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Exam : Microsoft 70-216

Title : Implementing and Administering a Microsoft Windows 2000 Network Infrastructure

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

Your company has a Windows 2000 domain installed.

You installed the DHCP Server service, but you did not configure it.

Andrew is an employee at your company who belongs only to the Domain User group. Andrew will be responsible for deciding where DHCP servers should be placed on the network. When Andrew tries to authorize his server, the server displays the following error message: "Access denied."

Andrew needs to have the ability to authorize only DHCP servers. What should you do?

- A. Add Andrew to the Schema Admins group.
- B. Add Andrew to the DHCP Administrators group.
- C. Delegate Control to Andrew on the NetServices system container in Active Directory.
- D. Delegate Control to Andrew on the Query-Policies system container in Active Directory.

Answer: C

2. You are the administrator of your company's network, which includes three subnets. Each subnet contains 200 Windows 2000 Professional computers and five Windows 2000 Server computers. One Windows 2000 Server computer on one subnet runs the DNS Server service. The DNS server is configured to allow dynamic updates. All computers on the network have static IP addresses.

You add two UNIX servers named IW1 and IW2 to the network. Both servers host identical content for your internal Web site.

When you try to access the internal Web site from your client computer, your Web browser displays this message: "Can't find server or DNS error."

However, when you enter the IP addresses of the two Web servers in your browser, you can view the Web site.

You need to ensure that you can access each internal Web server by its name. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add one A (host) record to the DNS server for IW1. Add another for IW2.
- B. Add one CNAME (canonical name) record named WWW to the DNS server for IW1.  
Add another CNAME record named WWW for IW2.

- C. Disable dynamic updates on the DNS server.
- D. Run the ipconfig /flushdns command on your client computer.
- E. Run the ipconfig /registerdns command on your client computer.

Answer: AD

3. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has four Windows 2000-based WINS servers.

You want to delegate the ability to create the four WINS servers' performance logs to a domain user named Kim. You do not want Kim to be able to change the configuration of the four WINS servers. The performance logs for the WINS servers are created by using the Performance console.

How should you configure the network to accomplish this goal?

- A. Add the user Kim to the Domain Local group named Wins Users.
- B. Create a new Domain Local group named Performance Administrators.  
Add the user Kim to the Performance Administrators group.
- C. On the four WINS servers, change the NTFS permissions on the System32Wins folder to include Read permission for user Kim.
- D. On the four WINS servers, change the Registry permissions on the HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\WINS key to include Read permission for user Kim.

Answer: A

4. You are the administrator of your company's network. The relevant portion of its configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. RAS1 and Router1 run Windows 2000 Server and Routing and Remote Access. Internal users access both internal and external network resources every business day. Mobile users access internal and external network resources through RAS1 by means of an L2TP/IPSec tunnel.

Your company hires two contractors for a short-term assignment. These contractors need remote access to HTTP resources on your internal subnets. Their computers run Windows 98.

You reconfigure RAS1 to allow remote access by means of virtual private network (VPN) connections for the two contractors. To reduce network traffic through RAS1, you decide to prevent the contractors from using your network to access Internet resources. You configure a TCP/IP filter to drop all HTTP traffic connecting to RAS1.

Mobile users report that they can no longer access the Internet. The contractors report that they cannot connect to RAS1.

To correct these problems, you create a new external subnet named Contractor1 and place the contractors on it.

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

- A. On RAS1, reconfigure the TCP/IP filter to drop all HTTP traffic originating from Contractor1.
- B. On RAS1, remove the TCP/IP filter. Reconfigure your remote access policy to restrict access for the contractors.
- C. On RAS1, remove the TCP/IP filter. Assign a custom IPSec policy requiring Kerberos authentication.
- D. Configure the computers of the contractors to use PPTP for VPN connections.
- E. Require the contractors to upgrade their computers to Windows 2000 Professional.

Answer: BE

5. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has a Windows 2000 member server computer named DeskA. Routing and Remote Access is enabled for remote access on DeskA.

