Part 1

QUESTION 1

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 35 new computers on the company LAN.

First, you create a distribution folder on the network server. Then you create a network boot disk to install Windows 2000 Professional from the distribution folder.

Now you need to create a batch file, which the network boot disk will execute to start the installation. You must specify a source path and temporary drive for the installation files.

You also need to install the accessibility options within the batch file. The batch file must execute a hardware-specific application to run after the GUI-mode Setup has completed.

Which command must you specify in the batch file?

A. Z:\i386\winnt /s:z:\i386 /t:d: /a /e:z:\hardware\setup.exe
B. Z:\i386\winnt /s:z:\i386 /rwinnt.tmp /a /e:z:\hardware\setup.exe
C. Z:\i386\winnt32 /s:z:\i386 /tempdrive:d /cmd:z\hardware\setup.exe
D. Z:\i386\winnt32 /s:z:\i386 /cmdcons:z:\hardware\setup /makelocalsource

Answer: A

Explanation: Winnt must be used to start the installation process from a boot diskette. The /t:d switch specifies that the D drive should be used to contain temporary setup files; the /a switch specifies an installation with accessibility options; and the /e[:command] switch specifies a command to be executed at the end of Setup's GUI mode.

Incorrect answers:

B: This command does not specify what drive should be used to contain temporary setup files. To specify a temp drive the /t switch must be used. The /r switch specifies an optional folder that must be installed on the hard drive.

C: Winnt32 is a 32-bit application and can only be used from inside a Windows environment and not after starting the computer by means of a boot diskette. A computer can only be booted into DOS mode from a boot disk, and DOS mode cannot use 32-bit applications.

D: Winnt32 is a 32-bit application and can only be used from inside a Windows environment and not after starting the computer by means of a boot diskette. A computer can only be booted into DOS mode from a boot disk, and DOS mode cannot use 32-bit applications.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION 2

You want to configure a multiboot system with Windows NT Workstation and Windows 2000 Professional.

What should you do?

A. When installing Windows 2000 Professional run chkdisk in Windows NT Workstation.
B. Disable the disk compression in Windows NT Workstation.
C. Install service pack four or later in Windows NT Workstation.
D. Install the distributed file system client on the Windows NT Workstation.

Answer: C

Explanation: In this scenario a computer should be configured for a dual boot between Windows NT Workstation and Windows 2000 Professional. Windows 2000 Professional uses the NTFS 5.0 file system while Windows NT Workstation 4.0 uses the NTFS 4.0 file system. Windows NT Workstation requires Service Pack 4 or later to be able to use the NTFS 5.0 file system.

Incorrect answers:

A: Windows 2000 Professional uses the NTFS 5.0 file system while Windows NT Workstation 4.0 uses the NTFS 4.0 file system. Windows NT Workstation requires Service Pack 4 or later to be able to use the NTFS 5.0 file system.

B: Disabling the disk compression in Windows NT Workstation will not enable Windows NT Workstation to use the NTFS 5.0 file system. Windows 2000 Professional uses the NTFS 5.0 file system while Windows NT Workstation 4.0 uses the NTFS 4.0 file system. Windows NT Workstation requires Service Pack 4 or later to be able to use the NTFS 5.0 file system.

D: Neither Windows 2000 Professional nor Windows NT Workstation 4.0 support a distributed file system client. Therefore this solution is not appropriate for this scenario.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

QUESTION 3

You want to configure your Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computer Certkiller 1 to run both Windows NT Workstation and Windows 2000 Professional.

What should you do before installing Windows 2000 Professional on Certkiller 1?

A. Run Check Disk in Windows NT Workstation 4.0.
B. Disable disk compression in Windows NT Workstation 4.0.
C. Install Service Pack 4 or later for Windows NT Workstation 4.0.
D. Install the Distributed file system (Dfs) client in Windows NT Workstation 4.0.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows NT requires Service Pack 4 or later in order to access Windows 2000 NTFS 5.0 volumes.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Check Disk scans for and repairs physical problems, such as bad blocks, as well as logical structure errors, such as lost clusters, cross-linked files, or directory errors, on volumes on the hard disk. You should rather install Service Pack 4 or later if you want to install Windows 2000 Professional on a Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computer to run both operating systems.

B & D: Disabling disk compression will not allow Windows 2000 Professional to be installed on a Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computer to run both operating systems neither will oin stalling Distributed file system client in the Windows NT Workstation 4.0

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

Reference:
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 17


QUESTION 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)
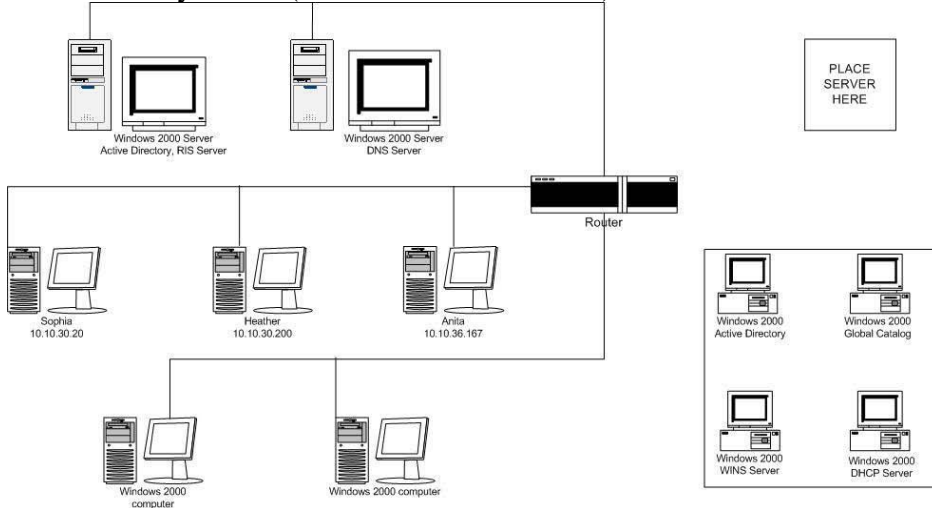
Answer:
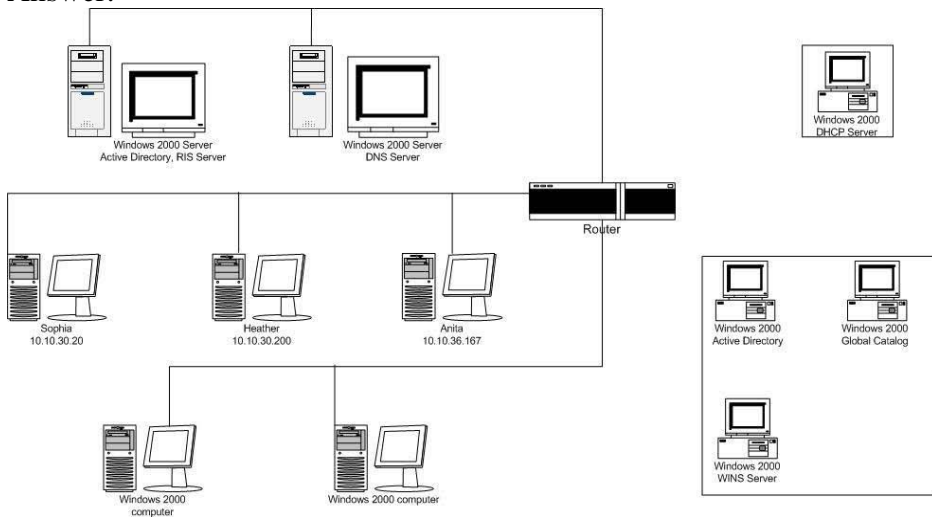
Explanation: RIS has the following requirements: (1) DNS server, (2) DHCP server and (3) Active Directory (Windows 2000 Domain Controller)
The exhibit shows the presence of Active Directory and DNS, but a lack of a DHCP server. We must therefore add a DHCP server.
Incorrect Answers:
RIS does not use either Global Catalog servers or WINS servers.

Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3
Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

QUESTION 5

You are the administrator for your company's network. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.
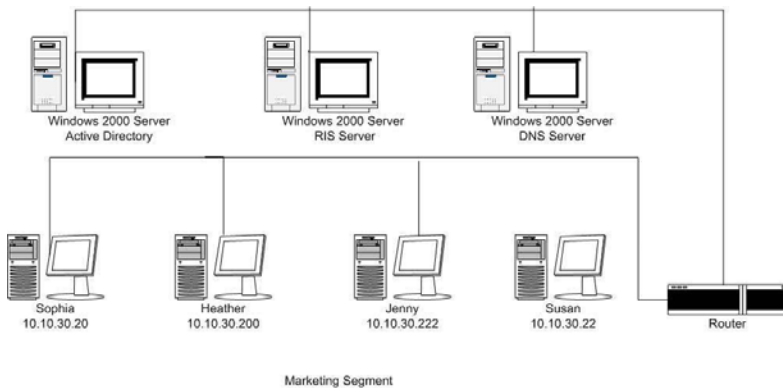
You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 20 new PXE-compliant computers on the marketing segment of your network. The new computers do not have operating systems installed.
You create a RIS image. You load the image onto the RIS server. You then start the new computers.
You find that the new 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: (1) DNS server, (2) DHCP server and (3) 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.
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.
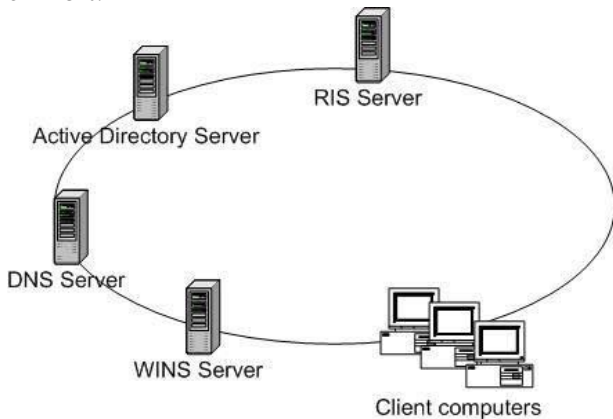Generally, RIS works well in networks with subnets.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,

Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3
Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

QUESTION 6

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: (1) DNS server, (2) DHCP server and (3) 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 RBFG.EXE utility.
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 RBFG.EXE utility is used to create startup or boot disks.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3
Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation
Remote Installation Rbfg.exe Tools Works Only in Windows 2000 (Q246618)

QUESTION 7
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network includes 75 Windows NT
Workstation 4.0 computers. You are adding 50 new PXE-compliant computers to the network. The
hardware on each computer is configured identically.
You are using a RIS image to deploy Windows 2000 Professional to the 50 computers. You successfully
install Windows 2000 Professional on the first 10 computers. However, you cannot install Windows 2000
Professional on remaining 40 computers.
What should you do?

