Item: 1 (Ref:Cert-70-290.1.2.3)

You are a network administrator for your company. A Windows Server 2003 computer named **AppSrv** on the corporate network contains application data on drive D, which is a FAT32 basic volume. The volume is almost full, and you need to provide additional space for application data. To maintain the proper functionality of the applications, you cannot move the existing application data to another volume or use free space on another volume. You add another disk to **AppSrv**; you want to use all available space on that disk for application data. You must take the necessary action or actions in order to be able to use the storage space on the new disk for the application data.

Which of the following should you do? (Select all correct choices. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

- ☐ Initialize the new disk as a basic disk.
- ☐ Convert drive D to NTFS.
- ☐ Format the new disk with NTFS.
- ☐ Format the new disk with FAT32.
- ☐ Convert the disk that hosts drive D to a dynamic disk.
- ☐ Extend drive D to include unallocated space on the new disk.

Item: 2 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.6)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All servers on the network must be configured in accordance with the company's written security policy. You suspect that an administrator of the server named **ServerA** has accidentally changed the local security policy on that computer. You want to examine the configuration of **ServerA** in order to determine which security settings are not in compliance with the written security policy.

Which of the following tools should you use?

- ○ Active Directory Users and Computers
- ○ Software Update Services
- ○ Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer
- ○ Security Configuration and Analysis

Item: 3 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.5)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers on the network run Windows Server 2003. A computer named **Server1** is configured as a file server. The Accounting department needs to save a folder named **Money** to **Server1**. The folder contains confidential financial information; therefore, the manager of the Accounting department requests that you configure the **Money** folder so that it does not appear in browse lists when users browse network shares; only authorized users should be able to locate the folder. Your solution should not interfere with the users' ability to browse or access any other shared resources.

Which of the following should you do?

- ○ Remove the **Authenticated Users** group from the default ACL for the **Money** folder.
- ○ Disable NetBIOS on

- **Server1**.
- Share the **Money** folder as **Money$**.
- Do not publish the **Money** folder in Active Directory.

Item: 4 (Ref:Cert-70-290.1.2.12)

You are your company's network administrator. A Windows Server 2003 computer named **Server1** is equipped with an external RAID device that hosts user data. One day, users report that they cannot access their data on **Server1**. You open Disk Management and notice that the volume that is hosted on the RAID device is missing. You then open Device Manager, but there is no RAID controller; all other devices appear to be functioning properly. Upon examination of the RAID device, you notice that it is turned off. You turn the device back on, but the RAID controller does not appear in Device Manager. You must ensure that users can access their data on the RAID device.

Which of the following should you do?

- In Device Manager, scan for hardware changes.
- In Disk Management, rescan disks.
- Initialize the disks in the RAID device as dynamic disks.
- In Disk Management, select the option to repair the volume on the RAID device.

Item: 5 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.25)

You are the network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A user named John has been hired as your assistant. You assign him to manage a file server named **Server1**. From his workstation, John attempts to log on to **Server1** through a Remote Desktop connection, but his attempt fails; he receives the message that is presented in the following exhibit.

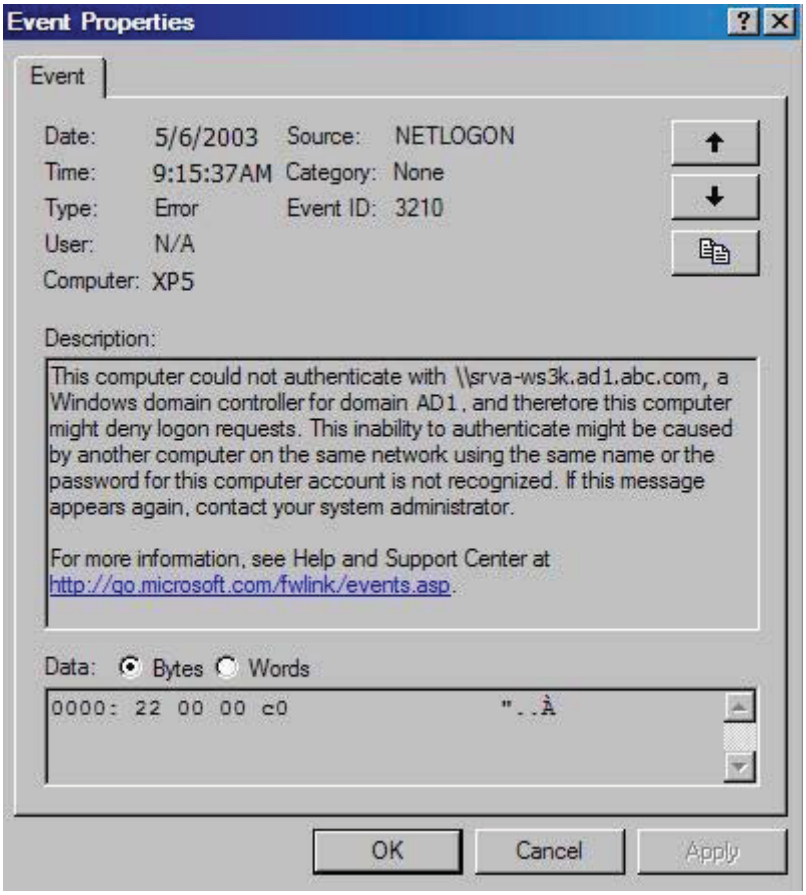
You must enable John to log on to **Server1** through a Remote Desktop connection.

