QUESTION 301
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. Site License Logging is enabled in the domain. Administrators report that they cannot manage Client Access Licenses. When they attempt to open Licensing, they receive the following error: "RPC Server too busy."
You suspect there is a problem on the domain controller that functions as the site license server. You do not know which domain controller is the site license server.
You need to locate the site license server.
What should you do?

A. Open Licensing, click the Server Browser tab, and expand your domain. Inspect the properties of each server.
B. Open Active Directory Sites and Services, open the properties for the site name. Inspect the contents of the Location tab.
C. Open the Active Directory Users and Computers, click your domain name, click Action, and select Operations Masters. Inspect the contents of the Infrastructure tab.
D. Open Active Directory Sites and Services, and click your site name. Inspect the properties of the Licensing Site Settings.

Answer: D

Explanation: The site license server is responsible for managing all of the Windows licenses for the site. The default license server is the first domain controller in the site. The site license server does not have to be a domain controller but for best performance it is recommended that site license server and domain controller be in the same site. When you inspect properties under Licensing Computer, you will see the server that has been designated the site license server.Thus if you want to locate the site license server, then you should inspect the properties of the Licensing site settings.
Incorrect answers:
A: You should be inspecting the Licensing Site Settings properties and not the properties of each server.
B: This tab will not yield the proper information.
C: Inspecting the contents of the Infrastructure tab under the operations masters of the Action tab, will not yield the necessary information.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p 44

QUESTION 302
Exhibit

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Activev Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. All users log on to the domain to access resources.

Content for internal Web sites is hosted on a member server named Certkiller 2, which runs IIS. Each department in the company has a private Web site on Certkiller 2.

Users in the marketing department report that they are prompted to enter their logon credentials when they to access their department's Web site. When they enter their credentials, they are granted access.

You review the authentication methods for the marketing Web site, as shown in the exhibit.

You need to modify Certkiller 2 so that the marketing users can access the Web site without being prompted for credentials.

What should you do?

A. Disable anonymous access.
B. Specify the name of the Active Directory domain as the default domain name.
C. Disable Basic authentication.
D. Disable Digest authentication for Windows domain servers.
E. Enable Integrated Windows authentication.

Answer: E

Explanation: The Integrated Windows Authentication option employs a cryptographic exchange between the web server and the user's Internet Explorer web browser to confirm the user's identity. This option should be acticated together with the Basic Authentication as well as Digest Authentication for Windows

domain servers.
Incorrect answers:
A: Disabing Anonymous access is not the solution.
B: This option will not enable the marketing users to access the Web site without being prompted for credentials.
C: The Basic Authentication (Password Is Sent In Clear Text) option requires a Windows 2000 or Windows Server 2003 user account. If anonymous access is disabled or the anonymous account tries to access data that the account does not have permission to access, the system will prompt the user for a valid Windows 2000 user or Windows Server 2003 user account. With this method, all passwords are sent as clear text. You should use this option with extreme caution since it poses a security risk.
D: The Digest Authentication For Windows Domain Servers option works only with Active Directory accounts and sends a hash value rather than a clear-text password. This option should be left enabled.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p 329

QUESTION 303
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named CK1 runs IIS. You install a Web-enabled application on CK1 . The application includes a security feature that detects unauthorized attempts to access the server. Whenever an authorized attempt is detected, the application automatically modifies the IIS configuration file to restrict the unauthorized user's access.
To test the security feature, you try to gain unauthorized access to CK1 . Twenty seconds after your first attempt, you try again. However, CK1 does not restrict your access on the second attempt.
You wait five minutes, and then you examine the IIS configuration file. You verify that it was correctly modified by the application to restrict your access.
You need to configure IIS to ensure that changes in the IIS configuration file will result in immediate changes in the behaviour of IIS.
What should you do?

A. Select the Enable Direct Metabase Edit option.
B. Specify the service account for the Application Pool as the IIS service account.
C. Select the Enable Rapid-Fail protection option.
D. Specify the status of the Internet Data Connector Web service extension as Allow.

Answer: A

Explanation: The IIS configuration is stored in the Metabase. To get immediate changes to the IIS configuration file we need to enable the Direct Metabase Edit option.
Incorrect answers:
B: Application pooling enables Web sites to run together in one or more processes, as long as they share the same pool designation. Web sites that are assigned different application pools never run in the same process.
C: IIS initiates rapid-fail protection when too many application pool errors are generated for a specified time frame. The default is five errors occurring in five minutes. This scenario will trigger the IIS to

restart and issue a 503 error to the client.

D: Specifying the status of the Internet Data Connector Web service extension as allow will not have the desired effect, what is wanted is the immediate change in the behavior of IIS.

Reference:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter &

Will Schmied, Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 663, 689

QUESTION 304

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. The intranet Web site is hosted on a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 4, which is a member of a workgroup. All client computers are members of the domain and are enabled for IPSec.

The network security administrator creates a new security policy for Certkiller 4. The policy states that only HTTP traffic is permitted, that HTTP traffic must be encrypted, and that all computers must be authenticated.

The new security policy is implemented. Domain users report that they are not able to connect to Certkiller 4. You load the IP Security Monitor snap-in, and you view the details shown in the following window.

Name	Source	Destination	Direction	IKE Policy	Authentication Methods	Weight
HTTP Traffic	10.0.0.201	Any	Outbound	2 (Default)	Kerberos	34603008
HTTP Traffic	Any	10.0.0.201	Inbound	2 (Default)	Kerberos	34603009

Console Root
- IP Security Monitor
  - Certkiller4
    - Active Policy
    - Main Mode
      - Generic Filters
      - Specific Filters
      - IKE Policies
      - Statistics
      - Security Associations
    - Quick Mode

You need to ensure that all domain users can securely connect to Certkiller 4.
What should you do?

A. Install a digital certificate on Certkiller 4.
B. Make Certkiller 4 a member of the domain.
C. Change the source and destination ports for outbound traffic.
D. Change the source and destination ports for inbound traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation: Certkiller 4, is a member of a workgroup and must manage domain users permissions, As a Server in a workgroup, you can not manage users member of a domain, In that way you need to do Certkiller 4 server member of domain Certkiller

In order to authenticate all computers must be authenticated the server need to use Kerberos v5 this is the second reason because Certkiller 4 need to be a member of Certkiller domain.

Incorrect answers:

A: A digital certificate is a public-key cryptography that authenticates the integrity and originator of a communication. In this scenario one would rather make Certkiller 4 a member of the domain because as a server in a workgroup you can not manage user members of a domain.

C, D: The rules are correct. Thus there is no need to modify the source and destination ports for either in- or

outbound traffic.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 460-461

QUESTION 305
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain named Certkiller .com. The domain contains Windows Server 2003 computers and
Windows XP Professional computers.
All confidential company files are stored on a file server named Certkiller 1. The written company
security states that all confidential data must be stored and transmitted in a secure manner. To
comply with the security policy, you enable Encrypting File System (EFS) on the confidential files.
You also add EFS certificates to the data decryption field (DDF) of the confidential files for the users
who need to access them.
While performing network monitoring, you notice that the confidential files that are stored on
Certkiller 1 are being transmitted over the network without encryption.
You must ensure that encryption is always used when the confidential files on Certkiller 1 are stored
and transmitted over the network.
What are two possible ways to accomplish this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete
solution. Choose two)

A. Enable offline files for the confidential files that are stored on Certkiller 1, and select the Encrypt
offline files to secure data check box on the client computers of the users who need to access the
files.
B. Use IPSec encryption between Certkiller 1 and the client computers of the users who need to access
the confidential files.
C. Use Server Message Block (SMB) signing between Certkiller 1 and the client computers of the users
who need to access the confidential files.
D. Disable all LM and NTLM authentication methods on Certkiller 1.
E. Use IIS to publish the confidential files.
Enable SSL on the IIS server.
Open the files as a Web folder.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: We can use IPSEC or SMB to encrypt network traffic. We can use SSL to secure the files.
IPSec is a TCP/IP security mechanism that provides machine-level authentication, as well as data
encryption, for virtual private network (VPN) connections that use Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP).
IPSec negotiates between a computer and its remote tunnel server before an L2TP connection is established,
which secures both passwords and data.
MS THUMB RULE is less administrative effort. According to MS FAQS some questions can have two
valid answers. In this case C and E can both be valid answers.
What should be kept in mind is that whether SMB signing is a valid option or not, because they do not tell
us if they are forcing the set Secure channel in the clients or server:
Secure channel: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (always) Enabled
SMB signing: By default, domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 require that all clients digitally

sign SMB-based communications.

The SMB protocol provides file sharing, printer sharing, various remote administration functions, and logon authentication.

Examples include confirming the source and integrity of information, such as verifying a digital signature or verifying the identity of a user or computer for some clients running older operating system versions.

Client computers running Windows for Workgroups, Windows 95 without the Active Directory client, and Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 2 (or earlier) do not support SMB signing.

They cannot connect to domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 by default.

Unlike SMB signing, SSL data transfers are always encrypted; thus the best options are B and E.

Reference:

Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, p. 763

QUESTION 306
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.
The network contains a Web server that runs IIS 6.0 and hosts a secure intranet site. All users are required to connect to the intranet site by authenticating and using HTTPS. However, because an automated Web application must connect to the Web site by using HTTP, you cannot configure the intranet site to require HTTPS.
You need to collect information about which users are connecting to the Web site by using HTTPS.
What should you do?

A. Check the application log on the Web server.
B. Use Network Monitor to capture network traffic on the Web server.
C. Review the log files created by IIS on the Web server.
D. Configure a performance log to capture all Web service counters. Review the performance log data.

Answer: C

Explanation: Logging can be enabled on the Web Site tab by checking the Enable Logging option. There are four log file formats, which you can configure to suit any third-party tracking software used to measure and chart website performance counters. The log files generated by IIS on the Webserver will reveal the proper information necessary.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, pp. 320-326

QUESTION 307
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.
One domain controller on the network is configured as a certification authority (CA). The network contains a Web server that runs IIS 6.0 and hosts a secure intranet site. The server also hosts other sites that do not require HTTPS.
You configure a server certificate on the IIS server by using a certificate from your internal C
A. All

users are required to connect to the intranet site by using HTTPS.
Some users report that they cannot connect to the secure intranet site by using HTTPS. You confirm
that all users can connect to the nonsecure sites hosted on the Web server by using HTTP.
You want to view the failed HTTPS requests.
What should you do?

A. Review the log files created by IIS on the Web server.
B. Review the security log in Event Viewer on the Web server.
C. Review the security log in Event Viewer on the CA.
D. Review the contents of the Failed Requests folder on the CA.

Answer: A

Explanation: Logging can be enabled on the Web Site tab by checking the Enable Logging option. There
are four log file formats, which you can configure to suit any third-party tracking software used to measure
and chart website performance counters. The log files generated by IIS on the Webserver will reveal the
proper information necessary.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment
Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, pp. 320-326

QUESTION 308
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
Recovery Console is installed on each domain controller. The disk configuration for each domain
controller is shown in the following table.

Volume	Drive	Contents
Main	C:	System files, SYSVOL directory, stand-alone certification authority (CA) database
AD	D:	Ntds.dit
CERTKILLERDATA	E:	Active Directory database log files, CA log files, user profiles, user data directories

MAIN is configured with both the system partition and the boot partition.
Every Friday at 6:00 P.M., you run the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard in conjunction
with removable storage media. Every night at midnight, you use third-party software to perform full
backups of user profiles and user data on removable storage media.
One Friday at 8:00 P.M., an administrator reports that the CA database on a domain controller
named DC1 is corrupted. You need to restore the database as quickly as possible.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose
two)

A. Restart DC1 by using Directory Services Restore Mode.
B. Restart DC1 by using the installation CD-ROM.

C. Perform a nonauthorative restoration of Active Directory.
D. Perform an authoritative restoration of Active Directory.
E. Use the ASR disk to restore the content of the ASR back file.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: To restore the CA database, we must restart the server in Directory Services Restore Mode.
Directory Services Restore mode is a special mode that can be used to recover the Active Directory
database. From Directory Services Restore mode the administrator can choose whether to do an authoritative
or non-authoritative restore of the Active Directory database. This is similar to Safe Mode and will not start
any Active Directory services.
During a normal restore operation, Backup operates in non authoritative restore mode. That is, any data that
you restore, including Active Directory objects, will have their original update sequence number. The Active
Directory replication system uses this number to detect and propagate Active Directory changes among the
servers in your organization. Thus any data that is restored non-authoritatively will appear to the Active
Directory replication system as though it is old, which means the data will never get replicated to your other
servers. Instead, if newer data is available from your other servers, the Active Directory replication system
will use this to update the restored data.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Due to it not being necessary to use ASR, you do not need to start with the CD-ROM.
D: We do not need an authoritative restore; Active Directory data will be updated during normal AD
replication from other DCs.
E: We do not need to use ASR because the server is operational.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and
Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 522, 702

QUESTION 309
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller A contains two volumes.
You need to perform a complete backup of the data on Certkiller
A. You must ensure that Certkiller A
can be completely restored in case of hardware failure.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose
two)

A. Create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) backup.
B. Create a backup of user data.
C. Create a Windows Server 2003 bootable floppy disk.
D. Create a DOS bootable floppy disk.
E. Copy all Windows Server 2003 boot files to the Windows Server 2003 bootable floppy disk.
F. Copy only Boot.ini to the Windows Server 2003 bootable floppy disk.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: We need to perform a complete backup of the data. We need to ensure that Certkiller A can be

completely restored in case of hardware failure. The ASR backup will accomplish this. The ASR has two parts-backup and recovery. Restoring an ASR backup brings the server back to the state at the point in time when the ASR set was originally created. Whenever you perform an operation that is potentially damaging to the operating system (installing service packs, driver upgrades, hardware upgrades, and so on), consider creating an ASR backup set. If anything goes wrong, you can quickly restore the server back to its original configuration without much trouble.
Incorrect Answers:
C: A bootable floppy disk is not necessary.
D: We don't need a bootable floppy disk.
E: This will not back up the user data because it is a bootable disk with Windows Server 2003 boot files
F: This will not have the ability to back up the user data.
Reference:
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 8

QUESTION 310
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Each domain controller contains one disk that is configured with both the system partition and the boot partition.
Every day, you use custom software to perform a fall backup of user profiles and user data. The custom backup software provides a bootable floppy disk that includes the drivers for the backup media.
Every Sunday, you run the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard on your domain controllers in conjunction with removable backup media. Data is backed up in a file named Backup1.bkf.
One Monday morning, you install a new application on a domain controller named Certkiller DC1.
When you restart Certkiller DC1, you receive the following error:
"NTLDR is missing. Pres any key to restart."
You need to bring Certkiller DC1 back online as quickly as possible.
What should you do?

A. Restart Certkiller DC1 by using the installation CD-ROM.
Reinstall the operating system and restore the contents of the latest full backup by using the Restore wizard.
Restart Certkiller DC1.
B. Restart Certkiller DC1 by using the installation CD-ROM.
Restore the contents of Backup1.bkf by using the ASR disk.
Restart Certkiller DC1.
C. Restart Certkiller DC1 by using the bootable floppy disk.
Copy the contents of Backup1.bkf from the backup media to C:\winnt.
Restart Certkiller DC1.
D. Restart Certkiller DC1 by using the bootable floppy disk.
Copy the contents of the ASR disk to C:\.
Restart Certkiller DC1.

Answer: B

Explanation: In reparation for ASR recovery, you must run the Automated System Recovery Wizard, which is part of Backup. To access this wizard when you are running Backup in Advanced Mode, click Tools and select ASR Wizard.

When an ASR restore is initiated, ASR first reads the disk configurations from the ASR floppy disk and restores all disk signatures and volumes on the disks from which the system boots. In the ASR process, these are known as critical disks, because they are required by the operating system. Noncritical disks - disks that might store user or application data - are not backed up as a part of a normal ASR backup, and are not included in an ASR restore. If these disks are not corrupted, their data will still be accessible after the ASR restore completes. If you want to secure data on noncritical disks from disk failure, you can do so by backing it up separately. After the critical disks are recreated, ASR performs a simple installation of Windows Server 2003 and automatically starts a restore from backup using the backup media originally created by the ASR Wizard. During an ASR restore, any Plug and Play devices on the system are detected and installed. You thus need to restart the domain controller by using the installation CD-ROM. Restore the contents of the backup file and thenrestarting the domain controller.

Incorrect Answers:

A: It is unnecessary to reinstall the operating system, because ASR is a much easier way to recover the system.

C: Manually copying the contents of Backup1.bkf from the backup media to C:\winnt will not work. You must run the ASR restore process. You also have to be cognizant of the fact that there is no bootable floppy disk.

D: Manually copying the contents of the ASR disk to C:\ will not work. You must run the ASR restore process. Furthermore, the question states that there is no bootable floppy disk.

Reference:

http://www.microsoft.com/technet/treeview/default.asp?url=/technet/prodtechnol/windowsserver2003/prodd ocs/deployguide/sdcbc_sto_axho.asp

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QUESTION 311

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network includes a file server named Certkiller 41, which runs Windows Server 2003.

You create a Automated System Recovery (ASR) disk for Certkiller 41. You back up the System State data on a backup server.

Three weeks later, the data on the system drive for Certkiller 41 becomes corrupted by a virus. When you restart Certkiller 41, you cannot access the Boot menu.

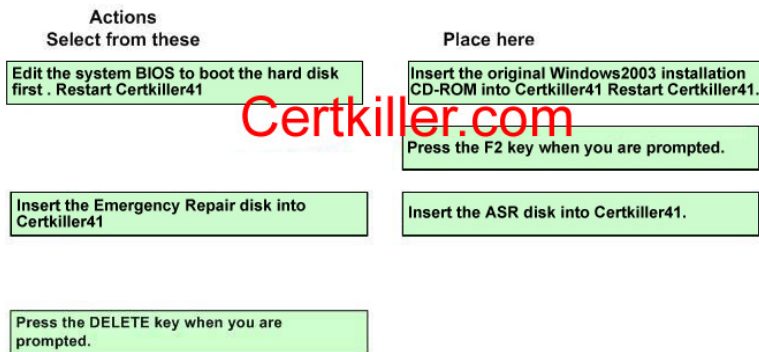You need to begin the recovery process for Certkiller 41.

Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, drag the appropriate action that you should perform first to the First Action box.

Continue dragging actions to the appropriate numbered boxes until you list all three required actions in the correct order.

Answer:

Explanation: Following is the procedure to recover from a system failure using ASR:
1. Collect the following:
• The Windows 2003 CD-ROM.
• The ASR floppy disk.
• The ASR backup media.
2. Boot from the Windows XP CD-ROM.
3. Press F2 at the beginning of text mode setup, when prompted.
4. When prompted, insert the ASR floppy disk.
5. Follow the on-screen instructions.
6. Continue to follow the on-screen instructions.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 508-514

QUESTION 312
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
One of the domain controllers is named DC1. You use the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard on DC1 to create an ASR floppy disk on a backup set named c:\backup\backup.bkf.
Three weeks later, you discover that the ASR floppy disk is missing. To replace it, you start the ASR Wizard and access the catalog, as shown in the work area.
You need to restore only the necessary files to the ASR floppy disk.
Which folder should you restore?

Answer:
Navigate to the C:\windows\repair folder.
Copy the asr.sif and asrpnp.sif files to the floppy disk.

Explanation: The ASR Wizard helps you create a two-part backup of your essential system components: a floppy disk containing system settings and a backup of the local system partition on other media. When you perform a Windows Automated System Recovery backup, three files are written to the floppy disk. These are asr.sif, asrpnp.sif and a log file. The Repair subfolder under the second C:\WINDOWS folder contains the asr.sif and asrpnp.sif files.
Note: The Repair subfolder under the first C:\WINDOWS folder also contains the asr.sif and asrpnp.sif files together with a number of other system files which would be too big to fit on a floppy disk.
Reference:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 798


QUESTION 313
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You are responsible for all backup procedures.
Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
Two servers DC1, and DC2, are configured as domain controllers. User home folders are stored on drive D:\ of each server.
You install a new server named Certkiller 1 to manage backup operations.
Now you need to ensure that operating system configuration and user home folders can be restored in case of server failure.
From Certkiller 1, you configure the Backup utility as shown in the exhibit.
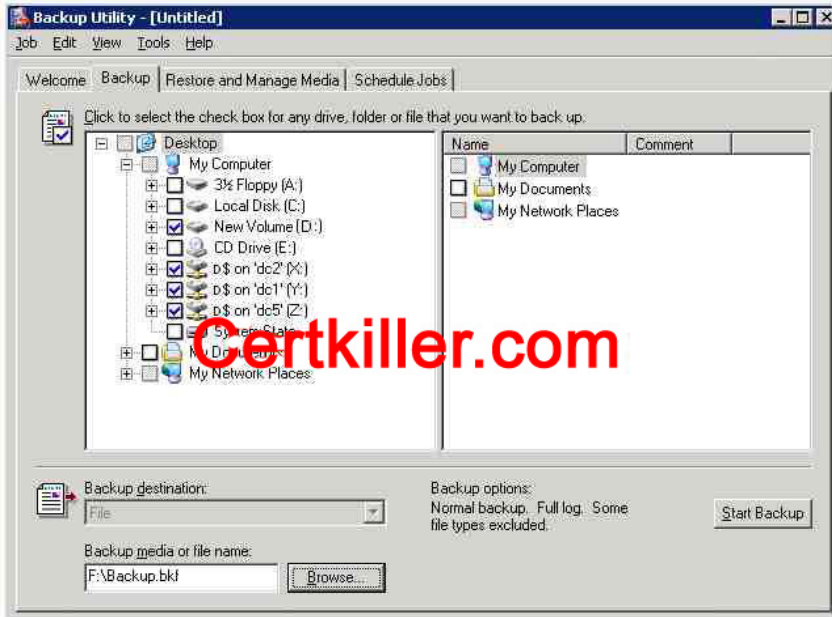
What should you do next?

