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CHINATAG

70-210

Installing, Configuring and Administering
Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional

Q&A

DEMO Version

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QUESTION NO: 1

You purchase a USB board, ISDN terminal adapter for your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. You plug the device into the USB port. Plug and Play fails to detect the new device. You test the device on a Windows 2000 Professional desktop computer. You find that plug and play correctly detects the device.

You want to resolve the problem so that you can use ISDN terminal adapter on your portable computer. What should you do?

- A. Use the Device Manager to enable the USB manager root hub.
- B. Use the Device Manager to enable the USB host controller in the current hardware profile.
- C. Contact the hardware manufacturer to obtain the upgrade for the Plug and Play BIOS.
- D. Turn off the computer plug in the ISDN terminal host adapter and restart the computer.

Answer: C

Explanation: The most likely cause of this problem is an old BIOS. By upgrading the BIOS the computer will be able to find the USB adapter.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** This would be possible, but it is not the most likely cause of the problem. The USB root hub should already be enabled.
- B:** The USB host controller should already be enabled.
- D:** The computer should not need to be restarted to be able to detect a new USB device. It should be detected immediately.

QUESTION NO: 2

You install a new AGP video adapter in your Windows 2000 Professional Computer. You start the computer and notice that the video display has retained the default setting of 16 color, 640 x 480 resolution. You install the manufacturer's drivers for the new video adapter. You then restart the computer. During the startup process, the monitor goes blank. After several minutes the screen is still blank. You restart the computer and experience the same problem again. You want to enable Windows 2000 Professional to start successfully.

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer in the debug mode. Restore the original adapter driver settings.
- B. Start the computer in the Safe Mode. Rename the AGP device by using Device Manager.
- C. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Rename the AGP driver.
- D. Start the computer by using the emergency repair disk. Restore the original driver settings.

Answer C

Explanation: You would use the Windows 2000 installation CD in order to boot into the Recovery Console. In the Recovery Console you can then rename the AGP driver. This will prevent Windows 2000 from loading the driver. The computer will then restart without the driver and will prompt you for the correct driver.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** You cannot start the system in Debug mode. Debug mode is a special mode that is used by software developers to debug programs and is a Safe Mode option.
- B:** You cannot rename a device using Device Manager. Therefore, starting the computer in Safe Mode to rename the device using Device Manager is not the correct option.
- D:** The emergency repair disk will not enable you to restore the original driver. The emergency repair disk (ERD) is a floppy disk that is used to repair a Windows 2000 installation. It contains autoexec.nt, config.nt and setup.log and is used to repair core system files.

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the administrator of a small server based network. While installing Windows 2000 Professional on your computer, you configure the network adapter card for each computer to use TCP/IP and assign static IP setting information. During installation the setup detects and installs the 10/100 Mbps UTP only network adapter card on computers #6 and #8, and a 10 Mbps/UTP combination adapter card on the other 7 computers. You accept the default settings for the network adapter card and finish installing the network adapter card. All computers are connected to a 10/100 switch that has category 5 UTP cabling. After installation you find that only computer #6 and #8 can communicate with each other. You want all 9 computers on your network to be able to communicate with each other.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the 10/100 switch to transfer only at the 100 Mbps rate.
- B. Configure the 10/100 Mbps network adapter card to switch all the computers to the 10 Mbps rate.
- C. Change the combination network adapter card to use the BNC transceiver setting.
- D. Change the combination network adapter card to use the UTP transceiver setting.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this scenario, the combination network adapter cards are set to use BNC connectors. You would then need to manually reconfigure the network adapters for UTP cabling.