Which of the following should you do?

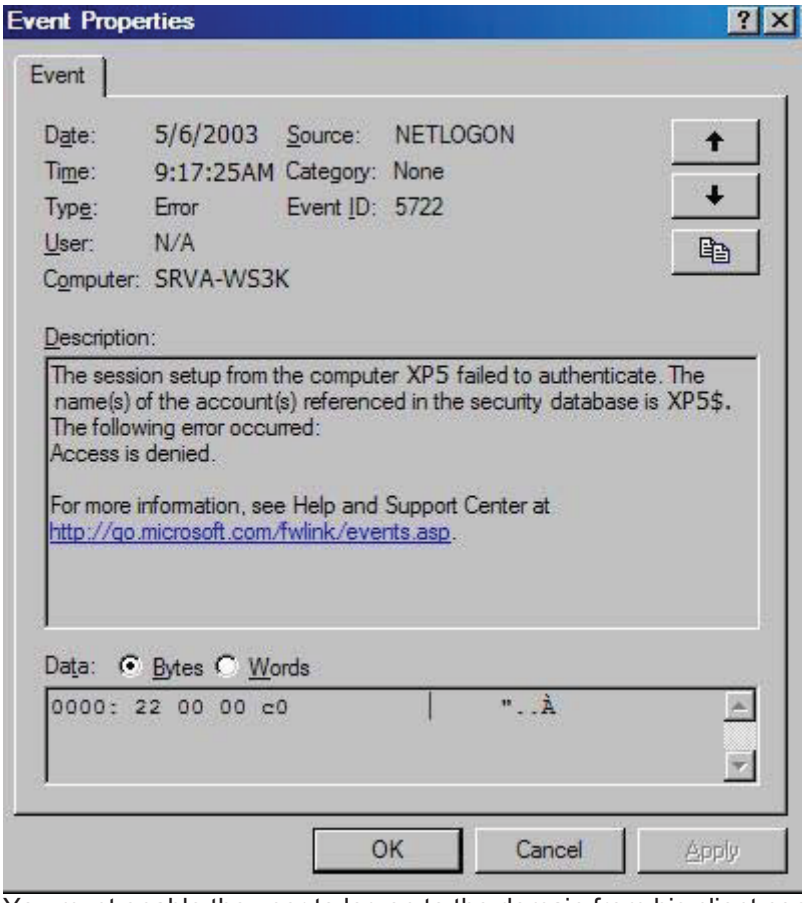
- Add John's user account to the **Remote Desktop Users** group on **Server1**.
- Assign John the user right to log on through Terminal Services on **Server1**.
- Configure John's user account to allow logon to terminal servers.
- Assign John the user right to log on locally on **Server1**.

Item: 6 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.27)

You are a network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A user reports that he has just returned from vacation and cannot log on to the domain from his client computer named **XP5**, which belongs to the domain. You log on to the user's client computer by using the local administrator account, open the system log and view the event that is presented in the following exhibit.



Then, you review the system log on the domain controller named **SRVA-WS3K** and notice the event that is presented in the following exhibit:



You must enable the user to log on to the domain from his client computer.

Which of the following should you do?

- Reset the computer account for **XP5**.
- Unlock the user's account.
- Enable the computer account for **XP5**.
- Enable the user's account.

Item: 7 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.1)

You administer your company's network, which consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows Server 2003. Judy, your company's Director of Human Resources, wants to make several documents pertaining to company policy available to all employees. Only Judy and members of the Human Resources department should be able to add files to the folder, remove files from the folder and modify existing files. All Human Resources employees are members of the **HR** group.

You create a shared folder named **Company Policies**. You want to assign only the necessary permissions to your network users.

Which of the following share permissions should you assign for **Company Policies**?

- Assign the **Allow - Change** permission to the **HR** group.
- Assign the **Allow - Full Control** permission to the **HR** group.
- Assign the **Allow- Read & Execute** permission to the **HR** group.

- Assign the **Allow - Full Control** permission to the **HR** group, and assign the **Deny - Full Control** permission to the **Everyone** group.

Item: 8 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.21)

You are the network administrator for your company. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain and several sites. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. There are 10 domain controllers in the domain; at least one domain controller is installed in each site. The network contains 1,000 client computers. All domain controllers reside in the **Domain Controllers** organizational unit (OU), and all client computers reside in the **Clients** OU. A user named Tom reports that he cannot log on to the domain because his user account has been locked out. Over the last two weeks, Tom's user account has been locked out several times. You suspect that someone has been trying to guess Tom's password. You want to identify the computer or computers from which that person attempts to log on by using Tom's account and the time when those attempts occur. You must configure auditing that will affect only the appropriate computers.

