QUESTION 297
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
Your network has 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 15 Windows 2000 Server computers.
Users on the network save their work files in home folders on a network server. The NTFS partition that
contains the home folders has Encrypting File System (EFS) enabled. A user named Jack King leaves the
company. You grant her manager the Full Control NTFS permission to Jack's home folder. When the
manager attempts to open any of the files, she receives the following error message:
"Access is denied."
What should you do?

A. Use System File Checker (SFC) to decrypt the file.
B. Log on the network as the Recovery Agent. Decrypt the files for the manager.
C. Log on the network as the an administer. Use the cipher command to decrypt the files.
D. Log on the network as a member of the Backup Operators group. Decrypt the files for the manager.

Answer: B

QUESTION 298
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer Certkiller 's Windows 2000
network.
You upgrade all client computers in your network to Windows 2000 Professional. Then you apply the
Basicwk.inf security template to the computers. Now, none of the users can run the company's database
application.
What should you do? Select all that apply.

A. Apply the Compatws.inf security template to the computers.
B. Delete the Basicwk.inf security template file from the computers.
C. Use the System Policy Editor to configure a new security policy for the database application.
D. For each user account, allow Read permission to the database application and in associated files.

Answer: A

Explanation: The basicwk.inf security template configures the Windows 2000 default security settings.
Apparently the database application is a legacy application, which will not run with these default security
settings. The compatws.inf template is applied to enable non-certified legacy programs to run successfully
under the less secure Power User configuration.
Incorrect answers:
B: By deleting the basicwk.inf the only thing achieved is that the possibility of returning the default
security settings are lost. The security settings of the computer are not changed by deleting a security
template.
C: The system policy editor was used in downlevel versions of Windows (95, 98, NT) to configure
Administrative templates. In Windows 2000 the Group Policy editor is used instead.
D: By just changing some file permissions you will not enable the legacy application to run. The users most
likely already have read permissions to the application files.
Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 13
Ed Bott & Carl Siechert, Microsoft Windows Security for Windows XP and Windows 2000 Inside Out, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Part IV, Chapter 19

QUESTION 299
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
A user named Sandra has a Windows 2000 Professional computer with a single hard disk with two partitions configured as drive C and D. A pagefile has been configured on Drive C:. Sandra reports that applications on her Windows 2000 Professional computer are running slowly. You notice that Sandra's computer has 64 MB of RAM. Her hard drive contains 70 MB of free disk space on drive C and 160 MB of free disk space on drive D.
You want to improve the performance of Sandra's computer.
What should you do? Select all that apply.

A. Move the paging file to drive D.
B. Use Disk Cleanup to delete temporary files and unnecessary program files.
C. Perform a disk analysis, and use the disk defragmenter if recommended.
D. Ensure that the Performance Options window is optimized for applications.
E. Ensure that the Performance Options window is optimized for background services.

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION 300
Hotspot
Exhibit, Network topology

Exhibit, Command line

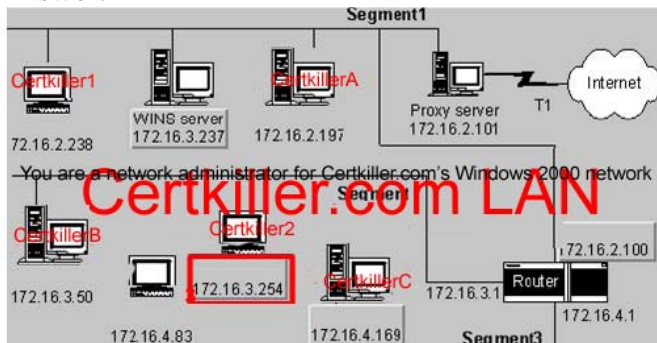You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
All computers are routers at Certkiller .com use a 24-bit subnet mask. You install Windows 2000

Professional on a computer named Certkiller 2. After the installation you attempt to connect to a shared resource on Certkiller C. You are unable to connect to connect to Certkiller 3. However, you are able to connect to Certkiller B. Further investigation reveal that client Certkiller 3 is able to connect to Certkiller B. You use the ping command from Certkiller 2 to attempt to contact Certkiller C. The command returns the message shown in the exhibit.
You want to Certkiller 2 to be able to connect to Certkiller 3.
To answer, select the appropriate device in the network topology exhibit the requires corrective action.

