

Part 3

QUESTION 101

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Tom in the Art department wants to update his Windows 2000 Professional computer so that he can view graphics at the highest resolution. Tom downloads a video card driver from the Internet and then asks for your assistance in installing it. You are unsure of the source of driver. You want to ensure that Tom does not lose productive time because of the incompatible driver. What should you do?

- A. Install the driver in the computer. Save after installing the driver. Restart the computer, then use the last known good configuration to recover the original driver.
- B. Install the driver in the computer. Save after installing the driver, use hardware troubleshooter then use Recovery Console to recover the original driver.
- C. Display the advanced attributes of the video card driver file. Install the file, if the contents have been secured.
- D. Run a file signature verification survey to verify that the driver has a digital signature. Do not install otherwise.

Answer: D

Explanation: SIGVERIF.EXE is a file signature verification utility that can be used to quickly scan protected system files and verify that their digital signatures are intact. In the utility's advanced settings dialog box, you can set the program to scan non-system files in any location, including the downloaded driver in this scenario. You would click on Start, select Run, type sigverif in the dialog box and press Enter. This will bring up the file signature verification utility. You would then click the Advanced button, select Look for other files that are not digitally signed, and choose Browse, to browse for the folder that contains the downloaded driver.

Incorrect answers:

- A: It would be a better practice to check if the driver is signed before installing it, as this would inform us of any possible consequences that may arise from the installation of the driver should it not be signed.
- B: It would be a better practice to check if the driver is signed before installing it, as this would inform us of any possible consequences that may arise from the installation of the driver should it not be signed.
- C: Viewing advanced attributes of the driver will not show if it is signed or not.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 102

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

You install 50 new Windows 2000 Professional computers in the marketing department. Two weeks later, users report that five of the computers have stopped responding. You troubleshoot the five computers. You find that some users have installed unsigned device drivers that are not supported by Windows 2000 Professional.

You want to determine which drivers were installed by users.

What should you do?

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- A. Run the `chkdsk /f` command on all drives on the computers.
- B. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable driver signing verification.
- C. Run the File Signature Verification tool on the computers.
- D. Run the System File Checker utility on the computers.

Answer: C

Explanation: When installing new software on your computer, system files and device driver files are sometimes overwritten by unsigned or incompatible versions, causing system instability. The system files and device driver files provided with Windows 2000 have a Microsoft digital signature, which indicates that the files are original, unaltered system files or that they have been approved by Microsoft for use with Windows. Using File Signature Verification, you can identify unsigned files on your computer.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This command will repair hard disk errors. It does not check for unsigned drivers.
- B: Enabling driver signing verification will configure Windows to check for digital signatures on future driver installations. It will not check the currently installed drivers.
- D: The System File Checker (SFC) tool is a command-line tool that can be used to restore protected system files on your computer by using the backup versions that are stored in the `Dllcache` folder, or files copied from the Windows XP installation source.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, *Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional*, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 103

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

One hundred users whose user and computer accounts are in the Sales organizational unit (OU), report that their mouse is not working correctly. One of the computers having the mouse problem is named Computer1. You log on to Computer1 by using the domain Administrator account. You use Device Manager to display the current information for the mouse driver.

You discover that Computer1 is using an older version of the mouse driver. You have an upgrade for the driver provided by the manufacturer of the mouse. Another administrator installs the upgrade for the driver by using Device Manager and restarts the computer.

You test the mouse and it is still not functioning correctly. You view Device Manager and notice that the display of the current driver indicates that the previous driver is still installed.

You want to be able to install the upgrade for the mouse driver on the affected computers by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the Unsigned driver behavior Local Security policy setting on each computer to Silently succeed.
- B. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the Unsigned driver behavior Local Security policy setting to Warn but allow installation. Link the GPO to the Sales OU and move the link to the top of the GPO link list.
- C. Disable Plug and Play on each computer. Restart each computer and reinstall the upgrade for the driver.
- D. Log on to each computer by using the local Administrator account and reinstall the upgrade for the new

driver.

Answer: B

Explanation: Making use of group policy objects represents the least amount of administrative effort when you need to work on many computers doing the same job on all of them.

The following three settings are available to configure driver signing:

Ignore. This option allows any files to be installed regardless of their digital signature or the lack thereof.

Warn. This option displays a warning message before allowing the installation of an unsigned file. This is the default option.

Block: This option prevents the installation of unsigned files.

If you want to install the upgrade for the mouse driver on the affected computers with the least amount of administrative effort, then you should create an appropriate configured GPO and link the GPO to the Sales OU and move the link to the top of the GPO link list.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option does not represent the solution since the current driver is still installed as per the Device Manager.

C: Disabling Plug and Play on each computer smacks of administrative effort and besides having to restart each computer and then reinstall the upgrade for the driver will work, but not if you want to minimize administrative effort.

D: This option's suggestion involves a lot of unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 104

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.

You want to update the device driver for the video card in your Windows 2000 Professional computer.

You log on the computer by using the local Administrator account. You use Device Manager to verify that the video card is installed on your computer. You select the Driver tab and Update Driver option, and install a new driver from the video card manufacturer. You restart the computer. After displaying the Windows 2000 Professional startup screen, your video display goes blank. You discover that there is an upgraded driver on the video card manufacturers Web site.

You want to configure your computer to start successfully using the newest video card driver possible.

You also want to accomplish this task with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Perform an emergency repair of the system from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM by using the Emergency Repair Disk for the computer.

B. Restart the computer in safe mode with networking and install the upgraded video adapter driver.

C. Restart the computer.

In the Recovery Console, use the Extract utility to reinstall the standard VGA driver from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

D. Restart the computer in safe mode and reinstall the original video adapter driver.

E. Restart the computer by using the last know good configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation: Safe mode has a couple of variations. You can select Safe Mode With Networking, which is identical to Safe Mode except that it adds the drivers and services necessary to enable networking to function when you restart your computer. This will enable you to start your computer successfully using the newest possible video card driver with the least amount of administrative effort.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no need to perform an emergency repair. All you need to do is to restart the computer in safe mode with networking and install the upgraded video adapter driver.

C: Making use of the Recovery Console Extract Utility to reinstall the standard VGA driver from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM will not work since there is no newest video adapter card that was successfully installed to extract in the first place.

D: If you select Safe Mode, Windows 2000 loads and uses only basic files and drivers, including the mouse, VGA monitor, keyboard, mass storage, default system services, and no network connections. This is not the same as starting with the newest possible video card driver.

E: The Last Known Good Configuration advanced boot option starts Windows 2000 using the registry information that Windows 2000 saved at the last shutdown. Thus it will not include the newest video card driver possible.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 105

You have implemented the Hisecws.inf security template on all the Windows 2000 Professional client computers in your network.

A user has received a driver and utility software for an internal SCSI controller in his computer. He uses the manufacturer-provided CD to install the driver and the utility. He restarts the computers and reports that the internal SCSI controller is not working correctly. You discover that the driver is not installed correctly.

What should you do?

A. Disable the security template. Reconfigure the driver signing option. Install the driver. Enable the security template

B. Reconfigure the driver signing option. Disable the security template. Install the driver. Enable the security template.

C. Run the Sigverif command. Reconfigure the driver signing option. Install the driver

D. Run the Sigverif command. Disable the security template. Install the driver. Enable the security template

E. Run the Sfc /cancel command. Install the driver. Run the Sfc /enable command

Answer: A

Explanation: To reinstall the correct drivers, the security template must first be disabled. This will allow you to alter the driver signings policy, which you would reconfigure to either Ignore or Warn. This allows you to install the unsigned drivers. Once the correct drivers have been installed, you can reapply the security template.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Hisecws.inf template does not allow any reconfiguration of the driver signing option. The security template must be disabled before the driver signing option is reconfigured.

C: Sigverif cannot be used to configure the driver signing option. The File Signature Verification utility (Sigverif) is used to find unsigned device drivers. Sigverif allows you to view the file's name, its location, its modification date, its type, and its version number.

D: Sigverif cannot be used to disable the security template. The File Signature Verification utility (Sigverif) is used to find unsigned device drivers. Sigverif allows you to view the file's name, its location, its modification date, its type, and its version number

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 106

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller . All employees have Windows 2000 Professional computers. A user named Jack is given a new portable computer. She successfully installs her printer and scanner hardware.

Two weeks later, Jack installs and update print driver. When she restarts her computer, she receives the following error message:

"STOP.IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL"

Tess restarts the computer again, and she receives the same error message.

You need to ensure that Jack can successfully start Windows 2000 Professional. What should you do?

A. Restart Jack's computer with the last known good configuration.

B. Restart Jack's computer in safe mode.

Log on as a local administrator and set the Driver Signing Options to Ignore-Install the software anyway and don't task for my approval.

C. Restart Jack's computer in safe mode.

Create a local computer policy to enable Windows File Protection.

D. Restart Jack's computer in Recovery console.

Enable the new print driver with the Service_system_start parameter.

Answer: A.

Explanation: If the system is unable to start after installing a troublesome driver, the first step in troubleshooting is to start the computer with 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. This will thus restore the registry to what it was at the time of the last successful logon.

Incorrect Answers:

B: In this scenario the driver has been installed and is the cause of the problem. By setting the Driver Signing Option to ignore, all new drivers installed on the computer will be installed regardless of whether they are signed or not. This will not affect drivers that are already installed.

