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70-215

Installing, Configuring and Administering
Microsoft Windows 2000 Server

Q&A

DEMO Version

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QUESTION NO: 1

You want to provide complete redundancy for all data stored on your hardware RAID-5 disk array. You install a second hardware RAID-5 disk array.

You want to create a mirror of the original array on the new array. However, when you right-click the free space on the new array in Disk Management, you see no option to create a new volume or a mirrored volume.

Before you create a mirrored volume on the new array, what should you do?

- A. Convert both arrays to dynamic disks.
- B. Create an empty single extended partition on the new disk array.
- C. Create a single unformatted primary partition on the new disk array.
- D. Format the new disk array as a single NTFS primary partition.
- E. Format the new disk array as a single NTFS logical drive in an extended partition.

Answer A

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports two types of disk storage namely basic disks and dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks and volumes are created on dynamic disks. A Mirrored disk is a fault tolerance mechanism and consists of a second disk that is an exact image of the system disk. A mirrored volume can only be created on dynamic disks.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
- C:** A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
- D:** A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.
- E:** A mirrored volume requires two dynamic disks or two disk arrays that are converted to dynamic disks. Partitions are created on basic disks. A mirrored volume cannot be created on basic disks.

QUESTION NO: 2

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 Server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using the new modem.

What should you do to help find out the cause of the problem?

- A. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to find out whether the ports for both modems are operational.
- B. From a command prompt, run the **Net Config Server** command.
- C. From a command prompt, run the **Net Statistics** command.

D. Use Regedt32 to view the **Error Control** value in the **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\RemoteAccess** key.

Answer A

Explanation: The routing and remote access snap-in can be used to check the status of ports that are used by the modems.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Net Config Server command is used to display or change settings for the Server service while the service is running. It is not used to diagnose modem problems.

C: The Net Statistics command is used to display the statistics log for the local Workstation or Server service. It is not used to diagnose modem problems.

D: In Windows 2000, system configuration information is located in the registry. This simplifies the administration of a computer or network; however, an incorrectly edited registry can disable the operating system. It is therefore not recommended that we edit the registry.

QUESTION NO: 3

You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network contains five Windows 2000 Server computers and 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You want to deploy an update for an application that is used on the Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want users to automatically install the update when they log on to the domain.

What should you do?

- A. Create a distributed file system (DFS).
Place the application update in the root folder of the DFS.
- B. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the application update.
Configure RIS to use the package.
- C. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the application update.
Apply the package to the Local Computer Policy on all of the computers.
- D. Create a Microsoft Windows Installer package for the application update.
Apply the package to a Group Policy.

Answer D

Explanation: To automate installation throughout a Windows 2000 network Windows installer packages should be applied to a group policy.

Incorrect answers:

A: A distributed file system is used to organize network folders, not to deploy updates of applications.

B: RIS is used to deploy Windows 2000 Professional, not to deploy updates of applications.

C: Applying the installer package on all the local computer policies would require considerable administrative effort. It would be easier to automate the process by applying the installer package to a group policy.

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the administrator of a routed Windows 2000 network. The network includes 25 Windows 2000 Server computers. You want to install a new Windows 2000 Server computer as the first computer on a new routed segment.

You configure the existing DHCP server with a scope that is valid for the new routed segment. During the installation of the new Windows 2000 Server, you specify that the server should obtain its IP address from an existing DHCP server.

After you complete the installation, you open My Network Places. You see the new server but no other computers. You run the ipconfig command and find that the new server's assigned IP address is 169.254.1.200, with a 16-bit subnet mask and no default gateway address.

You want to resolve the problem so that you can see other computers on the routed network.

What can you do? (Choose two)

- A. Configure all of the routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames.
- B. Configure the default gateway to route TCP port 270 frames.
- C. Add the IP address for the default gateway to the TCP/IP properties of the new server.
- D. Add a DHCP Relay Agent computer to the new routed segment.
- E. Add a WINS server to the new routed segment.