Answer:

Explanation: All evidence points to a local configuration problem on Certkiller 2, such as a incorrect default gateway setting.

QUESTION 301
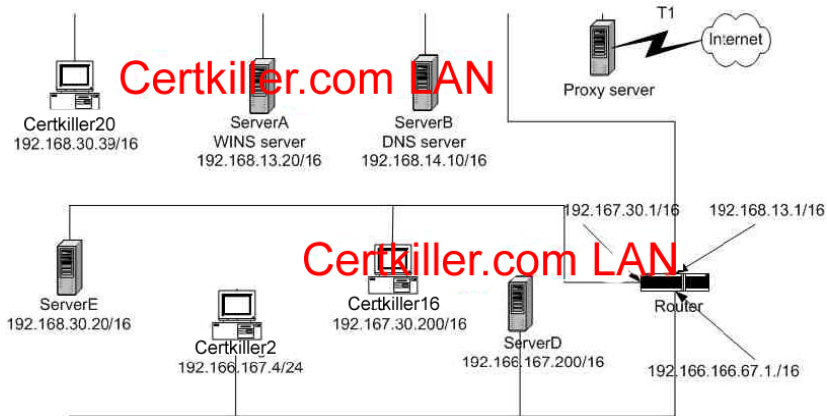You are the administrator of Certkiller .com's network.
A user reports that he cannot access any resources on the Internet from his Windows 2000 Professional computer named Certkiller 2. You use Certkiller 20 and can connect to the Internet. You log on to Certkiller 2 and run the ipconfig /all command. The relevant results are shown in the following table.

| Host Name	Certkiller 2
IP Address	192.166.167.4
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.166.67.1
DHCP Enabled	No
DNS	192.168.14.10
WINS	192.168.12.20

You want to be able to connect to the Internet from Certkiller 2. You also want to accomplish this task with the least amount of administrative effort.
What network configuration component or components should you modify?
To answer, select the appropriate network component or components in the Network Diagram.

Answer:
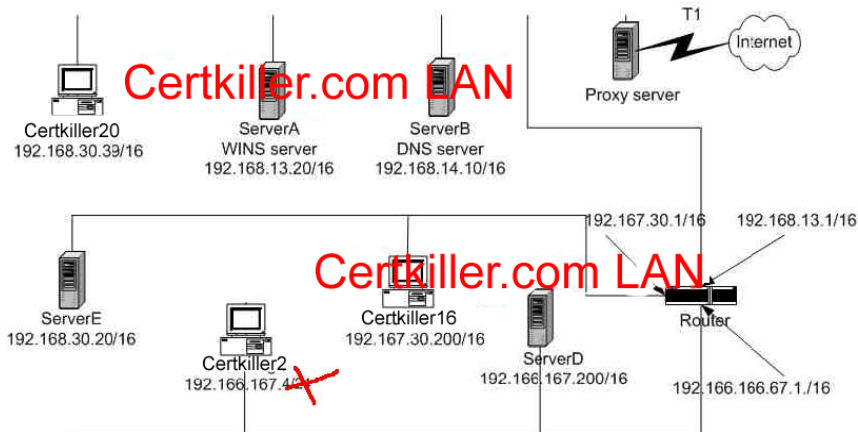
Explanation: The network mask is incorrect on Certkiller 2. Certkiller 2 has a 24 bit network mask, but the other computers in the same subnet has a 16 bit network mask.

QUESTION 302
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.
You use Windows Backup to back up the files on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your computer is configured to automatically perform a nightly backup of the files on drive D according to the schedule in the table below.

Day	Time	Backup Type
Monday	11:00 p.m.	Incremental
Tuesday	11:00 p.m.	Incremental
Wednesday	11:00 p.m.	Incremental
Thursday	11:00 p.m.	Incremental
Friday	11:00	Normal

	p.m.	
Saturday	11:00 p.m.	Incremental
Sunday	11:00 p.m.	Incremental

On Monday morning, drive D on your computer fails. You replace the failed hard disk with a new hard disk.
You want to restore your files on drive D to the new hard disk. You want to recover as much data as possible.
In what order should you restore your data?
To answer, drag the appropriate day from the Actions area to the appropriate field in the Objects area in the correct order.

