70-291

Braindump 70-291 corrected September 2009 By Qwerty

Q&A

DEMO Version

Important Note
Please Read Carefully

For demonstration purpose only, this free version Chinatag study guide contains **10** full length questions selected from our full version products which have more than **200** questions each.

This Study guide has been carefully written and compiled by Chinatag certification experts. It is designed to help you learn the concepts behind the questions rather than be a strict memorization tool. Repeated readings will increase your comprehension.

For promotion purposes, all PDF files are **not** encrypted. Feel free to distribute copies among your friends and let them know Chinatag website.

Study Tips

This product will provide you questions and answers along with detailed explanations carefully compiled and written by our experts. Try to understand the concepts behind the questions instead of cramming the questions. Go through the entire document at least twice so that you make sure that you are not missing anything.

Latest Version

We are constantly reviewing our products. New material is added and old material is revised. Free updates are available for 90 days after the purchase. You should check the products page on the http://www.chinatag.com website for an update 3-4 days before the scheduled exam date.

Please tell us what you think of our products. We appreciate both positive and critical comments as your feedback helps us improve future versions. Feedback on specific questions should be send to feedback@chinatag.com.

Thanks for purchasing our products and look forward to supplying you with all your Certification training needs.

Good studying!

Technical and Support Team
Chinatag LLC.

QUESTION 1
You are the network administrator for a Web hosting company.All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.

Your company is assigned the following IP address ranges by the ISP:

>131.107.10.0 through 131.107.10.255

>131.107.11.0 through 131.107.11.255

The company's data center contains 400 Windows Server 2003 computers and consists of two subnets named subnet A and subnet B.Subnet A contains 200 servers and uses the 131.107.10.0 network address.Subnet B also contains 200 servers and uses the 131.107.11.0 network address.All server IP addresses are assigned by DHCP.All computers in the data center have valid Internet-accessible IP addresses.

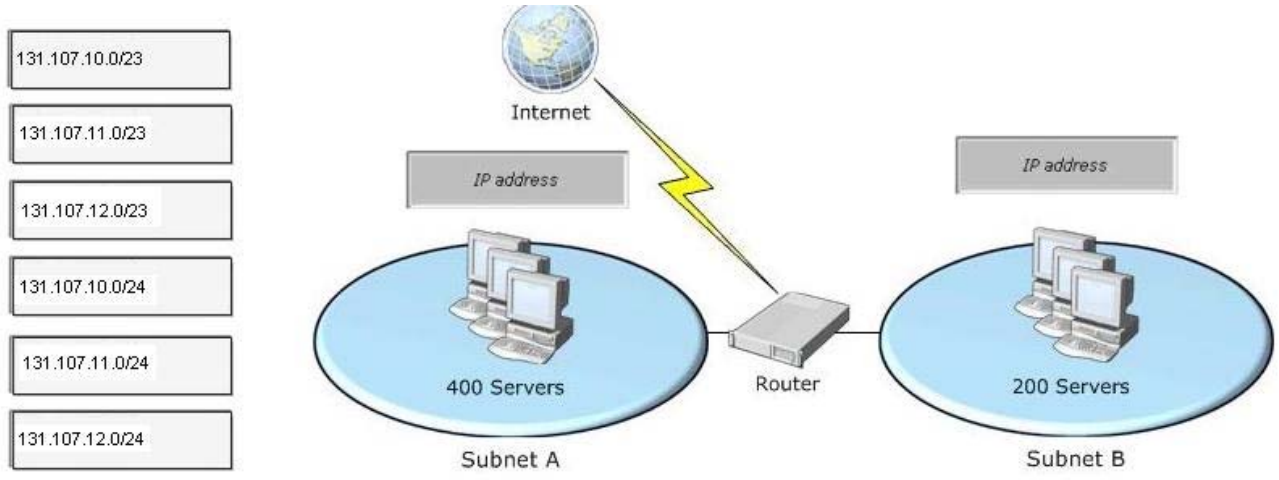
As a result of a corporate acquisition, 200 additional servers will be added to your company's data center within one month.The new servers will be placed on the network segment that maps to subnet A.The existing router does not have the capacity for an additional subnet, and the budget does not allow the purchase of a new router.You will need to add the additional servers to the existing subnet A.The ISP assigns you the additional IP address range 131.107.12.0 through 131.107.12.255.

You need to change the IP addressing scheme to accommodate all required servers in subnet A and subnet B. You are authorized to make any necessary changes.

