

Part 2

QUESTION 51

You are the administrator of the Coho Vineyard network. The network consists of 10 Windows 2000 Advanced Server computers and 250 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

Your company has two domains cohovineyard.com and westcoastsales.com.

The company's intranet site is on a Windows 2000 Advanced Server computer named Server

A. ServerA

is in the cohovineyard.com domain and is running Internet Information Services (IIS) and Microsoft Proxy Server 2.0

You want to configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers in the westcoastsales.com domain to access the intranet site. You want users to be able to connect to the intranet site by using the URL http://serverA rather than its fully qualified domain name.

What should you do?

- A. Add cohovineyard.com to the Domain Suffix Search Order on the computers.
- B. Add westcoastsales.com to the Domain Suffix Search Order on the computers.
- C. Add westcoastsales.com to the exceptions list in the proxy server settings on the computers.
- D. Configure the proxy server settings on the computers to bypass the proxy server for intranet addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation: ServerA is located in the domain cohovineyard.com. If you add cohovineyard.com to the domain suffix then http://ServerA will translate to http://ServerA.cohovineyard.com, which would resolve this problem. This configuration can be done by opening TCP/IP properties, selecting the Advanced button, selecting the DNS tab, selecting 'Append these DNS Suffixes (in order)', selecting Add, and entering cohovineyard.com

Incorrect Answers:

B: ServerA is located in the cohovineyard.com domain, not in the westcoastsales.com domain.

C: The domain suffix must be used to configure the connection, and not the proxy server settings.

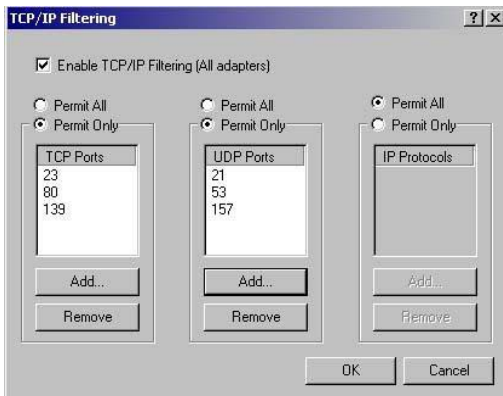
D: By configuring the proxy setting to bypass the proxy server for intranet addresses, you would prevent intranet access from accessing external DNS servers. It also would not allow users to use the shorthand URL of http://serverA.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 20, Lesson 2

QUESTION 52

You configure your Windows 2000 Professional computer for Internet Connection Sharing and for TCP/IP filtering as shown in the exhibit.



You test your TCP/IP filtering configuration from another client computer. You can access web sites, but you cannot access FTP sites.

What should you do to be able to access FTP sites?

- A. Add Port 21 to the TCP Ports section.
- B. Add Port 138 to the TCP Ports section.
- C. Add Port 21 to the IP Ports section.
- D. Add Port 138 to the IP Ports section.

Answer: A

Explanation: The FTP protocol uses the TCP port 21. In the exhibit the UDP port 21 has been incorrectly added instead of the TCP port.

Incorrect answers:

B: The FTP protocol uses Port 21 not Port 138.

C: The port 21 should be added as a TCP port 21, not as a UDP port or as an IP protocol. IP is also a network protocol and not a port.

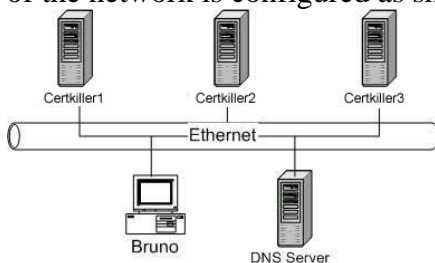
D: The FTP protocol uses TCP port 21 not port 138. IP is also a network protocol and not a port.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, *Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional*, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 20, Lesson 2

QUESTION 53

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller, Inc. The company's network contains an intranet Web farm, which consists of three Web servers. The Web servers are named Certkiller 1, Certkiller 2, and Certkiller 3. Users access the Web farm by using the URL `http://team.Certkiller.com`. The relevant portion of the network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



King is a user in the company operations department. King uses Internet Explorer on this Windows 2000 Professional computer to access files that are located on the Web farm. King reports that when he

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attempts to access a file named Schedule.xls by using the URL <http://team.Certkiller.com/ops/schedule.xls>, Internet Explorer displays the following error message: "DNS error or server not found".

The network administrator informs you that the company DNS server is unavailable. However, King needs to access the Schedule.xls file immediately. You need to ensure that King can access the file by using Internet Explorer on his computer.

Which URL should you instruct King to use?

- A. <http://Certkiller.com/ops/schedule.xls>
- B. <file://Certkiller.com/ops/schedule.xls>
- C. [http://team.Certkiller.com/ops\\$/schedule.xls](http://team.Certkiller.com/ops$/schedule.xls)
- D. <file://team.Certkiller.com/ops/schedule.xls>

Answer: B

Explanation: We explicitly refer to the file on one of the servers in the web farm.

Incorrect Answers

A: To use the http protocol we would have to use FQDN name.

C, D: Since the DNS server is not available we should not use the FQDN team.Certkiller.com.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 20, Lesson 2

QUESTION 54

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The Sales department has long-running printing jobs that are blocking the print device for long periods of time. In order to give the other departments' print jobs higher priority than the Sales department's print jobs, we create a new printer with higher priority. We deny print permission for the Sales department on

the new printer.

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

A: Specifying a priority of 1 for the new printer will give the new printer a lower priority than the existing printer will. The long-running print jobs from the Sales department would have higher priority than the other departments.

C: Monitoring the print queue and raising the priority of all print jobs that are sent by users who are not members of the Sales department would require a lot of administrative effort.

D: This proposed solution only uses one printer and requires the administrator to manually pause print jobs to give certain print jobs higher priority. This would require an enormous amount of administrative effort and is therefore not the best solution.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION 55

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Lilly prints dozens of documents daily from her Windows 2000 Professional computer. Lilly reports that she receives a dialog box announcing that each print job she sends has printed successfully.

Lilly's default printer is a shared printer that is connected to Windows 2000 Server computer. She wants to have this notification turned off because she prints so many documents.

What should you do?

A. In the server properties of the printer system folder, clear the Notify when remote documents are printed option.

B. In the server properties of the printers system folder, clear the Notify computer, not user, when remote documents are printed option.

C. In the default printer properties, select the Ports tab, and clear the Enable bidirectional support option.

D. In the default printer properties, select the Advanced tab, and clear the Advanced printing features option.

Answer: A

Explanation: To turn off the notification that a print job has printed successfully you must clear the "Notify when remote documents are printed" option on the Advanced tab of the Print Sever properties. The Print Server properties can be accessed via the File menu in the Printers folder.

Incorrect answers:

B: This option specifies whether the notification should be sent to the computer or the user. By clearing this setting the notification will be sent to the user. You do not want this notification to be sent. Therefore you should clear the "Notify when remote documents are printed" option.

C: Disabling the bidirectional support option will prevent the print device from communicating with the printer on the server. The printer will still be sending notification messages to users of the printer. The bidirectional support option should be enabled so that the print device could report printer problems such low toner etc.

D: The advanced printing features option concerns metafile spooling and options such as Page Order, Booklet Printing, and Pages Per sheet. Disabling this option will not disable the notification of print jobs.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION 56

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer named Computer1. Computer1 has a shared color laser printer named Printer1. Printer1 will not turn on.

The printer queue for Printer1 has three jobs waiting to print. You want to enable the three waiting print jobs to print to an identical print device, which has been shared as Printer2 on Computer2. You also want to connect users who currently connect to Printer1 to automatically use Printer2 without having to reconfigure their default printer.

What should you do?

- A. Enable bidirectional support for Printer1.
- B. Change the share name of Printer2 to Printer1.
- C. Configure Printer1 to add a port, and set the port to \\Computer2\Printer2.
- D. Configure the printer server properties to use the path \\Computer2\\$\Winnt\$\System32\Spool\Printers.

Answer: C

Explanation: The two print devices will use the same printer driver because they are identical. This makes it possible to redirect the print jobs. To redirect all print jobs from printer1 to printer2 you must add the port \\computer2\printer2 to printer1.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Disabling the bidirectional support option will prevent the print device from communicating with the printer. This will prevent you from redirecting the print jobs.

B: Changing the share name of printer2 to printer1 will not redirect any printer jobs as you would still have two distinct printers name \\computer1\printer1 and \\computer2\printer1. Instead you should add the port \\computer2\printer2 to printer1 so it would redirect all print jobs from printer1 to printer2.

D: The actual path to the spool folder is not used for redirecting print jobs. It is used to save pending print jobs. To redirect all print jobs from printer1 to printer2 you must add the port \\computer2\printer2 to printer1.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION 57

On a Windows 2000 Professional computer, you run a shipping application that prints packing labels to a laser printer for every outgoing shipment, 24 hours per day. During peak hours, your company ships more than 1,000 packages per hour.

You have just purchased a second identical laser printer to aid in printing. You want to configure the printers so that the jobs are load balanced. You connect the second laser printer to the computer.

What must you do next?

- A. Enable bi-directional support.
- B. Enable printer pooling.
- C. Configure print spooling.
- D. Configure print sharing.

Answer: B

Explanation: To load balance print jobs on two printers you must create a printer pool. The printer pool will then automatically distribute the print jobs to the first available print device and the print jobs will be load balanced.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Disabling the bidirectional support option will prevent the print device from communicating with the printer. This will not help in load balancing the print jobs.

C: Print spooling configuration cannot be used to load balance the print jobs. You need to create a printer pool to enable printer load balancing.

D: Print sharing configuration cannot be used to load balance the print jobs. Print sharing concerns rights and permission on the printers. Instead you should create a printer pool to enable printer load balancing.

