



70-293

**Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003
Network Infrastructure**

Q&A

DEMO Version

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QUESTION 1

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains 80 Web servers that run Windows 2000 Server. The IIS Lockdown Wizard is run on all Web servers as they are deployed. Your company is planning to upgrade its Web servers to Windows Server 2003. You move all Web servers into an organizational unit (OU) named Web Servers. You are planning a baseline security configuration for the Web servers. The company's written security policy states that all unnecessary services must be disabled on servers. Testing shows that the server upgrade process leaves the following unnecessary services enable* SMTP Telnet

Your plan for the baseline security configuration for Web servers must comply with the written security policy. You need to ensure that unnecessary services are always disabled on the Web servers. What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and import the Hisecws.inf security template. Link the GPO to the Web Servers OU.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to apply a startup script to stop the unnecessary services. Link the GPO to the Web Servers OU.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to apply a logon script that disables the unnecessary services. Link the GPO to the Web Servers OU.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to set the startup type of the unnecessary services to Disabled. Link the GPO to the Web Servers OU.

Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Windows Server 2003 installs a great many services with the operating system, and configures quite a few with the Automatic startup type, so that these services load automatically when the system starts. Many of these services are not needed in a typical member server configuration, and it is a good idea to disable the ones that the computer does not need. Services are programs that run continuously in the background, waiting for another application to call on them. Instead of controlling the services manually, using the Services console, you can configure service parameters as part of a GPO. Applying the GPO to a container object causes the services on all "A Composite Solution With Just One Click" - Certification Guaranteed 2 Microsoft 70-293 Exam

the computers in that container to be reconfigured. To configure service parameters in the Group Policy Object Editor console, you browse to the Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\System Services container and select the policies corresponding to the services you want to control.

Reference:

Jill Spealman, Kurt Hudson & Melissa Craft, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-294); Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p. 13:1-6

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QUESTION 2**CORRECT TEXT**

You are the network administrator for your company. You are configuring security on the Windows Server 2003 computers in the human resources (HR) department. All servers for the HR department are located in the HR Servers organizational unit (OU). You need to configure security for these servers by using existing Group Policy objects (GPOs). Company policy dictates that you should not create additional GPOs.

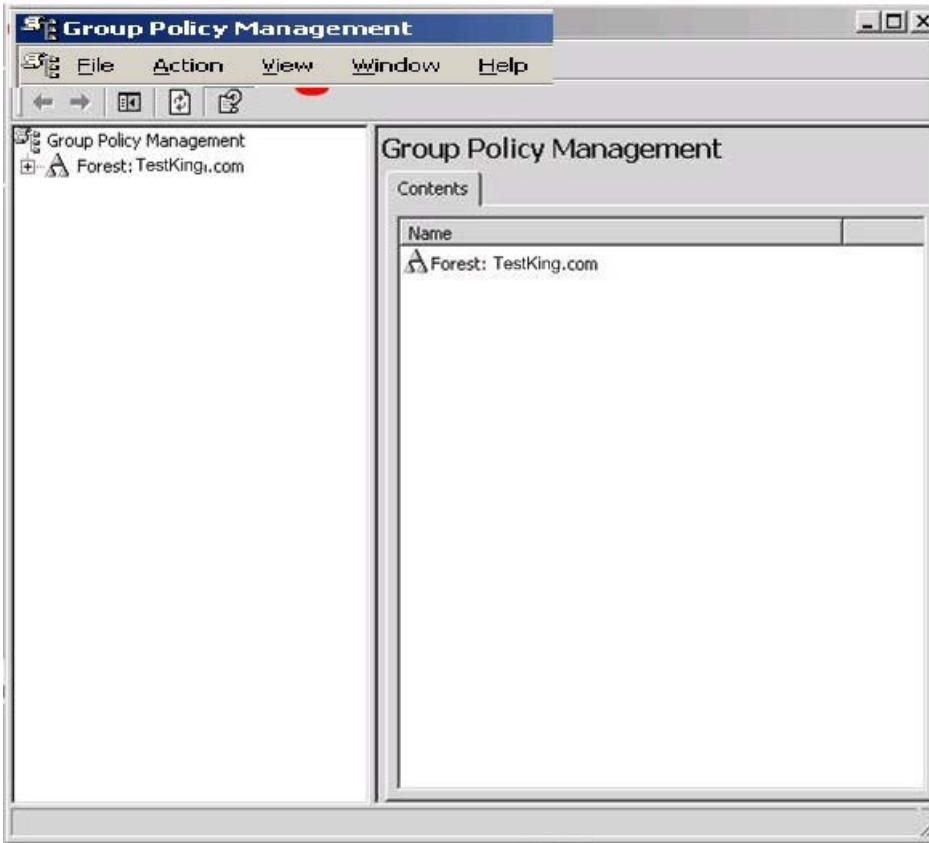
You have been instructed to use GPO1 to configure these settings. In addition, you must ensure the following requirements are met.

Web hosting services should not be installed on these servers.

Web hosting components should not be installed on these servers in the future.

Other services on these servers should not be affected.

You need to configure settings by using the minimal amount of configurations on the GPO. What should you do? To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions.



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- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer:

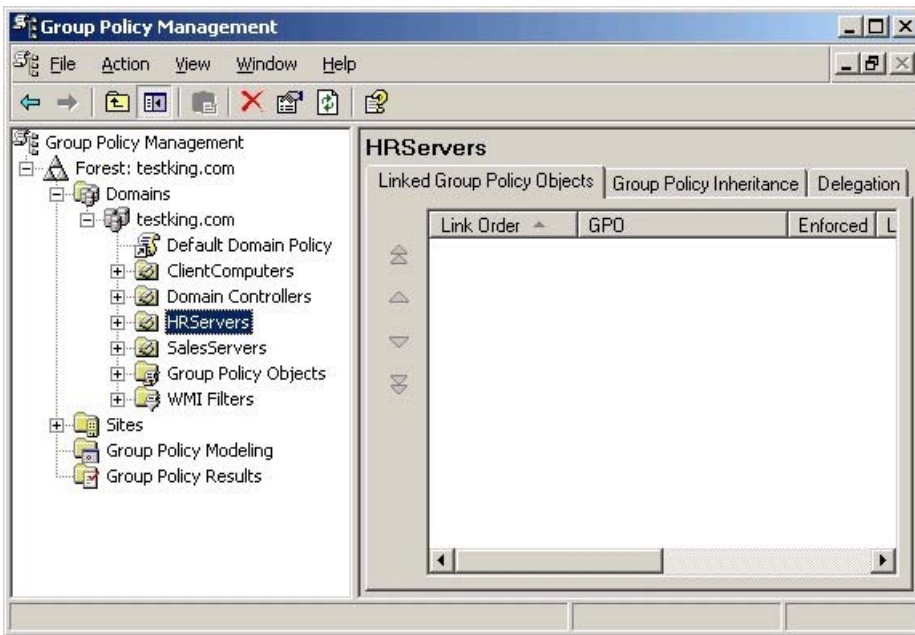
Explanation/Reference:

