

RE: Help with 070-217

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- *From:* Ronathospice <Ronathospice@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Fri, 22 Apr 2005 07:10:07 -0700
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I already took and passed this exam. Do the same thing I did, research and test bed. Find the correct answer for yourself! If I GIVE you what I know(answers) that I worked my fanny off for, then I degrade the value of the study. If I CHARGE you for them, you still haven't learned a damned thing except how to buy your way into MCSE.

"Microsoft" wrote:

- > Hi
- > I am pursuing my MCSE exams, at present 217, could someone answer these questions for me.
- >
- > NO.1 You are the network administrator for the research department of your company. The network contains 25,000 computers. The network contains a single Windows 2000 domain named research.contoso.com. The research department has three Windows 2000 Server computers that are configured as domain controllers. The domain controllers are also configured as DNS servers that host an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain.
- > There are 450 Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All of the computers in the Research domain are configured to contact the domain controllers in the Research domain for name resolution.
- > UNIX BIND servers resolve all addresses on the Internet and the company intranet. The Internet domain name for the company is contoso.com.
- > The central DNS administrators do not allow iterative queries from internal DNS servers on the network. You disable iterative queries on DNS servers in the research department. After taking these steps, you notice that research department computers no longer resolve Web addresses or domain names on the Internet. You are able to successfully ping several Internet addresses by IP address.
- > You need to ensure that the Research computers can resolve Web addresses on the Internet by fully qualified domain name (FQDN). What should you do?
- > A. Configure the domain controllers to forward recursive queries to the UNIX BIND servers.
- > B. Configure the research.contoso.com domain to notify the UNIX BIND servers of DNS record changes.
- > C. Ask the UNIX BIND administrator to configure your DNS servers as secondary name servers for the contoso.com domain.
- > D. Ask the UNIX BIND administrator to create NS records for the

- > research.contoso.com domain that point to the domain controllers of the
- > Research domain.
- >
- > NO.2 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The network contains three Windows 2000
- > Server computers that are configured as domain controllers. The network also
- > contains 400 Windows 2000 Professional client computers that are configured
- > as domain members and 100 Windows 2000 Professional client computers that
- > are configured in workgroups of between 5 and 10 systems. All IP addresses
- > are statically configured.
- > Each domain controller is configured as a DNS server that hosts an Active
- > Directory integrated zone. The Active Directory integrated zone allows
- > secure updates. The Active Directory Installation Wizard installed DNS
- > automatically.
- > A Windows 2000 client computer user reports that she cannot connect to the
- > share on one of the Windows 2000 Professional computers by computer name.
- > You examine the DNS server and discover that only the A (host) records of
- > the Windows 2000 Professional client computers that are domain members are
- > in the DNS zone.
- > You need to ensure that all client computers can connect to shares on other
- > computers by computer name. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal?
- > (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)
- > A. Configure the Active Directory integrated zone so that Yes is selected for
- > the Allow dynamic updates setting. Run the ipconfig/registerdns command on
- > all Windows 2000 Professional client computers.
- > B. Configure the Active Directory integrated zone so that No is selected for
- > the Allow dynamic updates settings. Run the ipconfig/registerdns command on
- > all Windows 2000 Professional client computer.
- > C. Add the IP addresses for each non–domain member Windows 2000 Professional
- > client computer to the Name Servers tab of the DNS zone Properties page.
- > D. Add the IP addresses for each non–domain member Windows 2000 Professional
- > client computer to the DNS zone for the domain.
- > E. Add the IP addresses for each non–domain member Windows 2000 Professional
- > client computer to the Zone Transfers tab of the DNS zone Properties page
- > Notify window.
- >
- > NO.3 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows NT 4.0 domain. The network contains Windows NT 4.0
- > Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All
- > computers are members of the domain.
- > One Windows NT 4.0 Server computer named ServerA runs DNS, which supports
- > SRV (service) records. ServerA hosts only the contoso.com domain. ServerA is
- > the only DNS server that supports the contoso.com domain and cannot
- > supported by a different DNS server.
- > You are installing a Windows 2000 domain to perform a migration from your
- > Windows NT 4.0 domain. During the promotion, you specify ServerA to host the
- > new domain named nwtraders.com. When attempting to use ServerA as the DNS
- > server, you receive an error stating that the DNS server that handles
- > nwtraders.com could not be contacted.
- > You cancel the installation of Active Directory on this server. You verify
- > that ServerA is accessible from the server that is being promoted to support