Answer:

Explanation:
During a normal backup, all selected files and folders are backed up. A normal backup doesn't rely on markers to determine which files to back up. During a normal backup, any existing marks are cleared and each file is marked as having been backed up. Normal backups speed up the restore process because the backup files are the most current and you don't need to restore multiple backup jobs.
During an incremental backup, only selected files and folders that have a marker are backed up, and then the backup clears markers. Because an incremental backup clears markers, if you did two incremental backups in a row on a file and nothing changed in the file, the file would not be backed up the second time.
Normal and incremental backups: On Friday a normal backup is performed, and on Saturday through Thursday, incremental backups are performed. Incremental backups clear markers, which mean that each backup includes only the files that changed since the previous backup. If data becomes corrupt on Monday morning, you need to restore the normal backup from Friday and all incremental backups, from Saturday

through Sunday. This strategy takes less time to back up but more time to restore.
Reference:
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 18
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 19, Lesson 1

QUESTION 303
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.
Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a removable disk device installed. The device can use storage modules of varying sizes. You use these storage modules to transfer graphics files between your location and a printing company. The printing company uses Windows 98. You insert a new 100 MB disk device into your computer and format the new disk device as NTFS with the default options. You then place large graphics files on the disk device and deliver it to the printing company. The printing company reports that they are unable to access the files.
You want the printing company to be able to access the graphics files on the new disk device.
What should you do?

A. Format the new disk device as NTFS with a 4 KB cluster size.
B. Format the new disk device as FAT32 with a 4 KB cluster size.
C. Format the new disk device as FAT32 with a 1 KB cluster size.
D. Format the new disk device as FAT16 with a 4 KB cluster size.

Answer: D

Explanation: Windows 2000 supports the NTFS, FAT, and FAT32 file systems. FAT and FAT32 allow access by, and compatibility with, other operating systems. E.g. to dual boot with Microsoft Windows 95 OSR2 (a later release of Windows 95 that contained enhancements to Windows 95, such as the ability to read partitions formatted with FAT32) or Windows 98, the active partition must be formatted as FAT or FAT32.
To enable the printing company access to the graphics files on the new disk device, you should thus format the new disk device as FAT16 with a 4KB cluster size.
Incorrect answers:
A: If you format the new disk device as NTFS with whatever size cluster, it will not enable the printing company to access the graphics files since they operate in a Windows 98 environment.
B, C: Fat32 is not required. Fat16 is able to handle disks with size up to 2 GB. FAT16 is more compatible and preferred in this scenario.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 6, Lesson 1

QUESTION 304
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer Certkiller 's Windows 2000 network.
Computers on the network run Windows 2000 Professional, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 and Windows 98. Ten Windows 2000 Professional computers are located in the research department. The users of the

Windows 2000 Professional computers run legacy applications which are not certified for Windows 2000. These applications will not run for those users who only have User rights on the computers.
You want to uniformly grant the users of these computers with the least possible administrative rights and still allow them to run the applications.
What should you do?

A. On the research computers user the Local Computer Policy to disable the Access this computer from the network option.
B. Apply the Compatws.inf security template to the research computers.
C. Apply the Hisecws.inf security template to the research computers.
D. On the research computers configure the computer default security settings to prevent anonymous access.

Answer: B

QUESTION 305
Exhibit:

You are the administrator of Certkiller .com's network.
Certkiller .com upgrades its network to 100 Mbps. All Windows 2000 Professional computers have recently upgraded with new 10/100 Mbps network adapters. All computers have been configured with TCP/IP protocol settings so that IP and DNS settings are obtained automatically. A user has reported that he cannot access the network. You view the network adapters node in Device Manager as shown in the Device Manager window. See exhibit.
You want this computer to communicate on the network using the least amount of administrative effot..
What should you do?

A. Configure IP address settings manually.
B. Replace the network adapter. Reinstall the network adapter drier.
C. Enable the network adapter.
D. Enable IEEE 802.1x authentication.

Answer: B

QUESTION 306
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.
Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a Pentium II 400-HHz processor, 128 MB of RAM, and
IDE hard disk. After installing a new digital imaging application you notice that your computer is
responding very slowly and you are experiencing delays in processing graphics files.
You want to determine if the performance problems are being caused by a memory bottleneck.
What should you do?