Answer A, D

Explanation: In a routed network the routers must be BOOTP enabled, or RFC 1542-compliant to allow network traffic to pass across them from a DHCP server. When a client or a server cannot receive an IP address from DHCP it is assigned an Auto Private IP Address (APIPA). These IP addresses are in the range 169.254.x.y. In this scenario the server has an IP address of 169.254.1.200, which is in the APIPA range because the server could not contact the DHCP for an IP address. There are two solutions to this problem:

we could either configure all routers to route BOOTP broadcast frames, which might require us to replace the routers with RFC 1542-compliant routers or we could install a DHCP relay agent on every remote network segment.

Incorrect answers:

B: The routers should be configured to pass BOOTP broadcast frames, not to route TCP port 270 frames.

C: As long as the new server is able to get the DHCP messages from the DHCP server it is not necessary to preconfigure it with a default gateway address.

E: A Windows 2000 computer does not require a WINS server. Furthermore, a WINS server is used for name-to-IP-address resolution, not for the leasing of IP addresses.

QUESTION NO: 5

You upgrade a Windows NT Server 4.0 computer to Windows 2000 Server. The computer has two hard disks. The system and boot partitions are located on two primary partitions on Disk 0. Both partitions are mirrored on Disk 1.

One month later, Disk 1 fails. You replace the disk with a disk taken from another Windows 2000 computer. When you try to repair the fault-tolerant volumes by using Disk Management, you find that the Repair Volume option is unavailable.

You want to repair the mirror set. What can you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Delete all volumes on Disk 1.
Change Disk 1 back to a basic disk.
Repair the fault-tolerant volumes on Disk 0.
- B. Create two new volumes on Disk 1.
Copy all the data from the two disk partitions on Disk 0 to the two volumes on Disk 1.
- C. Break the mirror set.
Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
Create a mirror on Disk 1.
- D. Create a single volume on Disk 1.
Copy all the data from Disk 0 to the single volume.
Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
- E. Restart the computer by using the Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM and choose to repair the installation

Answer: A, C

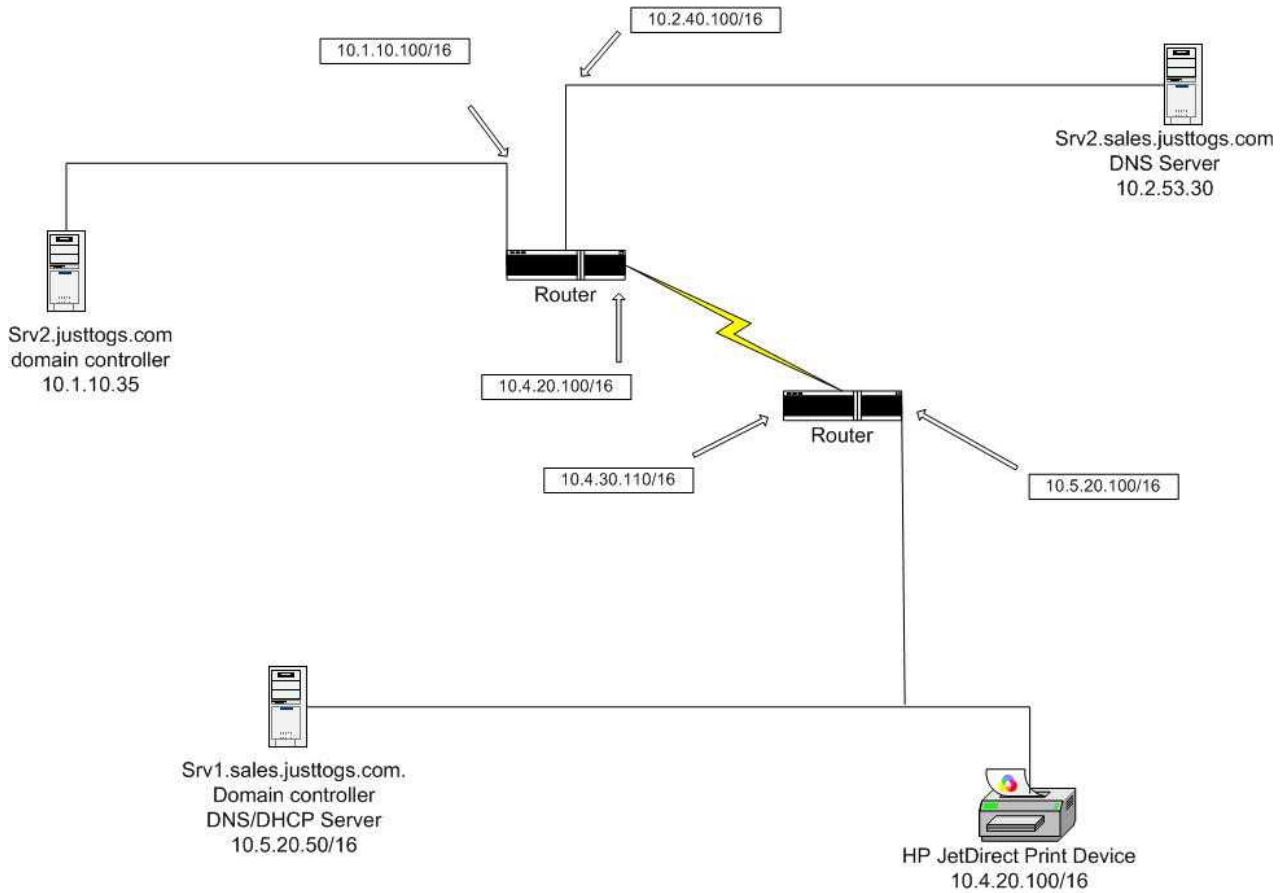
Explanation: Windows 2000 can handle basic mirrors but not repair them. Therefore the Repair Volume option is unavailable. We must either recreate a basic mirror by deleting all volumes on the new disk 1 and converting disk1 to a basic volume. And then repair the fault tolerant volumes on Disk 0. Or we must create a dynamic mirror by breaking the mirror set, converting Disk 0 to a dynamic disk and creating a mirror on Disk 1.

