

Exam 70-290 study material

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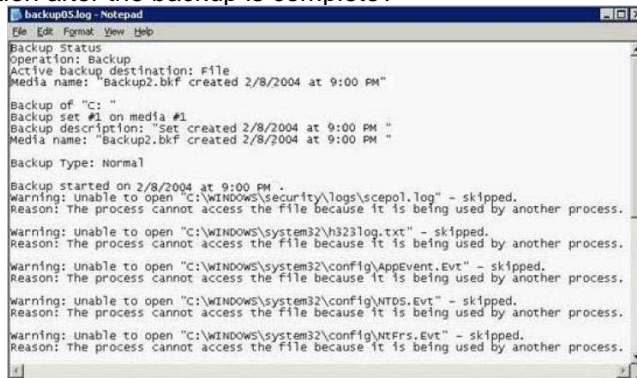


Free 70-290 Exam Preparation Questions

Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment

Question: 1

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. Part of your duties at Company.com is to perform normal backups of all Company.com's servers daily. While reviewing the backup log for a server named COMPANY-SV1, during server maintenance, you discover that some files are not backed up. A screenshot of the backup log is illustrated in the exhibit below. What should you do to guarantee that all files on COMPANY-SV1 are available for restoration after the backup is complete?



- A. Disable the Event Log service.
- B. Disable the File Replication service.
- C. Enable the Virtual Disk service.
- D. Back up by using Volume Shadow Copy.

Answer: D

Question: 2

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The Company.com network contains a file server named COMPANY-SV3. You configure a normal backup to run every night on COMPANY-SV3. You have configured the backup to save the backup data to magnetic tape, and to generate a detailed log file. The backup job will use an account named BackupUser, which is a member of the Backup Operators group. You log on to COMPANY-SV3 a week later using your Administrator account credentials, and start the Backup utility. It is then that you discover that there are no backup logs available. Which of the following should you do to verify that the backup jobs are completing successfully?

- A. Search for the dates when backups were scheduled by using a text editor to open C:\windows\security\logs\Backup.log.
- B. Start the Backup utility by using the Run As option. Provide the account credentials of BackupUser. From the Tools menu, select Report, and then select the most recent report.
- C. Open the Removable Storage snap-in. Examine the properties of the most recently completed Work Queue object.
- D. Open the Removable Storage snap-in, and then open the properties of the Operator Requests object. On the General tab, clear the automatically delete completed requests option.

Answer: B

Question: 3

Which tools allow you to output the telephone numbers for all users in an OU?

- A. DSADD

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- B. DSGET
- C. DSMOD
- D. DSRM
- E. DSQUERY

Answer: E

Question: 4

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The Company.com network contains a file server named COMPANY-SV2. You are currently administering a Windows Server 2003 computer named COMPANY-SV2. COMPANY-SV2 contains a shared folder named CompanyProjects. You use the Backup utility to back up the CompanyProjects folder on a daily basis. After determining that a database file in the CompanyProjects folder is corrupt, you confirm that the corruption was not caused by a virus. You decide to restore the CompanyProjects folder using the latest backup. You do not know whether the file was corrupted before or after the completion of the latest backup. Before you overwrite the existing file, you have to verify that the file in the backup can be opened successfully. Which of the following will allow you to attain your goal?

- A. Select the Verify data after backup option in the Backup utility.
- B. Run the Ntbackup \\COMPANY-SV22\CompanyProjects /v:yes command.
- C. Restore the file to a temporary folder. Verify that the database file contains the correct data. Copy the restored file to the CompanyProjects folder.
- D. Restore the file to a temporary folder. Use the Windiff utility to compare the file in the temporary folder to the file in the CompanyProjects folder. Copy the restored file to the CompanyProjects folder.

Answer: C

Question: 5

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The Company.com network contains a file server named COMPANY-SV3. As COMPANY-SV3 is running low on disk space, you add a new hard drive to the server. You must configure a partition on the new hard disk. However, when you attempt to open Disk Management to partition the hard disk, you receive the following error message: "Unable to connect to Logical Disk Manager Service." In Services in Administrative Tools, you verify that the Logical Disk Manager service is running. What should you do to enable Disk Manager?

