

70-290 Managing Windows Server 2003 Environment

1

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

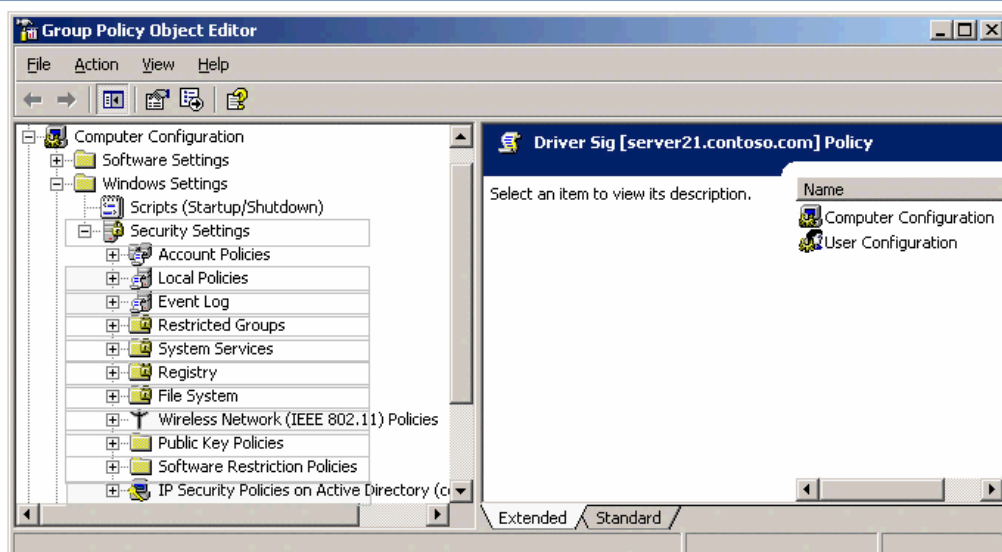
A change in business rules requires you to configure hardware drivers on all network computers. You open the Group Policy Object Editor, as shown in the work area.

You need to configure Driver Signing in the treeview pane.

Which node should you configure?

To answer, select the appropriate node in the work area.

Work Area



2

You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1.

You log on to Server1 and attempt to access the network. You discover that the server is not communicating on the network. You discover that a service pack and an updated network adapter driver were installed on Server1 the previous night. A complete backup, including the System State data, was performed before the service pack and the driver were installed.

You need to restore network communications.

What should you do first?

- A. Use Roll Back Driver to reinstall the previous driver for the network adapter.
- B. Use the Backup or Restore Wizard to restore the backup from the previous night.
- C. Restart Server1 by using the Last Known Good Configuration option.
- D. Use the Registry Editor to delete the registry settings for the network adapter driver.

3

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

Your network includes domain controllers, file and print servers, and application servers. The application servers run a variety of programs, including Microsoft SQL Server 2000 and Microsoft Exchange Server 2003.

Your staff is responsible for monitoring current system performance on all servers.

You need to enable your staff to use System Monitor to gather performance data for each unique server type. The data will be used for trend analysis and forecasting.

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

- A. For each server, add the most common performance counters and save them as an HTML file.
- B. For each server, add the most common performance counters and save them as a counter report file.
- C. Create trace logs based on the file and schedule the trace logs to gather data.
- D. Create alerts based on the file and schedule the alerts to gather data.
- E. Create counter logs based on the file and schedule the counter logs to gather data.

4

You are the administrator of a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1.

Newly hired employees recently started storing files on Server1. Now users report that Server1 is responding much slower than it did before the additional users were added. You suspect the disk subsystem needs to be upgraded to accommodate the additional user load.

You need to confirm whether the disk subsystem on Server1 needs to be upgraded.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a Performance Logs and Alerts alert on the %Free Space counter.
- B. Use Device Manager to populate volume settings and examine the properties of the disk drives on Server1
- C. Use Event Viewer to examine the system logs and search the system logs for events generated by the disk event source.
- D. Use System Monitor to monitor counters based on the PhysicalDisk object.

