

Part 4**QUESTION 151**

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer. The computer has three identical 4-GB hard disks. The disk and volume configuration of the computer is shown in the following table.

Disk	Volume	Capacity	Free space
0 (basic)	C (system)	4.0 GB	1.0 GB
1 (basic)	D	2.5 GB	0.8 GB
1 (basic)	(Unallocated)	1.5 GB	(Not applicable)
2 (basic)	E	1.5 GB	1.2 GB
2 (basic)	(Unallocated)	2.5 GB	(Not applicable)

At the beginning of the new project, you want to configure the computer's disks so that you can store 2.5 GB of new data. You want to ensure that you optimize the performance with which the 2.5 GB of data can be written to the disks.

Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Convert both disk 1 and disk 2 to dynamic disks.
- B. Convert only disk 2 to a dynamic disk.
- C. Extend volume D to include the unallocated space on disk 1.
- D. Create a new spanned volume that contains the 1.5 GB of unallocated space on disk 1 and 1.5 GB of the unallocated space on disk 2.
- E. Create a new striped volume that contains 1.5 GB of unallocated space on disk 1 and 1.5 GB of the unallocated space on disk 2.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: The question states that you want to ensure that you optimize the performance with which the 2.5 GB of data can be written to the disks. A striped volume can be written to faster than a simple volume or a spanned volume. This is because the data can be written to the two disks simultaneously. To create a striped volume, the disks must be converted to dynamic disks.

Incorrect Answers:

B: We are creating a striped volume with two disks. Therefore, disks 1 and 2 should be converted to dynamic disks.

C: A striped volume can be written to faster than a simple volume or a spanned volume.

D: A striped volume can be written to faster than a simple volume or 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 152

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

Your network has 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers and 10 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. In addition, the network server is configured with disk quotas for the NTFS volume that contains the home folders. All users have a default limit of 100 MB, and the option to deny space to users who exceed their limit has been enabled. A user

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reports that he cannot save any files to his home folder. He also cannot update files in his home folder. When he attempts to save files to the folder, he receives the following error message: "Insufficient disk space." Other users are not experiencing this problem with their home folders.

You want to enable the user to save files in his home folder.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Backup to archive and remove old files on the server.
- B. Increase the server's disk quota entry for the user to accommodate the additional files.
- C. Log on to the network as a Recovery Agent.
Decrypt all of the user's files in his home folder.
- D. Log on to the network by using the domain Administrator account.
Grant the user Full Control permission to his home folder.

Answer: B

Explanation: When you select Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit on the Quota tab of the Properties dialog box, users who exceed their limit receive an "insufficient disk space" error and cannot write additional data to the volume without deleting or moving files. Individual programs determine their own error handling for this condition. To the program, it appears that the volume is full.

By leaving this option cleared, you can allow users to exceed their limit. This is useful when you do not want to deny users access to a volume, but want to track disk space use.

It is clear that the user has used up the space that was allocated to him and that the 1000 MB is insufficient. Since the server is configured to deny space to users who exceed their limit, you will have to increase the server's disk quota entry for the user so as to accommodate the additional files.

Incorrect answers:

- A: Archiving and removing old files on the server is not the same as ensuring that the user's disk quota will be sufficient. It is only the one user that exceeded his limit.
- C: Decrypting all the user's files will not ensure extra free space to accommodate the additional files.
- D: Granting the user Full Control permission to his home folder will not solve the problem of insufficient space. It is a disk quota matter.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 18, Lesson 2

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

QUESTION 153

A user named Tom reports that applications on his Windows 2000 Professional computer are running slowly. You notice that Tom's computer has 64 MB of RAM and 100 MB free disk space. Which method can you use to improve performance? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Add Tom to the Power Users group.
- B. Set the total paging file to 75 percent of physical memory.
- C. Perform a disk analysis, and use the disk defragmenter, if recommended.
- D. Use disk cleanup to delete temporary files and unnecessary program files.
- E. Ensure that the performance options setting is optimized for background services.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: The system in this scenario is showing symptoms of running out of disk space. The Disk Cleanup utility can be used to free some disk space. It's also a good idea to defragment the hard drive as a hard drive which is close to its maximum capacity can become fragmented fast.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Adding a user to a group will not improve system performance. Users and user groups have an impact on network performance and not system performance.

B: The minimum recommended setting of the page file is 1.5 times the physical memory, not 75%.

E: On a Windows 2000 Professional computer the performance options should be optimized for Applications, not Background services.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 18, Lesson 4

QUESTION 154

Your company upgrades its network to 100 Mbps. You remove the old network adapter and install a new 10/100 Mbps network adapter into a Windows 2000 Professional computer. You configure the TCP/IP protocol settings to be the same as they were for the previously installed network adapter.

When you restart the computer, however, you cannot access the network. You try to ping your network adapter's TCP/IP address locally. You receive the following error message, "Request timed out". Next, you try to ping 127.0.0.1 and receive the same error message.

What must you do?

- A. Configure a different TCP/IP address.
- B. Enable DHCP in the TCP/IP properties.
- C. Enable DNS in the TCP/IP properties.
- D. Configure the network adapter to run at 100 Mbps only.
- E. Replace the network adapter.

Answer: E

Explanation: The 127.0.0.1 IP address is a loop back address that creates a connection with the local computer via the network adapter. As the same error message was received when pinging the loop back address, a faulty network adapter card on the local computer is indicated. You therefore need to replace the network adapter card on the local computer.

Incorrect answers:

A: The TCP/IP protocol settings have been configured to be the same as those held with the original network adapter card. Therefore the problem is not related to the IP address. Furthermore, the 127.0.0.1 IP address is a loop back address that creates a connection with the local computer via the network adapter. As the same error message was received when pinging the loop back address, a faulty network adapter card on the local computer is indicated. You therefore need to replace the network adapter card on the local computer.

B: The TCP/IP protocol settings have been configured to be the same as those held with the original network adapter card. Therefore the problem is not related to the TCP/IP properties specified in the

network configuration. Furthermore, the 127.0.0.1 IP address is a loop back address that creates a connection with the local computer via the network adapter. As the same error message was received when pinging the loop back address, a faulty network adapter card on the local computer is indicated. You would therefore need to replace the network adapter card on the local computer.

C: The TCP/IP protocol settings have been configured to be the same as those held with the original network adapter card. Therefore the problem is not related to the TCP/IP properties specified in the network configuration. Furthermore, the 127.0.0.1 IP address is a loop back address that creates a connection with the local computer via the network adapter. As the same error message was received when pinging the loop back address, a faulty network adapter card on the local computer is indicated. You would need to replace the network adapter card on the local computer.

D: 10/100 network adapters are designed to detect and adjust to the speed of the network. There is thus no need to configure a 10/100 network card to run at 100 Mbps. Furthermore, the 127.0.0.1 IP address is a loop back address that creates a connection with the local computer via the network adapter. As the same error message was received when pinging the loop back address, a faulty network adapter card on the local computer is indicated. You would need to replace the network adapter card on the local computer.

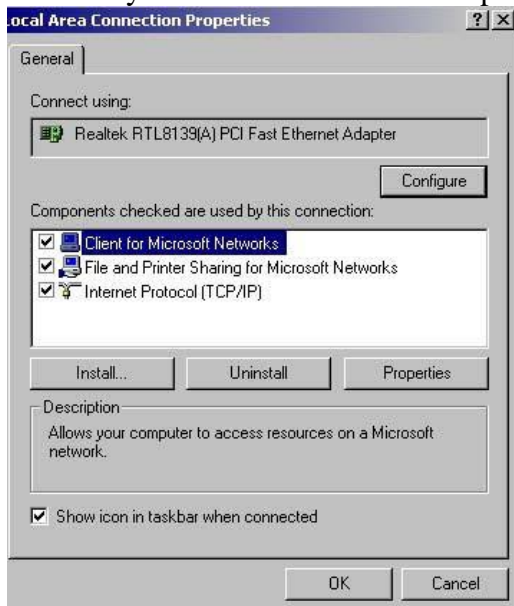
Reference:

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 155

You are the administrator of your company's network. You use your Windows 2000 Professional computer to transfer 20 large files. Each file is 100 MB in size. You want to copy the files from the UNIX server in your branch office to a computer running Microsoft SQL server at the main office.



When you copy the files by using Windows Explorer, the connection appears to time out and the file copy is aborted. You suspect that you are encountering a TCP/IP performance problem. Your network connection is shown in the Xircom LAN Properties dialog box in the exhibit.

You want to monitor the performance of TCP/IP on your computer. What should you do?

- A. Install the Network Monitor Agent.
Use the Performance console to view all the counters for the TCP object.
- B. Install the Network Monitor Agent.
Use the Performance console to view the Fragmented Datagrams/sec counter.
- C. Install SNMP.
Use the Performance console to view all the counters for the TCP object.
- D. Install Simple TCP/IP services.
Use the Performance console to view the Fragmentation Failures counter.

Answer: C

Explanation: By installing Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) many new performance counters will be available. The counters for the TCP object can be used to monitor TCP/IP performance problems.

Incorrect answers:

- A: SNMP, not Network Monitor, will install the counters for the TCP object. However, Network Monitor can be used to measure TCP/IP performance.
- B: SNMP, not Network Monitor, will install the counters for the TCP object. However, Network Monitor can be used to measure TCP/IP performance.
- D: Simple TCP/IP services includes DayTime, Echo, Quote of the Day, Discard and Character Generator. It is not used to install counters or to monitor the system.

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 156

You are responsible for migrating client computers from Windows 98 and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You have installed Windows 2000 Professional and reinstalled the necessary applications on 10 computers. You have returned these computers to their users. The users of these computers report that their word processing application will not start. What should you do?

- A. Set the permissions on the application to execute.
- B. Add the application to the run key in the registry.
- C. Apply the Securews.inf security template on the users' computers.
- D. Apply the Compatws.inf security template on the users' computers.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Compatws.inf template relaxes access controls for the Users group and is therefore well suited for Windows 2000 clients that need compatibility with older applications.