C: Windows File Protection prevents the replacement of protected system files that may occur during the installation of new device drivers. This would prevent a similar problem in the future but will not resolve the current problem.

D: In this scenario the driver has been installed and is the cause of the problem. We therefore want to disable the driver, not enable it.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 107

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

You install a 16-bit ISA sound card on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You have an unsigned device driver from the manufacturer of the sound card on a floppy disk. You install the device driver for the sound card. You restart the computer. During the startup process, the computer stops loading Windows 2000 Professional. You restart the computer and again the computer stops loading Windows 2000 Professional. You start the computer in safe mode.

You want your computer to start properly.

What should you do next?

- A. Configure driver signing to prevent the installation of unsigned files.
- B. On Control Panel select Sounds and Multimedia Devices to remove the sound card drivers.
- C. Use Device Manager to disable the sound card device.
- D. Use Sigverif.exe to find and delete all unsigned files.

Answer: C

Explanation: Device Manager is one of the snap-ins located under System Tools in Computer Management. Device Manager provides you with a graphical view of the hardware installed on your computer (see Figure 25.1) and helps you manage and troubleshoot it. You use Device Manager to disable, uninstall, and update device drivers. It helps you to determine whether the hardware on your computer is working properly. It lists devices with problems, and each device that is flagged is displayed with the corresponding status information. According to the question it is the installation of the unsigned driver that prevents the computer from loading Windows 2000 Professional, therefore you should make use of the Device Manager to disable the sound card if you want to start the computer properly.

Incorrect answers:

A: This option is impractical since the sound card and its driver has already been installed. This option is more of a pro-active measure and not a reactive measure.

B: You need to disable the sound card device in the Device Manager, not from the Control Panel tab that selects Sounds and Multimedia devices.

D: Making use of Sigverif.exe allows you to view the file's name, its location, its modification date, its type, and its version number. This is not the same as disabling the offensive driver and its device.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lessons 1 & 2

QUESTION 108

You are administering a Windows 2000 Professional, single Pentium II 400Mhz processor computer. You need to install a new accounting software application. The software manufacturer recommends that you use a dual-processor configuration. First, you install a second identical processor in your computer.

You need to ensure that you will be able to install the new software. What should you do next?

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- A. Update the HAL to support multiple processors.
- B. In Device Manager, disable the direct memory access controller.
- C. Use the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard to detect and install the driver for the new processor.
- D. Reinstall Windows 2000 Professional to support a multi-processor configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) must be updated using the Device Manager to support multiple processors. To update the HAL open the System applet in the Control Panel, select the 'hardware' tab and click the 'Device Manager' button. In Device Manager, expand Computer, right-click Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) PC (or similar), select Properties, select Driver Tab, then select Update Driver. The Update Device Driver Wizard starts and can be used to update the HAL.

Incorrect answers:

B: Disabling the direct memory access controller will not help to support the second processor. It will likely make the computer run slower.

C: The HAL cannot be updated through the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard, as it already exists on the computer. The Add/Remove Hardware Wizard is used to add new hardware or to remove existing hardware. It is not used to update drivers. Device Manager is used to update the HAL.

D: It is not necessary to reinstall Windows 2000. Instead, the Device Manager can be used to update the HAL.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 2

QUESTION 109

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You replace the uniprocessor computers in the graphics department with 25 new MPS-compliant computers. Each computer has two 550-MHz processors.

You install the software that users need to perform their work. The software includes Win32-, Win16-, and DOS-based applications.

Users report that when they use a Win 16-based application, they do not notice an improvement in performance compared to using the uniprocessor computers. You want the users in the graphics department to be able to see a noticeable improvement in performance.

What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to install the MPS-compliant driver for the second processor.
- B. Use Device Manager to install the ACPI-compliant drivers for the second processor.
- C. Run the Win16-based application in a separate memory space.
- D. Replace the Win16-based applications with available Win32-based applications.

Answer: D

Explanation: Legacy 16-bit software cannot take advantage of multiple processors. The Win16-based applications therefore cannot use the second processor and should be replaced with Win32-based applications.

Incorrect Answers

A: The MPS-compliant computers are computers that are Multiprocessor System-compliant and are new.

However, since there are no complaints concerning the performance of the Win32-based applications in this scenario, you can therefore assume that the MPS-compliant driver for the second processor has been installed.

B: ACPI is related to power management and not multiprocessor support. It is therefore not relevant to this scenario.

C: Separating the memory space of the Win16-based applications will not make them use the second processor as Win16-applications are not able to make use multiple processor systems.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 2

QUESTION 110

You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Professional on 100 MPS-compliant computers. Each computer has two 550 MHz processors. The computers are configured identically.

You want to use one of the computers as a reference computer for deploying Windows 2000 Professional to the remaining computers. You install Windows 2000 Professional on the reference computer. You view the Device Manager and notice that the drivers for the second processor are not installed.

You want to add support for the second processor on the remaining 99 computers. You want to do this with least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Use Setup Manager to configure the reference computer, and then create a disk image.
- B. Use the System Preparation Tool with the -pnp parameter to set up the reference disk, and then create the disk image.
- C. Use Device Manager to add the appropriate hardware abstraction layer (HAL) to the reference computer to support the second processor, and then create a disk image.
- D. After imaging the reference computer, restart the reference computer in Safe Mode and add the driver for the second processor.

Answer: C

Explanation: When upgrading from a single processor system to a multiprocessor system the Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) must be upgraded. To do this, open Computer Management in Administrative Tools, open Device Manager, Expand Computer, Right-click Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) PC (or similar), select Properties, select the Driver tab, and select Update Driver. This will start the Upgrade Device Driver Wizard that can be used to update the HAL.

Incorrect Answers:

A: To support the second processor you must upgrade the HAL. The Upgrade Device Driver Wizard can be used to update the HAL.

B: The HAL should be updated before the image is made as the -pnp parameter forces a plug and play hardware detection after the reboot in the installation process. If the HAL is not yet updated the hardware detection will not be able to detect the second processor.

D: The HAL should be updated before the image is made. Furthermore, Safe Mode should not be used to update the HAL. The Upgrade Device Driver Wizard should be used to update the HAL.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 2

QUESTION 111

You upgrade 6 MPS-compliant computers from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. Each computer has two 550 MHz processors. The computers are used for high-resolution graphics applications that require exceptional performance. After the upgrade users complain that the processing time for graphic applications is much slower than before. What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to enable the AGP bridge controller.
- B. Use Device Manager to install the MPS-compliant drivers for the second processor.
- C. Use Device Manager to install ACPI-compliant drivers for the second processor.
- D. During startup press F8 and install MPS-compliant drivers for the second processor.

Answer: B

Explanation: Before the upgrade, the NT Workstation 4.0 operating system was configured for multiprocessor support. The upgrade process does not automatically keep this configuration since a new Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) needs to be installed. This HAL has to be Multiprocessor (MPS) compliant. You can update the Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) with the Device Manager. Open Computer Management in Administrative Tools, open Device Manager, expand Computer, right-click Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) PC (or similar), select Properties, select the Driver tab, and select Update Driver. This will start the Upgrade Device Driver Wizard, which can be used to update the HAL.

Incorrect answers:

A: Enabling the AGP bridge controller will not enable support for the second processor. Support for the second processor is dependant on the HAL.

C: Power Management drivers (ACPI drivers) will not enable support for the second processor. Support for the second processor is dependant on the HAL.

D: To install a new HAL during the installation process you should press F5, not F8.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 23, Lesson 2

QUESTION 112

You run a 16-bit scientific data analysis package on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. The package consists of three components.

The first component is a data acquisition application that monitors continuous data output from scientific instruments. The second component is a data analysis application that receives data from the data acquisition application by using shared memory. The third component is a data graphing application that displays the processed data in real time.

The data analysis application communicates with the data graphing application by using OLE. When you attempt to analyze large data sets, your computer is not able to display data in real time. You install a second processor in your computer. Only one processor is used while the package is running, even though task manager shows both processors.

You want your data analysis package to use both processors. What should you do? (Choose two)

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- A. Configure the data acquisition application to run in its own virtual DOS machine (VDM).
- B. Configure the data analysis application to run in its own virtual DOS machine (VDM).
- C. Configure the data graphing application to run in its own virtual DOS machine (VDM).
- D. Configure the virtual DOS machine for the data acquisition and data analysis applications to have a hard affinity for processor 0. Configure the VDM for the data graphing application to have a hard affinity for processor1.
- E. Configure the virtual DOS machine for the data acquisition to have a hard affinity for processor 0. Configure the VDM for the data graphing application to have a hard affinity for processor1.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: Since data acquisition and data analysis use shared memory, they should run in the same VDM, but data graphing should be run in a separate VDM. The VDMs are able to communicate through OLE. By using the affinity setting, the two VDMs can be configured to run on different processors. This can be done by using the Task Manager.

Incorrect answers:

A: The data acquisition and the data analysis application should run in the same VDM since they share memory.

B: The data acquisition and the data analysis application should run in the same VDM since they share memory.