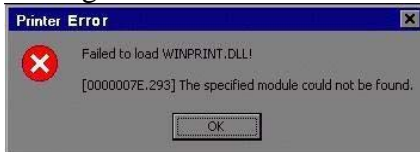
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 3

QUESTION 58

You want to connect your Windows 2000 Professional computer to a new color laser printer. The printer is Plug and Play compliant. The printer is included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You are a member of the Sales organizational unit (OU). You want to share the printer with other users in the Sales Organizational Unit.

You plug the printer into the LPT port on the back of the computer. You then attempt to install the 32-bit application printer software that came with the printer. During the installation you receive an error message as shown in the exhibit.



What should you do before you share the printer to other users in the Sales OU?

- A. Change the LPT port settings to enable legacy Plug and Play detection on your computer.
- B. Change the LPT port setting to bidirectional in the BIOS on your computer. Then reinstall the printer software.
- C. Connect the printer to another computer in the Sales Organizational Unit. Then install the device drivers for the printer.
- D. Obtain and install WDM-compliant device drivers and printing software for the printer.

Answer: D

Explanation: An error message with a reference to the print.dll file indicates a problem with the printer driver. The current print driver should be replaced with a WDM-compliant driver. WDM-compliant drivers and

WDMcompliant

printing software should be used to assure that the printers and the print devices work well in Windows 2000. The Windows Driver Model (WDM) provides a common model for device drivers across Windows 98 and Windows 2000 and would thus work in both Windows 98 and Windows 2000.

Incorrect answers:

A: The computer is a modern color laser printer, which is included in the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). It is therefore not a legacy device. Therefore enabling legacy plug and play detection of the print port will not solve the problem in this scenario.

B: Bidirectional support enables communication between the physical print device and the Windows 2000 printer. This enables the print device to send status messages like "Low toner". Bidirectional support would not help with driver problems.

C: A printer driver is already installed, but the driver is not compatible with Windows 2000. You therefore need to install a WDM-compliant driver.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 2

QUESTION 59

You are the workstation administrator at Certkiller . You administer a Windows 2000 Professional computer named CK1 .

CK1 has a shared color laser printer named Printer1. You need to print a document immediately. The print queue for Printer1 has ten jobs ahead of yours in the queue.

You want to print your document without waiting for the other ten jobs to print. You want to do this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Change the priority of all other print jobs to 99.
- B. Change the priority of your print job to 99.
- C. Change the configuration of Printer1 to Not Shared.
- D. Create a new port on Printer1 that connects to a different print device. Configure Printer1 to use the new port.

Answer: B

Explanation: The default priority for a print job is 1. Priorities are number from 1 to 99 with 1 being the lowest and 99 being the highest. Therefore, to move your print job to the top of the print queue, you can simply raise the priority.

Incorrect Answers:

A: When multiple print jobs are submitted with the same priority (the default priority is 1), they are printed on a first come, first print basis. Therefore, if we changed the priority of all other print jobs to 99, the order in which the print jobs are printed would not change (yours would still be bottom of the list).

C: Changing the configuration of Printer1 to Not Shared would mean that no one can submit any more print jobs to the printer over the network. The existing print jobs would still print in the current order.

D: This solution would result in the existing print jobs being printed on the new print device. It would not change the order of the existing print queue.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION 60

As a Certkiller employee you are the desktop administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer. The Windows 2000 Professional computer has 25 MB of free disk space drive C and 800 MB of free disks pace on drive E. You are unable to print large documents because if inadequate disk space on drive C. You want to be able to use the space on drive E to print large documents. What should you do?

- A. From the Printer Properties dialog box, change the location field to E:\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers.
- B. From the Print Server Properties dialog box, change the location of the spool folder to any existing file path on drive E.
- C. Copy the C:\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers folder to the E:\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers folder.
- D. Mount drive C as a subdirectory on drive E.

Answer: B

Explanation: When one is unable to print large documents then the hard disk space is insufficient for spooling. To remedy the situation you should create more free space on the hard disk. Since the question mentions that Drive C has 25 MB of free disk space and Disk E has 800 MB of free disk space, and there is an inability to print large documents due to inadequate disk space on Drive C, then it would be logical to change the location of the spool folder to any existing file path on Drive E if one wants to be able to print large documents.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Printer Properties dialog box is not the appropriate location from which to change the location of the spool folder.

C: This procedure is not how one changes the location of the spool folder.

D: There is no need to mount Drive C as a subdirectory on Drive E. Drive C will still have inadequate free disk space.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 14

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION 61

You are the desktop administrator of your Windows 2000 Professional computer. On your computer you have a printer named LaserJet that is attached to your local LPT1 port. You have shared LaserJet and given Print permission to the Sales group. You are a member of the Sales group. On many occasions you find that you have to wait a long time for your print jobs because there are several jobs ahead of yours. You create a second printer named LaserJet2 using LPT1 port and the default settings.

You want to ensure that you do not have to wait for other print jobs before your print jobs can complete. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Grant only your account Print permission to LaserJet2.

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- B. Deny Print permission to the Sales group on LaserJet2.
- C. Configure LaserJet to Start printing after last page is spooled.
- D. Configure LaserJet to Print directly to the printer.
- E. Set the priority of LaserJet to 10.
- F. Set the priority of LaserJet2 to 99.

Answer: A, F

Explanation: The default priority for a print job is 1. Priorities are number from 1 to 99 with 1 being the lowest and 99 being the highest. Therefore, to move your print job to the top of the print queue, you can simply raise the priority. Furthermore, since you created a printer, called LaserJet2, attached to your local LPT1 port all you need to do is grant your account Print permission to LaserJet2.

Incorrect answers:

B: With only your account having the Print permission to LaserJet2, there is no need to Deny Print permission to the Sales group.

C & D: There is no need to configure LaserJet to either Start printing after last page is spooled of to Print directly to the printer, all that is necessary is that you should grant only your account Print permission to LaserJet2 and set the priority on 99.

E: The setting of priorities on LaserJet to 10 would be irrelevant since you will be interested in LaserJet2. Furthermore, a priority of 10 would be insufficient when you do not want to wait to have your print jobs completed.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4

QUESTION 62

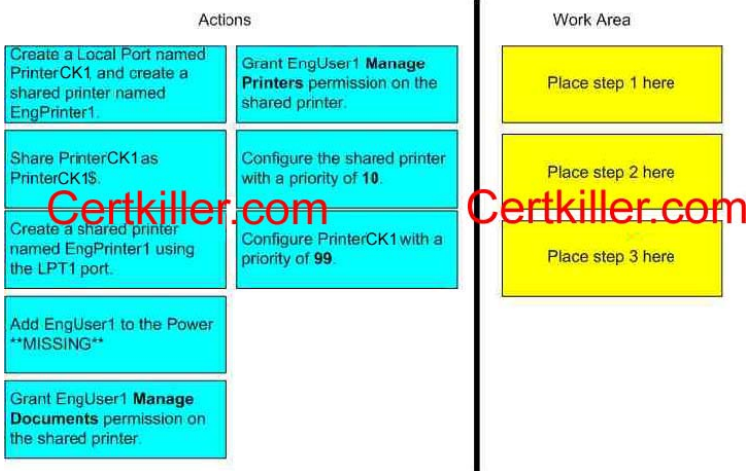
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.

You have a print device attached to the LPT1 port of your Windows 2000 Professional computer. The printer name is Printer CK1 . You plan to share the print device for users in the Engineering group. You will allow the user account EngUser1 from the Engineering group to be print administrator.

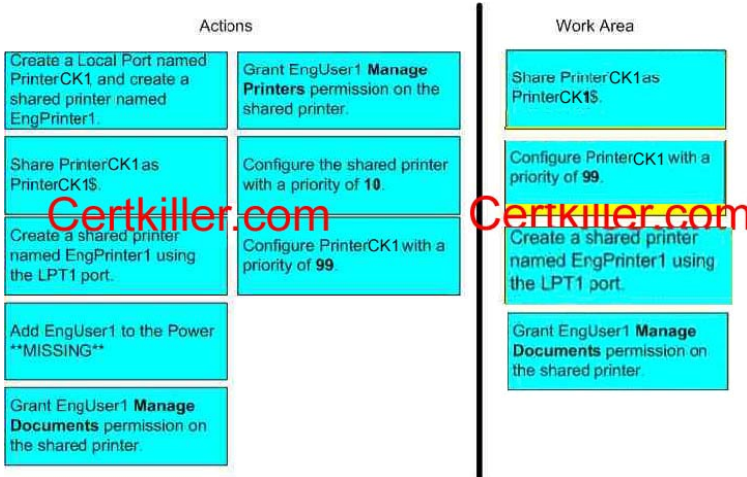
You want to enable EngUser1 to delete print jobs generated on the shared printer. You want to prevent EngUser1 from being able to delete your print jobs. You want to prevent EngUser1 from changing printer settings. You want your print jobs to always print before any other print jobs.

What should you do on your computer?

To answer, drag the appropriate actions from the Actions are to the Work Area in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation: Setting priorities between printers makes it possible to set priorities between groups of documents that all print on the same print device. The default priority for a print job is 1. Priorities are numbered from 1 to 99 with 1 being the lowest and 99 being the highest. Managing documents includes pausing, resuming, restarting, and canceling a document if a printing problem occurs.

When you install the first shared printer, the systemroot\System32\Spool\Drivers folder is shared as Print\$. This folder provides access to printer driver files for clients. Only members of the Administrators, Server Operators, and Print Operators groups have the Full Control permission. The Everyone group has the Read permission.

