

70-215 MCSE 2000 Security MCSE MCSA MCDBA

Microsoft Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft Windows 2000 Server

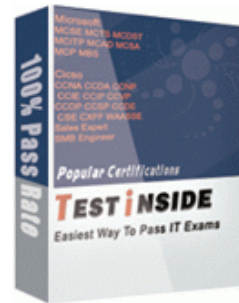
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Exam Number/Code: 70-215

Exam Name: Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft Windows 2000 Server

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Exam : Microsoft 70-215

Title : Microsoft(r) Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft Windows 2000 Server

1. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer that hosts a Web site for your company. Customers use the web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices. The customers use a variety of Web browsers, including non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site. In order to improve Web site security, you decided to require customers to log on to the Web site with individual user names and passwords. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password. The web site's directory security configuration is shown in the Authentication Methods windows. (Click the Exhibit button.) Customers report that they cannot log on to the web site. You want all customers to be able to access the Web site.

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

- A. Install a security certificate on the server.
- B. Configure the web site's directory security to use Anonymous access.
- C. Configure the web site's directory security to use Basic authentication only.
- D. Configure the web site's directory security to use Integrated Windows authentication.
- E. Configure the web site's to use SSL.
- F. Configure Anonymous access to change the IUSR_<computer name> account password.
- G. Configure Basic authentication to use the domain name that contains the customer's user accounts to be the default domain.

Answer: DF

2. You are the administrator for your company's network.

You install a second modem on a Windows 2000 server computer configured with Routing and Remote Access. Dial-in users report that they are unable to connect to the server by using this new modem.

You want users to be able to connect to the Windows 2000 server using the new modem.

What should you do?

- A. Query the modem by using the Diagnostics tab in Phone and Modem Options in Control Panel.
- B. Connect a loopback cable to the modem port to confirm that the modem is operational.
- C. Use the Routing and Remote Access snap-in to configure a new static route for dial-in users to use when connecting to the server.
- D. From a command prompt, run the Net Config Server command.

Answer: A

3. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer named Server1.

Server 1 is used as a print server. You plan to install a new print device. You verify that the print device is on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL). You then run the Add Printer Wizard and install the print driver from the manufacturer supplied floppy disk. The test page prints unintelligible characters. You uninstall the printer driver and obtain an upgraded version of the print from the manufacturer. You want to prevent the installation of print drivers that have not been digitally signed by Microsoft.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Sigverif.exe utility. Select the option to be notified if any system files are not signed
- B. Configure the local computer policy setting to prevent loading and unloading device drivers.
- C. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Warn.
- D. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Block.
- E. In the Driver Signing Options dialog box, set File signature verification to Ignore.

Answer: D

4. You are the administrator of your company's network.

Your network contains a mail hosting server named Server 1 and a domain controller named Server 2. Server 2 runs the DNS service for the network. Both servers are Windows 2000 server computers. Both servers use TCP/IP as the only network protocol and have statically configured IP addresses. You take Server 2 offline for maintenance. After Server 2 is brought back online, some client computers cannot connect to Server 1. When you examine the DNS entries on Server 2, you find that there is no entry for Server 1.

You want Server 1 to re-create its dynamic DNS entries with the least disruption to users.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt on Server 1, run the nbtstat-RR command.
- B. Restart the DNS client service on Server 1.
- C. From a command prompt on Server 1, run the ipconfig/registerdns command.
- D. From Network and Dial-up Connections on Server 1, disable and then enable the local area connection.

Answer: C

5. You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 Server network shown in the diagram. (Click the Exhibit button.)

User in the Sales group and the Marketing group have permission to access the Internet through a Windows 2000 server computer running Microsoft Proxy Server. These users must enter their proxy server user names and passwords to connect to the proxy server, to the Internet, and to your local intranet server. The users who do not access the Internet do not have user accounts on the proxy server and, cannot connect to the intranet server.

You want all users to be able to connect to the intranet server without entering a separate user name and password.

What should you do?

- A. Configure each client computer to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.
- B. Configure each client computer to use port number 8080 for the HTTP protocol.
- C. Change the subnet mask for the intranet server to be a 25 bit mask.
- D. Move the intranet server to the client segment of the network.
- E. Move the proxy server to the server segment of the network.