A. On Certkiller 1, select the System State check box.
B. On DC1 and DC2, start the Automated System Recovery (ASR) wizard.
C. On Certkiller 1, back up \\DC1\NETLOGON and \\DC2\NETLOGON.
D. On DC1 and DC2, run the ntdsutil command from a command prompt.
Answers: B

Explanation: To safeguard your system against a serious failure, you can use the Backup tool to create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) set on a regular basis. The Automated System Recovery Wizard creates a two-part backup that you can use to recover your system after all other recovery attempts have failed, or after you have replaced the hard disk. ASR backs up the system state, system services, and all disks associated with the operating system components. It also creates a startup disk that contains information about the backup, the disk configurations (including basic and dynamic volumes), and how to accomplish a restore. You should create a new ASR set after any major change to the system and also on a regular schedule as part of a comprehensive backup plan.
Incorrect answers:
A: System State - The System State data includes the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, files under Windows File Protection, and system boot files. Depending on the configuration of the server, other data may be included in the System State data. For example, if the server is a certificate server, the System State will also contain the Certificate Services database. If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the SYSVOL directory are also contained in the System State data.
C: NETLOGON is used for backward compatibility with Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 9x computers that do not have the Active Directory client software installed.
D: NTDSutil is used to recover deleted objects in Active Directory by marking those objects as authoritative, following a normal, or non-authoritative, restore of the System State with the Backup Utility. The ntdsutil command is used to perform an authoritative restore of Active Directory. The ntdsutil is used to mark the restored Active Directory database as authoritative. We do not need an authoritative restore; therefore, we do not need to run the ntdsutil command.

References:
Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp 3-16, 3-20, 4-13, 13-6.

QUESTION 314
You are the network administrator for your domain at Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.
You manage a server named Certkiller 7. You create a script named Certkiller DataBackup.cmd on Certkiller 7 that contains Ntbackup commands for 10 separate backup jobs. You use the AT command from your client computer to schedule and run backups on Certkiller 7. You also use Automated System (ASR) on Certkiller 7.
A user, Jack King, reports that several directories are missing from Certkiller 7. You establish that you need to restore all 10 backup jobs. You need to restore the data with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. From your client computer, modify the Certkiller DataBackup.cmd script to restore data. Use the AT command to run the script.
B. Log on to Certkiller 7 and use the Backup utility to restore the first backup job. Repeat for each job.
C. Log on to Certkiller 7 and modify the Certkiller DataBackup.cmd script to restore data. Use the AT command to run the script.
D. Use ASR to restore the system.

Answer: A

Explanation: The real value of @ or the AT command is that it allows you to tell the command shell not to display the command prompt or ECHO OFF command, and thereby ensures that the only output of your scripts is the output of the commands you enter. If you need to restore all 10 backup jobs with the least amount of administrative effort then you should modify the Certkiller DataBAckup.cmd script from your client computer to restore the data and then make use of the AT command to run the script.
Incorrect answers:
B: This option is a viable option, since the backup utility that helps you plan for and recover from data loss by allowing you to create backup copies of data as well as restore files, folders, and System State data (which includes the Registry) manually or on a schedule, but this process involves too much administrative effort since it wants a repetition for each job. The question states that you need to restore the data with the least amount of administrative effort.
C: This option should work but not when it is run from Certkiller 7.
D: Because an ASR set focuses on the files needed to restore the system, data files are not included in the backup. This option will thus not address your problem.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 850
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam
Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 8

QUESTION 315
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. Each domain server has a locally attached tape device.
You need to back up each domain controller. Your backup process must fulfill the following requirements:
• System recovery must be possible in the event of server failure.
• The system configuration and all current dynamic disk configurations must be backed up.
• Other data partitions and all current dynamic disk configurations must be backed up.
• Other data partitions do not need to be backed up.
What should you do?

A. Use the Backup utility to back up the system files and to create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) disk.
B. Use the Backup utility to back up the contents of all mounted drives.
C. Use the Backup utility to back up only the System State data.
D. Use the Copy command to copy C:\windows and its subfolders to a shared folder on the network.
E. Use the Xcopy command to copy C:\windows and its subfolders to a shared folder on the network.

Answer: A

Explanation: Backup Utility is a Windows Server 2003 utility that helps you plan for and recover from data loss by allowing you to create backup copies of data as well as restore files, folders, and System State data (which includes the Registry) manually or on a schedule. The Windows Server 2003 Backup Utility allows you to back up data to a variety of media types besides tape. You can also run backups from the command line using ntbackup.exe and specifying the appropriate command-line options.
We need to perform a complete backup of the data. We need to ensure that the domain controllers can be completely restored in case of hardware failure. The ASR backup will accomplish this. The ASR has two parts-backup and recovery. Restoring an ASR backup brings the server back to the state at the point in time when the ASR set was originally created. Whenever you perform an operation that is potentially damaging to the operating system (installing service packs, driver upgrades, hardware upgrades, and so on), consider creating an ASR backup set. If anything goes wrong, you can quickly restore the server back to its original configuration without much trouble. An ASR backup backs up the system files necessary to recover a failed system. It will not backup user data.
Incorrect answers:
B: It will be unnecessary to backup the contents of all the mounted drives because in the requirements it is mentioned that not all data partitions need to be backed up.
C: Backing up only System State data will not comply with all the stated requirements.
D: Using the Copy command copies a single file to another location. This will not satisfy all the stated requirements.
E: Using the Xcopy command will not work in this scenario.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 281

Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 8
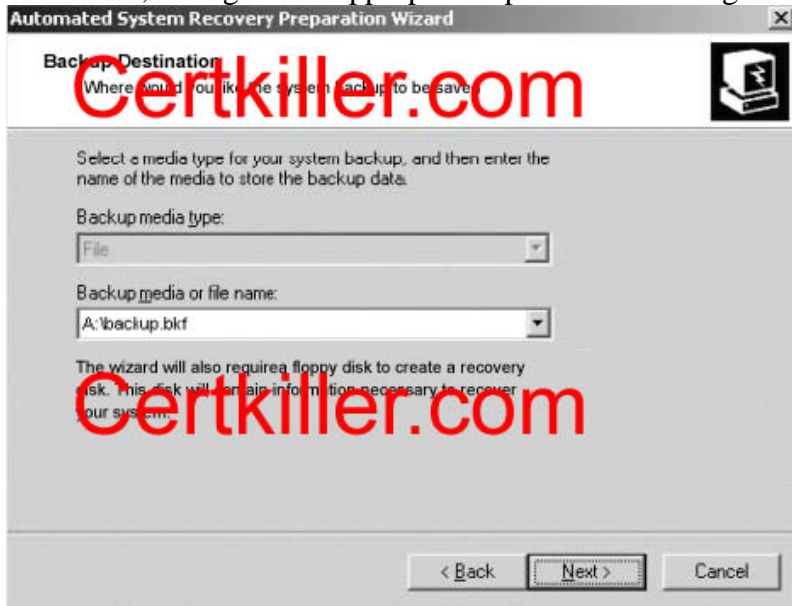
QUESTION 316
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of five Active Directory domains in a single forest. A total of 10 domain controllers are distributed across five sites. All domains controllers run Windows Server 2003. Active Directory hosts several application partitions. Certkiller 3 is a representative domain controller. Its disk configuration is shown in the following table.

Volume	Drive	File format	Disk configuration	Capacity	Free Space	Contents
MAIN	C:	NTFS	RAID-1	8 GB	10%	Operating system files and logs
DATA	D:	NTFS	RAID1+0	36GB	15%	Ntds.dit
SHARE	Z:	CDFS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FLOPPY	A:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

You are required to create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) disk and disk set for Certkiller 3. First, you insert a blank CD-ROM and a blank floppy disk into Certkiller 3. Then, you start the Automated System Recovery Preparation wizard.
Now you need to indicate where the backup data will be stored.
What should you do?
To answer, configure the appropriate option in the dialog box.

Answer:

QUESTION 317
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 6.
Server backups occur each night at 10:00 P.M. Each backup is stored on a separate backup tape. All backups are performed according to the schedule shown in the following table.

Day	Backup Type
Sunday	Normal
Monday	Incremental
Tuesday	Incremental
Wednesday	Incremental
Thursday	Incremental
Friday	Incremental
Saturday	Incremental

A critical hardware failure occurs on Certkiller 6 on Wednesday at 8:00 P.M.
You need to restore the most recent backup of Certkiller 6. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum number of backup tapes.
What should you do?

A. Restore Certkiller 6 by using Sunday's normal backup tape, and Tuesday's incremental backup tape.
B. Restore Certkiller 6 by using Sunday's normal backup tape, Monday's incremental backup tape, and Tuesday's incremental backup tape.
C. Restore Certkiller 6 by using Tuesday's incremental backup tape.
D. Restore Certkiller 6 by using Sunday's incremental backup tape.

Answer: B

Explanation: An incremental backup is a backup type that backs up only the files that have changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It sets the archive attribute (indicating that the file has been backed up) on the files that are backed up. A normal backup is a backup type that backs up all selected folders and files and then marks each file that has been backed up as archived. Since the failure occurred on Certkiller 6 on Wednesday ar 8:00 pm, the Sunday's normal backup tape together with the Monday and Tuesday incremental backup tapes that follows on the Sunday will be necessary to restore the most recent backup of Certkiller 6 with the least backup tapes in use.
Reference:
Mark Minasi, Christa Anderson, Michele Beveridge, C.
A. Callahan & Lisa Justice, Mastering(tm)Windows(r)
Server 2003, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, p. 1505

QUESTION 318
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller .com. All users are members of the Users global group. All servers run Windows
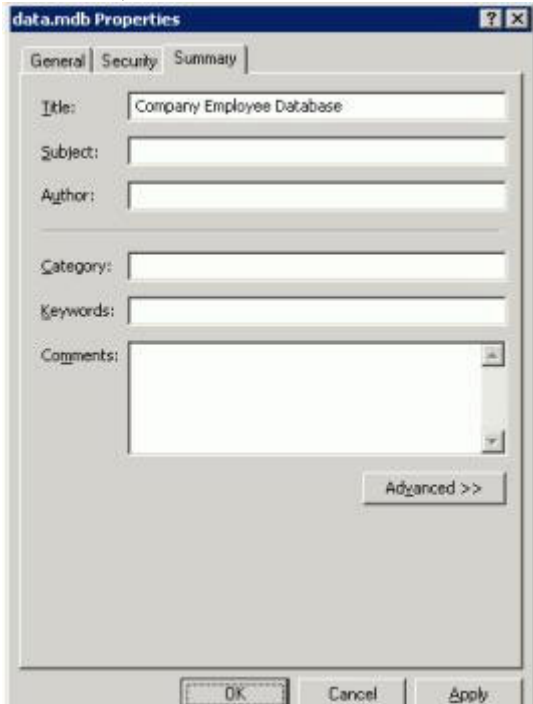
Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

A member server named Certkiller 1 contains a data volume named Disk1, which hosts a shared folder named Certkiller Data. All members of the Users group have permissions to read and modify the contents of Certkiller Data.

You create a shadow copy of Disk1. However, users report that they cannot access any previous version of any of the file in Certkiller Data.

From Certkiller 1, you access a file named data.mdb, which resides in Certkiller Data. You successfully access previous versions of data.mdb.

Then, you log on to a representative client computer. You open the Properties dialog box for data.mdb, as shown in the exhibit.

You need to enable all users to access previous versions of the files in the Certkiller Data.
What should you do?

A. Enable all members of the Users group to take ownership of the files in Certkiller Data.
B. Assign the Allow - Full Control share permission on Certkiller Data to the Users group.
C. Use Group Policy to deploy the application package from
Certkiller 1\windows\system32\clients\tsclient to all client computers.
D. Use Group Policy to deploy the application package from
Certkiller 1\windows\system32\clients\twclient to all client computers.

Answer: D

Explanation: To access previous versions of files, the client computers need the 'Previous Versions' client installed on their machines. The Previous Versions Client must be installed or the Previous Versions tab does not appear in the properties of a shared file. The Previous Versions tab appears only when viewing files across the network. It does not appear if you view files on the local hard disk.
If you want to replace the current version of a file with an older version, you can use the Restore button on

the Previous Versions tab.

Deploying the client software for shadow copies - The client software for Shadow Copies of Shared Folders is installed on the server, in the \\%systemroot%\system32\clients\twclient directory. Making use of Group Policy will enable you to deploy the application package, in this case the deployment of client software for shadow copies, from Certkiller 1 to all client computers.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The ownership of the file has no relevance to previous versions and the question asks for the availability and accessibility of previous files for all the users.

B: Full Control share permission is not necessary to access the previous versions of files. You need the client software installed to be able to access those specific versions of the files.

C: This is the Terminal Services client software, not the previous versions client software. Thus this will not resolve the problem

Reference:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter and Will Schmied, Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 864-866

QUESTION 319

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . All network servers run Windows Server 2003.

A member server named Certkiller Srv is configured to run shadow copies without a storage limit.

Certkiller Srv has the disk configuration shown in the following table.

Volume	Disk	Capacity	Contents	Free space
MAIN	Disk0	5 GB	System files	45 percent
CERTKILLERDATA1	Disk1	30 GB	User data, shadow copies	5 percent
CERTKILLERDATA2	Disk2	5 GB	Databases	20 percent
CERTKILLERDATA3	Disk3	30 GB	Backup.bkf	80 percent

You need to create additional free space on Certkiller DATA1. You also need to improve the performance of Certkiller Srv and ensure it has sufficient space for shadow copies in the future. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Delete the shadow copies on Certkiller DATA1.

B. Delete Backup.bkf on Certkiller DATA3.

C. In the properties of Certkiller DATA1, relocate the shadow copies to Certkiller DATA2.

D. In the properties of Certkiller DATA1, relocate the shadow copies to Certkiller DATA3.

E. Delete Certkiller DATA3 and extend the Certkiller DATA1 partition to include the space on Certkiller DATA3.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: The Volume Shadow Copy Services allows you to create a snapshot (an exact copy) of volumes on your SAN. Clients can then perform shadow copy restores on their own. In other words, clients can look at a list of shadow copies performed on their data and choose to restore their own data from a given snapshot. NTBackup also uses shadow copies to make sure that all open files are backed up.

You can create additional free space on Certkiller data1 by configuring the Volume Shadow Service to store

the shadow copies on another volume. You perform this by first deleting the existing shadow copies on Certkiller data1 by disabling Shadow Copies. The shadow copies then need to be relocated to Certkiller data3 when you re-enable Shadow Copies on Certkiller data1.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Backup.bkf is used by the ASR process to restore a damaged system. You should not delete this file.

C: For performance reasons, you should relocate the shadow copies to Certkiller data3, not Certkiller data2.

E: Deleting Certkiller data3 will result in a loss of data, this being the Backup.bkf file.

References:

Dan Holme & Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, p. 292

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826.

QUESTION 320

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

You create a shared folder named Certkiller Docs on a member server named Certkiller 3. Certkiller Docs will store project documents.

You need to ensure that users can access previous version of the documents in Certkiller Docs.

What should you do?

A. Modify the Offline Settings option for Certkiller Docs to make all files available offline.

B. Configure shadow copies of the volume containing Certkiller Docs.

C. Use Task Scheduler to create a job that uses the Copy command to copy all changed documents to another folder every day.

D. Use the Backup utility to schedule a backup of all changed documents every hour.

Answer: B

Explanation: Shadow Copies of Shared Folders: Shadow Copies of Shared Folders provides point-intime copies of files that are located on shared resources such as a file server. With Shadow Copies of Shared Folders, you can view shared files and folders as they existed at a point of time in the past. Accessing previous versions of your files, or shadow copies, is useful because you can: Recover files that were accidentally deleted, Recover from accidentally overwriting a file, and Compare versions of a file while working.

By default Copies are scheduled to be taken at 7:00 A.M. and 12:00 noon, Monday through Friday.

Restoring a previous version will delete the current version.

If you choose to restore a previous version of a folder, the folder will be restored to its state at the date and time of the version you selected. You will lose any changes that you have made to files in the folder since that time.

If you do not want to delete the current version of a file or folder, use Copy to copy the previous version to a different location.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Making files available Offline is irrelevant in this scenario.

C: schtasks.exe - You use schtasks.exe to set programs to run at scheduled intervals, delete or change

existing scheduled tasks, and stop or run a scheduled task immediately. schtasks does not provide as much control over scheduled tasks as using the graphical interface
D: Using the Backup Utility to make backups every hour of changed documents does not necessarily make these backups accessible to the users. It will first have to be restored. Making use of shadow copies is a better option.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 619-620.

QUESTION 321
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. A member server named Certkiller A runs Windows Server 2003.
You need to use the Backup utility to back up all data on Certkiller A three times per day. Files that are currently opened by applications must not be backed up.
What should you do?

A. Run a differential backup.
B. Disable volume shadow copies.
C. Select the Exclude Files option.
D. Select the Compute selection information before backup and restore operations option.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Backup program will back up any open files when volume shadow copies are enabled. It does this by temporarily 'freezing' the application running the file while it backs it up. While the file is 'frozen', any writes to the file are stored in a buffer, until the file is backed up and unfrozen. You can prevent open files from being backed up by disabling volume shadow copies. The Volume Shadow Copy Services allows you to create a snapshot (an exact copy) of volumes on your SAN. Clients can then perform shadow copy restores on their own. In other words, clients can look at a list of shadow copies performed on their data and choose to restore their own data from a given snapshot. NTBackup also uses shadow copies to make sure that all open files are backed up.
When performing a backup, the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility by default creates a volume shadow copy, which is a duplicate of the volume at the time the copy process began. This enables the Backup utility to back up all selected files, including those that are currently open by users or the operating system. Because the Backup utility uses a volume shadow copy, it ensures that all selected data is backed up and any open files are not corrupted during the process. If this check box is checked, files that is open or in use is skipped when the backup is performed.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Differential Backup is a backup that copies files created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. A differential backup does not mark files as having been backed up. (In other words, the archive attribute is not cleared.) If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, when you restore files and folders, you need the last normal backup as well as the last differential backup. A differential backup backs up open files if shadow copies are enabled.
C: You cannot select the Exclude files option at the time the backup runs because you do not know which files would be open.
D: When this option is selected, information about the size of the backup etc is calculated. This does not

prevent open files from being backed up.
References:
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment
Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 9
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826.

QUESTION 322
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory
domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers
run Windows XP Professional. The network includes a member server named Certkiller SrvB.
You need to create a shared folder on Certkiller SrvB to store project documents. You must fulfil the
following requirements:
• Users must be able to access previous versions of the documents in the shared folder.
• Copies of the documents must be retained every hour during business hours.
• A history of the last 10 versions of each document must be maintained.
• Documents that are not contained in the shared folder must not be retained.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose
two)

A. Create the shared folder in the root of the system disk on Certkiller SrvB.
B. Create a new volume on Certkiller SrvB.
Create the shared folder on the new volume.
C. Enable the Offline Files option to make the shared folder available offline.
D. Enable the Offline Files option to make the shared folder automatically available offline.
E. Use Disk Management to configure shadow copies of the volume that contains the shared folder.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: To be able to save previous version of files, you need to enable Shadow Copies. Whenever
changes to a file are saved, a copy of the previous version of the file is automatically saved. The shared
folder must be on a new volume on the member server, Certkiller SrvB. After you enable shadow copies on
the server and install the shadow copy client software on the desktop computer, end users can right-click on
a file and view previous versions that were backed up via shadow copies. They can then keep the current
version of the file or roll back to an early version.
Incorrect Answers:
A: We should avoid using the system disk to configure Shadow Copies for better performance and to not
waste disk space. We should create a new volume and configure the shared folder in that volume for
project documents.
C: We need to enable Shadow Copies, not offline files. Offline files is a feature in Windows Server 2003,
Windows XP, and Windows 2000 that allows users to continue to work with network files and programs
even when they are not connected to the network. When a network connection is restored or when users
dock their mobile computers, any changes that were made while users were working offline are updated
to the network. When more than one user on the network has made changes to the same file, users are
given the option of saving their specific version of the file to the network, keeping the other version, or

saving both.

D: We need to enable Shadow Copies, not offline files.

Reference:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter and Will Schmied, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 29

Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 5

QUESTION 323

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Business hours are 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M, Monday through Friday. Users cannot access network servers outside of business hours.

The network includes a member server named Certkiller SrvC. Disk F:\ on Certkiller SrvC hosts shared folders for Certkiller company users. Currently, F:\ contains 10 GB of data. Its total disk capacity is 80 GB.

You need to ensure that shadow copies of the files on F:\ are created every day. A maximum of four hours' worth of data can be lost. Users must be able to access previous versions of files from the preceding 30 days.

When should you schedule shadow copies?

A. 5:00 A.M. only
B. 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.
C. 9:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M.
D. 5:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M.

Answer: C

Explanation: We cannot lose more than four hours of data. The files can be modified between 9.00am and 5.00pm (the working hours); therefore, we must take a shadow copy at no more than 4 hour intervals during the working day. The files won't be modified after 5.00pm so we can take a copy of them at 9.00AM the next day. The next copy must be 4 hours later (1.00pm).

Incorrect Answers:

A: We must take a shadow copy at no more than 4 hour intervals during the working day. We can lose up to 8 hours work with this answer.

B: We must take a shadow copy at no more than 4 hour intervals during the working day. We can lose up to 8 hours work with this answer.

D: This would work but it will waste disk space because the 5.00am copy will be the same as the 5.00pm copy from the previous day.

QUESTION 324

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller .com. All users are members of the Users global group. All servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.
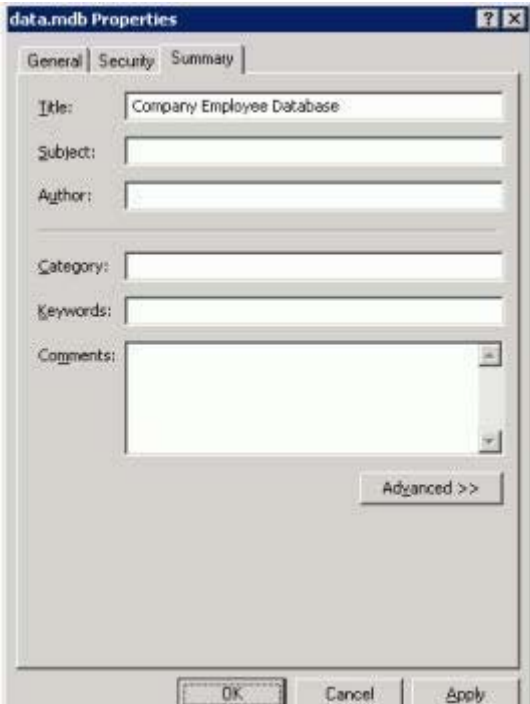
A member server named Certkiller 1 contains a data volume named Disk1, which hosts a shared folder named Certkiller Data. All members of the Users group have permissions to read and modify the

contents of Certkiller Data.
You create a shadow copy of Disk1. However, users report that they cannot access any previous
version of any of the file in Certkiller Data.
From Certkiller 1, you access a file named data.mdb, which resides in Certkiller Data. You successfully
access previous versions of data.mdb.
Then, you log on to a representative client computer. You open the Properties dialog box for
data.mdb, as shown in the exhibit.

You need to enable all users to access previous versions of the files in the Certkiller Data.
What should you do?