Answer: Here is step by step solution for this.

Explanation:

Step #1.

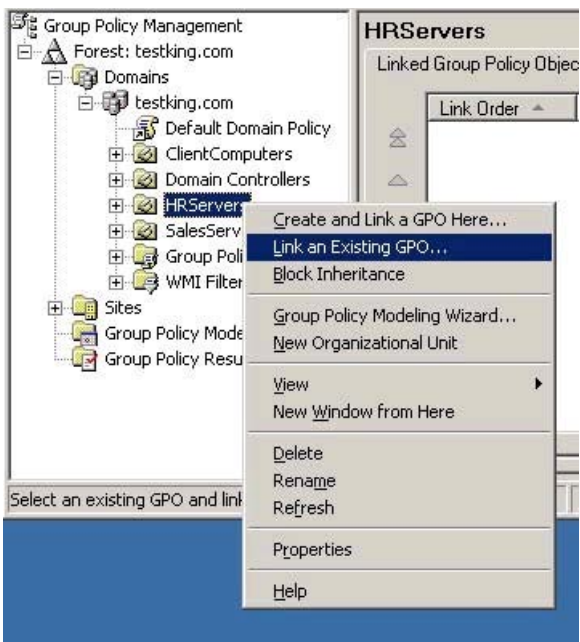
In Group Policy Management, expand the tree until you can see the Organizational Units.



Step #2.

Right click on the HRServers OU and select "Link an Existing GPO..."

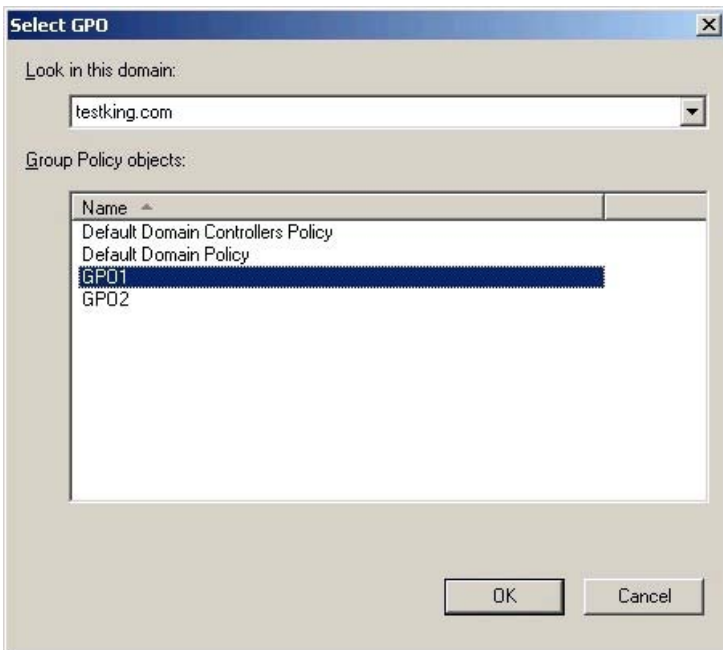
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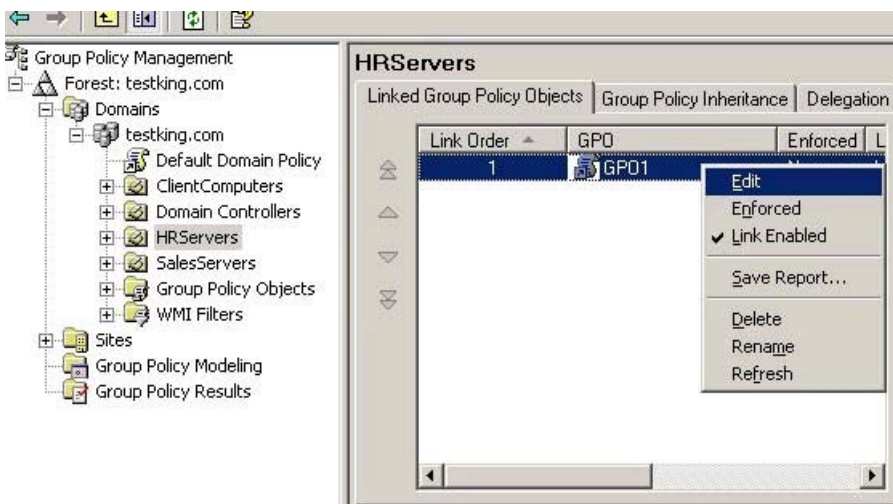
Step #3.

Select GPO1 and click OK.