E: The data acquisition and the data analysis application should run in the same VDM since they share memory.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 8

QUESTION 113

You are the administrator of a small server based network. While installing Windows 2000 Professional on your computer, you configure the network adapter card for each computer to use TCP/IP and assign static IP setting information. During installation the setup detects and installs the 10/100 Mbps UTP only network adapter card on computers #6 and #8, and a 10 Mbps/UTP combination adapter card on the other 7 computers. You accept the default settings for the network adapter card and finish installing the network adapter card. All computers are connected to a 10/100 switch that has category 5 UTP cabling. After installation you find that only computer #6 and #8 can communicate with each other. You want all 9 computers on your network to be able to communicate with each other.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the 10/100 switch to transfer only at the 100 Mbps rate.
- B. Configure the 10/100 Mbps network adapter card to switch all the computers to the 10 Mbps rate.
- C. Change the combination network adapter card to use the BNC transceiver setting.
- D. Change the combination network adapter card to use the UTP transceiver setting.

Answer: D

Explanation: In this scenario, the combination network adapter cards are set to use BNC connectors. You would then need to manually reconfigure the network adapters for UTP cabling.

Incorrect answers:

A: If the switch only works at 100 Mbps, the 10Mbps network adapters would not be able to communicate via the switch.

B: It is not necessary to run the network at 10Mbps. This will not take advantage of the higher 100Mbps network speeds that the system is capable of using. You should change the transceiver setting on the combination network adapter cards to UTP.

C: The network uses a 10/100Mbps switch that uses UTP cabling. The network adapters have to be configured for UTP and not BNC.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapters 21 & 22

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 1

QUESTION 114

You want to connect your Windows 2000 Professional computer to multiple TCP/IP subnets on your company's network. Your computer currently has an ISA network adapter installed. You install a second ISA network adapter.

After you restart your computer, you notice that the second ISA network adapter is not functioning. What should you do?

- A. Set the driver signing option to block.
- B. Set the driver signing option to ignore.
- C. In the computer's BIOS, reserve an unused IRQ for ISA devices.
- D. In the Device Manager, configure the second ISA network adapter to use an unused IRQ.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Device Manager is used to configure the system resources used by a hardware device. The system resources of legacy ISA devices must be set manually. This can be done in Device Manager. By right clicking the device in Device Manager, choosing Properties, and then selecting the Resources tab, you can change the system resources, such as the IRQ settings, used by the device.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Setting the driver signing option to block will prevent the installation of unsigned drivers. This will not enable the second ISA adapter to work properly.

B: Setting the driver signing option to ignore would allow the installation of unsigned drivers. This will not enable the second ISA adapter to work properly. This is also not the current problem since the scenario does not mention any problems with unsigned drivers.

C: Reserving IRQs in the BIOS will not prevent any legacy ISA device using that IRQ, it would only prevent Plug and Play (PnP) devices from using that particular IRQ. Reserving IRQs in the BIOS could be used when PnP devices and legacy devices use the same IRQ. In that case, you could reserve an IRQ in the BIOS, which would prevent the PnP device from using it, and allow the legacy device to use it instead.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapters 21 & 22

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 1

QUESTION 115

Your company has just upgraded its CATEGORY 5 Ethernet network from 10Mbps to 100Mbps. After the upgrade, the 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers in the marketing department can no longer connect to the network. The remaining 80 Windows 2000 computers in the company can connect, however. Your company uses NWLink as the only network protocol. You need to connect the computers in the marketing department to the network. What must you do?

- A. Configure the NWLink frame type of the network adapters to be Ethernet 802.3.
- B. Configure the NWLink frame type of the network adapters to be Ethernet II.
- C. Replace the network adapters with 10/100 BNC adapters.
- D. Replace the network adapters with 10/100 UTP network adapters.

Answer: D

Explanation: The hubs, switches and other network devices have been upgraded to 100Mbps. It thus seems likely that the 20 computers with network connection problems in this scenario are using 10Mbps network adapters. These need to be upgraded to 100Mbit or to 10/100Mbit network adapters. Since the network is a category 5 Ethernet network, the network adapters must also support UTP.

Incorrect answers:

- A: The computers were working properly before the upgrade. The NWLink protocol can be used in 100Mbps network without any problems. Therefore changing the frame type will not solve the problem.
- B: The computers were working properly before the upgrade. The NWLink protocol can be used in 100Mbps network without any problems. Therefore changing the frame type will not solve the problem.
- C: A category 5 network uses UTP cabling not thinnet BNC connectors.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapters 21 & 22

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 1

QUESTION 116

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. Your computer has a built in 10MB Ethernet Adapter. You have installed a 100MB Ethernet PC Adapter card. When the installation is complete you notice that the 10MB Ethernet PC card Adapter is not functioning. You use Computer Management to view the network adapter in your computer. Device Manager shows that the 10MB Ethernet Adapter card and the 100MB Ethernet PC Adapter card are conflicting with each other. You want to configure Windows 2000 Professional to use only the 100MB PC card Adapter. What should you do?

- A. Remove the 100MB Ethernet Adapter driver by using Device Manager.
- B. Remove the drivers from both Ethernet Adapter cards by using Device Manager.

- C. Install the 100MB Ethernet Adapter in different PC card slot.
- D. Disable the device driver for 10Mb Ethernet Adapter card by using Device Manager.

Answer: D

Explanation: The 10MB and the 100MB adapter cards are in conflict. By disabling the 10MB adapter card it will no longer use any system resources and the 100MB adapter would work properly. The 10MB adapter does not have to be physically removed; it could just be disabled.

Incorrect answers:

A: The 100MB network card would be preferred as it has improved network capabilities over the 10MB network card therefore its drivers should not be disabled.

B: Removing the drivers for both network cards will prevent both network cards from working and will prevent us from accessing the network. This is thus not a viable solution. Furthermore, you need only disable one of the network cards' drivers so as to overcome the system resource conflict. The 100MB network card would be preferred as it has improved network capabilities over the 10MB network card therefore its drivers should not be disabled.

C: The 10MB card would still compete for system resources after the 100MB card has been moved to a different PC card slot.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 21

QUESTION 117

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

Certkiller has just upgraded its network switches from 10 Mbps to 100 Mbps. After the upgrade, you find that the 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers on the network are still communicating at only 10 Mbps. Certkiller uses NWLink as the only network protocol.

You want to enable the computers to communicate at 100 Mbps.

What should you do?

- A. Replace the network adapters with 10/100 Mbps network adapters.
- B. Enable TCP/IP on all of the computers on the network.
- C. Configure the NWLink frame type of the network adapters to be Ethernet II.
- D. Configure the NWLink frame type of the network adapters to be Ethernet 802.3.

Answer: A

Explanation: For the computers to communicate at 100Mbps, they must be fitted with network adapters that are capable of communicating at 100Mbps.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The network protocol doesn't make any difference to the speed of the hardware.

C: The frame type needs to be the same on all computers in the network for them to communicate. The computers are able to communicate successfully so the frame type does not need to be changed. The frame type has no effect on the speed of the hardware.

D: The frame type needs to be the same on all computers in the network for them to communicate. The computers are able to communicate successfully so the frame type does not need to be changed. The

frame type has no effect on the speed of the hardware.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapters 21 & 22

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 1

QUESTION 118

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.

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 a PCI-based network adapter in your docking station. You insert your computer into the docking station and start the computer. The network adapter is not working after you start up the laptop. You use Device Manager to view the Network adapters node as shown in the Device Manager window.



You want to allow Windows 2000 Professional to use the network adapter.

What should you do?

- A. Use Device Manager to enable the network adapter.
 - B. Run the Add/Remove Hardware wizard.
 - C. Use Device Manager to scan for hardware changes.
 - D. Restart the computer in the docking station.
 - E. Obtain a new network adapter driver from the adapter manufacturer.
- Install the new network adapter driver.

Answer: A

Explanation: Device Manager is one of the snap-ins located under System Tools in Computer Management. Device Manager provides you with a graphical view of the hardware installed on your computer and helps you manage and troubleshoot it. You use Device Manager to disable, uninstall, and update device drivers. The exhibit shows that the network adapter is not enabled. It has to be enabled for Windows 2000 Professional to make use of it.

Incorrect answers:

B: Running the Add/Remove Hardware wizard is not going to allow Windows 2000 Professional to use the

network adapter, it has to be enabled.

C: Making use of the Device Manager is correct, but not to scan for hardware changes.

D: Restarting the computer in the docking station

E: Whether you obtain a new network adapter driver and installing it, you would still have to enable it before Windows 2000 Professional will make use of it.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapters 21 & 22

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 1 & Chapter 25, Lesson 1

QUESTION 119

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

You obtain new drivers for the network adapter in your Windows 2000 Professional computer. After installing the drivers your computer is unable to access the network. You view the network adapters node in Device Manager as shown in the Device Manager exhibit.



You want to be able to access the network.
What should you do?

- A. Configure IP address settings manually.
- B. Roll back the network adapter driver.
- C. Reinstall the new network adapter drivers.
- D. Enable the network adapter.
- E. Enable IEEE 802.1x authentication.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Device Manager exhibit shows a question mark over the network adapter. The question also makes mention of new drivers that was obtained for the network adapters. This means that the previous network adapter drivers were working and that an upgrade was attempted. Thus all that is necessary is to roll back the network adapter driver then it will revert back to the previous network adapter driver that worked. Then you will be able to access the network.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not a matter of an IP address that needs to be configured. The network could be accessed before.

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C: Reinstalling the new network adapter drivers will only be re-experiencing the inability to access the network since the problem stems from installing the new network adapter drivers.

D: If it was a matter of enabling the network adapter, then the Device Manager exhibit would have shown that the network adapter crossed out, not a question mark.