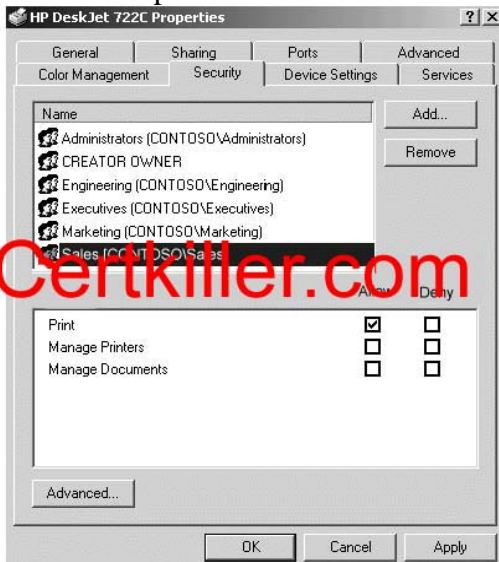
If you want to enable EngUser1 to delete print jobs generated on the shared printer and prevent EngUser1 from being able to delete your print jobs, as well as prevent EngUser1 from changing printer settings. You want your print jobs to always print before any other print jobs, then you should first share Printer CK1 as PrinterTK\$, set the priorities and then create a shared printer, EngPrinter1 making use of the LPT1 port and grant the EngUser1 manage Documents permissions on the shared printer.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4 & Chapter 15, Lesson 3

QUESTION 63

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer that has a shared printer. Several departments in Certkiller use the shared printer. The sales department frequently prints multiple-page presentation graphics, which take a long time to print. Users in other departments who have short messages to print must wait an unnecessarily long time for their jobs to print. The permissions for the shared printer are shown in the HP Desktop 722C Properties dialog box.



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

What should you do?

- A. Configure the priority of the printer to 50. Add a new printer that prints to the same print device, and leave the default priority setting. For the original printer, remove the print permission for the Sales group.
- B. Configure the priority of the printer to 50. Add a new printer that prints to the same print device, and set the priority to 25. For the new printer, remove the print permission for the Sales group.
- C. Monitor the print queue, and raise the priority of all the print jobs that are sent by users who are not members of the sales department.
- D. Delete the old printer. Add a new printer that prints to the same print device, and set the priority to a higher value. Pause the print queue only when graphic-intensive print jobs are printing.

Answer: A

Explanation: Setting priorities between printers makes it possible to set priorities between groups of documents that all print on the same print device. The default priority for a print job is 1. Priorities are numbered from 1 to 99 with 1 being the lowest and 99 being the highest. Managing documents includes pausing, resuming, restarting, and canceling a document if a printing problem occurs. Thus if you want to improve the efficiency of printing for all users on the shared printer, then you would set the priority to 50 and then add a new printer that prints to the same print device and leaving that one on the default priority settings which is 1. Further, you should also remove the print permission on the original printer from the Sales Group.

Incorrect answers:

B: Setting the priority to 25 is not what is needed since you should leave the priority on the default setting.

And there is no need to remove the print permission of the Sales Group to the new printer, rather for the original printer.

C: Monitoring the print queue and raising the priority of print jobs sent by non Sales department members will definitely work, but involves far too much administrative effort.

D: There is no need to delete the old printer. This option is not the solution to improve efficiency of printing for all the users.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 12, Lesson 4 & Chapter 15, Lesson 3

QUESTION 64

Your company network includes 6,000 Windows 2000 Professional client computers and 35 Windows 2000 Server computers in a single domain.

Your company has a print device that is used to print payroll checks. The print device is physically attached to the parallel port of one of the client computers. This print device's tray is loaded with checks at all times. You have shared this printer on the network as ChkPrinter and retained the default permissions.

A payroll application runs on a server named HRserv. Every Wednesday at 5:00P.M, the application prints paychecks from employees on this printer. The payroll application runs as a Windows 2000 service on HRserv.

You need to configure ChkPrinter so that only the payroll application will be able to use the printer. What should you do?

- A. Configure the share name for ChkPrinter to be ChkPrinter\$. Configure the payroll application to print to this new share name.
- B. Configure ChkPrinter so that it is available only from 5:00 P.M to 5:30 P.M
- C. Configure ChkPrinter to allow the HRserv domain account print permissions for ChkPrinter. Remove print permissions for the Everyone group.
- D. Configure ChkPrinter to allow all HRserv domain accounts Print permissions for ChkPrinter. Change the permissions to deny print on ChkPrinter for the Everyone group.

Answer: C

Explanation: The print application is run as a service account in the HRserv domain. By granting this account print permissions, and removing print permissions for the Everyone group, only the payroll application will be able to use the printer.

Incorrect answers:

A: By changing the share name to ChkPrinter\$ the name would be hidden, but it could still be used by everyone, since the Everyone group gets print permissions by default.

B: Restricting the available time will not prevent users from using the printer when it is available. The application would not be able to use the printer during the times it is configured to be unavailable.

D: If the Everyone group is denied print permission on the printer, not even the application would be able to use the printer.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

QUESTION 65

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

The training department has a Windows 2000 Server computer named Certkiller 1 and 10 Windows Professional computers for use in a classroom. All computers are configured with the same hardware. All student accounts are domain accounts. On Workstation1 you configure the Student1 account with the appropriate desktop settings and printer connections that are necessary for the classroom session. On Certkiller 1 you create a folder named C:\Profiles and share it as Profiles.

You want the desktop settings and printer connections to be the same for all student accounts no matter what computer they log on to. You do not want any changes the students make to the desktop settings or printer connections to affect the next student that logs on with the same account.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate action from the Actions area to the Work Area.

Actions		Work Area
From Workstation1, copy the local profile for Student1 to \\Certkiller1\Profiles.	From Workstation1, copy the local profile for Student1 to the Default User profile.	Place step 1 here
Create the directory C:\Profiles on each computer.	Configure the domain accounts with a profile path of \\Certkiller1\Profiles.	Place step 2 here
Create a local account for each student.	Configure local accounts with a profile path of C:\Profiles.	Place step 3 here
Rename Ntuser.dat to Ntuser.man.	Rename Ntuser.pol to Ntuser.dat.	

Answer:

QUESTION 66

From your Windows 2000 Professional computer, you need to print from a 16-bit accounting application to a network printer named Printer02. Printer02 is attached to a print server named PrtSrv. The accounting application allows you to print only to a local LPT port.

You currently have two printers attached to your local LPT1 and LPT2 ports. You need to be able to print to the network printer and to both local printers. You install the driver for the network printer on your computer.

What must you do next to enable printing on the network printer?

- A. Create a new local printer port named PrtSrv\Printer02, and configure the printer to use the new port.
- B. Create a new local printer port named PrtSrv\Printer02.

In the properties for the new port, select the option to print directly to the printer.

Configure the printer to use the new port.

- C. Run the net use Lpt3: \\PrtSrv\Printer02 command.
- D. Run the net print\\PrtSrv\Printer02 command.

Answer: C

Explanation: The net use command is the only method available for accessing a network printer from client

computers that are running 16-bit DOS applications.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Legacy 16-bit DOS programs cannot use new local printer ports. They can only use the LPT1, LPT2, LPT3 or LPT4 ports. Those ports have to be used with the net use command.

B: Legacy 16-bit DOS programs cannot use new local printer ports. They can only use the LPT1, LPT2, LPT3 or LPT4 ports. Those ports have to be used with the net use command.

D: Net print displays or controls print jobs and print queues. It is not used to perform the actual printing.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 4

QUESTION 67

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

The network contains a Windows 2000 print server named Printsrv that is configured with a printer named Laser CK1 . The network also contains a UNIX server named Plotsrv that is configured with a queue named Plotter CK1 . A user needs to print to both Laser CK1 and to Plotter CK1 from his Windows 2000 Professional computer named Workstation20. He can print to Laser CK1 . However, he cannot print to Plotter CK1 . You ensure all appropriate drivers are installed on the user's computer.

You want to give the user the ability to print to Plotter CK1 from his computer.

What should you do?

A. Install Print Services for Unix on Printsrv.

Create a printer named Plotter CK1 on Printsrv.

Configure Plotter CK1 to use the LPT1 port.

B. Install Print Services for Unix on Workstation 20.

Create an LPR Port and specify Plotsrv as the LPD server.

Configure a connection to Plotter CK1 to use the new port.

C. Install Print Services for Unix on Workstation 20.

Create a Local Port and specify Plotsrv as the port name.

Configure a connection to Plotter CK1 to use the new port.

D. Install Print Services for Unix on Workstation20.

On Printsrv, create a Local Port and specify Plotsrv as the port name.

Configure a connection to Plotter CK1 to use the new port.

Configure a connection to Plotter CK1 through Printsrv.

Answer: B

Explanation: To grant the user the ability to print to Plotter CK1 from his computer under the given circumstances, then you should install Print Services for Unix on Workstation 20, create an LPR Port and then specify Plotsrv as the LPD server and then configure a connection to Plotter CK1 to make use of the new port.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 14 & Part V, Chapter 24

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION 68

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller .

You use your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer in several different buildings. You have network printer connections defined for print devices in each building. All network printers are attached to a print server named PrtSrv. All network printer names are configured with the property tag number of the print device. You have a network printer connection to \\PrtSrv\T555321. In the Properties of your printer connection to T555321 your attempt to change the name to Building

A. You discover that you do not have permission to change it.

You want to define a printer name of BuildingA for your network printer connection to T555321. You also want the print jobs to spool through PrtSrv.

What should you do?

A. Create a new local printer port named \\PrtSrv\T555321. Create a new printer named BuildingA using the new port.

B. Create a new local printer port named Building

A. Configure the network printer connection to use the new port.

C. Create a new Standard TCP/IP port named T555321. Create a new printer named BuildingA using the new port.

D. Create a new Standard TCP/IP port named Building

A. Run the net use BuildingA \\PrtSrv\T555321 command.

Answer: A

Explanation: If you want to define a printer name of BuildingA for your network printer connection to T555321 and in addition that the print jobs spool through PrtSrv, then you should create a new local printer port \\PrtSrv\T555321 and have a new printer called BuildingA use the newly created port.

Incorrect answers:

B: You should not configure the network printer connection to use the new port; rather you should be creating a new printer to use the newly created local printer port.