Answer: C

6. You are a member of the Backup Operators group on a Windows 2000 server computer named Server 1.

Server 1 is not part of a Windows 2000 domain. Your user account is not a member of any other group on Server 1.

You try to configure the software for a tape backup device, but the configuration fails during backup. The documentation for the tape backup device indicates that the current tape driver is out of date and must be updated to support the configuration.

You want to be able to configure the software for the tape backup device.

What should you do?

- A. Request an administrator to run the Runas command and provide the administrator's user name and password to start Device Manager. Click the Update Driver command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.
- B. Request a member of the Power Users group to log on to Server 1. Start Device Manager and click the Update Driver command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.
- C. Edit the local computer policy. Configure the Unsigned driver installation behavior policy to Warn but allow installation.
- D. Open Device Manager and click the Update Driver command button on the Driver tab for the tape backup device.
- E. Run the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard when prompted select the Add/Troubleshoot a device option.

Answer: A

7. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain.

One of the file servers in the domain is a Windows 2000 server computer named Server 1. Server 1 contains a shared folder named EmpData, which is used to store data for the company's personnel department. The permissions on the EmpData folder are configured as shown in the following table.

Share Permissions NTFS Permissions

HRGroup: Full Control Everyone: Full control

An employee in the operations department uses a Windows 2000 Professional client computer. His manager requests that the users be granted access to the files in the EmpData folder. You add his user account to the HRGroup domain local group, but he still cannot access the files in the EmpData folder.

You want to ensure that the user can access the files.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the NTFS permissions on the EmpData folder to grant the HRGroup domain local group Full Control permission.
- B. Modify the NTFS permissions on the EmpData folder to grant the user Full Control permission.
- C. Move the user's account to the same Active Directory organizational unit (OU) as server 1.
- D. Instruct the user to log off his computer and log on again.

Answer: D

8. You are the network administrator for your company.

The network includes a Microsoft Windows NT server 4.0 member server computer that has a non-Plug and Play ISA network adapter.

You want to upgrade this computer to Microsoft Windows 2000 server. You also want to ensure that you maintain the current device configuration during the upgrade.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install the latest driver for the network adapter.
- B. Disable the network adapter.
- C. Start the upgrade process by using Winnt32.exe.
- D. Start the upgrade process by booting from the Windows 2000 Server compact disc.
- E. Configure BIOS to reserve the IRQ currently in use by the network adapter.
- F. Press F6 at the beginning of the text mode setup to specify an additional driver.

Answer: CD

9. You are the administrator for your company's network.

Your network includes Windows 2000 Professional client computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers, Windows 98 client computers, and UNIX client computer. Users of the Windows operating systems store files on shared folders on a Windows 2000 server computer named FileServ.

You want to make the shared folders on FileServ available to the UNIX computers.

What should you do?

- A. Install and configure Network File System (NFS) on FileServ.
- B. Configure data volumes on FileServ to be FAT volumes.
- C. Disable Server Message Block (SMB) signing on FileServ.
- D. Install Simple TCP/IP Services on FileServ.

Answer: A

10. You are the administrator of a Microsoft Windows 2000 domain.

You plan to deploy 10 new computers as Windows 2000 member servers. The new computers were purchased from different vendors and use different hardware abstraction layers (HALs). You plan to install the Windows 2000 Server computer operating system by using an automated process.

You want to perform the installation with minimal manual configuration and intervention.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate Action Choice into the correct Action Step in the correct order.

Answer: A3 AND B6

11. You are the administrator of a windows 2000 Server computer named Server A.

A folder named Finance on Server A is shared as Finance. The owner of the Finance folder is Administrators. The share permissions and NTFS permissions are shown in the Permissions table. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Susan creates a file called report.doc in the Finance folder. She sets the NTFS permissions for report.doc to list only herself on the access control list, with Full Control permission. Susan then leaves on vacation and cannot be contacted. Later, you discover that the file contains sensitive information and must be removed from the server as soon as possible.

You want to delete report.doc without modifying any of the permissions for other files in the Finance folder. You want your actions to have the least possible impact on users who may be using other files in the Finance folder. You want to use the minimum amount of authority necessary to delete the file.