Incorrect answers:

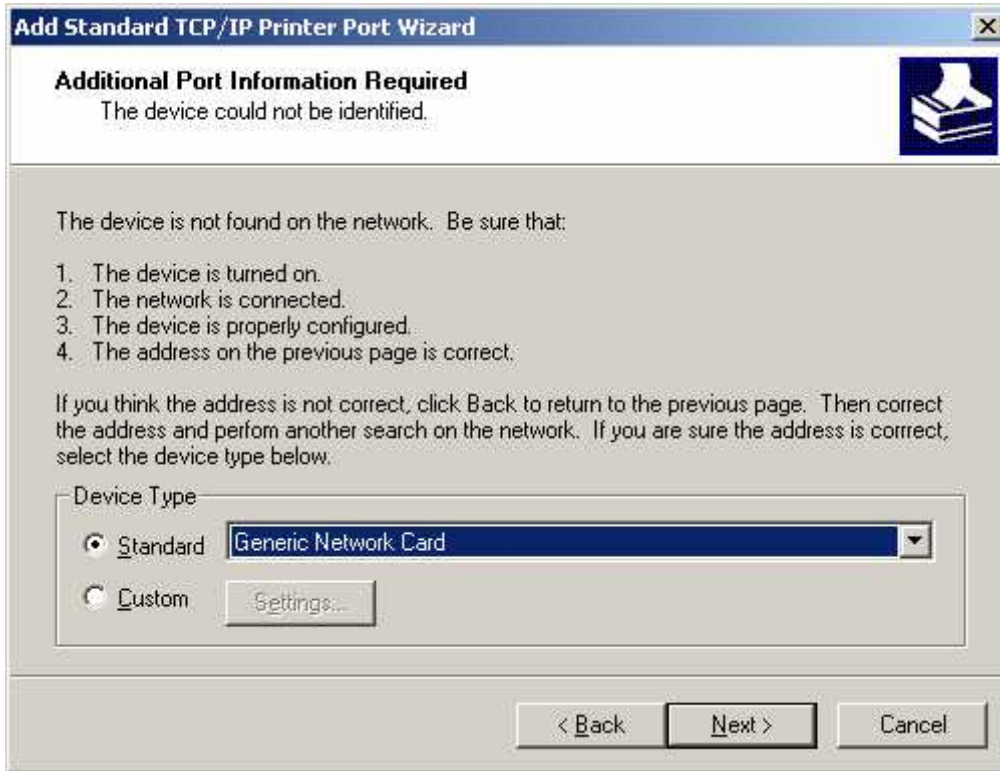
- B:** We cannot repair a mirror set by simply copying data onto the mirror disk, as data changes must be written to both mirrors.
- D:** We cannot repair a mirror set by simply copying data onto the mirror disk, as data changes must be written to both mirrors.
- E:** Windows Recovery Console cannot be used to recreate a mirror set.

