

Exam : Microsoft 70-291

**Title : Implement, Managing and
Maintaining a MS Win 2003
Network Infra**

Version : Demo

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1. You have an DNS server that runs Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2).

You need to ensure that an e-mail message is sent to the administrator if the DNS server service stops.

You create a script that sends e-mail when the script is executed.

What should you do next?

A. Install the POP3 service on the DNS server.

B. Modify the DNS Server service dependencies.

C. Modify the DNS Server service Recovery options.

D. Install the Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration (UDDI) services on the DNS server.

Answer: C

2. You are the network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All servers are configured with static IP addresses. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. All client computers are configured as DHCP clients.

The company has a main office and one branch office. The offices are separated by a router. A DHCP server is deployed in each office.

One of the DHCP servers shuts down unexpectedly. It takes four hours to repair the server. During that time, several mobile users connect their portable computers to the network and report that they cannot connect to shared resources on the network.

After the server is repaired, you create a new scope on each DHCP server that includes IP addresses for the other office. You activate the scopes.

You test the new DHCP configuration by shutting down the DHCP server in the main office. You find out that the client computers in the main office are not receiving IP addresses from the DHCP server in the branch office.

You need to ensure that when the DHCP server in one office fails, the client computers will receive a correct IP address configuration from the DHCP server in the other office.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Configure the router between the offices to forward BOOTP broadcasts.

B. Configure the DHCP server in each office with a DHCP scope that includes the same IP addresses as the DHCP server in the other office. Activate the scope.

C. Configure the DHCP server in each office with an additional network adapter. Connect each new network adapter to the local network. Assign an IP address from the other office's network to each new network adapter.

D. Install and configure a DHCP relay agent in each office.

Answer: AD

3. You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

The network contains a Web server named Server1 that runs IIS 6.0 and hosts a secure Web site. The Web site is accessible from the intranet, as well as from the Internet. All users must authenticate when they connect to Server1.

All users on the Internet must use a secure protocol to connect to the Web site. Users on the intranet do not need to use a secure protocol.

You need verify that all users are using a secure protocol to connect to Server1 from the Internet.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Monitor the events in the application log on Server1.

B. Monitor the events in the security log on Server1.

C. Monitor the Web server connections on Server1 by using a performance log.

D. Monitor network traffic to Server1 by using Network Monitor.

E. Monitor the IIS logs on Server1.

Answer: DE

4. You are the administrator of an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. All computers are members of the domain.

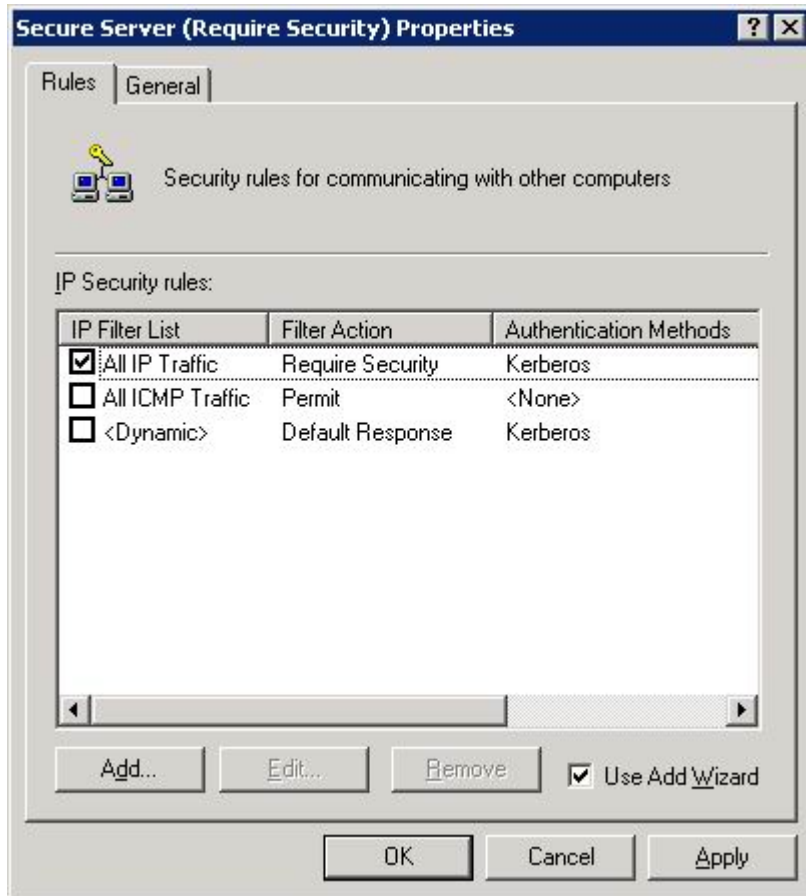
The Secure Server (Require Security) IPSec policy is assigned to a file server named Server6. The policy is configured as shown in the exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

Users report that they cannot access shared folders on Server6. Users were able to access shared folders on Server6 prior to the implementation of the IPSec policy.

You need to ensure that all client computers in the domain can access the shared folders on Server6. You

must ensure that all communications between client computers and Server6 be encrypted.

What should you do?



- A. On Server6, enable the All ICMP Traffic IP Security rule in the properties of the Secure Server (Require Security) IPsec policy.
- B. On Server6, enable the <Dynamic> IP Security rule in the properties of the Secure Server (Require Security) IPsec policy.
- C. On all client computers, assign the Client (Respond Only) IPsec policy.
- D. On all client computers, install an IPsec communication certificate in the local machine store.