- A. Create more free space on the boot partition by deleting unnecessary files and folders on it.
- B. Enable the disk performance counters on COMPANY-SV3.
- C. Enable and start the Logical Disk Manager Administrative service on COMPANY-SV3.
- D. Install the Windows 2003 Administration Tools Pack on COMPANY-SV3.

Answer: C

Question: 6

Your company network is composed of several servers. We use Microsoft Operations Manager (MOM) to monitor all servers. COMPANY-DB1 is a Microsoft SQL Server 2005 database server. It is located at a remote data center. COMPANY-DB1 shuts down and restarts unexpectedly during business hours in a day. We check the event log to identify the cause of the problem. The event log indicates that SCSI CD-ROM has a problem. What should you do to ensure that COMPANY-DB1 remains continuously operation during business hours?

- A. Use Device Manager on COMPANY-DB1 to disable the SCSI CD-ROM.
- B. on COMPANY-DB1 to remove the SCSI CD-ROM.
- C. Update the driver for the SCSI CD-ROM on COMPANY-DB1.
- D. Update the driver for the SCSI controller on COMPANY-DB1.

Answer: A

Question: 7

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The Company.com network contains a file server named COMPANY-SV4.

Company.com users have been complaining that the performance on COMPANY-SV4 is very poor. Your investigations indicate that COMPANY-SV4 has stopped responding several times. Each time COMPANY-SV4 stops responding, the following error message is displayed: "OxOOOOOODI (OxOOOOOOOc, 0x00000002, 0x00000000, 0xf27b4e8e) IRQ NOT LESS OR EQUAL" You suspect that the display adapter on COMPANY-SV4 is causing the problem. You contact the vendor for the display adapter. However, the vendor requires debugging information. What would you configure on COMPANY-SV4 to generate a file that contains relevant information for the vendor?

- A. Configure COMPANY-SV4 to perform a memory dump when ever it stops responding.
- B. Add the /debug option to the Boot.ini file on COMPANY-SV4.
- C. Enable Physical Addressing Extensions on COMPANY-SV4.
- D. Install the Recovery Console on COMPANY-SV4.

Answer: A

Question: 8

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The Company.com network contains an application server named COMPANY-SV1.

An application on COMPANY-SV1 consumes a considerable amount of system RAM and eventually causes COMPANY-SV1 to stop responding. You discover that restarting the application frees up the available RAM and allows COMPANY-SV1 to continue operating. How would you configure COMPANY-SV1 to notify you when the available RAM is low?

- A. Use Task Scheduler to schedule a repeating task that runs the tracert command.
- B. Use Performance Logs and Alerts to configure an alert for the appropriate performance object.
- C. Use System Monitor to configure the appropriate performance object.
- D. Use Startup and Recovery Settings to configure COMPANY-SV1 to send an Administrative Alert.

Answer: B

Question: 9

How do you make a profile mandatory?

- A. Configure the permissions on the folder's Security property sheet to deny write permission.
- B. Configure the permissions on the folders Sharing property sheet to allow only read permission.
- C. Modify the attributes of the profile folder to specify the Read Only attribute.
- D. Rename Ntuser.dat to Ntuser.man.

Answer: D

Question: 10

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All seven servers on the Company.com network are configured as domain controllers and run Windows

Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. Company.com frequently hires short term contract workers. When you create user accounts for these contract workers, you specify an account expiration date to coincide with the end of the employee's contract. Amy Walsh is a contract worker. Her contract comes to an end and she is hired as a full-time employee. When Amy Walsh attempts to log on to the network, she receives a logon message as shown in the exhibit. What should you do to ensure that Amy Walsh can log on to the domain?



- A. Select the Account is locked out option on Amy Walsh's user account.
- B. Select the Password never expires option on Amy Walsh's user account.
- C. Set the Account expires option to never on Amy Walsh's user account.
- D. Clear the Account is disabled option on Amy Walsh's user account.