A. Configure the DHCP scope to add additional IP addresses.
B. Run Rbfg.exe from the RemoteInstall\Admin folder on the RIS server.
C. Modify the startup sequence in the CMOS of the remaining computers.
D. Create computer accounts on the remaining computers in the Active Directory.

Answer: A

Explanation: RIS requires Active Directory, DNS and DHCP. The clients can either be PXE-compliant or they
can use a Remote boot diskette. In this scenario, the DHCP server has run out of IP-addresses. By extending the
scope by 40 IP addresses the installation on the remaining computers will be successful.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Rbfg.exe is used to create Remote Boot disks for computers that do not have PXE-compliant network
cards. In this scenario, all clients are PXE-compliant and will thus be able to boot through the network
and access the RIS image. It is thus not necessary to create Remote Boot disks.
C: The 50 new computers have identical hardware. There installation worked on 10 of the new computers.
There can thus be no incorrect startup sequence setting in CMOS.
D: In this situation there is no need for prestaged computer accounts in Active Directory. Pre-staged
computer accounts are used to select between RIS servers. By configuring the RIS server to answer only
known client computers it would require user accounts for all RIS clients. This is not the default setting.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3
Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

QUESTION 8
You are the administrator of your company's network. You want to install Windows 2000 Professional
on 10 non-PXE-compliant computers that are on the marketing segment of your network. You start one
of the computers by using a RIS boot disk. However, you 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 discover that the network router does not support BOOTP. You want to enable the new
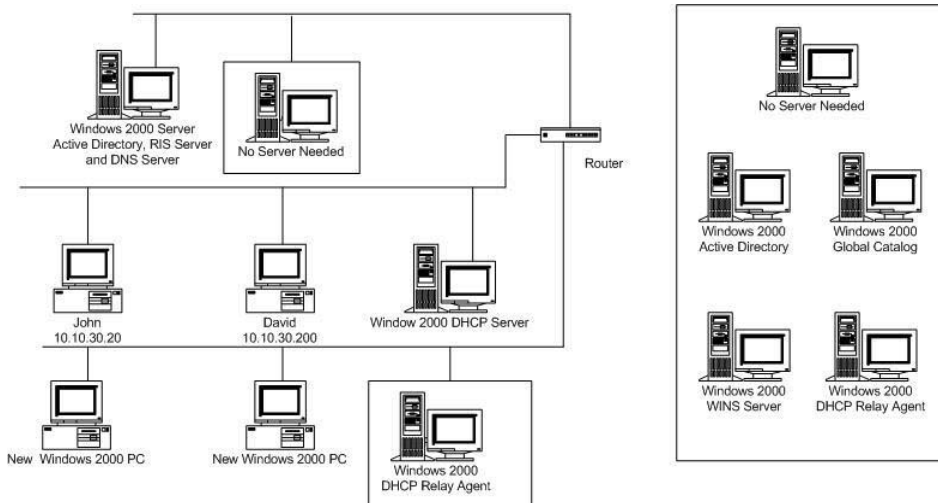
computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do?

To answer, click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate server to the place server here boxes on the network (Note: Both boxes must be filled. If a box does not require a server, use No server needed)
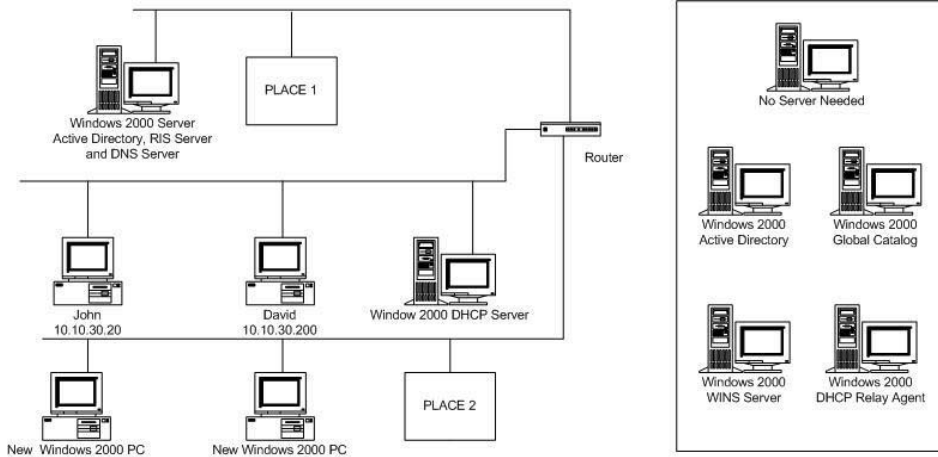
Answer:

Explanation: RIS requires Active Directory, DNS and DHCP. These services must be accessible to all RIS clients.

Place 1: No server is needed.

Existing clients are able to use RIS. There is therefore no need to install any services on the subnet which includes the Domain Controller, RIS server and DNS server.

Place 2: DHCP Relay Agent.

The router is not RFC 1542 compliant. It will not relay DHCP traffic. The new clients will not receive IP configurations and they are therefore unable to use the RIS service. We must therefore install a DHCP relay agent on the new subnet. The DHCP relay agent will enable the new clients to receive IP configurations and use RIS.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,

Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3
Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

QUESTION 9

You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 45 new computers on your company's network. You first install Windows 2000 Professional on one of the new computers.
You log on to the computer by using the local Administrator account. You install Microsoft Office 97, a virus scanner, and other company-standard applications. You then create a RIS image of the computer you configured.
You want to configure the RIS image so that the standard applications will be accessible to the user when the user first logs on to the network. What should you do?

A. Run Rbfg.exe before installing the standard applications.
B. Run RIPrep.exe before installing the standard applications.
C. Copy the All Users profile to the Default Users profile.
D. Copy the local Administrator account profile to the Default Users profile

Answer: D

Explanation: By copying the local Administrator account profile to the default users profile, all users will get access to the shortcuts, which were made when the local administrator installed the applications.
Incorrect answers:
A: Rbfg.exe (Remote boot floppy generator) is used to make a remote boot floppy, which is used by non-PXE compliant RIS clients to start the RIS installation process. It is thus not appropriate in this scenario.
B: Riprep.exe should not run prior to installing the applications, as the RIS image must include the installed applications. Therefore riprep.exe must be used after the installation of applications.
C: The all users profile is used by all the users. There is no need to copy it to the default user profile.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 1

QUESTION 10

You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 30 PXE-compliant computers and 35 non-PXEcompliant computers. All 65 computers are included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL).
You create a RIS image. You load the image on the RIS server. You then start the 65 computers. You find that the 30 PXE-Compliant computers can connect to the RIS server.
However, the 35 non-PXE-compliant computers fail to connect to the RIS server. What should you do?

A. Run Rbfg.exe to create a Non-PXE-compliant startup disk.
B. Run Riprep.exe to create a Non-PXE complaint startup disk.
C. Grant the Everyone group NTFS Read permission for the RIS image.
D. Grant the Administrators group NTFS Read permission for the RIS image.

Answer: A

Explanation: Non-PXE compliant clients need to use a network boot disk to be able to connect to the RIS

server. This boot disk can be created using the RBFG.EXE utility (remote boot floppy generator).
Incorrect answers:
B: Riprep.exe is used to make a disk image. It is not used to create non-PXE-compliant startup disks.
RBFG.EXE is used to create this bootable disk
C: The 30 PXE-compliant computers were able to load the image. Therefore there is no problem with the
NTFS permissions on the RIS image.
D: The 30 PXE-compliant computers were able to load the image. Therefore there is no problem with the
NTFS permissions on the RIS image.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3
Remote Installation Rbfg.exe Tools Works Only in Windows 2000 (Q246618)

QUESTION 11
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network has five Windows 2000 server
computers and 75 Windows 2000 Professional computers. The Windows 2000 Professional computers
were installed by using a RIS image on one of the Windows 2000 Server computers. You need to upgrade
several applications on the Windows 2000 Professional computers. The applications do not have built-in
support for scripted installations.
You want to accomplish the following goals:
• An unattended installation of the upgraded applications will be performed on the Windows 20000
Professional computers.
• Existing user environments will be maintained on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.
• The network name of each Windows 2000 Professional computer will be changed to match its
asset tag.
• The RIS image and the upgraded applications will be enabled as they are added to the network.
You take the following actions:
• Install the RIS image on a Windows 20000 Professional computer named Computer1.
• Install the upgraded applications on Computers1.
• Change the network name of Computer1 to %DMI-SERIAL_NUM%.
• Run RIPrep.exe on Computer1 to load the RIS image on to the RIS server.
• Start all of the Windows 2000 Professional computers, and then load the RIS image from the RIS
server.
Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

A. An unattended installation of the upgraded applications will be performed on the Windows 20000
Professional computers.
B. Existing user environments will be maintained on the Windows 2000 Professional computers.
C. The network name of each Windows 2000 Professional computer will be changed to match its asset tag.
D. The RIS image and the upgraded applications will be enabled as they are added to the network.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: The following steps are taken:
The RIS image is created then the applications are installed on Computer1 before the new RIS image was
created using the RIPrep utility. All the applications will be included in this image. Furthermore, you have

loaded the new RIS image on to the RIS server, started all of the Windows 2000 Professional computers, and then loaded the RIS image from the RIS server. Unattended installations of the upgraded applications will thus be performed.

Incorrect answers:

B: The hard drives on the computers are overwritten when the new RIS image is loaded. Therefore the existing user environments will not be maintained but will be replaced.