C: You should create a new local printer port and not a standard TCP/IP port.

D: Even running the net use command will not work since you have to create a new local printer port and then a new printer that makes use of the new port.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 14

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 13, Lesson 5

QUESTION 69

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a removable disk device installed. The device can use storage modules of varying sizes. You use these storage modules to transfer graphics files between your location and a printing company. The printing company uses Windows NT 4.0 service pack 3.

You insert a new 20 MB disk device into your computer. When you attempt to format it as FAT32 with

the default options, you receive the following error message "Windows was unable to complete the format."

You need to format the device so that you can use it to send a large graphic file to the printing company. How should you format the device?

- A. As FAT 16 with a 4-KB cluster size.
- B. As FAT 32 with a 1-KB cluster size.
- C. As FAT 32 with a 4-KB cluster size.
- D. As NTFS with a 4-KB cluster size.

Answer: A

Explanation: FAT16 and NTFS 4.0 are the only file formats supported by Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 3. Incorrect answers:

B: FAT32 cannot be used in Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 3.

C: FAT32 cannot be used in Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 3.

D: NTFS with a 4 KB cluster size was first supported in NTFS 5, which is used by Windows 2000. Windows NT 4.0 needs at least Service Pack 4 to be able to use NTFS 5.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 1

QUESTION 70

You are configuring your computer to use both Windows 2000 Professional and Windows 98. Your computer has 3 6GB hard disks, Disk0, Disk1 and Disk2. You want to configure each hard disk to have a 6GB partition. You want to install Windows 98 on Disk0 and Windows 2000 Professional on Disk1. You want to store your project file on Disk2. You want to implement file level security on Disk1. You want to be able to access your project files when using either operating system.

What file system should you implement on each hard disk?

Answer:

DISK 0 - FAT32

DISK 1 - NTFS

DISK 2 - FAT32

Explanation: The computer will boot from the first disk, which is Disk0. This disk must be formatted with the FAT32 file system as Windows 98 can only boot from the first disk, and cannot reside on a disk that has been formatted with the NTFS file system. As Windows 2000 will be installed on Disk1, it should be formatted with the NTFS file system as encryption and file level security require the NTFS file system. The Windows 98 operating system is not be able to detect the NTFS file system and as you want to store project file on Disk2 and you want to be able to access the project files from either operating system, you will have to format Disk2 with the FAT32 file system.

DISK 0: Windows 98 will be installed on Disk 0. Windows 98 supports only FAT, not NTFS. FAT32 is preferred to FAT16.

DISK 1: File level security should be implemented on Disk1. Only NTFS supports file level security.

DISK 2: The project files are stored on disk2. They should be accessed from Windows 98 and Windows 2000.

FAT must be used. FAT32 is preferred to FAT16.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 1

QUESTION 71

You are the administrator of your company's network. The software department is preparing to rewrite an accounting application so that it will run on Windows 2000 Professional computers. All of the computers in the software department currently use Windows 98. You want to configure the computers in the software department so that the users can use both Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional during the project.

You also want to ensure that the computers are configured for optimal disk performance. In addition you want to ensure that users in the software department can access all of the files on their computers by using either operating system.

What should you do?

- A. Create and format a FAT 32 partition.
- B. Create and format an NTFS volume.
- C. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable disk compression.
- D. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable dynamic volume

Answer: A

Explanation: All files need to be accessed from both Windows 98 and Windows 2000. Windows 98 only supports the FAT and the FAT32 file systems. It cannot support the NTFS file system. Therefore the partition must be formatted with the FAT32 file system.

Incorrect answers:

B: Windows 98 cannot support the NTFS file system. It therefore cannot access NTFS file systems and cannot detect partitions that have been formatted with the NTFS file system.

C: Windows 98 is not able to read compressed Windows 2000 volumes. Uncompressed FAT volumes must be used.

D: Windows 98 is not able to access dynamic volumes. Basic FAT volumes must be used.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 2, Lesson 1

QUESTION 72

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a removable disk device installed. The device can use storage modules of varying sizes. You use these storage modules to transfer graphics files between your location and a printing company. The printing company uses Windows 98. You insert a new 1 GB disk device into your computer and format the new disk device as NTFS with the default options. You then place large graphics files on the disk device and deliver it to the printing company. The printing company reports that they are unable to access the files.

You want the printing company to be able to access the graphics files on the new disk device.

What should you do?

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- A. Format the new disk device as FAT16 with a 128 KB cluster size.
- B. Format the new disk device as FAT32 with a 4 KB cluster size.
- C. Format the new disk device as NTFS with a 4 KB cluster size.
- D. Format the new disk device as NTFS with a 8 KB cluster size.

Answer: B

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports the NTFS, FAT, and FAT32 file systems. FAT and FAT32 allow access by, and compatibility with, other operating systems. E.g. to dual boot with Microsoft Windows 95 OSR2 (a later release of Windows 95 that contained enhancements to Windows 95, such as the ability to read partitions formatted with FAT32) or Windows 98, the active partition must be formatted as FAT or FAT32. To enable the printing company access to the graphics files on the new disk device, you should thus format the new disk device as FAT32 with a 4KB cluster size.

Incorrect answers:

A: Fat16 with a 128 KB cluster size will be inadequate in allowing the printing company access to the graphics files.

C & D: If you format the new disk device as NTFS with whatever size cluster, it will not enable the printing company to access the graphics files since they operate in a Windows 98 environment.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 6, Lesson 1

QUESTION 73

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

The software department is preparing to rewrite an accounting application so that it will run on Windows 2000 Professional computers. All of the computers in the software department currently use Windows 98. You plan to configure the computers in the software department so that users can use both Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional during the project. You want to ensure that users in the software department can access all of the files on their computers while using operating system. What should you do?

- A. Create and format an NTFS volume. Install Windows 2000 Professional on the volume. Create a primary partition in the remaining disk space and format the volume using the FAT32 file system. Reinstall Windows 98 on the new primary partition.
- B. Create and format an NTFS volume. Install Windows 2000 Professional on the volume. Create an extended partition in the remaining disk space and format the volume using the FAT32 file system. Reinstall Windows 98 on the new extended partition.
- C. Create and format an extended partition. Create a logical drive within the extended partition and format the drive with the FAT32 file system. Install Windows 2000 Professional on the new partition.
- D. Create and format an extended partition. Create a logical drive within the extended partition and format the drive with the NTFS file system. Install Windows 2000 Professional on the new partition.

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports the NTFS, FAT, and FAT32 file systems. FAT and FAT32 allow access

by, and compatibility with, other operating systems. E.g. to dual boot with Microsoft Windows 95 OSR2 (a later release of Windows 95 that contained enhancements to Windows 95, such as the ability to read partitions formatted with FAT32) or Windows 98, the active partition must be formatted as FAT or FAT32. Thus to ensure that users in the software department can access all of the files on their computers, you need to create and format an extended partition. Create a logical drive within the extended partition and format the drive with the FAT32 file system. Then only you should install Windows 2000 Professional on the new partition.

Incorrect answers:

A: This is not the solution to enable all the users in the software department to be able to access all of their files.

B: This option could also work except for the reinstalling of Windows 98 on the new extended partition is not going to allow access to all the files.

D: Formatting the drive with the NTFS file system will not allow access to all the files. All the other suggestions in this option are correct besides the formatting with NTFS file format.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 6, Lesson 1

QUESTION 74

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a removable disk device installed. The device can use storage modules of varying sizes. You use these storage modules to transfer graphic files between your location and a printing company. The printing company uses Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 3.

You insert a new 20-MB disk device into your computer. When you attempt to format it as FAT32 with the default options, you receive the following error message: "Windows was unable to complete the format".

You need to format the device so that you can use it to send a large graphic file to the printing company. How should you format the device?

- A. As FAT16 with a 4-KB cluster size.
- B. As FAT32 with a 1-KB cluster size.
- C. As FAT32 with a 4-KB cluster size.
- D. As NTFS with a 4-KB cluster size.

Answer: A

Explanation: FAT16 volumes larger than 2 gigabytes (GB) are not accessible from computers running MSDOS, Windows 95, Windows 98, and many other operating systems. Advantages of FAT16 include: (1) MSDOS, Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000, and some unix operating systems can use FAT16. (2) There are many software tools that can address problems and recover data on FAT16 volumes. (3) If you have a startup failure, you can start the computer by using an MS-DOS bootable floppy disk to troubleshoot the problem. And (4) FAT16 is efficient, in speed and storage, on volumes smaller than 256 MB. Since the printing company makes use of Windows NT Service Pack 3, you should accommodate them the ability to read your large graphic files by formatting your removable disk device as FAT16 with a 4-KB cluster size.

Incorrect answers:

B, C: & D: FAT32 with either 1-KB or 4 KB cluster sizes or NTFS is not supported by the printing company's facilities.