Answer: C

Question: 11

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. Recently the Company.com helpdesk has been inundated with problems related to the users' desktop environment. To prevent a recurrence of these problems you decide to standardize the desktop environment for all client computers. You do not want domain users to permanently modify their regional settings or the desktop background. You create a user profile on a server named COMPANY-SV05 and share the folder. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 12

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory forest consisting of two domains named us.Company.com and uk.Company.com respectively. Both us.Company.com and jp.Company.com run in Windows 2000 mixed functional level, us.Company.com has seven domain controllers of which three run Windows 2003 and four run Windows 2000 Server, us.Company.com has a member server named COMPANY-SV4 that hosts the applications and files that are required by all the employees. You have received instruction from the CIO to ensure that all jp.Company.com users are able to access applications and files on COMPANY-SV4. How will you accomplish the task?

- A. Create a domain local group named UKJJusers in jp.Company.com and then add the

us.Company.com users to the UK_Users group. Grant the appropriate permissions to UKJJusers group on COMPANY-SV34.

- B. Create a domain local group named UKJJusers in us.Company.com and then add the jp.Company.com users to the UKJJusers group. Grant the appropriate permissions to UKJJusers group on COMPANY-SV4.
- C. Create a domain local group named UKJJusers in us.Company.com. Grant the appropriate permissions to UKJJusers group on COMPANY-SV4.
- D. Create a domain local group named USJJusers in us.Company.com and then add them to the UKJJusers group. Grant the appropriate permissions to UKJJusers group on COMPANY-SV4.

Answer: B

Question: 13

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003. Half the client computers at Company.com run Windows 2000 Professional, and the rest run Windows XP Professional. You have received instruction from the CIO to install Windows XP Professional on 250 new client computers. A Company.com support technician named Dean Austin is assigned to assist you in this task. The CIO wants you to ensure that Dean Austin has only the minimum permissions required to add new computer accounts to the domain. Dean Austin can own the accounts that he creates but must not be able to delete computer accounts. What should you do?

- A. In Active Directory Users and Computers, add Dean Austin's user account to the Server Operators group.
- B. In Active Directory Users and Computers, add Dean Austin's user account to the Account Operators group.
- C. Use the Delegation of Control Wizard to permit Dean Austin's user account to create new computer objects in the Computers container.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that permits Dean Austin's user account to add client computers to the domain and link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: C

Question: 14

Which of the following is true about setup in Windows Server 2003? (Select all that apply.)

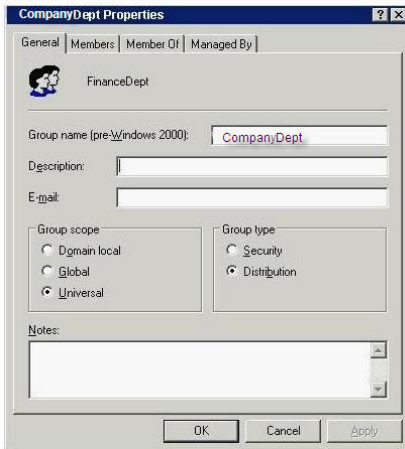
- A. Setup can be launched by booting to the CD-ROM.
- B. Setup can be launched by booting to setup floppies.
- C. Setup requires a non-blank password to meet complexity requirements.
- D. Setup will allow you to enter all I's for the Product ID.

Answer: A, C

Question: 15

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains two domains named us.Company.com and uk.Company.com. The functional level of the forest is set at Windows 2000 and the functional level for both us.Company.com and uk.Company.com is set at Windows 2000 native. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. You create a new user group named CompanyDept and add users from both us.Company.com and uk.Company.com to the group. The group properties for the CompanyDept group are shown in the exhibit. You must use the CompanyDept group to assign permissions to resources in both us.Company.com and uk.Company.com. However, when using the CompanyDept group to assign permissions to a shared folder named CompanyData, you receive an error message that states that an object named "CompanyData" cannot be found. What must you do to ensure that

the CompanyDept group can be used to assign permissions to shared resources in both domains?



- A. Upgrade the forest to a functional level of Windows Server 2003.
- B. Upgrade both domains to a domain functional level of Windows Server 2003.
- C. Configure CompanyDept as a global distribution group.
- D. Configure CompanyDept as a universal security group.
- E. Configure CompanyDept as a domain local security group.

Answer: D

Question: 16

A user has forgotten his or her password and attempts to log on several times with an incorrect password. Eventually, the user receives a logon message indicating that the account is either disabled or locked out. The message suggests that the user contact an administrator. What must you do?