Incorrect answers:

- A: The file permissions of the application file cannot be the problem since the application worked before the upgrade and the upgrade process does not change any file permissions on applications.

B: There is no run key in the registry to which applications can be added.

C: The Securews.inf template would put even more restriction on the users. It would not help the users to run the application.

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 157

You upgrade 11 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.

After the upgrade, users in the Accounting department report that they can no longer run any financial or credit applications on their computers.

You want all Accounting department users to be able to run these applications. You want to allow only the rights that allow users to run the applications.

What should you do?

A. Add each user account to the Power Users group on that user's computer.

B. Configure the financial and credit applications to run as services on the computers in the Accounting department.

C. Apply the Compatws.inf security template to the local security policy of the computers in the Accounting department.

D. Use the Computer Management console to configure separate memory spaces for each financial and credit application on the Accounting department computers.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Compatws.inf template relaxes access controls for the Users group and is therefore well suited for Windows 2000 clients that need compatibility with older applications.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Adding each user account to the Power Users group might allow them to use the application but this will give the user accounts too much administrative rights. This is therefore not a good solution.

B: Applications cannot, in general, be configured to run as services. Only services can log as services.

D: The Computer Management console cannot be used to configure memory spaces for applications.

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 158

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?

- 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 159

You use a Windows 2000 Professional computer to run a weekly accounts table. The report has the name ap_financial_reports. You also want to use the computer to run a task named perf_log to connect to network routers and retrieve their performance logs. When the ap_financial_reports is running on the computer, the perf_log task stops responding the eventually times out. When you run only the perf_log task, the task completes successfully. You use the task manager to view your system resources.

You want to resolve the performance log time out problem by using task manager. What should you do?

- A. Decrease the base priority of the ap_financial_reports task.
- B. Decrease the number of threads available for the ap_financial_reports task.
- C. Increase the base priority of the perf_log task.
- D. Increase the number of threads available for perf_log task.

Answer: A

Explanation: In this scenario the ap_financial_reports task is using too much system resources. To reduce the amount of system resources allocated to the task, the task's base priority has to be decreased. The base priority can be set from -32768 to 32767. The default priority setting is 0.

Incorrect answers:

B: It is not possible to decrease the number of threads available for a particular task in Windows 2000.

C: The `ap_financial_reports` base priority has to be decreased. There is no need to increase the base priority of the `perf_log` task; it completes successfully when the `ap_financial_report` task is not run.

D: It is not possible to increase the number of threads available for a particular task in Windows 2000.

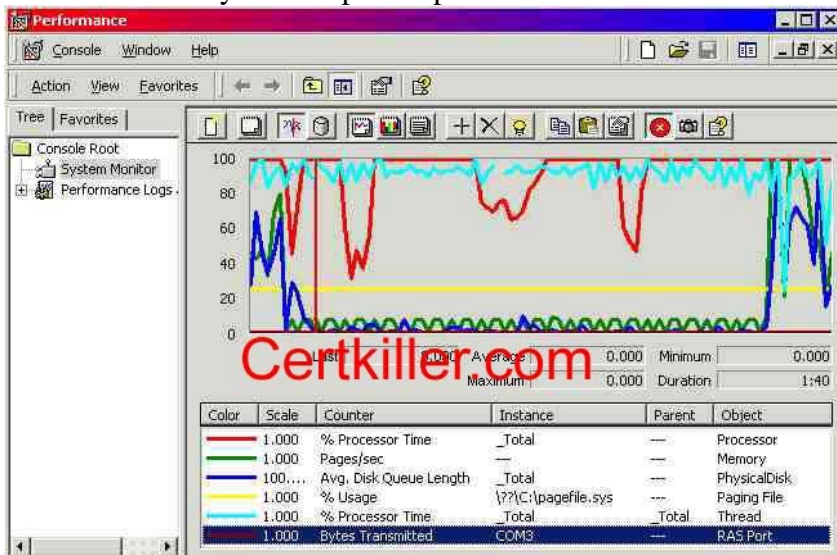
Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 29

QUESTION 160

You are the administrator of Certkiller's network.

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has a Pentium II 400-MHz 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 use System Monitor to view your computer's performance as shown in the Performance window.



What should you do?

A. Lower the Processor Priority level for all applications except the digital imaging application.

B. Replace the CPU with a faster performance processor.

C. Install a second hard disk.

Move the paging file to the new hard disk.

D. Increase the physical RAM in the computer to 256 MB or more.

E. Install a new disk drive controller.

Answer: B

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.

C: Adding a second hard disk and moving the paging file to the new disk will not address your current

problem of slow responses.

D: It is not a matter of insufficient RAM that is causing the slow responses. It is the processor that is causing problems.

E: The exhibit does not indicate a problem with the current disk drive controller. Thus installing a new disk drive controller will not make a difference to the slow responses from the computer.

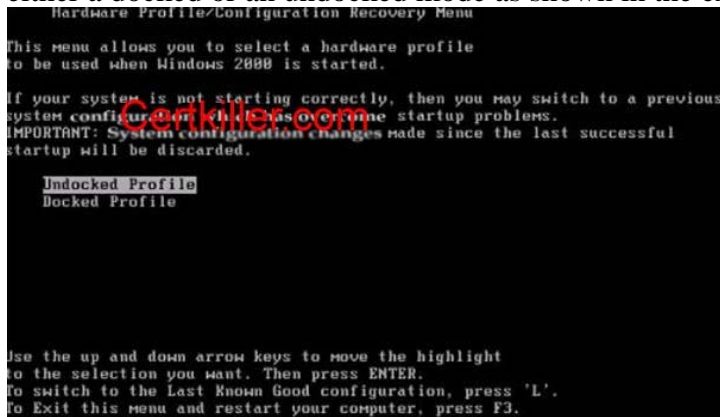
Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapters 27 & 28

QUESTION 161

You are the network administrator for your company. An employee named Bruno uses a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. When he starts the computer, Windows 2000 prompts him to select either a docked or an undocked mode as shown in the exhibit.



Bruno primarily works out of the office and does not use a docking station when he is in the office. He asks you to configure his portable computer so that it will not prompt him to select a docked or an undocked mode.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the portable computer's BIOS settings, and disable support for the docking station.
- B. Modify the portable computer's hardware profiles, to remove the Docked hardware profile
- C. Modify the portable computer's device settings to disable the Unplug Devices icon in the system tray.
- D. Modify the portable computer's hardware profiles, and position the Docked hardware profile to the top of the list of hardware profiles.

Answer: B

Explanation: When two or more hardware profiles exist the user will be given the option to choose between them when booting the computer. As the docked hardware profile is not used, it should be removed. Then Bruno would not be prompted to choose a hardware profile.

Incorrect answers:

A: You cannot disable docking station support in the BIOS, you just remove the docked hardware profile instead.

C: Remove the docked hardware profile. You cannot use device settings to remove the hardware profile.

D: The docked hardware profile is not used. By moving it to the top of the list of profiles it would become the default hardware profile and will be used if the user does not specify which profile to use.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

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

QUESTION 162

You are the network administrator for your company. A user reports that the USB ports on his Windows 2000 Professional portable computer function only when the portable computer is in its docked position at the office. He asks you to configure the computer so that the USB port works when the portable computer is docked and when it is undocked and running on battery power. You verify that the portable computer supports ACPI power management.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the portable computer's power management settings to ensure the USB ports are not shut down when the computer is running on battery power.
- B. Modify the portable computer's BIOS settings to disable ACPI when the computer is running on battery power.
- C. Modify the portable computer's undocked hardware profile, and enable the USB root hub.
- D. Disable the BIOS power management features in the portable computer's BIOS settings.
- E. Obtain external power supplies for the user's USB devices. Ensure that these power supplies are connected when the portable computer is undocked.
- F. Undock the portable computer, and reinstall the drivers for the USB port.

Answer: C

Explanation: To ensure that the USB port works when the portable computer is docked and when it is undocked and running on battery power, you should configure the portable computer with two hardware profiles. You must configure the undocked hardware profile to enable the USB root hub.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no power management setting that would ensure that the USB ports are not shut down when the computer is running on battery.

B: The problem in this scenario is not related to the advanced power management configuration. You need to enable the USB root hub in the undocked hardware profile. Furthermore, ACPI is most beneficial to portable computers running on battery as it can extend the use of battery power through proper management.

D: The problem in this scenario is not related to the advanced power management configuration. You need to enable the USB root hub in the undocked hardware profile. Furthermore, ACPI is most beneficial to portable computers running on battery as it can extend the use of battery power through proper management.

E: The problem at hand is not solved by obtaining an external power supply for the USB devices as they are currently disabled when the portable computer is running on battery power. You must therefore enable the USB root hub in the undocked hardware profile.

F: Driver installation on a Windows 2000 computer is not done on the basis of profiles. Instead Windows

2000 offers you the ability to disable certain installed devices by using different hardware profiles. It is therefore not necessary to install the USB drivers in both hardware profiles.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

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

QUESTION 163

You install Windows 2000 Professional on your portable computer. You install a SCSI PC card adapter, that you can use in the office to use color scanner. You use a docking station for your computer when you are in the office. You want to maximize the battery performance for your portable computer. You also want to prevent the driver from loading whenever you are away from the office.

What should you do?

- A. When away from the office use Device Manager to remove the adapter.
- B. When away from the office configure the startup properties for the adapter to be automatic.
- C. Remove the computer from the docking station and start Windows 2000 Professional to disable the SCSI PC card adapter device for the current profile.
- D. Remove the computer from the docking station and start Windows 2000 Professional. Use Device Manager to remove SCSI PC card adapter device.

Answer: C

Explanation: The SCSI device should only be used when using the docked hardware profile at the office. Therefore the SCSI device must be disabled in the undocked hardware profile.

Incorrect answers:

A: It is not necessary to manually remove the adapter every time the user is away from the office, as it would require that the device be physically replaced every time the user has to dock the portable computer. Windows 2000 provides mechanisms to disable a device without physically removing it from the computer. It is also possible to create two hardware profiles; one that has the SCSI device disabled and is used when the portable computer is not docked; and one that has the SCSI device enabled. This profile should be used when the portable computer is docked. When two hardware profiles exist on a computer, the user is prompted to choose which profile to use during the Windows 2000 startup process.