E: It is a matter of rolling back to the previous network adapter driver not enabling IEEE 802.1x authentication.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 22

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 7, Lesson 1

QUESTION 120

You attach a USB camera to your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your Windows 2000 Professional detects the camera and prompts you to install the manufacturer's device driver. You insert the manufacturer-provided floppy disk.

After installing the device drivers, you restart the computer. When Windows 2000 Professional loads, you notice that your USB board does not respond. You suspect that the camera drivers are not certified for Windows 2000 Professional. You want to configure your computer to enable your USB keyboard and to prevent uncertified drivers from being installed in future.

What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable driver signing.

B. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to disable driver signing.

C. Start the computer by using the Recovery Console. Restore the system state data.

D. Start the computer in Safe Mode. Replace the camera driver with Windows 2000 Professional certified drivers by using Device Manager.

E. Start the computer in debug mode. Replace the camera driver with Windows 2000 Professional certified drivers by using the Device Manager.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: You would need to start the computer in Safe Mode so that the camera driver can be replaced with a certified driver. Thereafter, to prevent uncertified drivers from being installed in the future, you can enable the driver signing policy and set it to block. This will prevent any future attempt to install an unsigned driver on the system.

Incorrect answers:

B: To prevent uncertified drivers from being installed in the future you must enable and not disable driver signing, which makes this an incorrect solution.

C: Restoring the system state data will neither enable the USB keyboard, nor will it prevent uncertified drivers from being installed. It is therefore not appropriate to this scenario.

E: Debug mode is a special mode used by software developers to debug programs. It is one of the Safe Mode options. Debug mode is not used for enabling device drivers or for driver signing configuration. It is therefore not appropriate to this scenario.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 121

You are the administrator of your company's network. You install 220 new Windows 2000 Professional computers in the Sales department. Two weeks later users report that five of the computers have stopped responding. You troubleshoot the five computers and find that the users have attached USB devices and have installed device drivers that are not supported by Windows 2000 Professional. You want to ensure that it does not happen again.

You decide to configure the computer to install device drivers only for the devices that are included on the current hardware compatibility list (HCL). What should you do?

- A. Use NTFS permission to restrict users access to the C:\WinNT\driver cache folder.
- B. Use NTFS permission to restrict users access to the C:\WinNT\system32\drivers folder.
- C. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable driver signing verification.
- D. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to trust the Microsoft certificate authority (CA).

Answer: C

Explanation: To prevent the installation of unsigned drivers, the driver signing verification option has to be enabled. Microsoft has signed all the drivers for the devices, which are included in the hardware compatibility list (HCL). With driver signing enabled and set to block, only device drivers for devices on the current HCL will be allowed to be installed.

Incorrect answers:

A: NTFS permissions are permissions to files and folders, and cannot be used to prevent drivers from being installed. To prevent the installation of unsigned drivers, the driver signing verification option has to be enabled instead.

B: NTFS permissions are permissions to files and folders, and cannot be used to prevent drivers from being installed. To prevent the installation of unsigned drivers, the driver signing verification option has to be enabled instead.

D: The Microsoft certificate authority (CA) is used to supply support for certificates that are used for authentication purposes; the Microsoft certificate authority is not used for configuration of driver signing. To prevent the installation of unsigned drivers, the driver signing verification option has to be enabled instead.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 122

You need additional storage space on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You install a second SCSI controller and a second hard disk.

During the installation of the SCSI driver, you receive a warning that the driver is unsigned. You complete the installation of the driver and restart Windows 2000 Professional. During startup, you receive a Stop error.

You need to correct the error and start Windows 2000 as quickly as possible. What should you do?

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- A. Start the computer in Recovery Console. Delete the SCSI controller driver.
- B. Start the computer by using the last known good configuration.
- C. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks, and repair the system files.
- D. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks, and repair the registry.

Answer: B

Explanation: As the computer cannot be successfully rebooted after the installation of the driver, it is most likely that the new driver is the cause of the problem. The Last Known Good Configuration (LKGC) will load the last hardware and registry configuration that was automatically saved by Windows 2000 on the last successful start up of Windows 2000 and can thus be used to return to the system to the system state before the driver was installed.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Recovery Console could be used to disable the device driver, but not to delete the driver.

Furthermore, the Last Known Good Configuration requires less administrative effort than using the Recovery Console.

C: The computer can be started by using the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks, however, using the Last Known Good Configuration requires less administrative effort.

D: The computer can be started by using the Windows 2000 startup floppy disks, however, using the Last Known Good Configuration requires less administrative effort.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 123

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

You install 50 new Windows 2000 Professional computers in the Web Development department. Two weeks later, users report that five of the computers have stopped responding. You troubleshoot the five computers. You find that users have attached devices and have installed device drivers that are not supported by Windows 2000 Professional.

You want to ensure that this does not happen again. You want to configure the computers to install device drivers only for devices that are included on the current Hardware Compatibility List (HCL).

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

- A. Configure the Administrator option to enable the Apply setting as system default option.
- B. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to enable driver signing verification.
- C. Use NTFS permissions to restrict user access to the \Winnt\Driver Cache folder.
- D. Use NTFS permissions to restrict user access to the \Winnt\System32\Drivers folder.
- E. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to trust the Microsoft Certificate Authority (CA).

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Microsoft uses a multi-stage process to test device drivers. Drivers are subjected to compatibility tests administered by the Windows Hardware Quality Lab (WHQL), and drivers that successfully complete the process are digitally signed. Because of this testing, signed drivers are typically more robust and reliable. Once a driver is digitally signed, Windows XP Professional recognizes it when it is loaded. Windows XP Professional

notifies the user if a driver is not signed or if a driver file has been changed since its inclusion on the Microsoft(r) Hardware Compatibility List (HCL), which is an up-to-date list of hardware that is supported by Microsoft.

The digital signature is associated with individual driver versions, and certifies to users that the driver provided with the device is identical to the driver that was tested.

The following three driver-signing policy settings in the operating system enforce signature verification and determine what the operating system does with an unsigned driver:

Warn. Checks the signature on the driver before installation and displays a warning if the signature verification fails. The driver can still be installed, although installation is not recommended.

Block. Checks the signature on the driver before installation and blocks installation of the driver if the signature verification fails.

Ignore. Silently checks the signature on the driver, logs any unsigned driver files to a log file, and allows the installation of the driver.

If you are logged on as a member of the Administrators group, you can apply the selected driver-signing setting as the default for all users who log on to a computer by clicking **Make this action the system default** if you want to prevent users from installing device drivers other than those that are included on the current HCL.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, *Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional*, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 124

You are the administrator for Certkiller .com's network.

Tess, who works in Financial department, wants to update the printer connected to her Windows 2000 Professional computer so that she can print graphics at a higher resolution. Jack downloads a printer driver from the Internet. She then asks for your assistance in installing the driver.

You are unsure of the source of the driver. You want to ensure that the user does not lose production time because of an incompatible driver.

What should you do?

- A. Display the Advanced Attributes dialog box for the printer driver file. Install the driver if the contents have been secured.
- B. Run File Signature Verification to verify that the new driver has a Microsoft digital signature. Do not install the driver if it does not have the signature.
- C. Install the driver. Logon to the computer. If the computer fails after installing the driver, restart the computer. Then use the last known good configuration to recover the original driver.
- D. Install the driver. Logon to the computer. If the computer fails after installing the driver, use the Hardware troubleshooter. Then use the Recovery Console to recover the original driver.

Answer: B

Explanation: When installing new software on your computer, system files and device driver files are sometimes overwritten by unsigned or incompatible versions, causing system instability. The system files and device driver files provided with Windows 2000 have a Microsoft digital signature, which indicates that the files are original, unaltered system files or that they have been approved by Microsoft for use with Windows. Using File Signature Verification, you can identify unsigned files on your computer.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The advanced attributes of a file do not tell you if the file is digitally signed or not.

C: Installing the driver and repairing any damage it may cause will waste production time. This is contrary to the requirements stated in the question.

D: Installing the driver and repairing any damage it may cause will waste production time. This is contrary to the requirements stated in the question.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 125

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

A user named Tom in the art department wants to update his Windows 2000 Professional computer so that he can view graphics at a higher resolution. Tom downloads a new video card driver from the Internet. He then installs the driver.

Tom reports that now his system occasionally stops responding and he is forced to restart his computer.

You replace the new video car driver.

You want to ensure that in the future Tom does not lose production time because of an incompatible driver.

What should you do?

To answer, select the policy setting you must apply on Tom's computer and drag the setting to the Local Security Policy Setting Dialog box.



Answer:



Explanation: Due to Tom using an incompatible driver and you wanting to ensure that he does not lose production time due to the incompatibility of drivers, you should set the Local Security Policy to "unsigned driver installation behavior" and the Local policy setting to "Do not allow installation."

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 126

You are the administrator of your company's network. You attempt to install a printer driver on a Windows 2000 computer for a user named Linda.

You receive the following error message: "Error 11-Cannot install printer driver."

The driver was originally downloaded from the printer manufacturer's Web site. You have successfully used the driver in the past on their Windows 2000 Professional computers.

You want to configure Linda's computer to check for driver integrity and to allow you to install this printer driver.

What should you do?

A. Configure driver signing to display a message before installing an unsigned driver.

B. Configure driver signing to ignore File Signature Verification.

Create a Local Computer Policy to enable Windows File Protection.