Incorrect answers:

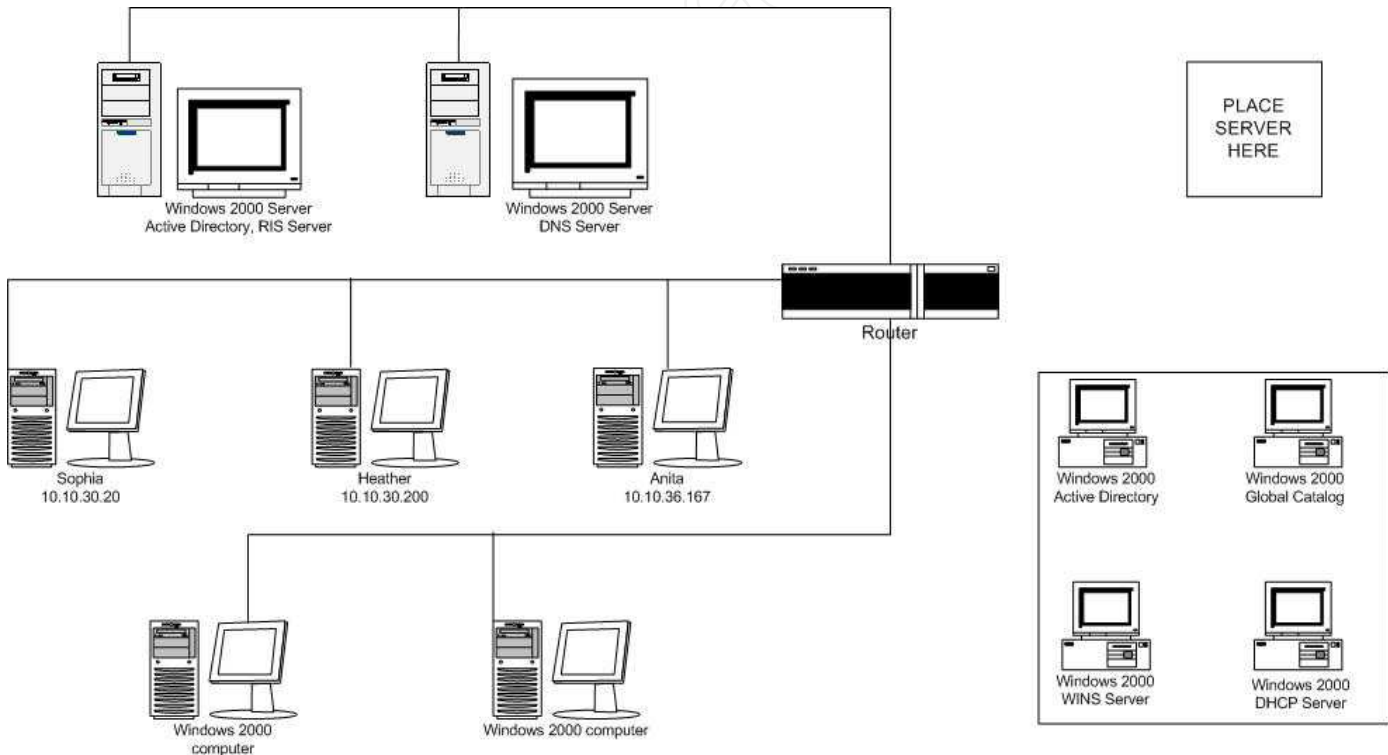
- A:** If the switch only works at 100 Mbps, the 10Mbps network adapters would not be able to communicate via the switch.

- B:** It is not necessary to run the network at 10Mbps. This will not take advantage of the higher 100Mbps network speeds that the system is capable of using. You should change the transceiver setting on the combination network adapter cards to UTP.
- C:** The network uses a 10/100Mbps switch that uses UTP cabling. The network adapters have to be configured for UTP and not BNC.