B: It is not necessary to disable the device every time the user is away from the office, as it would require that the device be enabled every time the user has to dock the portable computer. Windows 2000 provides mechanisms to disable a device without physically removing it from the computer. It is also possible to create two hardware profiles; one that has the SCSI device disabled and is used when the portable computer is not docked; and one that has the SCSI device enabled. This profile should be used when the portable computer is docked. When two hardware profiles exist on a computer, the user is prompted to choose which profile to use during the Windows 2000 startup process.

D: Physically removing the device from the portable computer would make the device unusable until it is physically replaced. Windows 2000 provides mechanisms to disable a device without physically removing it from the computer. It is also possible to create two hardware profiles; one that has the SCSI device disabled and is used when the portable computer is not docked; and one that has the SCSI device enabled. This profile should be used when the portable computer is docked. When two hardware profiles

exist on a computer, the user is prompted to choose which profile to use during the Windows 2000 startup process.

Reference:

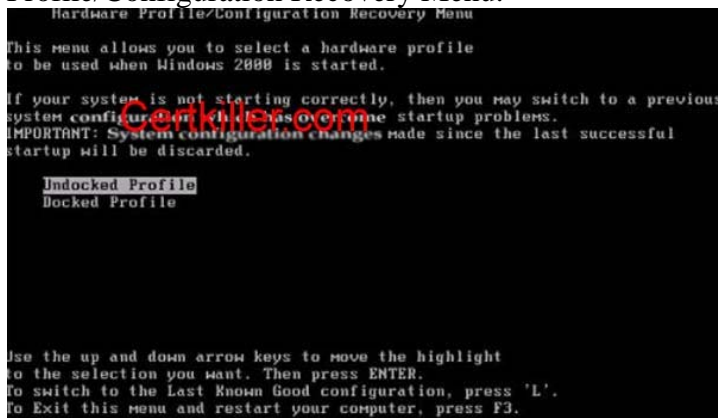
Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

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

QUESTION 164

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

An employee uses a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer. When he starts the computer, Windows 2000 prompts him to select in either a docked or an undocked mode as shown in the Hardware Profile/Configuration Recovery Menu.



The employee primarily works out of the office and does not use a docking station when he is in the office.

You want to configure his portable computer so that it will not prompt him to select a docked or an undocked mode.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the portable computer's BIOS settings, and disable support for the docking station.
- B. Modify the portable computer hardware profile settings to select the first profile listed if a profile is not specified. Set the number of seconds to wait to zero.
- C. Modify the portable computer's device settings to disable the Unplug Devices icon in the system tray.
- D. Modify the portable computer's hardware profiles, and position the Docked hardware profile at the top of the list of hardware profiles.

Answer: B

Explanation: The portable computer is configured with two hardware profiles, but we only need one hardware profile. If we go into the System Properties and select the Hardware tab, then click the Hardware Profiles button, we can configure the hardware profiles. Here we can either delete the unwanted profile (which isn't given as an answer in this question), or we can select a default profile and configure the computer to display the profile list for zero seconds, thus not displaying the list at all.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Disabling support for a docking station will not remove the unwanted hardware profile.

C: The Unplug Devices icon cannot be used to remove a hardware profile and should not be disabled.

D: The default hardware profile is the one at the top of the profile list. If we moved the docked profile to the top of the list, the docked profile would be used when the computer boots; we want the undocked profile, not the docked profile.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

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

QUESTION 165

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

Five of Certkiller 's employees have Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. The employees use their portable computers in a network enabled docking station when they are at their desks. When the employees are working outside of the office, they use the portable computers without network connectivity. You have just installed wireless PC Card network adapters in the portable computers so that the employees can access the network when they are in conference rooms in the office building. You need to configure the portable computers to always allow the employees to choose which network environment to use when they start their portable computers.

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

- A. Configure three different hardware profiles on each portable computer.
- B. Configure a single hardware profile and rename it to Universal Profile.
- C. Configure the wireless PC Card network adapters to use Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) when they cannot detect a DHCP server.
- D. Instruct each employee to unplug the wireless PC Card network adapter whenever the portable computer is attached to a network-enabled docking station.
- E. Configure the hardware profiles selection to wait until a hardware profile is selected.
- F. Configure the hardware profiles selection to select the first profile listed and set the wait time to zero seconds.
- G. Configure the wireless PC Card network adapters to use DHCP to obtain their IP addresses.

Answer: A, E.

Explanation: Windows 2000 Professional uses hardware profiles to determine which drivers to load when system hardware changes. Hardware profiles are an especially important feature for portable computers that can be docked. Windows 2000 Professional uses one hardware profile to load drivers when the portable is docked and another when it is undocked-for example, at a customer site that has a different monitor from the one at the office.

The only time Windows 2000 Professional prompts you for the name of a hardware profile is when two profiles are so similar that Windows 2000 Professional cannot differentiate between them. If this happens, Windows 2000 Professional displays a Hardware Profile menu from which you can choose the correct one. Thus, in the hardware profiles selection, you should configure as "Wait until I select a hardware profile" after you have created the three different hardware profiles on each portable computer to fit the environment they find themselves in.

Incorrect answers:

B: A single hardware profile will not allow portable computer users to adapt their hardware profiles to suit their environment.

C: It is not a matter of IP addressing and connectivity that is needed in these circumstances.

D: This option will not be practical. Even if combined with another option.

F: This option will not allow the portable user to choose the hardware profile to suit the environment, but will actually load the first hardware profile as the default hardware profile.

G: This is not a matter of IP addressing.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 19

QUESTION 166

You are the desktop administrator for Certkiller . Janos is a user in Certkiller 's accounting department. Janos uses a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer.

Janos reports that when the computer is unlocked, it randomly displays the following error message: "JZXDRV.dll failed to load". You discover that the JZXDRV.dll file is used by the device driver for an external storage device that is connected to Janos' docking station. Janos reports that the error message does not appear when the computer is docked.

You need to ensure that the error does not occur on Janos' computer. You also need to ensure that the storage device continues to function correctly when Janos' computer is docked.

What should you do?

A. Remove the storage device from the hardware profile on Janos' computer.

B. Create a local user account for Janos on his computer. Copy the JZXDRV.dll file to the profile folder for Janos' local user account. Instruct Janos to log on to his computer by using his local user account whenever the computer is unlocked.

C. Copy the computer's default hardware profile to create a new hardware profile named Undocked. Remove the storage device from the Undocked hardware profile.

D. Copy the computer's default hardware profile to create a new hardware profile named Unlocked. Disable the storage device in the Undocked hardware profile. Instruct Janos to start the computer by using the Undocked hardware profile whenever the computer is undocked.

Answer: D

Explanation: The purpose of hardware profiles is to load different sets of device drivers according to which profile is selected. In this question, we have a docking station with an external storage device attached. Therefore, we want to load the driver for the external storage device when the computer is docked, but not when the computer is undocked. To do this, we can create another hardware profile to be used when the computer is undocked. We can configure the undocked profile to not load the driver by disabling the external storage device in Device Manager.

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need the storage device driver to load when the computer is docked. Therefore, we should not remove the device from the existing hardware profile.

B: There is no need to create another user account. Furthermore, copying the JZXDRV.dll file to the profile

folder will not cause the driver to load.

C: This answer is close but not quite correct. We need to instruct Janos to start the computer by using the Undocked hardware profile whenever the computer is undocked.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

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

QUESTION 167

Five of your company's employees have Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. The employees use their portable computers in a network enabled docking station when they are at their desks. When the employees are working outside of the office, they use the portable computers without network connectivity.

You have just installed wireless PC card network adapters in the portable computers so that the employees can access the network when they are in the conference rooms in the office building.

You need to configure the portable computers for optimum performance in all of the working environments. What should you do?

- A. Configure the wireless PC card network adapters to use DHCP to obtain their IP addresses.
- B. Configure three different hardware profiles on each portable computer.
- C. Configure the wireless PC Card network adapters to use Automatic Private IP Addressing when they cannot detect a DHCP server.
- D. Instruct each employee to unplug the wireless PC card network adapter whenever the portable computer is attached to a network-enabled docking station.

Answer: B

Explanation: To ensure the optimal performance in all three networking environments, you should create three separate hardware profiles that the users can choose from under different network environments. You should create a profile to be used when the portable computer is docked at the office; another profile for when the portable computer is not docked in the office but uses the wireless PC card network adapters; and a third profile for when the portable computers are used in the field and are not connected to the network.

Incorrect answers:

A: Configuring the wireless PC card network adapters to use DHCP to obtain their IP addresses will not optimize the network performance of the portable computers in a varying network environment. You need to create separate profiles that will load only the appropriate drivers and network protocols.

C: Configuring the wireless PC Card network adapters to use Automatic Private IP Addressing when they cannot detect a DHCP server will not optimize the network performance of the portable computer in a varying network environment. You need to create separate profiles that will load only the appropriate drivers and network protocols. Furthermore, when the wireless PC Card network adapters uses Automatic Private IP Addressing it will only be able to communicate with other computers that are also using Automatic Private IP Addressing.

D: Unplugging the wireless PC card network adapter whenever the portable computer is attached to a network-enabled docking station will not optimize the network performance of the portable computer in a varying network environment. You need to create separate profiles that will load only the appropriate

drivers and network protocols

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 1

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

QUESTION 168

You use Windows Backup to backup the files on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. Your computer is configured to perform a daily backup of your files on drive D.

On Thursday morning, drive D on your computer fails. You replace the failed hard disk with a new hard disk. You want to restore files on drive D to the new hard disk. You view your back up log as shown in the exhibit. .

Exhibit

Backup Status

Operation: Backup

Active backup destination: Tape

Media name: "Set created Friday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D;"

Backup set #1 on media #1

Backup description: "Set created Friday at 11:00 PM"

Backup Type: Normal

Backup started on 9/8/1999 at 11:00 PM.