Your company is organizing an industry trade show in a conference center. You have set up 15 desks and telephones in the conference area. During the conference, attendees will be allowed to dial in to your network by using any of the 15 telephones. Each telephone line has its own telephone number. The conference attendees can use their own portable computers to dial in.

When attendees dial in to DeskA, they do not need to specify a user name or password. However, you do not want to allow dial-in access from any telephone other than the 15 telephones in the conference area.

You enable unauthenticated access on the DeskA remote access server. You also create a remote access policy named Conference that allows unauthenticated access as the authentication method.

Attendees report that they are not able to dial in unless they specify a user name and password.

You want to ensure that attendees can dial in without specifying a user name and password. What should you do?

- A. Create a user account named Conference Guest.  
Configure Routing and Remote Access to use the Conference Guest account as the default user identity.  
Configure the Conference Guest account to use the 15 phone numbers as Caller ID.
- B. Create 15 user accounts named Conf-1, Conf-2, Conf-3, and so on through Conf-15.  
Specify a separate Caller ID phone number for each of the 15 users.
- C. Create 15 user accounts that use each phone number as the user name.  
Configure Routing and Remote Access to use the calling number as the authentication identity.
- D. Configure the Conference remote access policy so that it has a Calling-Station ID condition.  
Use the 15 phone numbers as the condition.

Answer: C

6. You are the administrator of the contoso.com domain. Your network environment consists of a main office and two branch offices. The branch offices are connected to the main office by 256-Kbps leased lines. You have a single DNS zone, and all DNS servers are located at the main office. All servers on your network are running Windows 2000 Server. Your network is not connected to the Internet.

Users report that response times are extremely slow when they attempt to access intranet resources. When you monitor the network, you discover that DNS name resolution queries are generating heavy traffic across the WAN links.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- ?Name resolution traffic across the WAN links will be reduced.
- ?Response times for name resolution queries will be reduced.
- ?Administrative overhead for DNS maintenance will be minimized.
- ?Current DNS namespace design will be maintained.

You take the following actions:

- ?Increase the refresh interval for zone transfers.
- ?For each branch office, create a new Windows 2000 domain in the same tree as the first domain.
- ?Install a DNS server and create a new standard primary DNS zone for each new Windows 2000 domain.
- ?Configure each DNS server to forward requests to the other DNS servers on the network.
- ?Add resource records for each office's local intranet resources to the local zone files.
- ?Configure client computers in the branch offices to query their local DNS servers only.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Name resolution traffic across the WAN links is reduced.
- B. Response times for name resolution queries are reduced.
- C. Administrative overhead for DNS maintenance is minimized.
- D. Current DNS namespace design is maintained.

Answer: AC

7. You are the network administrator for Woodgrove Bank. The network is configured as shown in Woodgrove Bank Network in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button .)

Prof1, Prof5, and Prof7 have their Preferred DNS server set to 172.16.34.130. The DNS server is configured as shown in DNS Window in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button .)

Each time Prof1 tries to ping Prof7, you receive the following error message: "Bad IP Address." Even after you restart Prof1, you continue to receive the error message.

What should you do?

- A. Delete the Prof7 entry in the DNS server.
- B. Delete the Prof1 entry in the DNS server.
- C. Delete the Prof7 entry in the Hosts file on Prof1.
- D. Delete the Prof7 entry in the Lmhosts file on Prof7.
- E. Run the ipconfig /registerdns command on Prof1.

Answer: C

8. You administer the network segment used by your company's sales department. This department employs 50 salespeople, who use portable computers. Each business day, a maximum of 25 salespeople work on-site.

The remaining salespeople work remotely.

Your network segment includes one DHCP server running Windows 2000 Server. All the portable computers are DHCP clients. The DHCP server is configured with the characteristics shown in the following table.

Your department hires 20 new salespeople and issues portable computers to them. The new salespeople will work on-site for several months, and then begin working remotely. However, none of these new users can connect to the network.

They receive an error message indicating that their computers cannot obtain IP addresses.

You need to enable the new salespeople to connect to the network. Your solution must prevent the connection problem from happening again.