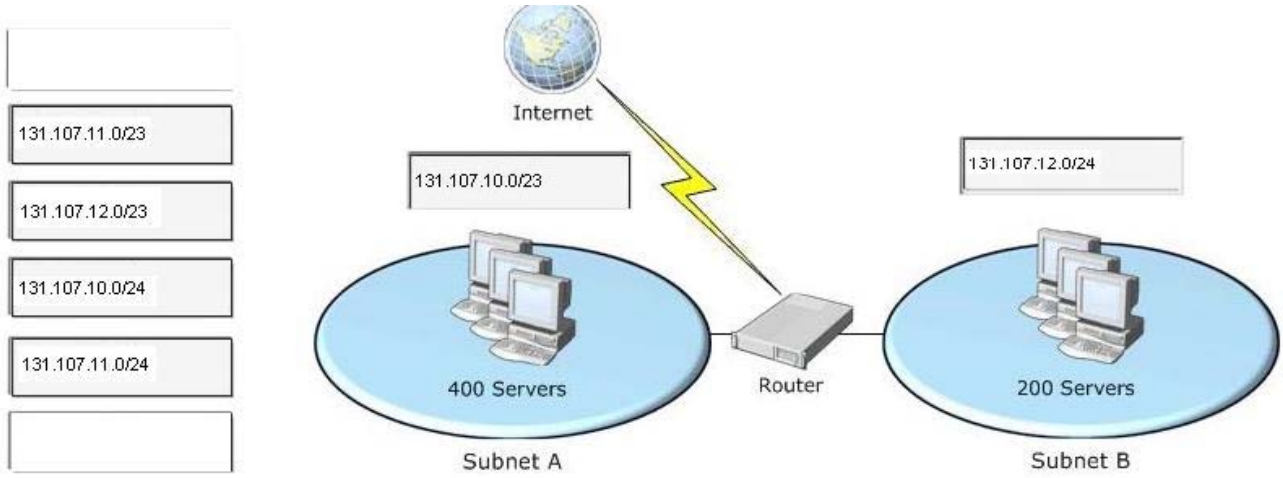
The diagram in the work area shows the network configuration and the planned number of servers for each subnet.

Which IP address should be assigned to each subnet?

To answer, drag the appropriate IP address or addresses to the correct locations in the work area.



Answer:



QUESTION 2
You are the network administrator for your company.All servers run Windows Server 2003. All servers are configured with static IP addresses.All client computers run Windows XP Professional.All client computers are configured as DHCP clients.

The company has a main office and one branch office.The offices are separated by a router.A DHCP server is deployed in each office.

One of the DHCP servers shuts down unexpectedly.It takes four hours to repair the server.During that time, several mobile users connect their portable computers to the network and report that they cannot connect to shared resources on the network.

After the server is repaired, you create a new scope on each DHCP server that includes IP addresses for the other office.You activate the scopes.

You test the new DHCP configuration by shutting down the DHCP server in the main office.You find out that the client computers in the main office are not receiving IP addresses from the DHCP server in the branch office.

You need to ensure that when the DHCP server in one office fails, the client computers will receive a correct IP address configuration from the DHCP server in the other office.

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

A. Configure the router between the offices to forward BOOTP broadcasts.
B. Configure the DHCP server in each office with a DHCP scope that includes the same IP addresses as the DHCP server in the other office.Activate the scope.
C. Configure the DHCP server in each office with an additional network adapter.Connect each new network adapter to the local network.Assign an IP address from the other office's network to each new network adapter.
D. Install and configure a DHCP relay agent in each office.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 3
You are the network administrator for your company.The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

The network contains a Web server named Server1 that runs IIS 6.0 and hosts a secure Web site.The Web site is accessible from the intranet, as well as from the Internet.All users must authenticate when they connect to Server1.

All users on the Internet must use a secure protocol to connect to the Web site.Users on the intranet do not need to use a secure protocol.

You need verify that all users are using a secure protocol to connect to Server1 from the Internet.

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

A. Monitor the events in the application log on Server1.
B. Monitor the events in the security log on Server1.
C. Monitor the Web server connections on Server1 by using a performance log.
D. Monitor network traffic to Server1 by using Network Monitor.
E. Monitor the IIS logs on Server1.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 4
You are the administrator of an Active Directory domain.All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.All computers are members of the domain.