Backup completed on 9/9/1999 at 1:30 AM.

Directories: 5012

Files: 4323

Bytes: 4, 623, 252, 320

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes 2 seconds

Backup Status

Operation: Backup

Active backup destination: Tape

Media name: "Set created Saturday at 11:00 PM"

Backup of "D:"

Backup set #1 on media #1

Backup description: "Set created Saturday at 11:00 PM"

Backup Type: Incremental

Backup started on 9/9/1999 at 11:00 PM.

Backup completed on 9/9/1999 at 11:26 PM.

Directories: 116

Files: 320

Bytes: 6, 278, 256

Time: 26 minutes 32 seconds

Backup Status

Operation: Backup

Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Sunday at 11:00 PM"
Backup of "D:"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Sunday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental
Backup started on 9/10/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/10/1999 at 11:15 PM.
Directories: 10
Files: 24
Bytes: 4, 272, 903
Time: 15 minutes 55 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Monday at 11:00 PM"
Backup of "D:"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Monday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental
Backup started on 9/11/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/11/1999 at 11:55 PM.
Directories: 732
Files: 964
Bytes: 9, 243, 747
Time: 55 minutes 12 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape
Media name: "Set created Tuesday at 11:00 PM"
Backup of "D:"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Tuesday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental
Backup started on 9/12/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/12/1999 at 11:01 PM.
Directories: 116
Files: 1
Bytes: 1, 623, 252
Time: 6 seconds

Backup Status
Operation: Backup
Active backup destination: Tape

Media name: "Set created Wednesday at 11:00 PM"
Backup of "D:"
Backup set #1 on media #1
Backup description: "Set created Wednesday at 11:00 PM"
Backup Type: Incremental
Backup started on 9/13/1999 at 11:00 PM.
Backup completed on 9/13/1999 at 11:14 PM.
Directories: 84
Files: 38
Bytes: 2, 984, 837
Time: 14 minutes 32 seconds
In which order should you restore your data?

- A. Friday, Wednesday: Files will be current as of the Wednesday night.
- B. Friday, Thursday: Files will be current as of the Thursday morning.
- C. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday: Files cannot be restored after this time.
- D. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday: Files will be current as of the Wednesday night.

Answer: D

Explanation: You cannot start the restore process with an incremental restore. Instead you must start with the normal backup from Friday. Incremental backups only backup files that are not marked as archived. Once they are backed up, the backed up files are marked as archived. Incremental backups thus only backup files that have changed since the last backup. Therefore, when restoring files from an incremental backup, all the incremental backups must be used in sequence from the oldest backup to the most recent one. The incomplete incremental backup from Tuesday must be included since 1 file was backup up.

Incorrect answers:

A: Incremental backups only backup files that are not marked as archived. Once they are backed up the files are marked as archived. Incremental backups thus only backup files that have changed since the last backup. Therefore, when restoring files from an incremental backup, all the incremental backups must be used in sequence from the oldest backup to the most recent one.

B: Incremental backups only backup files that are not marked as archived. Once they are backed up, the files are marked as archived. Incremental backups thus only backup files that have changed since the last backup. Therefore, when restoring files from an incremental backup, all the incremental backups must be used in sequence from the oldest backup to the most recent one.

C: The incremental backup from Tuesday and the incremental backup from Wednesday must be included in the restore process so as to recover as much information as possible.

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 169

You want to use Windows 2000 backup to perform a weekly backup of the user data on a Windows 2000

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Professional computer. You want to ensure that the registry, boot files and COM plus objects are also backed up. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Windows backup to backup the system partition.
- B. Configure the Windows backup to backup the System State Data.
- C. Create a script written in MS Visual Basic scripting addition language to run `rdisk.exe/s` before the back up starts.
- D. Create a batch file to run `rdisk.exe/s` before the backup starts.

Answer: B

Explanation: The System State Data backup is a backup of the registry, the Active Directory store on Domain Controllers only, the SYSVOL folder, the COM+ Class Registration database, system startup files, and the Certificate Services if Certificate Services are installed. To enable System State Data backups click on Start, select Accessories, select System Tools, select Backup, select Scheduled Jobs, choose Add Job, select Next: Only backup System State Data. Continue and finish the Wizard.

Incorrect answers:

A: Backing up the system volume does not include a backup of the registry.

C: The `Rdisk.exe` utility was used in Windows NT to back up the Emergency Repair data. `Rdisk.exe` does not exist in a Windows 2000 environment.

D: The `Rdisk.exe` utility was used in Windows NT to back up the Emergency Repair data. `Rdisk.exe` does not exist in a Windows 2000 environment.

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 170

You are the administrator of your company's network. You are preparing to deploy 20 new Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. You want to be able to recover from disk failures and corrupt system files on the new computers. You want to configure the computers to automatically update their system configuration and emergency repair files on a scheduled bases.

What should you do?

- A. Use the `at` command to schedule a weekly job to back up the boot partition.
- B. Use the `at` command to schedule a weekly job to run the system file checker.
- C. Use Windows backup to schedule a backup of the System State Data.
- D. Use Windows backup to schedule a backup of the system partition and the boot partition.

Answer: C

Explanation: The System State Data backup is a backup of the registry, the Active Directory store on Domain Controllers only, the SYSVOL folder, the COM+ Class Registration database, system startup files, and the Certificate Services if Certificate Services are installed. To enable System State Data backups click on Start, select Accessories, select System Tools, select Backup, select Scheduled Jobs, choose Add Job, select Next:

Only backup System State Data. Continue and finish the Wizard.

Incorrect answers:

A: On a partitioned hard drive, the boot partition is the first logical drive that is used to boot the operating system. Backing up the boot partition will not back up the system configuration.

B: The system file checker (SFC.exe) is used to verify that all the system files are intact and that they are the correct versions. It is not used to backup the emergency repair files.

D: Backing up the system and the boot partition will not backup the system configuration. The System State Data has to be backed up.

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 171

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

Your Windows 2000 Professional computer contains a single hard disk configured with two NTFS partitions C and D. You want to move a folder named Sales from the C partition to a folder named Corp on the D partition.

You want the files in the Sales folder to still be compressed after moving the folder. You want the files in the Corp folder to remain uncompressed. You want to ensure that the files are recoverable in case of any disk problems. You also want to move the files with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Back up the Sales Folder.

Move the Sales folder to the Corp folder.

Compress the Sales folder.

B. Back up the Sales folder.

Copy the Sales folder to the Corp folder.

C. Copy the Sales folder to a second computer.

Then move the Sales folder to the Corp folder.

D. Run the command `xcopy.exe c:\Sales d:\Corp /S /C`.

Answer: A

Explanation: When you move a file or folder within a single NTFS volume the file or folder retains the original permissions. You must have the Write permission for the destination folder to move files and folders into it.

You must have the Modify permission for the source file or folder. The Modify permission is required to move a file or folder because Windows 2000 deletes the file or folder from the source folder after it is copied to the destination folder. The owner of the file or folder does not change.

When you move a file or folder between NTFS volumes the file or folder inherits the permissions of the destination folder. You must have the Modify permission for the source file or folder. The Modify permission is required to move a file or folder because Windows 2000 deletes the file or folder from the source folder after it is copied to the destination folder.

Thus if you back up the Sales folder, move the Sales folder to the Corp folder and then compress the Sales folder, then you would comply with what is required in the question with the least amount of administrative

effort.

Incorrect answers:

B: This option will not compress the Sales folder which is required.

C: Copying the Sales folder to the Corp folder will render the Sales folder unrecoverable.

D: Running the xcopy command as suggested by this option will not comply with what is required.

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 14, Lesson 5 & Chapter 19, Lesson 1

QUESTION 172

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

On Tuesday 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.

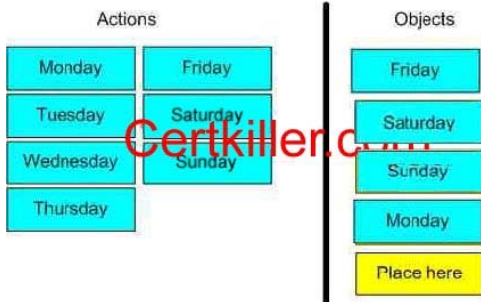
Actions

Monday	Friday
Tuesday	Saturday
Wednesday	Sunday
Thursday	

Objects

Place here
Place here
Place here
Place here
Place here

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 Tuesday morning, you need to restore the normal backup from Friday and all incremental backups, from Saturday through Monday. 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 173

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".

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer in Safe Mode, and reformat the hard disk
- B. Start the computer in debug mode, and reformat the hard disk
- C. Start the computer by using the Emergency Repair Disk, and repair the Master Boot Record.
- D. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

Then use the Recovery Console to repair the Master Boot Record.

Answer: D

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 repair the boot sector.

Incorrect Answers:

A: As you cannot boot the computer, you will not be able to enter Safe Mode. Furthermore, reformatting the hard drive is not necessary as the master boot record can be repaired.

B: As you cannot boot the computer, you will not be able to enter Safe Mode. Debug mode is one of the Safe Mode options. As you cannot boot the computer you will not be able to enter debug mode.

Furthermore, Debug mode is used by software developers to debug programs, it is not used to repair the master boot record.

C: 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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part VII, Chapter 31

QUESTION 174

You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 35 new computers on your company's network. You also need to install Recovery Console during the installation.

You create a distribution folder and copy the Windows 2000 Professional Support folder to the network server. Then you create a network boot floppy disk to install Windows 2000 Professional from the distribution folder.

You need to create a batch file, which the network boot disk will execute to start the installation. Which command must you specify in the batch file?

- A. Winnt32 /cmd:z:\i386\winnt/a
- B. Winnt32 /cmd:z:\support\tools\setup.exe
- C. Winnt /e:z:\i386\winnt32 /cmdcons
- D. Winnt /e:z:\support\tools\setup.exe

Answer: C

Explanation: The switch /e specifies that the Windows 2000 Setup program must run a command after the final stage of the installation of Windows 2000 is finished. The parameter winnt32 /cmdcons specifies that the command must install the Recovery Console onto the hard drive.

