C. Add the Domain Admins group to the built-in Print Operators group.
- D. Add the Domain Users group to the built-in Print Operators group

Answer: A, B

Q: 26 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server2 that functions as a file server.

Server2 contains a shared folder named Marketing for the marketing department and a shared folder named Engineering for the engineering department.

Users in the marketing department report that when they attempt to connect to the Marketing shared folder, the connection occasionally fails. When the connection fails, users receive the following error message.

Users in the engineering department do not receive the error message when they connect to the Engineering shared folder.

You need to ensure that users in the marketing department can consistently connect to the Marketing shared folder.

What should you do?



- A. Increase the user limit value on the Marketing shared folder.
- B. Purchase additional licenses and install them on the file server.
- C. Change the server licensing mode from Per Server to Per Seat.
- D. Reduce the user limit value on the Engineering shared folder.

Answer: A

Q: 27 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

Users in the human resources department are members of a domain user group named HR. You create and share a folder named HRDocs on a member server named Server1. You configure permissions on HRDocs as shown in the following table.

Veronika, a user in the human resources department, creates a file in HRDocs. At Veronika's request, you assign the Deny - Delete special permission on her file to the HR group.

The next day, Veronika reports that her file is deleted.

You need to reconfigure the permissions on HRDocs. You must fulfill the following requirements:

- . Members of the HR group must be able to read, create, and modify files.**
- . Members of the HR group must not be able to delete files on which they have no access permission.**
- . Members of the HR group must not be able to delete files that they do not have permission to delete.**

What should you do?

Share Permissions	NTFS Permissions
HR: Change	Server1 Administrators: Full Control
	HR: Full Control

- A. In the share permissions, assign the Deny - Change permission to the HR group.
- B. In the NTFS permissions, assign the Allow - Read permission to the HR group.
- C. In the share permissions, assign the Allow - Read permission to the HR group.
- D. In the NTFS permissions, assign the Allow - Modify permission to the HR group.

Answer: D

Q: 28 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Half of the client computers run Windows XP Professional, and the other half run Windows NT 4.0 Workstation.

You install Terminal Server on five member servers named Server1 through Server5. You place all five terminal servers in an organizational unit (OU) named Terminal Server. You link a Group Policy object (GPO) to the Terminal Server OU.

Two days later, users notify you that the performance of Server4 is unacceptably slow. You discover that Server4 has 75 disconnected Terminal Server sessions.

You need to configure all five terminal servers to end disconnected sessions after 15 minutes of inactivity. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Log on to the console of each terminal server. In the RDP-Tcp connection properties, set the End a disconnected session option to 15 minutes.

- B. Edit the GPO to set the time limit for disconnected sessions to 15 minutes.
- C. On Server1, run the tsdiscon command to disconnect all 75 users from Server4.
- D. In Active Directory Users and Computers, set the End a disconnected session option for all domain user accounts to 15 minutes.

Answer: B

Q: 29 You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.

Three member servers are configured as terminal servers. All three host confidential data. Currently, all network users are full-time employees, and all network users are allowed to log on to the terminal servers.

Your company hires 25 temporary employees. You create a user account for each one.

You need to ensure that only full-time employees are allowed to log on to the terminal servers.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO). Configure a computer-level policy to prevent the temporary employees from connecting to the terminal servers.
- B. Modify the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO). Enable the user-level Terminal Server setting Sets rules for remote control of Terminal Services user sessions.
- C. On the Terminal Services Profile tab of the user properties for each account, disable the option to log on to terminal servers.
- D. In the security policy for domain controllers, disable the computer-level Terminal Server setting Allow users to connect remotely using the terminal server.

Answer: C

Q: 30 You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

You install a new server named Server1. You install an application on Server1. The application fails to start because the NTFS permissions on Server1 are too restrictive. You use a security template from the manufacturer of the application to modify the NTFS permissions on Server1 to allow the application work.

A new update to the application is released. The application no longer requires the modified NTFS permissions.

You need to restore the default permissions on Server1 to restore the original level of system security.

Which security template should you import into the local security policy of Server1?

- A. the Syssetup.inf template
- B. the Profsec.inf template
- C. the Defltsv.inf template
- D. the Netserv.inf template

Answer: C



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