- A. Delete the user object and recreate it.
- B. Rename the user object.
- C. Enable the user object.
- D. Unlock the user object.
- E. Reset the password for the user object.

Answer: E

Question: 17

Your company network is composed of a new file and print server named COMPANY-SV1. You configure COMPANY-SV1 with standard company policies and other local options. You use third-party software to create and save a disk image of this server. After you join COMPANY-SV1 to the domain. One day, you receive a notice that the COMPANY-SV1's hard disk has an error. You resume the saved disk image to COMPANY-SV1 and restart it. But you can't logon to COMPANY-SV1 using your domain account. You need to log on to COMPANY-SV1 and join COMPANY-SV1 to the domain as soon as possible. You want to use the minimum amount of administrative effort to accomplish this task. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. In Active Directory Users and Computers, reset the computer account for COMPANY-SV1.
- B. Log on to COMPANY-SV1 as a member of the local Power Users group and reset the password for Administrator account.
- C. Reinstall the operating system on COMPANY-SV1 and reconfigure the server.
- D. Join COMPANY-SV1 to the domain.
- E. Remove COMPANY-SV1 from the domain.

Answer: A, D

Question: 18

You work as the network administrator at Company.com. Part of your duties includes administering COMPANY-SV3, a Windows 2003 Server. You install Terminal Services on COMPANY-SV3, and add the Company.com Research department users to the Power Users group and to the RemoteDesktop Users group. You however discover that COMPANY-SV3 is occasionally unavailable. Upon investigation you open COMPANY-SV3 Event Viewer and find that the server was restarted accidentally by users in the Company.com Research department. You have received instruction from the manager to ensure that users in the Company.com Research department can create Terminal Services sessions and can manage local user accounts on COMPANY-SV3, without being able to restart COMPANY-SV3. How will you accomplish the task?

- A. Make use of Terminal Services Configuration to change the permission on the RDP-Tcp connection. Grant the Power Users group the Deny - Full Control permission.
- B. Make use of Terminal Services Configuration to change the permission on the RDP-Tcp connection. Grant the Remote Desktop Users group the Deny - Full Control permission.
- C. Remove the Shut down the system user right from the Power Users group.
- D. Add the Deny log on locally user right to the Power Users group and Remove Company.com Research user accounts from the Power Users group

Answer: C

Question: 19

What type of domain group is most like the local group on a member server? How are they alike?

A. Domain local groups are very similar to local groups on a member server in that they are, in a mixed or Windows Server 2003 interim domain functional level domain, limited to the computers on which they reside; in the case of domain local groups, the domain controller. Until the domain functional level is raised to Windows 2000 native or Windows Server 2003, the domain local groups cannot be used for permission assignment on any servers in the domain other than the domain controllers.

Answer: A

Question: 20

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains two domains both of which run a functional level of Windows 2000 native. You have not modified the default Active Directory site configurations. Servers run either Windows Server 2003 or Windows 2000 Server. The internal domain is named Company.local, and the external domain is named extranet.Company.com. The external domain is accessed only by Company.com's business partners. COMPANY-SV3 is a Windows Server 2003 member server installed in the extranet.Company.com domain. You install and configure Terminal Services on COMPANY-SV3. You install a secure database application on COMPANY-SV3 that will be accessed by Company.com's business partners. A few months later, the Company.com help desk is inundated with calls from users reporting that they are unable to establish a Terminal Services session to COMPANY-SV3. You verify that only the default ports for HTTP, HTTPS, and Terminal Services on your firewall are open to the Internet. You have received instruction from the CIO to ensure that Company.com's business partners can establish Terminal Services sessions to COMPANY-SV3. How will you accomplish the task? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. You should install Terminal Services Licensing on a Windows 2000 Server computer in the extranet.Company.com and then configure it as an Enterprise License Server.
- B. You should install Terminal Services Licensing on a Windows 2000 Server computer in Company.local and then configure it as an Enterprise License Server.

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- C. You should ask the Company.com business partners to make use of the Terminal Services Advanced Client (TSAC) over HTTPS to connect.
- D. You should install Terminal Services Licensing on a Windows 2003 Server computer in the extranet.Company.com and then configure it as an Enterprise License Server.
- E. You should install Terminal Services Licensing on a Windows 2003 Server computer in the Company.local and then configure it as an Enterprise License Server.