Answer: C

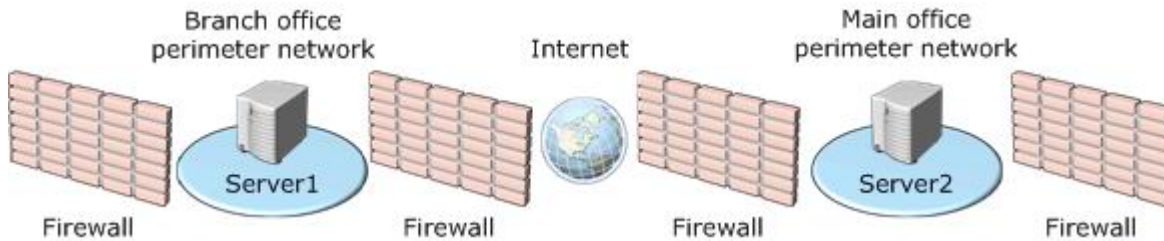
5. You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

The company has a main office and one branch office. The perimeter networks for each office are configured as shown in the exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

You configure an L2TP/IPsec VPN tunnel between Server1 and Server2. You also configure and assign an IPsec policy named RASIPsec that requires secure communications.

You need to ensure that no unsecured traffic from the Internet reaches the internal network through this VPN. You also need to ensure that access to the VPN servers from their respective internal networks is not disrupted.

What should you do?



- A. Configure input and output L2TP/IPSec packet filters on the internal interfaces of Server1 and Server2.
- B. Configure input and output L2TP/IPSec packet filters on the external interfaces of Server1 and Server2.
- C. In the properties of RASIPSec, edit the All IP Traffic IP Filter list to include the IP addresses for only Server1 and Server2.
- D. In the properties of RASIPSec, edit the All ICMP Traffic IP Filter list to include the IP addresses for only Server1 and Server2.

Answer: B

6. You are the administrator of an Active Directory domain. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 domain controller named Server1.

Users report that they experience intermittent delays when they log on to Server1. Administrators report that replication attempts between Server1 and other domain controllers are occasionally delayed.

You need to verify the cause of the intermittent connection delays to Server1. You also need to find out whether the problem is related to a hardware deficiency on Server1. You need to track these delays over a period of one day.

What should you do first?

- A. Run the `netdiag /verbose` command to perform a network diagnostic test on Server1.
- B. Run the `replmon` command to view the Active Directory replication status on Server1.
- C. Use Network Monitor to view the network traffic packet contents between Server1 and all other computers.
- D. Create a System Monitor counter to track the queue lengths on the network adapter on Server1.

Answer: D

7. You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. Server1 has a third-party application installed on it. The third-party application runs as a service that is named Service1. Service1 fails periodically.

You need to configure the recovery options for Service1 to meet the following requirements:

If Service1 runs successfully for a day or more, you need to ensure that only the service is immediately restarted upon failure.

If, after this failure, Service1 does not run successfully for another day, you must ensure the entire server is immediately restarted.

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

- A. Configure the Reset fail count after value for Service1 to 1 day.
- B. Configure the Restart service after value for Service1 to 1,440 minutes.
- C. Configure the response to the first failure to be to restart Service1.
- D. Configure the response to the first failure to be to restart Server1.
- E. Configure the response to the second failure to be to restart Service1.
- F. Configure the response to the second failure to be to restart Server1.

Answer: ACF

8. You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. Server1 is a domain member server that has the DNS service installed.

Server1 is configured with two network interfaces named NIC1 and NIC2. Routing is not enabled between the two network interfaces. NIC1 and NIC2 are configured as shown in the following table.

Network interface	IP address	Subnet mask	Preferred DNS server	Purpose
NIC1	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.10	Connect to production network
NIC2	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.2	Connect to isolated preproduction network segment

Resources on the preproduction network segment use the same fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) as resources in the production network.

The TCP/IP properties on client computers in the preproduction environment are controlled by individual testers.

You need to ensure that the users in the preproduction environment cannot resolve FQDNs from the

production network.

You want to accomplish this goal by using the DNS console on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the interfaces properties on Server1 to listen on 192.168.2.10 only.
- B. Configure the forwarders on Server1 to refer requests to 192.168.3.2.
- C. Configure Server1 to disable recursion.
- D. Configure Server1 to disable round robin.

Answer: A

9. You are a network administrator for A. Datum Corporation. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named adatum.net.

Users regularly browse the internal network and the Internet from their client computers. All Web and e-mail hosting for a separate DNS domain named adatum.com is outsourced to an ISP. All name resolution requests for adatum.com are resolved by the ISP. You have no administrative control over the DNS servers at the ISP. You cannot list the contents of adatum.com by using the nslookup command on the DNS servers at the ISP.

A Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1 is configured with a primary zone for adatum.net. All root hints have been removed from Server1. All client computers refer to this DNS server for name resolution.

You need to configure DNS resolution to ensure that all client computers can locate and access resources in adatum.net, adatum.com, and the Internet.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a secondary zone for adatum.com on Server1.
- B. Configure a primary zone for adatum.com on Server1.
- C. Configure conditional forwarding for adatum.com with the IP address of the DNS server at the ISP.
- D. Configure simple forwarding with the default settings with the IP address of the DNS server at the ISP.

Answer: D

10. You have a stand-alone server that runs Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2).

You run the Runas command and receive the following error message: "1058: The service cannot be started, either because it is disabled or has no enabled devices associated with it".

You need to ensure that you can use Runas successfully.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Remote Registry service.
- B. Enable the Secondary Logon service.
- C. Join the server to an Active Directory domain.
- D. From Device Manager, scan for hardware changes.

Answer: B

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