C: No special action is taken to handle the naming of the Windows 2000 Professional computers. The renaming of Computer1 to %DMI_SERIAL_NUM% does not accomplish the naming of the Windows 2000 Professional computers.
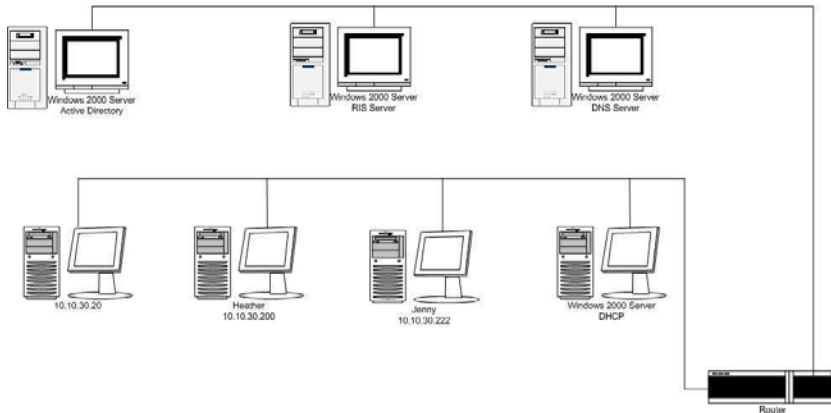
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3

Step-by-Step Guide to Remote OS Installation

QUESTION 12

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 that are on the marketing segment of your network. You start one of the computers by using a RIS boot disk. However, you cannot connect to the RIS server.

You verify that the existing client computers on the network can connect to network servers, including the RIS server. The network router does not support BOOTP, so existing client computers use manually configured TCP/IP addresses. You want to enable the computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do?

A. Add a computer running DHCP Relay Agent to the marketing segment.
B. Add a computer running the network monitor driver to the marketing segment.
C. Move the Windows 2000 Server computer running WINS to the marketing segment.
D. Move the Windows 2000 Server computer running Active Directory to the marketing segment.

Answer: A

Explanation: RIS requires DNS, DHCP, and Active Directory. These services are all present according to the exhibit. The problem is the router which isn't FC-1542 compliant, i.e. it is not BOOTP compliant, and therefore the DHCP Server will not be reached from the marketing segment. Thus the computers will not be able to

contact the RIS server since RIS clients require DHCP to acquire TCP/IP configuration. By adding a DHCP Relay Agent to the marketing segment the computers will be able to connect to the DHCP server, get their TCP/IP configuration, and connect to the RIS server.
Incorrect answers:
B: Network monitor driver is used to monitor network traffic. It cannot solve the problem in this scenario and is thus inappropriate.
C: In addition to a DHCP server, the RIS server requires the presence of a DNS server running Active Directory. As DNS and Active Directory are present in the exhibit, there is no need for the WINS server. Both WINS and DNS with Active Directory are responsible for name resolution. A WINS server is required for compatibility with older versions of Windows and with non-Windows computers.
D: A DHCP server, a DNS server and Active Directory is available on this network. These servers and services are required for RIS. However the RIS server cannot access the DHCP server as the router is not RFC-1542 compliant.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3

QUESTION 13
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.
The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.
*MISSING:
A user reports that he cannot access any resources on the Internet from his Windows 2000 Professional computer named Computer16. You use Computer24 and can connect to the Internet. You log on to Computer16 and find that you can access the local Windows 2000 Server computer, but you cannot connect to the Internet. You run the ipconfig /all command on Computer16. The relevant results are shown in the following table.

Host Name	Computer16
IP Address	10.10.30.200
Subnet Mask	255.255.252.0
Default Gateway	10.10.13.254
DHCP Enabled	No
DNS	10.10.13.10
WINS	10.10.13.20

You want to be able to connect to the Internet from Computer16.
What should you do on Computer16?

A. Change the Subnet Mask to 255.255.255.0
B. Change the Default Gateway to 10.10.31.1.
C. Configure the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties to Obtain DNS server address automatically.
D. Configure the Local Area Network (LAN) Settings in the Internet Properties to Bypass proxy server for local addresses.
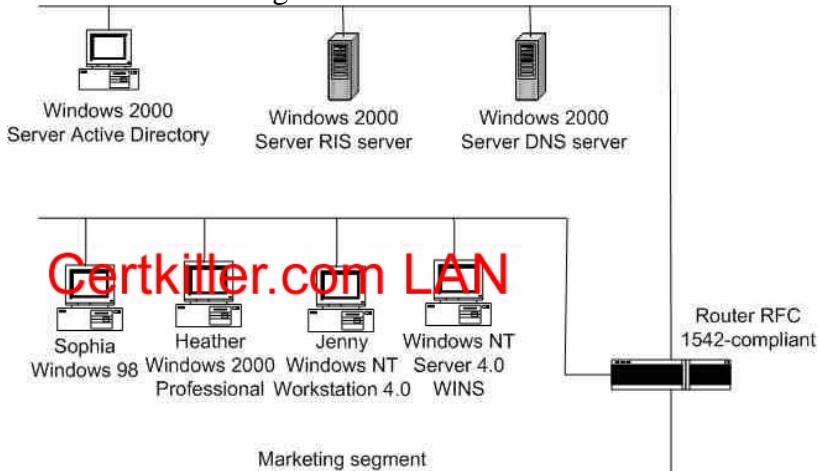
Answer: B

QUESTION 14
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 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 the 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 a hard disk failure. You want to enable the 10 new computers to connect to the RIS server.
What should you do?

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. Run RIPrep.exe to create a PXE-compliant startup disk.

Answer: C

Explanation: RIS has the following requirements: (1) DNS server, (2) DHCP server and (3) Active Directory (Windows 2000 Domain Controller).
The exhibit shows the presence of Active Directory and DNS, but lack of a DHCP server. We must, therefore add a DHCP server.
Incorrect Answers:
A: RIS does not require the use of a WINS server so repairing and restarting the WINS server will not enable the 10 new computers to connect to the RIS server.
B: RIS does not require the use of a WINS server so repairing and restarting the WINS server will not enable the 10 new computers to connect to the RIS server.
D: RIPrep.exe isn't used to create PXE-compliant startup disks. RBFG.exe is used to create PXE-compliant startup disks. However, the client computers in this question are PXE-compliant and therefore do not need PXE-compliant startup disks.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3

QUESTION 15
You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller .com's sales department. Certkiller .com's network contains a RIS server.
You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer that has a SCSI disk subsystem. You start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and you begin the installation.
However, Setup reports that it cannot find any disk on which to install Windows 2000 Professional.
You start the computer by using a RIS bootable floppy disk, and you receive the same result.
What should you do?

A. Add an answer file to the root directory of the RIS bootable floppy disk.
Start the computer by using the RIS bootable floppy disk, and run Setup by using RIS.
B. Add the SCSI-controller driver to the root directory of the RIS bootable floppy disk.
Start the computer by using the RIS bootable floppy disk, and run Setup by using RIS.
C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and run Setup.
After Setup starts, provide an answer file on a floppy disk.
D. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and run Setup.
After Setup starts, provide a SCSI-controller driver on a floppy disk.
E. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM, and run Setup.
After Setup starts, provide the appropriate HAL on a floppy disk.

Answer: D

Explanation: The problem here is that Windows 2000 doesn't have a driver for the SCSI-controller and so can't find a hard disk to install onto. We can solve this problem by providing a driver during the installation.
During the text mode part of the installation, you will see the option to "Press F6 to install a third party SCSI driver". When you press F6, you will be prompted to insert a floppy disk with the SCSI-controller driver on it.
Windows 2000 will then be able to see the SCSI hard disks and install successfully.
Incorrect Answers:
A: An answer file provides answers to the questions you get asked during the graphical part of the setup routine. The setup program won't run because Windows 2000 doesn't have a driver for the SCSIcontroller and so can't find a hard disk to install onto. Therefore, an answer file won't help.
B: We need to install a SCSI controller driver. However, this is not the correct way to do this.
C: An answer file provides answers to the questions you get asked during the graphical part of the setup routine. The setup program won't run because Windows 2000 doesn't have a driver for the SCSIcontroller and so can't find a hard disk to install onto. Therefore, an answer file won't help.
E: We don't need to install a new HAL. You would install a new HAL on a high end server with multiple processors.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 3

QUESTION 16
You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Professional on 75 new computers. You want to create a standard installation image to use on all the new computers. The computers have several different configurations of hard disks and hardware components.
You install Windows 2000 Professional and other standard software on one of the computers. You log on

to the computer using the local Administrator account. You configure the standard applications and customize the desktop settings you intend to deploy.

You run the Setup Manager and create a Sysprep.inf file. You copy Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe to the C:\Sysprep folder. You run Sysprep.exe and run your third party disk imaging software.

You copy the image to the several test computers and restart the computers. When the installation is complete, you find that some of the computers do not function at all. You also find that the desktop settings do not appear as you have configured them on the original computer.

You want to correct the imaging process and ensure that all computers have the same standard desktop. What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Copy Sysprep.inf to C:\Sysprep folder.
B. Copy the Administrator profile to the Default User profile, and then grant permissions to the Everyone group to use the profile.
C. Include the -pnp parameter for Sysprep.exe when you rerun that utility.
D. Include the -nosidgen parameter for Sysprep.exe when you rerun that utility.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:
B: A user profile is automatically created and maintains the desktop configuration for each user's desktop on the local Windows 2000 computer. This user profile is created when the user logs on to a computer for the first time. An administrator profile, which maintains the administrators desktop configuration is created during the Windows 2000 Professional installation. In this scenario the administrator profile must be copied and used as the Default User profile, which is applied to all users. As all users are automatically placed in the Everyone user group, the Everyone user group must be granted permission to access this profile.
C: Because the computers that Windows 2000 Professional will be installed onto have different hardware configurations, a full plug and play detection must be done during the installation process. This can be accomplished by including the -pnp parameter to the sysprep.exe utility, as this parameter causes the plug and play detection utility to be used.
Incorrect answers:
A: When the installation is complete, you find that some of the computers do not function at all and that the desktop settings do not appear as they have been configured on the original computer. This indicates that the sysprep installation was done on some of the computers. Therefore there is no need to copy the sysprep.inf file to the C:\Sysprep folder. Had it been required, the installation of all the computers also would have failed.
D: The -nosidgen is only used on the initial computer where the clone image was made. It instructs the installation program not to generate the system information that is unique to each installation of Windows 2000 Professional. This parameter is not used here during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional on the target computers. It is therefore not relevant to this scenario.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 1

QUESTION 17
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

Users in the sales and marketing departments have Windows 2000 Professional installed on their computers. The sales department computers have standard VGA adapters and the marketing department computers have SGVA adapters.

A Certkiller policy requires both the sales and marketing departments have a standard desktop configuration. The desktop configuration includes a custom bitmap logo that is saved with 16-bit color and 1028 x 768 resolution. Several users in the marketing department have viewed the bitmap and report that it is distorted and does not reflect the proper color depth.