Note 1: After the installation phase we would be able to use the winnt32 command instead of the winnt command.

Note 2: The installation of Windows 2000 comprises of stages. The first stage is the Setup Program, which runs in text mode. During this stage the hard drive is checked and prepared for the installation and the files required for the Setup Wizard are copied to the hard drive. This stage ends with a reboot and is followed by the Setup Wizard, the second stage, which runs in graphical mode. Windows Networking is installed during the third phase and ends with another reboot. This is followed by the final phase, which completes the setup by installing

the start menu items and the registry components, saving the configuration, removing temporary setup files and rebooting the system.

Incorrect answers:

A: As the boot floppy operates in DOS mode, you cannot use 32-bit applications such as Winnt32.

Furthermore, Winnt32 does not support a /cmd switch.

B: As the boot floppy operates in DOS mode, you cannot use 32-bit applications such as Winnt32.

Furthermore, Winnt32 does not support a /cmd switch. The setup path specified in this parameter points to the Windows 2000 Support Tools that are intended for use in diagnosing and resolving Windows 2000 computer problems. The installation files for the Recovery Console are located in the i386 folder on the Windows 2000 Professional CD. The installation of the Recovery Console is initiated by specifying the /cmdcons switch with the winnt32.exe command. It is not necessary to include the .exe file extension in the command, as Windows will check for an executable file with the name winnt32.

D: The setup path specified in this parameter points to the Windows 2000 Support Tools that are intended for use in diagnosing and resolving Windows 2000 computer problems. The installation files for the Recovery Console are located in the i386 folder on the Windows 2000 Professional CD. The installation of the Recovery Console is initiated by specifying the /cmdcons switch with the winnt32.exe command. It is not necessary to include the .exe file extension in the command, as Windows will check for an executable file with the name winnt32.

Reference:

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

HOW TO: Install the Windows Recovery Console, Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q216417

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part VII, Chapter 31

QUESTION 175

You install Windows 2000 Professional onto an NTFS partition on your computer. During the installation, you manually specify the OEM driver for the tape device SCSI controller. After the installation, you run the Winnt32 /cmdcons command. Then you successfully install the latest Windows 2000 service pack.

Next, you install an updated driver for the tape device SCSI controller. When you restart the system and log on to the computer, you receive a stop error.

You need to restore the functionality of the SCSI controller with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Restart the computer in Safe Mode. Reinstall the functional SCSI controller driver.

B. Restart the computer into Recovery Console. Replace the faulty SCSI controller driver with the functional one.

C. Start the computer by using a Windows 2000 Professional disk. Replace the faulty SCSI controller driver with the functional one.

D. Install a parallel copy of Windows 2000 Professional in a separate folder. Copy the functional SCSI controller driver into the original system folder, and restart the computer to the previous installation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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The SCSI controller controls the tape device not any hard drives. This makes it possible to boot to Safe Mode and reinstall the functional driver. The SCSI driver could also be disabled in Safe Mode.

Incorrect answers:

B: The Recovery Console can be used to disable a driver. However, using Safe Mode requires less administrative effort. Therefore this is not the best answer.

C: The Recovery Console can be started with the 4 Windows 2000 Professional setup disks or the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. However, using Safe Mode requires less administrative effort. Therefore this is not the best answer.

D: It is not necessary to install another copy Windows 2000 Professional on the computer. This will also not solve the problem in this scenario.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part VII, Chapter 31

QUESTION 176

You work as an administrator at Certkiller .com handling a Windows 2000 network.

You install an updated device for the removable storage device on your Windows 2000 Professional computer. You restart the computer. During the startup process the computer stops responding.

You then restart the computer in safe mode. During the startup process, the computer stops responding again.

You want to resolve the problem so that the computer starts successfully.

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

- A. Use the listsvc command to disable the removable storage device driver.
- B. Use the disable command to disable the removable storage device driver.
- C. Select debug mode from the Windows 2000 Advanced Options menu.
- D. Select Recovery Console from the Repair menu.
- E. Start the computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.
- F. Insert an Emergency Repair Disk.

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation: We are unable to load Windows 2000 in either normal mode or safe mode due to the troublesome device driver. Therefore we need to disable the device driver. We can do this by using the "Disable" command in the Recovery Console. To access the Recovery Console, boot the computer to the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM and select Recovery Console from the Repair menu.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The Listsrv command is used to list the services that run when Windows 2000 is booted.

C: We need to disable the device driver. We cannot do this with Debug Mode.

F: An Emergency Repair Disk cannot be used to disable a device driver.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part VII, Chapter 31

QUESTION 177

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional portable computer that is shared by users in the Sales department. You want to configure a roaming user profile for each user. You want each individual user profile setting to be available from any location, including by using a dial-up connection. You log on to the computer by using the local administrator account. You create user accounts for the users in the Sales department. When you attempt to configure each individual user account profile to be a roaming profile, you find that you cannot. You receive the change profile type dialog box as shown in the exhibit. .



You want to be able to configure each user account to use a roaming user profile. What should you do?

- A. From System in Control Panel, select the Change Type option, and then select the Roaming profile option.
- B. From Users and Passwords in Control Panel, select the Advanced tab, and then define the path for the profile location.
- C. Use the Network Connection wizard to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the network, and define a mandatory profile path on each domain user account.
- D. Connect the portable computer to the network, and configure the user accounts for a roaming user profile.

Answer: D

Explanation: Roaming profiles are used for users who log on to the network from different computers but who require the same desktop setting regardless of which computer they use to logon from. To be able to configure a roaming user profile the computer must be physically connected to the network and you must be logged onto to the network, as the roaming user profile has to be stored on the network so that the user can have access to the profile regardless of which computer he or she is logging onto the network from.

Incorrect answers:

A: You cannot change the type option to a roaming profile if you have not logged onto the network, as the roaming user profile has to be stored on the network so that the user can have access to the profile regardless of which computer he or she is logging onto the network from.

B: You cannot define profile paths on domain accounts if you have logged on to a computer with the local administrator account. The local administrator account only provides access to the local computer and not to the network. You need to be logged on to the network with a domain account, as the roaming user profile has to be stored on the network so that the user can have access to the profile regardless of which computer he or she is logging onto the network from.

C: You cannot define profile paths on domain accounts if you have logged on to a computer with the local administrator account. The local administrator account only provides access to the local computer and

not to the network. You need to be logged on to the network with a domain account, as the roaming user profile has to be stored on the network so that the user can have access to the profile regardless of which computer he or she is logging onto the network from.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 178

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Stephen in the graphics department logs on to his Windows 2000 Professional computer. He installs a shared color laser printer. The color laser printer is connected to a computer named Server1.

The next day Stephen returns and logs on to a Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computer. Stephen reports that when he attempts to print a document to the shared color laser printer, the printer is not included in the list of available printers.

You want to allow Stephen to send print jobs to the shared color laser printer from any computer on the network.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a roaming user profile for Stephen's user account.
- B. Configure the server properties of the printer system folder to connect to the shared printer.
- C. Install the printer driver for the print device on the Windows NT workstation computer.
- D. Upgrade the Windows NT Workstation computer to Windows 2000 Professional, and then import the profile settings for Stephen's user account.

Answer: A

Explanation: A user profile, and a roaming user profile for example, contains folders and data that stores the user's current desktop environment, application settings, and personal data. It also contains all the network connections that are established when a user logs on to a computer. This includes network printers. By configuring a roaming user profile, Stephen would be able to connect to the laser color printer from every computer in the network.

Incorrect answers:

B: The server properties of a printer system are configured for the shared printer at the print server, and not at the client which connects to the shared printer. This option thus does not make sense.

C: This is not a printer driver problem. Stephen must be able to see the network. The NT 4.0 printer driver could be installed at the printer server and would then be automatically downloaded to any NT 4.0 clients.

D: There is no need to upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 Workstation to Windows 2000 as profiles can be used in Windows NT 4.0.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 179

You are the administrator of your company's network. You configure a local group named Accounting to have a mandatory user profile. The mandatory profile has been configured to include a custom logo that was saved with 16-bit color and 1024x768 resolution.

Some of the Windows 2000 Professional computers in the accounting department have standard VGA video adapters, and others have SVGA video adapters.

Several users report that when they log on to certain Windows 2000 Professional computers, the custom bitmap becomes very pixilated and distorted, and does not reflect the proper color depth.

You want users to be able to correctly view the custom bitmap on any computer in the accounting department.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a roaming user profile for each user in the Accounting group.
- B. Configure a separate user profile for each user in the Accounting Group.
- C. Change the custom bitmap to a 16-color bitmap that has 640x480 resolution, and reconfigure the mandatory user profile.
- D. Reinstall the appropriate WDM-compliant drivers for the computers that do not display the custom bitmap correctly.

Answer: C

Explanation: Not all standard VGA video adapters are capable of managing a 16-bit color bitmap with 1024x768 resolution. By changing the bitmap to a 16 color bitmap with a resolution of 640x480 (VGA), all standard VGA video adapters would be able to correctly present the custom bitmap.

Incorrect answers:

- A: Configuring roaming user profiles will not help the VGA adapters to display the high-resolution image.
- B: Configuring a separate user profile for each user will not help the VGA adapters to display the highresolution image.
- D: The use of WDM-compliant video drivers is not required as the problem is that some video adapters only support VGA resolution.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 180

You are the administrator of your company's network. You purchase 75 new Windows 2000 Professional computers that will be shared by the users in Graphic organizational unit (OU). All the computers are configured identically.

You want the users to be able to maintain their individual desktop settings regardless of which computer they use. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure each computer to join a workgroup.

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- Create a user account and a local profile for each user.
- B. Configure each computer to join a workgroup.
- Create a domain user account that uses roaming user profiles.
- C. Configure each computer to join the domain.
- Create a user account for each user on a domain controller.
- D. Configure each computer to join the domain.
- Create domain user accounts that use roaming user profiles.

Answer: D

Explanation: The computers must be configured to join a domain as they are going to be shared by users in an organizational unit. Roaming user profiles must be configured as these allow the users to maintain their individual desktop settings regardless of which computer they use.