A. Use Task Manager to view the running applications.
B. Use Task Manager to view the running processes.
C. Use System Monitor to view the System-Processor Queue Length and Processor-Interrups/Sec counters.
D. Use System Monitor to view the Logical Disk-Avg. Disk sec/Transfer and Memory-Pages/Sec counters.

Answer: D

QUESTION 307
Drag and Drop
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
You configure your Windows 2000 Professional computer for Internet Connection Sharing and for
TCP/IP filtering as shown in the TCP/IP Filtering dialog box. You test your TCP/IP filtering
configuration form another client computer. You can access FTP sites, but you cannot access Web sites.
You want to modify the TCP/IP filtering settings on your Windows 2000 Professional computer to be able
to access Web sites. You want to permit only the minimum necessary access through TCP/IP.
What should you do?
Drag the port number or numbers to the appropriate location or locations.

Answer:

Explanation: To allow access to web sites, the TCP Port 80 must be permitted. No further action should be
taken.

QUESTION 308
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
Your computer is installed with Windows 2000 Professional. You schedule a task that will copy files from
your computer to another computer on the network. You notice that the task is not completing correctly.
You manually copy the files from your computer to other computers on the network without any errors.
You verify that all of your other tasks are working correctly.
You want the task to complete successfully.
What should you do?

A. Start the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Locater service and configure the service to start automatically.
B. Start the RunAs service and configure the service to start automatically.
C. Configure the Task Scheduler service account to use the local Administrator account and password.
Restart the service.
D. Use Scheduled Tasks to configure the task to run under the security context of your account.

Answer: D

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller .

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

Your primary video adapter is set to 24 bit color, 800 x 600 resolution, and default refresh rates. Your secondary video adapter is set to 32 bit color, 1024 x 768 resolution, and a refresh refresh of 72 hertz. You create a shortcut for the DOS-based application on the secondary monitor's desktop and use the default PIF settings.

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

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

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

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

Answer: A, C

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

A user needs to encrypt a folder that is on his Windows 2000 Professional computer. His computer has two drives, drive 0 and drive 1. Drive 1 is configured as a dynamic disk with two volumes, D and E. The folder that needs to be encrypted is located on volume E. When the user attempts to encrypt the folder, no option for encryption can be found in the folder properties.

You need to enable the user to encrypt the folder.

What should you do?

A. Log on to his computer as an Administrator, and then run the cipher /e command.
B. Log on to his computer as an Administrator, and then run the Secedit /enforce command.
C. Log on to his computer as an Administrator, and then run the Convert E: /FS:NTFS command.
D. Log on to his computer using his account, and run the cipher /e command.
E. Log on to his computer using his account, and run the Secedit /enforce command.
F. Convert Drive 1 to a basic disk.
G. Convert Drive 1 to a dynamic disk.

Answer: B
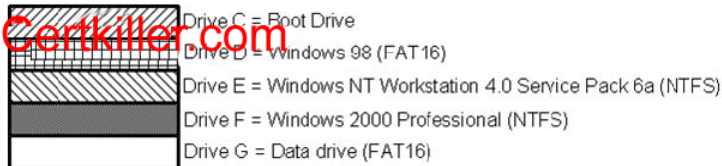Refresh security settings

THE EXACT SYNTAX FOR THIS IS
secedit /refreshpolicy {machine_policy | user_policy}[/enforce]
WHERE machine_policy | user_policy are optional
if you do not use even any of them then it will refresh both of them

QUESTION 311
Exhibit:

You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com.
You plan to configure your computer to use Windows 98, Windows 2000 Professional and Windows NT
Workstation 4.0. You also plan to configure a data drive that can be accessed by all operating systems on
your computer. Your computer has one 20 GB hard disk.
You want to configure your computer as shown in the exhibit.
What should do?

A. Create the boot drive on drive C and format as a FAT16 partition.
B. Create the boot drive on drive C and format as a NTFS partition.
C. Configure the boot drive as a basic volume and format the volume as FAT32.
D. Configure the boot drive as a dynamic volume and format the volume as a FAT16 partition.
E. Configure the boot drive as a dynamic volume and format the volume as a FAT32 partition.