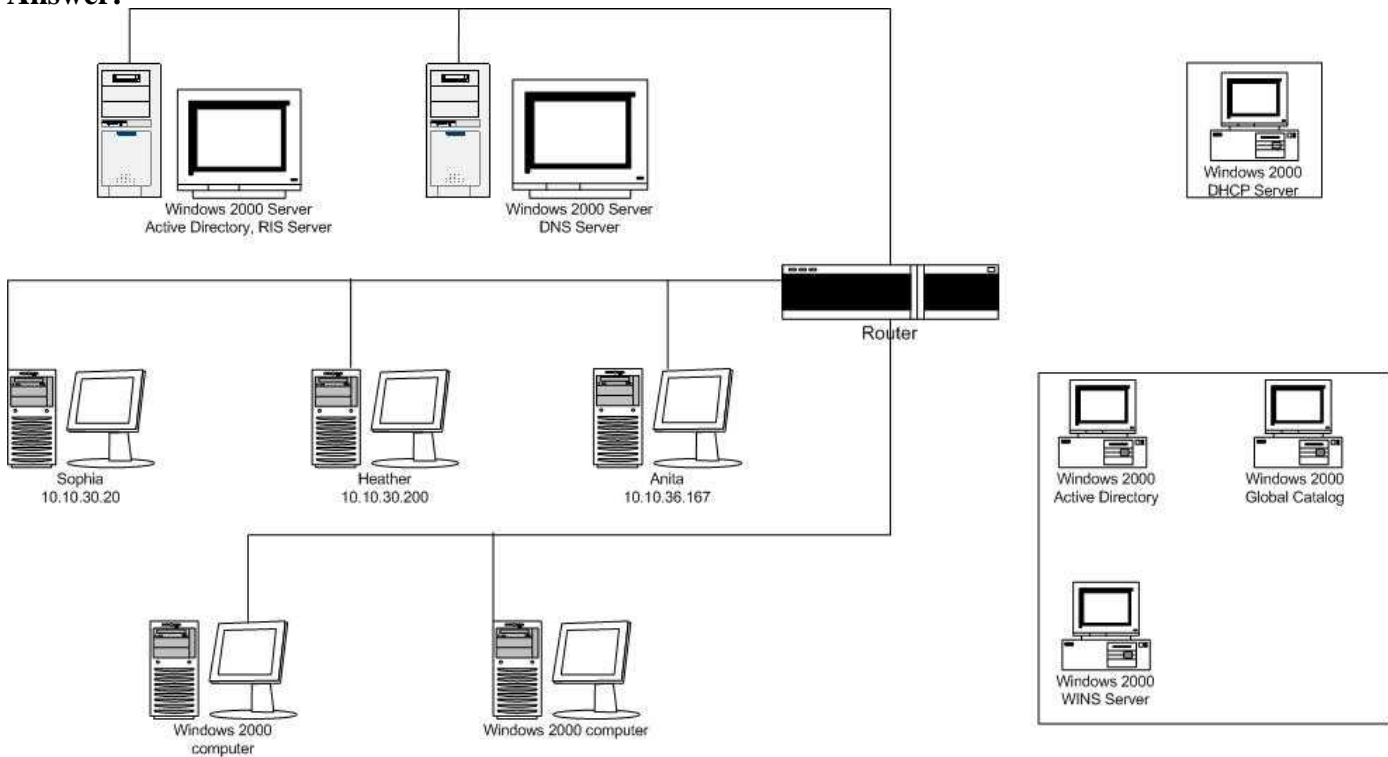
QUESTION NO: 4

You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 20 new PXE compliant computers, which do not have operating systems installed. You create a RIS image and load the image onto the RIS server and then start the new computers. You find that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers.

What should you do? (SELECT AND PLACE)



Answer:



Explanation: RIS has the following requirements:

- DNS server
- DHCP server
- Active Directory (Windows 2000 Domain Controller)

The exhibit shows the presence of Active Directory and DNS, but a lack of a DHCP server. We must therefore add a DHCP server.