A. Enable all members of the Users group to take ownership of the files in Certkiller Data.
B. Assign the Allow - Full Control share permission on Certkiller Data to the Users group.
C. Use Group Policy to deploy the application package from
Certkiller 1\windows\system32\clients\tsclient to all client computers.
D. Use Group Policy to deploy the application package from
Certkiller 1\windows\system32\clients\twclient to all client computers.

Answer: D

Explanation: To access previous versions of files, the client computers need the 'Previous Versions' client
installed on their machines. The Previous Versions Client must be installed or the Previous Versions tab
does not appear in the properties of a shared file. The Previous Versions tab appears only when viewing
files across the network. It does not appear if you view files on the local hard disk.
If you want to replace the current version of a file with an older version, you can use the Restore button on
the Previous Versions tab.
Deploying the client software for shadow copies - The client software for Shadow Copies of Shared
Folders is installed on the server, in the \\%systemroot%\system32\clients\twclient directory. Making use of

Group Policy will enable you to deploy the application package, in this case the deployment of client software for shadow copies, from Certkiller 1 to all client computers.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The ownership of the file has no relevance to previous versions and the question asks for the availability and accessibility of previous files for all the users.
B: Full Control share permission is not necessary to access the previous versions of files. You need the client software installed to be able to access those specific versions of the files.
C: This is the Terminal Services client software, not the previous versions client software. Thus this will not resolve the problem.
Reference:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter & Will Schmied, Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 864-866

QUESTION 325
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. A Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 3 functions as a file server.
Certkiller 3 has two data volumes: volume E and Volume F. Volume E contains user data. The E:\UserData folder is shared as Users. The Volume Shadow Copy service is scheduled to create a shadow copy backup twice a day on volume E, using the default storage area.
Users report that only the most recent files versions are available in the Previous Versions property of the Users share. You discover that volume E does not have enough space and is discarding old shadow copies too soon. You decide to move the shadow copy storage area to volume F. However, when you open the settings for volume E shadow copy, you cannot change the storage location.
You need to move the shadow copy storage area to volume F so that there is enough space for additional copies.
What should you do?

A. Add a shadow copy to volume F by using the VSSAdmin command Create Shadow. Then remote the old shadow copy storage association by using the VSSAdmin command Delete Shadows.
B. Change the folder properties on volume E so that you can view protected operating system files. Copy the System volume information folder to Volume F. Then change the shadow copy storage area of volume E to volume F.
C. Add a shadow copy storage association to volume F by using the VSSAdmin command Add ShadowStorage. Then remove the old shadow copy storage association by using the VSSAdmin command Delete ShadowStorage.
D. Back up and delete all current shadow copies for Volume E. Move the shadow copy storage area of volume E to volume F. Then restore the backup copy to the new location.

Answer: D

Explanation: You need to change the storing location for the shadow copies to volume F since there is enough space available on volume F in this scenario. This can be done by moving the current shadow copies from volume E to volume F after it has been backed up and deleted from volume E. you obviously then also have to restore the moved shadow copies on volume F.
Incorrect answers:

A: This option does not solve the problem of changing the location for the storage of shadow copies. The copies will still be saved to volume E.

B: This option is not the answer.

C: A storage association with volume F as described in this option will not solve the problem of too little space. Besides you need to prevent the discarding of old shadow copies until they are obsolete.

Reference:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter and Will Schmied, Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 862

Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 3

QUESTION 326

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network includes a Windows Server 2003 computer that functions as a file server for all network users. The files on this server consist of large reports generated by another server running Microsoft SQL Server 2003. The files are replaced daily.

You need to implement a backup strategy for the server. This strategy must fulfill the following requirements:

• Backups must occur every day.

• All open files in the backup set must be processed as quickly as possible.

• Restoration of the server must occur as quickly as possible and must require the smallest possible number of tapes to be retrieved from an offsite facility.

• Archive bits on the files must not be cleared.

What should you do?

To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box.

Answer:

Check the "Disable volume shadow copy" check box. Select "Copy" as the backup type.

Explanation: Disable volume shadow copy - When performing a backup, the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility by default creates a volume shadow copy, which is a duplicate of the volume at the time the copy process began. This enables the Backup utility to back up all selected files, including those that are currently

open by users or the operating system. Because the Backup utility uses a volume shadow copy, it ensures that all selected data is backed up and any open files are not corrupted during the process. If this check box is checked, files that is open or in use is skipped when the backup is performed.

Copy backup copies all the files you select, but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations.

Reference:

Server Help

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter and Will Schmied, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 826

QUESTION 327

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.

A member server named Server CK1 is configured to run shadow copies without a storage limit.

Server CK1 has the disk configuration shown in the following table.

Volume	Disk	Capacity	Contents	Free space
MAIN	TK0	5 BG	System files	45 percent
DATA1	CK1	30 GB	User data, shadow copies	5 percent
DATA2	CK2	5 GB	Databases	20 percent
DATA3	CK3	30 GB	Backup.bkf	80 percent

You need to create additional free space on DATA1. You also need to improve the performance of Server CK1 and ensure that it has sufficient space for shadow copies in the future.

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

A. Delete the shadow copies of DATA1.
B. Delete Backup.bkf on DATA3.
C. In the properties of DATA1, relocate the shadow copies to DATA2.
D. In the properties of DATA1, relocate the shadow copies to DATA3.
E. Delete DATA3 and extend the DATA1 partition to include the space on DATA3.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: We can free up some space on data1 by configuring the Volume Shadow Service to store the shadow copies on another volume. To do this, we must first delete the existing shadow copies on data1 by disabling Shadow Copies and then relocate the shadow copies to data3 when we re-enable Shadow Copies on data1. The Volume Shadow Copy Services allows you to create a snapshot (an exact copy) of volumes on your SAN. Clients can then perform shadow copy restores on their own. In other words, clients can look at a list of shadow copies performed on their data and choose to restore their own data from a given snapshot. NTBackup also uses shadow copies to make sure that all open files are backed up.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Backup.bkf is used by the ASR process to restore a damaged system. This file should never be deleted.

C: For performance reasons and also keep in mind that you have to create space, we should relocate the shadow copies to data3, not data2.

E: Deleting data3 will result in a loss of data; namely the Backup.bkf file, a file that should not be deleted.

References:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826

QUESTION 328

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. You perform normal backups of all servers every day.

During server maintenance, you review the backup log for a server named CK1 . You notice that some files are not backed up. The backup log is shown in the exhibit:

You need to ensure that all files on CK1 are available for restoration after the backup is complete. What should you do?

A. Disable the Event Log service.
B. Disable the File Replication service.
C. Enable the Virtual Disk service.
D. Back up by using Volume Shadow Copy.

Answer: D

Explanation: This problem is caused by the file being open at the time of the backup. With Shadow copies enabled, the Backup program will back up any open files. It does this by temporarily 'freezing' the application running the file while it backs it up. While the file is 'frozen', any writes to the file are stored in a buffer until the file is backed up and then unfrozen. If Volume Shadow Copy is disabled, any open files will not be backed up properly.

Incorrect answers:

A: Disabling the Event Log service will not ensure that all files will be available.

B: Disabling the File Replication service will not ensure that all CK1 files will be available for restoration as this service log records activities related to the File Replication Service, files like errors or significant

events reported by the File Replication Service related to the copying of information between Domain
Controllers during a replication cycle, only.
C: Enabling the Virtual Disk service will not ensure that all files will be available.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment
Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 6

QUESTION 329
You are the administrator of the Certkiller company network. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain named Certkiller .com. The network includes 20 member servers running Windows
Server 2003 and 4 domain controllers running Windows Server 2003. All client computers run
Windows XP Professional.
A member server named Certkiller SrvA functions as a file server. Certkiller SrvA has a locally
attached tape device. You need to create a backup schedule for Certkiller Srv
A. All data on
Certkiller SrvA must be backed up once a week. Every day, you need to back up only the data that
was changed after the last weekly backup. You need to minimize the amount of time taken to restore
the data in the event of a hardware failure.
What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Perform a normal backup every week.
B. Perform a copy backup every week.
C. Perform a differential backup every week.
D. Perform an incremental backup every week.
E. Perform a normal backup every day.
F. Perform a copy backup every day.
G. Perform a differential backup every day.
H. Perform an incremental backup every day.

Answer: A, G

Explanation: Use a differential backup to back up all files that have changed since the last normal or
incremental backup. However, when this type of backup is performed, the archive attribute isn't cleared.
This means that the data on one differential backup contains the same information as the previous
differential backup, plus any additional files that have changed. Since unchanged data is continually being
backed up with this method, differential backups take longer to perform than incremental backups.
However, when restoring backed up data, only the last normal backup and the last differential backup need
to be restored. This makes the time it takes to fully restore a system faster than with a combined normal and
incremental backup method.
Use a normal backup when you want to back up all the files you select in a single backup job. When you
select this type of backup; the Backup utility backs up the selected files to a file or tape, ignoring whether
the archive attribute is set or cleared. In other words, it doesn't matter whether the file has been backed up
before; it will be backed up now. After backing up a file, it then changes the archive attribute to indicate that
the file was backed up. Normal backups are commonly selected when you are performing full backups, in

which all files on a volume are backed up.
References:
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823

QUESTION 330
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You need to perform backups over the network every day. You also need to ensure that full recovery
can occur as quickly as possible. However, bandwidth limitations prevent you from backing up all
files every day.
You configure a normal backup to run weekly.
What should you do?
To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box.

Answer: Select "Differential" for the backup type.

Explanation: A differential backup copies files that have been created or changed since the last normal or
incremental backup.
It does not mark files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared).
If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, restoring files and folders requires
that you have the last normal as well as the last differential backup.
Use a differential backup to back up all files that have changed since the last normal or incremental backup.
However, when this type of backup is performed, the archive attribute is not cleared. This means that the
data on one differential backup contains the same information as the previous differential backup, plus any
additional files that have changed. Since unchanged data is continually being backed up with this method,
differential backups take longer to perform than incremental backups. However, when restoring backed up
data, only the last normal backup and the last differential backup need to be restored. This makes the time it
takes to fully restore a system faster than with a combined normal and incremental backup method.
Reference:

Server Help
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823

QUESTION 331
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named CK1 hosts several hundred folders, which are located on multiple volumes
on the server. A backup job on CK1 is configured to run a normal backup of the folders every
Saturday at 1:00 A.M.
On Wednesday morning, you discover that you need to install a new application on CK1 before the
close of business that day.
You need to back up all folders on CK1 as quickly as possible so you can install the new application.
What should you do?

A. Create a new backup job that specifies the folders and runs once only.
B. Run the existing backup job.
C. Enable Volume Shadow Copy for the volumes that contain the folders.
D. Create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) set.

Answer: B

Explanation: There is an existing backup job which is configured to back up the several hundred folders, in
other words the normal backup on folders that are set for every Saturday. It would take a long time to
configure another backup job and select all the folders again. The question states that you are pressed for
time on the Wednesday; the quickest backup available to you would be existing one which is of the Saturday
past. A much easier solution would be to run the existing backup job.
Incorrect Answers:
A: It would take a long time to configure another backup job and select all the folders again. A much easier
solution would be to run the existing backup job.
C: Enabling Volume Shadow Copy for the volumes that contain the folders will not backup the folders.
With Shadow copies enabled, the Backup program will back up any open files. It does this by
temporarily 'freezing' the application running the file while it backs it up. While the file is 'frozen', any
writes to the file are stored in a buffer until the file is backed up and then unfrozen. If Volume Shadow
Copy is disabled, any open files will not be backed up properly.
D: An ASR backup backs up the system files necessary to recover a failed system. It will not backup user
data.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and
Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 281

QUESTION 332
You are the administrator of the Certkiller company network. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain named Certkiller .com. The network includes 20 member servers running Windows
Server 2003 and 4 domain controllers running Windows Server 2003. All client computers run
Windows XP Professional.

A member server named Certkiller SrvA functions as a file server. Certkiller SrvA has a locally attached tape device. You need to create a backup schedule for Certkiller Srv
A. All data on
Certkiller SrvA must be backed up once a week. Every day, you need to back up only the data that was changed after the last backup. You need to minimize the amount of data that must be backed up every day.
What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Perform a normal backup every week.
B. Perform a copy backup every week.
C. Perform a differential backup every week.
D. Perform an incremental backup every week.
E. Perform a normal backup every day.
F. Perform a copy backup every day.
G. Perform a differential backup every day.
H. Perform an incremental backup every day.

Answer: A, H

Explanation: Use an incremental backup to back up all files that have changed since the last normal or incremental backup. When each file is backed up, the archive attribute is cleared. Because only files that have changed are backed up, this type of backup takes the least amount of time to perform. However, it also takes the most amount of time to restore, because the last normal backup and every subsequent incremental backup must be restored to fully restore all data and make the contents of the computer as up-to-date as possible.
Use a normal backup when you want to back up all the files you select in a single backup job. When you select this type of backup, the Backup utility backs up the selected files to a file or tape, ignoring whether the archive attribute is set or cleared. In other words, it doesn't matter whether the file has been backed up before; it will be backed up now. After backing up a file, it then changes the archive attribute to indicate that the file was backed up. Normal backups are commonly selected when you are performing full backups, in which all files on a volume are backed up.
References:
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823

QUESTION 333
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. The domain contains five domain controllers and five member servers.
A member server named Certkiller A has a locally attached tape device. You have a total of seven backup tapes to use for Certkiller A.
You need to back up all data on Certkiller A every week. You do not need to back up all data every day. You must have the ability to completely restore Certkiller A to its state on the previous day by using a maximum of two tapes.
Which backup types should you use?

To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the corresponding backup schedule.

Backup Types
Select from these

| Normal |
| Copy |
| Differential |
| Incremental |
| Daily |

Certkiller.com

Backup Schedules
Place here

Every Week | Place here |
Every Day | Place here |

Answer:

Backup Types
Select from these

Certkiller.com

| Copy |
| Incremental |
| Daily |

Backup Schedules
Place here

Every Week | Normal |
Every Day | Differential |

Explanation: Differential Backup is a backup that copies files created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. A differential backup does not mark files as having been backed up. (In other words, the archive attribute is not cleared.) If you are performing a combination of normal and differential backups, when you restore files and folders, you need the last normal backup as well as the last differential backup. A normal backup is a backup that copies all files and marks those files as having been backed up (In other words, the archive attribute is cleared.). A normal backup is the most complete form of backup.
Reference:
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 9

QUESTION 334
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller Srv1 functions as the backup server. Every night, Certkiller Srv1 performs a normal backup of all files on drive D:\ of all servers in the domain. Files are stored on magnetic tape.
A new written company security policy states that all servers must be protected from registry corruption.
You need to ensure that a current copy of the registry from every server on the network is automatically backed up daily on magnetic tape.
What should you do?

A. On Certkiller Srv1, create a new backup job that runs every day.
Configure the job to back up drive C:\ on every network server.
B. On Certkiller Srv1, select Options, and then select the Exclusions tab.

Remove all exclusions for files of the Registry Writer application type.
C. On each network server, start Registry Editor.
On the File menu, select Export.
Specify All as the export range.
Export the registry to drive D:\.
D. On each network server, configure a new backup job that runs every day.
Configure the job to back up each server's System State data in a file on drive D:\.

Answer: D

Explanation: On a Windows Server 2003 server, the System State Data consists of the Registry, the COM+ Class Registration database, the system boot files, if the server a certificate server, the System State Data will also include the Certificate Services database, and if the server is a domain controller, the System State Data will include the Active Directory services database and the SYSVOL directory. Thus, by configuring a backup job to backup the System State Data we will ensure that the registry is automatically backed up to Drive D every day. The data will then be backed up to tape, when the backup of Drive D is made.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Assuming that Drive C contains the system volume, configuring a backup job of Drive C will ensure that the registry is backed up as the registry resides in the system volume. However, we do not need to back up the whole Drive C, only the registry. Therefore this is not the best option as Drive C:\ doesn't get backed up to tape. Only drive D:\ gets backed up.
B: Windows Server 2003 the Options dialog box is located on the Tools menu of the Backup Utility. The Options dialog box, however, does not have an Exclusions tab but has an Exclude Files tab. This tab specifies the file types that must be excluded from the backup operation. Removing file types from this list will ensure that files of those file types will be backed up if they are on the volume being backed up. However, we cannot be sure that the registry is located on Drive D. Therefore this will not help as it will not back up the registry.
C: This could work but it is a manual process. Exporting the registry of each server to Drive D on that server will ensure that the registry is backed up when the daily backup of the drive D on all servers is performed. However, exporting the registry is a manual process. Configuring scheduled backup operation (which is automated) would be the better solution.
References:
Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp 13-3

QUESTION 335
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You are responsible for defining the procedures for backing up and restoring all servers. Certkiller uses the Backup utility.
To enhance security, The IT department deploys certificates to all network users. Smart cards will be required to log on to the domain. A domain controller named Certkiller DC1 is configured as the certificate server.
You need to create a backup plan for Certkiller DC1. The backup must include only the minimum amount of data needed to restore Active Directory and the certificate server.
Which action or actions should you perform? (Choose all that apply)

A. Back up the System State data.
B. Back up C:\windows\ntds.
C. Back up C:\windows\sysvol.
D. Back up C:\windows\system32\certsrv.

Answer: A

Explanation:
System State - The System State data includes the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, files under Windows File Protection, and system boot files. Depending on the configuration of the server, other data may be included in the System State data. For example, if the server is a certificate server, the System State will also contain the Certificate Services database. If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the SYSVOL directory are also contained in the System State data.

QUESTION 336
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003.
Certkiller consists of a main office and two branch offices. The company expands to an additional branch office. This branch office has very little available network bandwidth.
You need to install a new domain controller named DC9 at the new branch office. Your installation must minimize costs and network traffic.
What should you do?

A. Back up the System State data of an existing domain controller on removable media. Mail a physical copy of the backup to the branch office. Use the backup to install Active Directory on DC9.
B. For the branch office, create a new Active Directory site that contains no other domain controllers. Install Active Directory on DC9.
C. Place DC9 on an IP subnet that already contains a domain controller. Install Active Directory on DC9. Physically transport DC9 to the branch office.
D. Back up the System State data of an existing domain controller. Compress the backup. Copy the backup to DC9 at the branch office. Uncompress the backup. Use the backup to install Active Directory on DC9.

Answer: D

Explanation: When you install a domain controller for the new branch office, the DCPROMO process needs to replicate a copy of the Active Directory from an existing domain controller. Due to the need to minimize network traffic, Window Server 2003 offers the DCPROMO /ADV option. This is used to promote a domain controller and copy the Active Directory from a backup copy. To deploy an additional domain controller in an existing domain, you can either let replication copy domain information from an existing source domain controller over the network or you can use the install from media feature, new in Windows Server 2003. Install from media allows you to pre-populate Active Directory with System State data backed up from an existing domain controller. This backup can be present on local CD, DVD, or hard disk partition. Installing from media drastically reduces the time required to install directory information by reducing the amount of data that is replicated over the network. Installing from media is most beneficial in

environments with very large domains or for installing new domain controllers that are connected by a slow network link. To use the install from media feature, you first create a backup of System State from the existing domain controller, and then restore it to the new domain controller by using the Restore to: Alternate location option.

To install Active Directory on the second domain controller

• Log on to the Windows Server 2003-based member server.

• If you want to copy domain information from restored backup files, at the command line, type:

dcpromo /adv

References:

http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/WindowsServ/2003/all/deployguide/enus/
Default.asp?url=/resources/documentation/windowsserv/2003/all/deployguide/en-us/dssbl_dfr_txor.asp

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QUESTION 337

You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 1.

You need to install an application on Certkiller 1. The installation will cause several changes to the registry. You plan to use the Backup utility to create a backup that will enable you to restore the registry. Certkiller requirements for network management state that all backups must be performed during an eight-hour period at night. Because of this time constraint, you need to ensure that the backup can be recovered as quickly as possible.

You need to create a backup that meets the requirements.

What should you do?

A. Create a backup of the system partition.
B. Create a backup of the boot partition.
C. Create a backup of the System State.
D. Create an Automated System Recovery (ASR) backup.
E. Create a backup of the Systemroot\System32\Config folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: System state backups are performed using the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility. The Backup tab of this utility has panes that list the drives and directories that can be included in a backup. One of the items that appear in the list under My Computer is System State. By checking the check box beside this item, you can designate that the System State data be included in a backup. System State data can be backed up using the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility. Active Directory and the SYSVOL directory are included in the System State only on domain controllers.

System State - The System State data includes the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, files under Windows File Protection, and system boot files. Depending on the configuration of the server, other data may be included in the System State data. For example, if the server is a certificate server, the System State will also contain the Certificate Services database. If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the SYSVOL directory are also contained in the System State data.

References:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 828, 848, 871, 952

QUESTION 338
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com, that contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers run Windows Server 2003 and Certificate Services. Each domain controller has a single mirrored had disk that contains a single NTFS volume.
You are responsible for backing up all servers. Certkiller requirements state that backups must be performed only between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. All servers share a single backup device. Because a large amount of data must be backed up, you need to complete the required backups as quickly as possible in order to complete the backups within the allotted time.
You need to back up Active Directory and Certificate Services on the two domain controllers. The backup must include only the minimum amount of data necessary.
Which action or actions should you perform? (Choose all that apply)

A. Perform a backup of the System State by using the Backup utility.
B. Perform a shadow copy backup of the C:\Windows\Ntds folder by using the Backup utility.
C. Perform a shadow copy backup of the C:\Windows\Sysvol folder by using the Backup utility.
D. Perform a shadow copy of the C:\Windows\System32\Certsrv folder by using the Backup utility.

Answer: A.

Explanation: System state backups are performed using the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility. The Backup tab of this utility has panes that list the drives and directories that can be included in a backup. One of the items that appear in the list under My Computer is System State. By checking the check box beside this item, you can designate that the System State data be included in a backup. System State data can be backed up using the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility. Active Directory and the SYSVOL directory are included in the System State only on domain controllers.
System State - The System State data includes the registry, COM+ Class Registration database, files under Windows File Protection, and system boot files. Depending on the configuration of the server, other data may be included in the System State data. For example, if the server is a certificate server, the System State will also contain the Certificate Services database. If the server is a domain controller, Active Directory and the SYSVOL directory are also contained in the System State data.
Incorrect answers:
B: Shadow copy backups allow applications to continue to write data to a volume during backup, and allow administrators to perform backups at any time without locking out users or risking skipped files. The ntds folder is used to recover deleted objects in Active Directory by marking those objects as authoritative, following a normal, or non-authoritative, restore of the System State with the Backup Utility. This will result in unnecessary files being backed up as well.
C: Shadow copy backups allow applications to continue to write data to a volume during backup, and allow administrators to perform backups at any time without locking out users or risking skipped files. The sysvol folder is included in the system state since the server is a domain controller.
D: Shadow copy backups allow applications to continue to write data to a volume during backup, and allow administrators to perform backups at any time without locking out users or risking skipped files. If the C:\Windows\System32\Certsrv folder is also backed up, you will end up with unnecessary files again.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and

Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 276, 828, 848, 871, 952

QUESTION 339
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller SrvA has a locally attached tape device.
You need to back up all data on Certkiller SrvA at least once every week. Every day, you need to back
up only the data that was changed after the last backup. You need to minimize the amount of data
that must be backed up every day.
Which backup types should you use?
To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the corresponding backup schedule.