What should you do?

- A. Grant yourself Full Control permission for only the Finance folder and not its files and subobjects. Delete the file. Then remove Full Control permission for the Finance folder.
- B. Grant yourself Modify permission for the Finance folder and its subobjects. Delete the file. Then remove Modify permission for the Finance folder.
- C. Take ownership of the Finance folder. When prompted, Take ownership of existing files. Grant yourself Full Control permission for the file. Delete the file.
- D. Take ownership of the file. Grant yourself Modify permission for the file. Delete the file.

Answer: D

12. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer.

You increase the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate on the Windows 2000 server computer. After restarting the computer you notice that the monitor screen is blank. The blank monitor screen prevents you from being able to log on to the computer and change the display settings.

You want to be able to see the monitor screen and change the display settings.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer. Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu. Select the Enable VGA mode option. Change the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate. Restart the computer.
- B. Restart the computer. Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu. Select the Enable Debugging Mode option. Change the screen resolution and the screen refresh rate. Restart the computer.
- C. Restart the computer. Press F8 to display the Advance Options menu. Select the Enable Boot Logging Mode option. Edit the Ntbtlog.txt log file with the correct path to the video driver. Restart the computer.
- D. Restart the computer. Press F8 to display the Advanced Options menu. Select the Enable VGA Mode option. Restart the computer.

Answer: A

13. You are the network administrator for your company.

Your company has 50 offices. The employees in these offices have limited knowledge of Windows 2000. Each office has a network of between five and 20 client computers. The office networks are not connected to any other network. The company is buying 50 identical computers to run Windows 2000 Server in these offices. These servers must be installed to company's standard configuration. You create a setup information file (SIF) that specifies the company's standard configuration.

You want to automate the installation process as much as possible in the least possible amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Makebt32.exe to create four installation startup disks and add the Unatten.txt file to the first disk. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using these disks.
- B. Create a Microsoft MS-DOS network boot disk that makes a connection to the network shared distribution folder and runs the winnt command with the /s and /u switches. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using this disk.
- C. Create a floppy disk that contains only the Unattend.txt file. Instruct an employee at each office to start the installation by using the Windows 2000 Server compact disc, with the floppy disk inserted.
- D. Create a Windows 2000 folder on a hard disk. Copy the Windows 2000 Server compact disc to the folder. Add the Unattend.txt file to the folder. Copy the folder to a writable CD. Instruct an employee at each office to start the

installation by using this CD.

Answer: B

14. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer named Webserver1.

Webserver1 runs Internet Information Services (IIS) and has a single Web site named Default Web site. The manager of your company's software development department would like to have a shared folder named Projects on Webserver1. The shared folder will contain documents that all company employees need to access through a web browser and the URL <http://webserver1/projects/>.

You create the Projects shared folder and configure the appropriate share and NTFS permissions. You verify that the manager is able to place documents in the shared folder and map a network drive to `\webserver1\Projects`.

However, when company employees attempt to access the documents through the URL <http://webserver1/projects/>.

What should you do?

A. In the Internet Services Manager console, configure a new virtual directory named Projects. Point the Projects virtual directory to the Projects folder.

B. Ensure that the TCP/IP Helper service on Webserver1 is configured to start automatically.

C. Create an additional share named Projects\$ for `\Webserver 1\Projects`.

D. Restart the World Wide Web Publishing service.

Answer: A

15. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network.

One of the Windows 2000 server computers includes an integrated 10 MB Ethernet adapter. You decide to use a new 100 MB Ethernet adapter instead of the integrated adapter. You install the new adapter in an available PCI slot. When you restart the computer, you receive error messages in the System log stating that the new adapter is missing or is not working.

You want the new network adapter to function properly.

What should you do?

A. Use the Add/Remove Hardware wizard to uninstall the integrated 10 MB Ethernet adapter.

B. Use Device Manager to uninstall the integrated 10 MB Ethernet adapter.

C. Use Device Manager to disable the integrated 10 MB Ethernet adapter.

D. Delete the device driver for the integrated 10 MB Ethernet adapter from the `Systemroot\system32\Driver Cache` folder.