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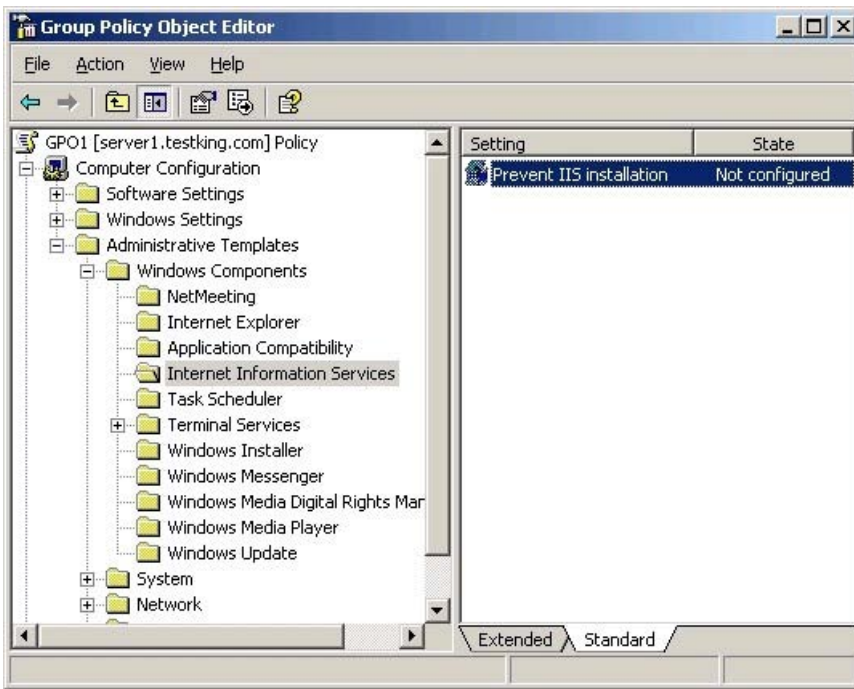
Step #4.
Right click on GPO1 and select Edit.



Step #5.

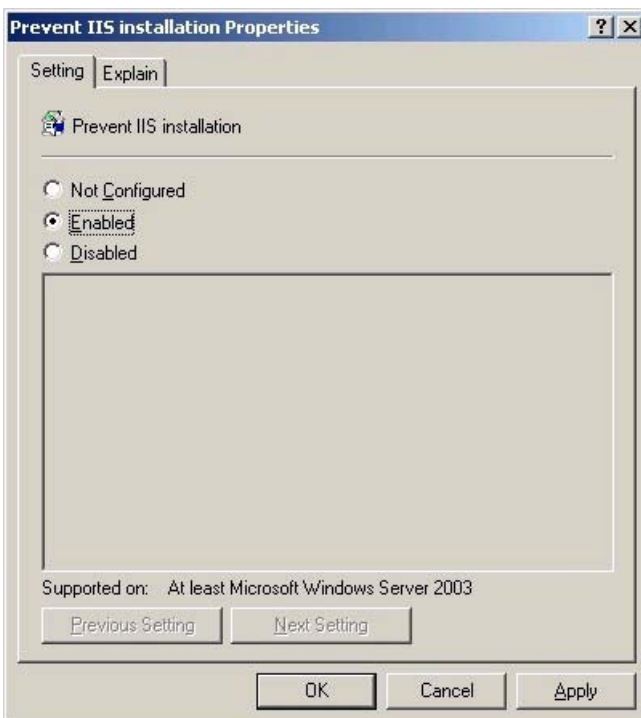
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Expand Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates and select Internet Information Services. In the right pane, double click "Prevent IIS installation".



Step #6.
Select "Enabled" and click OK.

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QUESTION 3

You are the network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003. You configure a baseline security template named Baseline.inf. Several operations groups are responsible for creating templates containing settings that satisfy operational requirements. You receive the templates shown in the following table.

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Operations group	Template name	Applies to
File and Print	File.inf	File servers
Database	Db.inf	Database servers
Security	Sec.inf	All resource servers

The operations groups agree that in the case of conflicting settings, the priority order listed in the following table establishes the resultant setting.

Template	Priority
Sec.inf	1
Baseline.inf	2
Specific server role template	3

You need to create one or more Group Policy objects (GPOs) to implement the security settings. You want to minimize the amount of administrative effort required when changes are requested by the various operations groups. What should you do?

- Create a GPO and import the following templates in the following order: Sec.inf, Db.inf, File.inf, Baseline.inf.
- Create a GPO and import the following templates in the following order: Baseline.inf, Sec.inf. Create a GPO for each server role and import only the specific template for that role into each respective GPO.
- Create a GPO and import the following templates in the following order: Sec.inf, Baseline.inf. Create a GPO for each server role and import only the specific template for that role into each respective GPO.
- Create a GPO for each server role and import the following templates in the following order: Baseline.inf, specific server role template, Sec.inf.

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Windows Server 2003 processes GPOs from the bottom of the list to the top of the list, with the topmost GPO having the final authority. Because policies contained in GPOs will, by default, overwrite policies of previously applied, we would need to import the Baseline.inf before the ServerSec.inf template.

Reference:

Dan Holme, and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit: Upgrading Your Certification to Microsoft Windows Server 2003: Managing, Maintaining, Planning, and Implementing a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 environment: Exams 70-292 and 70-296, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, Chapter 5

QUESTION 4

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The company has a main office in San Francisco and branch offices in Paris and Bogota. Each branch office contains a Windows Server 2003 domain controller. All client

"A Composite Solution With Just One Click" - Certification Guaranteed 10 Microsoft 70-293 Exam computers run Windows XP Professional. Users in the Bogota office report intermittent problems authenticating to the domain. You suspect that a specific client computer is causing the problem. You need to capture the authentication event details on the domain controller in the Bogota office so that you can find out the IP address of the client computer that is the source of the problem. What should you do?

- Configure Network Monitor to record the authentication events.
- Configure System Monitor to monitor the authentication events.
- Configure Performance Logs and Alerts with a counter log to record the authentication events.
- Configure Performance Logs and Alerts with an alert to trigger on authentication events.

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The question states that you find out the IP address of the client computer that is the source of the problem. Using Network Monitor to capture traffic is the only way to do this.

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;175062>

Martin Grasdahl, Laura E. Hunter, Michael Cross, Laura Hunter, Debra Littlejohn Shinder, and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Planning and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure* Exam 70-293 Study Guide & DVD Training System, Syngress Publishing, Inc., Rockland, MA, Chapter 11, p. 826

QUESTION 5

You are a network administrator for your company. You need to test a new application. The application requires two processors and 2 GB of RAM. The application also requires shared folders on the application server and requires the installation of software on the client computers. You create the test plan. You assemble a server in the test lab. You install Windows Server 2003, Web Edition on the server. You install the application on the server. You install the client software components for the application on 20 client computers in the test lab. You test the application. You discover that only some of the client computers can run the application. You turn off the client computers that ran the application successfully, and you test again. The client computers that failed in the first test now run the application successfully. You need to identify the cause of the failure and update your test plan. What should you do?