Answer: A

QUESTION 312
Drag and Drop
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.
You are responsible for creating and deploying a standard Windows 2000 Professional image to 1,000
client computers. You plan to use third party software to create an image of the operating system. This
image must also include a number of other third-party applications that must be installed on all 1,000
Windows 2000 Professional computers. You will use a source computer to create the image.
You must create the image so that it includes the applications in the Start menu for all users.
What should you do.
To answer, drag the correct actions and place them in correct order.

Perform at Source Computer

Place first action here

Certkiller.com

Place second action here

Place third action here

Place fourth action here

Actions, Select from these

Create an image of the disk	Install an image of the disk.
Install third-party applications.	Run the change user /install command.
Install Windows 2000.	Copy the local administrators profile over the default user profile.

Certkiller.com

Answer:

Perform at Source Computer

Install Windows 2000.

Certkiller.com

Install third-party applications.

Copy the local administrators profile over the default user profile.

Create an image of the disk.

Actions, Select from these

Install an image of the disk.

Certkiller.com

Run the change user /install command.

QUESTION 313
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
You have a print device attached to the LPT1 port of your Windows 2000 Professional computer. The printer is named Certkiller Printer3. You plan to share the print device for use by the Sales group. You will allow the user account SalesUser1 from the Sales group to be the print administrator for the Sales group's print jobs.
You want to enable SalesUser1 to delete print jobs generated by the Sales group on the print device. You want to prevent SalesUser1 from changing printer settings. You want to prevent SalesUser1 from being able to delete your print jobs. You do not want the shared printer to appear when browsing in Windows Explorer.
What should you do on your computer? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Select two.

A. Create a shared printer named SalesPrinter using the LPT1 port and remove all permissions for the Everyone group.
B. Create a Local Port named LaserJet1 and create a shared printer named SalesPrinter using the new port.
C. Create a shared printer named SalesPrinter$ using the LPT1 port.
D. Grant SalesUser1 Manage Printers permission on the new shared printer.
E. Grant SalesUser1 Manage Documents permission on the new shared printer.

F. Add SalesUser1 to the Power Users group.

Answer: C, E

Network topology exhibit:
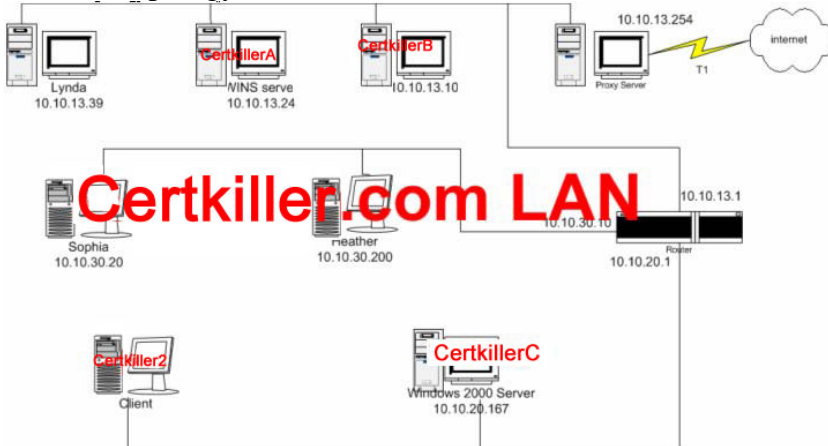
You are the administrator at Certkiller .com.
You use TCP/IP as the only protocol on your network. The network is configured as in the network
topology exhibit. All existing computers and devices use the same subnet mask. You install Windows 2000
Professional on a computer named Certkiller 2. You configure Certkiller 2 to have a TCP/IP address of
10.10.13.234, a default gateway of 10.10.20.1, a subnet mask of 255.255.240.0 and a WINS server address
of 10.10.13.10. You cannot connect to shared resources on Certkiller C by using its UNC name.
You want Certkiller 2 to be able to connect to Certkiller C.
What should you do?

A. Install a WINS server on the same segment as Certkiller 2
B. Install and configure a DNS server and configure Certkiller 2 to use the DNS Server service.
C. Configure Certkiller 2 with a default gateway address 10.10.13.1.
D. Configure Certkiller 2 with a default gateway address of 10.10.30.1.
E. Configure Certkiller 2 with a TCP/IP address of 10.10.20.234.