QUESTION NO: 6

You configure an HP Jet Direct print device as shown in the Network Diagram exhibit.



You want to create and share a printer at Srv2.sales.justtogs.com that is connected to the TCP/IP port of the print device. However, when you enter the IP address of the device, you receive the dialog box shown in the Printer Port Wizard exhibit.
Printer Port Wizard



What should you do?

- A. Select **Hewlett Packard JetDirect** from the **Standard** drop-down list.
- B. Select the **Custom** option button, click the **Settings** command button, and select the LPR protocol.
- C. Change the IP address of the print device to 10.5.20.200.
- D. Change the subnet mask of the print device to 255.0.0.0.
- E. Change the default gateway address on Srv2.sales.justtogs.com to 10.5.20.100.

Answer C

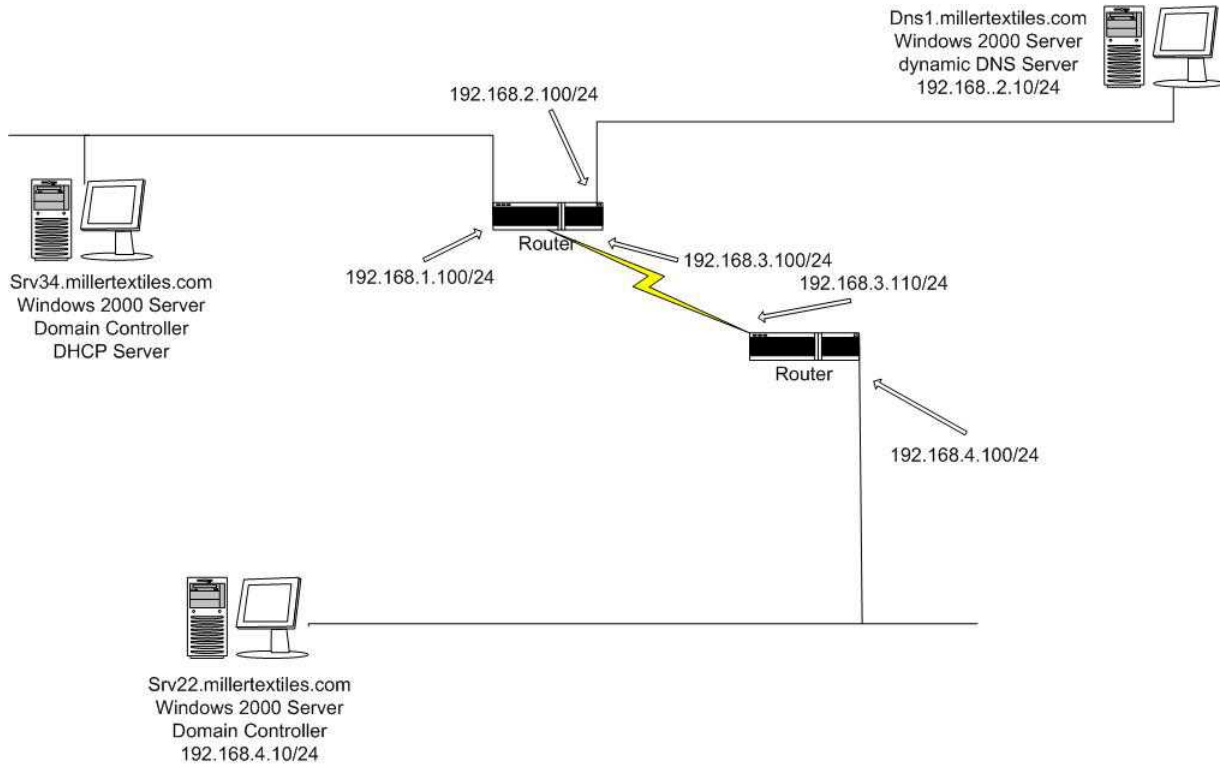
Explanation: The IP address of the printer, 10.4.20.100/16, is not on the same subnet as the default gateway, 10.5.20.100/16, or Srv1, 10.5.20.50/16. Changing the IP address to 10.5.20.200 would make communication with the printer possible.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** It is not necessary to specify the vendor type for the printer. The IP address of the printer is incorrect.
- B:** The LPR protocol is used in mixed environments, which includes UNIX machines.
- D:** The 16-bit subnet mask of the print device is correct therefore we do not need to change its subnet mask.