C. Use the Add Printer Driver wizard to install the driver.

Create a Local Computer Policy to enable Windows File Protection.

D. Use the Print Troubleshooter.

Configure the computer to prevent the installation of unsigned drivers.

Answer: A

Explanation: The error message in this scenario indicates that the Driver Signing option, File Signature Verification, is set to Block. Therefore the unsigned driver cannot be installed. Changing the File Signature Verification to Warn will allow the installation of the device driver. It will also show a warning message when you try to install an unsigned driver. The warning message also contains an option to install the unsigned drivers anyway. These settings are set in the Driver Signing settings on the Hardware tab of the System applet on the Control Panel.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The Driver Signature verification can be set to ignore File Signature Verification. However, Windows File Protection protects the integrity of the Windows system files. It does not check driver signings when new drivers are installed.

C: When any attempt is made to install new device drivers, Windows 2000 checks the File Signature policy. Thus, when using the Add Printer driver wizard the File Signature policy is checked.

Furthermore, Windows File Protection protects the integrity of the Windows system files. It does not check any device drivers.

D: The Print Troubleshooter cannot be used to prevent installation of unsigned drivers.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 2

QUESTION 127

You use Windows 2000 Professional on a desktop computer. You schedule a task to run an MMC snap-in to perform configuration tasks to another computer. You notice that the task is completing incorrectly.

You manually start MMC. You add the snap-in and are then able to successfully run the task. You verify that all of your other tasks are working correctly.

You want to enable your task to complete successfully. What should you do?

- A. Use Scheduled Tasks to configure the task to run under the security context of your account.
- B. Configure the Task Scheduler service account to use the local Administrator account and password.
- C. Use Computer Management to start the Messenger service and to configure the Messenger service to start automatically.
- D. Use Computer Management to start the Task Scheduler service and to configure the Task Scheduler service to start automatically.

Answer: A

Explanation: As the task worked correctly when you were logged in with your user account, it should complete successfully if run in the same security context as your account.

Incorrect answers:

B: The local administrator would not have the required permissions on the network as it is a local computer account. Furthermore, the scheduled task should, for security reasons, not have too many rights or permissions on the local computer.

C: When the task was tested it and all the other running tasks worked correctly. There is thus no problem with the messenger service and no need to reconfigure it.

D: When the task was tested it and all the other running tasks worked correctly. This includes the task scheduler. It is thus not necessary to reconfigure the task scheduler.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 128

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You use a user account named user1 to log on to a Windows 2000 Professional computer. The computer is used by different students in a classroom.

User1 does not have administrative rights. However, you prefer to use this account for most of your daily activities, because it is not a security breach if you fail to log off.

You want to schedule a task to run the command file named AddUser.cmd that automatically adds six more student user accounts. What should you do?

- A. Schedule the task to run under the administrative account.
- B. Log on by using the local administrator account. Then schedule the task to run under user1.
- C. Take ownership of the AddUsers.cmd. Then schedule the task to run under user1.
- D. Grant user1 read & execute permission for AddUsers.cmd. Then schedule the task to run under User1.

Answer: A

Explanation: As the task needs to add users accounts, it requires administrative rights, or at least rights to add user accounts. You must therefore schedule the task to run under the administrative account.

Incorrect answers:

B: Logging on to the computer with the local Administrator account would make it possible to add local user accounts. However, this could cause a security breach. It would be better to schedule the task to run with administrative rights.

C: The task needs to have rights to add user accounts. Changing file permissions will not allow this. User1 is a user account and does not have the rights to add user accounts.

D: The task needs to have rights to add user account. Changing file permissions will not allow this. User1 is a user account and does not have the rights to add user accounts.

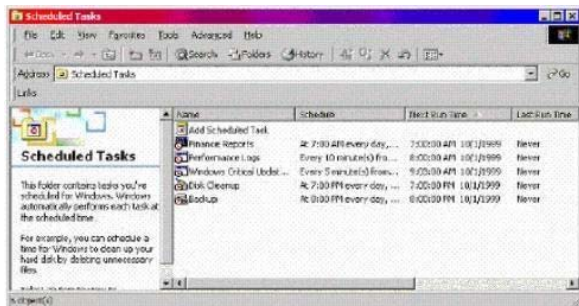
Reference:

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

QUESTION 129

You use Windows 2000 Professional on your desktop computer Certkiller 1. You use Certkiller 1 to run automated reports and retrieve performance data from Windows 2000 Server computers.

You configure Scheduled Tasks to notify you of failed tasks. Three days later, you notice that none of your tasks was started and you never received notification. You view the list of scheduled tasks as shown in the exhibit.



You want to enable your tasks to start and then to receive notification of failed tasks. What should you do?

- A. Use Scheduled Tasks to configure the tasks to run under the security context of a local Administrator account.
- B. Configure the Task Scheduler service account to use a local Administrator account and password.
- C. Use Computer Management to start the Messenger service and to configure the Messenger service to start automatically.
- D. Use Computer Management to start the Task Scheduler service and to configure the Task Scheduler service to start automatically.

Answer: A

Explanation: The scheduled task needs permission to retrieve information from a server in the domain. This can be achieved by running the task in the security context of the local Administrator account.

Incorrect Answers

- B: The task, not the task scheduler, should be run in the security context of the local Administrator account.
- C: The messenger service is not the reason of the failed tasks.
- D: This is not the reason of the failed tasks.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 130

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer. You schedule a task to run after 15 minutes. One hour later, the task still has not run.

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You notice that your Event Viewer system log has the following error message;
"The task scheduler service failed to start due to following error. The service did not start due to login failure."

You want to run the scheduler task again. What should you do before restarting the task scheduler service?

- A. Set the task scheduler service to log on using the local system account
- B. Set the task scheduler service to allow the service to interact with the desktop
- C. Restart the remote producer call (RPC) service.
- D. Log off and then log on to an account in the Power Users group.

Answer: A

Explanation: Task Scheduler service must be set to log on using the Local System account and not a user account. The Task Scheduler is a service and requires 'Log on as a service' rights, which allows a security principal to log on as a service, as a way of establishing a security context. The Local System account on the Windows computer always retains the right to log on as a service. Any service that runs under a separate account must be granted this right.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The Task Scheduler is a service and requires 'Log on as a service' rights, which allows a security principal to log on as a service, as a way of establishing a security context. The Local System account on the Windows computer always retains the right to log on as a service. Any service that runs under a separate account must be granted this right. Allowing the service to interact with the desktop will not grant the service the required rights.

C: The Task Scheduler is a service and requires 'Log on as a service' rights, which allow a security principal to log on as a service, as a way of establishing a security context. The Local System account on the Windows computer always retains the right to log on as a service. Any service that runs under a separate account must be granted this right. Restarting the remote producer call (RPC) service will not grant the service the required rights.

D: The Task Scheduler is a service and requires 'Log on as a service' rights, which will allow a security principal to log on as a service, as a way of establishing a security context. The Local System account on the Windows computer always retains the right to log on as a service. Any service that runs under a separate account must be granted this right. Logging off and then logging on to an account in the Power Users group will not grant the service the required rights, as no user account or user group account can be granted the 'Log as a service' right.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 131

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer.

You schedule a task to run after 15 minutes. One hour later, the task still has not run. Using the Task Scheduler you check the status of the task. The status says "Could not start". You also notice that your Event Viewer Security Log has a logon failure event.

You want to run the scheduled task.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the RunAs service.
- B. Verify the account and password information for the task.
- C. Set the Task Scheduler service to allow the service to interact with the desktop.
- D. Set the Task Scheduler service to log on as the local Administrator account.

Answer: B

Explanation: You use Task Scheduler to schedule programs and batch files to run once, at regular intervals, or at specific times. You can also use Task Scheduler to schedule any script, program, or document to start at a specified time and interval or when certain operating system events occur. You can use Task Scheduler to complete many administrative tasks for you. Thus if the status of Task Scheduler states "Could not start" and your Event Viewer Security Log has a logon failure event, you should verify whether the account and password information is correct.

Incorrect answers:

- A: Restarting the RunAs service will not run the scheduled task.
- C: Setting the Allow the service to interact with the desktop will not run the scheduled task since the problem of a failed logon event will not be solved.
- D: Setting the Log on as the local Administrator account is not going to run the scheduled task since the Event Viewer Security Log has a logon failure event and you need to verify the account and password information for the task.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 132

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Peter runs Windows 2000 Professional on his portable computer. Peter wants to be able to work at home on files that were created in the office on the company network. Prior to logging off the network and leaving the office, Peter enables Offline Files.

Peter calls you from home and reports that copies of his folders and files on the network are not available on his portable computer.

What should you instruct Peter to do?

- A. Enable file and print sharing.
Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- B. Synchronize all offline files.
Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
- C. At the office, make the files available offline.
Peter will be able to access his files the next time he logs off the network.
- D. At the office, create a shortcut to the Offline Files folder.
Peter will be able to access his files the next time he logs off the network.

Answer: C

Explanation: Peter must make the files available offline when he is connected to the network (not from home).

This will synchronize the files the next time Peter logs off the network.

Note: To use files and folders offline the files and folders must be synchronized. This entails the copying of files onto the portable computer when the user logs off from the network. This will enable the user to access and work with the files offline. When the user logs on to the server again, the files that have been altered offline must be copied onto the server to overwrite the outdated files on the server.