You want users in the sales and marketing departments to have a standard desktop configuration that can only be modified by the administrator. You also want the custom bitmap to be viewed correctly on all computers.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

A. Install the appropriate WDM-compliant drivers for the computers in the marketing department.
B. Change the custom bitmap to 16-color bitmap that has 640 x 480 resolution.
C. Configure a separate user profile for each user in the marketing department.
D. Configure each user account in the sales and marketing departments to use a roaming user profile.
E. Rename Ntuser.dat to Ntuser.man.
F. Move the Ntuser.dat file to C:\Profiles on a network server.
G. Configure the NTFS permissions on Ntuser.dat to grant only administrators Full Control.

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation: A hidden file called Ntuser.dat contains the section of the Windows 2000 system settings that applies to the individual user account and contains the user environment settings. Create a user account that you can use to create user profiles. Log on as the user you created, and configure all the desktop environment settings you want. Log on as administrator and locate the Ntuser.dat file in C:\Documents and Settings\user_logon_name. You make the profile a mandatory roaming user profile by changing its name to Ntuser.man. You can then copy this file to apply the mandatory user profile to any other user or group.

If you want to have all the users in the sales and marketing departments to have a standard desktop configuration that is modifiable only by the administrator; and in addition to have the custom bitmap t be viewed correctly, then the custom bitmap logo should be changed to 16-color bitmap that has 640x480 so as to enable it to be viewed by both standard VGA and SVGA adapters as it is being used in the respective departments.

Incorrect answers:
A: 16-color bitmap with 640-480 resolution can be viewed by both SVGA and standard VGA adapters.
C: There is no need to have a separate user profile for each user. You need to create roaming profiles rather.
F: There is no need to move the Ntuser.dat file. All you need to do with the Ntuser.dat file is to rename it to Ntuser.man.
G: The Ntuser.dat file contains the system settings that are applicable to individual accounts and user environment settings. Thus if you configure NTFS permissions

Reference:
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 18
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 = "XXXXX-XXXXXXXXXX-
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,
\OEM, 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.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 1

QUESTION 19
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network has 20 Windows 2000 server computers in the contoso.com domain. Your network also has 250 Windows 98 computers. You want to perform a clean installation of Windows 2000 Professional on all of the Windows 98 computers. All of the Windows 98 computers are identical models and are PXE complaint.
You want to accomplish the following goals:
• An unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional will be performed.
• An unattended installation of company's standard applications will be performed during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.

• Each computer will be assigned a unique security identifier description.
• The unattended installation script will be modified so that the computers automatically join the contoso.com domain.
You take the following actions:
• Install Windows 2000 Professional on a Windows 98 computer named computer1.
• Install and configure computer standard applications on computer1.
• Use Setup Manager on computer1 to create an unattended.txt file based on the current configuration including domain membership.
• Start the remaining Windows 98 computers and then install Windows 2000 Professional. Use the unattended.txt file to provide the setting for the installation.
Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. An unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional will be performed.
B. An unattended installation of company's standard applications will be performed during the installation of Windows 2000 Professional.
C. Each computer will be assigned a unique security identifier description.
D. The unattended installation script will be modified so that the computers automatically join the contoso.com domain.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The setup manager is used to create an unattend.txt answer file. Using the answer file an unattended installation will be performed. New security identifier descriptions (SIDs) are created by default during the installation process.
Incorrect answers:
B: The Sysprep.exe utility should be run after the installation of the applications so that the applications can be included in the unattended installation.
D: The computers will not automatically join the contoso.com domain. You need to prestage computer accounts and use a UDF (Uniqueness Database File) for the computer names.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 1

QUESTION 20
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .
You plan to upgrade 550 computes from Windows 95 to Windows 2000 Professional. You create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager. You copy the file to the network share that will be used to install Windows 2000 Professional. You start the installation on a test computer by using a network shared folder and an answer file. When the installation is complete, you realize that the upgraded computers are not utilizing their entire hard disks.
You want to ensure that the unattended installation utilizes the entire hard drive on all computers.
What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Add an [Unattended] section to Unattend.txt, and set the FileSystem parameter to ConvertNTFS.
B. Rename Unattend.txt to Cmdlines.txt and copy it to the \OEM subdirectory.
C. Add a [GUIRunOnce] section to answer file, and add an entry for the Unattend.txt file.

D. Create a \$OEM$\S$ folder on the hard disk of the test computer, and copy Unattend.txt to the folder.
E. Add an [Unattended] section to Unattend.txt, and set the ExtendOEMPartition to 1.
F. Add an [Unattended] section to Unattend.txt, and set the ExtendOEMPartition parameter to 999.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: When you run Setup in unattended mode on a computer with multiple hard disks or partitions, specify the exact location of the destination hard drive or partition where you are installing. Use the Winnt /t or Winnt32 /tempdrive switch to specify the destination. If you use the CD Boot method, add AutoPartition = 1 to the [Data] section of the Winnt.sif file to specify the location. With CD Boot, Setup installs to the first logical partition that it finds with sufficient disk space.
If you want to ensure that the unattended installation makes use of the entire hard drive on all the computers, you should add an answer file section to the Unattend.txt and set the File System parameter to convertNTFS as well as set the ExtendOEMPArtition to 1.
Incorrect answers:
B: You should not need to rename the Unattend.txt and copy it to the \OEM subdirectory.
C: This will not solve your dilemma.
D: There is no need to create a \$OEM$\S$ folder. This will not ensure that the unattended installation uses the entire hard drive on all the computers.
F: The Extends OEMPartition should be set to 1 and not 999 in conjunction with setting the FileSystem parameter to ConvertNTFS.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 4
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part II,
Chapter 5

QUESTION 21
You want to upgrade 150 computers from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 Windows 2000 Professional.
You create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager. You copy the file to a floppy disk.
You then start the installation on a test computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
You insert the floppy disk after the computer starts.
Although you had set the user interaction level to full unattended mode, you are prompted for all the required parameters. You want to ensure that the unattended installation does not prompt you for input.
What should you do?

A. Add a [Data] section to Unattend.txt, and set the Unattendedinstall parameter to Yes.
B. Add an [Unattend] section to Unattend.txt, and set the OEMPreinstall parameter to yes.
C. Rename Unattend.txt on the floppy disk to Winnt.sif.
D. Create a \$Oem$\$1 folder on the hard disk of the test computer, and copy Unattend.txt to the folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: When booting the computer from the CD-ROM, and then using an answer file from a floppy disk, the answer file must be named Winnt.sif.

Incorrect answers:

A: A [data] section must be added to the unattend.txt file, and the unattendedinstall Parameter must be set to YES. However, the answer file must be named winnt.sif, as it is located on the diskette.

B: An [Unattend] section in the answer file has already been created by the Setup Manager.

D: The unattend.txt file must be located on a diskette, and it must be named winnt.sif. It should not be copied to a folder named OEM on the hard drive.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 4

QUESTION 22

You are the system administrator for an electronics manufacturing company. The accounting department uses Windows 98 computers. The department has purchased a third-party spreadsheet application that only runs on Windows 2000 Professional. You need to upgrade the computers to Windows 2000 Professional and install the new application. You choose an unattended installation method for both the operating system and the application.

The Windows 2000 Professional installation files reside on a server named Certkiller srv in a shared folder named W2Ksource. You place the installation files for the spreadsheet application in \\ Certkiller srv\W2Ksource\i386\$OEMS$. You create an answer file named Acctanswer.txt and place it in \\ Certkiller srv\W2Ksource.

You map drive letter H: to \\ Certkiller srv\W2Ksource and begin the installation on a test computer by running the winnt32 /s:H:\i386 /u:H:\acctanswer.text command.

Windows 2000 Professional is installed successfully. However, the spreadsheet application is not installed. You want to ensure that the spreadsheet application is installed during the unattended installation. What should you do?

A. Run the winnt /s:H:\i386 /u:H:\acctanswer.txt command instead of the winnt32 /s:H:\i386 /u:H:\acctanswer.text command.

B. Move the spreadsheet application installation files to \\ Certkiller srv\W2Ksource\i386, and then run the winnt /s:H:\i386 /u:H:\acctanswer.txt command.

C. Edit the [Unattended] section of the answer file to contain the parameter OemPreinstall = Yes, and then run the winnt32 /s:H:\i386/u:H:\acctanswer.txt command.

D. Rename Acctanswer.txt to Unattend.txt, and then run the winnt32 /s:H:\i386 /u:H:\unattend.txt command.

Answer: C

Explanation: The OemPreinstall parameter determines whether an OEM pre-installation is being performed or not. When the value is Yes, other subdirectories may be copied if they exist. This is what we want in this scenario. We want the application to be installed through OEM pre-installation.

Incorrect Answers

A: winnt has no benefits compared to winnt32 in this scenario.

B: The application files are located in the correct directory: a subfolder of the I386 folder named OEM.

D: The name of answer file is unimportant in scenario.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,

Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 4
Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q155197, HOWTO: Unattended Setup Parameters for Unattend.txt File

---

QUESTION 23
You are the administrator of Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
Your computer is configured to use both Windows 2000 Professional and Windows NT Workstation 4.0
Service Pack 3. Your computer has three hard disks: Disk 0, Disk1, and Disk2. Windows NT
Workstation 4.0 is installed on Disk 0. Windows 2000 Professional is installed on Disk1. You want to
store your project files on Disk2. You configure Disk2 as a basic volume and format the volume as NTFS
in Windows 2000 Professional. You then start Windows NT Workstation 4.0. You find that you cannot
access your project files.
You want to be able to access your project files when using either of the operating systems.
What should you do?

A. Upgrade Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Service Pack 4 or later.
B. Configure Disk 2 as a dynamic volume then format as an NTFS partition.
C. Configure Disk 2 to use Encrypting File System (EFS).
D. Configure Disk 2 as a basic volume and format the volume as FAT32.

Answer: A

Explanation: Windows 2000 Professional uses the NTFS 5.0 file system while Windows NT Workstation 4.0
uses the NTFS 4.0 file system. Windows NT Workstation requires Service Pack 4 or later to be able to use the
NTFS 5.0 file system.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Configuring Disk2 as a dynamic volume that is formatted as an NTFS partition will not ensure that you
will be able to access your project files when making use of either operating system.
C: The Encrypting File System allows you to encrypt files on an NTFS volume so that only you can use
them. This offers a level of protection beyond that provided by NTFS permissions, which you can use to
restrict access to your files by others who log on to your computer. However, this does not grant access
to files if the computer is configured as a dual booting system.
D: This option will not solve our problem, what you need to do is to upgrade to Windows NT Workstation
4.0 to Service Pak 4 or later.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 2 & Chapter 23, Lesson 5

QUESTION 24
You want to upgrade 400 computers from Windows 95 to Windows 2000 Professional. Most of the
computers in your company use the same hardware. However, several different peripheral devices are
used throughout the company.
You want to verify that the hardware in use is compatible with Windows 2000 Professional. You want to
accomplish this with least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Create several different computer configurations.