Reference:

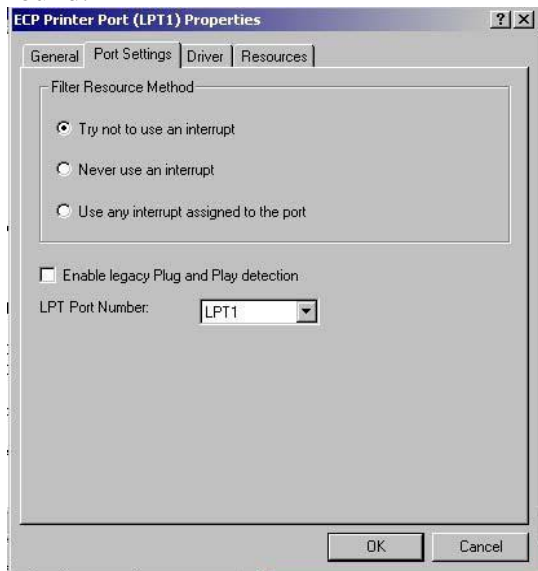
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 6, Lesson 1

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

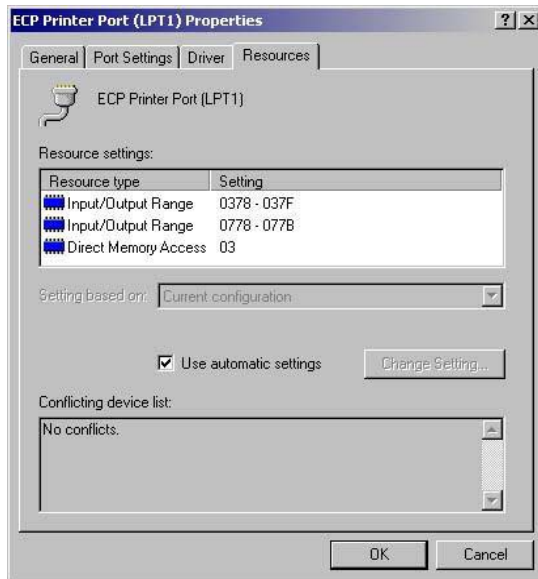
QUESTION 75

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You have an external CD-ROM drive that is connected to the parallel port on your computer.

When you start the Windows 2000 Professional, you cannot see the CD-ROM drive in Windows Explorer. You use Computer Management to scan for hardware changes. The CD-ROM drive is not found.



To view the port setting tab and the resources Tab of the ECP printer port properties dialogue box as shown in the exhibit.



You want to enable Windows 2000 Professional to detect the CD-ROM driver. What should you do?

- A. Configure the parallel port to never use an interrupt.
- B. Configure the parallel port to use the automatic resource setting.
- C. Configure the parallel port to use any interrupt assigned to the port.
- D. Configure the parallel port to enable legacy Plug and Play detection.

Answer: D

Explanation: An external CD-ROM using the parallel port is a legacy device. Modern external CD-ROM devices use USB (or PCMCIA). To ensure that Windows 2000 will detect a legacy external CD-ROM attached to the parallel port, you must enable Legacy Plug and Play detection for the port with the Device Manager.

Incorrect answers:

A: An interrupt is a system resource. There are four types of system resources: input/output (I/O) port, direct memory access (DMA) channel, interrupt request (IRQ) line, and memory address. The parallel port does require an interrupt to communicate with the system. You therefore cannot configure the port not to use interrupts.

B: Automatic resource setting is enabled for Plug and Play devices. It doesn't enable the detection of legacy devices unless Legacy Plug and Play detection on the port has been enabled.

C: Devices and ports are configured to use the system resources that are assigned to it. This will therefore not aid in the detection of legacy devices. However, enabling Legacy Plug and Play detection on the port can solve this problem.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 5

QUESTION 76

You install a SCSI adapter and a SCSI tape drive on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You start the computer and Windows 2000 Professional detects and installs drivers for the new SCSI devices. Later the same day, you restart your computer. During the startup process, the computer stops loading Windows 2000 Professional. You then restart the computer and it stops again.

You want to enable your Windows 2000 Professional computer to start successfully. What should you do?

- A. Start the computer in Safe Mode. Enable driver signing.
- B. Start the computer in Safe Mode. Use Device Manager to remove the SCSI tape device.
- C. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Repair the Master Boot Record by using the fixmbr command.
- D. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Disable the SCSI adapter device driver by using the disable command.

Answer: D

Explanation: SCSI adapter device drivers are loaded in Safe Mode. If we try to start the computer in Safe Mode the faulty device driver will be loaded and the computer will stop loading Windows. We should instead use the Recovery Console to disable the device driver. We use the disable command to do this.

Note: There are a number of solutions to take when attempting to remove a newly installed device that is

preventing a computer from starting. The first solution is to restart the computer using the Last Known Good Configuration. This will load the last hardware and registry configuration that was automatically saved by Windows 2000 on the last successful start up of Windows 2000. The second solution is restarting the computer in Safe Mode and using Device Manager to remove the device. A third solution is to use the Recovery Console. This should be used if the computer cannot start up in Safe Mode

Incorrect answers:

A: The Recovery Console, not Safe Mode, must be used. Furthermore drive signing would do no good here.

B: SCSI adapter drivers are loaded in Safe Mode, but the driver is preventing Windows from loading so it is impossible to use Safe Mode to disable the SCSI driver.

C: The fixmbr utility is used to repair the master boot record on the hard drive. It is not used to remove a device driver that has been installed onto the operating system. It is thus 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 22, Lesson 3

QUESTION 77

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer is configured to support two monitors. You install a DOS-based application on your computer. The application uses the Windows 2000 Professional default settings Autoexec.nt and Config.nt.

Your primary and secondary video adapters are both set to 16-bit color, 1024x 768 resolutions, and default refresh rates. You create a shortcut for the DOS-application on the secondary monitor and use the default PIF settings.

You attempt to run the DOS-based application on the primary monitor. The application opens, but the display area is scrambled. You then attempt to run the DOS-based application on the secondary monitor. The application does not open. Both monitors function correctly when you run Windows-based applications.

What should you do?

A. Change the color setting for both video adapters to 256 colors. Reconfigure the shortcut properties to run the DOS-based application in full-screen mode.

B. Change the refresh rate setting to optimal for both video adapters. Reconfigure the PIF settings for the DOS-based application to start in the window.

C. Change the drivers for the secondary video adapter from WDM-compliant drivers to DOS drivers. Reconfigure the PIF settings to run the DOS-based application in full-screen mode.

D. Update the drivers for the primary video adapter. Change the secondary video adapter to use 640 x 480 resolution and 256 colors.

Answer: A

Explanation: Some legacy DOS applications can only run in 256-color mode. You should therefore set the video adapter to 256 colors. Furthermore, if a DOS application fails to display on a secondary monitor, one possible solution would be to set the DOS application to run in full-screen mode.

Incorrect answers:

B: The video adapter's refresh rate defines the number of times that the screen must be rewritten per second. This has no bearing on the DOS application because the display would be faulty for Windows based programs as well if the video adapter does not support the specified refresh rate. Changing the

refresh rate will thus not solve the problem.

C: Windows 2000 works with WDM-compliant drivers. Replacing the WDM-compliant drivers with DOS drivers could affect the performance of the entire Windows 2000 operating system and could thus make matters worse.

D: The drivers on the primary video adapter are working since there is no display problem in Windows based programs. There is thus no need to replace the video adapter's drivers.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 78

You want to configure your Windows 2000 Professional computer to support two monitors. Your computer is configured to use 16-bit color, 1024 x 768 and an optimal refresh rate. You physically install plug and play PCI adapters and their appropriate drivers. The video adapters are included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL). You start the computer after Windows 2000 Professional loads. You notice that the secondary monitor does not display an image.

What should you do?

- A. Move the video adapters to different PCI slots so that the primary video adapter is in slot zero.
- B. Use the hardware troubleshooter to upgrade the video adapter drivers for the secondary video adapter.
- C. Run DXDIAG.exe to configure the video adapters. Configure the secondary video adapters to use the optimal refresh rate.
- D. Change the resolution of the primary video adapter to 640 x 480 and use the default refresh setting for the primary video adapter.

Answer: A

Explanation: When configuring multiple adapters to support multiple monitors, the primary display adapter should be installed in the either PCI slot 0 or 1. This will ensure that the monitor displays will be correct.

Incorrect answers:

B: Only hardware devices and their drivers that have been checked by Microsoft for compatibility with Windows 2000 are included in the HCL. As both video adapters are included in the HCL, their drivers should not create incompatibility issues with Windows 2000.

C: DXDIAG is a Direct X diagnostic program. It cannot be used to configure multiple monitors. This solution is thus inappropriate.

D: The second monitor is blank; it is not displaying the image. If there were a problem with the resolution settings, the monitor would have shown a distorted image. Furthermore, the first monitor is showing a correct image.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 79

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller . All users have Windows 2000 Professional computers. Users in the sales department have portable computers. The portable computers are used to create customer presentations and perform online ordering.

Sales representatives want to be able to use large external monitors to display their presentations at customer locations. These users also want to use the displays on the portable computers to show their speaker notes and extra data.

You verify that the video adapters in the portable computers support multiple monitor and dual-view capabilities. However, the sales representatives report that when they attach the external monitors to their computers, the option to define separate desktop displays does not appear in the Display settings. You need to enable the sales representatives to display multiple desktops. What should you do?

- A. Obtain and install an updated driver from the video adapter manufacturer.
- B. Instruct the sales representatives to disable all hardware video acceleration during their presentations.
- C. Configure the monitors on the sales representatives' computers to use the Presentation power scheme.
- D. Create a monitor profile on the sales representatives' computers for the external monitors at the customer sites.

Answer: A.

Explanation: The video adapter supports external monitors so it must be a device driver problem. We need to obtain and install an updated video adapter device driver that supports the use of an external monitor.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: We should disable all hardware video acceleration when we have problems with the video adapter with one display. Disabling all hardware video acceleration will not enable different displays.
- C: Power schemes on Laptop computers can be used to lower electrical consumption, in particular in could preserve the battery of the laptop. However, Power Scheme configuration would not enable use of external monitors.
- D: We cannot create a monitor profile to support multiple displays.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 80

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

What should you do?

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

Answer C

Explanation: You would use the Windows 2000 installation CD in order to boot into the Recovery Console. In the Recovery Console you can then rename the AGP driver. This will prevent Windows 2000 from loading the

driver. The computer will then restart without the driver and will prompt you for the correct driver.

Incorrect Answers:

A: You cannot start the system in Debug mode. Debug mode is a special mode that is used by software developers to debug programs and is a Safe Mode option.

B: You cannot rename a device using Device Manager. Therefore, starting the computer in Safe Mode to rename the device using Device Manager is not the correct option.

D: The emergency repair disk will not enable you to restore the original driver. The emergency repair disk (ERD) is a floppy disk that is used to repair a Windows 2000 installation. It contains autoexec.nt, config.nt and setup.log and is used to repair core system files.