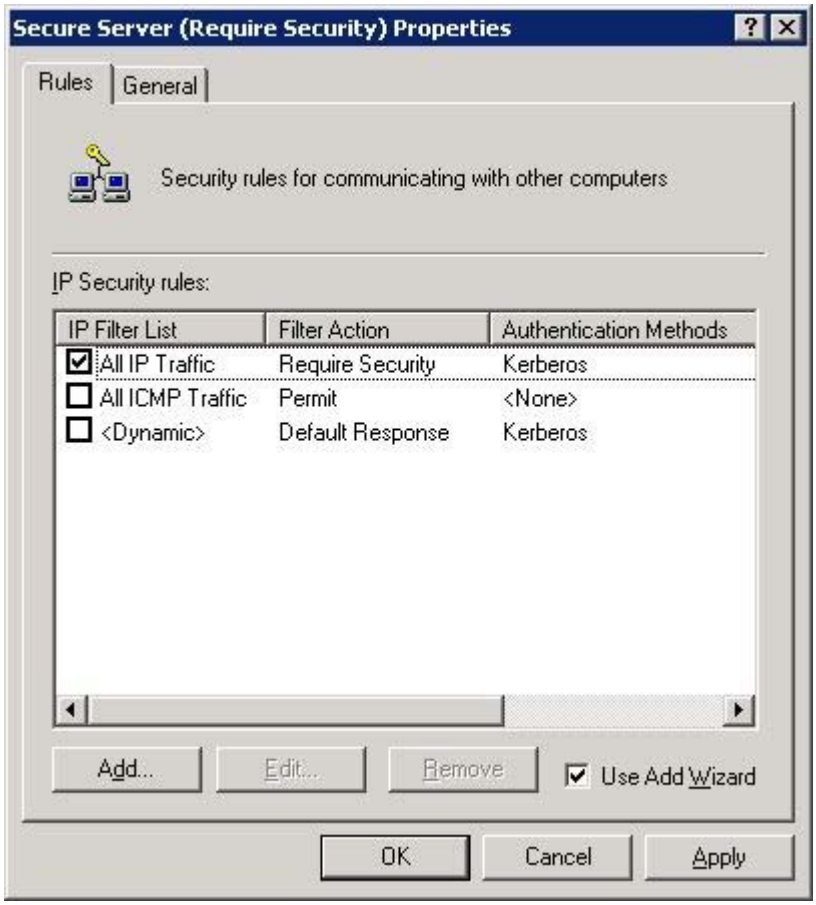
The Secure Server (Require Security) IPSec policy is assigned to a file server named Server6. The policy is configured as shown in the exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

Users report that they cannot access shared folders on Server6. Users were able to access shared folders on Server6 prior to the implementation of the IPSec policy.

You need to ensure that all client computers in the domain can access the shared folders on Server6. You must ensure that all communications between client computers and Server6 be encrypted.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



A. On Server6, enable the All ICMP Traffic IP Security rule in the properties of the Secure Server (Require Security) IPSec policy.
B. On Server6, enable the <Dynamic> IP Security rule in the properties of the Secure Server (Require Security) IPSec policy.
C. On all client computers, assign the Client (Respond Only) IPSec policy.
D. On all client computers, install an IPSec communication certificate in the local machine store.

Answer: C

QUESTION 5
You are a network administrator for your company.The network consists of a single Active Directory domain.All servers run Windows Server 2003.

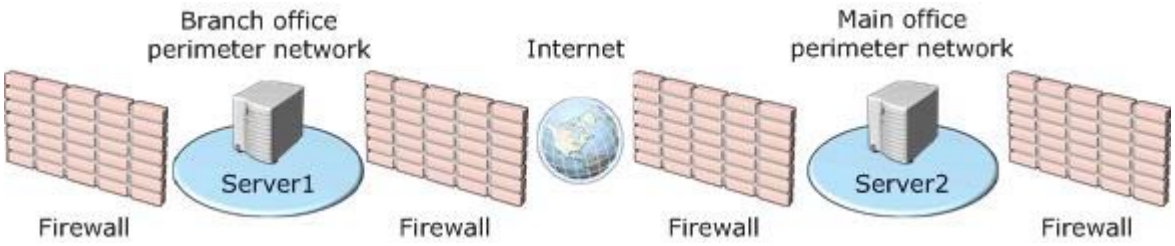
The company has a main office and one branch office.The perimeter networks for each office are configured as shown in the exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

You configure an L2TP/IPSec VPN tunnel between Server1 and Server2. You also configure and assign an IPSec policy named RASIPSec that requires secure communications.

You need to ensure that no unsecured traffic from the Internet reaches the internal network through this VPN. You also need to ensure that access to the VPN servers from their respective internal networks is not disrupted.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



A. Configure input and output L2TP/IPSec packet filters on the internal interfaces of Server1 and Server2.
B. Configure input and output L2TP/IPSec packet filters on the external interfaces of Server1 and Server2.
C. In the properties of RASIPSec, edit the All IP Traffic IP Filter list to include the IP addresses for only Server1 and Server2.
D. In the properties of RASIPSec, edit the All ICMP Traffic IP Filter list to include the IP addresses for only Server1 and Server2.