Backup Types Select from these		Backup Schedules Place here	
Normal		Every Week	Place here
Copy		Every Day	Place here
Differential			
Incremental			
Daily			

Answer:

Backup Types Select from these		Backup Schedules Place here	
		Every Week	Normal
Copy		Every Day	Incremental
Differential			
Daily			

Explanation: The Backup utility supports five methods of backing up data on your computer or network.
Copy backup, Daily backup, Differential backup, Incremental backup as well as normal backup. In this
scenario you would need to make use of Incremental and normal backups.
Once a week a normal backup is performed, and on Monday through Friday incremental backups are
performed. Incremental backups clear the archive attribute, which means that each backup includes only the
files that changed since the previous backup. If data becomes corrupt on Friday, you need to restore the
normal backup from Sunday and each of the incremental backups, from Monday through Friday.
Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and incremental backups requires the least
amount of storage space and is the quickest backup method.
However, recovering files can be time-consuming and difficult because the backup set might be stored on
several disks or tapes.
Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and differential backups is more timeconsuming,
especially if your data changes frequently it is easier to restore the data because the backup set is
usually stored on only a few disks or tapes.
Reference:

Server Help
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and
Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 264

QUESTION 340
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You install Software Update Services (SUS) on one server. You configure the following settings:
• Do not use a proxy server for Internet access.
• Synchronize directly from the Microsoft Windows Update servers.
• Automatically approve new versions of previously approved updates.
• Save updates in a local folder.
You perform a manual synchronization.
Now you need to back up the critical information that is related to your installation of SUS.
What should you do?

A. First, use the Backup utility to back up the System State data.
Then, use the IIS administration tool to back up the default Web site.
B. First, use the IIS administration tool to back up the default Web site.
Then, use the Backup utility to back up the System State data.
C. First, use the IIS administration tool to back up the IIS metabase.
Then, use the Backup utility to back up the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the content
storage location.
D. First, use the Backup utility to back up the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the content
storage location.
Then, use the IIS administration tool to back up the IIS metabase.

Answer: C

Explanation: You need to backup the Web site directory that the administration site was created in, the SUS
directory that contains the content, and the IIS metabase. When you install SUS on a Windows Server 2003
computer, a SUS folder is created (on the NTFS volume with the most free space by default) as the content
storage location for the updates, an IIS Web site that services update requests from Automatic Updates
clients is created (in the default Web site by default) and numerous changes are made to the IIS metabase.
Therefore, to backup the critical information that is related to our SUS installation, we must back up the
SUS folder, the Web site that holds the IIS Web site (the default Web site by default), and the IIS metabase.
To backup the IIS metabase, we must use the IIS administration tool to a file and then use the Backup utility
to backup that file.
Incorrect Answers:
A: You don't need to back up the system state data. The installation of SUS makes changes to the IIS
metabase. The IIS metabase is part of the System State Data in IIS computers. Thus backing up the
System State Data will back up the IIS metabase. However, we must also back up the SUS folder and the
Web site that holds the IIS Web site that services update requests from Automatic Updates clients.
Furthermore, the Web site that holds the IIS Web site cannot be backed up using the IIS Administration
tool.
B: You don't need to back up the system state data. The Web site that holds the IIS Web site cannot be
backed up using the IIS Administration tool. Furthermore, we must also backup the SUS folder and the

IIS metabase. The IIS metabase is part of the System State Data in IIS computers. Thus backing up the System State Data will back up the IIS metabase. However, we must also back up the SUS folder.

D: You must use IIS to back up the metabase to a file before you can back up the file with the Backup program. To backup the critical information that is related to our SUS installation, we must back up the SUS folder, the default Web site, and the IIS metabase. However, to backup the IIS metabase, we must use the IIS administration tool to a file and then use the Backup utility to backup that file, not the other way around.

Reference:

MS White Paper: Deploying Microsoft Software Update Services

Michael Cross and Jeffery

A. Martin, MCSE Exam 70-294: Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a

Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure Study Guide & DVD Training System, Syngress Publishing, Rockland, 2003, p 698

QUESTION 341

Exhibit, table

Day	Backup type
Sunday	Normal
Monday	Differential
Tuesday	Differential
Wednesday	Differentia
Thursday	Differentia
Friday	Differentia
Saturday	Differentia

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. All servers in the domain are backed up according to the schedule shown in the table.

Server backups occur each night at 11:00 P.M. A copy of each night's backup is stored on a separate backup tape.

A server named Certkiller 3 functions as the main file server. You want to validate a restoration of Certkiller 3 in your lab environment. You need to restore Certkiller 3 on Thursday afternoon to its most current state.

Which backup tape or tapes should you use (Choose all that apply.)

A. Sunday's normal backup tape
B. Monday's differential backup tape
C. Tuesday's differential backup tape
D. Wednesday's differential backup tape

Answer: A, D

Explanation: A normal backup is a backup type that backs up all selected folders and files and then marks each file that has been backed up as archived. A differential backup is backup type that copies only the files that have been changed since the last normal backup (full backup), and does not reset the archive bit (indicating that the file has been backed up). In the question it is stated that normal backups occur on Sundays and is combined with Differential backup from Monday through Saturday. Thus for you to restore

Certkiller 3 to its most current state on the Thirsday afternoon then you should make use of the Sunday normal backup tape as well as the Wednesday differential backup tape.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 581

QUESTION 342
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Recently, another network administrator created a scheduled task to perform a normal backup of Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 compuer every Saturday night. You need to perform maintenance tasks on the Exchange server on this Saturday night only. If the backup starts while you are performing the maintenance tasks, data might be corrupted.
You need to ensure that the backup task does not start while you perform the maintenance tasks.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. In the Backup utility, clear the Enabled (scheduled tasks runs at specified time) check box.
B. In Control Panel, use Scheduled Tasks to pause Task Scheduler.
C. Run the Schtasks command with the /end /p parameters.
D. Use the Services snap-in to change the startup type of the Task Scheduler service from Automatic to Manual.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Pausing the Task Scheduler as well as clearing the Enabled(scheduled tasks run at specified time) check box will allow you time to perform maintenance tasks before back ups starts.
Incorrect answers:
C: Running the Schtasks command with the /end/p parameters is not the answer.
D: This option is unnecessary.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, pp. 535-536

QUESTION 343
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com.
On a windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller F, you use the backup program to automatically back up eight servers. You use a schedule task named AutoBack. The task runs in the security context of a domain account named NightBackup.
The Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) is configured with the following account policies settings:
• Minimum password length: 8 characters
• Password expiration: 30 days
• Enforce password history: 12 passwords remembered
• Account lockout threshold: 3 invalid logon attempts
• Account lockout duration: 30 minutes
The backup program runs successfully for four weeks. After four weeks, you notice that nightly

backups no longer occur. A successful backup occurs when you log on the Certkiller F with your own user account and perform a local backup. Your user account is member of the Domain Admins group. You want the AutoBack scheduled task to perform unattended backups every night at 11:00 P.M. Which two actions should you perform in order to resume the nightly backups by using the AutoBack scheduled task? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Unlock the NightBackup user account.
B. Enable the NightBackup user account.
C. One the properties sheet for the AutoBack. Job scheduled task, reset the password.
D. Reset the password for the NightBackup user account.
E. Configure the local security policy on Certkiller F to grant the service account the Logon locally right.
F. Configure the local security policy on Certkiller F to grant the service account the Logon as a service right.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: The question states that the backup program ran successfully for four weeks, which is more or less 30 days. Because of the password expiration being 30 days, the passwords listed in C and D has to be reset.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The problem is not a case where you could unlock the account to be able to resume nightly backups; it is the password that has to be reset because of the default Domain Policy group policy object.
B: Disabled accounts have as a consequence the inability to log on with the account. It does not alter or modify password settings. Thus enabling an account also has nothing to do with the password that has to be reset for you to be able to have AutoBack running its scheduled backups.
E, F: These options are irrelevant to the problem stated here.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Chapter 3, pp. 123-128

QUESTION 344
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all are configured to run normal backups.
A database server named Certkiller SQL runs Microsoft SQL Server 7.0. You discover that some database files on Certkiller SQL are not backed up during scheduled backups. You open the Scheduled Job Options dialog box for one of the scheduled backups, as shown in the exhibit.

You need to modify the properties of the scheduled backup job to ensure that all database files on
Certkiller SQL are backed up, even when users are accessing those files.
What should you do?

A. Enable the /SNAP switch on the run command.
B. Enable the /V switch on the run command.
C. Configure a copy backup.
D. Configure a daily backup.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that shadows copies are disabled. We need to enable the backup to use a shadow copy in
order to back up the open files.
The /SNAP:{on | off} switch specifies whether or not the backup should use a volume shadow copy.
Incorrect Answers:
B: The /V switch is used to verify the data after the backup is complete. It doesn't enable a shadow copy.
C: We need to configure the backup to use a shadow copy.
D: We need to configure the backup to use a shadow copy.

QUESTION 345
You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.
A network server named Certkiller 1 functions as the main file server. Certkiller 1 is backed up each
night by using the Backup utility. You perform a test restoration of Certkiller 1 by using the Backup
utility. You discover that files that are open during the backup process are not being backed up.
You need to ensure that open files are backed up successfully.
What should you do?

A. Enable volume shadow copies on the partitions that are being backed up.
B. Disable volume shadow copies on the partitions that are being backed up.

C. Select the Verify data after backup check box in the Advanced backup options of the backup job.
D. Clear the Disable volume shadow copy check box in the Advanced backup options of the backup job.

Answer: D

Explanation: This problem is probably caused by the file being open at the time of the backup. With Shadow copies enabled, the Backup program will back up any open files. It does this by temporarily 'freezing' the application running the file while it backs it up. While the file is 'frozen', any writes to the file are stored in a buffer until the file is backed up and then unfrozen. If Volume Shadow Copy is disabled, any open files will not be backed up properly.
The Volume Shadow Copy Services allows you to create a snapshot (an exact copy) of volumes on your SAN. Clients can then perform shadow copy restores on their own. In other words, clients can look at a list of shadow copies performed on their data and choose to restore their own data from a given snapshot. NTBackup also uses shadow copies to make sure that all open files are backed up.
Disable volume shadow copy - When performing a backup, the Windows Server 2003 Backup utility by default creates a volume shadow copy, which is a duplicate of the volume at the time the copy process began. This enables the Backup utility to back up all selected files, including those that are currently open by users or the operating system. Because the Backup utility uses a volume shadow copy, it ensures that all selected data is backed up and any open files are not corrupted during the process. If this check box is checked, files that is open or in use is skipped when the backup is performed.
Incorrect answers:
A: With shadow copies enabled, you will get to backup all the files even those that are open. Though, this is only the case if it is done in the Advanced Backup option of the Backup job.
B: Disabling shadow volume copies in any circumstance will not backup open files.
C: Your task is not to verify data at the moment but rather to backup all data.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826.

QUESTION 346
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 2. Certkiller 2 contains a shared folder named Certkiller Projects. You use the Backup utility once each day to back up the Certkiller Projects folder.
You discover that a database file in the Certkiller Projects folder is corrupt. You confirm that the file corruption is not the result of a virus. You need to replace the corrupted file by using the latest backup. You do not know whether the file was corrupted before or after the latest backup was completed.
You need to verify that the file in the backup can be opened successfully before you overwrite the existing file.
What should you do?

A. In the Backup utility, select the Verify data after backup option.
B. Run the Ntbackup \\ Certkiller 2\ Certkiller Projects /v:yes command.
C. Restore the file to a temporary folder. Verify that the database file contains the correct data. Copy the restored file to the Certkiller Projects folder.

D. Restore the file to a temporary folder. Use the Windiff utility to compare the file in the temporary folder to the file in the Certkiller Projects folder. Copy the restored file to the Certkiller Projects folder.

Answer: C

Explanation: To verify backup and restore procedures, many administrators will perform a test restore of a backup set. So as not to damage production data that test restore is targeted not at the original location of the data, but at another folder, this can then be discarded following the test. Thus if you apply this information on the scenario in the question then you should restore the file to a temporary folder, verify whether the correct data is contained in the database file and then copy the restored file to the Certkiller Projects folder. Incorrect answers:
A: Verify Data After The Backup Completes is where the system compares the contents of the backup media to the original files and logs any discrepancies. This option obviously adds a significant amount of time for completing the backup job. Discrepancies are likely if data changes frequently during backup or verification, and it is not recommended to verify system backups because of the number of changes that happen to system files on a continual basis. You do not want to verify data after backup, but rather verify whether the file can be opened successfully.
B: Running the ntbackup command as suggested in this option is not the same as checking whether a file can open successfully when backed up before overwriting the existing file.
D: Restoring the file to a temporary folder is correct, but when this option mentions comparison? The question does not ask for comparing the "temporary" file. The question pertinently states verify whether the file can be opened successfully after being backed up before overwriting the existing file.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 7:14-19
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 9

QUESTION 347
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller 3 hosts files and folders. On Certkiller 3, you configure a normal backup to run every night. The backup data will be saved to magnetic tape, and a detailed log file will be generated. The backup job will use an account named BackupUser, which is a member of the Backup Operators group.
One week later, you use your Administrator account credentials to log on to Certkiller 3. You start the Backup utility. However, no backup logs are available.
You need to verify that the backup jobs are completing successfully.
What should you do?

A. Use a text editor to open C:\windows\security\logs\Backup.log. Search for the dates when backups were scheduled.
B. Start the Backup utility by using the Run As option. Provide the account credentials of BackupUser. From the Tools menu, select Report, and then select the most recent report.
C. Open the Removable Storage snap-in. Examine the properties of the most recently completed Work Queue object.

D. Open the Removable Storage snap-in, and then open the properties of the Operator Requests object. On the General tab, clear the Automatically delete completed requests option.

Answer: B

Explanation: To be able to verify that jobs are backed up successfully, and making use of the Administrator account details, you first have to start the backup Utility with the run as option, then provide the account credentials of BackupUser since the backup job is configured to use the BackupUser account. Choose the Options command from the Tools menu and click the Restore tab. Now you can identify whether any problems occurred.
Incorrect options:
A: Option A will not work since there are no backup logs available.
C, D: Both these options mention the Removable storage snap-in and examining the properties of either the most recently completed Work Queue object or Operator requests, both these will not yield the necessary information since the question states that there are no backup logs available.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 7:13-16
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapters 3 & 9

QUESTION 348
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A server named CK1 hosts user home folders, which occupy 12 GB of disk space. You install a backup tape device on CK1 . You create a batch file that will automatically back up CK1 by running Ntbackup.exe every day at 1:00 A.M.
One week later, you test your restoration procedure for home folders on CK1 . You notice that your backup data occupies only 9 MB of disk space.
You review the backup batch file:
REM "Backup Batch File"
NTBACKUP.EXE BACKUP D:\/m daily /1:s /v:yes /k "BACKUP_ CK1 "
You need to ensure that all existing and future data on CK1 is backed up successfully.
What should you do?

A. Specify /b in the command line of the batch file.
B. Change /m daily to /m normal in the command line of the batch file.
C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the user home folders to assign the Allow - Full Control permission to the Administrators group.
D. Add the local Administrator account for CK1 to the local Backup Operators group.

Answer: B

Explanation: /M {BackupType} specifies the backup type, which must be one of the following: normal, copy, differential, incremental, or daily. Use a normal backup when you want to back up all the files you select in a single backup job. When you select this type of backup; the Backup utility backs up the selected

files to a file or tape, ignoring whether the archive attribute is set or cleared. In other words, it does not matter whether the file has been backed up before; it will be backed up now. After backing up a file, it then changes the archive attribute to indicate that the file was backed up. Normal backups are commonly selected when you are performing full backups, in which all files on a volume are backed up.
References:
Server Help
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823

QUESTION 349
You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You successfully install a new server named Server9. Immediately afterward, you perform the first backup of the server. The date is January 25, 2003.
Next, you add a user named Anna to the local Backup Operators group. You direct Anne to perform nightly backups of Server9.
One week later, you try to review the backup logs for Server9. The Backup utility displays the information show in the exhibit
Exhibit:
Backup Reports
Report date, time and backup job name:
1/25/2003 4:12 PM - Interactive
You verify that Anne is performing nightly backups.
You need to be able to review the backup logs for the previous week.
What should you do?

A. Add your user account to the local Backup Operators group.
B. Direct Anne to use her user account to log on and open the Backup utility.
C. In the Backup utility, select the verify data after the backup completes check box.
D. Open %windir%\System32\LogFiles. Create a new subfolder named BackupLogs.

Answer: B

Explanation: You have to instruct Anne to log on to her user account and then open the Backup Utility.
Once you login with the user account of the person who performs the backup, you can view the backup log through Backup utility.
Incorrect
Answer:
A: Adding your user account to the local Backup Operators group will not help you review the log since it is Anne who runs the backup from her user account.
C: Verifying the data after the backup is completed has no influence on reviewing the backup log. Also, the Verify data after the backup completes setting will not be used until the next backup. You only use the verification of data after backup completes before the next backup job.
D: The backup log is not stored in the %windir%\System32\LogFiles directory it is stored in the Documents and Setting\<username>\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Windows NT\NTBackup\Data\

directory. Also creating a new subfolder named BackupLogs will not allow you to review the existing backup log. Therefore, this answer cannot be right.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 508-511

QUESTION 350
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You are directed to back up all files in folder named c:\Data on one of the servers. You use the Backup utility to perform a normal backup of c:\Data. When the backup is complete, you review the backup log file and discover the following message:
"WARNING: Portions of '\Data\Letter.doc' cannot be read. The backed up data is corrupt or incomplete. This file will not restore correctly"
You need to ensure that all documents in c:\Data can be restored successfully.
What should you do?

A. In the Backup utility, specify an incremental backup. Run the backup again.
B. In the Backup utility, clear the Disable volume shadow copy option. Run the backup again.
C. In the attribute properties of c:\Data\Letter.doc, select the File is ready for archiving option. Run the backup again.
D. In the Offline settings dialog box of c:\Data, select the All files and programs that users open from the share will be automatically available offline option. Run the backup again.

Answer: B

Explanation: You need to disable shadow volume copy before running the backup. This problem described in this scenario is probably caused by the file being open at the time of the backup. With Shadow copies enabled, the Backup program will back up any open files. It does this by temporarily 'freezing' the application running the file while it backs it up. While the file is 'frozen', any writes to the file are stored in a buffer until the file is backed up and then unfrozen. If Volume Shadow Copy is disabled, any open files will not be backed up properly.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Specifying an incremental backup (without volume shadow copy enabled) will manifest the same problem.
C: A normal backup is a backup that copies all files and marks those files as having been backed up (In other words, the archive attribute is cleared.). A normal backup is the most complete form of backup. But selecting File is ready for archiving will have no effect on a normal backup. A normal backup will still attempt to backup the file.
D: Offline settings are irrelevant to this scenario and this option will not solve your problem.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 263
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823

QUESTION 351
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client
computers run Windows XP Professional.
A user named King uses a client computer named Certkiller 1. This computer has a locally attached
tape device.
You grant King the necessary permission to perform backups of a member server named
Certkiller SrvB. King runs the Backup utility on Certkiller 1 to back up the files located on
Certkiller SrvB.
You need to use your client computer to view the most recent backup logs for Certkiller SrvB.
What should you do?

A. Use Notepad to view the contents of the backup report located on Certkiller SrvB.
B. Use Notepad to view the contents of the backup report located on Certkiller 1.
C. Use Event Viewer to view the contents of the application log located on Certkiller SrvB.
D. Use Event Viewer to view the contents of the application log located on Certkiller 1.

Answer: B

Explanation: The backup logs are stored in the user's profile. The default location is C:\Documents and
Settings\%username%\Local Settings\Application Data\ Microsoft\Windows NT\NTBackup\data. The
question does not mention whether roaming profiles are used or not; it is thus safe to assume that the user's
profile is stored on his client computer which would be Certkiller 1 in this case.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The backup logs are usually stored in the user's profile. The question does not mention whether roaming
profiles are used or not; it is thus safe to assume that the user's profile is stored on his client computer
which would be Certkiller 1 in this case.
C: The Application log in Event Viewer will log events such as the backup starting and finishing. This is
not the same as the backup logs. In fact, if you look at a backup event in Event Viewer, it will display
the following message," Consult the backup report for more details."
D: The Application log in Event Viewer will log events such as the backup starting and finishing. This is
not the same as the backup logs. In fact, if you look at a backup event in Event Viewer, it will display
the following message," Consult the backup report for more details."
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and
Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 276-279

QUESTION 352
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
One member server hosts a folder named F:\ Certkiller Data. Thousands of users constantly request
and updates files in F:\ Certkiller Data.
You use the Backup utility to perform an incremental backup of F:\ Certkiller Data on magnetic tape.
The backup completes normally, but you see an error indicator illuminated on the tape server.
You need to verify that you can restore F:\ Certkiller Data from the backup tape. The verification
process must not affect existing files.

What should you do?

A. In the Backup utility, use the Restore and Manage Media tab to select the original tape media.
Ensure that files will be restored to their original location.
Start the restoration and verify that all files are restored successfully.
B. In the Backup utility, use the Restore and Manage Media tab to select the original tape media.
Ensure that files will be restored to a new location.
Start the restoration and verify that all files are restored successfully.
C. In the Backup utility, select the Verify data after the backup completes option.
Use the original backup tape to perform another incremental backup.
Ensure that all files are verifies successfully.
D. In the Backup utility, select the Verify data after the backup completes option.
Use a new backup tape to perform another incremental backup.
When the verification phase of the backup begins, replace the new tape with the original tape.
Ensure that all files are verified successfully.