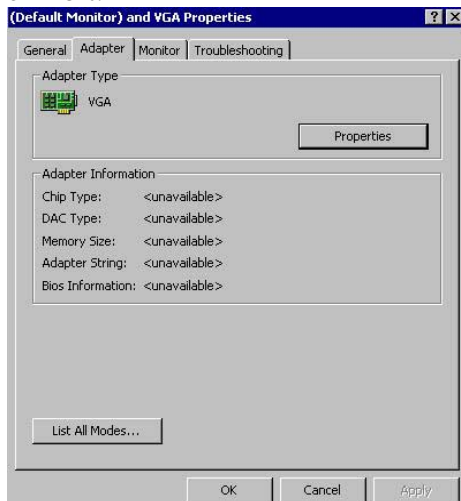
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 5

QUESTION 81

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer that has a Non-Plug and Play video adapter. You want to configure the video adapter to use 16-bit color and 1024 x 768 resolution. The color setting for the video adapter is set to 16 colors, and you cannot change that setting.

The video adapter properties are shown in the (Default Monitor) and VGA properties dialog box in the exhibit.



What should you do?

- A. Change the adapter refresh rate to 60Mhz.
- B. Change the monitor drivers to be WDM-compliant drivers.
- C. Use List All Modes to select the adapter default mode.
- D. Install the WDM-compliant video adapter and monitor drivers.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this scenario an incorrect video adapter driver has been installed. Therefore Windows has installed a standard video driver. The Windows Driver Model (WDM) provides a common model for device drivers across Windows 98 and Windows 2000. Drivers written in WDM work in both Windows 98 and Windows 2000 and should be used whenever they are available.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The monitor's refresh rate is not the problem in this scenario. The problem is that the correct video adapter driver has not been installed.

B: Using a WDM-compliant monitor driver is a good option, but it will not enable us to configure the video adapter.

C: The List All Modes option would give a list of all available resolution and refresh rate modes. However, only 16 colors would be configurable. Therefore the video adapter drive must be updated.

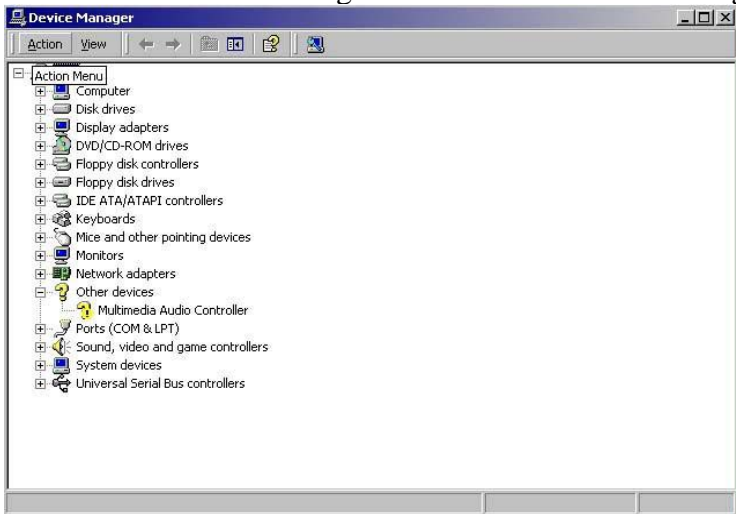
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 1, Lesson 2

QUESTION 82

You install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 computers that have Video Capture Cards installed. A user named Lilly reports that her video capture card is not functioning correctly. She wants to use her video capturing software to capture video frames, but she cannot view the video output.

You use the Device Manager to view the hardware settings on Lilly's Computer as shown in the exhibit.



You want Lilly to be able to capture the video frames by using the video capture card. What should you do?

- A. Use System in Control Panel to enable the device.
- B. Use Device Manager to update the driver for the device.
- C. Move the video capture card to a different PCI slot.
- D. Uninstall the device and disable plug and play detection for the device

Answer: B

Explanation: Windows has detected the device (the device with the '?' in the exhibit), but the correct device driver has not been installed. The Device Manager can be used to install the correct device driver.

Incorrect answers:

A: The device has already been enabled. However, Windows 2000 requires the correct driver for the device. The wrong driver is currently installed.

C: Moving the device to another PCI slot will not solve the problem in this scenario. The device has already been installed, however, Windows 2000 requires the correct driver for the device. The wrong driver is currently installed.

D: If you disable Plug and Play, the system will not be able to find the new devices.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 5

QUESTION 83

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.

Your computer has Windows 2000 Professional installed. You install an upgraded driver for your video card. When you restart the computer you receive the following message:

**** Stop: 0x000000B4 - The video driver failed to initialize."

The computer will not start in safe mode.

You want your computer to start properly.

What should you do?

- A. Start the Repair option and select the option to locate and repair system files.
- B. Start the computer by enabling VGA mode.
- C. Use the Recovery Console and repair the Master Boot Record.
- D. Restart the computer in debug mode.

Answer: B

Explanation: Enable VGA Mode - This advanced boot option starts Windows 2000 with a basic VGA driver. This should enable you to start your computer properly.

Incorrect answers:

A: The system files are not at fault here but rather the video card driver. Thus this option is not the solution.

C: There is no need to repair the Master Boot record. The problem lies with the upgraded video card driver.

D: Debugging Mode - Selecting this option turns on debugging, an advanced feature that administrators can use to attempt to track down problems in programming code. This advanced boot option applies only to Windows 2000 Server and not to Windows 2000 Professional.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 22, Lesson 3

QUESTION 84

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

You want to upgrade 325 computers from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional.

You use Setup Manager to create the Unattend.txt file. The hardware on each computer is configured identically. You upgrade five of the computers.

Now, you notice that the monitors on the five computers go blank after Windows 2000 Professional loads.

You restart one of the computers in safe mode, and you find that the monitor appears to be working.

You want to complete the unattended installation of Windows 2000 Professional.

Where should you make a change to the Unattend.txt file to configure your video settings correctly?

To answer, select the appropriate section or setting in the Work Area.



Answer:

QUESTION 85

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller .

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer is configured to support two monitors. You install a DOSbased application on your computer. The application uses the Windows 2000 Professional default settings Autoexec.nt and Config.nt.

Your primary and secondary video adapters are both set to 32 bit color, 800 x 600 resolution, and default refresh rates. You create a shortcut for the DOS-based application on the primary monitor's desktop and use the default PIF settings.

You attempt to run the DOS-based application on the primary monitor. The application opens, but the display area is scrambled. You then attempt to run the DOS-based application on the secondary monitor. The application does not open. Both monitors function correctly when you run Windows based applications.

You want to be able to run the DOS-based application on either monitor.

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

- A. Reconfigure the PIF settings of the DOS-based application to start in a window.
- B. Reconfigure the shortcut properties to run the DOS-based application in full screen mode.
- C. Change the drivers for both video adapters from WDM compliant drivers to DOS drivers.
- D. Change the refresh rate setting to 72 hertz for both video adapters.
- E. Change the color setting for both video adapters to 256 colors.

Answer: D, E

Explanation: The primary and secondary video adapters are set on 32-bit color, 800x600 resolution as well as default refresh rates. Since the application that was installed makes use of the Windows 2000 Professional default settings Autoexec.nt and config.nt, you should change the refresh rate setting to 72 hertz for both video

adapters and change the color setting to 256 colors for both if you want to run the DOS-based application on either monitor.

Incorrect answers:

A: Reconfiguring PIF settings of the DOS-based application to start in a window will not work in this scenario. PIF settings represent a shortcut to MS DOS based applications.

B: Reconfiguring the shortcut properties to run DOS-based applications in full screen mode will not unscramble the display area.

C: The Win32 Driver Model (WDM) provides a common model for device drivers across Windows 98 and Windows 2000. Drivers that are written to the WDM will work in both Windows 98 and Windows 2000. However, this option will not work in this case where you want to run the DOS-based application on either of the monitors.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 86

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a new APM-compliant portable computer. You notice that whenever you attempt to shut down the computer, the Windows 2000 shutdown screen remains on the screen as the power remains on.

You are able to shut off the computer by using the power button, but you want the computer to shut off when Windows 2000 Professional shuts down.

What should you do?

A. Restart the computer, disable APM in the system BIOS, and then restart the computer.

B. Restart the computer, use Power Options in Control Panel to enable APM, and restart the computer.

C. Restart the computer, use Power Options in Control Panel to enable hibernate support, and then restart the computer.

D. Restart the computer, use Power Options in Control Panel to create a different power scheme, and then restart the computer.

Answer: B

Explanation: As APM is used on older computers while ACPI is the new Power Management standard, the APM might need to be enabled on some APM systems. This can be done from the Control Panel by opening the Power Options, selecting the APM tab and checking Enable Advanced Power Management Support.

Incorrect answers:

A: Our first option should be to check if the computer works correctly with the APM enabled. If the problem still occurs the next option would be disable the APM in BIOS.

C: Hibernation enables the computer to shut down and save its current state, and later return to that state. Enabling hibernation will not solve the problem in this scenario.

D: Creating a different power scheme saves a collection of Power Options settings. It does not address the problem.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 2

QUESTION 87

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

A user named Sven has a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. He has configured the portable computer with options that provide him with the maximum battery life. Sven reports that when the laptop resumes from standby mode he does not receive a prompt for the password.

You want to configure Sven's portable computer to ensure that a password is required when the computer resumes from standby mode.

What should you do?

- A. Reset Sven's user account.
- B. Add Sven to the Power Users group.
- C. Configure the Advanced power options properties.
- D. Configure the power options to use the Home/Office Desk power scheme by default.
- E. Configure the power options to use the Portable/Laptop power scheme by default.