Answer: B

QUESTION 6
You are the administrator of an Active Directory domain.The network contains a Windows Server 2003 domain controller named Server1.

Users report that they experience intermittent delays when they log on to Server1. Administrators report that replication attempts between Server1 and other domain controllers are occasionally delayed.

You need to verify the cause of the intermittent connection delays to Server1. You also need to find out whether the problem is related to a hardware deficiency on Server1. You need to track these delays over a period of one day.

What should you do first?

A. Run the netdiag /verbose command to perform a network diagnostic test on Server1.
B. Run the replmon command to view the Active Directory replication status on Server1.
C. Use Network Monitor to view the network traffic packet contents between Server1 and all other computers.
D. Create a System Monitor counter to track the queue lengths on the network adapter on Server1.

Answer: D

QUESTION 7
You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. Server1 has a third-party application installed on it.The third-party application runs as a service that is named Service1. Service1 fails periodically.

You need to configure the recovery options for Service1 to meet the following requirements:

If Service1 runs successfully for a day or more, you need to ensure that only the service is immediately restarted upon failure.

If, after this failure, Service1 does not run successfully for another day, you must ensure the entire server is immediately restarted.

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

A. Configure the Reset fail count after value for Service1 to 1 day.

B. Configure the Restart service after value for Service1 to 1,440 minutes.
C. Configure the response to the first failure to be to restart Service1.
D. Configure the response to the first failure to be to restart Server1.
E. Configure the response to the second failure to be to restart Service1.
F. Configure the response to the second failure to be to restart Server1.

Answer: ACF

QUESTION 8
You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. Server1 is a domain member server that has the DNS service installed.

Server1 is configured with two network interfaces named NIC1 and NIC2. Routing is not enabled between the two network interfaces.NIC1 and NIC2 are configured as shown in the following table.

Network interface	IP address	Subnet mask	Preferred DNS server	Purpose
NIC1	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.10	Connect to production network
NIC2	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.2	Connect to isolated preproduction network segment

Resources on the preproduction network segment use the same fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) as resources in the production network.The TCP/IP properties on client computers in the preproduction environment are controlled by individual testers.

You need to ensure that the users in the preproduction environment cannot resolve FQDNs from the production network.You want to accomplish this goal by using the DNS console on Server1.

What should you do?

A. Configure the interfaces properties on Server1 to listen on 192.168.2.10 only.
B. Configure the forwarders on Server1 to refer requests to 192.168.3.2.
C. Configure Server1 to disable recursion.
D. Configure Server1 to disable round robin.

Answer: A

QUESTION 9
You are a network administrator for A.Datum Corporation.The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named adatum.net.

Users regularly browse the internal network and the Internet from their client computers.All Web and e-mail hosting for a separate DNS domain named adatum.com is outsourced to an ISP.All name resolution requests for adatum.com are resolved by the ISP.You have no administrative control over the DNS servers at the ISP. You
cannot list the contents of adatum.com by using the nslookup command on the DNS servers at the ISP.

A Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1 is configured with a primary zone for adatum.net.All root hints have been removed from Server1. All client computers refer to this DNS server for name resolution.

You need to configure DNS resolution to ensure that all client computers can locate and access resources in adatum.net, adatum.com, and the Internet.

What should you do?

A. Configure a secondary zone for adatum.com on Server1.
B. Configure a primary zone for adatum.com on Server1.
C. Configure conditional forwarding for adatum.com with the IP address of the DNS server at the ISP.
D. Configure simple forwarding with the default settings with the IP address of the DNS server at the ISP.

Answer: D

QUESTION 10
You are a network administrator for the Graphic Design Institute.The network contains five Windows Server 2003 computers that also function as DNS servers.The servers are configured as shown in the work area.

The Lagos and Nairobi branches of the school each have five Windows XP Professional client computers.The Tangier branch has 5,000 Windows XP Professional client computers, and the Cape Town branch has 2,500 Windows XP Professional client computers.

Server1 is located in the school's main office in Cairo.Server1 is the authoritative server for a zone named TestInside.com.No changes are planned for the name server (NS) resource records for TestInside.com.

The DNS servers in the Nairobi and Lagos branches are multiuse servers that are configured with the minimum hardware necessary to run Windows Server 2003. The DNS servers in the Cape Town and Tangier branches are configured as dedicated servers with hardware that is sufficient to sustain multiple DNS zones.