Answer: B

Explanation: We need to ensure we can restore the contents of the backup media. The only way to test this is to restore the data to another location. To verify backup and restore procedures, many administrators will perform a test restore of a backup set. So as not to damage production data that test restore is targeted not at the original location of the data, but at another folder, this specific folder can then be discarded following the test. That will ensure that the verification process does not affect the existing files.
Incorrect Answers:
A: We don't need to restore the backup to the original location overwriting any later versions of the files. That will definitely affect the existing files.
C: We don't need to perform another backup; we want to test our current backup. This option suggests a new backup on the original backup tape which will not only affect the existing files but which is also not necessary.
D: We don't need to perform another backup; we want to test our current backup. When testing restore procedures, it is common to select Alternate Location as the restore location and not the original location, so that you do not affect the original copies of the backed-up files and folders.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 270-276

QUESTION 353
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You currently automate backups of the System State data on the servers in your network by using NTBackup. Your manager instructs you to document the procedure for restoring a server from a backup of the System State data.
You need to select the correct method for performing a restoration of a backup of the System State data.
What should you do?

A. Run the following command: ntbackup.exe backup /F {"FileName"}
B. Run the following command: ntbackup.exe backup systemstate /F {"FileName"}

C. In Control Panel, open System, and configure the Startup and Recovery settings on the Advanced
tab.
D. Use NTBackup interactively.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Ntbackup command-line utility can be used to back up and restore Windows Server 2003
data using command-line switches. Ntbackup only supports backing up of folders unless you create a backup
selection file. It is also important to note that Ntbackup does not allow you to back up data based on
wildcards (for example, *.doc). You can use Ntbackup to schedule backup jobs. If you run the Ntbackup
command without any command-line switches, it opens the Backup and Restore Wizard. Thus you should
use NTBackup interactively.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment
Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 539

QUESTION 354
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The sales department stores data on a server
that runs Windows Server 2003. The backup schedule for the server includes a normal backup on
Sundays and incremental backups on every other day of the week.
The sales department data includes a report that is created by an automated process. The report is
included in the standard backup schedule for the server. The automated process runs on Wednesdays
and Sundays. The process overwrites the previous version of the report. You need to be able to restore
the report if the standard backup is unavailable.
You need to create an additional backup for the report. The backup for the report cannot interfere
with other backup jobs.
What should you do?

A. Perform a normal backup on Wednesday night and on Sunday night.
B. Perform a differential backup on Wednesday night and on Sunday night.
C. Perform a incremental backup on Wednesday night and on Sunday night.
D. Perform a copy backup on Wednesday night and on Sunday night.

Answer: D

Explanation: A copy backup backs up all files and does not set the archive bit as marked for each file that is
backed up. Requires only one tape set for the restore process. This should be done on Wednesday night as
well as Sunday night so as not to interfere with other back up jobs.
Incorrect answers:
A: A normal backup is backup type that backs up all selected folders and files and then marks each file that
has been backed up as archived. This is not what is needed.
B: A differential backup is a backup type that copies only the files that have been changed since the last
normal backup (full backup), and does not reset the archive bit (indicating that the file has been backed
up). This is not the solution.
C: Backs up only the files that have not been marked as archived and sets the archive bit for each file that is
backed up. It requires the last normal backup set and all of the incremental tapes that have been created

since the last normal backup for the restore process. Clearly this is not the solution.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment
Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, pp. 530, 581

QUESTION 355
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network contains a Windows Server 2003
computer named Certkiller 3.
Certkiller 3 contains a folder named D:\ Certkiller Data, which contains important company data. The
hardware-monitoring software reports that the disk that contains Volume D is in danger of imminent
disk failure. You order a replacement disk, but you must wait at least one day for the disk to be
delivered. You discover that you do not have a backup of the D:\ Certkiller Data folder because a recent
backup was configured incorrectly.
You need to back up the D:\ Certkiller Data folder so that you can restore the data if the disk fails. You
need to achieve this goal as quickly as possible.
What should you do?

A. Perform a normal backup of the D:\ Certkiller Data folder.
B. Perform an incremental backup of the D:\ Certkiller Data folder.
C. Perform a differential backup of the D:\ Certkiller Data folder.
D. Perform a daily backup of the D:\ Certkiller Data folder.
E. Enable Shadow Copies on volume D. Configure the shadow copy location as C:\.

Answer: A

Explanation: A normal backup is a backup type that backs up all selected folders and files and then marks
each file that has been backed up as archived. This is the option to follow if you need to backup the folder so
as to restore the data if the disk fails as quickly as possible.
Incorrect answers:
B: An Incremental backup backs up only the files that have not been marked as archived and sets the archive
bit for each file that is backed up. It requires the last normal backup set and all of the incremental tapes
that have been created since the last normal backup for the restore process. This is not as quick as
possible.
C: A differential backup is a backup type that copies only the files that have been changed since the last
normal backup (full backup), and does not reset the archive bit (indicating that the file has been backed
up). This is not the solution in this case.
D: A daily backup seems like an ongoing process and not as quickly as possible as the question asks for.
E: Shadow copies are used to create copies of shared folders and files at specified points in time. This is not
what is required.
Reference:
Lisa Donald, Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r)Server 2003 Environment
Management and Maintenance Study Guide, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 530

QUESTION 356
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network contains a Windows Server 2003
computer named Certkiller 1.

Certkiller 1 contains two NTFS volumes, on separate disks, that use drive letters C and D. Drive C has Shadow Copies enabled. The storage area for the shadow copies of drive C is located on the same volume. Drive C is running out of disk space. Drive D is empty. You decide to move the storage area for the shadow copies to drive D.
You need to move the storage area for the shadow copies of drive C to drive D.
What should you do first on Certkiller 1?

A. Delete all existing shadow copies from drive C.
B. Run the Vssadmin add shadowstorage command.
C. Perform a normal backup if the entire drive C, and then restore the backup to drive D.
D. Enable Shadow Copies on drive D, but do not schedule shadow copy creation for drive D.
E. Stop the Volume Shadow Copy service.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Volume Shadow Copy Services allows you to create a snapshot (an exact copy) of volumes on your SAN. Clients can then perform shadow copy restores on their own. In other words, clients can look at a list of shadow copies performed on their data and choose to restore their own data from a given snapshot. NTBackup also uses shadow copies to make sure that all open files are backed up.
You can also store shadow copies on a different storage volume. However, changing the storage volume deletes the shadow copies. To avoid this problem, verify that the storage volume that you initially select is large enough to handle your growing business needs.
Incorrect answers:
B: Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) allows a user to access previous versions of files and folders in network shares. With those previous versions, users can restore deleted or damaged files or compare versions of files. But this is not what is required.
C: A normal backup includes all selected files. It is the baseline from which you begin to recover from data loss. Normal backups are the most time-consuming and require the most storage capacity of any backup type. However, because they generate a complete backup, normal backups are the most efficient type from which to restore a system. You do not need to restore multiple jobs. Normal backups clear the archive attribute from all selected files. However, drive C:\ has shadow copies enabled.
D: Enabling shadow copies on Drive D:\ will not accomplish anything as yet because Drive D:\ is empty.
E: Disabling shadow volume copies enables the Backup utility to back up all selected files, including those that are currently open by users or the operating system. Because the Backup utility uses a volume shadow copy, it ensures that all selected data is backed up and any open files are not corrupted during the process. If this check box is checked, files that is open or in use is skipped when the backup is performed.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826

QUESTION 357
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Certkiller .com's written security policy state that a complete backup of all files must be performed every Saturday. You also perform backups on the other six days of the week. All backups are performed over the network.

You need to minimize the size of the backups that occur on days other than Saturday.
What should you do?
To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box.
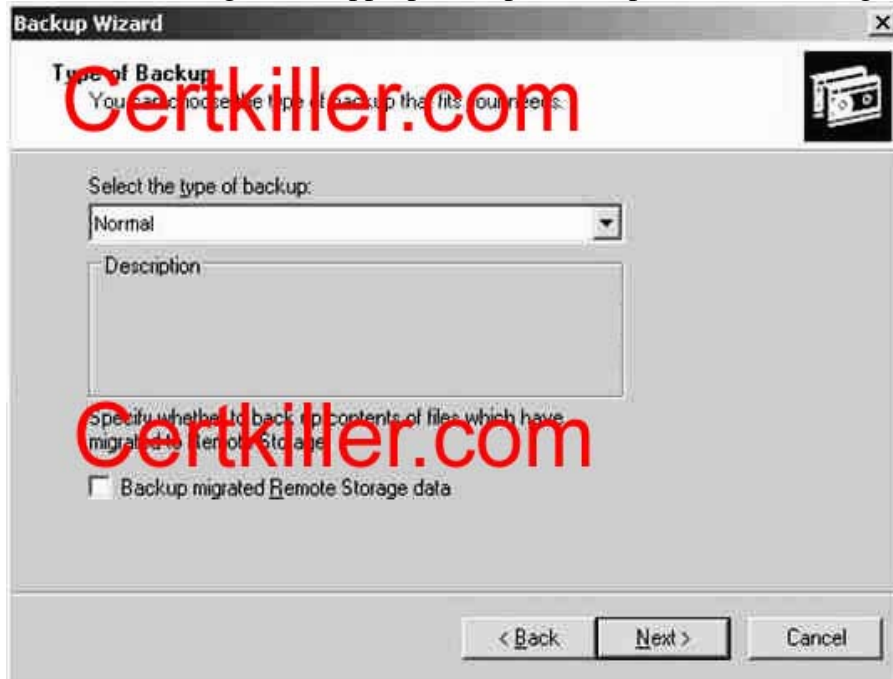
Answer: Select "Incremental" as the backup type.

QUESTION 358
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active
Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
The domain contains three domain controllers: DC1, DC2, and DC3. Each one hosts user data.
DC1 experiences hard disk failure.
You need to temporary restore the user data to DC2.
Which type of restoration should you perform?

A. Automated System Recovery (ASR)
B. Normal
C. Primary
D. Authoritative

Answer: B

Explanation: We are restoring user data so we can do a normal restoration. A normal backup copies all the
files you select and marks each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is
cleared). With normal backups, you only need the most recent copy of the backup file or tape to restore all
of the files.
You usually perform a normal backup the first time you create a backup set.
Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and incremental backups requires the least
amount of storage space and is the quickest backup method.

However, recovering files can be time-consuming and difficult because the backup set might be stored on several disks or tapes. Backing up your data using a combination of normal backups and differential backups is more time consuming, especially if your data changes frequently it is easier to restore the data because the backup set is usually stored on only a few disks or tapes.

Incorrect answers:

A: You should create an ASR set each time a major hardware change or a change to the operating system is made on the computer running Windows Server 2003. For example, if you install a new hard disk or network card, or apply a security patch or Service Pack, an ASR set should be created. Then if a problem occurs after upgrading the system in such ways, the ASR set can be used to restore the system to its previous state after other methods of system recovery have been attempted.

An ASR should not be used as the first step in recovering an operating system. In fact, Microsoft recommends that it be the last possible option for system recovery, to be used only after you've attempted other methods.

C: Use a primary restore when you are restoring Active Directory to the only domain controller on your network or the first of multiple domain controllers being restored. This type of restore is commonly used when all of the domain controllers are no longer available (such as when a disaster has destroyed all servers or data), and you are rebuilding the network from scratch.

D: An authoritative restore is similar to a nonauthoritative restore, in that Active Directory is restored to domain controllers participating in replication. The difference is that when it is restored, it is given a higher update sequence number, so it has the highest number in the Active Directory replication system. Because of this, other domain controllers are updated through replication with the restored data.

References:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 849-850

QUESTION 359

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You perform a full backup of the network every Monday. You perform incremental backups every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Backups are always performed at 1:00 A.M.
On Wednesday at noon, one server experiences hard disk failure.
You need to restore all data on this server.
What should you do?

A. Restore the Wednesday backup, then restore the Tuesday backup, and then restore the Monday backup.
B. Restore the Wednesday backup, and then restore the Monday backup.
C. Restore the Monday backup, then restore the Tuesday backup, and then restore the Wednesday backup.
D. Restore the Monday backups, and then restore the Wednesday backup.

Answer: C

Explanation: Incremental backup - An incremental backup backs up only those files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It marks files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared).
If you use a combination of normal and incremental backups, you will need to have the last normal backup

set as well as all incremental backup sets to restore your data.
Incremental Backup - Includes files that were created or changed since the last backup. Archive bit is reset.
Advantages - Better use of media. Only files that were created or changed since the last backup are included, so there is much less data storage space required. Less time required, since it only backs up the files that have been modified since the last backup.
Disadvantages - Multiple tapes needed for restore. The files can be spread over all the tapes in use since the last full backup. You may have to search several tapes to find the file you wish to restore.
Incorrect answers:
A: Restoring the Wednesday backup on the Wednesday that the server fails will not restore all the data because incremental backups are being used.
B: When working with incremental backups and you wanting to restore the data, you cannot make use of the Wednesday backup first before restoring the Monday backup as you will lose data.
D: You will miss out on the data that was generated on the Tuesday and the question asks for all data to be restored.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823.
Server Help
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html

QUESTION 360
You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A total of three servers are configured as domain controllers.
You need to restore a failed domain controller named DC3. The last backup for any domain controller on the network occurred one week ago.
First, you reinstall Windows Server 2003 on DC3.
What should you do next?

A. Start DC3 and select Directory Services Restore Mode. Perform a nonauthoriative restoration.
B. Start DC3 and select the Recovery Console. Perform a nonauthoriative restoration.
C. Run Ntbackup.exe on DC3 to restore the System State data.
D. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard on DC3.

Answer: D

Explanation: After installing Windows Server 2003 on the new server, we can simply run the Active Directory Installation Wizard (DCPROMO) to promote the server to a domain controller. During the dcpromo process, a copy of the Active Directory database is replicated from an existing domain controller.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The last backup of any domain controller was taken a week ago. There is thus no need to restore a backup copy of the Active Directory database. During the dcpromo process, a current copy of the Active Directory database is replicated from an existing domain controller.
B: You do not need to restore a backup copy of the Active Directory database. During the dcpromo process, a current copy of the Active Directory database is replicated from an existing domain controller. Furthermore, you would have to restart into Directory Services Restore Mode, not the Recovery Console

to restore the Active Directory.
C: You do not have to restore a backup copy of the System State Data. The System State data contains the
Active Directory database. During the dcpromo process, a current copy of the Active Directory database
is replicated from an existing domain controller.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and
Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp 3-16, 3-20, 4-13, 13-6
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 843

QUESTION 361
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You manage a Windows 2003 computer named
Certkiller 3 that functions as a file server.
The data volume on Certkiller 3 is configured as a software RAID-5 array. One of the disks that
contains the data volume fails. You discover that the failure was caused by a faulty SCSI cable. You
replace the SCSI cable.
You need to restore the data volume to its previous state. You want to achieve this goal by using the
minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Run the diskpart active command on the failed volume
B. Select any volume in the RAID-5 array and reactivate the volume.
C. Import the disk that contains the failed volume.
D. Run the chkdsk /f command on the drive letter that represents the RAID-5 array.

Answer: B

Explanation: Since it is not the volume that is faulty but rather the SCSI cable, you only need to reactivate
the volume to restore it to its previous state after the cable has been replaced. This is the quickest most
efficient way to restore the data volume to its previous state.
Incorrect answers:
A: Running the diskpart active command will not solve the problem.
C: No need to import the failed volume, the problem was a faulty SCSI cable.
D: Running the chkdsk /f command will not solve the problem of a faulty cable.
Reference:
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment
Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 3

QUESTION 362
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A server named CK1 contains a mirrored volume that consists of two 36-GB disks. Both disks are
used for data storage. CK1 also contains a third unallocated dynamic disk. Next week, a database
that currently requires 45 GB of disk space will be installed on CK1 . This database will grow at a rate
of 10 percent every 6 months.
You need to realocate disk space on CK1 . Your realocation must satisfy the space requirements of the
new database, and it must also ensure that data will remain available in case of disk failure.

First, you break the mirror and delete all volumes on the disks.
What should you do next?

A. Create a spanned volume.
B. Create a stripped volume.
C. Create a mirrored volume.
D. Create a RAID-5 volume.

Answer: D

Explanation: RAID-5 volume is where data is written to 3 to 32 physical disks at the same rate, and is interlaced with parity to provide fault tolerance for a single disk failure. Good read performance; good utilization of disk capacity; expensive in terms of processor utilization and write performance as parity must be calculated during write operations.
Incorrect answers:
A: Spanned volume is a spanned volume includes space on more than one physical disk. Because their size tends to be greater, and because multiple physical disks are involved, the risk for failure increases, and spanned volumes are not fault tolerant.
B: Striped volume is where data is written to 2 to 32 physical disks at the same rate. It offers maximum performance and capacity but no fault tolerance.
C: Mirrored volume is where two disks contain identical copies of data. The only software RAID supported on the system volume. Good read and write performance; excellent fault tolerance; but costly in terms of disk utilization, because 50 percent of the volume's potential capacity is used for data redundancy.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, p. 11.49

QUESTION 363
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
One of your servers, Certkiller Srv1, contains a RAID-5 volume. Routine monitoring reveals a failed disk in the set. Certkiller Srv1 is running and users are connecting to shared folders on the RAID-5 volume.
You shut down the server and replace the failed disk.
Now you need to ensure that the RAID-5 volume is redundant.
What should you do?

A. Import the foreign disk that is to replace the failed disk.
Select the failed region and then select the Repair Volume option.
B. Initialize the new disk that is to replace the failed disk.
Select the failed region and then select the Reactive Disk option.
C. Initialize the new disk that is to replace the failed disk.
Select the failed region and then select the Repair Volume option.
D. Import the foreign disk that is to replace the failed disk.
Select the failed region and then select the Reactive Disk option.

Answer: C

Explanation: RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks)-5 volume or striped set with parity volume is a fault-tolerant collection of equal-sized partitions on at least three physical disks, in which the data is striped and includes parity data. The parity data helps recover a member of the striped set if the member fails. If a single disk fails in a RAID-5 volume, data can continue to be accessed as is the case here. During read operations, any missing data is regenerated on the fly through a calculation involving remaining data and parity information thus taking care of redundancy in the sense that work will continue and no information will be lost. RAID-5 can only sustain a single drive failure.

If you have to replace the disk, you may need to rescan, initialize the new disk, convert it to dynamic, then right-click the volume and choose Repair Volume. You will be asked/ prompted to select the disk where the missing volume member should be recreated. Select the new disk and the system will regenerate the missing data.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Foreign disks are usually utilized when moving between servers. In this scenario it is a case of repairing a failed disk. In addition we need to initialize the disk, not import it.

B: Reactivation assumes that the same faulty disk will be used again. The volume needs to be repaired, not reactivated.

D: The solution to the problem here is not to import a foreign disk as foreign disks are used to move between servers. In this scenario, it is one server that is problematic. In this case we need to repair the volume, not reactivate it.

Reference:

Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, p. 11.38


QUESTION 364

You are the administrator for Certkiller 's network. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.

A member server contains three hard disks: Disk0, Disk1, and Disk2. Certkiller 0 contains the boot partition. Disk1 and Disk2 comprise a single software RAID-1 volume.

Disk2 experiences hardware failure. During the server's next scheduled downtime period, you replace the failed disk with a new disk.

Then, you open Computer Management and select Disk Management. You examine the current status of all disks and volumes on the server. The status is shown in the exhibit.
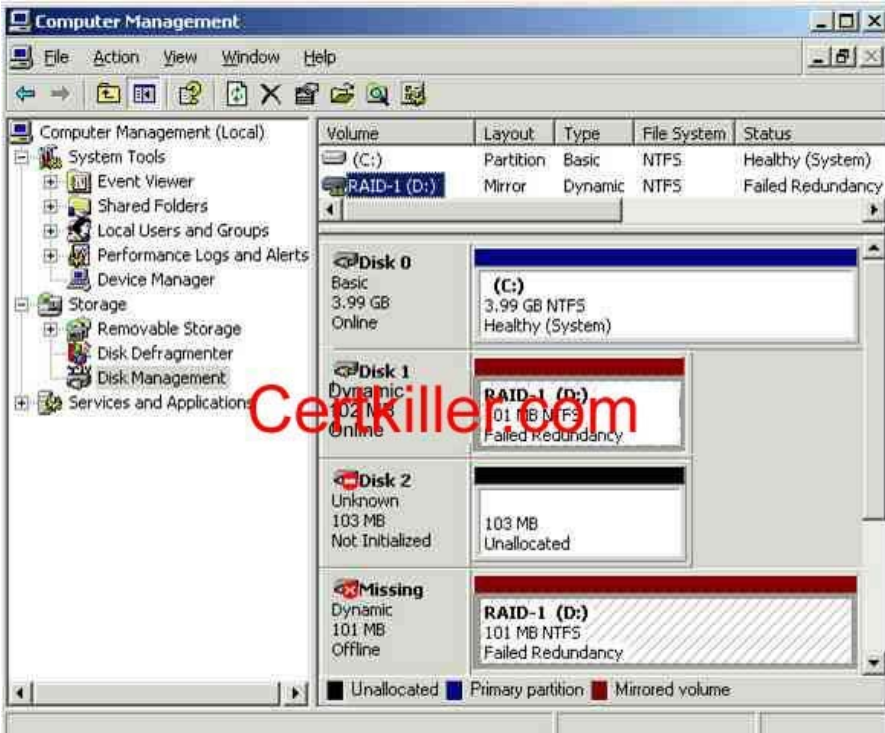
You need to restore the redundant volume to Healthy status.
Which three actions should you perform?

Answer:

Explanation: If you have to replace the disk, you may need to rescan, initialize the new disk, convert it to dynamic, then right-click the volume and choose Repair Volume. You will be asked/ prompted to select the disk where the missing volume member should be recreated. Select the new disk and the system will regenerate the missing data.

When you attach a new disk to your computer, you must first initialize the disk before you can create partitions. When you first start Disk Management after installing a new disk, a wizard appears that provides a list of the new disks that are detected by the operating system.

A mirrored volume is where two disks contain identical copies of data. The only software RAID supported on the system volume. Good read and write performance; excellent fault tolerance; but costly in terms of disk utilization, because 50 percent of the volume's potential capacity is used for data redundancy.

Incorrect Answers:

The mirror has to be removed from the missing disk and not Disk1.

Deleting the volumes on Disk1 will not be advisable as it is Disk2 that needs replacement not Disk1.

Deleting the volume on the missing disk would not be possible as this would be "missing".

Reference:

Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, p. 11.10

QUESTION 365

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

A server named Certkiller 7 runs Microsoft SQL Server and hosts several mission critical databases. Certkiller 7 contains a mirrored volume.

A routine review of Certkiller 7 shows failed redundancy on the mirrored volume. Certkiller 7 is still running and the databases are still functioning correctly.

You need to correct the error and restore redundancy.

What should you do first?

A. Initialize the failed disk.
B. Select the failed disk and reactivate the disk
C. Defragment the mirrored volume.
D. Perform a disk cleanup on the mirrored volume.

Answer: B

Explanation: You can reactivate only dynamic disks-not basic disks. This being a mirrored volume means that it is a dynamic disk. Since a mirrored volume will also provide redundancy, you need to select the failed disk and reactivate it.