5

You are the network administrator for your company. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. A server named Server1 hosts applications for network users.

Server1 contains a motherboard that can support two CPUs. One CPU is currently installed. Server1 has 512 MB of RAM and a single 36-GB integrated device electronics (IDE) hard disk. It has a 10 Mb Ethernet card connected to a 10/100 Mb switch.

After Server1 is in use for five months, network users report unacceptable response times on their applications.

You open System Monitor on Server1 and see the information shown in the following table.

| Counter | Minimum | Maximum | Average |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Memory - Pages/sec | 0.00 | 31.97 | 1.22 |
| Logical Disk - Avg. Disk Queue Length | .69 | 20.61 | 9.73 |
| Processor - % Processor Time | 3.00 | 100.00 | 5.15 |
| Network Interface - Bytes/sec | 189.72 | 2927.84 | 379.46 |

You need to improve the performance of Server1.

What should you do?

- A. Add an additional CPU.
- B. Add an additional 512 MB of RAM.
- C. Replace the existing hard disk with a faster one.
- D. Replace the 10-Mb Ethernet card with a 100-Mb Ethernet card.

6

You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003. A server named Server3 functions as an application server. The disks in Server3 are configured as shown in the following table.

| Physical disk | Drive | Data | Size |
|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 0 | C | Operating system | 20 GB |
| 1 | D | Free space | 20 GB |

You purchase four additional 20-GB hard disks for Server3. You plan to install an inventory database on Server3. You estimate that you need a total of 60 GB of disk space to hold all the inventory data. You need to protect the data against the failure of any disk that contains either operating system data or inventory database data.

You need to create a new disk configuration on Server3.

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

- A. Use one additional disk to create a mirror for drive C.
- B. Use two additional disks to create a striped set for drive C.
- C. Use three additional disks to create a RAID-5 volume for drive D.
- D. Use two additional disks to create a RAID-5 volume for drive C.
- E. Use one additional disk to create a mirror for drive D.
- F. Use three additional disks to create a striped set for drive D.

7

You are a network administrator for your company. A Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1 functions as a file server. Drive C on Server1 is running low on free disk space.

You need to ensure that an event is written to the application log on drive C when 10 percent of the available free space on the server remains.

What should you do?

- A. Open Event Viewer and expand the application log. Select **New Log View**.
- B. Open Computer Management and expand Storage. Right-click **Disk Management**, and then select **Rescan Disks**.
- C. Open Performance and expand Performance Logs and Alerts. Right-click **Counter Logs**, and then select **New Log Settings**.
- D. Open Performance and expand Performance Logs and Alerts. Right-click **Alerts**, and then select **New Alert Settings**.

8

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional SP2.

Server1 is a domain controller. Server2 runs Windows Software Update Services (WSUS). No options have been changed in the administrative console.

You configure the client computers to access the services on Server1 and Server2. An initial synchronization and approval is successfully completed. The client computers receive and install the approved patches successfully.

Three months later, Microsoft releases a critical security update for Windows XP Professional. From a test client computer, you use Microsoft Update to download the update. You test the update and receive no error messages.

Now you need to deploy the update to all client computers as quickly as possible. You must ensure that the update is not deployed to any servers.

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

- A. On Server1, configure the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) to distribute the security update.
- B. On Server1, initiate replication.
- C. On Server2, initiate synchronization.
- D. On Server2, approve the security update.

9

You are the domain administrator for your company's Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 2000 Professional.

You recently deployed 10 new servers that run Windows Server 2003. You placed the servers in a new organizational unit (OU) named W2K3Servers.

Anne is another network administrator.

You need to configure the appropriate permissions to allow Anne to manage the new servers by using Terminal Services from her client computer. You need to assign Anne only the permissions she needs to perform her job.

What should you do?