Answer: C

16. You are the network administrator for your company.

You are installing Windows 2000 server on a new computer by using the Windows 2000 server compact disc. The computer has five 18-GB hard disks: Disk0, Disk1, Disk2, Disk3, and Disk4. The disks do not have any partitions defined.

You want to use as much space on Disk0 as possible for the partition on which Windows 2000 Server is installed.

You want the disk on which you install Windows 2000 Server to be fault tolerant.

What should you do?

(Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. Install Windows 2000 server on a 4-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0. Configure the five disks as dynamic disks.

B. Install Windows 2000 server on a 18-GB NTFS partition on Disk 0. Configure the five disks as dynamic disks.

C. Create a RAID-5 volume using Disk 2, Disk 3, and Disk 4.

D. Create a striped volume using Disk 2, Disk 3, and Disk 4.

E. Create a RAID-5 volume using all disks.

F. Create a striped volume using all disks.

G. Select the volume on Disk 0 and add a mirror using Disk 1.

Answer: BCG

17. You are the administrator of your company's network.

Your network has 50 Windows 2000 professional client computers and Windows NT Workstation 4.0 client computers. The network uses TCP/IP as the only network protocol.

One server on the network acts as a DNS server. The IP address of this server is 192.168.1.10. All of the client computers are configured to use this server for the DNS services. Users of Windows NT Workstation computers cannot connect to a file server named FS_1. However, users of Windows 2000 Professional computer can access FS_1. FS_1 has a statically assigned address of 192.168.1.11. The TCP/IP settings for FS_1 are shown in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings Dialog Box. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You want to allow the Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to connect to FS_1.

What should you do?

- A. Add the WINS address
- B. Select Enable LMHOSTS lookup checkbox and import Lmhosts file used by the Windows NT Workstation computers.
- C. Select Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP option button. Select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box and import the Lmhosts files used by the Windows NT Workstation computer.
- D. Select the Use the NetBIOS setting from the DHCP server option button and select the Enable LMHOSTS lookup check box.

Answer: C

18. You are the network administrator for your company.

You create two shared printers on a Windows 2000 server computer in your company. One printer is shared as Admin, and the other printer is shared as Executive. Both printers are connected to the same print device. You set the priority of the Admin to 90 and the priority of the Executive printer to 50.

You want all users in your company network to be able to send print jobs to either printer. However, you do not want the Executive printer to appear in the search list when employees perform a Search: For Printers on their client computers.

What should you do?

- A. Change the priority of the Executive printer to 99. Change the priority of the Admin printer to 1.
- B. Deny the Everyone group the Manage Printers permission.
- C. Change the printer configuration to Not Shared.
- D. Clear the List in the Directory check box in the printer configuration.

Answer: D

19. You are the network administrator for your company.

You are planning to upgrade Windows NT server 4.0 computers to Windows 2000 server. You want to perform the upgrades by means of a distribution folder. You want to install a custom application as part of the upgrade.

You need to include the necessary commands so that the custom application is automatically installed as part of the upgrade process.

What should you do?

- A. Create a command file named Cmdlines.txt to install the application. Copy the Cmdlines.txt file to the subfolder named \$OEM\$ under the i386 folder.
- B. Create a command file named Unattend.txt to install the application. Copy the Unattend.txt file to the subfolder named \$OEM\$ textmode under the i386 folder.
- C. Create a subfolder named \$OEM\$\$CApplifications under the i386 folder. Copy the application files to that subfolder.
- D. Create a second network shared folder named \$OEM\$. Copy the application to that share point.

Answer: C

20. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 server computer named Server1.

Server 1 hosts an intranet web site for your company. The marketing department stores marketing files in a shared folder on a separate file server. The NTFS permissions on the shared folder are shown in the File Permissions dialog box. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The marketing director wants to make the marketing files available to the rest of the company by means of the intranet. She wants company users to be able to read, but not modify. You configure the virtual directory as shown in the Virtual Directory Configuration Dialog Box.

Users report that they are not able to access the marketing files from their web browsers.

You want all company users to be able to read the marketing files.

What should you do?

To answer, make the appropriate changes in the Virtual Directory Configuration Dialog Box.

Answer: A G (click a "directory located on this computer" and "directory browsing")

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