Incorrect answers:

A: One only initializes a disk when no signature has been written to the disk by which Windows can identify it. However, this is a disk that was in use and also the question states that it is just failed redundancy on the mirrored volume. Thus initializing the disk is not going to work in this scenario. It is a matter of reactivating the failed disk.

C: Defragmenting fixes performance issues by reorganizing the raw data on your hard drive so that it can be accessed faster. This is not necessary in this case because you need to restore redundancy.

D: The disk cleanup utility is used in cases where you have a "Low Disk Space" event generated to extensive logging information generated by Internet Information Server (IIS) traffic. You need to correct the errors and restore redundancy.
Reference:
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 3
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, p. 172

QUESTION 366
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server has a normal backup every Monday night and incremental backups every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. All backups are stored on magnetic tape.
On Thursday morning, a user reports that a folder containing several files is missing from a shared folder on the server. The folder was present on Tuesday afternoon.
You examine the backup logs for the most recent Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday backups. You discover that each backup log contains the folder and the files that are now missing.
You need to restore the most recent version of the missing folder and files by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
Which action or actions should you perform?
To answer, drag the action that you should perform first to the First Action box. Continue dragging actions to the corresponding numbered boxes, as needed, until you list all required actions in the correct order.
Drag and Drop

Ordered Actions

> Drag first action here

> Drag second action here

> Drag third action here

Actions, select from these

Restore the folder from the normal back performed on Monday.

Restore the folder from the incremental backup performed on Tuesday.

Restore the folder from the incremental backup performed on Wednesday.

Answer:

Ordered Actions

Restore the folder from the incremental backup performed on Wednesday.

~~Certkiller.com~~

Drag second action here

Drag third action here

Actions, select from these

Restore the folder from the normal back performed on Monday.

~~Certkiller.com~~

Restore the folder from the incremental backup performed on Tuesday.

Explanation: An incremental backup is a backup type that backs up only the files that have changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It sets the archive attribute (indicating that the file has been backed up) on the files that are backed up. Thus you should restore the folder from the incremental backup performed on the Wednesday since the folder that was present on the Tuesday still was missing on the Thursday morning. This option represents the least effort and tapes to use when restoring that particular folder.

Reference:

Mark Minasi, Christa Anderson, Michele Beveridge, C.

A. Callahan & Lisa Justice, Mastering(tm)Windows(r)

Server 2003, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, p. 1505

Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 264

QUESTION 367

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. The network contains 40 Windows Server 2003 computers. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. Four servers are configured as domain controllers.

The information technology (IT) department has positions for three trainee network administrators. When their training period is complete, the trainees move the other roles, and new trainees are appointed.

The trainee administrators are responsible for backing up and restoring all servers. Certkiller .com's written security policy states that each trainee must have a unique user account. The trainees' domain user accounts are members of a global group named TraineeAdmins.

You need to ensure that trainees have the required rights to log on locally, to shut down, and to backup and restore all servers. When new trainees are appointed, you need to assign their user accounts the required rights.
What should you do?

A. Add the TraineeAdmins group to the Power Users group on each server.
B. Add the TraineeAdmins group to the Server Operators group on a domain controller.
C. Add the TraineeAdmins group to the Backup Operators group on each server.
D. Add the TraineeAdmins group to the Backup Operators group on a domain controller.

Answer: C

Explanation: The members of the Backup Operators group have rights to back up and restore the file system, even if the file system is NTFS and they have not been assigned permissions to the file system. However, the members of Backup Operators can access the file system only through the Backup utility. To be able to directly access the file system, they must have explicit permissions assigned. By default, there are no members of the Backup Operators local group. To ensure that all the trainees have the necessary rights to complete their tasks, you should add them to the Backup Operators group on each server..
Incorrect answers:
A: Adding the trainees to the Power USersgroup on each server will not ensure that they get the appropriate rights to performs ther assignments.
B: The Server Operators group members can administer domain servers. Administration tasks include creating, managing, and deleting shared resources, starting and stopping services, formatting hard disks, backing up and restoring the file system, and shutting down domain controllers. By default, there are no members in this group. This is not what is required, especially not on a domain controller.
D: This would be adding the trainees to the correct group but on the wrong terrain. You should add the trainee to the Backup Operators group on each server and not on a domain controller.
Lisa Donald & Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r) Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance: Study Guide, Sybex Inc, Alameda, 2003, pp. 168-9

QUESTION 368
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A server named Certkiller 18 functions as a domain controller. You back up Certkiller 18 and generate a detailed backup log.
You need to view the full backup log.
What should you do?

A. Run the ntbackup command with the /L option.
B. Run the ntbackup command with the /F option.
C. Open the Backup utility. On the Tools menu, click Report.
D. Open Event Viewer. In the application log, view Ntbackup events.

Answer: C

Explanation: Every time you back up, the Backup application creates a backup log. To see the contents of these logs, you can click the Report button in the dialog box that tells you that the backup is complete.

Alternatively, to pick any log to view, choose Report from the Tools menu in Backup. You'll see a list of backups. This is the way a view the full backup log.
Incorrect answers:
A: The NTBackup command with the /L option tells NTBACKUP what kind of log file to create. If you make use of this command then you should specify /L:f for a full backup log.
B: The NTBackup command with the /F option specifies the path and name of the file in which the backup will be copied. This is not that is needed.
D: This is not what is required in this question.
Reference:
Mark Minasi, Christa Anderson, Michele Beveridge, C.
A. Callahan & Lisa Justice, Mastering(tm)Windows(r)
Server 2003, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, pp. 1525-1532

QUESTION 369
You are a network administrator for Certkiller . Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003.
A help desk user reports that a user object was accidentally deleted and the user can no longer log on to the domain and access resources. You confirm that the user object was included in the most recent backup.
You need to enable the user to log on to the domain. You must ensure that the user retains access to resources.
What should you do?

A. Install a new domain controller.
Install Active Directory from media by using the most recent backup.
Manually initiate replication.
B. Decrease the garbage collection interval.
Perform a nonauthorative restoration of Active Directory by using the most recent backup.
C. Perform a nonauthorative restoration of Active Directory by using the most recent backup.
Authoritatively restore the user object that was deleted.
D. Re-create a user object that has the same user principal name (UPN) as the user object that was deleted.
Authoritatively restore this user object.

Answer: C

Explanation: If you inadvertently delete or modify objects stored in the Active Directory directory service, and those objects are replicated or distributed to other servers, you will need to authoritatively restore those objects so they are replicated or distributed to the other servers. If you do not authoritatively restore the objects, they will never get replicated or distributed to your other servers because they will appear to be older than the objects currently on your other servers. Using the Ntdsutil utility to mark objects for authoritative restore ensures that the data you want to restore gets replicated or distributed throughout your organization. On the other hand, if your system disk has failed or the Active Directory database is corrupted, then you can simply restore the data nonauthoritatively without using the Ntdsutil utility.
Active Directory gives network users access to permitted resources anywhere on the network using a single logon process. It provides network administrators with an intuitive, hierarchical view of the network and a

single point of administration for all network objects. Active directory service data can be restored using one of three restore methods:
• Primary restore
• Normal (nonauthoritative) restore
• Authoritative restore
In Backup, a type of restore operation performed on an Active Directory domain controller in which the objects in the restored directory are treated as authoritative, replacing (through replication) all existing copies of those objects.
We need to restore the Active Directory database non-authoritatively, then from the restored copy of the database, we need to authoritatively restore the user object.
Incorrect Answers:
A: It isn't necessary to install a new domain controller.
B: We need to authoritatively restore the user object, otherwise AD replication will delete the user object again.
D: Creating a new user account won't work because the new user account will have a different SID from the deleted account.

QUESTION 370
You are the administrator of an Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. A user reports that he cannot log on to a Windows Server 2003 computer that contains a critical application.
You discover that the organizational unit (OU) in which the server is located was deleted. You discover that the user rights for this server are controlled by Group Policy.
You need to restore access to the server. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Perform a normal restoration of the System State data for the domain controller.
Force replication.
B. Perform an authoritative restoration of the System State data for the domain controller.
Mark the OU for replication.
C. Re-create the OU that was deleted.
Reapply Group Policy, and then add the computer account and any necessary users or groups.
D. Perform an Automated System Recovery (ASR) restoration on the domain controller.

Answer: B

Explanation: With an authoritative restore the Active Directory is restored to domain controllers participating in replication. When it is restored, it is given a higher update sequence number, so it has the highest number in the Active Directory replication system. Because of this, other domain controllers are updated through replication with the restored data. To authoritatively restore Active Directory data, you need to run the Ntdsutil utility after you have restored the System State data but before you restart the server. The Ntdsutil utility lets you mark Active Directory objects for authoritative restore. When an object is marked for authoritative restore its update sequence number is changed so that it is higher than any other update sequence number in the Active Directory replication system. This will ensure that any replicated or distributed data that you restore is properly replicated or distributed throughout your organization.
For example, if you inadvertently delete or modify objects stored in the Active Directory directory service,

and those objects are replicated or distributed to other servers, you will need to authoritatively restore those objects so they are replicated or distributed to the other servers. If you do not authoritatively restore the objects, they will never get replicated or distributed to your other servers because they will appear to be older than the objects currently on your other servers.

Incorrect answers:

A: You need an authoritative restoration of the System State data and not a normal restoration. Furthermore the OU must be marked for replication rather than forcing replication. Especially since the option does not state what has to be forced to be replicated.

C: There is no need to re-create the OU, only need to restore the OU.

D: Performing an ASR on the domain controller is not the way to go if you are to put in the least amount of administrative effort.

References:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 828, 848, 850, 871

QUESTION 371

You are a network administrator for Certkiller .com. You manage a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 1. Folder Redirection is enabled for the users' My Documents folders.

A user named Peter deletes all the files and folders in his My Documents folder before he leaves Certkiller . Peter's manager asks you to recover documents. You do not know if Peter made modifications to the permissions on the files.

You need to restore Peter's My Documents folder so that his manager can access the files. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Perform a default restoration.
B. Run the Automated System Recover (ASR) wizard.
C. Perform a restoration, and enable the Restore security option.
D. Perform a restoration, and disable the Restore security option.

Answer: D

Explanation: You first need to restore the folder since Peter deleted all the files and folders. When you disable the Restore Security option, then it will allow you access to Peter's files regardless of whether Peter effected any changes to the permissions on the files.

Selecting Restore security will restore security settings for each file and folder. Security settings include permissions, audit entries, and ownership. This option is available only if you have backed up data from an NTFS volume. We must disable the Restore Security option to enable the manager to read the files.

Incorrect answers:

A: You can configure how the restore operation will treat security settings on the backed-up files by clicking Advanced in the Confirm Restore dialog box and selecting the Restore Security option. If data was backed up from, and is being restored to, an NTFS volume, the default setting will restore permissions, audit settings, and ownership information. Thus if you perform a default restoration the manager might not be able to access the files and folders.

B: ASR backups don't backup user data. Therefore, this answer is irrelevant to this scenario.

C: Enabling the Restore security will prevent the manager from accessing the files and folders. It will put into effect whatever changes and permissions Peter might have made on the files.
References:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 270-273

QUESTION 372

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
All user files are stored in home folders on a member server named Certkiller 3. Full backups are performed on Certkiller 3 every day.
A user named Mark leaves the company. A technical support specialist deletes Mark's user account and his files.
You need to restore certain files from Mark's folder and enable another user named Anne to access them.
What should you do?

A. Clear the Restore security check box.
Use the Backup utility to restore Mark's files to the original location.
B. Select the Restore security check box.
Use the Backup utility to restore Mark's files to the original location.
C. Clear the Restore security check box.
Use the Backup utility to restore Mark's files to Anne's home folder.
D. Select the Restore security check box.
Use the Backup utility to restore Mark's files to Anne's home folder.
Answers: C

Explanation: Selecting Restore security will restore security settings for each file and folder. Security settings include permissions, audit entries, and ownership. This option is available only if you have backed up data from an NTFS volume. We must disable the Restore Security option to enable Anne to read the files. Restore Files And Directories user right will enable the transfer of ownership.
After opening the Backup Utility and clicking the Restore And Manage Media tab you will be able to select the backup set from which to restore. Windows Server 2003 will then display the files and folders that the backup set contains by examining the backup set's catalog.
You can then select the specific files or folders you wish to restore. As with the backup selection, a blue check mark indicates that a file or folder will be fully restored. A dimmed check mark on a folder means that some, but not all, of its contents will be restored.
Files and folders will be restored to a folder you designate in the Alternate Location box. The original folder structure is preserved and created beneath that folder, where the designated alternate location is equivalent to the root (volume) of the backed up data. So, for example, if you backed up a folder C:\Data\Finance and you restored the folder to C:\Restore, you would find the Finance folder in C:\Restore\Data\Finance.
Incorrect answers:
A: Though the Restore Security box should be cleared, restoring Mark's files to the original state will result in all Mark's files inheriting the permissions of Mark's home folder so Anne won't be able to access them.
B: Restoring Mark's files to the original state will result in all Mark's files being restored and Anne not

having permissions to access them.
D: Restoring Mark's files to the original state will result in all Mark's files being restored and Anne not having permissions to access them.
References:
Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 272.

QUESTION 373
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller 1 has a normal backup every Friday night and incremental backups every Monday night through Thursday night. All backups are stored on magnetic tape.
One Wednesday afternoon, you perform a daily backup of Certkiller 1. Then you install a new application on Certkiller 1. However, you immediately discover that the application corrupts data on Certkiller 1. You uninstall the new application.
Now you need to restore all files on Certkiller 1 to their original state.
Which actions should you perform?
To answer, drag the action that you should perform first to the First Action box. Continue dragging actions to the corresponding numbered boxes until you list all required actions in the correct order.

Actions	Ordered Actions
Restore from the daily backup.	Place first action here
Restore from the incremental backup performed on Tuesday night	Place second action here
Restore from the incremental backup performed on Monday night.	Place third action here
Restore from the normal backup	Place fourth action here

Answers:

Actions	Ordered Actions
Restore from the daily backup.	Restore from the normal backup
Restore from the incremental backup performed on Tuesday night	Restore from the incremental backup performed on Monday night.
Restore from the incremental backup performed on Monday night.	Restore from the incremental backup performed on Tuesday night.
Restore from the normal backup	Restore from the daily backup.

Explanation: The ability to restore files and folders correctly from backup sets is also important. In general, if incremental or differential backups are used, restore first from the older backup set and then overwrite with data from the newer backup set. In this scenario: Normal and incremental backups - On Friday a normal backup is performed, and on Saturday through Thursday incremental backups are performed. Incremental backups clear the archive attribute, which means that each backup includes only the files that changed since the previous backup. If data becomes corrupt on Wednesday, you need to restore the normal backup from Friday and each of the incremental backups, from Saturday through Thursday. This strategy takes less time to back up but more time to restore.
Reference:

Server Help
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and
Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 693

QUESTION 374
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All your network servers run Windows 2003.
The network includes a file server named Certkiller F.
On January 1, you enable shadow copies on Certkiller F. You also install the Previous Versions client
software. On the same day, you create a Microsoft Access database and import data into it. You save
the database as data.mdb in a shared folder on Certkiller F.
On January 3, you open data.mdb and make significant additions and deletions.
On January 4, you need to access and edit data that you deleted from data.mdb the previous day. You
must ensure that your additions of the previous day are not lost.
What should you do?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box.
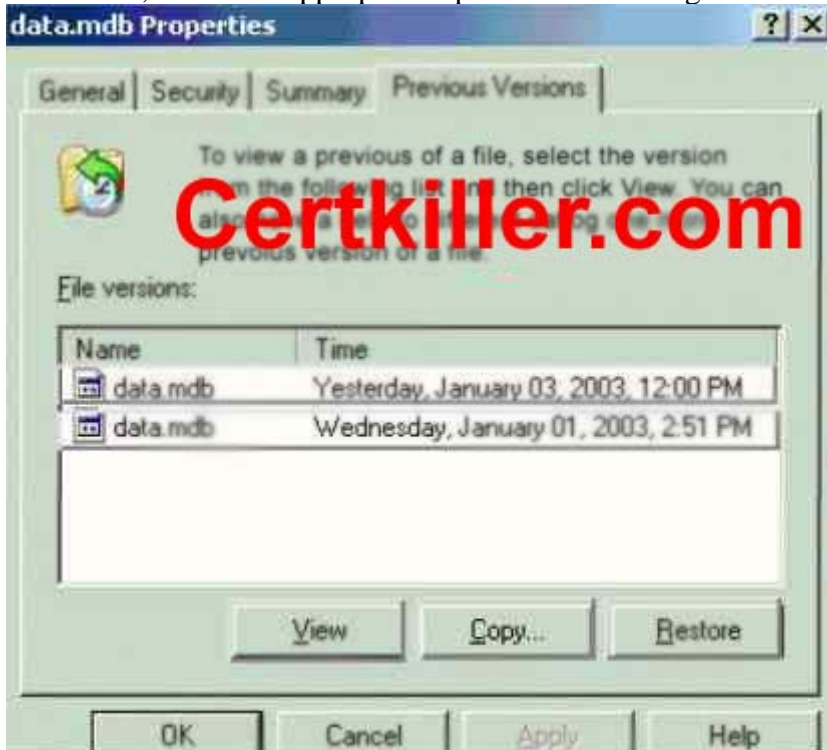
Answer: Select the "Yesterday, January 03, 2003" file and then select "Copy"

Explanation: Since the data was significantly changed on January 03, it stands to reason that before you
opened the file on January 03, there were no changes to the file that was loaded then. Thus you need to load
the January 03 file.
One however has to be careful when rolling back: If you want to replace the current version of a file with an
older version, you can use the Restore button on the Previous Versions tab. When this button is clicked, a
warning message appears, asking if you're sure you want to roll back the current version to the previous
version of the file. If you click Yes, the current file is overwritten with the older one.
Sometimes, when using the Previous Versions tab, you might find that no previous versions of files are

listed, or the Previous Versions tab itself doesn't appear. When no previous versions are listed, it means that no changes have been made to the file.
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 865-868

QUESTION 375
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 7.
Certkiller 7 contains two NTFS volumes named Data and Certkiller Files. The volumes are located on separate hard disks. The Data volume is allocated the drive letter D. The Data volume is shared as
\\ Certkiller 7\Data. The Certkiller files volume is mounted on the Data volume as volume mount point.
The Certkiller Files volume is displayed as the D:\ Certkiller Files folder when you view the local disk drives by using Windows Explorer on Certkiller 7. The D:\ Certkiller files folders is shared as
\\ Certkiller 7\ Certkiller files
The files on the Certkiller Files volume change every day. Users frequently ask you to provide them with previous versions of files. You enable and configure Shadow Copies of the Data volume. You schedule shadow copies to be created once a day.
Users report that they cannot recover previous versions of the files on the Certkiller Files volume.
What should you do?

A. Assign Drive E to Certkiller Files. Enable Shadow Copies on the Certkiller Files volume.
B. Convert the disk that contains the Data volume to a dynamic disk.
C. Convert the disk that contains the Certkiller files volume to a dynamic disk.
D. Instruct users to connect to \\ Certkiller 7\Data when they attempt to access previous versions of files in the D:\ Certkiller Files folder.
E. Instruct users to connect to \\ Certkiller 7\D$ when they attempt to access previous versions of files on the Data volume.

Answer: A

Explanation: Enabling users to access previous versions of their files is a two step process. The clients need the 'previous versions' client software installed and the volume hosting the shared folder must have Shadow Copies enabled.
To be able to save previous version of files, you need to enable Shadow Copies. Whenever changes to a file are saved, a copy of the previous version of the file is automatically saved.
Incorrect answers:
B: Converting the disk with the Data Volume to be dynamic will not address this problem. You need shadow copies enabled.
C: This will also not address the issue at hand.
D, E: It is not a matter of connecting to \\ Certkiller 7\Data or \\ Certkiller 7\D$ that will solve the problem; the users want access to previous versions of the files on the Certkiller Files volume. Currently shadow copies are only enabled on the Data volume.
Reference:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Laura E. Hunter and Will Schmied, Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 29, 140

QUESTION 376
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You administer a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 2. User profiles are stored on Certkiller 2.
A user named Sandra reports that she accidentally deleted a folder named Certkiller Stuff from her user profile. She needs to have her Certkiller Stuff folder restored. Other users are accessing Certkiller 2, and you do not want to negatively affect their work. You locate the latest backup that contains the files that you need to restore.
You need to restore Sandra's Certkiller Stuff folder. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Restore Sandra's Certkiller Stuff folder, and clear the Restore junction points, but not the folders and the file data they reference check box.
B. Restore the Documents and Settings folder that contains the Certkiller Stuff folder.
C. Restore Sandra's Certkiller Stuff folder, and choose an alternate location for the restoration.
D. Restore Sandra's Certkiller Stuff folder, and choose the original location for the restoration.

Answer: D

Explanation: With this option Files and folders will be restored to the location from which they were backed up. The original folder structure will be maintained or, if folders were deleted, re-created. Thus, if you do not want to affect the other users that are accessing the Certkiller 2 then you need to choose the original location for the restoration.
Incorrect answers:
A: This involves too much administrative effort.
B: This option will affect the other users as well.
D: It is common to select Alternate Location as the restore location and not the original location, but in this case this is not what is needed.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 270-276

QUESTION 377
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
Laura and Paul are technical support specialists. Paul uses the Backup utility to back up his personal files on a server named CK1 . Later, one of Paul's files is accidentally deleted from CK1 .
Laura tries to restore the file from the backup. She receives the error message shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the file is restored.
What should you do?

A. Ask Paul to restore the file.
B. Log on to the network by using a user account that is a member of the Backup Operators group.
Restore the file.
C. Reconfigure the NTFS permissions on the backup file to assign the Allow - Modify permissions to
Laura.
D. Reconfigure the NTFS permissions on the backup file to assign the Allow - Full Control permission
to Laura.