You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

Each client computer can resolve names on the network as quickly as possible by using a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

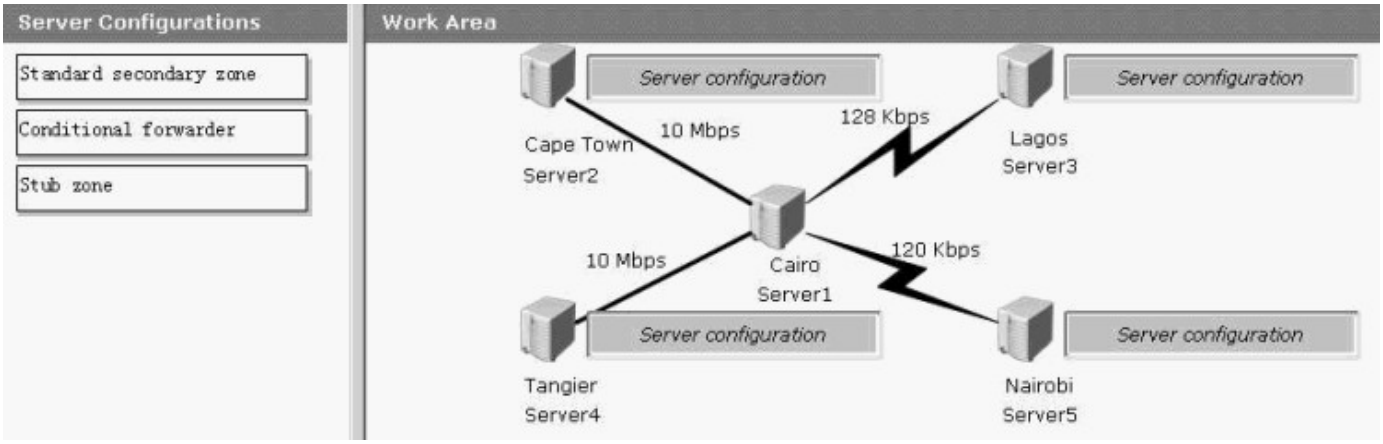
Prevent zone replication traffic from occurring on the slow network connections.

Minimize hard disk utilization on the DNS servers in the Lagos and Nairobi branches as much as possible.

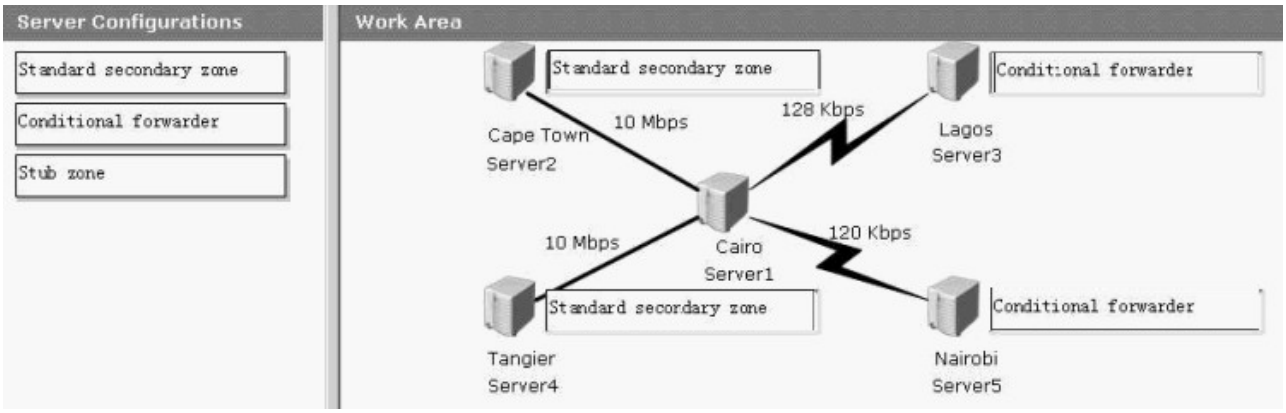
Ensure that DNS queries in Tangier and Cape Town are resolved locally.

How should you configure the remote DNS servers?

To answer, drag the appropriate server configuration to the correct server or servers in the work area.



Answer:


Server Configurations
Standard secondary zone
Conditional forwarder
Stub zone
Work Area
Standard secondary zone
Cape Town
Server2
10 Mbps
128 Kbps
Conditional forwarder
Lagos
Server3
10 Mbps
Cairo
Server1
120 Kbps
Standard secondary zone
Tangier
Server4
Conditional forwarder
Nairobi
Server5