On which of the following Active Directory containers should you enable auditing?

- the domain
- the **Domain Controllers** OU
- the **Clients** OU
- the site for the office where Tom is located

Item: 9 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.39)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory Domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a member server named **Server1**. The only hard disk on **Server1** is configured as a single volume. As part of your disaster recovery plan, you periodically perform ASR backups of **Server1** to removable media. One day, the hard disk on **Server1** fails. You replace the hard disk, and you must perform an ASR restore.

To complete this task, select the appropriate actions from the left pane and place them in the right pane in the correct sequence. Some of the actions might not be necessary or might be performed in an arbitrary order. You should perform such actions only when they are required.

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Item: 10 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.44)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The company purchases a new print device that can be directly connected to the network through a network adapter. The device is named **NetPrinter**. You install **NetPrinter** on the network and configure it with a static IP address. You must ensure that any computer on the network can connect to **NetPrinter** by using its name.

Which of the following should you do?

- Create an A resource record for **NetPrinter** on a DNS server.
- Add a record for **NetPrinter** to the **Hosts** file on a domain controller.
- Add a record for **NetPrinter** to the **Hosts** file on a WINS server.

Add a record for **NetPrinter** to the **Lmhosts** file on a DHCP

server.

Item: 11 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.41)

You are a network administrator for an Internet service provider. You are installing an Internet mail server for a customer company. The mail server is named **mail1.isp.net**. It will handle incoming and outgoing Internet e-mail for a customer company that uses the DNS domain name of **verigon.com**. Your company hosts the public DNS domain of **verigon.com** for the customer. You must configure the appropriate DNS resource records in order to ensure that Internet users can send e-mail to recipients in the **verigon.com** domain.

Which of the following should you do? (Select all correct choices. Each choice presents part of the solution.)

- Create an MX record in the **verigon.com** domain.
- Create an MX record in the **isp.net** domain.
- Create an A record in the **verigon.com** domain.
- Create an A record in the **isp.net** domain.
- Create a PTR record in the **verigon.com** domain.
- Create a PTR record in the **isp.net** domain.

Item: 12 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.4)

You are a network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. On a file server named **Server1**, you create a shared folder named **CustSupport**. Employees in the Customer Relations department should be able to save files to this folder by using Windows Explorer, but they should not be able to view the contents of those files. Only you should be able to read, modify, and delete those files, and assign permissions for them. User accounts of all Customer Relations employees are members of the **CR** group.

Which of the following NTFS permissions should you assign for the **CustSupport** folder to the **CR** group? (Select all correct choices. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

- **Deny - Full Control**
- **Allow - Modify**
- **Allow - Read & Execute**
- **Allow - List Folder Contents**
- **Deny - Read**
- **Allow - Write**

Item: 13 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.34)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a file server named **Server1**. There are two hard disks on **Server1**. Drive C is nearly full because it contains a large amount of data in shadow copies of shared folders; drive D has ample free space. An application on the network is configured to store its database on drive C. You must create additional free space on drive C in order to enable the database to grow. You also need to ensure that enough free space is

available for shadow copies in the future.

Which of the following should you do?

- Mount drive D to an empty folder on drive C.
- Move some shared folders from drive C to drive D.
- Mount drive D to the root of drive C.
- Delete shadow copies on drive C, and specify drive D as the storage location for shadow copies.

Item: 14 (Ref:Cert-70-290.1.2.1)

You are a network administrator for your company. A Windows Server 2003 computer on your corporate network contains a software-based RAID-5 volume. Users' home folders are stored on that volume. The server functions normally for several months. One day, users report that access to their home folders has become unusually slow. Your investigation reveals a failed hard disk that is part of the RAID-5 volume. You must correct the deterioration of performance and ensure that users can access their home folders as usually.

Which of the following should you do?

- Replace the failed disk. In Disk Management, initialize the new disk, convert it into a dynamic disk, and then repair the volume.
- In Disk Management, break the RAID-5 volume and remove the failed disk. Then, replace the failed disk. In Disk Management, rebuild the RAID-5 volume.
- Replace the failed disk. In Disk Management, convert the new disk to dynamic and format it by using NTFS.
- Only replace the failed disk and restart the server.

Item: 15 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.35)

You are a network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The manager of the Accounting department reports that some files that contain confidential financial information may have been compromised. From now on, you must monitor all attempts to access any files in the folder named **Accounting Data** on one of the servers. You plan to configure auditing in the **Default Domain Policy** Group Policy object (GPO). The auditing should generate the appropriate records that can be used as evidence of an alleged security breach. To conserve system resources, you should not cause any unnecessary logging to occur.

To perform this task, select the appropriate auditing settings in the left pane and place them on the correct auditing policies in the right pane. You can use as many settings as necessary.