Your solution must also avoid disrupting network communications for existing network users and minimize network traffic associated with DHCP.

What should you do?

A. Delete the existing IP address leases from the DHCP server.

Increase the setting for conflict detection attempts to 3 .

Decrease the lease duration to eight hours.

B. Decrease the lease duration to one day. Increase the setting for conflict detection attempts to 2 .

C. On the new salespeople's computers, run the ipconfig /release command and then the ipconfig /renew command.

D. Disable dynamic update of DNS records. Decrease the lease duration to eight hours.

Run the ipconfig /renew command on the new salespeople's computers.

Answer: A

9. You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network is configured in a Windows 2000 domain as shown in the following diagram.

Acct1 and Acct2 belong to the accounting department. Sales1 and Sales2 belong to the sales department.

Production1 and Production2 belong to the production department. Manager1 belongs to the management department. The accounting department does not access the Internet.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

?All communications involving Acct1 and Acct2 will be encrypted.

?Internet communications will not be encrypted.

?Communications between the sales department and the management department will be encrypted.

?Performance overhead for encryption will be minimized.

You take the following actions:

?Create an organizational unit (OU) structure as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button .)

?Add Acct1 and Acct2 to the Acct OU.

?Add Sales1 and Sales2 to the Sales OU.

?Add all other computers to the Comp OU.

?Assign the default Secure Server IPsec Policy to the domain.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All communications involving Acct1 and Acct2 are encrypted.

B. Internet communications are not encrypted.

C. Communications between the sales department and the management department are encrypted.

D. Performance overhead for encryption is minimized.

Answer: AC

10. You are the administrator of your company's network, which consists of a single site. The network includes 30 computers running Windows 2000 Server and 1,500 computers running Windows 2000 Professional. A computer named WINS1, which is located in your Information Technology (IT) department, is configured as a WINS server with default settings.

Your company also includes a human resources (HR) department, whose computers are located behind a firewall to maintain security. For redundancy, you install a second WINS server named WINS2 in the HR department, accepting all default settings.

You configure both WINS servers to use the automatic partner configuration.

Later, you review the event logs on the WINS servers. You find the following event message, which was logged on WINS1 during replication.

Event ID: 4202

Source: WINS

Description: Attempt to connect to the remote WINS server with address 10.1.1.2 returned with an error.

Check to see that the remote WINS server is running and available.

You confirm that both WINS servers are functioning correctly and that their resources are available. How should you correct this problem?

A. Place static entries for each WINS server in the database of the other WINS server.

B. Manually configure replication with WINS1 as push partner and WINS2 as pull partner.

C. Configure WINS1 and WINS2 as push/pull partners with each other.

D. Enable forwarding of TCP port 42 (Host Name Server) on the firewall.W

Answer: D

11. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a Windows 2000-based DHCP server, two Windows 2000-based DNS servers, a Windows 2000-based Routing and Remote Access server, and 60 Windows 2000 Professional portable computers. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The DHCP server has a scope that has an IP address range of 10.65.4.20 through 10.65.4.80 with subnet mask 255.255.255.0.

You want the portable computers to use the DNS server that has an IP address of 10.65.4.12 when they dial in to the Routing and Remote Access server. The Routing and Remote Access server gathers IP addresses from the DHCP server for distribution to the portable computers when the portable computers dial in.

You configure the DHCP scope so that it has an IP address of 10.65.4.12 for the DNS Servers scope option.

When users dial in to the network by using the portable computers, all portable computers receive the IP address of 10.65.4.13 for the DNS server.

How should you configure the network so that the portable computers will receive the IP address of 10.65.4.12 for the DNS server?

- A. Configure the DHCP server to always register and update client computer information to contain the configured DNS server.
- B. Configure the Routing and Remote Access server to use the LAN interface to obtain DHCP, DNS, and WINS addresses for dial-up client computers.
- C. Configure the LAN interface of the Routing and Remote Access server to not use an IP address for the DNS server.
- D. Enable the DHCP Relay Agent on the Internal interface of the Routing and Remote Access server.