- A. Change the Application pool identity to Local Service for the default application pool.
- B. Use Add or Remove Programs to add the Application Server Windows component.
- C. Increase the Maximum number of worker processes to 20 for the default application pool.
- D. Change the test server operating system to Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition or Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition.

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Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 6

You are the security analyst for your company. The company's written security policy does not allow direct dial-in connections to the network. During a routine security audit, you discover a Windows Server 2003 server named Server1 that has a modem installed and is connected to an outside analog phone line. You investigate and discover that Server1 is also running Routing and Remote Access and is used by the sales department. The modem supports the caller ID service. This remote access connection is used by an application at a partner company to upload product and inventory information to Server1. Each day at midnight, the partner application connects to Server1 and uploads the information. The connection never lasts longer than 30 minutes. The application is currently using the sales manager's domain user account to make the connection. The partner application does not support incoming connections. The partner company has no plans to update this application to support your written security policy, and the sales department requires this updated product and inventory information to be available each morning. Company management directs you to design a solution that provides the highest level of security for this connection until a more secure solution can be developed by the two companies. You need to design and implement a solution that will ensure that only the partner's application can connect to your network over the dial-up connection. Your solution must prevent the connection from being used by unauthorized users, and it must allow only the minimum amount of access to the network. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure a remote access policy on Server1 that allows the connection for only the specified user account between midnight and 1:00 A.M. Configure the policy to require callback authentication to the partner company's server.

- B. Create an local account named PartnerDialup on Server1, and add this account to the local Users group. Grant this user account permissions for the folder to which the sales information is uploaded. Direct the partner company to use this account for remote access.
- C. Create an account named PartnerDialup in the domain, and add this account to the Domain Guests group. Grant this user account permissions for the folder to which the sales information is uploaded. Direct the partner cofmpany to use this account for remote access.
- D. Configure a remote access policy on Server1 that allows the connection for only the specifed user account between midnight and 1:00 A.M. Configure the policy to allow only the specific calling station identifier of the partner company's computer.

Answer: BD

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Explanation: A local user account for Microsoft Windows Server 2003 is a user account a domain provides for a user whose global account is not in a trusted domain. A local account is not required where trust relationships exist between domains.

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IP address A 32-bit address assigned to Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) client computers and other network equipment that uniquely identifies that device on the network. For a computer to be accessible from the Internet, it must have an IP address containing a network identifier registered with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). Thus options B and D will prevent the connection from being used by unauthorized users and with the minimum amount of access to the network.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-293): Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p. 9:

QUESTION 7

DRAG DROP

You are a network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. The network consists of two Active Directory forests. No trust relationships exist between the two forests. All computers in both forests are configured to use a common root certification authority (CA). Each forest contains a single domain. The domain named hr.contoso.com contains five Windows Server 2003 computers that are used exclusively to host confidential human resources applications and data. The domain named contoso.com contains all other servers and client computers. A firewall separates the human resources servers from the other computers on the network. Only VPN traffic from contoso.com to a remote access server in hr.contoso.com is allowed through the firewall. Managers need to access data on the servers in hr.contoso.com from their Windows XP Professional computers. The company's written security policy requires that all communication containing human resources data must be secured by using the strongest IPSec encryption available. You need to configure an IPSec policy for the servers that host the human resources data that complies with the written security policy and gives the managers in contoso.com access to the data they need. What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the IPSec Policy Configuration.

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The screenshot shows the Windows Firewall configuration console. On the left, there are four categories of components: Connection Types, IP Filter Lists, Filter Actions, and Authentication Methods. On the right, the IPSec Policy Configuration pane is empty, with four placeholder boxes for dragging components.

Category	Component
Connection Types	All network connections
	Remote access
IP Filter Lists	All ICMP traffic
	All IP traffic
Filter Actions	Permit
	Secure Server (Require Security)
	Server (Request Security)
Authentication Methods	Kerberos
	Preshared key
	Certificate

Placeholder boxes in the IPSec Policy Configuration pane:

- Drag connection type here
- Drag IP filter list here
- Drag filter action here
- Drag authentication method here

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer:

Explanation/Reference:

The screenshot shows the same Windows Firewall configuration console as above, but with the components from the left pane dragged into the placeholder boxes on the right. The dragged components are highlighted with green and red borders.

Category	Component
Connection Types	All network connections
	Remote access
IP Filter Lists	All ICMP traffic
	All IP traffic
Filter Actions	Permit
	Secure Server (Require Security)
	Server (Request Security)
Authentication Methods	Kerberos
	Preshared key
	Certificate

Destination boxes in the IPSec Policy Configuration pane:

- All network connections
- All IP traffic
- Secure Server (Require Security)
- Certificate

Explanation:

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Connection Types		IPSec Policy Configuration	
All network connections	LAN	All network connections	
Remote access		All IP traffic	
IP Filter Lists		Secure Server (Require Security)	
All ICMP traffic	All IP traffic	Certificate	
Filter Actions			
Permit	Server (Request Security)		
Secure Server (Require Security)			
Authentication Methods			
Kerberos	Certificate		
Preshared key			

We cannot use Kerberos because there is no trust between the forests; we must use certificates, we must affect all traffic, and the server must require security.

The security of a VPN is based on the tunneling and authentication protocols that you use and the level of encryption that you apply to VPN connections. For the highest level of security, use a remote access VPN based on L2TP/IPSec with certificate-based IPsec authentication and Triple-DES for encryption. If you decide to use a PPTP-based VPN solution to reduce costs and improve manageability and interoperability, use Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAPv2) as the authentication protocol.