Incorrect answers:

- A: To be able to use organizational units the computers must be configured to join a domain, and not a workgroup.
- B: To be able to use organizational units the computers must be configured to join a domain, and not a workgroup.
- C: To let the users maintain their individual desktop settings regardless of which computer they use roaming profiles must be configured. Roaming user profiles are not created by this option.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 181

You are the administrator of the desktop.com domain. You are configuring a roaming user profile for a user named Paul West. You create a user account named Paul West on the Windows 2000 server computer named server1. You define a network profile by entering the path \\server1\profile%\username% in Paul's user account setting.

When Paul logs on to a Windows 2000 Professional computer he sees the following message.

"Windows can not locate your roaming profile and is attempting to log you on with your local profile which will not be propagated to the server."

The details of network cannot be found. You want to configure the roaming user profile for Paul. What should you do?

- A. Create a home folder for Paul.
- B. Share the network profile directory.
- C. Map a device to the network profile directory.
- D. Use the %username% variable to allow access.

Answer: B

Explanation: Roaming profiles are used for users who log on to the network from different computers but who require the same desktop setting regardless of which computer they use to logon. Therefore, the roaming

profiles must be stored on a network share and the user account must be given appropriate NTFS and share permissions to that folder. This will allow the user account to access that folder regardless of the computer that they use to logon to the network. In this scenario a network folder has been specified as the folder where the roaming profiles must be stored. However, Paul's user account cannot access the roaming profile therefore Paul's user account has probably not been given the appropriate permissions to the folder that is used to store the profiles.

Incorrect answers:

A: Roaming profiles are used for users who log on to the network from different computers but who require the same desktop setting regardless of which computer they use to logon. Therefore the roaming profiles must be stored on a network share and the user account must be given appropriate NTFS and share permissions to that folder. Home folders are created on the local computer and will thus only be available on that computer. The user however requires a profile that is accessible from the network.

C: The correct path to the folder that is used to store the roaming profiles has already been specified. However, Paul's user account cannot access the roaming profile; therefore Paul's user account has probably not been given the appropriate permissions to the folder that is used to store the profiles.

D: The %username% variable cannot be used to enable access to the roaming user profile. Roaming profiles must be stored on a network share and the user account must be given appropriate NTFS and share permissions to that folder. This will allow the user account to access that folder regardless of the computer that they use to logon to the network.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 182

You are delegated administrative control of the Graphics organizational unit. You install Windows 2000 Professional on 25 PXE-compliant computers in the Graphics organizational unit by using diskduplicating software. The reference computer was configured to have the Windows 2000 default desktop settings. Users in the Graphics organizational unit have home folders specified in their user account settings. The home folders are located on the \\server1\users network share. You want to change the default path of the users' My Documents folders to their respective home folders whenever users log on to the network.

You want to accomplish this with least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. In the properties of the My Documents folder select move and define the UNC path \\server1\users.

B. Reconfigure the domain user account properties on the profile tab and define the UNC path \\server1\users.

C. Enable a local computer policy to redirect the My Documents folder and define the UNC path \\server1\users\%username%.

D. Create a group policy object for the Graphics organizational unit to redirect the My Documents folder and define the UNC path \\server\user\%username%.

Answer: D

Explanation: To change the default path of the users' My Documents folders to their respective home folders

whenever users log on to the network, a Group Policy Object (GPO) must be linked to the graphics Organization Unit (OU) and can be used to redirect the My Documents folder to the user's network share. All users in the graphics OU will then have their My Documents folder redirected.

Incorrect answers:

A: The properties of the My Documents folder does not support a move command.

B: A policy must be used to redirect the My Documents folder to the network share. It cannot be configured in the domain user account properties. A Group Policy Object (GPO), which can be used to redirect the My Documents folder to the user's network share, must be linked to the graphics Organization Unit (OU).

C: It is possible to redirect the My Documents folder with a local computer policy. The drawback is that this has to be configured at every client computer. Using a group policy would require less administrative work.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4

QUESTION 183

You are administrator of your company's network. Your company has offices in New York, Madrid, Paris and Tokyo.

A user named Carmen works in the New York office, but she often travels to the Madrid office. Carmen uses the multi-language version of Windows 2000 Professional on her portable computer. She needs to be able to access both an English and Spanish user interface, input locale, and keyboard layout/IME.

When Carmen is in the New York office, she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_eng user account. She is given the English user interface, input locale and keyboard layout/IME. When Carmen is in the Madrid office she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_span user account. She is then given the Spanish interface, input locale and keyboard layout/IME.

Carmen reports that when she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_eng user account, she is not allowed to add any languages to her computer other than English, which is already installed.

What should you do?

- A. Add the Spanish keyboard layout/IME for the Carmen_eng user account profile.
- B. Add the English keyboard layout/IME for the Carmen_span user account profile.
- C. Reconfigure the Group Policy Object for the Carmen_eng user account to allow her to change the languages on her computer.
- D. Configure the Group Policy Object for the Carmen_span user account to allow her to change the languages on her computer.

Answer: C

Explanation: Group Policy Objects are used to configure the language settings on a computer. To configure it you should open Administrative Tools, open Group Policy, select Local Computer Policy, select User Configuration, select Administrative templates, select Control Panel, open Regional Options and disable Restrict Selection of Windows 2000 menus and dialogs language. This policy restricts users to the specified language, by disabling the menus and dialogs control in the Regional Options control panel. If the specified language is not installed on the target computer, the language selection will default to English.

Incorrect answers:

A: A user profile contains folders and data that store the user's current desktop environment, application settings, and personal data. It also contains all the network connections that are established when a user logs on to a computer. A user profile cannot be used to allow the installation of additional keyboard/IME layouts.

B: A user profile cannot be used to allow the installation of additional keyboard/IME layouts.

D: You want to enable Carmen to add the Spanish keyboard layout/IME when she is logged on as Carmen_eng, not when she is logged on as Carmen_span.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 7

QUESTION 184

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain named Certkiller .com. Certkiller has offices in Madrid and New York.

A user named Carmen works in the New York office, but she often travels to the Madrid office. Carmen uses the Multilanguage version of Windows 2000 Professional on her portable computer. She needs to be able to access both an English and Spanish user interface, input locale, and keyboard layout/IME.

When Carmen is in the New York office, she logs on to the network by using the Carmen_eng user account which is in the NewYork organizational unit (OU). With this user account she is given the English user interface, input locale, and keyboard layout/IME.

Carmen reports that when she logs on as Carmen_eng, she is not allowed to add any other input locales. She is able to do so when she logs on as Carmen_span.

You want Carmen to be able to add input locales to her computer when she logs on as Carmen_eng. You want to minimize the effects of any changes on other users.

What should you do?

- A. Disable any Group Policy objects (GPO) currently linked to the NewYork OU.
- B. Disable any Group Policy objects (GPO) currently linked to the domain.
- C. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) specifically for the Carmen_eng user account to allow her to change languages on her computer and link the GPO to the NewYork OU. Move the link to the top of the GPO link list.
- D. Modify the Local Computer Policy on all domain controllers to allow users to change languages.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Carmen-eng user account is located in the NewYork organizational unit (OU). This user account is not allowed to add input locales. Therefore, we need to give the Carmen-eng user account permission to add input locales. We can do this by creating a Group Policy Object (GPO) linked to the NewYork OU. To prevent the GPO affecting any other users, we can use security filtering to allow just the Carmen-eng user account permission to read and apply the GPO.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The question states that you want to minimize the effects of any changes on other users. Disabling any Group Policy objects (GPO) currently linked to the NewYork OU will affect all users in the NewYork OU.

B: The question states that you want to minimize the effects of any changes on other users. Disabling any Group Policy objects (GPO) currently linked to the domain will affect all users in the domain.

D: The Local Computer Policy on the domain controllers will only affect users logging on locally to the domain controllers. It won't affect the Carmen-eng user account.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 7

QUESTION 185

You run the English (US) edition of Windows 2000 Professional on your computer. You are developing a product installation document that has text in both English and Spanish. The word processing program you are using is a Windows 16-bit character-based application.

You start the word processing program and complete the English Portion of the document. You then install Spanish as a language group by using Regional Options in Control Panel.

However, you cannot use Spanish to complete the Spanish portion of your document. What should you do?

A. Change the language preference from English to Spanish within the word processing Program.

B. Install the Spanish version of Windows 2000 Professional.

Reconfigure your language settings, and restart the word processing program.

C. Save and close the word processing program.

Select Spanish by using the locale indicator on the taskbar, and restart the word processing program.

D. Save and close the word processing program.

Log off and log on to the computer.

Restart the word processing program, and select Spanish by using the locale indicator on the taskbar.

Answer: C

Explanation: The word processing program has to be closed since 16-bit applications do not include multilingual support as most 32-bit programs do. You can then switch to Spanish by using the locale indicator on the taskbar. When the program is restarted the Spanish language will be selected and used.

Incorrect answers:

A: The legacy 16-bit application program is not able to change the language preference within the program environment. This can only be done in most 32-bit applications, like Word 2000.

B: It is not necessary to install a Spanish version of Windows 2000, since Windows 2000 has built-in multilingual support.

D: It is not necessary to reboot the system to change the language. You could simply close the 16-bit program and switch to Spanish by using the locale indicator on the task bar.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 7

QUESTION 186

You are the administrator of your company's network. Your company is based in Russia and conducts the majority of its business in Russian. Users in your company create, view, and edit documents in English (US), French, and Spanish to communicate with vendors internationally.

Users run the Russian localized edition of Windows 2000 Professional on their desktop and portable computers. A user named Katrin wants to create word processing documents in both English and Spanish by using Notepad in Windows 2000 Professional. She requests your assistance in enabling English and Spanish on her computer.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct Katrin to select the desired input locale for either English or Spanish within Notepad.
- B. Instruct Katrin to select the input locale indicator on the taskbar and select either English or Spanish.
- C. Instruct Katrin to use Regional Options in Control Panel to add input Locales and keyboard layouts/IME for both English and Spanish.
- D. Create a Local Computer Policy for Katrins computer to include both English and Spanish.