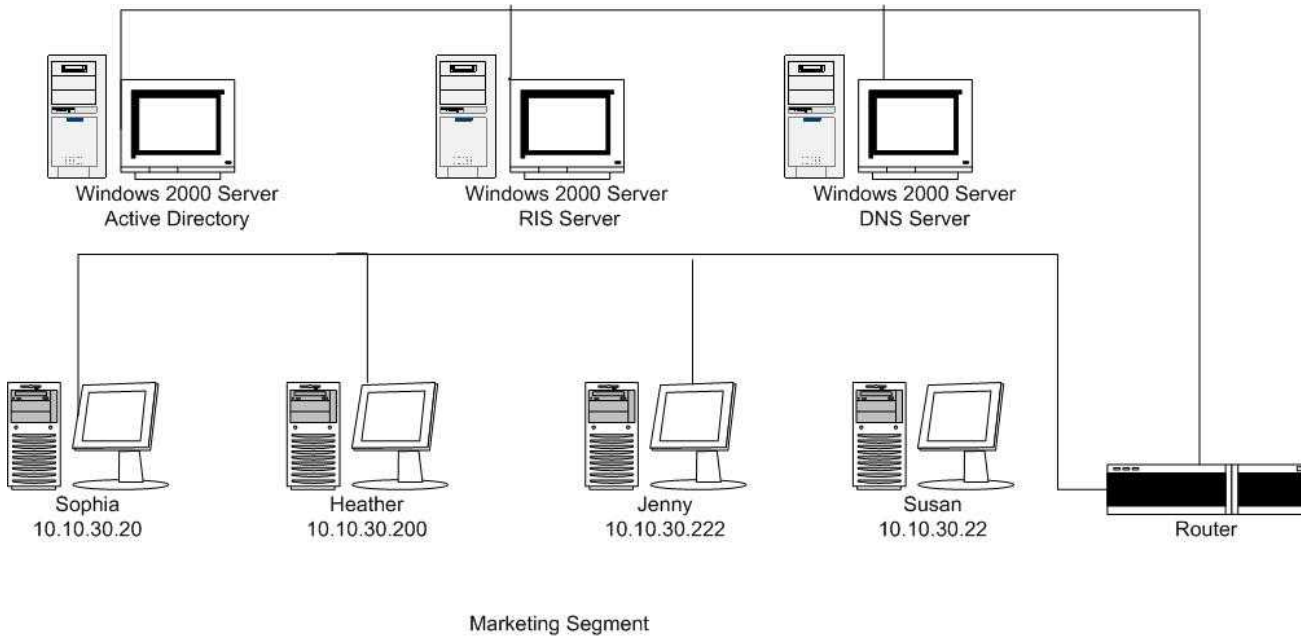
Reference: Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

Incorrect answers:

RIS does not use either Global Catalog servers or WINS servers.

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the administrator for your company's network. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 20 new PXE-compliant computers on the marketing segment of your network. The new computers do not have operating systems installed.

You create a RIS image. You load the image onto the RIS server. You then start the new computers. You find that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that the new computers cannot connect to the RIS server. You verify that the existing client computers in the network can connect to the network servers, including the RIS server. You want to enable the new computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do?

- A. Add a Windows 2000 Server computer running WINS to the network.
- B. Add a Windows 2000 Server computer running DHCP to the network.
- C. Add the domain Everyone group to the RIS OS image security settings.
- D. Place the new computers on the same segment as the RIS server.

Answer: B

Explanation: RIS has the following requirements:

- DNS server
- DHCP server
- Active Directory (Windows 2000 Domain Controller)

The exhibit shows the presence of Active Directory and DNS, but a lack of a DHCP server. We must therefore add a DHCP server.

Reference: Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

Incorrect answers:

- A:** RIS does not use WINS at all. RIS requires DNS for name resolution.
- C:** There should be no need to manually configure file permissions on the RIS OS image.
- D:** Moving the new computers into the same segment will not work since there is no DHCP server present. Generally, RIS works well in networks with subnets.

QUESTION NO: 6

You want to upgrade 100 computers from Windows 98 to Windows 2000 Professional. You use setup manager to create the unattended.txt file. The hardware on each computer is configured identically.

You upgrade 10 of the computers. You notice that the monitors on the 10 computers go blank after Windows 2000 Professional loads. You restart one of the computers in Safe Mode, and find that the monitor appears to be working. Which change should you make to unattend.txt to configure your video settings correctly?