Install Windows 2000 Professional and enable driver signing.
B. Create a bootable floppy disk that contains and automatically runs
WinNT32.exe/CheckUpgradeOnlyQ.
Send the floppy disk to each user on the network.
C. Copy the contents of Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to a network share.
From the network, modify your network logon scripts to run WinNT32.exe/Unattended:ReportOnly.
D. Use Setup Manager to create a Setup.inf file.
Add the entry ReportOnly=Yes to the [Win9xUpg] section of the answer file.
Run Winnt32.exe /Unattended:Setup.inf on all of the different computer configurations.

Answer: D

Explanation: Winnt32.exe /unattended:setup.inf will start an unattended installation using the answer file setup.inf. When ReportOnly=Yes is added in the [Win9xUpg] section of the answer file, the installation only generates an upgrade report and then exits without making any changes to the current Windows 95 or Windows 98 installation. The upgrade report contains a list of hardware and software incompatibilities and is saved to the root of the system drive if the SaveReportTo key is not specified.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Creating several different computer configurations and installing Windows 2000 Professional with the driver signing enabled would require a great deal of administrative effort, administrative effort that is not required as the process can be automated by running the Winnt32.exe /unattended:setup.inf with the ReportOnly option set to Yes.
B: You cannot run winnt32 from a bootable diskette, as the boot floppy operates in DOS mode. You therefore cannot use 32-bit applications such as Winnt32 when booting form a floppy disk. Winnt32 can only be run from a Windows environment. The boot disk can start winnt. Furthermore, the switch /checkupgradeOnlyQ is not correct. The switch should be /checkupgradeOnly without any Q.
C: The command winnt32.exe /unattended:ReportOnly will not work. It will try to start an unattended installation with an answer file named ReportOnly. Furthermore, the ReportOnly=Yes statement must be added in the [Win9xUpg] section of the answer file, not by putting ReportOnly in the winnt32 command line.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 4

QUESTION 25
You are upgrading a computer from Windows 98 to Windows 2000 Professional. The computer is a 400-Mhz Pentium III, and has 128 MB of RAM and a 10-GB hard disk. You are performing the installation by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. After the text mode installation portion is complete, you restart the computer. The BIOS virus checker on your computer indicates that your computer is infected with a Master Boot Record virus.
What should you do before you continue the installation?

A. Remove the virus checker in Windows 98.
B. Disable the BIOS virus checker and restart the computer.
C. Run Fixmbr.Exe from the Windows 20000 Professional CD-ROM.
D. Modify the Boot.ini file to include a signature parameter on the ARC path of the system partition.

Answer: B

Explanation: During the installation of Windows 2000, the setup program must make changes the boot sector. The BIOS virus checker interprets changes made to the boot sector as the result of a virus and prevents the computer from booting any further. You must therefore disable the BIOS virus checker.
Incorrect answers:
A: Removing the virus checker in Windows 98 before starting the upgrade process could increase the performance of the upgrade. However, it is the BIOS virus checker on the computer that is indicating that the computer has a Master Boot Record virus. In this case the BIOS virus checker is the problem though.
C: You can fix a faulty master boot record by starting the Recovery Console and using the Fixmbr command. However, the master boot record has not been corrupted in this scenario. The BIOS virus checker has mistakenly detected a possible virus.
D: The Boot.ini file points to the correct boot partitions on a dual boot system. It does not indicate a boot sector virus warning. The BIOS virus checker has mistakenly detected a boot sector virus and has generated the warning.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 4

QUESTION 26
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.
Your computer has a CD-ROM drive attached to a SCSI adapter. You plan to upgrade your computer from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You determine that the SCSI adapter is not included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) and that the original SCSI drivers that you used for Windows NT are not compatible with Windows 2000 Professional.
You want to upgrade your computer to Windows 2000 Professional.
What should you do?

A. Replace the SCSI adapter card with a Windows 2000 Professional compatible SCSI adapter.
Start the installation from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
Add the new adapter card drivers when you are prompted.
B. Obtain Windows 2000 drivers from the SCSI adapter manufacturer.
Copy the drivers to C:\Winnt folder.
Start the installation from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
C. Obtain Windows 2000 drivers from the SCSI adapter manufacturer.
Start the installation by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
Add the new adapter card drivers when you are prompted.
D. Modify Config.sys to use your existing SCSI adapter and existing CD-ROM drive.
Using Windows NT 4.0, start the installation by running Winnt32.exe from the I386 folder on the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

Answer: A

Explanation: The hardware compatibility list (HCL) is a list of computers and peripherals that have been tested

and have passed compatibility testing with the product for which the HCL is being developed. For example, the Windows 2000 HCL lists the products that have been tested and found to be compatible with Windows 2000. Before upgrading to Windows 2000, you should ensure that the computer hardware meets the minimum Windows 2000 hardware requirements. You must also check the Hardware Compatibility List or test the computers for hardware compatibility using the Windows 2000 Compatibility tool. Since the question mentions that the SCSI adapter is not included on the current HCL and that the original SCSI drivers, used for Windows NT is not compatible with Windows 2000, you should get a Windows 2000 Professional compatible SCSI adapter, start the installation of the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM and then add the new adapter card when prompted to do so.

Incorrect Answers:

B: When purchasing a new SCSI adapter card, you will obviously get the drivers for it as well. Since the problem stems from an originally incompatible SCSI driver, you need to get a new, compatible SCSI adapter card that will allow the upgrade to Windows 2000 Professional. Windows 2000 drivers will not be obtainable from the SCSI adapter manufacturer, and besides, you will already have the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

C: Windows 2000 drivers will not be obtainable from the SCSI adapter manufacturer, and besides, you will already have the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

D: There is no need to modify the Config.sys to use the existing SCSI adapter since the adapter is not Windows 2000 compatible.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 4

QUESTION 27

You are upgrading computer1 and computer2 from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You successfully upgrade computer1. During the upgrade of computer2, a series of power outages interrupts the upgrade.

You discover that the upgrade of computer2 is incomplete. Furthermore, you find that computer2 can no longer run Windows NT workstation 4.0. Computer2 does not support booting from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. You decide to use computer1 to help recover the failed upgrade.

What should you do?

A. On computer1, copy the CD-ROM driver and system files named ntdetect, ntbootdd.sys, Ntdll.dll and Setupldr.bin to a formatted floppy disk. On computer2, restart the computer by using the floppy disk. Then run WinNT32/debug from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

B. From computer1, copy the CD-ROM driver and system files named Ntdetect, Ntbootdd.sys, Ntdll.dll, and Setupldr.bin to a formatted floppy disk. On the computer2, restart the upgrade by using the floppy disk. Then run WinNT32/rx from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

C. On the computer1, run Makebt32.exe from the Bootdisk folder on the Windows 2000 Professional CDROM. On computer2, restart the upgrade by using the newly created floppy disks.

D. On computer1, perform a remote installation from a network share. On computer2, when the text portion of setup has completed, resume the installation by using the Setup Manager.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can create the four setup boot disks by using either makeboot.exe or makebt32.exe. Both are

located in the \Bootdisk directory on the Windows 2000 installation CD. These disks can be used to restart the installation process on computer2.
Incorrect answers:
A: You cannot create an NT boot diskette by copying files to a diskette. Winnt32 is a 32-bit application and can only be used from inside a Windows environment and not after starting the computer by means of a boot diskette. A computer can only be booted into DOS mode from a boot disk, and DOS mode cannot use 32-bit applications.
B: You cannot create a NT boot diskette by copying files to a diskette. Winnt32 is a 32-bit application and can only be used from inside a Windows environment and not after starting the computer by means of a boot diskette. A computer can only be booted into DOS mode from a boot disk, and DOS mode cannot use 32-bit applications.
D: The text portion of the setup on computer2 will not be completed. To use a network installation on computer2, computer2 must be booted with a network boot disk.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION 28
You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 30 new computers. You also need to deploy a Windows 2000 Professional service pack during the installation.
First, you create a network distribution folder named InstallFiles. You copy the i386 folder from the Windows 2000 Professional CD to the InstallFiles folder.
What should you do?

A. Copy the service pack files to the InstallFiles\Misc folder.
B. Copy the service pack files to the InstallFiles\OEM folder.
C. From an existing client computer, run the Update -u command from the service pack to the InstallFiles folder.
D. From an existing client computer, run the Update -s:InstallFiles command from the service pack to the InstallFiles folder.

Answer: D

Explanation: Service pack slipstreaming refers to a service pack being integrated with an updated version of Windows 2000 on a CD-ROM or on a network share. When Windows 2000 is installed from either source, the appropriate files from the service pack are installed without having to manually apply the service pack after the installation. To apply a new service pack, run Update.exe with the -s:distribution_folder switch, where distribution_folder is the name of the folder that contains the Windows 2000 installation files.
Note: In some material, Microsoft refers to update /slip. This is incorrect, update -s is used.
Incorrect answers:
A: You cannot apply a service pack by simply copying the files to a folder named Misc.
B: You cannot apply service simply by copying the files to a folder named OEM. The OEM folder is used to provide supplemental files to be copied to target computer during setup. These files include drivers, utilities, applications, and any other files required to deploy Windows 2000 Server within an organization. The OEM folder must be located inside the distribution share.
C: You use update-s, not update-u to perform service pack slipstreaming. This solution thus does not use

the correct switch.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 5

QUESTION 29
You copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD to a shared network folder named
\\Server1\Win2000p. You use the shared folder to perform over-the-network installations of Windows
2000 Professional on new computers purchased by your company.
You receive a Windows 2000 Service Pack CD. You apply the Service Pack to Server1 and to the
\\Server1\Win2000p folder.
You discover that the Service Pack contains several files that are incompatible with the new computers.
You want to make sure that the Service Pack files are not installed on any new computers until the
problem has been corrected. What can you do?

A. Use Update.exe from the Service Pack CD on server1.
B. Select the Uninstall option.
C. Copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD to \\Server1\Win2000p again, allowing the
operating system to overwrite newer files while copying.
D. Run \\Server1\Win2000p\WinNT32.exe/u on the new computer.
E. Run Update.exe/s:\\Server1\Win2000p/u from the Service Pack CD on Server1.