Answer: E

Explanation: The IP address of Certkiller 2 does not belong to the same subnet as Certkiller C or the local router
interface. The third octet of Certkiller 2 is 13, while the third octet of Certkiller C and the local interface of the
router are 20. The IP address of Certkiller 2 must be changed accordingly.

QUESTION 315
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
You purchase 25 new portable computers that have a preinstalled version of Windows 98. You upgrade
the 25 new computers to Windows 2000 Professional. You use the Advanced tab of the Taskbar & Start
Menu dialog box to turn off the Logoff option from the Start menu. A week later many of the portable
computers have been configured by their users to display the Logoff option again.
You want to reconfigure the portable computers so that the users cannot use the Taskbar & Start Menu

dialog box to restore the Logoff option the Start menu.
What should you do?

A. On the Advanced tab of the Taskbar & Start Menu dialog box, highlight the Display Log Off option and select Remove.
B. On the Advanced tab of the Taskbar & Start Menu dialog box, clear the Administrative Tools option.
C. On the General tab of the Taskbar & Start Menu dialog box, clear the Personalized Menus option. Log off and then log on to the computers.
D. Use a Local Computer Policy to disable Logoff on the Start menu.
E. Use the User Profiles tab within the properties of My Computer to change the profile from the local profile to a roaming user profile.

Answer: D

Explanation: Achieving the goal at minimum administrative effort.
Incorrect answers:
A: More administrative effort.
B: By clearing the Administrative Tools setting, the Administrative Tools will not be accessible from the Start menu. This will not remove the Log Off option on the start menu.
C: By clearing the Personalized Menus option, the start menu and its submenu will show all the items at the same time. It will not hide the applications that have not been used recently and will not hide the Log Off option either.
E: Changing the user profile from a local profile to a roaming user profile will give the user the same desktop environment when the user logs on at different computers. It will not hide the Log Off option on the start menu though.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 1, Lesson 2
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 8

QUESTION 316
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.
You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 75 new computers in your network. You use Setup Manager wizard to configure a fully automated installation script file. You test the unattended installation using the fully automated installation script file. When the installation completes you realize that the Windows 2000 Professional CD does not contain the drive for the Plug and Play video adapter used by the new computers.
You want to include the correct driver for the video adapter when installing Windows 2000 Professional. What should you do? (Each correct presents part of the solution. Select three.)

A. Run sysprep.exe with the -pnp parameter.
B. In the UserData section of the fully automated installation script file, specify the ProductID variable.
C. In the Unattended section of the fully automated installation script file, set the OemPnPDriversPath property to the location of the video driver files.

D. In the Unattended section of the fully automated installation script file, set the OemPreinstall property to Yes.
E. Copy the video driver to the i386\$OEM$\$1\VidDriver.
F. Copy the video driver to the i386\$$\System32.

Answer: C, D, E

QUESTION 317
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
Your computer has Windows 2000 Professional installed. Your office has a power outage while you are running the Windows 2000 disk defragmenter. When you restart your computer, you receive the following error message: "Bad or missing operating system".
You want your computer to start properly. You want to do this with least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Select two.)

A. Reinstall the operating system
B. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
C. Use the Recovery Console to repair the Master Boot Record.
D. Use the Emergency Repair Disk to repair the Master Boot Record.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: In this scenario the master boot record has become corrupted and has to be repaired. If the computer system is not able to boot, you will have to use the Recovery Console. The Recovery Console is a command-line interface that can be used to access a hard disk of a Windows 2000 computer system. It can be accessed from the Windows 2000 Professional installation CD-ROM and can be used to repair an installation of Windows 2000 Professional by repairing the registry or by disabling a device driver or service. To repair an installation of Windows 2000 Professional using the Recovery Console, boot the computer from the Windows 2000 Professional installation CD-ROM. On the Welcome to Setup screen, press R to open the Repair Options screen, and press C to activate the Recovery Console. You can then use the FIXMBR command to the repair the boot sector.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Reinstalling the OS is too much administrative effort.
D: You cannot use an Emergency Repair Diskette (ERD) to repair the master boot record. The ERD process is used to restore core system files.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 22, Lesson 3

QUESTION 318
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer Certkiller 's Windows 2000 network.
You want to update the device driver for the network adapter 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 network adapter is installed on your computer. You select the Driver tab and Update

Driver option, and install a new driver from the network adapter manufacturer. You restart the computer. After displaying the Windows 2000 Professional startup screen, your computer displays a kernel stop error message.