Answer: C

Explanation: Standby mode turns off your monitor and hard disks, and your computer uses less power. When a computer enters standby mode, the computer's state is not saved to a disk; rather, it puts the computer in a lowpower

state. When a computer resumes from standby mode, full power is restored to devices. If the power is interrupted when the computer is in standby mode, data might be lost. You do not have to enable standby mode in order for it to be available. It is available automatically on ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers. You can have the computer prompt the user for a user name and password after it resumes from standby.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not a matter of resetting Sven's user account. All that has to be done is to configure the power settings in such a way so as to require a password upon resumption after standby mode.

B: Adding Sven to the Power User's group is not going to prompt him for a password upon resumption after standby mode.

D & E: Both these options are irrelevant in this scenario. It will not prompt Sven to use a password upon resumption after standby mode.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 10

QUESTION 88

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Peter requests assistance with his Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. Peter is preparing for his test and wants to optimize the battery life for his portable computer.

You want to configure Peter's computer to save the contents of memory on hard disk and then shutdown when Peter presses the sleep button. What should you do?

- A. Configure the power settings to use the standard option.
- B. Configure the power settings to use the power off option.
- C. Configure the power settings to use the hibernate option.
- D. Configure the power settings to use always on power scheme.

E. Configure the computer to use the portable laptop power scheme.

Answer: C

Explanation: When your computer hibernates, it saves the current system state to the hard disk, and then shuts down the computer. When the computer is restarted after it has been hibernating, it loads the saved system state and thus all applications that were open will be reloaded at the same point they were when the computer went into hibernation.

Incorrect answers:

A: Hibernate mode, not standard mode, must be selected to allow the computer to go to sleep.

B: If you configure the Power Settings to Power Off on pressing the Sleep button, the memory contents will not be saved to the hard drive.

D: If the Always On power scheme is configured to be used nothing would happen when the sleep button would be pressed.

E: The portable laptop power scheme is used to save power; it is not used to configure the sleep button.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 2

QUESTION 89

You are the administrator of your company's network. The dial-up server on your network is configured to support certificate authentication.

A user named Tom wants to use smart card authentication on his Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. You verify that Tom's computer has a PC card smart card reader and the appropriate driver installed. You give Tom a smart card to use.

What else should you do to enable smart card authentication on Tom's computer?

A. Configure a dial-up connection to use EAP. Select the smart card device for authentication.

B. Configure a dial-up connection to use SPAP. Select the smart card device for authentication.

C. Configure a dial-up connection to use certificate authentication. Enable the user's credentials for authentication.

D. Configure a dial-up connection to connect to a private network through the Internet. Enable L2TP to create a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel.

Answer: A

Explanation: Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is an extension to PPP and works with dial-in, PPP and L2TP clients. The authentication methods used by EAP include smart cards.

Incorrect answers:

B: SPAP cannot be used for smart card authentication. Only EAP can be used for smart card authentication.

C: Only EAP, and not other certificate authentication methods, can be used for smart card authentication.

D: To be able to create a VPN tunnel, the dial-up server must be configured for L2TP server. This has not been done in the scenario and is therefore inappropriate.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 21, Lesson 1

QUESTION 90

You are configuring a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer to use a dial-up connection to connect to a Routing and Remote Access server. The computer has a smart card reader and appropriate drivers installed.

You install the MMC to request a new certificate. You install the certificate to use the smart card. You want to use your smart card for authentication when you connect to the Routing and Remote Access server. You want to use the advanced security settings dialog box as shown in the exhibit.



Which option or options should you enable in the Advanced Security Settings dialog box? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Use Extensible authentication protocol (EAP)
- B. Unencrypted Password (PAP)
- C. Shiva Password Authentication Protocol (SPAP)
- D. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
- E. Microsoft CHAP (MS-CHAP)
- F. Microsoft CHAP Version 2 (MS-CHAP v2)
- G. For MS-CHAP based protocols, automatically use my Windows logon name and password (and domain, if any)

Answer: A

Explanation: By using EAP, support for a number of authentication schemes may be added, including token cards, one-time passwords, public key authentication using smart cards, certificates, and others.

Incorrect Answers:

B, C, D, E, F, G: EAP is the only authentication protocol used for smart card authentication. The other protocols are not used for this purpose.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, *Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional*, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 21, Lesson 1

QUESTION 91

You install a new USB scanner on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. Two weeks later, the user of the computer informs you that when he scans images with the scanner, the colors do not display correctly. When he prints the scanned images, the colors print correctly.

You need to ensure that the scanned images display the correct colors. What should you do?

- A. In Scanners and Cameras in Control Panel, remove the color management profile.
- B. In the Display Properties in Control Panel, set the Windows color scheme to Windows standard.
- C. In the advanced properties of the Display Properties in Control Panel, remove all color management profiles.
- D. In the Display Properties in Control Panel, increase the colors setting.

Answer: C

Explanation: One of the color management settings is making the picture look distorted when it is displayed on the screen. By removing all color management profiles, the default setting would be used. This would give a better on screen picture.

Incorrect answers:

A: Because the printed picture quality was correct, the scanning setting must have been correctly configured. If it were not, the printed picture would also have been distorted.

B: Only the scanned image, and not the entire display, is displayed with the wrong colors. It is therefore not necessary to set the Windows color scheme to Windows standard.

D: Only the scanned image, not the entire display, is displayed with the wrong colors. It is therefore not necessary to increase the display property's colors setting

Reference:

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

QUESTION 92

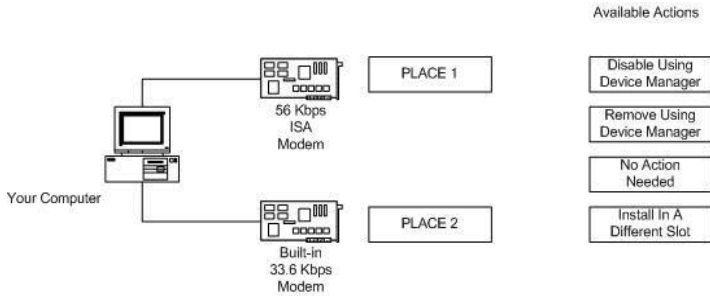
You install Windows 2000 Professional on your computer. Your computer has a built-in 33.6 kbps modem. You install a 56-kbps ISA-based modem.

When the installation is complete, you notice that the 56-Kbps modem is not functioning. You use Computer Management to view the modems for your computer.

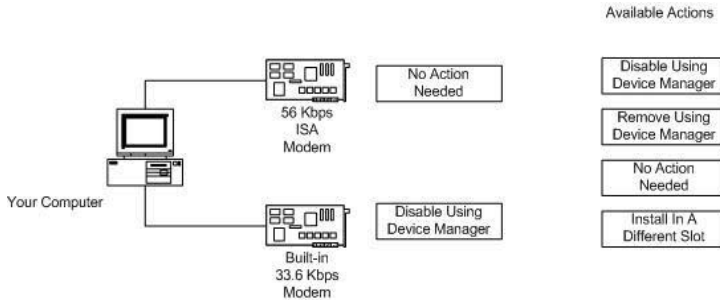
Device Manager shows that the 33.6 Kbps modem and the 56Kbps modem are conflicting with each other. You want to configure Windows 2000 Professional to use only the 56Kbps modem.

What should you do?

To answer, click the select and place button and then drag the designated actions to the appropriate Action box for each modem in the diagram. (Note: Both boxes must be filled. If a box does not require a specified action, use No action required.)



Answer:



Drag No Action Needed to PLACE 1

Drag Disable Using Device Manager to PLACE 2

Explanation: The two modems are having a system resource conflict. The 33.6 Kbps modem will not be used any longer and has been replaced by the 56 Kbps modem. You can therefore disable the 33.6 Kbps modem using the Device Manager setting on the Hardware tab of the System component of the Control Panel. By disabling the built-in 33.6 Kbps modem, it will no longer compete for system resources. The system resources would thus be available for the 56 Kbps modem and it will then work correctly. No action thus needs to be taken on the 56 Kbps modem.

Incorrect answers:

Installing the 56 Kbps modem into another slot will not solve the problem as the 33.6 Kbps modem will still compete for system resources. The 33.6 Kbps modem also cannot be moved to another slot nor can it be removed as it is built-in on the motherboard. You can therefore only disable the 33.6 Kbps modem.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 93

You are the desktop administrator for the sales department at Certkiller . All employees have Windows 2000 Professional portable computers.

Sales department users require dial-in access to the company network when they travel to customer locations. These users must also be able to fax documents to customers from their computers.

You need to configure network dial-up access immediately for a user named Anne. First, you insert a 56-Kbps PCMCIA fax modem into Anne's computer. You restart the computer and log on as a local administrator. Then, you start the Network Connection Wizard. However, the modem does not appear in the list of devices that you can select for marking the dial-up connection.

You need to be able to install Anne's modem. What should you do?

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- A. Disable the portable computers' built-in serial ports.
- B. Manually install the modem device driver provided by the manufacturer.
- C. Decrease the maximum port speed on the modem's COM port to 57600.
- D. Set the Driver Signing Options to Ignore - Install the software anyway and do not ask for my approval.
- E. Use the Add or Remove Windows Components Wizard to install the Fax service.

Answer: B.

Explanation: In this scenario the device is not listed therefore it has not been installed. This is because Windows 2000 Professional did not detect the device at start up and thus did not automatically install the device drivers. If a device is not installed automatically by Plug and Play enumeration during startup, we must use the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard to manually install the device drivers.

Incorrect Answers:

A: In this scenario the device is not listed therefore it has not been installed. This is because Windows 2000 Professional did not detect the device at start up and thus did not automatically install the device drivers. We should therefore attempt to install the device manually before attempting to reconfigure the computer's hardware configuration. Furthermore, the portable computer's built-in serial ports should be enabled, not disabled.

C: We will not be able to decrease the modem's COM port speed as the modem has not been installed.