Answer: B

Explanation: The service pack that has been applied, or slipstreamed, to the installation files and cannot be
unapplied. You thus have to replace the installation files in the network share with the original Windows 2000
installation files.
Incorrect answers:
A: The update.exe utility does not have an uninstall option.
C: The winnt32 /u command performs an unattended installation of Windows 2000. It does not remove the
service pack from the installation files.
D: The Update.exe /s command applies the service pack to the Windows 2000 installation files - it
slipstreams the service pack. This has already been done, and you want to make this undone.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 5

QUESTION 30
You are the administrator of your company's network. You want to deploy a Windows 2000 Professional
service pack to 10 computers in the Development organizational unit.
You create a Windows 2000 installer package file for the service pack. You use the package file to
successfully install the service pack to other computers in the domain. You assign the package file to the
Development organizational unit. After the installation, you notice that the service pack was not installed
on any of the 10 computers.
You want to ensure that the service pack is successfully installed on the computers in the Development
organizational unit. What should you do?

A. Use Computer Management to start the Windows installer service on all the computers in the Development organizational unit

B. Use the local administrator account to log on to the computers in the Development organizational unit. Then redeploy the service pack to the computers in the Development organizational unit.

C. Run Windows Installer to repair the package file. Then redeploy the service pack to the computers in the Development organizational unit.

D. Add the user accounts from the Development organizational unit to a DACL. Grant the user accounts read permission to the service pack deployment directory.

Answer: D

Explanation: Before users can access resources on Windows 2000, they must be assigned the appropriate permissions to those resources. In this scenario the users from the Development OU need to be assigned read permission to the deployment directory, which is an object, to be able to start the installation process. Objects, such as the deployment directory, use a DACL (discretionary access control list) to check whether users or groups have been allowed or denied permissions to the object that they are attempting to access. Therefore, the user accounts of the Development OU must be added to the DACL of the deployment folder.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not the most likely problem. The most likely problem is that the user accounts do not have appropriate permissions on the service pack deployment directory.

B: Assigned software does not need to be installed with any special user account. There is thus no need to log on with the local administrator account.

C: As the package was installed successfully on other computers in the domain, the problem does not lie with the installation package. Instead it lies with the Development OU's lack of the appropriate permissions to access the deployment directory.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 5

QUESTION 31

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.

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 within 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.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 4

QUESTION 32
Your Windows 2000 Professional computer contains a single hard disk configured as a single partition.
You want to move a folder named Sales under a folder named Corp on your computer.
You want the files in the Sales folder to remain compressed after moving the folder. You want the files in the Corp folder to remain uncompressed. You want to ensure that the files are recoverable in case of any disk problems. You also want to move the files with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Copy the Sales folder to the Corp folder. Do nothing further.
B. Backup the Sales folder. Move the Sales folder to the Corp folder.
C. Compress the Corp folder. Then copy the Sales folder to the Corp folder.
D. Move the Sales folder to a second computer. Then move the Sales folder to the Corp folder.

Answer: B

Explanation: The contents of the Sales folder should be backed up so that files would be recoverable in case of disk problems. You could move the Sales folder to the CORP folder, as the files will remain compressed since the folder is moved within a single partition. The general rules on copying and moving compressed files and folder are: files and folders copied within a NTFS volume and between NTFS volumes inherit the compression

state of the target folder; files and folders moved between NTFS volumes inherit the compression state of the target folder; and files and folders moved within an NTFS volume retain the original compression state of the file or folder.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A folder copied within an NTFS partition will inherit the compression state of the target folder. This will result in the Sales folder inheriting the uncompressed state of the CORP folder since the target folder is uncompressed. Furthermore, you are also required to ensure that the folder contents are recoverable in the event of a system failure. This solution does not make provision for the recovery of the folder.

C: A folder copied within an NTFS partition will inherit the compression state of the target folder. This will result in the Sales folder losing its compressed state since the target folder is uncompressed. Compressing the CORP folder is also not a viable solution, as the scenario explicitly requires you to retain the uncompressed state of the files in the CORP folder. Furthermore, you are also required to ensure that the folder contents are recoverable in the event of a system failure. This solution does not make provision for the recovery of the folder.

D: Files and folders that are moved between NTFS partitions inherit the compression state of the target folder. Therefore the Sales folder might lose its compression state. Furthermore, moving the Sales folder twice is unnecessary as this will not ensure recoverability of the files in the Sales folder.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 18, Lesson 1

QUESTION 33

A folder on your Windows 2000 Professional computer contains bitmap files that have been compressed from 2MB to 1MB. You want to copy one of the compressed bitmap files from the hard disk to 1.4-MB floppy disk.

When you attempt to copy, you receive the following error message 'Destination drive is Full'.

What should to do?

A. Move, rather than copy, the compressed bitmap file to the floppy disk.
B. Reformat the floppy disk.
Then copy the compressed bitmap file to the floppy disk.
C. Use another program to compress the bitmap file before copying it to the floppy disk.
D. Copy an empty compressed folder to the floppy disk.
Then copy the compressed bitmap file to the folder on the floppy disk.

Answer: C.

Explanation: Windows 2000 file compression only works on the NTFS file system. However, floppy disks make use of the FAT file system. When compressed files are copied from an NTFS drive to a FAT or FAT32 drive, the file loses it compressed state and becomes uncompressed. You therefore require another application to compress the bitmap file. You could for example use Winzip, WinRar, WinAce or Micosoft's compress.exe.

Incorrect answers:

A: Windows 2000 file compression only works on the NTFS file system. However, floppy disks make use of the FAT file system. When compressed files are moved from an NTFS drive to a FAT or FAT32 drive, the file loses it compressed state and becomes uncompressed. In which case, the file would be too big to fit on the floppy disk.

B: Floppy disks can only be formatted with the FAT file system. It cannot be formatted with the NTFS file system. Windows 2000 file compression only works on the NTFS file system. However, floppy disks make use of the FAT file system. When compressed files are moved from an NTFS drive to a FAT or FAT32 drive, the file loses it compressed state and becomes uncompressed. In which case the file would be too big to fit on the floppy disk.
D: When compressed folders are moved from an NTFS drive to a FAT or FAT32 drive, the folder loses it compressed state and becomes uncompressed. When a compressed file is then moved to the folder it too becomes uncompressed. In which case the file would be too big to fit on the floppy disk.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 18, Lesson 1

QUESTION 34
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .
Your Windows 2000 Professional computer contains a single hard disk configured as a single partition. You want to move a folder named Sales under a folder named Corp on your computer.
You want the files in the Sales folder to still be compressed after moving the folder. You want the files in the Corp folder to be compressed as well. You want the Sales folder to also reside in its original location in case of any problems while moving it. You also want to move the files with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?
To answer, select the appropriate action and drag the action to the appropriate folder and put the actions in the proper order.

Answer:

Explanation: When you copy files or folders to FAT volumes, the folders and files lose their NTFS

permissions because FAT volumes don't support NTFS permissions.
When you move a file or folder within a single NTFS volume then the file or folder retains the original permissions. You must have the Write permission for the destination folder to move files and folders into it. You must have the Modify permission for the source file or folder. The Modify permission is required to move a file or folder because Windows 2000 deletes the file or folder from the source folder after it is copied to the destination folder. Also the owner of the file or folder does not change.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 5 & Chapter 18, Lesson 1

QUESTION 35
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You need to store secured files for your company's accounting and legal departments on a Windows 2000 Professional computer.
You want to accomplish the following goals:
• Enable users in both departments to access their own files from the network
• Enable users in the accounting department to view the legal accounting department's documents
• Prevent users in the legal department from being able to view the accounting department's documents
• Enable managers within the company to access and modify both the accounting and the legal department's files
You take the following actions:
• Create two shared folders named Accounting and Legal
• Create three groups named Accounting, Legal, and Management
• Allow the Accounting group modify permission on the Accounting folder
• Allow the Legal group modify permission on the Legal folders.
• Allow the Management group modify permission on both the Accounting and Legal folders.
Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. Users in both departments can access to their own files from the network.
B. Users in the accounting department can view the legal department's documents.
C. Users in the legal department cannot view the accounting department's documents.
D. Company managers can access and modify both departments' files.

Answer: A, C, D.

Explanation:
A: The Accounting group has Modify permission to the Accounting folder, and the Legal department has Modify permission to the Legal folders, so both departments can access their own files.
C: The Legal group has not been granted any permissions on the Accounting folder so they cannot access the Accounting department's documents.
D: The Management group has Modify permissions to both the Accounting and the Legal folders so they will be able to modify both departments' files.
Incorrect Answers
B: The Accounting group has been not been granted any permissions on the Legal folders. They cannot view these folders.
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 2

QUESTION 36
You are the administrator of your company's network. An employee named Mark is leaving the company. A new employee named Eric has been hired to replace him.
Mark has a local user account on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Mark has rights to multiple files and folders on the computer.
You want Eric to have the same rights and permissions that Mark has. You want to ensure that Mark will no longer have access to the files and folders. You want to accomplish this with least administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Rename Mark's user account to Eric and change the account password.
B. Create Eric's account by copying Mark's profile to Eric's account. Delete Mark's account.
C. Create Eric's account by copying Marks account. Delete Mark's account.
D. Delete Mark's account. Add Eric's account. Add Eric to the same groups to which Mark belonged. Grant Eric to all the individual user rights and permissions that Mark had.

Answer: A

Explanation: A user account and the permission and rights attached to them can easily be transferred to another user by renaming the account and changing the password. By renaming Mark's user account and by changing the password, Eric will have the same rights and permissions as Mark had, and Mark will not be able to use his old account. This provides the solution with least amount of administrative effort.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Copying Mark's profile to Eric's account will not give Eric the permissions Mark had. Instead Eric will have the same desktop settings.
C: Every user account has a unique Security Identifier (SID). When Mark's account is copied the resulting account, Eric's account, will not have the same permissions.
D: This solution will meet the requirements of this scenario; however, it is not the solution with the least administrative effort. Therefore this is not the best solution. The best solution would be to rename Marks account and change the password. This would provide Eric with the same rights and permission that Mark had and would not require us to do any additional administrative work on Eric's account.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 2

QUESTION 37
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer that is shared by several users in the Sales department. User accounts have been created for current users. Current users can log on to the computers. To accommodate new users, you add two new user accounts named User7 and User8 to computer5. When User7 attempts to log on o the computer, she receives the following error message:
"Windows cannot copy file C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\ to location C:\Documents and Settings\User7. Contact your network administrator. Detail - Access is denied." When User8 attempts to log on to the computer, he receives the same type of error message.