To answer, click the appropriate line on the Unattend.txt Notepad screen.



```

; SetupMgrTag

[UnattendedUnattendmode=Full]Unattended
OemPreinstall=No
TargetPath=C:\WIN98

[GuiUnattended]
AdminPassword=*
AutoLogon=No
TimeZone=4

[UserData]
ProductID=114111-113411-114561-111781-15281
FullName=AMRAF
OrgName=AMRAF
ComputerName=*

[Display]
BitsPerPel=8Xresolution=60Yresolution=480
Vrefresh= 150

[MassStorage]
OEM

[OEMBootFiles]

[OEM_Ads]

[SetupMgr]

```

Answer: Click on the **Vrefresh=150**

Explanation: The video adapter's refresh rate defines the number of times that the screen must be rewritten per second. The higher the resolution, the larger the number of dots that have to be written in every refresh cycle. Video adapters and monitors have a default refresh rate of 60 Hz. This is the setting guaranteed to work on most modern video adapters and monitors, even with the standard video adapter driver installed. Not all video adapters and monitors support a refresh rate of above 80 Hz. When the refresh rate is not supported, the monitor goes blank or the image becomes distorted.

QUESTION NO: 7

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on a new computer in your network. You use the setup manager wizard to configure a fully automated installation script file. You begin an unattended installation and leave the office.

When you return, the installation has reached the GUI-mode setup and you see the following error message “Unattended setup is unable to continue because a setup parameter specified by your system administrator or computer manufacturer is missing or invalid.”

You need to complete the installation. What must you do?

- A. In the unattended section of the answer file, set the **OemPreinstall** property to **Yes**.
- B. In the NetBinding section of the answer file, specify the **Enable** variable.
- C. In the UserData section of the answer file, specify the **ProductID** variable
- D. In the GUIUnattended section of the answer file set the **OemSkipWelcome** property to **1**.

Answer: C

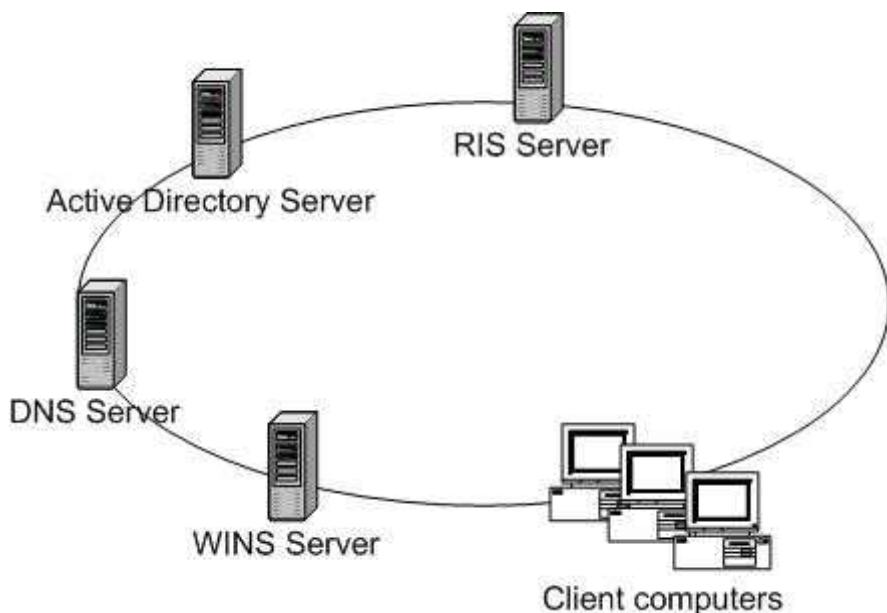
Explanation: For a fully unattended installation to complete, the ProductID or product registration key, must be specified in the UserData section of the answer file. The syntax of this key is ProductId = "XXXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX". If this key is missing the error message is returned.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** The OemPreinstall property is used to determine whether a special subdirectory, \SOEM\$, should be copied to the hard drive and certain sections used during setup. This is an optional property and does not affect the success of an unattended installation.
- B:** The Netbindings section of the answer file refers to communication channels between various network components. This section would not generate the error message as the Netbindings section can be used to specify communication between network components on the target computer after Windows 2000 Professional has been installed on the computer.
- D:** The OemSkipWelcome property is used to specify whether the Windows Welcome Screen should be displayed when the system boots during the installation process. This is an optional setting that does not require user interaction during the installation process and has no effect on the success of an unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of your company's network. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 non-PXE-compliant computers on the marketing segment of your network. The 10 computers do not have operating systems installed.