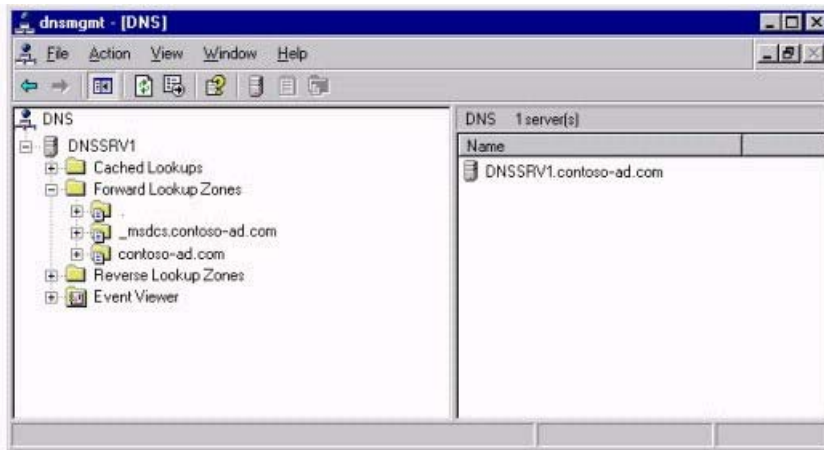
Reference:

Martin Grasdal, Laura E. Hunter, Michael Cross, Laura Hunter, Debra Littlejohn Shinder, and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, *Planning and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure** Exam 70-293 Study Guide & DVD Training System, Syngress Publishing, Inc., Rockland, MA, Chapter 10, p. 733

QUESTION 8

You are the systems engineer for Contoso, Ltd. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named contoso-ad.com. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A Windows Server 2003 computer named DNSSRV1 functions as the internal DNS server and has zones configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) The network is not currently connected to the

"A Composite Solution With Just One Click" - Certification Guaranteed 15 Microsoft 70-293 Exam Internet. The company maintains a separate network that contains publicly accessible Web and mail servers. These Web and mail servers are members of a DNS domain named contoso.com. The contoso.com zone is hosted by a UNIX-based DNS server named UNIXDNS, which is running the latest version of BIND. The company plans to allow users of the internal network to access Internet-based resources. The company's written security policy states that resources located on the internal network must never be exposed to the Internet. The written security policy also states that the internal network's DNS namespace must never be exposed to the Internet. To meet these requirements, the design specifies that all name resolution requests for Internet-based resources from computers on the internal network must be sent from DNSSRV1. The current design also specifies that UNIXDNS must attempt to resolve any name resolution requests before sending them to name servers on the Internet. You need to plan a name resolution strategy for Internet access. You need to configure DNSSRV1 so that it complies with company requirements and restrictions. What should you do?



- A. Add a name server (NS) resource record for UNIXDNS to your zone. Configure UNIXDNS with current root hints.
- B. On DNSSRV1, configure a secondary zone named contoso.com that uses UNIXDNS as the master server. Configure UNIXDNS to forward requests to your ISP's DNS servers.
- C. Delete the root zone from DNSSRV1. Configure DNSSRV1 to forward requests to UNIXDNS.
- D. Copy the Cache.dns file from the Windows Server 2003 installation CD-ROM to the C:\Windows\System32\Dns folder on DNSSRV1.

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

We need to delete the root zone from the internal DNS server. This will enable us to configure the server to forward internet name resolution requests to the external DNS server (UNIXDNS). A DNS server configured to use a forwarder will behave differently than one that is not configured to use it. A DNS server configured to use a forwarder behaves as follows:

When the DNS server receives a query, it attempts to resolve this query using the primary and secondary zones that it hosts and its cache.

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If the query cannot be resolved using this local data, then it will forward the query to the DNS server designated as a forwarder.

The DNS server will wait briefly for an answer from the forwarder before attempting to contact the DNS servers specified in its root hints.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-293): Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p.

QUESTION 9

CORRECT TEXT

You are the network administrator for Fabrikam, Inc. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. Server1 is used as a domain controller, file server, and print server. In the past, Server1 was also used to host intranet content, including streaming media. However, Server1 is no longer used to host intranet content. You need to configure Server1 to remove unnecessary components and services. Your solution must not prevent Server1 from functioning in its assigned server roles or increase the vulnerability of Server1 to security threats. What should you do? To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions.

- A.
- B.
- C.

D.

Answer:

Explanation/Reference:

Answer: Here is step by step solution for this.

Explanation:

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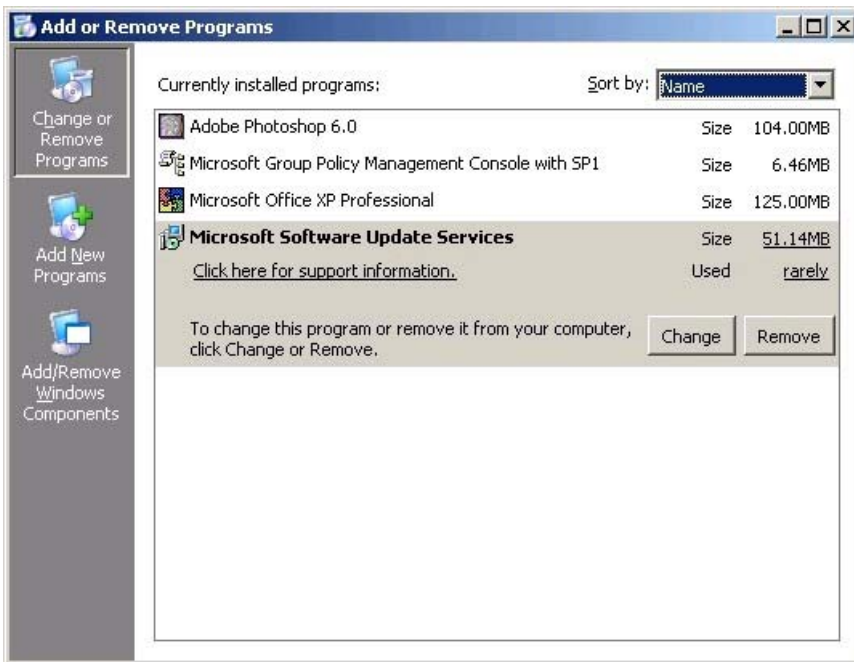


We need to uninstall IIS.