QUESTION NO: 7

You install a new computer named Srv34.millertextiles.com on your Windows 2000 network. Part of your network is shown in network diagram.

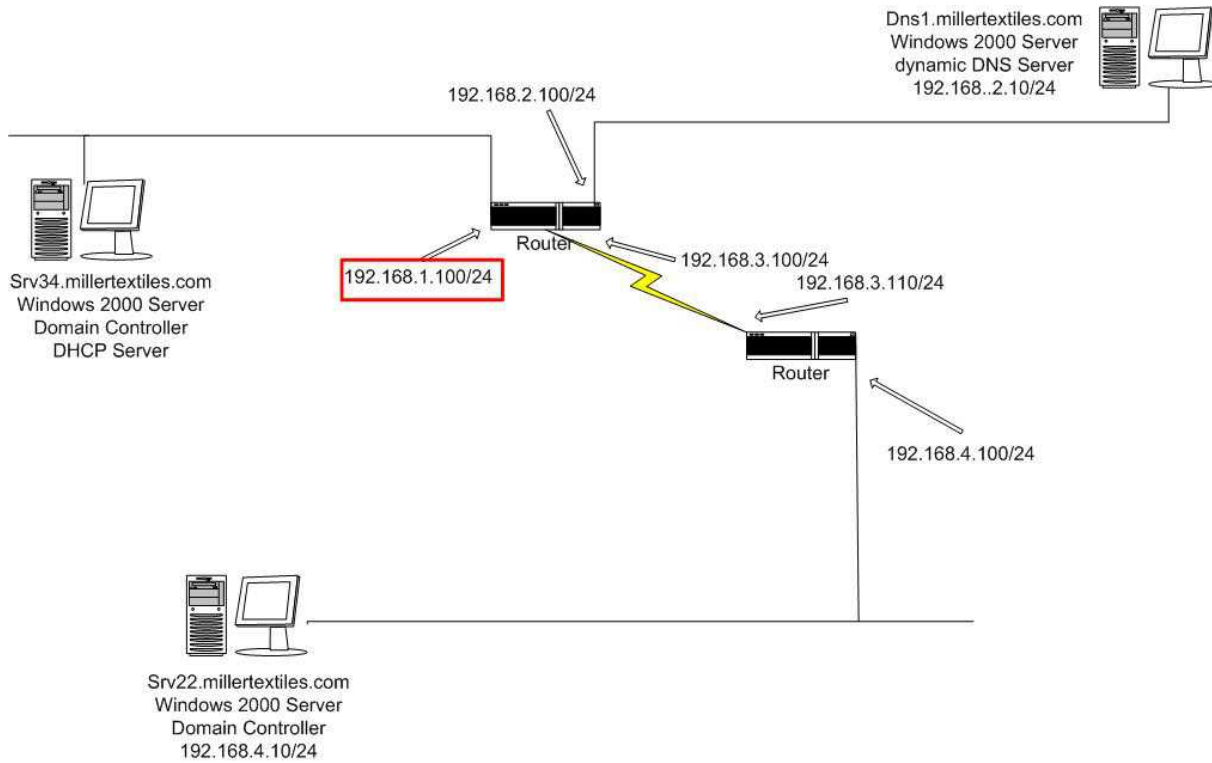


When you complete the installation of Srv34.millertextiles.com, you find that you cannot connect to Srv22.admin.millertextiles.com. You examine the TCP/IP configuration on Srv34.millertextiles.com and find no default gateway address.