You want to configure your computer to start successfully.

Which two methods can you use to resolve the problem? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Select two.)

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 the Recovery Console, use the Extract utility to reinstall the loopback driver from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
C. Restart the computer by using the last know good configuration.
D. Restart the computer in safe mode and reinstall the original network adapter driver.
E. Restart the computer and disable Plug and Play in the computer BIOS.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION 319
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
The purchasing department has recently purchased 10 new computers. Each computer has a fax modem. You create an NTFS volume and install Windows 2000 Professional on the computers. You then install the Fax service with the default values and settings. Users report that when they attempt to fax a document by using the fax printer that is installed, the document does not fax. You want users to be able to fax documents.
What should you do?

A. Enable the Print Spooler service on the computers.
B. Apply the Basicwk.inf security template on the computer.
C. Apply the Hisecws.inf security template on the computer.
D. Enable the Fax service in the Computer Management on the computers.
E. Grant their user account the Write NTFS permission on the MSFax folder.

Answer: D

QUESTION 320
You are the administrator of Certkiller .com's network.
You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You use a docking station for your portable computer when you are in the office.
You install an ISA-based SCSI adapter in your docking station. You insert your computer into the docking station and start the computer. The SCSI adapter is not detected during the startup process. You start the Add/Remove hardware wizard. When the wizard process is finished, the SCSI adapter is not listed. You want to allow Windows 2000 Professional to detect SCSI adapter.
What should you do? Select two.

A. Restart the Add/Remove hardware wizard.
B. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.

C. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to use driver signing.
D. Copy the SCSI adapter drivers to WinNT\driver CACHE\i386 folder.
E. Manually add the SCSI adapter driver.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: When the automated detection of hardware through the use of the Add/Remove hardware wizard fails, the hardware must be installed manually by selecting the Have Disk option. The information on the disk provided by the hardware manufacturer can then be used to install the hardware.
Incorrect answers:
B: Safe Mode is used to resolve Windows start up problems and runs with the minimum number of standard device drivers required to load the operating system. It is not used to install new devices.
C: Driver signing is a software setting designed to protect the operating system from conflicts that could arise from the installation of untested, and therefore unsigned, drivers. Furthermore, Windows 2000 is configured to use driver signing by default and the driver signing policy only comes into effect during the installation of the hardware. It would therefore not aid in the detection of new hardware.
D: The problem is not that Windows cannot find the drivers for the SCSI device. Windows cannot detect the hardware. Copying the driver onto the hard drive will not help to detect hardware. Furthermore, the Add/Remove hardware wizard has a Have Disk option, which can be used to locate the hardware drivers on the disk.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4

QUESTION 321
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.
You use a user account named User1 to log on tot 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 your daily activities.
Using the Task Scheduler you schedule a task to run a command file named AddUsers.cmd that automatically adds six more student user accounts. You configure the task to run as the administrator account.
After the task was scheduled to have run you open the Task Scheduler and discover a status of "Could not start" for the task. You also discover account logon failure audit events in the computer's Security log.
You want the scheduled task to successfully run AddUsers.cmd. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Schedule the task using the AT command.
B. Reenter the password for the administrator account using the Task Scheduler.
C. Log on with an administrative account and reschedule the task.
D. Log on by using the local Administrator account. Then schedule the task to run under User1.