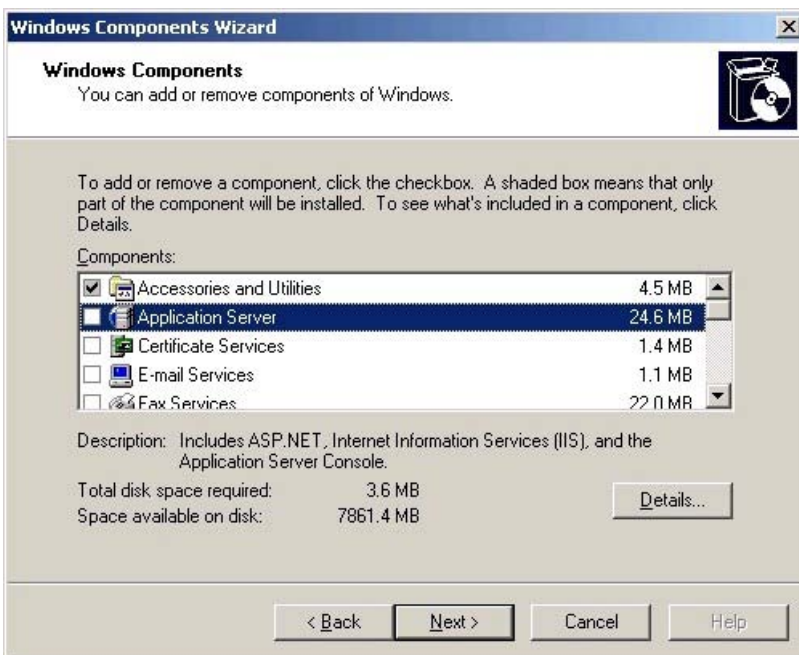
Step #1.

Open the Add or Remove Programs applet in Control Panel then click "Add/Remove Windows Components".

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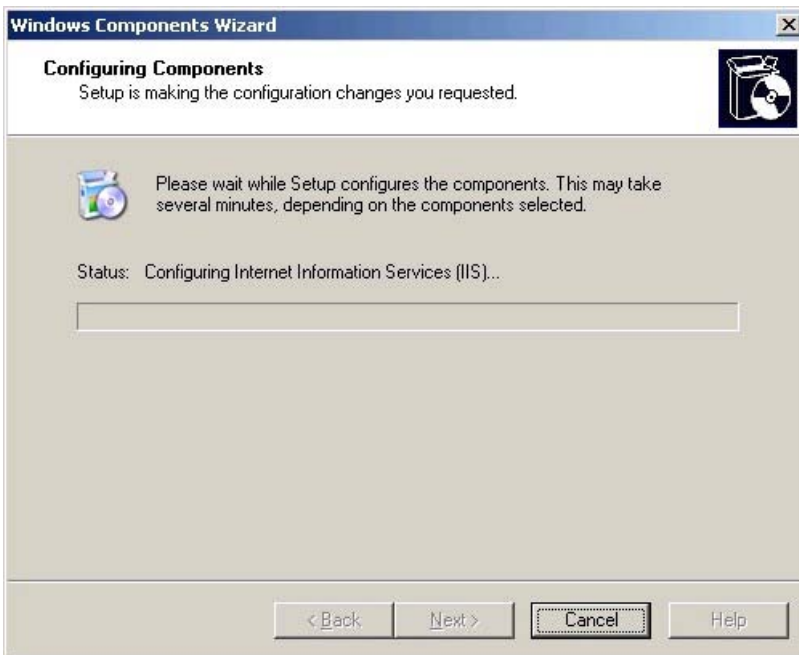


Step #2.
Clear the Application Server checkbox and click Next.



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Step #3.
Click Finish when Windows Components Wizard finishes.



QUESTION 10
CORRECT TEXT

You are the network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer that runs Certificate Services and serves as an enterprise certification authority (CA).

You need to achieve the following goals:

Configure Certificate Services to issue code-signing certificates

Use the Certificate Services Web interface to request a code-signing certificate for yourself

Ensure that only a user named Bruno has the authority to add certificates to Active Directory

What should you do? To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions.

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- A.
- B.

- C.
- D.

Answer:

Explanation/Reference:

Answer: Here is step by step solution for this.

Explanation:

- Open Active Directory User and Computer
 - Users -> Cert Publishers group -> Members tab ->Add Bruno note: You will find only server1 in the Cert Publishers group. Don't remove it. You will not find extra users, you need to add only Bruno

***** REQUIREMENT:1 Configure

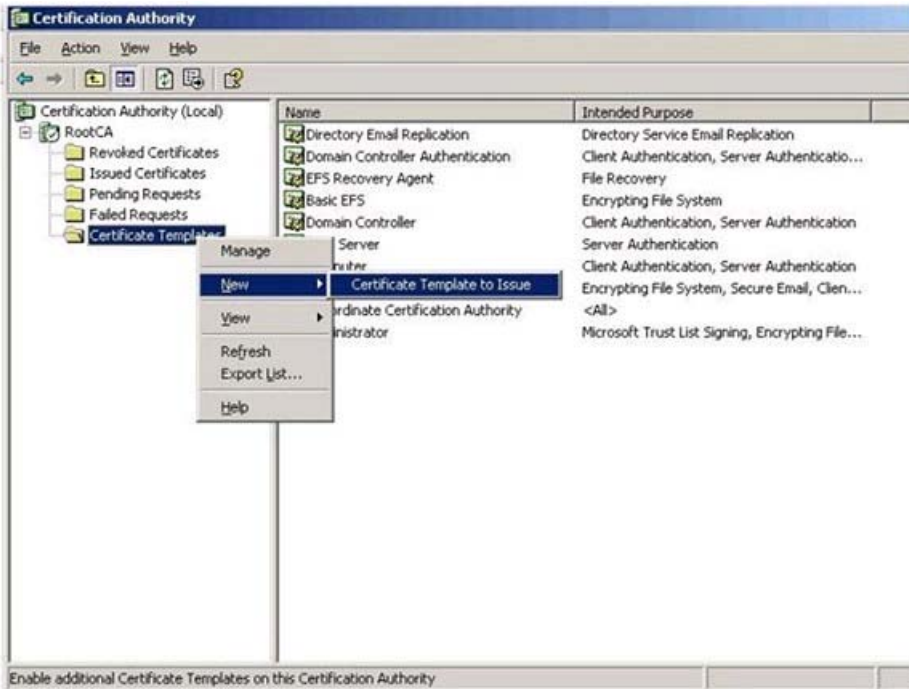
Certificate Services to issue code-signing certificates Step #1.