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Item: 16 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.38)

You are a network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A member server named **Server1** is configured as a file server. You must create a shared folder named **UserData**. All users in the domain will create their own subfolders and files in **UserData**. However, they should not be able to change NTFS permissions for those subfolders and files. You must assign the appropriate permissions for **UserData**. To perform this task, select the appropriate group in the left pane and place it on the target in the **Group or user names** box in the right pane. Assign the appropriate **Allow** or **Deny** permissions in the **Permissions** box.

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Item: 17 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.33)

You are your company's network administrator. Your corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a file server named **Server1**, which hosts user data in shared folders. You enable shadow copies on **Server1**. Users access their files many times throughout the day, every day, including weekends and holidays. Users should be able to view previous versions that are up to one month old. You must provide as many previous versions as possible. There is sufficient free space for shadow copies on **Server1**. You must configure an appropriate schedule for shadow copies on **Server1**.

How many times per day should shadow copies be created?

- one
- two
- three
- four

Item: 18 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.23)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. Active Directory on all domain controllers is periodically backed up. One day, the hard disk on a domain controller named **DC5** fails. The last backup of any domain controller was performed five days ago. You replace the failed disk on **DC5** and reinstall the operating system. You must restore **DC5** to the state it was in prior to the failure.

Which of the following should you do?

- Perform a non-authoritative restore of System State on **DC5**.
- Promote **DC5** to a domain controller.
- Perform an authoritative restore of System State on **DC5**.
- Perform a primary restore of System State on **DC5**.

Item: 19 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.5)

You are your company's network administrator. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A computer named **SUS1** is configured as a Software Update Services (SUS) server. As part of your disaster recovery plan, you must periodically back up the information that is necessary to recover the SUS contents and configuration in case of a failure.

Which of the following should you do?

- Use Backup to back up System State and the default Web site content directory.
- Use Backup to back up the SUS Administration content directory and System State.
- Use IIS Manager to back up the SUS content directory. Then use Backup to back up the IIS metabase.
- Use IIS Manager to back up the IIS metabase. Then, use Backup to back up the metabase backup file, the default Web site content directory, and the SUS content directory.

Item: 20 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.12)

You are a network administrator for your company. The company includes two research facilities each of which employs about 3,000 research personnel. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain and two sites. One site is configured for each research facility. Some domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and some run Windows 2000 Server. All research personnel in the company must be provided with access to the same network resources. All permissions must be assigned only to security groups. You must design an appropriate group strategy that involves the minimum number of groups.

Which of the following should you do?

- For each site, add user accounts of the local research personnel to a separate global group, and assign permissions to those groups.
- Add user accounts of all research personnel to a global group, and assign permissions to that group.
- Add user accounts of all research personnel to a global group, add the global group to a domain local group, and assign permissions to the domain local group.
- Add user accounts of all research personnel to a global group, add the global group to a universal group, and assign permissions to the universal group.
- Add user accounts of all research personnel to a global group, add the global group to a universal group, add the universal group to a domain local group, and assign permissions to the domain local group.

Item: 21 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.2)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A computer named **SUS1** is configured as a Software Update Services (SUS) server. When you analyze a representative client computer, you notice that several updates have not been installed. You verify that those updates are available on **SUS1**. Other updates, including more recent ones, have been downloaded and installed on client computers successfully. You must ensure that all the necessary updates are downloaded and installed on all client computers.

Which of the following should you do?

- On **SUS1**, approve the updates that have not been installed.
- On each client computer, enable Automatic Updates in **System Properties**.
- Place all client computers into an OU, enable the **Configure Automatic Updates** policy in a GPO, and link the GPO to the OU.
- Configure **SUS1** to refer clients to download the updates from the Windows Update Web site.

Item: 22 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.33)

You are the network administrator in your company's central office. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory Domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. The company opens a new branch office in another city. IT personnel in the branch office purchase the necessary computers and LAN equipment. They install Windows Server 2003 on all servers, and they install Windows XP Professional on all client computers. One of the servers, **DC5**, must be configured as a domain controller. Currently, the only means of direct communication between the central office and the branch office is a 56-Kbps dial-up connection. The server in the branch office must be promoted to a domain controller with the least possible bandwidth usage on the dial-up connection.

Which of the following should be done?

- An administrator in the branch office should install Active Directory on **DC5**. During the installation, the administrator should specify that it is an additional domain controller in the existing corporate domain.
- You should back up System State on a domain controller in the central office and ship the backup to the branch office.

- An administrator in the branch office should install Active Directory on **DC5**. During the installation, the administrator should specify that it is the first domain controller in a new forest, and specify the name of the existing corporate forest.
- An administrator in the branch office should install Active Directory on **DC5** with the default settings. In the central office, you should create a computer account for **DC5** and place it in the same site with the existing domain controllers.