Answer: A, D

Question: 21

Your company network is composed of a server named COMPANY-SV1 that hosts applications for network users. COMPANY-SV1 contains a motherboard capable of supporting two CPUs. One CPU is currently installed. COMPANY-SV1 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 five months of use, network users report unacceptable response times on their applications from COMPANY-SV1. You use System Monitor see the information illustrated in the following table. You have received instruction from the Manager to improve the performance of COMPANY-SV1. How will you accomplish the task?

Counter	Min	Max	Avg.	Memory-P/S	0.00
31.97	1.22	Logical Disk - Avg. Disk Queue Length	0.69	20.61	9.73
3.00	100.00	5.15	Network Interface - B/s	189.72	2927.84
				379.46	

- A. You can change a 10-Mb Ethernet card with a 100-Mb Ethernet card
- B. You can add a second CPU.
- C. You can replace the existing hard disk with a faster
- D. You can add an extra 512 MB of RAM.

Answer: C

Question: 22

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. A server named COMPANY-SV3 hosts a shared folder named MarketingData\$ to which only the global group named Managers has access. There is one user that will also require access to MarketingData\$. You add his user account to Managers. When trying to access MarketingData\$ by typing \\COMPANY-SV3\MarketingData\$, the user encounters an error message that reads as follows: "\\COMPANY-SV3\MarketingData\$ is not accessible. You might not have permissions to use the network resource. Contact the administrator of this server to find out if you have access permissions. Access is denied." You have received instruction from the CIO to grant the user access to the MarketingData\$ shared folder. How will you accomplish the task?

- A. Enable Anonymous Access for all users to MarketingData\$.
- B. Inform the user that he should log off then log on before accessing MarketingData\$.
- C. Inform the user to type \\COMPANY-SV3\MarketingData\ when requiring access to the MarketingData\$ folder.
- D. Select the Allow inheritable permissions from the parent to propagate to this object and all child Objects permission checkbox.

Answer: B

Question: 23

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The Interns global group consists of all the Company.com summer interns. The Architects global group consists of all the Company.com Architecture department users. COMPANY-

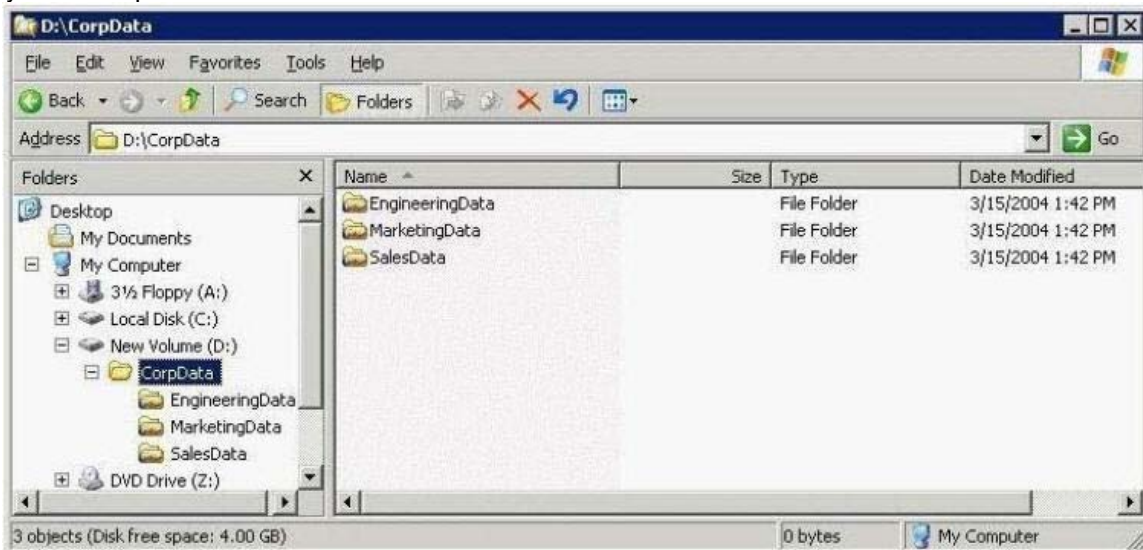
SV3 contains a folder that is shared as Blueprints. Permissions on Blueprints are as illustrated in the following table. Share Permissions NTFS Permissions Everyone: Change Administrators: Full Control Architects: ModifyNone of the users have the Log on locally user right on COMPANY-SV3. Clive Wilson, a member of both Interns and Architects modified Blueprints data. You have received instruction from the CIO to reconfigure the permissions on Blueprints to prevent Clive Wilson from accessing the folder without affecting the other users. You must ensure that Clive Wilson remains in Architects so he can access other appropriate resources. How will you accomplish the task?