Open Certificate authority

Step #2.

In Certificate Authority window Right click on "Certificate Templates" ->select new -> certificate Templates to issue

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Step #3.

Select code Signing.

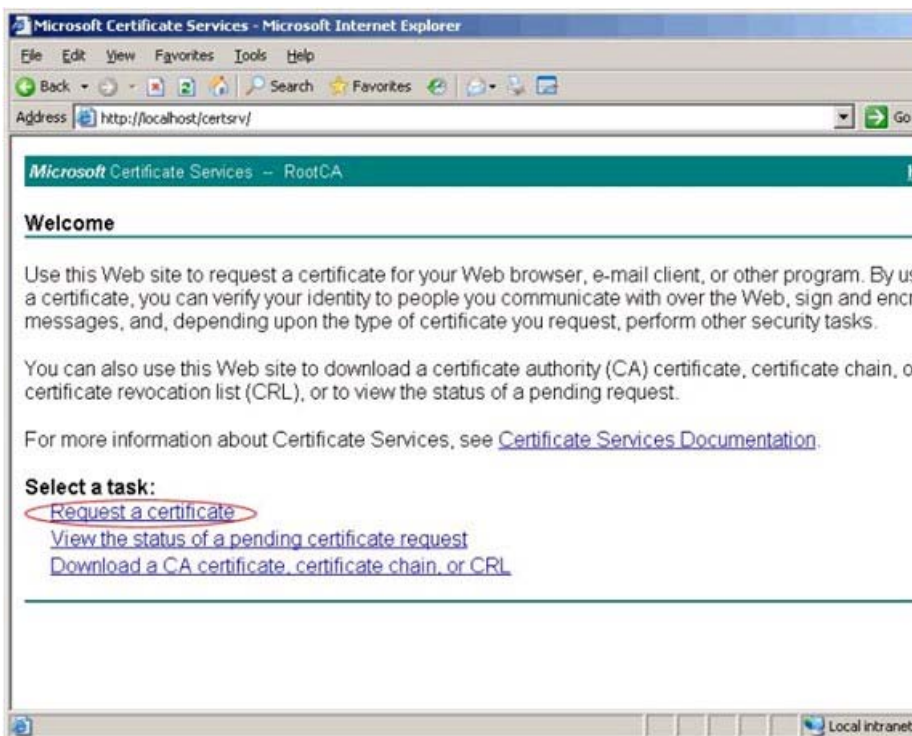


REQUIREMENTS Use the Certificate Services Web interface to request a code-signing certificate for yourself

Step#1.

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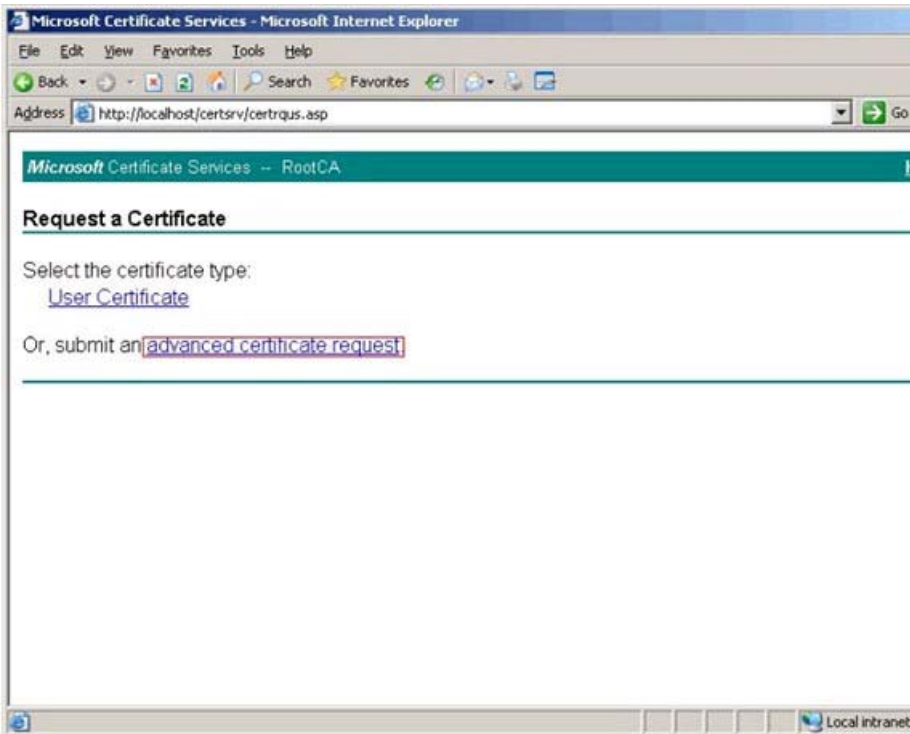
Open Certificate Services Web interface using <http://localhost/certsrv/> in web browser and click request a certificate



Step #2.