D: The computer did not detect the device at startup and therefore it did not attempt to install the device driver. Furthermore, when the driver signing option is set to warn or block and the device drivers are unsigned, the user will be informed. In this scenario there was no message to inform us that the driver was unsigned.

E: In this scenario the modem is not listed because it has not been installed. As the modem has not been installed, the fax service will not work.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 94

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The most likely cause of this problem is an old BIOS. By upgrading the BIOS the computer will

be able to find the USB adapter.

Incorrect answers:

A: This would be possible, but it is not the most likely cause of the problem. The USB root hub should already be enabled.

B: The USB host controller should already be enabled.

D: The computer should not need to be restarted to be able to detect a new USB device. It should be detected immediately.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 95

You are the administrator of your company's network. You install Windows 2000 Professional on 10 computers in the graphics department. The 10 computers have built in USB controllers. You physically install a USB tablet pointing device on each computer. You install the 32-bit manufacturer tablets software on each computer. A tablet icon appears in the central panel to configure the device but the device does not work.

You want the USB tablets to work on 10 computers. What should you do?

A. Enable the USB ports in the BIOS and reinstall the USB tablet device drivers.

B. Enable the USB root hub controller and reinstall the USB tablet device drivers.

C. Disable the USB error detection for the USB root hub controller and enable the USB tablet device in the hardware profile.

D. Reinstall the USB device drivers and disable the USB error detection.

Answer: A

Explanation: On some older computers, the USB ports must be enabled manually in the BIOS.

Incorrect answers:

B: The USB root hub controller is enabled by default.

C: USB error detection is not a likely cause of this problem.

D: USB error detection is not a likely cause of this problem.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 96

You are the administrator of the corp.arborshoes.com domain. Users in the domain run Windows 2000 Professional on their desktop computers.

A user named Katrin in the Sales organizational unit reports that her mouse is not working correctly.

You logon to the domain from Katrin's computer using a domain administrative account. You use Device Manager to display the current information for the mouse drivers.

You discover that Katrin's computer is using an older version of the mouse driver. You have a current driver by the manufacturer of mouse. You install the current driver by the usage of Device Manager and restart the computer.

You test the mouse and it is still not functioning correctly. You check the problem and see that the

previous driver is still installed.

You want to be able to install the correct mouse driver. What should you do?

- A. Set the Sales OU policy for security to warn and allow the installation to override the local security defaults.
- B. Set the domain policy for security to block but allow the installation to override local and Sales OU security defaults.
- C. Set the local computer policy for security on Katrin's computer to warn but allow the installation to override the domain and the Sales OU security defaults.
- D. Disable plug and play on Katrin's computer. Restart the computer and manually setup the system resources for the mouse.

Answer: A

Explanation: Setting the OU security policy to warn, will allow Katrin to install the mouse driver. The OU policy will override any security policy that has been set at the local, site and domain level. The policy hierarchy from the lowest to the highest is local, site, domain, OU. The OU policies override local, site and domain policies.

Incorrect answers:

B: Setting the security policy at the domain level to block will not solve the problem as there is an existing policy which blocks the installation of the drivers. This policy setting must be overridden. This can be done by setting the policy at the highest, i.e., OU, level.

C: Local computer policies cannot override the domain or the Sales OU security defaults. Therefore the policy that is blocking the installation of the drivers will remain in effect. This will not solve the problem.

D: The installation of the mouse drivers is being blocked by a security policy. Disabling plug and play will not change the security policy in Windows and will not permit the installation of the drivers. By disabling plug and play, you would be required to make available the system resources that the mouse would use, however, the policy that is blocking the installation of the mouse driver will still prevent the drivers from being installed.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 97

You install an updated device driver for a zip drive on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. You restart the computer. During the startup process, the computer stops responding.

You then restart the computer in the Safe Mode. During the startup process, the computer stops responding again. You suspect the new device driver is causing the problem. You want to resolve the problem so that the computer starts successfully.

What should you do? (Select all that apply)

- A. Use the listsvc command to disable the Zip device driver.
- B. Use the disable command to disable the Zip device driver.
- C. Select Recovery Console from the Repair menu.
- D. Select the debug mode from the Windows 2000 Advanced Options menu.

- E. Insert the Emergency Repair Disk.
- F. Specify the path to the recovery file on the hard disk.
- G. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

Answer: B, C, G

Explanation: The Recovery Console is a command-line interface that can be used to access a hard disk of a Windows 2000 computer system. It can be accessed from the Windows 2000 Professional installation CD-ROM and can be used to repair an installation of Windows 2000 Professional by repairing the registry or by disabling a device driver or service. To repair an installation of Windows 2000 Professional by disabling a device driver, boot the computer from the Windows 2000 Professional installation CD-ROM. On the Welcome to Setup screen, press R to open the Repair Options screen, and press C to activate the Recovery Console. If you are unsure of the name of the device driver that is causing the problem you can type 'listsvc' to obtain a list of the device drivers that currently installed on the computer. Then use the DISABLE command to the disable the Zip device driver. Finally, type 'exit' and press enter to restart the computer.

Incorrect answers:

A: You can type 'listsvc' to obtain a list of the device drivers that currently installed on the computer if you are unsure of the name of the device driver that is causing the problem. However, the listsvc command does not disable a device. You must use the DISABLE command to the disable the device driver.

D: Debug mode is a special mode used by software developers. It is used to debug programs and is one of the Safe Mode options. It cannot be used to disable device drivers.

E: The emergency repair disk (ERD) is a floppy disk that is used to repair a Windows 2000 installation. It contains autoexec.nt, config.nt and setup.log. The ERD can also be used to restore parts of the registry. However, in this scenario we just need to disable a device driver, restoring the registry is not necessary.

F: Recovery files are not used as part of the recovery process. Instead the Recovery Console should be used, as the Recovery Console allows us to disable device drivers.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 98

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You use a docking station for your portable computer when you are in the office.

You install an ISA-based SCSI adapter in your docking station. You insert your computer into the docking station and start the computer. The SCSI adapter is not detected during the startup process.

You start the Add/Remove hardware wizard. When the wizard process is finished, the SCSI adapter is not listed. You want to allow Windows 2000 Professional to detect SCSI adapter.

What should you do?

A. Restart the Add/Remove hardware wizard.

Manually add the SCSI adapter driver.

B. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.

Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.

C. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to use driver signing.

Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.

D. Copy the SCSI adapter drivers to WinNT\driver CACHE\i386 folder. Restart the Add/Remove

Hardware wizard to detect SCSI adapter.

Answer: A

Explanation: When the automated detection of hardware through the use of the Add/Remove hardware wizard fails, the hardware must be installed manually by selecting the Have Disk option. The information on the disk provided by the hardware manufacturer can then be used to install the hardware.

Incorrect answers:

B: Safe Mode is used to resolve Windows start up problems and runs with the minimum number of standard device drivers required to load the operating system. It is not used to install new devices.

C: Driver signing is a software setting designed to protect the operating system from conflicts that could arise from the installation of untested, and therefore unsigned, drivers. Furthermore, Windows 2000 is configured to use driver signing by default and the driver signing policy only comes into effect during the installation of the hardware. It would therefore not aid in the detection of new hardware.

D: The problem is not that Windows cannot find the drivers for the SCSI device. Windows cannot detect the hardware. Copying the driver onto the hard drive will not help to detect hardware. Furthermore, the Add/Remove hardware wizard has a Have Disk option, which can be used to locate the hardware drivers on the disk.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 99

You have updated the modem driver on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You restart your computer. Immediately after you log on, you receive a Stop error. You need to start Windows 2000. What must you do?

A. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.

Uninstall the modem driver.

B. Restart the computer by using the last known good configuration.

C. Restart the computer in Recovery Console.

Replace the new modem.inf file with the old modem.inf file.

D. Start the computer from the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks.

Repair the registry.

E. Start the computer from the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks.

Repair the system files.

Answer: A

Explanation: Because the computer cannot start normally you must start the computer in Safe Mode. Once in Safe Mode you can uninstall the modem driver and the computer should be able to boot normally after that.

Incorrect answers:

B: After the installation of the modem driver the computer was rebooted and the logon was successful, after a successful log on the Last Known Good Configuration (LKGC) is overwritten. Therefore, you cannot use the Last Known Good Configuration.

C: To disable a driver with the Recovery Console the command Disable must be used. Replacing the

modem.inf file could result in unpredictable behavior. Furthermore, Safe Mode requires less administrative authority and effort compared to using the Recovery Console.

D: Repairing the registry could help, but this is a daunting task with a lot of administrative effort.

E: Repairing the system files can be used to replace a system file that may be damaged. It will not disable the modem driver.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 100

You install a 16-Bit ISA sound card on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You install the manufacturer's device driver for the sound card. You then restart the computer.

During the start up process, the computer stops loading.

You restart the computer, and again the computer stops loading Windows 2000 Professional. You start the computer in Safe Mode.

What should you do next?

- A. Remove the sound card device driver by enabling driver signing.
- B. Remove the sound card device driver by disabling driver signing.
- C. Disable the sound card device driver by using the disable command.
- D. Disable the sound card device driver by using Computer Management.

Answer: D

Explanation: You need to disable the sound card as the problem has occurred after the sound card was installed. You can disable the sound card in Safe Mode by right clicking on the sound card in the Device Manager settings of the System applet and selecting the Disable option. The System applet can be accessed through the Control Panel.

Note: The Device Manager can be accessed from the Computer Management console

Incorrect answers:

A: A device cannot be removed by enabling driver signing. The driver signing option specifies what actions Windows 2000 should take when an attempt is made to install new unsigned drivers on the computer. In this scenario the device driver has already been installed.

B: A device cannot be removed by disabling driver signing. The driver signing option specifies what actions Windows 2000 should take when an attempt is made to install new unsigned drivers on the computer. In this scenario the device driver has already been installed.

C: A device can be disabled with the Disable command in the Recovery Console. You cannot disable a device driver with the Disable command when operating in Safe Mode.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4