Item: 23 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.2)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory Domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a domain controller named **DC5**, which hosts user profiles and other user data in shared folders. **DC5** contains a single hard disk, which is configured as a single volume, drive C. In accordance with your disaster recovery plan, you periodically perform an ASR backup on **DC5** to a file named **ASRdc5.bkf** on removable media. Additionally, you use a third-party file-level backup program to back up user profiles and user data to a file named **UserData.bkf** on removable media. The vendor of that program has provided you with a bootable floppy disk that contains the necessary files that can be used to start a computer and run a limited version of the backup program in order to restore backups from the removable media.

One day, the hard disk on **DC5** fails, and the operating system does not boot. You replace the failed hard disk. You must restore the full functionality of **DC5** with minimum or no loss of data, as soon as possible.

Which of the following should you do?

- Boot **DC5** from the ASR floppy disk, restore the **ASRdc5.bkf** file and then run the third-party backup program to restore the **UserData.bkf** file.
- Boot **DC5** from the floppy disk provided by the backup program vendor, restore data from the **UserData.bkf** file and copy the **ASRdc5.bkf** file to the hard disk.
- Boot **DC5** from the floppy disk provided by the backup program vendor, restore data from the **ASRdc5.bkf** file and then restore data from **UserData.bkf** file.
- Boot **DC5** from a Windows Server 2003 installation CD, and initiate ASR to restore the **ASRdc5.bkf** file.

Item: 24 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.3)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory Domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a domain controller named **DC1**, which does not have a floppy drive. As part of your disaster recovery plan, you must perform an Automated System Recovery (ASR) backup of **DC1** three times per week. In the event of a failure, you must be able to recover **DC1** by restoring the latest ASR backup.

Which of the following should you do?

- Perform an ASR backup on a computer that has a floppy drive, and use the ASR floppy disk from that computer to perform an ASR restore on **DC1**.
- Run the ASR wizard on **DC1** to generate an ASR floppy disk to a shared floppy drive on another computer.
- Perform an ASR backup on **DC1**; then copy the appropriate files from **DC1** to a computer that has a floppy drive.
- During ASR backups on **DC1**, use a re-writeable CD instead of a floppy disk.

Item: 25 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.36)

You are your company's network administrator. Your corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A computer named **Server1** is configured as a file server. **Server1** hosts a shared folder named **UserData**. John is a junior administrator; he is allowed to log on locally to **Server1**. You must enable John to modify users' NTFS permissions for **UserData**. You do not want to assign John excessive permissions.

To perform this task, select the appropriate **Allow** or **Deny** permissions in the work area.

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Item: 26 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.16)

You are a network administrator for your company. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. Some important business documents are located in a shared folder named **Memos** on one of the computers on the network. Users often report that they cannot access documents in **Memos**. You decide to investigate the problem. The next time a user reports that **Memos** is inaccessible, you open Shared Folders in Computer Management and notice that 10 users are currently accessing documents in **Memos**. You must ensure that all authorized users can access data in **Memos** concurrently.

Which of the following should you do?

- Publish the **Memos** folder in Active Directory.
- Move the **Memos** folder to a file server.
- Instruct users to use Remote Desktop connection to access data in **Memos**.
- Disable compression on the **Memos** folder.

Item: 27 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.2)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. On a file server named **Server1**, you create a folder named **UserData**. The folder inherits its NTFS permissions from the default NTFS permissions for the root of the volume. You share **UserData** and leave the default share permissions in effect. A user named John is a junior administrator; his user account is configured only with default group memberships. You assign John to manage access to **UserData**. You assign John the **Allow - Full Control** NTFS permission for **UserData**. On the **Effective Permissions** tab in the **Advanced Security Settings for UserData** sheet, you verify that John's effective permission for **UserData** is **Allow - Full Control**.

Later, users call John and report that they cannot create any subfolders in **UserData** or add files. From his administrative workstation, John tries to modify permissions for **UserData**, but his attempts are unsuccessful. You must enable John to modify NTFS permissions for **UserData** from his workstation.

Which of the following should you do?

- Add John to the local **Server Operators** group on **Server1**.
- Add John to the domain local **Server Operators** group.
- Instruct John to assign the **Users** group the **Allow - Change** share permission for **UserData**.
- Assign John the **Allow - Full Control** share permission for **UserData**.

Item: 28 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.20)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A user reports that he cannot log on to the domain from his client computer. Each time that the user attempts to log on, a message is displayed on the user's computer that says that the user's account has been disabled. You must ensure that the user can log on to the domain.

Which of the following should you do?

- Reset the user's password.
- Enable the user's account.
- Unlock the user's account.
- Instruct the user to specify the user principal name in the logon screen.

Item: 29 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.16)

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. Users report that they cannot access a server named **Server5**. You request your assistant John to investigate the problem. John reports that he cannot open the security log on **Server5**. You must assign John the appropriate level of authority that will enable him to view the security log on **Server5** and perform other necessary actions to determine the cause of the problem.

Which of the following should you do?