You want to connect from Srv34.millertextiles.com to Srv22.admin.millertextiles.com. Which default gateway address should you use?

To answer click the appropriate IP address in the network diagram.

Answer



Explanation: In a routed environment the default gateway address of a computer on a subnet should be set to the IP address of the local LAN interface of the router; in this scenario 192.168.1.100/24

QUESTION NO: 8

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The computer is configured to have a single 18-GB drive, which contains the operating system files. This drive also contains a shared folder where five network users store their Microsoft Excel files.

You want to prevent each network user from using more than 1GB of space in the shared folder. Which action or actions should you take to achieve this goal? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Create a quota entry for the Everyone account. Set the quota limit to 1 GB.
- B. Enable disk quotas on the volume.
- C. Set the default disk quota limit to 1 GB.
- D. Select the 'Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit' check box.
- E. Upgrade the disk to a dynamic disk.

Answer B, C, D

Explanation: To set up disk quotas, we must first enable disk quotas. This can be done in Windows Explorer if we right-click on the volume, select Properties, select the Quota tab, and Check the Enable quota management option. We must then set the default quota limit and select the deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit check box. Finally we must configure quotas for each user. We cannot specify Disk Quotas to user groups.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not possible to define quota entries for groups. We can only set a default setting or set disk quotas on a per user basis.

E: Disk quotas require NTFS, but not dynamic disks.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer. The server hosts several web sites that have logging enabled. You use a third-party reporting utility to analyze the log files produced by the web sites. You notice that all data from 7:00 P.M to midnight each night is included in the following day's log file.

You want all data to be included in the correct day's log file. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that the log type is set to W3C.
- B. Change the log rollover property in the web site logging properties.
- C. Change the time zone setting in the time properties on the web server.
- D. Configure the time server service on the web server to use the LocalSystem account.

Answer B

Explanation: From the Administrative Tools folder, open the Internet Services Manager console, then right click on the Web site, select Properties, select Web Site, select Properties, and enable the 'Use local time for file naming and rollover' option.

Incorrect answers:

- A:** The problem in this scenario is not a log type problem.
- C:** The problem in this scenario is not a time zone setting problem.
- D:** The problem in this scenario is not a time server problem.

QUESTION NO: 10

You are the network administrator at Awesome Computers, a hardware manufacturing firm. You are deploying 20 new Windows 2000 Server computers in the software development department. The software testers will use these servers for testing.

Each tester is a member of the Power Users group. Each tester must be able to install new hardware and device drivers on these servers. You want the testers to be able to test custom applications that install drivers without interruption.

You install Windows 2000 Server on one computer so that you can prepare a system image for the deployment.

You must configure this system image to meet the needs of the software testers. What should you do?

- A. For the Power Users group, apply the right to load and unload device drivers.
- B. For the Domain Users group, apply the right to load and unload device drivers.
- C. Configure the driver signing options to install all files, regardless of file signature.
Configure the setting to be a system default.
- D. Configure the driver signing options to install all files, regardless of file signature.
Configure the setting not to be a system default.

Answer: A

Explanation: The testers are members of the Power Users group. By giving this group the right to load and unload device drivers, we allow them to be able to test custom applications that install drivers without interruption, ie. the necessity to ask a user with Administrative Rights to help loading or unloading a device driver.

Note: Power Users can load print drivers, but can't run Add/Remove Hardware or modify a device driver through Device Manager.

Incorrect answers:

- B:** The testers might or might not be members of the Domain Users group but they are members of the Power Users group. Therefore we should give the Power Users group the right to load and unload device drivers.
- C, D:** Driver signing reconfiguration would not enable Power Users to load and unload device drivers.

QUESTION NO: 11

You are the network administrator at Island Hopper News. The domain and network configuration is a single-site Windows 2000 domain that is configured as shown in the exhibit.