Incorrect Answers:

A: File and print sharing pertains to the sharing of resources over the network. It does not pertain to using files offline.

B: The synchronization of files is dependant on the user requesting the availability of offline files being logged on to the network as file synchronization is applied on the basis of a user account. Therefore Peter must be logged on to the network.

D: Offline file synchronization can be applied on folders and files but not on shortcuts to folders.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 133

You want to configure your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer to use offline files. The files that you want to access offline include a large project file and some smaller personal files.

Your portable computer is configured to connect to the network by using the dial up connection at scheduled times during day to automatically download your e-mail messages. You do not want to synchronize the project file when you connect to the network using the dial-up connection.

What you should do?

A. Configure the Synchronization Settings to perform a quick synchronization.

B. Configure the Synchronization Settings to ask you before synchronizing items.

C. Configure the Synchronization Settings to synchronize the project file only when using the LAN connection. Set synchronization for the personal files for both the LAN connection and your dial-up connection.

D. Set the synchronization settings to synchronize the project file only when you log off the network. Set synchronization for the personnel files for both the LAN and dialup connection for logging on and logging off.

Answer: C

Explanation: With Windows 2000 it is possible to have different synchronization settings for every network connection. In this case one synchronization setting can be used for the LAN connection and another synchronization setting can be used for the dial-up connection.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no quick synchronization in Windows 2000. Quick synchronization could possibly denote automatic synchronization. This would not solve the problem though, since automatic synchronization on the dial-up connection is not desired.

B: To ask the user before synchronization would not be a workable solution since a requirement is that the computer automatically should download e-mail messages on a scheduled basis.

D: The computer will log off the network when it uses the dial-up connection. This will cause a synchronization of the project file on the dial-up connection. This is contrary to the requirement.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 134

You configure your Windows 2000 Professional portable computer to redirect your My Documents folder to your home folder. You want to ensure that you can access all of your files in your My Documents folder when you are not connected to the network.

What should you do? (Chose two)

- A. Use Windows Explorer to enable Offline Files.
- B. Use Windows Explorer to create shortcut to access Offline Files folder as desktop.
- C. Use Windows Explorer to configure the properties of your home folder to be available offline.
- D. Use Synchronization Manager to configure your home folder to be available offline.
- E. Create a shortcut in My Network Places to access your home folder.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: To ensure that you can access all of our files in your My Documents folder when you are not connected to the network, you must enable caching at the server by using Windows Explorer. At the client computer you must connect to a network share and configure it to be available for off-line access.

Incorrect answers:

B: Shortcuts cannot be used to access offline files and folders.

D: The synchronization manager is used to manage synchronization not to configure folders to be available offline.

E: Creating a shortcut to your home folder will not make it available offline.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 135

You are using Windows 2000 Professional on your desktop computer. You are working on the company's financial report and you want other users on the network to be able to modify your documents for the report. You want users to share the financial report folder on the network. Because the network contains confidential information you want to prevent users from enabling off line access for the network share that contains the financial report.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to receive the offline files.
- B. Using Windows Explorer, disable the cache for the reports on the network share.
- C. Use the Windows NT explorer to grant the special access for the reports on the network share.
- D. Use the synchronization manager to configure synchronization not to occur when users are connected to the LAN connection.

Answer: B

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Explanation: To prevent users from enabling off line access for the network share that contains the financial report, you must disable caching for the report folder. This will prevent users from enabling off line access for this share.

Incorrect answers:

A: This solution is not appropriate in this scenario, as you want to prevent the use of offline files. You must instead disable caching for the report folder.

C: Special access cannot be used to prevent users enabling off line access. To prevent users from enabling off line access for the network share that contains the financial report, you must disable caching for the report folder.

D: Users would still be able to use manual synchronization, and make the files available for off line access. To prevent users from enabling off line access for the network share that contains the financial report, you must disable caching for the report folder.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 136

You are using a Windows 2000 Professional computer. You create a shortcut for the folder named PROJECTS on the network share. You want to make shortcuts to the projects folder available, when you are not connected to the network. You attempt to configure the shortcut to be available offline. However you do not see an option to make the folder available offline.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to enable the cache for the project folder.
- B. Use Windows Explorer to configure the projects folder on the network share to be available for offline access.
- C. Connect to the network before trying to make the shortcut available online.
- D. Create shortcuts to each file in the projects folder and then make the shortcut files available offline.

Answer: B

Explanation: An option to make the folder available offline is only available when the folder is configured for offline availability.

Incorrect answers:

A: The setting to enable caching for users applies to other users on the network not to you. So this setting does not have to be configured in this scenario.

C: Folders, not shortcuts, can be configured to be available for off line access.

D: Folders, not shortcuts, can be configured to be available for off line access.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 137

All of the client computers in your company's network are Windows 2000 portable computers. A user named Maria stores Sales files in her My Documents folder. She uses these files when she travels. Maria informs you that when she takes her portable computer to trade shows, she can access some of the Sales

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files but not all of them. When her portable computer is connected to the network at the office, she can access all of the files.

You need to enable Maria to access all of the files in her My Documents folder when she is working remotely. What should you do?

- A. Allow Maria full control permissions on the %systemroot%\Documents and Settings\Maria\My Documents folder.
- B. Allow Maria full control permissions on the %systemroot%\ Documents and Settings\All Users\My Documents folder.
- C. Configure Maria's computer to automatically copy the entire contents of her network My Documents folder to her offline files folder.
- D. Configure Maria's computer to automatically copy the entire contents of her network My Documents folder to her local My Documents folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: To give Maria access to the files when she is working remotely, the folder needs to be enabled for offline access and must be configured to make the entire contents of the folder available offline.

Incorrect answers:

A: Full control permissions on the folder will not give Maria access to the folder when she is working remotely. The folder needs to be enabled for offline access and must be configured to make the entire contents of the folder available offline to give Maria access to the files when she is working remotely.

B: Full control permissions on the folder will not give Maria access to the folder when she is working remotely. The folder needs to be enabled for offline access and must be configured to make the entire contents of the folder available offline to give Maria access to the files when she is working remotely. Furthermore, the subfolder that has been designated to offline access is not the correct folder. This is the all users folder; you should specify Maria's folder.

D: A folder cannot be configured to be copied to the local My Documents folder. To give Maria access to the files when she is working remotely, the folder needs to be enabled for offline access and must be configured to make the entire contents of the folder available offline.

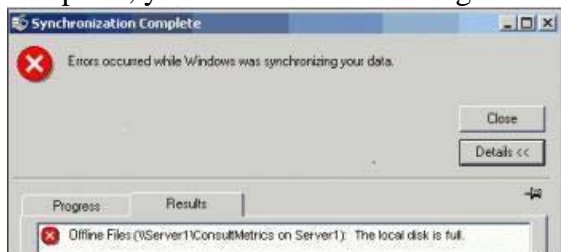
Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 138

You are a Certkiller Inc. consultant who uses a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. Your domain user account is a member of the local Administrators group.

From your portable computer, you map a drive to a shared folder named ConsultMetrics on a computer named Server1. You configure ConsultMetrics to be available offline. When you log of the portable computer, you receive the following error message.



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You need to successfully synchronize the offline files. What should you do?

- A. Compress the folder and files in the shared folder on Server1 by using Windows Explorer.
- B. Configure manual caching of the offline folders on Server1 by using the Disk Management administrative tool.
- C. Increase available disk space by running the Disk Cleanup utility.
- D. Increase the amount of disk space for offline folders on the portable computer by using Windows Explorer.

Answer: D

Explanation: The error message indicates that the local disk is full. However, only the disk space available for Offline Files is exhausted. We should increase the amount of disk space for offline folders.

Incorrect Answers

- A: The local disk is full, not the hard disk on Server1.
- B: Manual caching would not help.
- D: It is very unlikely that the local disk is full. Only the offline cache is full.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 139

You use a Windows 2000 Professional computer.

You are responsible for maintaining Certkiller 's client contact list. You want other users on the network to be able to read the client contact list. You use Windows Explorer to share the client contact list folder on the network.

You want users to use the most current available information when contacting clients. You want to prevent users from enabling offline access for the network share that contains the client contact list.

What should you do?

- A. Use Synchronization Manager to configure synchronization not to occur when users are connected to the LAN connection.
- B. Use Windows Explorer to grant users Special access for the reports on the network share.
- C. Use Windows Explorer to disable caching for the reports on the network share.
- D. Use Windows Explorer to disable Offline files.

Answer: C

Explanation: Enabling offline files is a two-step process. Caching must be enabled on the shared folder and offline files must be enabled on the client computers. We can prevent users caching copies of the reports by disabling caching on the shared folder that contains the reports.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Synchronization Manager runs on the client computers. We can prevent users caching copies of the reports by disabling caching on the shared folder on the server that contains the reports.
- B: We can't use share permissions to prevent caching.
- D: This would need to be done on every client computer to stop the users caching the reports. Even then,

the users could just re-enable Offline Files on the client computers. It would be much easier to disable caching on the shared folder on the server that contains the reports.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 140

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

A user runs Windows 2000 Professional on her portable computer. She maps drive X to a shared network folder named Projects on Server1 and configures it to reconnect when she logs on to the network. She occasionally works at home on files that were created on Server1. She enabled Offline Files and made the network files available offline.

The user calls you from home and reports that she does not have the most recent copies of her folders and files from drive X available on her portable computer.