- > the Active Directory domain.
- > At installation, you need to designate ServerA as the DNS server for the new
- > Windows 2000 domain. What should you do?
- > A.Install the Microsoft Directory Services client on ServerA.
- > B.Upgrade ServerA to Windows 2000 Server, and then reinstall DNS.
- > C.Add a new zone and resource records to ServerA for nwtraders.msft.
- > D.Configure ServerA to be a domain controller.
- >
- > NO.4 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains Windows 2000 Server
- > computers and Windows 2000 Professional client computers.
- > All of the client computer accounts the located in a top–level organizational
- > unit (OU) named Clients. You use a Group Policy object (GPO) named
- > SecureClient, which is linked to the Clients OU, to secure the Windows 2000
- > Professional client computers.
- > You place one of the client computers in the lobby for guests. You create a
- > top–level OU named Lobby and move the client computer account into it. You
- > create a GPO named LobbyGPO and link it to the Lobby OU. LobbyGPO restricts
- > the start menu, desktop, and Control Panel features.
- > You need to ensure that the restrictions in LobbyGPO are applied to all
- > users who log on to the client computer that is located in the lobby. What
- > should you do?
- > A.Configure LobbyGPO with the No override setting.
- > B.Configure SecureClient with the No override setting.
- > C.Configure LobbyGPO to enable User Group Policy loopback processing mode in
- > replace mode.
- > D.Configure SecureClient to enable User Group Policy loopback processing
- > mode in replace mode.
- >
- > NO.5 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The network contains two Windows 2000
- > Server computers that are configured as domain controllers named ServerA and
- > ServerB.
- > ServerA has two disk volumes named C and D. the operation system files and
- > all Active Directory files are located on the C volume, which is a 4GB
- > volume. Volume D is a 25GB volume.
- > Each company department is represented by a separate organizational unit
- > (OU). Each OU contains all user and group accounts for that department. The
- > marketing department has 500 users and computers.
- > While you are working at ServerA, your manager instructs you delete the
- > Marketing OU. Prior to deleting this OU, you need to ensure that the
- > Marketing OU and its accounts can be recovered if necessary.
- > What should you do?
- > A.Run the dcdiag/s:ServerA command.
- > B.Back up the System State data on ServerA.
- > C.Export the registry of either domain controller to backup media.
- > D.Start ServerA by using the Directory Service Restore Mode option and make
- > a backup copy of the ntds.dit file.
- > E.Start ServerA by using the Directory Service Restore Mode option and use
- > the Ntdsutil utility to move the database to the D volume.
- >

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- > NO.6 The domain administrator delegates full control to you for the
- > Accounting OU. You are also given the ability to create Group Policy. The
- > Block Policy inheritance setting is enabled on the Accounting OU.
- > You need to track local logon activities for all of the computers in the
- > department. You want to perform this task with the least amount of
- > administrative effort.
- > Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the
- > solution. Choose two)
- > A. Review the security log of each computer in the Accounting OU.
- > B. Review the system log of each computer in the Accounting OU.
- > C. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and configure the Audit logon
- > events setting by selecting both the Success and the failure check boxes.
- > Link the policy to the Accounting OU.
- > D. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and configure the Audit account
- > logon events setting by selecting both the Success and the Failure check
- > boxes. Ask the Domain Administrator to link the policy to the domain.
- > E. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and enable the Security policy
- > processing setting. Link the policy to the Accounting OU.
- > F. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and enable the Security policy
- > processing setting. Ask the domain Administrator to link the policy to the
- > domain.
- >
- > NO.7 You are the network administrator for the research department of your
- > company. The network consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The research
- > department has a Windows 2000 file server named ServerA. All local storage
- > on ServerA uses NTFS. The research department also has 300 Windows
- > Professional computers.
- > All of the computer accounts for the research department are in an
- > organizational unit (OU) named Research. You have full control over the
- > Research OU and the ability to create Group Policy. The Research OU blocks
- > policy inheritance.
- > Confidential data is stored on ServerA in a folder named Focus1 and shared
- > as Focus1. You need to track all attempts to access the Focus1 folder on
- > ServerA.
- > Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the
- > solution. Choose two.)
- > A. Ask the domain administrator to enable the Audit object access setting on
- > the Domain Security Policy for the domain.
- > B. Create a new GPO that enables the Audit process tracking setting. Link
- > that policy to the Research OU.
- > C. Configure the Local Security Policy of ServerA to enable the Audit object
- > access setting.
- > D. Configure the Focus1 system access control list (SACL) so that the
- > Everyone group has Success: List Folder/Read Data and Failure: List
- > Folder/Read Data permission.
- > E. Configure the share permissions on Focus1 so that the Everyone group has
- > Allow: Change permission.
- >
- > NO.8 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains Windows 2000 Server
- > computers and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All domain