You want to allow the two new users, as well as other users in the Sales department, to be able to log on to the computer.
Which two methods can you use to accomplish your goal? (Choose two.)

A. Add the User7 and User8 user accounts to the DACL for the Profiles shared folder on the network server.
B. Add the User7 and User8 user accounts to the DACL for the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder.
C. Add the Everyone group to the DACL for the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder.
D. Add a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Sales OU that redirects user profiles to a shared folder.
E. Log on by using the local Administrator account and create new folders for User7 and User8 in the C:\Documents and Settings folder.
F. Select the allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object option on the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder, and reset the permissions on all child objects.
G. Move and retain permissions and compressions.

Answer: C, F

Explanation: The problem in this scenario is related to permissions to the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder. To solve this problem you should grant the Everyone group permission on the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder by adding the group to the DACL (Discretionary Access Control List) of this folder. You should also specify that the permissions to the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder must propagate to its subfolders; Desktop, Documents, Favorites and Start menu.
Incorrect answers:
A: The error message indicates that there is a permission problem on the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder, not with permission on Profiles shared folder.
B: Granting the Everyone group permission to the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder rather than just User7 and User8 will reduce administrative effort and would not have to be repeated for each new user that is added to the domain.
D: The error message indicates that there is a permission problem on the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder. It does not indicate a Group Policy object problem.
E: Granting the Everyone group permission to the C:\Documents and Settings\Default User folder rather than just User7 and User8 will reduce administrative effort and would not have to be repeated for each new user that is added to the domain.
G: This is a very vague suggestion, as it does not indicate what permissions should be moved and what permissions must be retained. Furthermore, file compression is an invisible process in Windows 2000. The operating system takes care of uncompressing the compressed files when they need to be read. Therefore file compression is not the cause of the problem in this scenario.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 2

QUESTION 38
You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Paul in the service department has a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Paul needs to access the files that are in a shared folder on his computer. A local group named Sales has permissions to access the data. Paul is a member of the Sales

local group but he cannot access the file he needs.
What should you do?

A. Grant Paul NTFS permission so that he can access any parent folder to files in the shared folder.
B. Share the Sales folder and grant Paul shared folder permission to access the shared Sales folder.
C. Remove Paul from any other group that has been explicitly denied access to the Sales folder.
D. Delete the Sales local group and recreate it. Add individual user accounts from the Sales department back into Sales local group.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Sales group, which Paul is a member of, has permission to access the files. However, Paul still cannot access the files. It would seem that Paul has a permissions conflict. A user can be granted file permissions in a number of contexts: as a user or as a member of a user group. When a user has different file permissions in a multiple contexts, the most restrictive permission is applied. Furthermore, the deny permission overrides all other permissions. As Paul does not have access to the file you must therefore assume Paul has explicitly been denied access to the file in some context, as member of one or more groups that have been denied access to the file. You would thus have to remove Paul from such a group so that the restriction is not applied to Paul.
Incorrect answers:
A: Paul has already got NTFS permission to the file, since he belongs to the Sales group. The deny permission overrides all other file permissions. You therefore need to remove Paul's user account from the groups that have been denied access to the file.
B: When a user has different file permissions in multiple contexts, the most restrictive permission is applied. Furthermore, the deny permission overrides all other permissions. As Paul does not have access to the file you must therefore assume Paul has explicitly been denied access to the file in some context, as member of one or more groups that have been denied access to the file. You would thus have to remove Paul from such a group so that the restriction is not applied to Paul.
D: The Sales group has been correctly configured and has full permissions to the files. Paul is a member of the Sales group and thus should have access to the files by virtue of his membership of that group. However, a user can be granted file permissions in a number of contexts: as user or as a member of a user group. When a user has different file permissions in multiple contexts, the most restrictive permission is applied. Furthermore, the deny permission overrides all other permissions. As Paul does not have access to the file you must therefore assume Paul has explicitly been denied access to the file in some context, as member of one or more groups that have been denied access to the file. You would thus have to remove Paul from such a group so that the restriction is not applied to Paul.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 2

QUESTION 39
You are configuring 5 computers to use both Windows NT workstation 4.0 and Windows 2000 Professional. Each computer has an 8GB hard disk. You configure that hard disk on each computer to have two 4GB partitions. Windows NT workstation is installed on drive C. Windows 2000 Professional is installed on drive D. In Windows 2000 Professional you configure a disk quota on drive D to prevent users from saving work files on the disk. You restart the computer and load Windows NT workstation.

You notice that users can still save files to drive D.
You want to prevent users from saving files to drive D in either operating system. You also want to ensure that users can access both drives using either operating system. What should you do on each computer?

A. Use Windows 2000 Professional to configure drive D as a dynamic volume.
B. Use Windows 2000 Professional to enable Encrypting File System (EFS) on drive D.
C. Use Windows NT workstation to configure NTFS permission on drive D to deny the users write permission.
D. Reinstall Windows NT workstation after configuring the disk code task.

Answer: C

Explanation: To prevent both Windows NT 4.0 Workstation and Windows 2000 Professional users from writing to the D drive, NTFS permissions must be used. For example, it could be used to deny users write permission.
Incorrect answers:
A: Configuring drive D as a dynamic volume would prevent Windows NT 4.0 Workstation users accessing drive D; however, Windows 2000 Professional users would still be able to access the drive.
B: Enabling EFS on drive D would prevent access to drive D from within Windows NT.
D: Neither Windows NT 4.0 Workstation nor Windows 2000 Professional supports a disk code task.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 2

QUESTION 40
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.
An employee named Mark has a local user account on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Mark has rights and permissions to multiple files and folders on the computer. All of Mark's permissions are being granted through group membership. Mark recently hired a new employee named Eric as his assistant.
You want Eric to have the same rights and permissions that Mark has on the Windows 2000 Professional computer. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Create a new local group. Create Eric's user account. Add Mark's user account and Eric's user account to the new group.
B. Create Eric's user account. Copy Mark's profile to Eric's user account.
C. Create Eric's user account. Make Eric's user account a member of all the same groups as Mark's user account.
D. Create Eric¨'s user account. Copy the registry entries in the subkey that correspond to Mark under HKEY_USERS to the subkey that corresponds to Eric.

Answer: C

Explanation: Since all Mark's permissions are being granted through group membership, it would be the application of the minimum amount of administrative effort if you are to make Eric's user accounts a member

of the same groups as Mark's user account.
Incorrect answers:
A: There is no need to create a new local group and making only Eric and Mark's user accounts members of this group. This will also work, but it involves unnecessary administrative effort since there are already groups that contain the permissions as needed.
B: When copying, you might loose permissions.
D: This option is not the solution since it suggests too much administrative effort.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 5

QUESTION 41

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 Share
A. 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.
B: Logical drives properties are used to display the capacity of the local logical drives on the local computer and the security permissions that have been granted on the logical drive. 'Storage' does not display the shared folders.
C: The Event viewer is used to view logs and error messages generated by Windows 2000. It cannot be used to show information on shares as it does not log any information concerning shared folders.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 2

QUESTION 42

Exhibit:
From your Windows 2000 Professional computer, you need to map drive G to the default administrative share on drive C of a server named AppSrv.

What can you do to map the drive?

A. Run the net share C$=G:\ command.
B. Run the net use G: \\AppSrv\C$ command.
C. Browse to AppSrv in Windows Explorer, and map drive G to the C$ share.
D. Browse to AppSrv in My Network Places, and map drive G to the C$ share.

Answer: B

Explanation: The root of each volume on a hard disk is automatically shared, and the share name is the drive letter appended with a dollar sign ($). The appended dollar sign causes the share to be hidden. One method of mapping a share to a logical drive is to open the command prompt and type the command: NET USE devicename: \\computername\sharename. In this scenario, the command translates to the command: net use G: \\AppSrv\C$
Incorrect Answers:
A: The net share command is used to create shares not to connect to existing shares on other computers in the network.
C: It is not possible to browse to the administrative share C$ on AppSrv since this is a hidden share.
D: It is not possible to browse to the administrative share C$ on AppSrv since this is a hidden share.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 15, Lesson 3

QUESTION 43
From your Windows 2000 Professional computer, you need to map drive G to the default administrative share on drive C of a server named srv01.
Which command can you use?

A. Net share C$=G:\
B. Net share Admin$=G:\
C. Net use G: \\AppSrv01\C$
D. Net use G; \\AppSrv01\Admin$

Answer: C

Explanation: The root of each volume on a hard disk is automatically shared, and the share name is the drive letter appended with a dollar sign ($). The appended dollar sign causes the share to be hidden. One method of mapping a drive to a logical drive is to open the command prompt and use the NET USE command. The basic syntax of this command is: NET USE devicename: \\computername\sharename. In this scenario this translates to the command: NET USE G: \\AppSrv01\C$.
Incorrect answers:
A: Net share is used to share resources. It is not used to map drives.
B: Net share is used to share resources. It is not used to map drives.
D: Net use G; \\AppSrv01\Admin$ is syntactically incorrect. It also would map the incorrect resource. Admin$ is the system root folder, which is C:\Winnt by default.
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 15, Lesson 3

QUESTION 44
You have 17GB of private files on drive D on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You have
shared the files as private_files. You do not want other users to see this share name in the browse list.
You want all other share names to continue to appear in the browser list.
What should you do?

A. Stop the computer browser service, and disable the startup state.
B. Change the comment for the share to hidden:Yes
C. Change the share name to private_files$.
D. Add a hidden entry to the HKLMSystem\currentcontrolset\services\larmanserver\shares\private_files
registry value entry.

Answer: C

Explanation: By appending a dollar sign to the end of the share name, the share is hidden and the folder will
not be shown in any browse list. Only users who know the folder name can gain access to it if they also possess
the proper permissions to it.
Incorrect answers:
A: If the computer browser service is stopped, users on the computer will not be able to browse the
network. The share would still be visible though.
B: A share will not become hidden by adding any comments to it. It will only be hidden when the dollar
sign is appended to the share name.
D: A share cannot be hidden by adding a hidden entry into the registry. It will only be hidden when the
dollar sign is appended to the share name.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 15, Lesson 3

QUESTION 45
You are configuring five computers for Windows NT Workstation 4.0 and Windows 2000 Professional.
Each computer has an 8 GB hard disk.
You configure the hard disk on each computer to have two 4 GB partitions. Windows NT Workstation is
installed on drive C and Windows 2000 Professional on drive D.
In Windows 2000 Professional, you configure a disk quota on drive D to prevent users from saving work
files on the disk. You restart your computer and load Windows NT Workstation. You notice that users
can save files to drive D.
You want to prevent users from saving the files to drive D in either operating system. You also want to
ensure that users can access both drives while using either operating system.
What should you do?