- A. Grant the Deny - Read and Deny - Execute permissions to Clive Wilson in the NTFS permissions.
- B. Grant the Allow - Read permission to Clive Wilson in the Share permissions.
- C. Grant the Deny - Read permission to the Architects in the NTFS permissions.
- D. Grant the Allow - Read permission to the Interns in the NTFS permissions.

Answer: A

Question: 24

You are the network administrator of Company.com's single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All the servers run Windows Server 2003. COMPANY-SV34, a network file server holds a folder named CompanyDocs which file structure is illustrated in the exhibit. All the users access shared folders only by using mapped drives. All users are Domain Users global group members. Users in the Sales department are members of a global group named Sales. Users in the Research and Development, Marketing, and Sales departments need to be able to view documents that are in any of the folders in CompanyDocs. Users in the Sales department need to be able to modify only the documents in the Salesrooms folder. The NTFS permissions for all folders are configured to assign the Allow- Full Control permission to the Domain Users global group. You have received instruction from the CIO to configure the appropriate share permissions using the least amount of administrative effort. How will you accomplish the task?



- A. Share CompanyDocs and grant the Sales global group the Allow - Change permission for the CompanyDocs Share.
- B. Share CompanyDocs and grant the Domain Users global group the Allow Read permission; then grant the Sales global group the Allow
- C. Share CompanyDocs and grant the Domain Users global group the Allow Read permission; then grant the Sales global group the Allow Share CompanyDocs and grant the Domain Users global group the Allow Read permission; then grant the Sales global group the Allow
- D.

Answer: B

Question: 25

The Company.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers on the Company.com network run Windows Server 2003. Half the Company.com client computers run Windows XP Professional, and the rest run Windows NT 4.0 Workstation. The Company.com network contains three member servers named COMPANY-SV1, COMPANY-SV2, and COMPANY-SV3. Each of these servers has a single Pentium III 600-MHz processor with 512 MB of ECCRAM and a single 20-GB physical hard disk drive. You install Terminal Services on COMPANY-SV1, COMPANY-SV2, and COMPANY-SV3 and place them in an organizational unit (OU) named Terminal Server. You then link a Group Policy Object (GPO) named TSPolicy to the Terminal Server OU. A few days later, Company.com users begin to complain that the performance of all three terminal servers has degraded markedly. Your investigations reveal that each terminal server has at least 75 concurrent active sessions. What should you do to improve the performance of the three terminal servers without upgrading any hardware and using the minimum amount of administrative effort?

- A. In the RDP-Tcp connection properties on each terminal server, set the Maximum connections option to 35.
- B. In the TSPolicy GPO, set the Limit number of connections policy to 35.
- C. In Active Directory Users and Computers, select all domain user accounts and set the When a session limit is reached or broken user property to End session.
- D. In the TSPolicy GPO, enable the Remove Disconnected option from shutdown dialog policy.

Answer: B

Question: 26

Company.com's network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All Company.com's network domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and eachone has a tape device attached locally. Each domain controller has to be backed up. Your backup process must meet the following terms: 1. It must be possible to recover the System in the event of server failure. 2. The backup of the system configuration and all current dynamic disk configurations. 3. Other data partitions do not need to be backed up. Which of the following will allow you to complete this task?

- A. Use the Backup utility to back up the system files and to create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) disk.
- B. Use the Backup utility to back up the contents of all mounted drives.
- C. Use the Backup utility to back up only the System State data.
- D. Use the Copy command to copy C:\windows and its subfolders to a shared folder on the network.
- E. Use the Xcopy command to copy C:\windows and its subfolders to a shared folder on the network.

Answer: A

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