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- > controllers are in the default Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).
- > The company written security policy requires that all domain users;¹
- > passwords meet the following minimum requirements:
- > At least six characters in length
- > 20–day minimum age
- > 35–day maximum age
- > 12–password memory
- > One of the branch offices has two Windows 2000 domain controllers. All users
- > located in the branch office must be forced to use a 10–character password.
- > What should you do?
- > A.Modify the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) so that the
- > minimum password length is 10
- > B.Modify the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO) so
- > that the minimum password length is 10.
- > C.Create a new OU named SecureDCs under the domain. Create a new Group
- > Policy object (GPO) and link it to the SecureDCs OU. Change the minimum
- > password length to 10 in the new GPO. Move both domain controller computer
- > objects into the SecureDCs OU.
- > D.Create a new OU named SecureDCs under the Domain Controllers OU. Create a
- > new GPO and link it to the SecureDCs OU. Change the minimum password length
- > to 10 in the new GPO. Move both domain controller computer objects in to the
- > SecureDCs OU.
- >
- > NO.9 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains Windows 2000 Server
- > computers and windows 2000 Professional client computers. All of the user
- > accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named Employees and all of the
- > computer accounts are in an OU named Workstations.
- > You have a new software application that needs to be installed on demand
- > from users. You do not want to give users administrative privilege on their
- > computers. You create a Microsoft Installation (MSI) package for the
- > software application.
- > What should you do next?
- > A.Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Workstations OU.
- > Configure the computer configuration portion of the GPO to assign the MSI
- > package.
- > B.Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Employees OU.
- > Configure the user configuration portion of the GPO to assign the MSI
- > package.
- > C.Create a share on a NTFS 5.0 volume and configure it for automatic
- > caching. Place the MSI package in the shared folder. Grant users Allow: Full
- > Control permission to the shared folder. Map a drive to the shared folder
- > for each user.
- > D.Create a share on a NTFS 5.0 volume and configure the share as a
- > Distributed File System (DFS) link. Place the MSI package in the shared
- > folder. Grant users Allow: Full Control permission to the shared folder. Map
- > a drive to the DFS share for each user.
- >
- > NO.10 You add a new domain controller named GC01 to your network to take the
- > place of the existing global catalog server. You also enable GC01 as a
- > global catalog. You want to use GC00, the original server, as a domain

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- > controller, but not as a global catalog server for the domain. You want to
- > increase disk space on GC00.
- > What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)
- > A. Use Active Directory Sites and Services.
- > Select the NTDS Settings object for the GC00 server to clear the Global
- > Catalog check box.
- > B. On the GC00 server, run the Ntdsutil utility to defragment Active
- > Directory.
- > C. On the GC00 server, reinstall Windows 2000.
- > D. On the GC01 server, run the Ntdsutil utility to enable the global catalog
- > server option.
- >
- > NO.11 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain. The network contains Windows 2000 Server
- > computers and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All of the servers
- > and client computers are domain members.
- > The domain has three top–level organizational units (OUs) named Sales_users,
- > Groups, and Client_computers. All non–default user, group, and computer
- > accounts are located in their respective OUs.
- > During a review of the security log for one of the domain controllers, you
- > discover that a user named Bruno has modified multiple groups. Bruno should
- > not have the ability to modify any non–default group.
- > What should you do?
- > A. Modify the Groups OU to give Bruno’s user account Denny: Write properties
- > permission to all group accounts.
- > B. Modify the Sales_users OU to give Bruno’s user account Deny: Write
- > properties permission to all group accounts.
- > C. Run the delegation wizard for the Groups OU and give Bruno’s user account
- > Allow: Read permission to all group accounts.
- > D. Run the delegation wizard for the Sales_users OU and give Bruno’s user
- > account Allow: Read permission to all group accounts.
- >
- >
- > NO.12 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The
- > network contains two Windows 2000 Server computers that are configured as
- > domain controllers. The network also contains 400 Windows 2000 Professional
- > client computers.
- > The research and marketing departments each have a separate top–level
- > organizational unit (OU) that contains all user and group accounts for that
- > department. These OUs named Research and Marketing, respectively.
- > A group named Research_Users has all of the research user accounts as
- > members. The Marketing_Users group as all of the marketing user accounts as
- > members. The Research_Users group is a member of the local Administrators
- > group of each research computer.
- > During a security audit, you notice that a few marketing user accounts are
- > members of the local Administrators group on research department computer.
- > You want to prevent research users from giving permanent administrative
- > permissions for their computers to users from other departments. You want to
- > ensure that only Domain Administrators and research users are the permanent
- > administrators of research department computer.