Answer: B

Explanation: Paul has made a personal backup of his files. As a result Laura cannot restore the files
because the security principles do not match (she does not have permission to restore the files).
Therefore we need to use a user account that is member of the Backup Operators group. Such an account
will have the necessary permissions to restore the files. Without the proper privileges you cannot restore the
file. To be able to restore Paul's file, you need to be a member of the Backup Operators. Backup Operators
is a predefined user group whose members have authority to perform backup of data regardless of the
object's attribute.
Incorrect answers:
A: Paul cannot restore his file as he is not part of the predefined user group, the Backup Operators group,
who has the authority to conduct backup and restore regardless of permissions on those files and folders.
C: Change permissions enable objects to perform all actions associated with the Read permission, plus
create new files and folders, modify file contents, delete files and folders, and modify file attributes. But
this is on shared files. The question mentions personal files.
D: Paul's files that was accidentally deleted is not a shared file, but rather a personal file
References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and
Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 423-424

QUESTION 378
You are the network administrator for your company. All network servers run Windows Server
2003.
You install and configure Software Update Services (SUS) on a server named Server1. You configure
the following settings:
• Do not use a proxy server for Internet access.
• Synchronize directly from the Microsoft Windows Update servers.
• Automatically approve new versions of previously approved updates.
• Save updates in a local folder.
You back up the SUS configuration and schedule a daily synchronization procedure for Server1.
Later the same day, Server1 fails. You use the original names and locations to restore Windows
Server 2003, IIS 6.0, and SUS.
Now you need to fully restore the SUS configuration, without overwriting any other data.
What should you do?

A. First, use the Backup utility to restore the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the content
storage location. Then, use the IIS administration tool to restore the IIS metabase.

B. First, use the IIS administration tool to restore the IIS metabase. Then, use the Backup utility to restore the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the content storage location.
C. First, use the Backup utility to restore the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the Downloaded Program Files folder. Then, use the IIS administration tool to recreate the SUS Administration Web site.
D. First, use the IIS administration tool to recreate the SUS Administration Web site. Then, use the Backup utility to restore the IIS metabase file, the default Web site, and the Downloaded Program Files folder.

Answer: A

Explanation: After installing Software Update Services:
• Run NTBackup to restore the most recent backup of the server running SUS. Open NTBackup and select the Restore tab. It may be necessary to catalog the backup before NTBackup will display the data in the backup set. To do so, expand the backup media (in Figure 16, this would be SUS Backup 4/24/2002 at 2:21 a.m.), right click the backup data (in this example C:), and select Catalog.
• Once the data has been catalogued, select the data to restore. This will be the SUS content directory, the IIS site that contains the SUSAdmin and AutoUpdate virtual directories, and the IIS metabase backup.
References:
Microsoft Software Update Services Deployment White Paper
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290, Chapter 9

QUESTION 379
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network severs run Windows Server 2003. Business hours are 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday
A file server named Certkiller B is configured to create a shadow copy every morning at 1:00 A.M. Certkiller B hosts several shared folders. One shared folder has the configuration shown in the following table.

Folder	Location	Contents
Certkiller Orders	D:\ Certkiller Orders Files	Receivables.mdb, Payables.mdb

For several months, users frequently access both databases in Certkiller Orders. One Monday morning, a user tells you that she needs to edit Receivables.mdb as it existed at 5:00 P.M. on the previous Thursday.
You need to modify Certkiller B to enable the appropriate editing. You must ensure that other users can continue to access current data without interruption.
First, you map a drive to \\ Certkiller B\ Certkiller Orders.
Which two additional actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Access the properties of \\ Certkiller B\ Certkiller Orders.

B. Access the properties of \\ Certkiller B\ Certkiller Orders\Receivables.mdb.
C. Restore the Friday version of Receivables.mdb.
D. Restore the Thursday version of the Receivables.mdb.
E. Copy the Friday version of Receivables.mdb.
F. Copy the Thursday version of Receivables.mdb.

Answer: B, E

Explanation: The first shadow copy of the file after 5.00pm on Thursday is the copy taken at 1.00am on Friday; therefore, this is the version that must be accessed. The question further states that users must be able to access the current version of the file, so we must copy Friday's version of the file to an alternate location.
To access the previous version of Receivables.mdb, we need to access the properties of the file, and then select the Previous Versions tab. We can then select Friday's version of the file, then click Copy to copy the file to another location.
Incorrect Answers:
A: We need to access the properties of the file, not Certkiller Orders which is the shared folder.
C: The question states that users must be able to access the current version of the file, so we must copy Friday's version of the file to an alternate location, rather than restore the file to the original location.
D: The question states that users must be able to access the current version of the file, so we must copy Friday's version of the file to an alternate location, rather than restore the file to the original location. Furthermore, this is the wrong version of the file.
F: This is the wrong version of the file. Thursdays copy was taken at 1.00am - it is likely that the file was modified during Thursday's working hours.
Reference:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 38, 826

QUESTION 380
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server has differential backups every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. The server has a normal backup every Friday night.
On Wednesday, you perform a copy backup of the server. Then you install a new application.
However, you immediately discover that the new application corrupts files located on the server. You uninstall the application.
Now you need to restore the files on the server to their original state as quickly as possible.
Which action or actions should you perform?
To answer, drag the action that you should perform first to the First Action box. Continue dragging actions to the corresponding numbered boxes, as needed, until you list all required actions in the correct order.

Answer:

Explanation: A 'copy' backup is a full backup. It backs up all the files. The difference between a copy backup and a full backup is that the full backup clears the archive bits.
The Backup utility supports five methods of backing up data on your computer or network. Copy backup, Daily backup, Differential backup, Incremental backup as well as normal backup. The Differential backup only backs up files that have their archive bits set (turned on) to indicate that they have been modified since the last normal or incremental backup. Each backed-up file's archive bit is not changed; in this way, you can perform other types of backups on these files at a later time. And a Normal backup is where all files that are selected for backup are backed up and each backed-up file's archive bit is cleared.
Reference:
Server Help
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment
Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 9

QUESTION 381
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.
You use the Backup utility to schedule a full backup of Certkiller DC1 every night. You ensure that the Active Directory configuration is also backed up.
One week later, Certkiller DC1 stops accepting logon requests. On investigation, you discover that the Active Directory configuration is corrupt.
You need to restore Certkiller DC1 as a functioning domain controller.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Restart Certkiller DC1 in Directory Services Restore Mode.
B. Demote Certkiller DC1 to a member server.
C. Run the ntbackup systemstate command on Certkiller DC1.
D. Run the Backup utility and select the option to restore the System State data.
E. Run the ntdsutil command on Certkiller DC1.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: We need to restore the System State Data, because it includes the Active Directory. However, you cannot restore the System State Data while the Active Directory is running. Thus you need to boot the computer into Directory Services Restore Mode. This is similar to Safe Mode and will not start the Active Directory. Be aware that during this time the machine won't act as a DC and won't perform functions such as authentication. To restore the System State Data after starting the computer in Directory Services Restore Mode:
• Start NT Backup.
• Select the Restore tab.
• Select the backup media, and select System State.
• Click Start Restore.
• Click OK in the confirmation dialog box.
• Reboot the computer into normal mode.
Incorrect Answers:
B: It is not necessary to demote the computer to a member server.
C: The "ntbackup systemstate" command is an incomplete command to backup the system state data, the syntax is not complete. Also what is needed is to restore the data, not back it up.
E: An authoritative restore is unnecessary; therefore, we do not need to run the ntdsutil command.
Reference:
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment
Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 6

QUESTION 382
You are the network administrator for Certkiller . All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
You perform a full backup of the network every Monday. You perform incremental backups on
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Backups are always performed at 1:00 A.M.
On Friday afternoon, a user accidentally deletes a file.
You need to restore the file.
What should you do?

A. Open each backup log, beginning with Monday and moving forward through the week.
In each log, search for a backup of the file.
Restore the first backup that you find.
B. Open each backup log, beginning with Friday and moving backward through the week.
In each log, search for a backup of the file.
Restore the first backup that you find.
C. Open each backup log, beginning with Tuesday and moving forward through the week.
In each log, search for a backup of the file.
Restore the first backup that you find.

D. Open the backup log for Monday.
Search for a backup of the file.
If you find a backup, restore the file.
If you do not find a backup, open the backup log for Friday and search there.
If you find a backup, restore the file.
If you do not find a backup, continue opening backup logs, moving backward through the week from Friday.
Restore the first backup that you find.

Answer: B

Explanation: Monday through Friday incremental backups are performed. Incremental backups clear the archive attribute, which means that each backup includes only the files that changed since the previous backup. If data becomes corrupt on Friday, you need to restore the normal backup from Sunday and each of the incremental backups, from Monday through Friday. This strategy takes less time to back up but more time to restore. In this scenario you want to restore the most recent copy of the file. If the file has changed during the week, it will be backed up the following night. For this reason, we start with Fridays' backup and search backwards. When searching backwards, the first copy of the file we find will be the latest version.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This could result in an earlier version of the file being restored. We want the last backup of the file. Moving forward through the week might cause you to find an old version of the file that could have been updated or even renewed at a later stage.
C: This could result in an earlier version of the file being restored. We want the last backup of the file. Again this would be moving forward through the logs instead of starting with the latest date backup and moving backwards.
D: It is not necessary to look at Monday's backup first. You could save a lot of time by moving backwards from the latest backup.
Reference:
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 264

QUESTION 383
You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 1. Certkiller 1 functions as an application server.
Certkiller 1 is being used for development. The server is used heavily between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.., and the hours of 6:30 P.M. and 2:30 A.M.
Certkiller requires a complete backup of Certkiller 1 daily. A complete backup of all data on the server takes approximately four hours to complete. A backup of the daily changes to the data on the server takes approximately 30 minutes to complete.
You need to ensure that data changed between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. is backed up as soon as possible. The backups cannot affect the server performance during periods of heavy use.
You need to automate the backups of Certkiller 1 to meet the business requirements.
What should you do?

A. Create two scheduled backup jobs: one normal backup and one incremental backup.
Schedule the normal backup to start at 5:30 P.M. and to end five hours later.

Schedule the incremental backup to start at 3:00 A.M. and to end one hour later.
B. Create two scheduled backup jobs: one normal backup and one differential backup.
Schedule the normal backup to start at 3.00 A.M. and to end five hours later.
Schedule the differential backup to start at 5:30 P.M. and to end one hour later.
C. Create a daily job.
Schedule the backup to start at 5.40 P.M. and to end one hour later, and then to start at 3:00 A.M. and to end five hours later.
D. Create a copy backup job.
Schedule the backup to start at 5:30 P.M. and to end one hour later, and then to start at 3:00 A.M. and to end five hours later.

Answer: B

Explanation: Use a normal backup when you want to back up all the files you select in a single backup job. When you select this type of backup; the Backup utility backs up the selected files to a file or tape, ignoring whether the archive attribute is set or cleared. In other words, it does not matter whether the file has been backed up before; it will be backed up now. After backing up a file, it then changes the archive attribute to indicate that the file was backed up. Normal backups are commonly selected when you are performing full backups, in which all files on a volume are backed up.
Use a differential backup to back up all files that have changed since the last normal or incremental backup. However, when this type of backup is performed, the archive attribute is not cleared. This means that the data on one differential backup contains the same information as the previous differential backup, plus any additional files that have changed. Since unchanged data is continually being backed up with this method, differential backups take longer to perform than incremental backups. However, when restoring backed up data, only the last normal backup and the last differential backup need to be restored. This makes the time it takes to fully restore a system faster than with a combined normal and incremental backup method.
Incorrect answers:
A: The incremental backup method will be too time-consuming because you have a limited time in which to complete your task.
C: A Daily backup job is used to backup all selected files and folders that have changed during the day are backed up, based on the files' modify date. The archive attribute is neither used nor cleared. If you want to back up all files and folders that change during the day without affecting a backup schedule, use a daily backup.
D: Copy backups are not used for typical or scheduled backups. Instead, copy backups are useful to move data between systems.
References:
Server Help
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 822-823

QUESTION 384
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

You are required to implement a backup strategy for all five servers on the network. You use the Backup Utility to schedule nightly backup jobs. You create a domain user account named BackupSvc, and add it to the local Backup Operators group on all file servers. The scheduled backup jobs will use BackupSvc to log on to the network.

Nightly backups occur successfully for six weeks. Then, nightly backups fail on all servers. When you examine the event log of one server, you discover that the password for BackupSvc is expired. You reset the password and select the Password never expires option for BackupSvc.

The next day, you discover that the previous night's backup failed on all file servers.

You need to ensure that the next night's backup is successful.

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

A. Stop and restart every file server.
B. Stop and restart the backup application on every file server.
C. Change the password for the backup job on every file server.
D. In Active Directory Users and Computers, increase the value of the Account lockout threshold option.
E. Unlock the BackupSvc account.
Answers: C, E

Explanation: The backup job schedule properties have not been changed, leaving it configured with the old username and password combination. As a result of this the BackupSvc account is locked out. Therefore we need to change the password for the backup job on every file server and unlock the BackupSvc account to let it work again.

It could be that the password for the backup jobs could have expired causing the failure to backup.

Incorrect answers:

A: Stopping and restarting the file servers will just reset the servers itself and not cause the backup to occur as the password was only set on the BackupSvc.

B: Stopping and restarting the backup application is not sufficient as the password also needs to be reset.

D: Increasing the value of the threshold of Account Lockouts will not have the desired effect. You need to unlock the BackupSvc account first.

References:

Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp. 7:12-13

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 317-318.

QUESTION 385

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All servers run Windows Server 2003. You are creating a backup schedule for the main file server.

You need to create a schedule so that backup jobs are completed in the shortest amount of time possible.

What should you do?

A. Schedule a normal backup every Sunday. Schedule incremental backups every Monday through Saturday.

B. Schedule a normal backup every Sunday. Schedule differential backups every Monday through Saturday.
C. Schedule a copy backup every day.
D. Schedule a normal backup every day.

Answer: A

Explanation: A normal backup is a backup that copies all files and marks those files as having been backed up (In other words, the archive attribute is cleared.). A normal backup is the most complete form of backup. Once a week a normal backup is performed, and on Monday through Saturday incremental backups are performed. Incremental backups clear the archive attribute, which means that each backup includes only the files that changed since the previous backup. If data becomes corrupt on Friday, you need to restore the normal backup from Sunday and each of the incremental backups, from Monday through Saturday.
Incremental backup - An incremental backup backs up only those files that have been created or changed since the last normal or incremental backup. It marks files as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is cleared).
If you use a combination of normal and incremental backups, you will need to have the last normal backup set as well as all incremental backup sets to restore your data.
Incremental Backup - Includes files that were created or changed since the last backup. Archive bit is reset. Advantages - Better use of media. Only files that were created or changed since the last backup are included, so there is much less data storage space required. Less time required, since it only backs up the files that have been modified since the last backup.
Incorrect answers:
B: Normal backups in conjunction with differential backups is more time-consuming, especially if your data changes frequently it is easier to restore the data because the backup set is usually stored on only a few disks or tapes.
C: A copy backup on a daily basis copies all the files you select, but does not mark each file as having been backed up (in other words, the archive attribute is not cleared). Copying is useful if you want to back up files between normal and incremental backups because copying does not affect these other backup operations. However in this scenario it is not what is needed.
D: A normal backup on a daily basis alone is not practical in this scenario.
Reference:
http://www.seagate.com/support/kb/tape/4062.html
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 264

QUESTION 386
You are the network administrator for your company. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.
A member server named Server1 is located at a branch office that does not permit the use of Remote Desktop Protocol. Another administrator uses the Backup utility to create a scheduled backup job on Server1. The backup job performs a normal backup of an application server.
The application server is removed from the network.
You need to use a client computer to remove the backup job from Server1. You cannot travel to the branch office.
What should you do?

A. Use the RUNAS feature to run the at /delete command as the Server1\Administrator account.
B. Log on by using your Administrator account and run the ntbackup /D command.
C. Log on by using your Administrator account and run the schtasks /delete command.
D. Use the RUNAS feature to run the taskkill command as the Server1\Administrator account.

Answer: C
The correct syntax is:
schtasks /delete /tn { TaskName | * } [/f] [/s computer [/u
[domain\]user /p password]] [/?]
Incorrect answers:
A: As an administrator, you should log on using an ordinary user account and when you need to perform an administrative task you can use the Run as option to choose an administrator account. But that will involve you travelling to the branch office.
B: The ntbackup /D command specifies the label to use for the backup set. It will not help in removing the backup job from Server1.
D: The runas command enables you to run a command with the credentials of a different user, in this case the administrator with the involvement of traveling.
References:
http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/schtasks.mspx
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment
Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 9

QUESTION 387
You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 1. Backups of the System State data of Certkiller 1 occur each day by using the local Administrator account.
A new Certkiller .com requirement restricts you from running services by using the Administrator account. To meet the requirement, you create a new service account named Backup Certkiller 1 to be used for backups. You want this account to have the minimum permissions necessary to perform backups.
You need to grant the appropriate permissions to the Backup Certkiller 1 account and to configure the backup job to use the Backup Certkiller 1 account.
What should you do?

A. Add the Backup Certkiller 1 account to the Server Operators group.
Modify the backup Scheduled Task to use the Backup Certkiller 1 account.
B. Add the Backup Certkiller 1 account to the Backup Operators group.
Modify the backup Scheduled Task to use the Backup Certkiller 1 account.
C. Add the Backup Certkiller 1 account to the Server Operators group.
Modify the Task Scheduler service to use the Backup Certkiller 1 account.
D. Add the Backup Certkiller 1 account to the Backup Operators group.
Modify the Task Scheduler service to use the Backup Certkiller 1 account.

Answer: B

Explanation: To successfully back up and restore data on a computer running Windows Server 2003, you

must have the appropriate permissions and user rights, as described in the following list:
• All users can back up their own files and folders. They can also back up files for which they have the Read permission.
• Members of the Administrators, Backup Operators, and Server Operators groups can back up and restore all files, regardless of the assigned permissions. By default, members of these groups have the following user rights: Backup Files and Directories and the Restore Files and Directories as well as Modify and Full Control permissions.
Therefore we must add the Backup Certkiller 1 account to the Backup Operators group and modify the backup Scheduled Task to use the Backup Certkiller 1 account.
You use schtasks.exe to set programs to run at scheduled intervals, delete or change existing scheduled tasks, and stop or run a scheduled task immediately. Following is a list of the six options for schtasks. Schtasks does not provide as much control over scheduled tasks as using the graphical interface.

Schtasks option	Use
schtasks create	Create a new scheduled task.
schtasks change	Change the properties of a scheduled task but not the actual schedule.
schtasks run	Run a scheduled task immediately.
schtasks end	Stop a scheduled task that is currently running.
schtasks delete	Delete a scheduled task.
schtasks query	List all the scheduled tasks on the local or a remote computer.

References:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 619-620.

QUESTION 388
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller SrvA hosts several hundred folders, which reside in various locations on the server. Certkiller SrvA is configured to run a copy backup of the folder every Saturday at 1:00 A.M.
On Tuesday, you are directed to schedule an additional backup job for all files on Certkiller Srv
A. The
job must run the following day at 1:00 A.M.
You need to use the Backup utility to ensure that the backup job runs on Wednesday at 1:00 A.M., and that the normal backup schedule resumes afterward. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Specify Wednesday as the start date of the job.
On Thursday, specify Saturday as the start date.
B. Configure the job schedule to perform the backup every Wednesday at 1:00 A.M.
On Thursday, reconfigure the schedule to perform the backup every Saturday at 1:00 A.M.
C. Use the Show Multiple Schedules option to add an additional schedule to the job.

Configure the additional schedule to run the job once on Wednesday at 1:00 A.M.
D. Use the Repeat Task option to configure the existing job to repeat at every 96 hours until an interval of 168 hours passes.

Answer: C

Explanation: There is no need to modify the existing schedule. You can simply select the existing backup job, and make an additional schedule. In this scenario, we already have a backup schedule of all the folders that runs every Saturday at 1:00 AM. We now need to make an additional schedule for the same files using the least amount of administrative effort. Adding an additional schedule to the existing backup job would be the option that requires the least amount of administrative effort.
Incorrect Answers:
A: In this option, we are reconfiguring the schedule to start on Wednesday and then reconfiguring it on Thursday to start on Saturday. However, the start date does not determine on what day the actual backup is performed, but the date from which the next backup will be scheduled. Thus setting the start date to Wednesday does not mean that the backup will be performed on Wednesday but on the day specified in the schedule that follows after Wednesday. In other words, the backup will still be performed on Saturday because that is the day it is scheduled to run. Changing the start date will not change the day on which the job is run. The start date of the job won't change the day on which the job is run.
B: We want the job to run on Wednesday only once, not every Wednesday. In this option, we are reconfiguring the schedule to run every Wednesday, then on Thursday, we are reconfiguring the job to run every Saturday. This would meet our objectives of performing a backup on Wednesday and then reverting back to the scheduled backup every Saturday. However, this is not the best option as it. It would be easier to add a second schedule to the job and specify that schedule to run once on Wednesday. We would then not need to reconfigure the schedule on Thursday again.
D: We want the job to run on Wednesday once and every Saturday, not every 96 hours. Specifying that the job must run every 96 hours will not meet our objectives. We must configure the job to run the next morning a 1:00 a.m., this is in less than 24 hour's time. Thus, using this option, the job will not run on Wednesday.
References:
Dan Holme and Thomas Orin, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, pp 7-3 to 7-7
Lisa Donald with Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance Study Guide, pp 520-5

QUESTION 389
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003.
A member server named Certkiller 1 hosts several hundred folders, which reside in various locations on the server. Certkiller 1 is configured to run a normal backup of the folder every Saturday at 1:00 A.M.
You discover that users edit the contents of the folders on Saturday and Sunday.
You need to use the Backup utility to reschedule the backup job so that it runs every Monday at 1:00 A.M. instead of every Saturday at 1:00 A.M. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Specify Monday as the start date of the job.
B. Reconfigure the job schedule to run the backup every Monday at 1:00 A.M.
C. Add an additional schedule to the job.
Configure the additional schedule to run the backup on Monday at 1:00 A.M.
D. Use the Repeat Task option to configure the existing job to repeat every 48 hours until an interval of 336 hours passes.

Answer: B

Explanation: You can easily schedule backup jobs to run automatically at predetermined times using the graphical Backup Utility. To change the schedule of the backup, select the backup object, select properties and enter the new schedule.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The start date won't change what day the backup job runs on. Once a job has been scheduled, you can edit the schedule by clicking the Schedule Jobs tab of the Backup Utility. Jobs are listed on a calendar.
C: It is not necessary to add a new schedule; we can modify the existing schedule because backup schedules can be edited.
D: The backup should run weekly, not every 48 hours. Making the schedule to run every 48 hours will result in too many backups being made and a lot more administrative effort.
Reference:
Dan Balter, MCSA/MCSE Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment Exam Cram 2 (Exam 70-290), Chapter 9
Dan Holme and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-290): Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment, Microsoft Press, p. 285

QUESTION 390
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You manage a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 1.
There are multiple scheduled tasks configure on Certkiller 1. One task is a scheduled backup job. You need to temporarily disable the backup job from running so that you can troubleshoot a problem. You must not interfere with any other scheduled tasks.
You need to disable the scheduled backup job. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Pause the Task Scheduler service.
B. Delete the scheduled backup job. Re-create the backup after you finish troubleshooting.
C. Modify the properties of the scheduled backup job and clear the Enabled check box.
D. Run the ntbackup /p command on the server.