- Assign the **Allow - Full Control** permission for the **Server5** Active Directory object to John.
- Add John's domain user account to the **Power Users** group on **Server5**.
- Specify John's user name on the **Managed By** tab of the **Server5 Properties** sheet in Active Directory Users and Computers.
- Add John's domain user account to the **Administrators** group on **Server5** .

Item: 30 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.20)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains an application server named **AppSrv1**. You must monitor the performance of **AppSvr1**. You plan to use the collected performance data in the future for troubleshooting. You decide which counters should be monitored, and you want to use that set of counters each time that you initiate monitoring of **AppSrv1**.

Which of the following should you do?

- Configure a trace log, and save its settings as a report file.
- Configure a counter log, and save its settings as a Web page.
- Configure the appropriate counters in System Monitor, and save them as a report file.
- Create a separate alert for each counter.

Item: 31 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.13)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a file server named **Server1**, which hosts a shared folder named **UserData**. Users have been saving their files to that folder. The new written company policy stipulates that each user be assigned a personal subfolder in **UserData** and that all user data be organized in the subfolders. You have created

subfolders for all users in the **UserData** folder, and you must relocate all files from the **UserData** folder to the appropriate subfolders. Your actions must not affect the permissions that are currently assigned to the files. You want to perform this task with the least administrative effort.

Which of the following should you do?

- Copy each file to the appropriate subfolder, and delete the original file in the **UserData** subfolder.
- In the **Default Domain Policy** GPO, configure an advanced folder redirection policy, and filter its scope so that it applies only to **Server1.**
- Configure a folder redirection policy in the local GPO on **Server1**.
- Move each file from the **UserData** folder to the appropriate subfolder.

Item: 32 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.6)

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. As a security measure, you want your assistant John to periodically review security logs on all servers on the network. You must assign John the minimum level of authority that is necessary to enable him to view security logs in Event Viewer on all servers in the domain.

Which of the following should you do?

- Assign the **Allow - Full Control** permission for the security log file on each server to John.
- Assign the **Manage auditing and security logs** user right on all servers to John.
- Add John's domain user account to the **Power Users** group on each server.
- Add John's domain user account to the **Server Operators** group on each server.

Item: 33 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.29)

You are a network administrator for your company. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. You perform most administrative tasks from your workstation, which belongs to the domain. A server named **ISA1** in the perimeter network runs Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2000. For security reasons, **ISA1** is configured as a stand-alone server. Your assistant named John is the **ISA1** administrator. He asks you to help him to configure some settings on **ISA1**. To perform this task, you need remote access to **ISA1's** desktop while John is attempting to configure those settings.

Which of the following should you do?

- Instruct John to establish a Remote Desktop connection to your workstation.
- Send an offer of Remote Assistance from your workstation to **ISA1**.
- Instruct John to send you an invitation for Remote Assistance from **ISA1**.
- Send an invitation for Remote Assistance from your workstation to John.

Item: 34 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.3)

You are your company's network administrator. Your corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A computer named **SUS1** is configured as a Software Update Services (SUS) server from which client computers download security updates. You examine several client computers and discover that several

critical updates have not been installed. Your further investigation reveals that those updates have not been installed on any client computers, and that other updates, including more recent ones, have been installed. You must determine the reason why some of the updates have not been installed on client computers.

Which of the following should you do?

- Run Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer on **SUS1**.
- Review the synchronization and approval logs on **SUS1**.
- Configure all client computers to download updates from **SUS1**.
- Review update statistics on **SUS1**.

Item: 35 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.7)

You are your company's network administrator. Your corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The company's written security policy stipulates the security requirements that each type of servers on the network must meet. Particularly, servers should not run any unnecessary services, and must have all the latest security updates installed. You install and configure a file and print server named **Server1**, and you want to ensure that **Server1** meets those requirements.

Which of the following should you do?

- Install Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer on your administrative workstation, and use it to scan **Server1**.
- Use Security Configuration and Analysis on your administrative workstation to analyze the security settings on **Server1**.
- Use a Software Update Services server to download and install security updates on **Server1**.
- Use Security Configuration and Analysis on **Server1** to analyze its security settings.

Item: 36 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.27)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains an application server named **AppSrv1**, which runs several server applications. Recently, you have installed a new line-of-business application on **AppSrv1**. Users now complain that access to **AppSrv1** has become noticeably slower at times of peak usage. You suspect that the server's CPU usage has reached its full capacity on **AppSrv1**. You are considering a possibility of moving some of the applications from **AppSrv1** to another application server, and you want to determine the program or programs that use the greatest share of CPU time.

Which of the following tools should you use?

- an alert
- the System log
- System Monitor
- a trace log

Item: 37 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.24)

You are the network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active

Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A user named John has been hired as your assistant. You assign him to manage a file server named **Server1** . From his workstation, John attempts to log on to **Server1** through a Remote Desktop connection, but his attempt fails; he receives the message that is presented in the following exhibit.