The user needs the most recent files from drive X when she disconnects from then network.

What settings should you instruct the user to configure?

To answer, use the Synchronization Settings Dialog Box controls to configure the options correctly.



Answer: Check the "\\Server1\Projects on Server1" checkbox.

Check the "When I log off my computer" checkbox.

Explanation: The mapped drive is mapped to \\Server1\Projects so we need to configure the synchronization settings to synchronize \\Server1\Projects. The question states that the user needs the most recent files from drive X when she disconnects from the network. Therefore, we need to select the "When I log off my computer" option.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 141

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

A user named Peter runs Windows 2000 Professional on his portable computer. Peter wants to be able to work at home with files that were created in the office on Certkiller 's network. He maps drive X to a shared network folder and configures it to reconnect when he logs on to the network. Before Peter logs

off the network and leaves the office, he attempts to make drive X available offline. Peter calls you and reports that he does not have the option to make his shared folder available offline. Peter needs to have the files in drive X available offline. What should you instruct Peter to do?

- A. Ensure that NetBIOS over TCP/IP is enabled on the network server.
- B. Enable Offline Files on the portable computer.
- C. Create an Offline File synchronization schedule.
- D. Create a shortcut to the Offline Files folder.

Answer: B

Explanation: Before you can use offline folders and files, you must configure the server or network share and your laptop. You configure offline folders and files on the Offline Files tab in the Folder Options dialog box, which you can access through the Tools menu in the My Computer window or the Windows Explorer window. You must select the Enable Offline Files and the Synchronize All Offline Files Before Logging Off check boxes to use offline files.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This option does not make Offline files available; you need to select the enable Offline files and Synchronize All Offline Files Before Logging Off checkboxes.
- C: This option represents only part of being able to use Offline files and folders.
- D: Creating a shortcut to the Offline Files folder is not the same as enabling Offline Files.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 142

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has 128 MB of RAM and two physical hard disks. Each hard disk has a single partition configured as drive C and D. Each partition has more than 500 MB of free disk space. Windows 2000 Professional and all applications are installed on drive C. You frequently run two or more memory-intensive graphics applications simultaneously. You notice that access to drive C is much slower when you are using the graphics applications.

You want to maximize overall disk performance for your computer.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

- A. Configure the paging file to reside on drive C only.
- B. Configure the paging file to reside on drive D only.
- C. Configure the initial size of the paging file and the maximum size of paging file to 64 MB.
- D. Configure the initial size of the paging file and the maximum size of the paging file to 128 MB.
- E. Configure the initial size of the paging file and the maximum size of the paging file to 256 MB.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: The process of moving data in and out of physical memory is called paging. When physical memory becomes full and a thread needs access to code or data not currently in physical memory, VMM moves

some pages from physical memory to a storage area on disk called a pagefile. When you install Windows 2000, Setup creates a virtual-memory paging file, Pagefile.sys, on the partition where you installed Windows 2000. The minimum paging file size is 2 MB. The default or recommended paging file size for Windows 2000 Professional is equal to 1.5 times the total amount of RAM. Typically, you can leave the size of the paging file set to the default value. In some circumstances, such as when you run a large number of applications simultaneously, you might want to use a larger paging file or multiple paging files.

If you set the size of the initial paging file significantly below the recommended size, Windows 2000 may display the Windows - Virtual Memory Minimum Too Low message box sometime after you log on following the change. The message indicates that Windows is increasing the size of your virtual memory paging file. While this occurs, any programs you are running may run more slowly or they may pause because any memory requests by those applications may be denied. Only users with administrative rights can use the System program to increase the paging file size. If possible, the paging file should be placed on a different physical disk than the operating system

Thus you should configure your paging file to reside on Drive D only since the applications and the OS is installed on Drive C.

Incorrect answers:

A: Drive C is hosting the OS as well as the applications, it would be unwise to configure the paging file to reside on Drive C. It can be done but then you will compromise on performance.

C & D: Why configure the initial size of the paging file and the maximum size of the paging file to either 64 or 128 MB when there is an option offering 256 MB which will obviously maximize overall disk performance for your computer.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 28

QUESTION 143

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer. The disk and volume configuration of the computer is shown in the following table.

Disk	Volume	Capacity	Free space
0 (basic)	C (system)	1.0 GB	0.9 GB
0 (basic)	D (boot)	3.0 GB	0.2 GB
0 (basic)	E	8.0 GB	2.5 GB
1 (dynamic)	F	3.0 GB	1.5 GB
1 (dynamic)	G	4.0 GB	0.3 GB

The paging file is currently stored on drive D. The size of the paging file is 400 MB. In the system event log on the computer, you find the following repeated message: "Disk D is at or near capacity. You may need to delete some files."

You want to move the paging file to another volume to make more space available on drive D. You also want to ensure that you move the paging file to a volume that improves system performance as much as possible. You do not want to increase the size of the paging file or divide the paging file over multiple volumes.

To which drive should you move the paging file?

A. Drive C

- B. Drive E
- C. Drive F
- D. Drive G

Answer: C

Explanation: We have a choice of volumes C, E or F because these are the only volumes with enough free space for the paging file. Using the system volume for the paging file will slow the performance so we are left with a choice of volumes E or F. Volume F is on a separate physical disk to the operating system. Placing the paging file on a separate physical disk is the best way to improve performance so we should move the paging file to volume F.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Using the system volume for the paging file will slow the performance.

B: This would work but we can improve performance further by placing the paging file on a separate physical disk to the operating system.

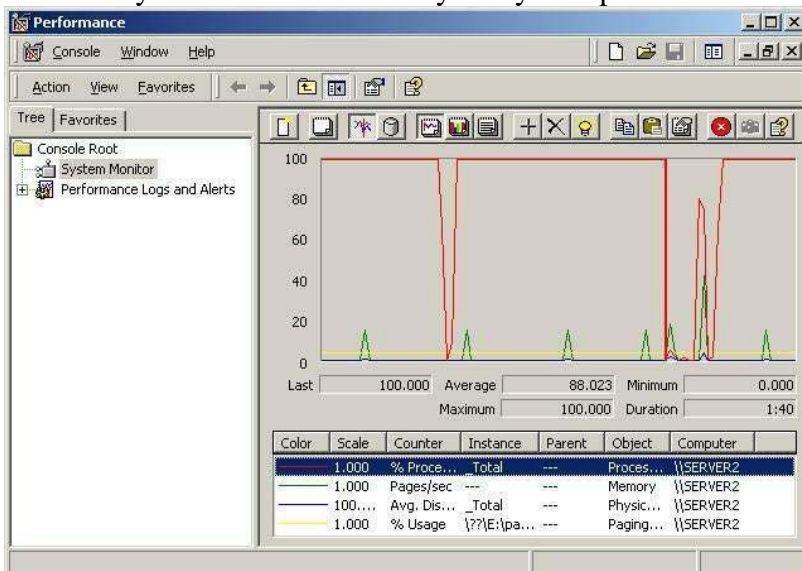
D: Drive G doesn't have enough free space for the paging file.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 28

QUESTION 144

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a single Pentium II 400-Mhz processor, 64 MB of RAM, and an EIDE hard disk. You use your computer to design graphics ads for web sites and newspapers. When you are working on multiple ads simultaneously, you notice that your computer responds very slowly. You are also experiencing long delays when loading color palettes and importing graphics. You use System Monitor to view your system performance as shown in the exhibit.



You want to improve the performance of your computer based on the performance results. What should you do?

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- A. Increase the physical RAM in the computer to 128 MB.
- B. Increase the processor priority level for your development application.
- C. Add a second Pentium II 400-MHz processor.
- D. Upgrade the hard disk to a SCSI-based hard disk.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Processor: %Processor Time counter measures the time a processor takes to execute a nonidle thread. A Processor: %Processor Time count that is above 80% for extended periods of time indicates that the CPU is unable to handle the load placed on it and is the cause of a system bottleneck. The exhibit in this scenario shows that the Processor: %Processor Time counter is close to 100% most of the time and should be upgraded. Replacing the processor with a fast one or adding a second processor, as is suggested here, will improve system performance.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Memory: Pages/sec counter is used to measure memory usage. In the exhibit this is represented by the green line and is well within acceptable limits. Insufficient RAM is therefore not the primary problem in this scenario, the processor performance is.

B: The processor is at its limit. Giving the application higher priority won't enable the processor to work any harder than it already is. The processor needs to be upgraded or an additional processor added to the system.

D: The Physical Disk: Ave. Disk Queue Length counter is used to measure hard disk performance. In the exhibit this is represented by the blue line and is well within acceptable limits. The primary problem in this scenario is the processor performance not the disk subsystem.