- A. Add Anne's user account to the local Power Users group on each server that runs Windows Server 2003.
- B. Add Anne's user account to the Remote Desktop Users group on each server that runs Windows Server 2003.
- C. Assign Anne's user account the **Allow - Read** and the **Allow - Write** permissions for the W2K3Servers OU.
- D. Configure the **Managed By** property for the W2K3Servers OU to Anne's user account.

10

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All 40 network servers run Windows Server 2003, and all 1,500 client computers run Windows XP Professional.

The servers are located in seven different buildings. All are configured to allow Remote Desktop connections.

A new administrator named Peter is hired to help you configure applications and perform disk defragmentation on all 40 servers.

You need to enable Peter to manage the servers remotely by using Remote Desktop for Administration.

What should you do?

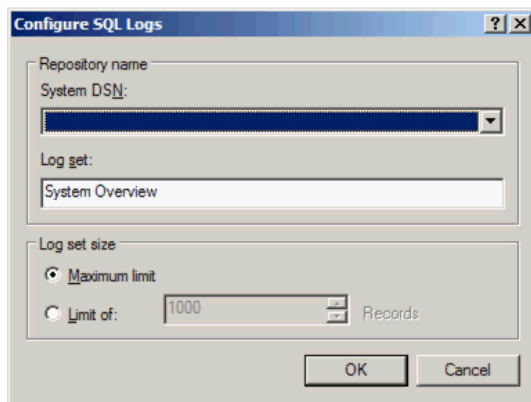
- A. Add Peter to the Administrators group.
- B. Add Peter to the Power Users group.
- C. Add Peter to the Remote Desktop Users group.
- D. Delegate control of the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) to Peter.
- E. Delegate control of the Computers organizational unit (OU) to Peter.

11

You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003.

You manage a file server named Server8. You need to create a performance baseline for Server8 by using Performance Logs and Alerts. You need to store the performance data in an existing Microsoft SQL Server database on another computer.

You create a new counter log, and you select SQL Database as the log file format. When you attempt to save your changes, you receive an error message stating that you must select a data source name. You examine the configuration of the SQL Logs, as shown in the following dialog box.



You need to configure the counter log to use a SQL database.

What should you do?

- A. Use the **rellog** command-line utility to configure a connection to your SQL database.
- B. Use Add or Remove programs to install Connection Point Services. Configure a connection to your SQL database.
- C. Use the **logman** command-line utility with the **create** switch to configure a connection to your SQL database.
- D. Use Data Sources (ODBC) to configure a connection to your SQL database.

12

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

A server named Server54 hosts all shared documents for the legal and human resources departments. Server54 is frequently accessed and updated throughout the business day.

Users report extremely slow response times when they try to open the shared documents.

You log on to Server54 and observe real-time data indicating that the processor is operating at 100 percent of capacity.

Now you need to gather additional data to diagnose the cause of the problem.

What should you do?

- A. In System Monitor, create an alert that will be triggered when processor usage exceeds 80 percent for more than five minutes.
- B. In Event Viewer, open and review the application log for System Monitor events.
- C. In Task Manager, review the **Processes** tab to see the percentage of processor capacity used by each application.
- D. In the Performance console, create a counter log to track processor usage.

13

You are the domain administrator for your company's Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional and have the latest service pack installed.

You manage a server that has Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) installed. The latest updates were synchronized and approved for installation on the client computers.

You need to configure the client computers to download and automatically install the approved updates from the WSUS server.

What should you do?

- A. On the client computers, open the **System Properties** dialog box. On the **Automatic Updates** tab, configure the client computers to update automatically every day.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that has the appropriate Automatic Updates settings configured. Apply the GPO to an organizational unit (OU) that includes the client computers.
- C. In Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the settings for the client computer accounts. Configure the **Managed By** property to specify the WSUS server account.
- D. Create a local group on the WSUS server. Assign the group the **Allow - Read** and the **Allow - Write** permissions for the WSUSContent folder on the WSUS server. Add all the users of the client computers to the local group.