A. Use Windows 2000 Professional to configure drive D as a dynamic partition.
B. Use Windows 2000 Professional to enable encrypting file system on drive D.
C. Use Windows NT workstation to configure NTFS permissions on drive D to deny the users write

permission.
D. Reinstall Windows NT Workstation after configuring disk quotas.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can use NTFS permissions to prevent users from saving files to a specific drive, partition or folder. NTFS permissions can be set on Windows NT computers that use the NTFS file system. Setting the NTFS permissions to deny users write permissions will prevent the users from saving work files on the disk.
Incorrect answers:
A: Windows NT users cannot use dynamic partitions, as dynamic partitions are a storage feature that has been introduced with Window 2000. Thus, configuring drive D as a dynamic partition will prevent the Windows NT Workstation users from using the disk. However, the Windows 2000 Professional users will still be able to make use of the drive and to store files on the drive.
B: The Encrypting File System (EFS) is a file and folder security mechanism used to prevent unauthorized users from accessing encrypted files. This does not prevent users from saving files on the disk. It only prevents them from opening and reading encrypted files.
D: Reinstalling Windows NT will not prevent users in Windows 2000 to save files on disk D. As the installation process does not have an option to prevent users from saving files to specified locations.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 3

QUESTION 46
You recently upgraded all Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 Professional. You want to give a new employee named Maria the ability to back up files, share resources, and install programs on a client computer that she shares with other users. You do not want Maria to be able to read other users' files.
What should you do to accomplish these goals? (Choose all that apply)

A. Add Maria's user account to the System group.
B. Add Maria's user account to the Interactive group.
C. Add Maria's user account to the Power Users group.
D. Add Maria's user account to the Administrators group.
E. Add Maria's user account to the Backup Operators group.

Answer: C, E

Explanation: By adding Maria's user account to the Power Users group Maria will inherit the ability to share resources and install programs on the computer. To grant Maria the ability to backup files she must be added to the Backup Operators group, which has the permissions to backup files. As a member of this group Maria will be able to backup files as she will inherit those rights by virtue of being a member of that group. Maria will not have permissions to read the users' files as neither the Power Users group nor the Backup Operators group have the permissions to read other users' files.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The System group is a collection of the built-in groups. System groups do not have specific memberships that can be modified. You cannot thus add users to system groups.

B: The Interactive group is a built-in group, which includes the user account of the user who is currently logged on to the computer. User accounts cannot be added to this built-in group.
D: Adding Maria's user account to the Administrators group would give her too much permissions and rights. She would be able to perform all the required functions but she will also be able to read other users' files.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 3

QUESTION 47
You have stored confidential financial data in a shared folder named AccSecured on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your company hires an intern named Richard. You create a subfolder named intern, which Richard needs to access. You want to allow Richard access to the intern subfolder only. You create a user account named intern. You want to allow the intern user account the ability to update, create, and delete files within the intern folder. You need to prevent Richard from accessing any other files or folders within the AccSecured folder.
What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

A. Map a network drive to the AccSecured\intern folder from Richard's computer.
B. Map a network drive to the AccSecured shared folder from Richard's computer.
C. Allow the intern user account modify permissions on the intern subfolder.
D. Allow the intern user account traverse folder/execute file permission on the AccSecured folder.
E. Allow the intern user account list folder content permission on the AccSecured folder. Remove read extended attributes and read permissions.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: The traverse folder/execute file permission" enables Richard to traverse the AccSecured folder to reach the intern folder, while the modify permissions on the intern folder allow Richard to modify information in the intern subfolder.
Incorrect answers:
A: There is no need to map a network drive to the intern folder.
B: Richard only needs the traverse folder/execute file permission on the AccSecured folder. He does not need to map the folder.
E: Richard should not be allowed to view the contents in the AccSecured folder.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 14, Lesson 3

QUESTION 48
You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller .com's sales department. Jack King is a user in the sales department.
Tess King's Windows XP Professional computer has a single hard disk, which if formatted as NTFS. Tess stores her data in a folder named C:\ Certkiller Files1, which is shared as Certkiller Files1.
Certkiller policy allows members of the Sales group and the Marketing group to add files to the Certkiller Files1 shared folder. A user named Philippe is a member of the Sales group and Marketing

group. Jack King reports that Philippe is not able to add files to the Certkiller Files1 shared folder. While troubleshooting the problem, you discover that the Sales global group has Allow - Read permission for the Certkiller Files1 shared folder, and that the Marketing global group has Allow - Modify permission for the C:\ Certkiller Files1 folder.
You need to ensure that users in the Sales group and the Marketing group can add files to the Certkiller Files1 shared folder.
Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. For the Certkiller Files1 shared folder, grant the Everyone group Allow - Full Control permission.
B. For the Certkiller Files1 shared folder, grant the Marketing global group Allow - Read permission.
C. For the CertK KingFiles1 shared folder, grant the Sales global group Allow - Change permission.
D. For the C:\ Certkiller Files1 folder, grant the Marketing global group Allow - Read permission.
E. For the C:\ Certkiller Files1 folder, grant the Sales global group Allow - Modify permission.
F. For the C:\ Certkiller Files1 folder, grant the Marketing global group Allow - Write permission.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:
1. Apply the least restrictive permissions to files and folders and groups
2. Apply the least restrictive permissions to shares.
3. Apply the most restrictive permissions comparing the permissions found in 1 and 2.
The Modify permission allows the selected user or group to read, change, create, and delete files but not to change permissions or take ownership of files. Selecting this check box also selects the permissions listed below it on the Security tab and is equivalent to assigning Write and Read & Execute permissions. Since Jack is a member of the Sales group, you need to grant the Sales global group the Allow - Change permission for the Certkiller Files1 shared folder and the Allow - Modify permission for the C:\ Certkiller FIles1 folder.
Full Control permission gives the selected user or group full control over the file or folder. With Full Control permission, a user can do anything to an object-list the contents of a folder, read and open files, create new files, delete files and subfolders, change permissions on files and subfolders, and take ownership of files, for instance. Note that selecting the Full Control check box on the Security tab also selects all permissions.
Read permission allows the selected user or group to list the contents of a folder, view file attributes, read permissions, and synchronize files. This is the most basic permission.
Write permission allows the selected user or group to create files, write data, read attributes and permissions, and synchronize files.
Incorrect answers:
A, B, D & F: Since members of the Sales Group and the Marketing group needs to be able to add files to the Certkiller Files1 shared folder and the Sales global group has Allow - Read permission for the Certkiller Files1 shared folder, and that the Marketing global group has Allow - Modify permission for the C:\ Certkiller Files1 folder, you only need to grant the Sales global group the Allow - Change permission for the Certkiller Files1 shared folder and the Allow - Modify permission for the C:\ Certkiller Files1 folder.
Reference:
Ed Bott & Carl Siechert, Microsoft Windows Security for Windows XP and Windows 2000 Inside Out, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Part I, Chapter 5

QUESTION 49
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

You need to store secured files for Certkiller 's engineering and research departments on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Members of the engineering department often participate in projects with the research department.

To meet the file storage needs of both departments, the following requirements must be met:
• Users in the engineering department must have the ability to update the research department's documents.
• Users in the research department should not have the ability to view the engineering department's documents.
• Users in both departments should have the ability to update their own documents.
• Users in the development department must have the ability to view both the engineering and the research department's files.

You create two shared folders named Engineering and Research and remove the inherited NTFS permissions on each shared folder. You create three groups named Engineering, Research and Development, and add the appropriate user accounts into the appropriate groups.
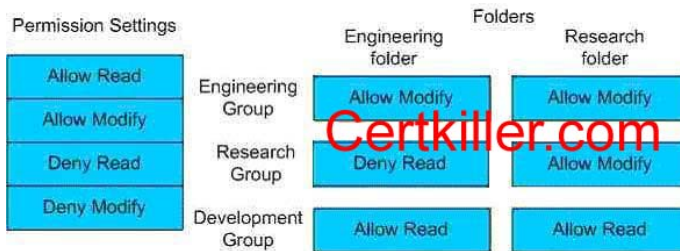
You want to grant permissions that meet all of these requirements. You want to ensure that you do not grant more permissions than necessary.

What should you do?

To answer, select the appropriate permission setting for each group and drag the setting under each folder.

Answer:

Explanation: Read permission allows the selected user or group to list the contents of a folder, view file attributes, read permissions, and synchronize files. This is the most basic permission.

The Modify permission allows the selected user or group to read, change, create, and delete files but not to change permissions or take ownership of files. Selecting this check box also selects the permissions listed below it on the Security tab and is equivalent to assigning Write and Read & Execute permissions.

Reference:
Ed Bott & Carl Siechert, Microsoft Windows Security for Windows XP and Windows 2000 Inside Out, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Part I, Chapter 5

QUESTION 50
You need to create a web share on your Windows 2000 Professional computer named Admin01. You

create a folder named reports. Then you configure web sharing on Reports. You name the share
WebReports and allow Read permissions on the share.
You test the web share by pointing to http://admin01/WebReports from another computer. You receive
the following error message, 'You are not authorized to view this page.'
You need to be able to access the folder. What must you do?

A. Allow write permission on WebReports.
B. Allow directory browsing permissions on WebReports.
C. In the IIS console, enable anonymous access to WebReports.
D. In the IIS console, set the execute permissions option to script and executables on WebReports.

Answer: C

Explanation: The proper NTFS permissions, read permission, have already been granted. To access the folder
through Internet Explorer the folder must be published in Internet Information Services (IIS), and authentication
through IIS must be provided. By enabling anonymous access in the IIS console the folder would be accessible
through Internet Explorer.
Incorrect answers:
A: Only read permission is required to view a page, not write permissions. And read permission is already
granted.
B: Via directory browsing, web site visitors are able to view the contents of directories as a list of files.
Directory browsing is not used to allow access to a web share.
D: The execute permission is only required to enable the user to run scripts and executables. It is not
required to view the web share.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional,
Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 20, Lesson 2