Reference:

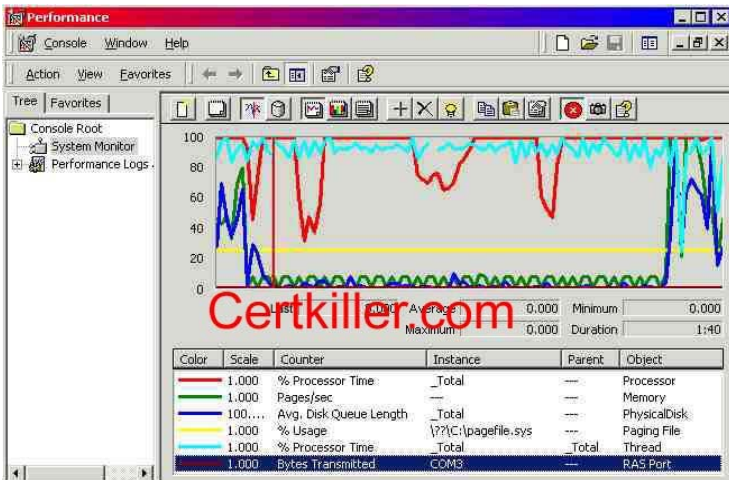
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 27

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 3

QUESTION 145

You are the administrator of Certkiller .com's network.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a Pentium III 700-Mhz processor, 128 MB of RAM, and an EIDE hard disk. After installing a new video editing application you notice that your computer is responding very slowly and you are experiencing long delay in processing video files. You use System Monitor to view your computer's performance as shown in Performance exhibit.



You want to improve the performance of your computer. What should you do?

- A. Increase the Processor Priority level for your video editing application.
- B. Increase the physical RAM in the computer to 256 MB.
- C. Upgrade the hard disk to a SCSI based hard disk.
- D. Add a faster performance processor.
- E. Install a new graphics accelerator card.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Performance Monitor exhibit shows clearly that the processor is being overused and used to its maximum. This results in slow responses from your computer. If you want to improve your computer's performance then you should add a faster performance processor.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This option will not address the problem in this scenario.
- B: It is not a matter of insufficient RAM that is causing the slow responses. It is the processor that is causing problems.
- C: Upgrading the hard disk will not address your current problem of slow responses.
- E: The exhibit does not indicate a problem with the current graphics card. Thus installing a new graphics accelerator card will not make a difference to the slow responses from the computer.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 27

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 3

QUESTION 146

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has 50 MB of free disk space on drive C and 500 MB free disk space on drive D. Print jobs are failing because the available space on drive C is inadequate. You want the printer to be able to use the space on drive D. What should you do?

- A. From the Print Server Properties dialog box, change the location of the spool folder to any existing file

path on drive D.

- B. From the Printer Properties dialogue box, use Advanced settings to change the location of the spool folder to D:\WinNT\System32\spools\Printers.
- C. Copy the C:\WinNT\System32\spool\Printers folder to the D:\WinNT\system32\spool\Printers folder.
- D. Mount drive C as a subdirectory on drive D.

Answer: A

Explanation: The location of the spool folder can be specified on the Advanced tab of the Print Server Properties dialog box. To change the spool folder location, open the Printers folder, open File menu, select Server Properties, select the Advanced tab, enter the path and the name of the new default spool folder for this print server, and then click Close.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Advanced tab of the Printer Properties dialog box does not contain the location of the spool folder. It is thus not possible to change the location of the spool folder in the Advanced tab of the Printer Properties dialog box.

C: Copying the Spool folder to another hard drive will not change the location of the Spool folder as the location of the spool folder is specified on the Print Server. To change the location of the spool folder you would have to specify a new location for the spool folder on the Advanced tab of the Print Server Properties dialog box.

D: You cannot mount the system volume (drive C) to a directory on another drive.

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 147

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has 64 MB of RAM and two hard disk drives, drive C and drive D. Each hard disk has more than 500 MB of free disk space. Windows 2000 Professional is installed on drive C.

You frequently run two or more memory-intensive graphics applications simultaneously. You notice that access to drive C is much slower when you are using the graphic applications.

You want to maximize disk performance. What should you do?

- A. Configure the paging file on drive C to set the initial size of the virtual memory and a maximum size of the virtual memory to the 64 MB.
- B. Configure the paging file on drive C to set the initial size of the virtual memory and a maximum size of the virtual memory to the 128 MB.
- C. Move the paging file from drive C to drive D.
Set the initial size of virtual memory and the maximum size of virtual memory to 256 MB.
- D. Move the paging file from drive C to drive D.
Set the initial size of virtual memory to 56 MB and maximum size of virtual memory to 256 MB.

Answer: C

Explanation: If possible, the paging file should be placed on a different physical disk than the operating system. In this scenario the paging file should be placed on the D drive. The default size of a paging file is 1.5 times available RAM; in this scenario it should be 96MB. Sometimes it is beneficial to increase the default paging file size, for example when using resource intensive applications.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The paging file should be placed on a different physical disk than the operating system. In this scenario the paging file should be placed on the D drive.

B: The paging file should be placed on a different physical disk than the operating system. In this scenario the paging file should be placed on the D drive.

D: The initial size of the paging file is incorrect, as it should be 1.5 times the size of the available RAM. As the amount of RAM is 64 MB in this scenario, the paging file should be 96MB.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 28

QUESTION 148

Ten users at your office run an accounting application on their Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. The application stores its data in a shared network folder named Accdata on a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1.

You upgrade all 10 computers to Windows 2000 Professional and verify that all applications are compatible with Windows 2000. After the upgrade, some users report that they are receiving intermittent data-corruption error messages. They are also receiving data file-version mismatch error messages. When these errors occur, your only method of recovery is to restore the entire contents of the Accdata folder from a known good backup copy.

You need to prevent these errors from occurring in the future. What should you do?

- A. Configure Accdata folder to allow a maximum of one user.
- B. Configure the Accdata folder to disable client caching.
- C. Create a group policy that removes the Bypass Traverse Checking user right on server1.
- D. Create a group policy that increases the amount of idle time required before a session disconnects on server1.

Answer: B

Explanation: Client caching is a new feature in Windows 2000. The legacy application, written for Windows NT 4.0, which does not have the client caching feature, cannot handle client caching in Windows 2000.

Therefore client caching has to be disabled.

Incorrect answers:

A: Data file version mismatch error messages indicates a caching problem, not a concurrent sharing problem. Therefore configuring Accdata folder to allow a maximum of one user will not solve the problem in this scenario.

C: The file version mismatch error messages indicate a caching problem. Removing the Bypass Traverse Checking user right cannot solve a caching problem.

D: Increasing the idle time required before a session disconnections will not solve the problem in this

scenario. You should disable client caching instead.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 24, Lesson 1

QUESTION 149

You have just added three new hard disks to your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You want to configure all of the disks as two drives. You want the two drives to be as equal in size as possible. You want to configure the non-system drive for the best optimal performance.

What should you do?

- A. Extend the system volume onto disk1.
Create a single, stripe volume from disk2 and disk3.
- B. Extend the system volume onto disk2.
Create a single, stripe volume from disk1 and disk2.
- C. Extend the system volume onto disk1.
Create a single, spanned volume from disk2 and disk3.
- D. Extend the system volume onto disk1.
Create a single, spanned volume from disk1 and disk2.
- E. Create a single, stripe volume from disk1, disk2, and disk3.
- F. Create a single spanned volume from disk1, disk2, and disk3.

Answer: A

Explanation: Configuring the non-system volume as a striped volume will realize the best performance gains in this scenario. The system volume is extended onto disk1, which makes it size comparable to the non-system drive.

Incorrect answers:

B: Disk3 is not used in this solution.

C: For the best performance, the non-system volume must be configured as a striped volume, not a spanned volume.

D: Disk3 is not used in this solution. Furthermore, to realize the best performance gains, the non-system volume should be configured as a striped volume, not a spanned volume.

E: You need to create two drives. The solution in this option will result in the creation of only one drive.

F: You need to create two drives. The solution in this option will result in the creation of only one drive. Furthermore, to realize the best performance gains, the non-system volume should be configured as a striped volume, not a spanned volume.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 6, Lesson 2

QUESTION 150

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

You want to configure your Windows 98 computer to run both Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional. You also want to ensure that the computer is configured for optimal disk performance.

What should you do?

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- A. Run chkdsk in Windows 98.
- B. Install Windows 98 Second Edition.
- C. Install the Distributed file system (Dfs) client in Windows 98.
- D. In Windows 98, create and format a FAT partition for the installation of Windows 2000 Professional. Install Windows 2000 Professional on the new partition.
- E. In Windows 98, create and format a FAT32 partition for the installation of Windows 2000 Professional. Convert the file system to NTFS after Windows 2000 Professional is installed.

Answer: E

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports the NTFS, FAT, and FAT32 file systems. Use NTFS when you require a partition to have file- and folder-level security, disk compression, disk quotas, or encryption. Only Windows 2000 and Windows NT can access data on a local hard disk that is formatted as NTFS. If you plan to promote a server to a domain controller, format the installation partition with NTFS.

FAT and FAT32 allow access by, and compatibility with, other operating systems. To dual boot Windows 2000 and another operating system, format the system partition with either FAT or FAT32. FAT and FAT32 don't offer many of the features that NTFS supports, for example, file-level security. Therefore, in most situations, you should format the hard disk with NTFS. The only reason to use FAT or FAT32 is for dual booting.

Thus to ensure that you have optimal performance on your dual booting computer and given the fact that you want your Windows 98 computer to run both Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional, you should make use of option E.

Incorrect answers:

A: Chkdsk - Checks a disk and displays a status report this is not what is required.

B: Installing Windows 98 Second Edition does not mean optimal disk performance if you want to dual boot your Windows 98 computer.

C: Installing Dfs client in Windows 98 will not be efficient enough.

D: A FAT partition would not be as efficient as a FAT32 partition that will also allow you to dual boot with Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 6, Lesson 2 & Chapter 22, Lesson 5