Which of the following is the most likely reason for this to happen?

- John does not have the user right to log on locally on **Server1**.
- **Server1** is a domain controller.
- John does not have the user right to log on through Terminal Services on **Server1**.
- John's user account is not configured to allow logon to terminal servers.

Item: 38 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.28)

You are your company's network administrator. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a file server named **Server1**. You must create a shared folder on **Server1** for user data. Every night, the current state of the files in that folder must be captured and, subsequently, made available to users. At any time, users should be able to access previous versions of their files, as they existed up to one week before. You must provide users with this functionality without affecting any other data on **Server1**.

Which of the following should you do?

- Create a shared folder on an existing volume on **Server1**, and enable shadow copies for that volume.
- Create a new volume on **Server1**, create a shared folder on that volume, and enable shadow copies for that volume.
- Create a shared folder on an existing volume on **Server1**, and enable shadow copies for that shared folder.
- Create a new volume on **Server1**, create a shared folder on that volume, and enable shadow copies for that shared folder.

Item: 39 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.36)

You are a network administrator for your company. Your corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A shared printer is installed on a file and print server named **FPS1**. Users send their print jobs to that printer. The printer has been working properly since it was installed. Several users report that they have submitted print jobs to the printer on **FPS1**, but none of them have printed. From your workstation, you open the print queue for the shared printer on **FPS1**, but there are no jobs there. You try to print a document to that printer, but your attempt is unsuccessful. You must correct the problem and ensure that users can print documents on that printer.

Which of the following should you do?

- Restart the Print Spooler service on **FPS1**.
- Remove a paper jam on the print device.

- Instruct the users whose print jobs did not print to restart the Print Spooler service on their computers.
- Instruct the users whose print jobs did not print to delete the printer from their computers and to reinstall it.

Item: 40 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.30)

Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network contains a file server named **Server1**, which hosts multiple shared folders with user data. Shadow copies are enabled on **Server1**. You are working on your client computer. You need to make changes to a previous version of a file on **Server1**. You want to retain that version of the file without affecting the current version of the file.

Which of the following should you do?

- Restore the previous version of the file, and make the necessary changes to that file.
- Open the previous version of the file, make the necessary changes to it, and save the file to its original location.
- Copy the previous version of the file to a new location, and make the necessary changes to that file.
- Open the **Properties** sheet for the previous version of the file, and clear the Read-only attribute. Then, open the previous version of the file, make the necessary changes to it, and save the file to a new location.

Item: 41 (Ref:Cert-70-290.5.2.24)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. On Monday, while working on a domain controller named **DC1**, you moved several user accounts from the **Users** container to an organizational unit (OU) named **Sales**. On Tuesday afternoon, you notice that the **Sales** OU has disappeared from the Active Directory Users and Computers console.

Your investigation reveals that another administrator, who was working on a domain controller named **DC2** on Tuesday morning, accidentally deleted the **Sales** OU and all of its contents. You check the **Users** and **LostAndFound** containers in Active Directory Users and Computers, but the user accounts that you have moved are not there. All domain controllers in your domain are backed up approximately once per week, one domain controller each day. **DC1** was backed up five days ago, **DC2** was backed up three days ago, and **DC3** was backed up the previous night. You must recover the **Sales** OU along with its most recent contents.

Which of the following should you do?

- Perform an authoritative restore of Active Directory on **DC1**.
- Perform a nonauthoritative restore of Active Directory on **DC1**.
- Perform an authoritative restore of Active Directory on **DC2**.
- Perform a nonauthoritative restore of Active Directory on **DC2**.
- Perform an authoritative restore of Active Directory on **DC3**.
- Perform a nonauthoritative restore of Active Directory on **DC3**.

Item: 42 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.20)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. You install Terminal Server and several applications on three

new servers. Users will run those applications remotely through Terminal Services sessions. You must configure the terminal servers so that users can connect to any of the servers by using the same name or IP address. The configuration must be transparent to users; each user's connection request should be automatically assigned to one of the servers. Each server should handle approximately one-third of all connections.

Which of the following should you do?

- Configure the terminal servers as a server cluster.
- For each terminal server, create a Host address (A) resource record on a DNS server and specify the same name in all three records.
- Place all three terminal servers into the same OU; instruct users to specify the name of the OU in Remote Desktop Connection on their client computers.
- Configure the terminal servers as a Network Load Balancing cluster.

Item: 43 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.51)

Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A server named **WebSrv** runs IIS 6.0. **WebSrv** belongs to a workgroup and hosts confidential files. The company's written security policy states that those files must be transmitted over the network only in an encrypted form. You must take the necessary steps to enforce the company's policy.

Which of the following should you do?

- Apply the default **Secure Server** IPSec policy to **WebSrv**.
- Configure **WebSrv** to require SSL.
- Use EFS to encrypt the confidential files on **WebSrv**.
- Apply the security policy to **WebSrv** that enables encryption and signing of the secure channel data.