- > What should you do?
- > A.Delete the Research_Users group. Add each research user account to the
- > local Administrators group of each computer in the Research OU.
- > B.Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Research OU.
- > Configure the policy to add a group named Administrators in the Restricted
- > Groups policy. Add Marketing_Users as members of this group.
- > C.Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Research OU.
- > Configure the policy to add a group named Administrators in the Restricted
- > Groups policy. Add Domain Administrators and Research_Users as members of
- > this group.
- > D.Create a new local group on each research department computer named
- > Research_local. Add Research_Users to the Research_Local group. Add the
- > localdefault Administrator account to the Research_Local group.
- > E.Crete a new local group on each research department computer named
- > Research_local. Add the local default Administrator account to the
- > Research_local group. Tell research users to log on as the local default
- > Administrator.
- >
- >
- > NO.13 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain named nwtraders.com. The network contains
- > Windows 2000 Server computers, Windows NT 4.0 Server computers and Windows
- > NT 4.0 Workstation client computers. All computers are members of the
- > domain.
- > All domain controllers run Windows 2000 Server. One Windows 2000 Server
- > computer named ServerA runs DNS and hosts the nwtraders.com domain as a
- > standard primary zone. The nwtraders.com zone on ServerA does not support
- > dynamic updates.
- > You discover that your DNS server has been compromised. Users report that
- > they cannot gain access to all network resources. You investigate DNS and
- > discover that some of the records were removed and that the DNS backup files
- > were deleted. The DNS structure is shown in the following graphic. (Click
- > the Exhibit button.)
- > You need to fix DNS and allow users to access network resources again. What
- > should you do?
- > A.Run the ipconfig/registerdns command on all domain controllers.
- > B.Run the net stop dns command. Then run the net start dns command.
- > C.Copy the netlogon.dns file from one of the domain controllers to ServerA.
- > D.Create the _msdcs folder, structure, and SRV (service) records in DNS on
- > ServerA.
- >
- > NO.14 You are the network administrator for your company. The network
- > consists of a Windows 2000 domain named contoso.com. The network contains
- > Windows 2000 Server computers and Windows 2000 Professional client
- > computers. One of the servers is named ServerA and is domain controller.
- > ServerA runs DNS and contains the Active Directory integrated zone for
- > contoso.com. An application needs to resolve fully qualified domain names
- > (FQDNs) from an IP address by using DNS.
- > You want to ensure that records are automatically configured in DNS.
- > What should you do?
- > A.Run the netdiag/fix command on ServerA.

- > B.Run the dcdiag/fix command on ServerA.
- > C.Configure the contoso.com zone to allow dynamic updates.
- > D.Create a reverse lookup zone that allows dynamic updates.
- >
- > NO.15 You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists
- > of a Windows 2000 domain. There are three departments in your company:
- > research, marketing, and production.
- > Each department has a separate organizational unit (OU) in the domain. Each
- > OU contains all user and group accounts for that department. The marketing
- > department has two subordinate offices named Telemarketing and Sales.
- > The Telemarketing and the Sales offices have different administrative needs.
- > Telemarketing users and computers must inherit all of the Group Policy
- > settings that apply to the Marketing OU. Sales users and computers must not
- > inherit Group Policy settings that apply to the marketing OU.
- > All of the users and computers assigned to Telemarketing and Sales must
- > inherit all Group Policy settings for the domain. Your manager does not want
- > you to configure an administrative structure that requires the use of the
- > Block Policy inheritance setting.
- > You need to configure Active Directory to support the administrative needs o
- > f the Telemarketing and Sales offices. Which two actions should you take?
- > A.Create a child domain named Sales that is subordinate to contoso.com.
- > B.Create a child domain named Telemarketing that is subordinate to
- > contoso.com.
- > C.Create an OU named Sales that is subordinate to the Marketing OU.
- > D.Create an OU named Telemarketing that is subordinate to the Marketing OU.
- > E.Create a top-level OU named Sales in the contoso.com domain.
- > F.Create a top-level OU named Telemarketing in the contoso.com domain.
- >
- >
- >
- .

• **Follow-Ups:**

- ◆ **[DEER RONATHOSPICE \(Was: Re: Help with 070-217\)](#)**

◇ From: Frisbee®

- ◆ **[RE: Help with 070-217](#)**

◇ From: Neil

• **References:**

- ◆ **[Help with 070-217](#)**

◇ From: Microsoft

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