Answer: C

Explanation: Multiple input languages can be enabled on a Windows 2000 computer. An additional input language can be enabled by clicking on the Regional Options applet in Control Panel, selecting the Input Locale tab, then pressing the Add button, and selecting the desired input language from the drop down list.

Incorrect answers:

A: The input locale cannot be changed from within Notepad. The input locale for the languages must be added before they can be selected from the task bar.

B: The input locale indicator cannot be used to switch languages unless the computer has been configured to use another language.

D: The local computer policy cannot be configured to include both English and Spanish. It could be used to allow Katrin to use Multilingual support.

Reference:

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

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part III, Chapter 7

QUESTION 187

You are using Windows Installer to deploy an application to 750 Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. The network includes an organizational unit (OU) named Sales. A Group Policy object (GPO) is created for the Sales OU. The software deployment of the application is unsuccessful. During the deployment, some users in the Sales OU report that the installation is aborting with random errors midway through the installation process. The remaining users in the Sales OU report that the software is installing, but is giving them general protection fault errors.

What should you do?

- A. Repackage and redeploy the application's .msi file to the Sales OU.
- B. Repackage and redeploy the application's .mst file to the Sales OU.
- C. Redeploy the application by using the Group Policy object (GPO) for the Sales OU.

D. Restart Windows Installer on all computers in the Sales OU. Then redeploy the application's .zap file to the Sales OU.

Answer: A

Explanation: It seems likely that the software package in this scenario is not a native Windows Installer package, since there are multiple errors in the installation process. Repackaged application (.msi) files could be used to repackage applications that do not have a native Windows Installer package (.msi).

Incorrect answers:

B: .mst files cannot be used to deploy an application. .mst files are used to transform .msi files at the time of assignment or publication.

C: There is no problem with the GPO in this scenario, as the software installation actually finishes on some computers. The installation files need to be repackaged and redeployed.

D: The .zap file of an application is the original setup.exe program. Redeploying the .zap file would result in exactly the same sort of problems since no changes have been made in the deployment strategy.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part II,

Chapter 5

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

QUESTION 188

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network that has 1,500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Microsoft Office 2000 was assigned to all the computers on the network by using a Group Policy Object (GPO).

You deploy the Office 2000 service release to all the Windows 2000 Professional computers on the network. The service release, in addition to other software that had been assigned, fails to install on only one of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Redeploy the service release by using a .Zap file.
- B. Redeploy the service release by using a .mst file.
- C. Restart Windows installer on the domain controller.
- D. Restart Windows installer on the computer that failed to install the service release.

Answer: D

Explanation: As the deployment works on 1,499 out of 1,500 computers, the most likely problem lies with that particular computer. The first option in attempting to solve the problem is to restart the Windows installer on that computer.

Incorrect answers:

A: There is no need to redeploy the service release as it worked successfully on all the other computers.

B: There is no need to redeploy the service release as it worked successfully on all the other computers.

C: The Windows installer service on the domain controller is not used in the deployment process of the clients.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part II,

Chapter 5

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

QUESTION 189

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You deploy a graphics software application to users in the Graphics organizational unit (OU).

You want to create a custom installation for three users named Carlos, Carmen and Maria, who are members of Graphics OU. You want these three users to be able to access additional text, filters, and other graphics options for the software.

What should you do?

A. Create the Graphic Users OU in the domain.

Add a custom .msi file to Graphics OU.

B. Create the Graphic Users OU in the domain.

Add a custom .mst file to Graphics OU.

C. Create the Advanced Software OU within the Graphics OU, and add Carlos, Carmen and Maria.

Create an .msi file, including changes, and apply the modifications to the Advanced Software OU.

D. Create the Advanced Software OU within the Graphics OU and add Carlos, Carmen and Maria.

Create an .mst file, including changes, and apply the modifications to the Advanced Software OU.

Answer: D

Explanation: You will first have to create a new OU and add the three users to the OU. To be able to produce a custom installation for Carlos, Carmen and Maria, the original .msi deployment file needs a transformation .mst file. This file is then published in the new advanced software OU. The transformation file (the .mst file) will be applied to the original deployment file (the .msi) at the time of the publication.

Incorrect answers:

A: You cannot add a custom .msi file. You must therefore use a custom .mst file. Furthermore, the custom package should only be available for these three users. Therefore adding the package to the graphics OU is incorrect, as all users in graphics OU would be able to use the extra software options.

B: The custom package should only be available for these three users. Therefore adding the packing to the graphics OU is incorrect, as all users in graphics OU would be able to use the extra software options.

C: You must create a custom .mst transform file, as you cannot customize an .msi file.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part II,

Chapter 5

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

QUESTION 190

You are the administrator for Certkiller 's network.

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You are using Windows Installer to deploy an application to 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers on your network. The network includes an organizational unit (OU) named Marketing. A Group Policy object (GPO) is created for the Marketing OU.

The software deployment of the application is unsuccessful. During the deployment, some users in the Marketing OU report that the installation is stopping with random errors midway through the installation process. The remaining users in the Marketing OU report that the software is installing but it is giving them general protection fault errors.

You want the installation of the application to complete successfully.

What should you do?

- A. Redeploy the application as a .zap file to the Marketing OU.
- B. Redeploy the application by using the Group Policy object (GPO) for the Marketing OU.
- C. Repackage and redeploy the application's .msi file to the Marketing OU.
- D. Repackage and redeploy the application's .mst file to the Marketing OU.

Answer: C

Explanation: There are problems with the software package. The simple solution is to repackage the application and redeploy it to the relevant OU. To use Windows Installer to deploy a package, you would create a .msi file.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A zap file is used for legacy application that are unable to install using Windows Installer.

B: Redeploying the same application package file by using the Group Policy object (GPO) for the Marketing OU will result in the same problems. We need to create another application package file.

D: An mst file is used to specify installation options when used in conjunction with an msi file. Without an mst file, the application would just install with the default options. The problems in this question are caused by problems with the msi file.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part II,

Chapter 5

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

QUESTION 191

You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

The network has 100 Windows 2000 Professional computers. A graphics application was assigned to all the computers on the network by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

You deploy a service release for the graphics application to all of the Windows 2000 Professional computers on the network. The service release, in addition to other software that had been assigned, fails to install on only one of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Restart Windows Installer on the domain controller.
- B. Restart Windows Installer on the computer that failed to install the service release.
- C. Redeploy the service release by using an .mst file.

D. Redeploy the service release by using a .zap file.

Answer: B

Explanation: As the deployment works on 99 out of 100 computers, the most likely problem lies with that particular computer. The first option in attempting to solve the problem is to restart the Windows installer on that computer.

Incorrect answers:

A: The Windows installer service on the domain controller is not used in the deployment process of the clients.

C: There is no need to redeploy the service release as it worked successfully on all the other computers.

D: There is no need to redeploy the service release as it worked successfully on all the other computers.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part II,

Chapter 5

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

QUESTION 192

Users report that some shortcuts on the Start menu of their Windows 2000 Professional computers are hidden. They want to access their shortcuts without having to click a scroll arrow.

How must you configure the client computers to always display all Start menu shortcuts?

A. In the Folder Options dialog box, clear the Enable Web content check box in My Desktop Properties.

B. In the Display Properties dialog box, clear the Transition effects for menus and tooltips check box.

C. In the Folder Options dialog box, clear the Hide file extensions for known file types check box.

D. In the Taskbar and Start Menu Properties dialog box, clear the Use Personalized Menus check box.

Answer: D

Explanation: Personalized Menus keeps the Programs menu clean by hiding items that have not been used recently, while retaining the accessibility of all the other programs. When Personalized Menus is enabled, Windows 2000 keeps track of which programs are used, and hides the programs that have not been used recently. The Start Menu Properties dialog box is accessed by clicking the Start button, selecting Settings, and then selecting Taskbar and Start menu.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Disabling the web content check box in My Desktop properties only affects the desktop setting. It does not affect the Start Menu property.

B: Transition effects for menus and tools tips are a visual effect, which is used when you open menus. It does not affect the Start Menu property.

C: Showing file extensions of known file types will not influence the Start Menu property.

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 193

You are the administrator of a 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 want to remove the Logoff option from the Start menu on the 25 new computers.

Which two methods can you use to accomplish this goal? (Choose two)

- A. On the Advanced tab of the Taskbar & Start Menu dialog box, clear the Display Log Off option.
- 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 that will not include the Logoff option 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: A, D

Explanation: The Log Off option can be removed from the start menu by the following sequence: Open Start, Choose Settings, select Taskbar & Start menu, select the Advanced tab, and disable the Display Log Off option. A local computer policy could also be used to remove the log off option from the start menu. This is done by the following steps: Open the local computer policy, select User Configuration, select Windows settings, open Administrative templates, and disable Add Log Off to the start menu.

Incorrect answers:

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 194

During startup, a Windows 2000 Professional computer in your office proceeds directly to the desktop without first prompting for a user name and password first.

You need to enforce logon requirements. What should you do?

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- A. Change the Netlogon service startup setting to manual.
- B. Disable the Disable CTRL+ALT+DEL requirement for logon option in the local group policy.
- C. In Control Panel, modify the startup and recovery settings in the system option.
- D. In Control Panel, add the appropriate user accounts to the Users And Passwords setting.

Answer: B

Explanation: A combination of two factors will allow the computer to boot to the desktop without first prompting for a user name and password. This occurs when the user account logging on, usually the local administrator's account, has an empty password; and when the "Disable CTRL+ALT+DEL Requirement For Logon" is set. By default, Windows 2000 Professional requires users to press CTRL+ALT+DEL to log on to the computer. This increases security on the computer because, by forcing users to press CTRL+ALT+DEL, you are using a key combination recognized only by Windows to ensure that you are giving the password to Windows and not to a Trojan horse program waiting to capture the password. You must use the local Group Policy snap-in and disable the "Disable CTRL+ALT+DEL Requirement For Logon" policy setting.