Answer: B

QUESTION 322
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer Certkiller 's Windows 2000 network.
You upgrade 10 computers in the Accounting department from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. All of the upgraded computers are configured to have the default security settings.
For security purposes you want to ensure that these computers can only communicate with other Windows 2000 computers.
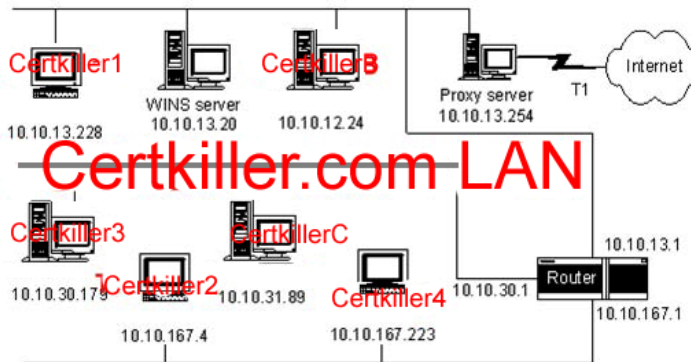What should you do?

A. On each computer configure separate memory spaces for each financial and credit applications..
B. Apply Highly Secure security template to the local security policy of the computers in the Accounting department.
C. Apply Compatible security template to the local security policy of the computers in the Accounting department.
D. Add each user account to the Power Users group on that user's computer.

Answer: B

QUESTION 323
Exhibit, Network Topology

Exhibit, Command Prompt

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com's Windows 2000 network.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer named Certkiller 2. The computer is configured to have a TCP/IP address of 10.10.167.4 and a default gateway of 10.10.167.1. The network is configured as shown in the Network Topology exhibit. Each segment is configured as a Class C subnet. You want to connect to a shared folder on Certkiller C. When you attempt to connect to the shared folder, you receive the following error message:

The network location could not be reached.

You run the ipconfig and review the configuration as shown in the command prompt exhibit.

You want to allow Certkiller 2 to connect to Certkiller C.

What should you do?

A. Change the IP address on Certkiller C.
B. Place Certkiller 2 on the same segment as the WINS server.
C. Configure Certkiller 2 to use a default gateway of 10.10.13.1.
D. Configure Certkiller 2 to use a DNS server address of 10.10.13.20.
E. Place a computer running the WINS proxy service on the same segment as Certkiller 2.

Answer: A

Explanation: Class C subnet are used on each segment. 24-bit network masks are used. Taken this into account we see that the IP address of Certkiller C is not in the same subnet as the Router's address in this segment (the third octet on Certkiller C is 31, but third octet on the router interface is 30).. We need to change the IP address on Certkiller C accordingly.

QUESTION 324
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer Certkiller 's Windows 2000 network.

You install Windows 2000 Professional on a computer that has a Non-Plug and Play video adapter. You want to configure the video adapter to use 32-bit color and 1024 x 768 resolution. The color setting for the video adapter is set to 16 colors and 640 x 480 resolution and you cannot change either setting. You view display properties and confirm that the appropriate monitor is selected.

You want to be able to change the color setting for this video apapter.

What should you do?

A. Use List All Modes to select the adapter default mode.
B. Change the adapter refresh rate to 60Mhz.
C. Upgrade the monitor drivers.
D. Upgrade the display adapters drivers

Answer: D

QUESTION 325
You are the administrator of Certkiller .com's network.

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

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

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

A. Restart the Add/Remove hardware wizard.
Manually add the SCSI adapter driver.
B. Restart the computer in Safe Mode.
Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.
C. Configure Windows 2000 Professional to use driver signing.
Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect the SCSI adapter.
D. Copy the SCSI adapter drivers to WinNT\driver CACHE\i386 folder. Restart the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to detect SCSI adapter.

Answer: A

Explanation: When the automated detection of hardware through the use of the Add/Remove hardware wizard fails, the hardware must be installed manually by selecting the Have Disk option. The information on the disk provided by the hardware manufacturer can then be used to install the hardware.
Incorrect answers:
B: Safe Mode is used to resolve Windows start up problems and runs with the minimum number of standard device drivers required to load the operating system. It is not used to install new devices.
C: Driver signing is a software setting designed to protect the operating system from conflicts that could arise from the installation of untested, and therefore unsigned, drivers. Furthermore, Windows 2000 is configured to use driver signing by default and the driver signing policy only comes into effect during the installation of the hardware. It would therefore not aid in the detection of new hardware.
D: The problem is not that Windows cannot find the drivers for the SCSI device. Windows cannot detect the hardware. Copying the driver onto the hard drive will not help to detect hardware. Furthermore, the Add/Remove hardware wizard has a Have Disk option, which can be used to locate the hardware drivers on the disk.
Reference:
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 25, Lesson 4