Answer: C

Explanation: You use schtasks.exe to set programs to run at scheduled intervals, delete or change existing scheduled tasks, and stop or run a scheduled task immediately. Following is a list of the six options for schtasks. Schtasks does not provide as much control over scheduled tasks as using the graphical interface. However, if you modify the properties of the schedules backup job and merely clear the Enabled check box,

you will get the desired effect to disable the scheduled backup job with the least amount of administrative effort.

Incorrect answers:

A: Pausing is not the same as disabling, it is just postponing.

B: Deleting and then rescheduling a backup job as described at the times in option B will work, but it amounts to too much administrative effort than is necessary.

D: The ntbackup /p command on the server will tell NTBACKUP which media pool (a logical grouping of removable media, such as a tape library) to copy the backup files to. If you're using Backup, this will be the Backup media pool. You won't use this option with /g or /t, as those switches specify that a certain tape should be used; with /f, which specifies the name of a file to back up to; or with /a since you must append backup files to a specific tape, not an entire media pool. This is not to disable the scheduled bacup job.

Reference:

Mark Minasi, Christa Anderson, Michele Beveridge, C.

A. Callahan & Lisa Justice, Mastering(tm)Windows(r)

Server 2003, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, p. 1525

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder and Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, MCSA/MCSE Exam 70-290: Managing and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Environment Study Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 619-620.

QUESTION 391

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. You are responsible for backing up all servers. Each server is configured to back up its data on a centrally located tape device. The tapes created on this device are collected daily and stored off-site. Every time a backup tape must be retrieved from off-site storage, a charge is incurred.

A new server is currently in production. A share on this server will be the repository for confidential legal and financial files.

You need to ensure that all modified files on the new share will be backed up. You also need to ensure that the entire share can be restored quickly, requiring only the minimum number of tapes to be retrieved from off-site storage.

Which backup types should you schedule?

To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the correct day of the week in the work area.

Drag and drop.

Place here

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Backup Type	Backup Type	Backup Type	Backup Type	Backup Type

Backup Types, Select from these

Normal	Incremental	Differential

Answer:

Place here

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Certkiller.com

Backup Types, Select from these

Normal	incremental	Differrential

Certkiller.com

Explanation: Normal Backup backs up all files and sets the archive bit as marked for each file that is backed up. Requires only one tape set for the restore process. To ensure that all modified files on the new share will be backed upas well as that the entire share can be restored quickly, requiring only the minimum number of tapes to be retrieved from off-site storage, you should make use of normal backups under the circumstances as described in the question.

Reference:

Lisa Donald & Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r) Server 2003 Environment Management and Maintenance: Study Guide, Sybex Inc, Alameda, 2003, p. 530

QUESTION 392

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . You manage a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 4 that functions as an application server.

Certkiller 4 will be used for development during the next 30 days. You need to back up all data on Certkiller 4 every day for the next 30 days.

You need to automate the backups of Certkiller 4 to meet these business requirements. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Create a scheduled backup job as a normal backup. Copy the backup job, and modify the start date so that one job starts every day for the next 30 days.
B. Create a scheduled backup job as a daily backup. Set the start date of the job for today, and set the end date for 30 days from today.
C. Create a scheduled backup job as a copy backup. Copy the backup job, and modify the start date so that one job starts every day for the next 30 days.
D. Create a scheduled backup job as a normal backup. Set the start date of the job for today, and set the end date for 30 days from today.

Answer: D

Explanation: A Normal Backup backs up all files and sets the archive bit as marked for each file that is backed up. Requires only one tape set for the restore process. Furthermore Scheduled Tasks allows you to configure tasks to be run at specific times or intervals and can thus be automated to suit your requirements. Since Certkiller 4 is to used for development over 30 days, you need to make backups of all the data on Certkiller 4 for everyday of the next 30days with the least amount of administrative effort, then you should schedule a normal backup job, set the start-date as today and the end-date for 30 days from today.

Incorrect answers:

A: Setting a job to start one job starts everyday amounts to too much administrative effort.
B: A scheduled backup job schedules as Daily backups is not the answer.
C: A copy back up backs up all files and does not set the archive bit as marked for each file that is backed

up. Requires only one tape set for the restore process.this is not what is required in this case.
Reference:
Lisa Donald & Suzan Sage London & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows(r) Server 2003 Environment
Management and Maintenance: Study Guide, Sybex Inc, Alameda, 2003, pp. 116, 530

QUESTION 393
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. A Windows Server 2003 computer is
configured as a print server for a print device that has a built-in network interface. Users of the print
device report that they cannot print to it.
You confirm that the correct IP address and drivers are being used. You suspect that there is a
problem with the MAC to IP address resolution on the print server.
You want to find out which MAC address the print jobs are being sent to.
Which command should you run on the print server?

A. net session
B. netstat.exe
C. netsh.exe
D. netcap.exe

Answer: D

Explanation: Netstcap.exe is a command line tool that could be used to capture the network traffic. A filter
can be created to be used during the capture to determine the MAC address the print jobs are being sent to.
The Network Monitor Capture Utility (Netcap.exe) can be used to capture network traffic in Network
Monitor. Netcap provides capture abilities only from a command prompt; to open the resulting capture
(.cap) files, you must use the full Network Monitor interface. Netcap is installed when you install the
Support tools that are on the Windows XP CD-ROM. Netcap provides capture abilities that are similar to the
version of Network Monitor that is included with the Windows Server products; however, you must use
Netcap at a command prompt. Netcap installs the Network Monitor driver and binds it to all adapters when
you first run the Netcap command.
Incorrect Options:
A: The net session command can be used to view the computer names and user names of users on a server,
to see if users have files open, and to see how long each user's session has been idle. Net session
manages server computer connections - used without parameters, net session displays information about
all sessions with the local computer.
B: The netstat command is not a utility to use when troubleshooting NetBIOS names, but is used to show
what ports your computer is listening on.: -R is used to reload your LMHOSTS file located in
%systemroot%\system32\drivers\etc., -r will show you which name resolutions have been answered via
broadcasts, and which have been answered via a NetBIOS name server, -RR switch of the command
utility refreshes your NetBIOS name with a configured WINS server.
C: The Network Shell utility (Netsh.exe) can perform a wide range of system configuration tasks. You can
use commands in the Netsh Interface IP context to configure the TCP/IP protocol (including addresses,
default gateways, DNS servers, and WINS servers) and to display configuration and statistical
information.
Reference:
Microsoft Knowledge Base: 306794: How to Install the Support Tools from the Windows XP CD-ROM

Network Monitor is provided with Windows Server products and Microsoft Systems Management Server (SMS). Microsoft Corporation, 2004
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Chad Todd & Laura Hunter, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-291: Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure Guide & DVD Training System, pp. 686, 854-856, 926

QUESTION 394
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of two subnets. All client computers run Windows XP Professional and are located in one subnet.
All servers run Windows Server 2003. All servers are located in a central data center that uses a single IP subnet. The data center contains the hosts shown in the following table.

Host name	Role	IP address
Router1	Router	10.10.1.1
Router2	Router	10.10.1.2
Certkiller 1	Domain controller	10.10.10.1
Certkiller 2	Domain controller	10.10.10.2
Certkiller 3	File server	10.10.11.1
Certkiller 4	File server	10.10.11.2
Certkiller 5	Mail server	10.10.255.1

You install Windows Server 2003 on new computer in the data center. The computer is named Certkiller 6 and will function as a database server. After installation, the database administrator makes some changes to the TCP/IP settings of Certkiller 6 as shown in the following table

Parameter	Value
IP address	10.10.1.3
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Default gateway	10.10.1.2

You discover that Certkiller 6 cannot communicate with any of the other servers. You test network connectivity on Certkiller 6 by using the ping command. When you attempt to ping Certkiller 1, you receive the following error message: "Destination host unreachable". You verify that all other servers in the data center can communicate with the other servers and client computers.
You need to ensure that Certkiller 6 can communicate with all computers in the network.
What should you do?

A. Change the default gateway of Certkiller 6 to 10.10.1.1.
B. Change the subnet mask of Certkiller 6 to 255.255.0.0.
C. Change the IP address of Certkiller 6 to 10.10.10.3.
D. Change the IP address of Certkiller 6 to 10.10.11.3.

Answer: B

Explanation: Large networks are subdivided to create smaller subnetworks to reduce overall network traffic by keeping local traffic on the local subnet and sending all nonlocal traffic to the router. In order to create a subnetwork, we need to have a system for addressing that allows us to use the network ID and host ID within the class-based system. This is accomplished through the use of a subnet mask. To determine the appropriate custom subnet mask (typically referred to simply as subnet mask) for a network, you must first:
1. Determine the number of host bits to be used for subnetting.
2. Determine the new subnetted network IDs.
3. Determine the IP addresses for each new subnet.
4. Determine the appropriate subnet mask.
Incorrect Answers:
A: You need to assign the correct subnet mask to ensure connectivity.
C, D: The problem in this scenario is not a faulty IP address. It is the appropriate subnet mask that has to be determined to enable connectivity.
Reference:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Chad Todd and Laura Hunter, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-291: Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure Guide & DVD Training System, p. 57

QUESTION 395
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of two subnets connected by a router. All computers have static IP addresses.
You add a new client computer named Certkiller 1 to subnet
A. The relevant portion of the network is
configured as shown in the exhibit.
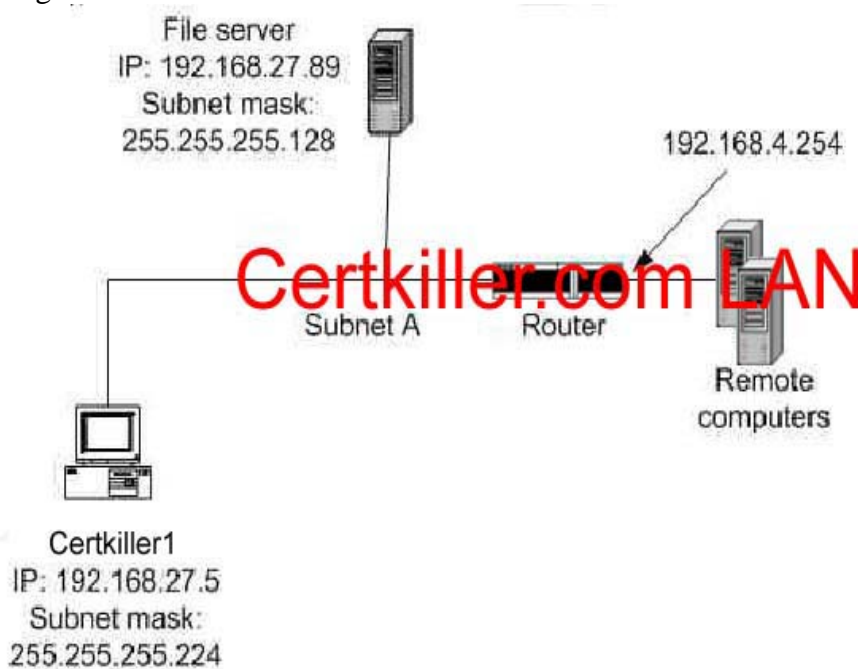
The workstation administrator informs you that Certkiller 1 is incorrectly configured and cannot communicate with other hosts on the network.
You need to configure Certkiller 1 so that it can connect to all local and remote computers.

What should you do?

A. Change the default gateway IP address of Certkiller 1 to 192.168.27.89.
B. Change the default gateway IP address of Certkiller 1 to 192.168.4.254.
C. Change the subnet mask of Certkiller 1 to 255.255.255.128.
D. Change the subnet mask of Certkiller 1 to 255.255.255.192.

Answer: C

Explanation: It is evident from the exhibit that the file server and Certkiller 1 have a different subnet mask. This is the reason why they cannot communicate with each other. You must therefore change the subnet mask of Certkiller 1 to 255.255.255.128.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B: The problem is not the gateway IP address that is faulty, but rather the subnet mask.
D: This option suggests the correct object that has to be changed, but it gives the wrong subnet mask.
Reference:
Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Chad Todd and Laura Hunter, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-291: Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure Guide & DVD Training System, p. 57


QUESTION 396
You are the network administrator for the branch office of Certkiller . The branch office network consists of 25 different subnets, each with a maximum of six computers. You plan to add no more than five subnets to the branch office network in the future. The central administrator has allocated the branch office the 192.168.2.0/24 network address.
You configure the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties on a new server named Certkiller 1 as shown in the work area.
You need to ensure that Certkiller 1 can communicate with other servers on the network.
How should you configure the subnet mask on Certkiller 1?
To answer, drag the appropriate subnet mask to the correct location in the dialog box in the work area.
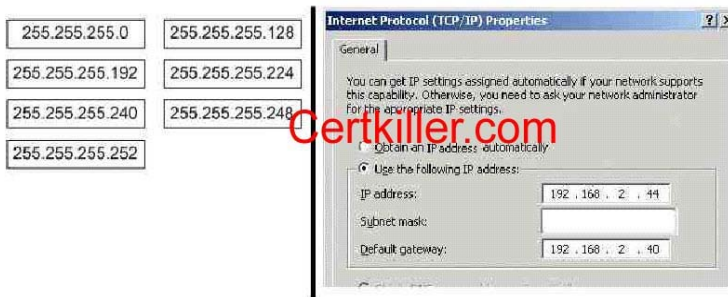
Answer: 255.255.255.248

Explanation: The network address is: 192.168.2.0/24, which means 11111111.11111111.11111111.0 in binary.
Therefore, you can use the last octet to configure the 30 subnets and 6 hosts in each subnet
You need only six host PCs. When you convert to binary, it is: 00000111. As a result, you use 3 bits.

This leaves 5 bits for the subnets 11111000 converted to decimal: 128+64+32+16+8=248, therefore the subnet mask will be: 255.255.255.248.

You can determine the number of subnets by: 2 ^ 5 - 2 = 30 subnets.

Reference:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Chad Todd and Laura Hunter, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-291: Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure Guide & DVD Training System, p.57

QUESTION 397

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com and a single subnet. All servers run Windows Server 2003. The network contains 150 client computers and 16 servers. Al computers on the network use the 10.10.0.0/16 address scheme.

Dr King, your manager, instructs you to place the 16 servers into a separate subnet that uses the 192.168.10 public addressing scheme. You must plan for a maximum of 30 servers in the future. You need to configure a new subnet mask. The subnet mask must allow a sufficient number of IP addresses for the existing servers and future growth. However, you want to conserve addresses as much as possible.

Which subnet mask should you use?

A. 255.255.255.224
B. 255.255.255.240
C. 255.255.255.248
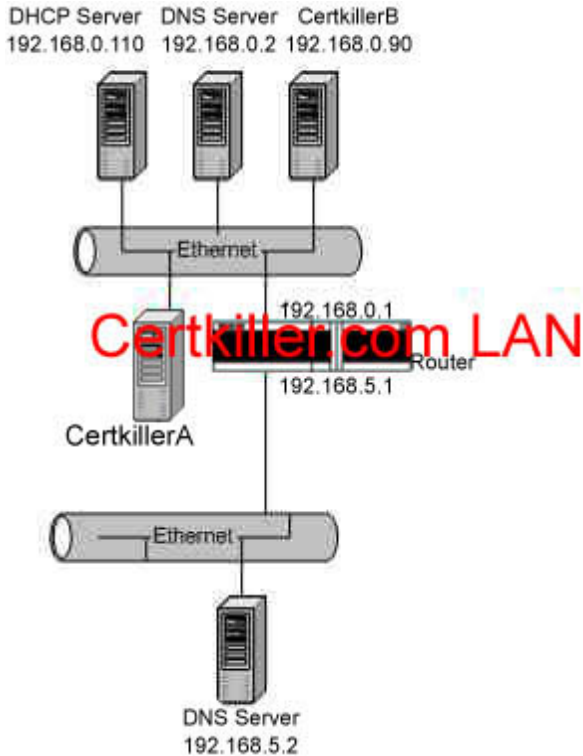D. 255.255.255.252
E. 255.255.255.254

Answer: A

Explanation: A 255.255.255.224 subnet mask gives five host address bits, so the maximum number of host addresses is 2 ^ 5 - 2 = 30 host addresses. Thus option A suggests the only subnet mask that will allow for sufficient IP addresses in case of further growth, whilst still conserving as many current addresses as possible.

Reference:

Deborah Littlejohn Shinder, Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Chad Todd and Laura Hunter, MCSA/MCSE: Exam 70-291: Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure Guide & DVD Training System, p. 62

QUESTION 398

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory name Certkiller .com. The relevant portion of the network is shown on the exhibit.

DHCP Server   DNS Server   CertkillerB
192.168.0.110 192.168.0.2 192.168.0.90

Ethernet

192.168.0.1
Certkiller.com LAN
Router
192.168.5.1

CertkillerA

Ethernet

DNS Server
192.168.5.2

You need to configure a server named Certkiller A to use a valid static IP configuration. You need to enable Certkiller A to communicate with all hosts on the network and on the internet. You want Certkiller A to query the DNS server on the local subnet for name resolution. You also want to configure redundancy for name resolution.

What should you do?

To answer drag the appropriate IP addresses and Subnet masks to the appropriate places.
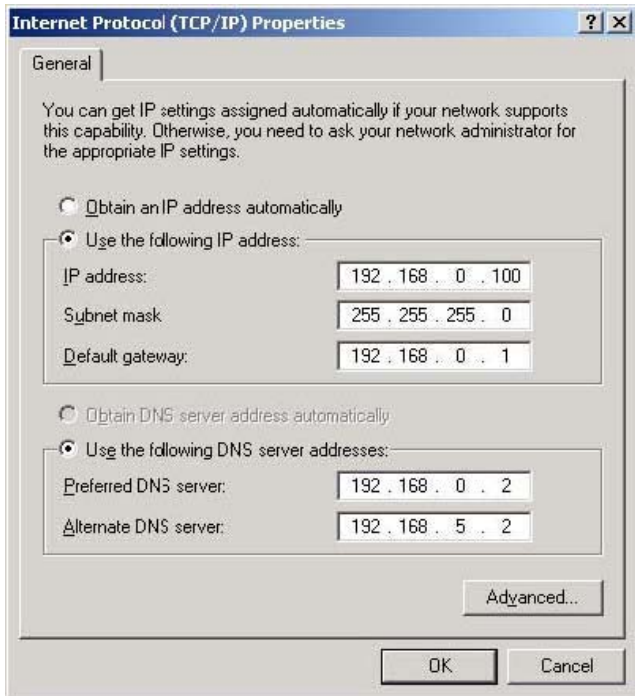
Select from these   **Place here**

IP Addresses
192.168.0.100
192.168.0.110
192.168.0.1
192.168.0.2
192.168.5.2
192.168.5.100
192.168.10.2

Subnet Mask
255.255.255.0
255.255.0.0
255.255.240.0

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties   ? ×

General

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network support this capability otherwise you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

Certkiller.com

○ Obtain an IP address automatically
○ Use the following IP address:

IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:

○ Obtain DNS server address automatically
○ Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:

Advanced...

OK   Cancel

Answer:

Explanation: The Class C address 192.168.0.100 has to be the IP address to enable Certkiller A to communicate with all hosts on the network and on the internet. The subnet mask for this Class C address is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway should be 192.168.0.1. To configure redundancy for name resolution, configure the preferred DNS server/primary address as 192.168.0.2, and the alternate DNS server/secondary address as 192.168.5.2.
Reference:
J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (exam 70-291): Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 network Infrastructure, Part 1, Chapter 2, pp. 80-116

QUESTION 399
You are the network administrator for at the Mumbai office of Certkiller .com. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Certkiller 5.
Certkiller 5 is a critical file server. Certkiller 5 is configured with a DHCP client reservation. Users can successfully download FTP documents from Certkiller 5.
The DHCP server fails. Users report that they cannot access resources on Certkiller 5.
You want to configure Certkiller 5 so that it is available even if it is unable to obtain or renew a lease from the DHCP server.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Configure a static IP address.
B. On the Alternate Configuration tab of the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties, configure IP settings.
C. Configure the DHCP scope in the 169.254.0.1. - 169.254.255.254 range.
D. On the DHCP server, configure the DHCP 001 Resource Location Servers reservation option for Certkiller 5.

Answer: A, B

Explanation: Windows Server 2003 includes the Alternate Configuration feature. The Windows Server 2003 servers can be configured to use an alternate static IP configuration if a DHCP server is unavailable. When a DHCP client determines that the DHCP server is unavailable, it will automatically change over and also configure the TCP/IP stack with the static address information specified on the Alternate Configuration tab of the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties.
Incorrect Answers:
C: Modifying the DHCP scope to the 169.254.0.1. - 169.254.255.254 range will still be reliant on the DHCP server.
D: Configuring the DHCP 001 Resource Location Servers reservation option for Certkiller 5 on the DHCP server will not ensure that Certkiller 5 will receive an IP address or have the IP address renewed.
Reference:
J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (exam 70-291): Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 network Infrastructure, Part 1, Chapter 2, pp. 114, 117

QUESTION 400
You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certkiller .com. The network contains Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP Professional computers.
A server named Certkiller S is configured as a DHCP server and has been authorized. The Telnet service is started on Certkiller S.
You discover that the DHCP Server service on Certkiller D has stopped providing IP addresses to DHCP client computers on the network. You log to a client computer named Certkiller 1. The administrative tools are installed on Certkiller 1. You open the DHCP console and attempt to connect to Certkiller D. You receive the following error message: "Cannot find the DHCP Server." You are able to connect to Certkiller D by running the ping command.
You need to ensure that you can connect to the DHCP Server service on Certkiller D by using the DHCP console.
What should you do on Certkiller 1?

A. Establish a Telnet session to Certkiller D. Run the net start dhcp command.
B. Establish a Telnet session to Certkiller D. Run the net start dhcpserver command.
C. Establish a Telnet session to Certkiller D. Run the ipconfig /renew command.
D. Run the netsh dhcp server\\ Certkiller D show server command.

Answer: B

Explanation: You can start the DHCP Server service by executing the following command, at the command prompt. Net Start Dhcpserver
Telnet is a protocol that enables an Internet user to log on to and enter commands on a remote computer linked to the Internet, as if the user were using a text-based terminal directly attached to that computer. Telnet is part of the TCP/IP suite of protocols. The term telnet also refers to the software (client or server component) that implements this protocol.

Given the fact that you can ping Certkiller D you should then establish a Telnet session to Certkiller D and then run the appropriate command.
Reference:
J. C. Mackin & Ian McLean, MCSA/MCSE self-paced training kit (exam 70-291): implementing, managing, and maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 network infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, p. 7-23