Incorrect answers:

A: Changing the Netlogon service startup setting to manual would increase the complexities of the logon process. It is therefore not a recommended practice.

C: Reconfiguration of the startup and recovery settings will not enforce logon requirements.

D: Just adding user account would not help much.

Note: We could add appropriate user accounts and require users to enter a password.

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 195

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network.

You purchase 75 new Windows 2000 Professional computers that will be shared by users in the Graphics organizational unit (OU). All of the computers are configured identically.

You want users to all have identical desktop settings each time they log on regardless of which computer they use.

What should you do?

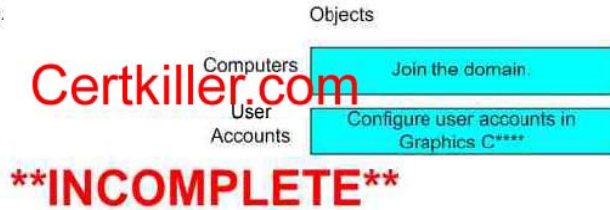
To answer, select the appropriate action on the left and drag it to the appropriate object on the right.

Possible Actions.	Objects
Join the domain.	Computers Place here
Configure user accounts in Graphics C****	User Accounts Place here

****INCOMPLETE****

Answer:

Possible Actions.



Explanation: In Windows 2000, Group Policy settings are the administrator's primary method for enabling centralized change and configuration management. A domain administrator can use Group Policy at a Windows 2000 domain controller to create a specific desktop configuration for a particular group of users and computers. Thus you first join the computers to a domain and then configure the user accounts to have identical desktop settings.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part IV, Chapter 23

QUESTION 196

You are delegated administrative control of the Administration organizational unit (OU). The Administration OU has 12 Windows 2000 Professional computers that were recently purchased. Each computer has a fax modem. Each computer has the Fax service installed with default values and settings. A user named Helene reports that she can use Microsoft Word 2000 to send faxes, but she cannot receive any faxes by using the fax printer. She also informs you that she cannot reconfigure the Fax service on her computer.

You want to reconfigure the Fax service correctly. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort. You logon to Helene's computer by using local Administrator account. What should you do next?

- A. Use Fax Service Management to start the Fax service, and configure the Fax service to start automatically.
- B. Use Fax Service Management to select the Fax Management service, and enable the device to receive faxes.
- C. Use Fax in Control Panel to reinstall the Fax service, and configure the Fax services to receive faxes.
- D. Use Fax in Control Panel to add a fax printer, and configure the fax print device to receive faxes.

Answer: B

Explanation: To configure a fax device to receive faxes first open the Fax Service Management Console from the Control Panel select the Fax applet, choose the Advanced Tab, select Fax Service Management Console, open Devices, right-click on the Fax device, select Properties then select Enable receive.

Incorrect answers:

- A: The Fax Service is already running since Helene is able to send faxes. Therefore, configuring the fax service to start automatically will not change anything in this scenario.
- C: There is no need to reinstall the fax service, as Helene is able to send faxes. Instead you should use the fax service management to enable the existing fax device to receive faxes.
- D: There is no need to add a fax printer. Instead you should use the fax service management to enable the existing fax device to receive faxes.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 197

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Michael has limited dexterity, which prevents him from using a standard keyboard to complete his daily computing tasks. You want to configure his Windows 2000 Professional computer to use the appropriate accessibility options.

You logon to Michael's computer by using Michael's user account, which is a member of local users group. You configure the stickykeys, filterkeys and togglekeys options. You then log off.

Michael logs on to the computer by using this user account. Michael is able to use the accessibility option that you have configured. However, when he returns from lunch, the accessibility options are automatically turned off.

What should you do?

- A. Use Accessibility Options in Control Panel to reconfigure accessibility idle time settings.
- B. Use Accessibility Options in Control Panel to enable the FilterKeys option to reconfigure the time setting.
- C. Use Utility Manager to configure the accessibility options to start automatically when Windows 2000 Professional loads.
- D. Use Utility Manager to increase accessibility idle time setting for Michael's accessibility options, and save the settings.

Answer: A

Explanation: By choosing Accessibility Options in Control Panel, then selecting the General tab, you are able to increase the idle time settings. By doing this Michael would be able to return before the accessibility features automatically are turned off. The Accessibility Options can be found by clicking on the Start Menu, on Accessories, and then on Accessibility.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Filter Keys settings cannot be used to reconfigure accessibility idle time settings.

C: You have configured the accessibility settings and logged off. Michael then was logged on and the accessibility settings were still in effect. Therefore the problem does not occur when Michael logs on to the computer, it occurs when the computer has been idle for some time. Therefore increasing the idle time before the option is set off would solve Michael's problem.

D: You cannot use the Utility Manager to increase the accessibility idle time setting. The Utility Manager is used to start, stop the Magnifier, the Narrator and the On-Screen Keyboard. The Utility manager can also start these programs automatically when Windows Starts or when the Utility Manager starts.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 6

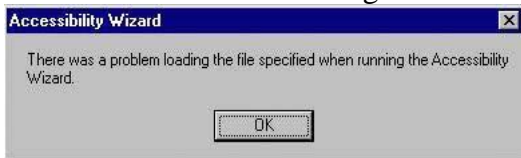
Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Appendix A

QUESTION 198

You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Andrew has limited dexterity,

which prevents him from using a standard keyboard when completing his daily computing tasks. You configure the Windows 2000 Professional computer to use the on-screen keyboard and StickyKeys option. You save the accessibility option settings to a shared folder on the local hard disk of Andrew's computer.

You want to configure the same options for a user named Peter. You logon to Peter's computer using Peter's login user account. You access the shared folder over the network from Peter's computer. You select the .acw file from the shared folder to a set up Peter's computer to use the accessibility options. You receive the error message shown in the exhibit.



What should you do?

- A. Copy the .acw file to the C:\Documents and Setting\Default User folder.
- B. Save the accessibility options to a floppy disk and change the permissions to allow full control of the file.
- C. Resave the settings for the options by using Utility Manager. Then copy the file to Peter's local profile folder.
- D. Change the permissions of the .acw file in the shared network folder to allow read access for Peter's user account.

Answer: D

Explanation: The error message from the wizard indicates that Peter does not have permissions to the .acw file that contains the accessibility options. To be able to continue, Peter's permissions to the file must be changed to Read.

Incorrect answers:

A: Peter is using another computer. The c:\documents and setting\default user folder on Andrew's computer is not shared by default. Peter wouldn't be able to access .acw.

B: Using a floppy disk for the .acw file is not a good solution. Even if it works, which is doubtful, it would be very awkward for the user.

C: The utility manager cannot be used to save the accessibility settings. The .acw is produced by the Accessibility Wizard. The .acw file can be copied in Windows with a file manager such as Windows Explorer.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 6

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Appendix A

QUESTION 199

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .

A user named Bruno has limited dexterity, which prevents him from using the standard keyboard to complete his daily computing tasks. You configure his Windows 2000 Professional computer to use the on-screen keyboard and ToggleKeys option. You save the accessibility option settings to a floppy disk.

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You copy the .acw file to the desktop of another user named Peter. Peter's domain user account is a member of the local Power Users group. Peter executes the .acw file. Peter informs you that the accessibility options are not to his liking.

You want to remove the accessibility options enabled by the .acw file on Peter's computer. What should you do?

- A. Delete the .acw file from Peter's desktop.
- B. Remove Peter's account from the local Power Users group.
- C. Run the Accessibility wizard and select Restore Defaults.
- D. Use Task Manager to end the Explorer.exe process.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Accessibility Wizard provides an interface for configuring multiple accessibility features for the preceding operating systems, and these settings can be saved in the .acw format. If you double-click this .acw file on a computer with the same operating system installed, it will configure the computer to have your selected accessibility settings. This feature is useful for users who may be visually impaired to save the time of configuring the computer with the wizard each time the user changes computers and uses a shared computer. To remove the Accessibility Options, the computer must be re-configured. This can be done by running the Accessibility wizard and selecting Restore Defaults.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Deleting the .acw file will not remove the accessibility options. To remove the Accessibility Options, the computer must be re-configured using either another acw file or the Accessibility wizard.
- B: Local group membership has no effect on accessibility options.
- D: Ending the Explorer.exe process will not remove the accessibility options.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 4, Lesson 6

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Appendix A

QUESTION 200

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.

Two users, Peter and Keith, share a Windows 2000 Professional computer. The computer remains logged on with a shared user account named Kiosk at all times. Peter has limited dexterity, which prevents him from using the standard keyboard when completing his daily computing tasks. You configure his Windows 2000 Professional computer to use on-screen keyboard and ToggleKeys option. You have the accessibility option settings to the desktop. Keith does not want to use the on-screen keyboard when he uses the computer.

You need to enable both users to quickly switch between their preferred settings.

What should you do?

- A. Create a roaming user profile for the Kiosk user account.
- B. Create an .acw file containing Peter's preferred settings and save it to the desktop.
- C. Run the Accessibility wizard and select Restore Defaults.
- D. Use Task Manager to end the Explorer.exe process.

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Answer: B

Explanation: Accessibility Wizard is an interactive tool that makes it easier to set up commonly used accessibility features by specifying options by type of disability, rather than by numeric value changes. Some users have difficulty with both the mouse and the keyboard. Then they might be able to use an on-screen keyboard with another input device, such as a pointing device or a joystick that connects to the serial port, or use the keyboard space bar as a switch device. Thus Peter's settings should be saved to the desktop by creating an .acw file that contains his settings.

Incorrect answers:

A: A roaming user profile is a server-based user profile that is downloaded to the local computer when a user logs on and is updated both locally and on the server when the user logs off. This is not what is required in this question.

C: Restoring defaults will not be helpful to Peter who already has limited dexterity.

D: Ending the Explorer.exe process will not modify the accessibility options.

Reference:

Martin Holladay, Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional Resource Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Part I, Chapter 2 & Part VII, Appendix A

Rick Wallace, Self-Paced MCSE Training Kit (Exam 70-210)-Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2000, Chapter 10, Lesson 4