You attempt to load the computers by using an existing RIS image that is on the RIS server. You find that the 10 computers cannot connect to the RIS server.

You verify that existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers, including the RIS server. You then check the network servers and find that the Windows NT Server 4.0 computer running WINS has stopped responding due to hard disk failure. You want to enable the computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do? (Choose two)

- A. Repair and restart the WINS server.
- B. Repair the WINS server and upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Server.
- C. Configure the Active Directory server to run DHCP.
- D. Configure a static entry in WINS that points to the RIS server.
- E. Create and use a RIS boot disk.
- F. Run RIPrep.exe to create a non-PXE-compliant startup disk.

Answer: C, E

Explanation: RIS has the following requirements:

- DNS server
- DHCP server
- Active Directory (Windows 2000 Domain Controller)

- C:** The exhibit shows the presence of Active Directory and DNS, but lack of a DHCP server. We must, therefore, add a DHCP server.
- E:** Clients with non-PXE compliant network cards cannot be booted over the network and, therefore, require a RIS boot disk to be able to connect to the RIS server. A non-PXE boot disk can be created by using the RBFGE.EXE utility.

Reference:

Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation
Remote Installation Rbfg.exe Tools Works Only in Windows 2000 (Q246618)

Incorrect answers:

A, B, D: RIS does not use WINS at all. RIS uses DNS for name resolution.

F: RIPrep.exe is used to launch the RIPrep Wizard. It is not used to create non-PXE-compliant startup disks. The RBFGE.EXE utility is used to create startup or boot disks.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer that has a shared printer. Several departments in your company use the shared printer.

The Sales department frequently prints multiple-page presentation graphics, which take a long time to print. Users in other departments who have short messages to print must wait an unnecessarily long time for their jobs to print.

You want to improve the efficiency of printing for all users who use the shared printer. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the priority of the printer to **50**. Add a new printer, and set the priority to **1**. For the new printer, deny print permission for users in the Sales department.
- B. Configure the priority of the printer to **50**. Add a new printer, and set the priority to **95**. For the new printer, deny print permissions for users in the Sales department.
- C. Monitor the print queue and raise the priority of all print jobs that are sent by users who are not members of the Sales department.
- D. Delete the old printer. Add a new printer, and set the priority to a higher value. Pause the print queue only when graphic intensive print jobs are printing.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Sales department has long-running printing jobs that are blocking the print device for long periods of time. In order to give the other departments' print jobs higher priority than the Sales department's

print jobs, we create a new printer with higher priority. We deny print permission for the Sales department on the new printer.

Note: The highest printer priority is 99 and the lowest is 1.

We should also set the new printer as the default printer for all users except for users belonging to the Sales department.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** Specifying a priority of 1 for the new printer will give the new printer a lower priority than the existing printer will. The long-running print jobs from the Sales department would have higher priority than the other departments.
- C:** Monitoring the print queue and raising the priority of all print jobs that are sent by users who are not members of the Sales department would require a lot of administrative effort.
- D:** This proposed solution only uses one printer and requires the administrator to manually pause print jobs to give certain print jobs higher priority. This would require an enormous amount of administrative effort and is therefore not the best solution.

QUESTION NO: 10

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has 10 shared folders that are available to other network users. A user reports that he cannot access a shared folder named ShareA.

You want to respond to the user's problem as quickly as possible by using an administrative tool. However, you cannot remember the server location of ShareA. What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to display the file paths of your shared folders.
- B. Use Storage in Computer Management to view logical drive properties.
- C. Use Event Viewer in Computer Management to search for shared folder error messages.
- D. Use System Tools in Computer Management to display the file paths of your shared folders.

Answer: D

Explanation: The System Tools component of the Computer Management console can be used to locate shared folders. The Computer Management console can be accessed through the Administrative Tools applet in the Control Panel. In the Computer Management console, expand System Tools, expand Shared Folders and then open Shares to display all shared folders.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** Windows Explorer does not show the location of shared folders in one place. To locate shared folders through Windows Explorer, you would need to check each directory and subdirectory for a shared folder icon.