Configure the DHCP Relay Agent to use 10.65.4.1 as the IP address for the DHCP server.

Answer: D

12. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA and 30 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

ServerA has a permanent cable modem connection to the Internet.

To allow all Windows 2000 Professional computers to receive IP multicast traffic from the Internet, you install and configure the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) routing protocol on ServerA.

You have not defined any input or output packet filters on the network interface on ServerA.

The configuration of the interfaces of the IGMP routing protocol is shown in the following window.

Users on the network report that they are unable to receive IP multicast traffic from IP multicasting sources on the Internet.

How should you configure ServerA to allow users to register to receive IP multicasting traffic?

- A. Configure a multicast scope boundary that has an IP address of 224.0.0.0 and a mask of 224.0.0.0.
- B. Configure the Cable Modem to Internet interface to run in IGMP proxy mode.
- C. Configure the LAN interface to run in IGMP proxy mode.
- D. Configure all interfaces of the IGMP routing protocol to listen to multicast heartbeat group 224.0.0.1.

Answer: B

13. You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

On your Windows 2000 Server computer named Srv1, you install Client Service for NetWare and NWLink with the default settings. You perform these installations to access files stored on your company's NetWare servers. From Srv1 you can connect to Srv2. You can also connect to NetWare1 and NetWare3, but you cannot connect to NetWare2 and NetWare4. NetWare2 and NetWare4 run different versions of NetWare than NetWare1 and NetWare3. You want to configure Srv1 to connect to all the NetWare servers. What should you do?

- A. Set the adapter to Manual frame type detection and add the frame type of each NetWare server.
- B. Manually configure the Internal Network Number to 00000000.
- C. Enable direct hosting of Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX).
- D. Install File and Print Services for NetWare.

Answer: A

14. You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button)

Your users utilize an application that performs frequent DNS queries. The DNS Server service is installed on all three servers. Sr3 is the only DNS server that has access to the Internet.

You want to configure your DNS servers so that they function with a minimum of administrative intervention. What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure Sr1 and Sr2 to forward.
- B. Configure Sr3 to forward.
- C. Disable recursion on Sr1 and Sr2.
- D. Disable recursion on Sr3.
- E. Enable recursion on Sr1 and Sr2.
- F. Enable recursion on Sr3.

Answer: AC

15. You are the administrator of one standard primary DNS server and two standard secondary DNS servers in a Windows 2000 domain.

There are no other DNS servers on the network. The domain includes Windows 2000 Professional computers and Windows 98 computers.

The DNS zone for the Windows 2000 domain is configured to allow dynamic updates. All three DNS servers are located on domain controllers. You want client computers to be able to register with any DNS server.

What should you do?

- A. Change the zone type of the DNS zone for the Windows 2000 domain on all three DNS servers to Active Directory Integrated.
- B. Change the settings on the standard primary DNS server to notify the two standard secondary DNS servers when the zone is updated.
- C. Change the settings on the standard primary DNS server to allow zone transfers to only the two standard secondary DNS servers.
- D. Change the dynamic update option on the standard primary DNS server to allow only secure updates.

Answer: A

16. You are the administrator of your company's network. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button .)

You investigate a report that administrators in the Dallas office have installed and are using Network Monitor. Your company allows only administrators in the Atlanta office to install and use Network Monitor.

You install Network Monitor on Prof1. You need to monitor how many copies of Network Monitor are currently running.

What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. On the Tools menu in Network Monitor, select Identify Network Monitor Users .
- B. On the Options menu in Network Monitor, select Show Address Names .
- C. On the Tools menu in Network Monitor, select Find Routers .
- D. On the Display menu in Network Monitor, select Find all names .
- E. Install Network Monitor on a computer on Segment B.
- F. Permit all ports in the TCP/IP filter on the router.

Answer: AE

17. You are the administrator of your company's network, which consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. The network has a persistent connection to the Internet. The relevant portion of its configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Your company employs mobile salespeople who use portable computers running Windows 98. To enable these users to access internal resources, you place a virtual private network (VPN) server named VPN1 outside your firewall. This server is a stand-alone Windows 2000 Server computer running Routing and Remote Access. The firewall is configured to allow inbound access from VPN1 only.