Item: 44 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.39)

Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. You are installing a new server that will run a business application. You configure the server with all default settings. To test the installation, you attempt to access the application on the server from a workstation in the test lab, but your attempt is unsuccessful. You analyze the TCP/IP configuration on the server. You discover that the server's IP address is 169.254.123.45, the subnet mask is 255.255.0.0, and no default gateway is specified. You must ensure that users can run the application on the server from their client computers.

Which of the following should you do?

- Specify an address of a default gateway on the server.
- Assign a static IP address to the server.
- Change the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0
- Join the server to the domain.

Item: 45 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.8)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory

domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. You are preparing to install a new application on a server named **Server1**. The documentation for the application specifies the appropriate system requirements, which include several recent Windows patches and hot fixes. You want to determine whether the necessary updates are installed on **Server1**.

Which of the following should you do?

- Use Security Configuration and Analysis.
- Run the **wmic qfe** command from the command prompt.
- Use Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer.
- Run the **gpedit.msc** command from the command prompt.

Item: 46 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.32)

You are your company's network administrator. The corporate network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. An organizational unit (OU) named **Servers** contains all member servers on the network. You must ensure that all appropriate security updates are always downloaded to the servers from Microsoft's Windows Updates Web site. You want this to occur automatically. However, a designated server administrator must approve the updates before they are installed. You want to accomplish this task with the least amount of administrative effort.

Which of the following should you do?

- Configure a Software Installation policy in a GPO, and link the GPO to the **Servers** OU.
- Configure a Windows Update policy in a GPO, and link the GPO to the **Servers** OU.
- Enable automatic updates in **System Properties** on each server, and select the option to notify before downloading and installing updates.
- Enable automatic updates in **System Properties** on each server, and select the option to download updates automatically and notify before installing them.

Item: 47 (Ref:Cert-70-290.4.2.48)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A server named **WebSrv** runs IIS 6.0 and hosts the company's intranet site. Some users report that they receive messages with error 401 "Access is denied" when they attempt to access some Web pages on **WebSrv**. You want to analyze all instances when error 401 was returned in the last few days.

Which of the following should you review?

- the latest log files in the **\Windows\system32\LofFiles** folder on the client computers of the users who reported the problem
- event logs on **WebSrv**
- the latest log files in the **\Windows\system32\LogFiles** folder on **WebSrv**
- event logs on the client computers of the users who reported the problem

Item: 48 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.11)

You are a network administrator for your company. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP

Professional. All computers in the Marketing department belong to the **Marketing** organizational unit (OU). You suspect that someone has been trying to gain unauthorized access to files on the computers in **Marketing**. You want to identify that person without affecting other computers. You want to accomplish this task with the least administrative effort.

Which of the following should you do? (Select two choices. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

- ☐ Enable an audit policy in the **Default Domain Controllers Policy** GPO.
- ☐ Enable auditing for the **Everyone** group for the files or folders that you suspect are under attack.
- ☐ Enable an audit policy for each computer in the **Marketing** OU individually.
- ☐ Enable auditing for the **Marketing** group for the files or folders that you suspect are under attack.
- ☐ Enable an audit policy for the **Marketing** OU.

Item: 49 (Ref:Cert-70-290.2.2.10)

You administer an Active Directory domain on your company's network. Your assistant, John, will be responsible for deploying Windows XP Professional on 10 computers in the domain. John has a domain user account and can install Windows XP Professional. He should be granted only enough authority to add those computers to the domain. All policies in the domain are currently at their default settings.

Which of the following should you do?

- ○ Nothing needs to be done; any domain user, by default, can add new computers to the domain.
- ○ Use the Delegation of Control wizard to grant John permissions on the **Computers** container.
- ○ Grant John the **Add workstations to domain** right in the local GPO on each computer to be added.
- ○ Grant John the **Add workstations to domain** right in the **Default Domain Policy** GPO.
- ○ Grant John the **Add workstations to domain** right in the **Default Domain Controllers Policy** GPO.
- ○ All John's domain user account to the local **Administrators** group on each computer to be added.

Item: 50 (Ref:Cert-70-290.3.2.8)

You are your company's network administrator. Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A file server named **Server1** contains a shared folder named **Projects**. The following NTFS permissions are configured for **Projects**.

Groups	NTFS permissions
Users	Allow - Read
Development	Allow - Modify
Support	Allow - Read & Execute

A temporary employee named Mike is a member of the **Development** and **Support** groups. Mike should not be allowed to view files in the **Projects** folder. You must prevent Mike from being able to open files in **Projects**. Your actions should not affect any other users' permissions and should not affect Mike's permissions for any other files.

Which of the following should you do?

- ○ Remove Mike's user account from the **Development**

group.

- Assign the **Deny - Read** permission to the **Support** group.
- Assign the **Deny - Read** permission to Mike's user account.
- Remove Mike's user account from the **Support** group.
- Assign the **Deny - Read** permission to the **Development** group.
- Remove Mike's user account from the **Users** group.