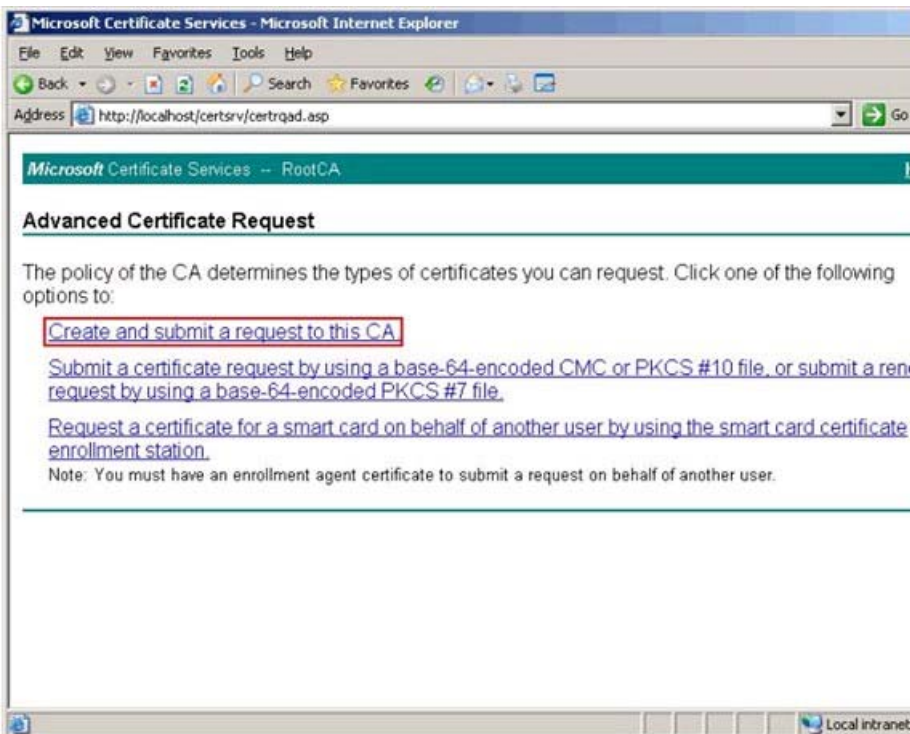
In Request a Certificate Page Click Advanced Certificate request

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Step #3.

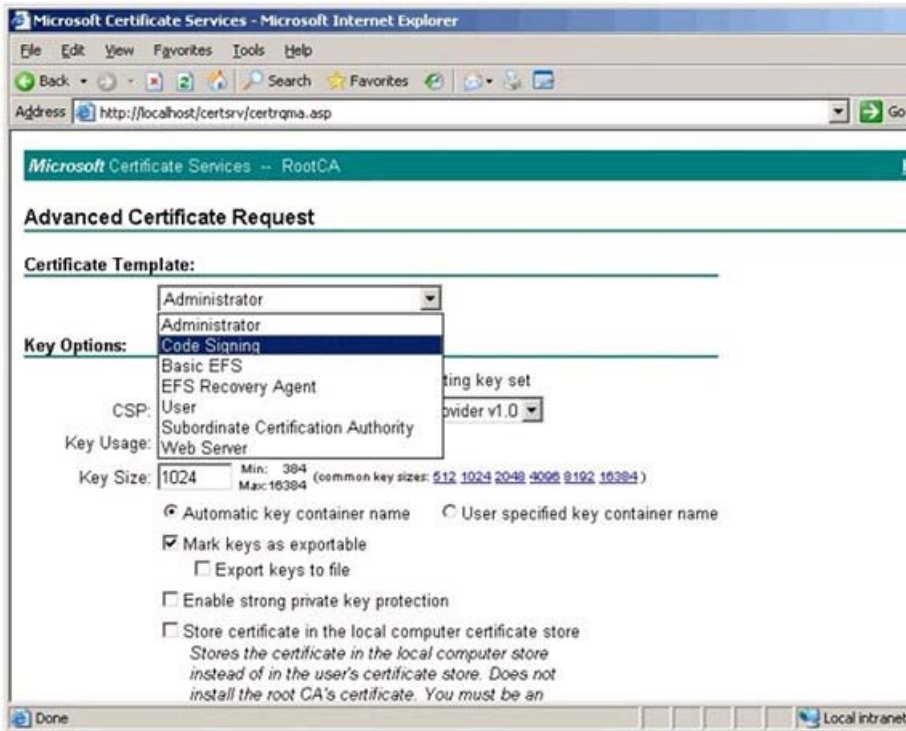
In Advance Certificate Request Page Click Create and Submit a Request to this CA



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Step #3.

In Advance Certificate Request Configuration Page Select "Code Signing" in Certificate Template Option

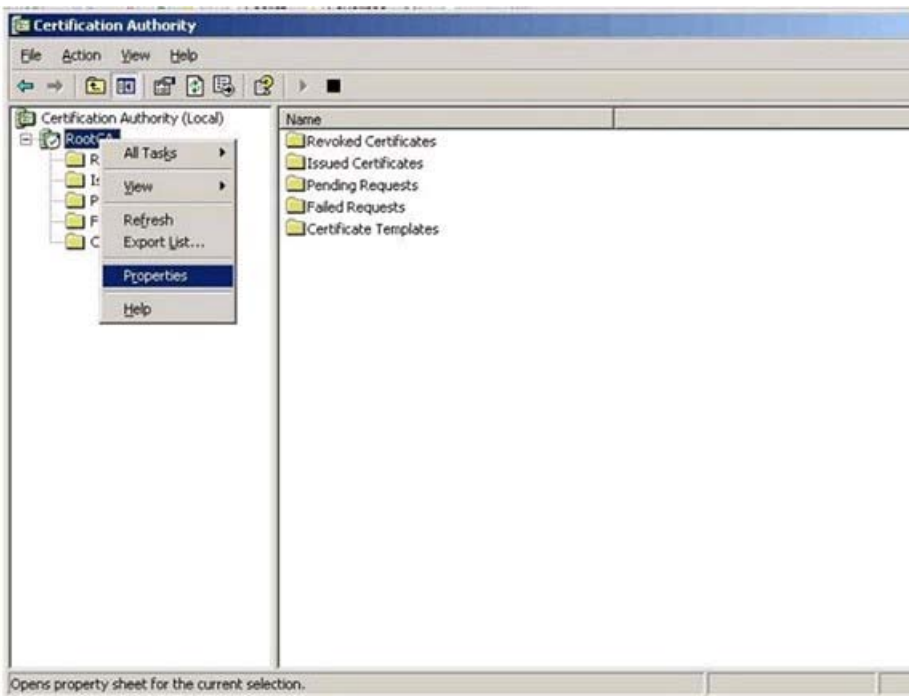


REQUIREMENTS Ensure That only a user name Bruno has the authority to add certificates to active directory.

Step#1.

In Certificate Authority window Right Click on Root CA and Select Properties

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Step #2.

In Security Tab of Root CA Properties select Bruno and Check Allow " Issue and Manage certificates" and " Manage CA"

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