You configure PPTP ports on VPN1. Now you must configure packet filters. VPN1 must allow only VPN traffic on the Internet interface, and it must prevent non-VPN users from accessing internal resources. Which two actions should

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

- A. Using the PPTP ports as the destination ports, create an input filter on VPN1.  
As the destination IP address, use the IP address of the external interface of VPN1.
- B. Using the PPTP ports as the source ports, create an input filter on VPN1.  
As the source IP address, use the IP address of the external interface of VPN1.
- C. Using the PPTP ports as the destination ports, create an input filter on VPN1.  
As the destination IP address, use the IP address of the internal interface of VPN1.
- D. Using the PPTP ports as the source ports, create an output filter on VPN1.  
As the source IP address, use the IP address of the external interface of VPN1.
- E. Using the PPTP ports as the destination ports, create an output filter on VPN1.  
As the destination IP address, use the IP address of the external interface of VPN1.
- F. Using the PPTP ports as the source ports, create an output filter on VPN1.  
As the source IP address, use the IP address of the internal interface of VPN1.

Answer: AD

18. You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of five subnets that are connected by a BOOTP relay-enabled router. There are 50 Windows 2000 Server computers and 1,000 Windows 2000 Professional client computers distributed approximately evenly across the five subnets. There are also 25 UNIX servers and 100 DHCP-enabled network printers on the network.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- ?The correct assignment of IP addresses to each client computer on each subnet will be automated.
- ?Address conflicts between client computers and servers will be prevented.
- ?Correct scope options will be applied to each client computer on each subnet.
- ?Client computers that are not in use will be prevented from keeping an IP address for more than three days.
- ?Each network printer will always receive the same IP address.

You take the following actions:

- ?Install the DHCP Server service on a Windows 2000 Server computer.
- ?Create five scopes, each containing the address range for a specific subnet.
- ?In the DHCP console, set optional client configurations in the Server Options container.
- ?Exclude the range of addresses in use by the network printers.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The correct assignment of IP addresses to each client computer on each subnet is automated.
- B. Address conflicts between client computers and servers are prevented.
- C. Correct scope options are applied to each client computer on each subnet.
- D. Client computers that are not in use are prevented from keeping an IP address for more than three days.
- E. Each network printer always receives the same IP address.

Answer: A

19. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You want to create a DHCP scope for the 192.168.1.32/28 subnet. The computers on this subnet are running Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows 2000.

You also have two UNIX computers on this subnet that will have static IP addresses. These UNIX computers will be assigned the two highest available IP addresses on the subnet. The subnet's default gateway will be assigned the lowest available IP address on the subnet. The scope should only include the available addresses.

Which scope should you create on your DHCP server for this subnet?

- A. 192.168.1.34 - 192.168.1.46
- B. 192.168.1.34 - 192.168.1.44
- C. 192.168.1.33 - 192.168.1.45
- D. 192.168.1.34 - 192.168.1.61
- E. 192.168.1.33 - 192.168.1.60

Answer: B

20. You are the network administrator for A. Datum Corporation. The relevant portion of your network configuration is

shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

For communication between the Los Angeles and Dallas offices, you implement and configure two virtual private network (VPN) servers, as shown in the following table.

Each server is configured with appropriate VPN ports and a demand-dial VPN interface to initiate a VPN connection to the other server.

When you try to initiate a connection from Dallas to Los Angeles, you receive no error messages and the connection succeeds.

However, when you try to initiate a connection from Los Angeles to Dallas, you receive the following error message: "An error occurred during connection of the interface. The encryption attempt failed because no valid certificate was found."

How should you correct this problem?

- A. At LA-VPN, configure the demand-dial VPN connection to use L2TP only.
- B. At LA-VPN, configure the demand-dial VPN connection to use PPTP only.
- C. Configure both servers to use the Require encryption option on the connection.
- D. Configure both servers to use the Optional encryption option on the connection.

Answer: B

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