

70-293 Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft® Windows Server™ 2003 Network Infrastructure

1

You are the network administrator for Tailspin Toys. The company has a main office and two branch offices. The network in the main office contains 10 servers and 100 client computers. Each branch office contains 5 servers and 50 client computers. Each branch office is connected to the main office by a direct T1 line.

The network design requires that company IP addresses must be assigned from a single classful private IP address range. The network is assigned a class C private IP address range to allocate IP addresses for servers and client computers.

Tailspin Toys acquires a company named Wingtip Toys. The acquisition will increase the number of servers to 20 and the number of client computers to 200 in the main office. The acquisition is expected to increase the number of servers to 20 and the number of client computers to 200 in the branch offices. The acquisition will also add 10 more branch offices. After the acquisition, all branch offices will be the same size. Each branch office will be connected to the main office by a direct T1 line. The new company will follow the Tailspin Toys network design requirements.

You need to plan the IP addressing for the new company. You need to comply with the network design requirement.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the main office and each branch office a new class A private IP address range.
- B. Assign the main office and each branch office a new class B private IP address range.
- C. Assign the main office and each branch office a subnet from a new class B private IP address range.
- D. Assign the main office and each branch office a subnet from the current class C private IP address range.

2

You are a network administrator for your company. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.

The network contains a single DHCP server that services two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2, as shown in the work area. All servers and the administrator client computer have manually assigned IP addresses. All other client computers are DHCP clients.

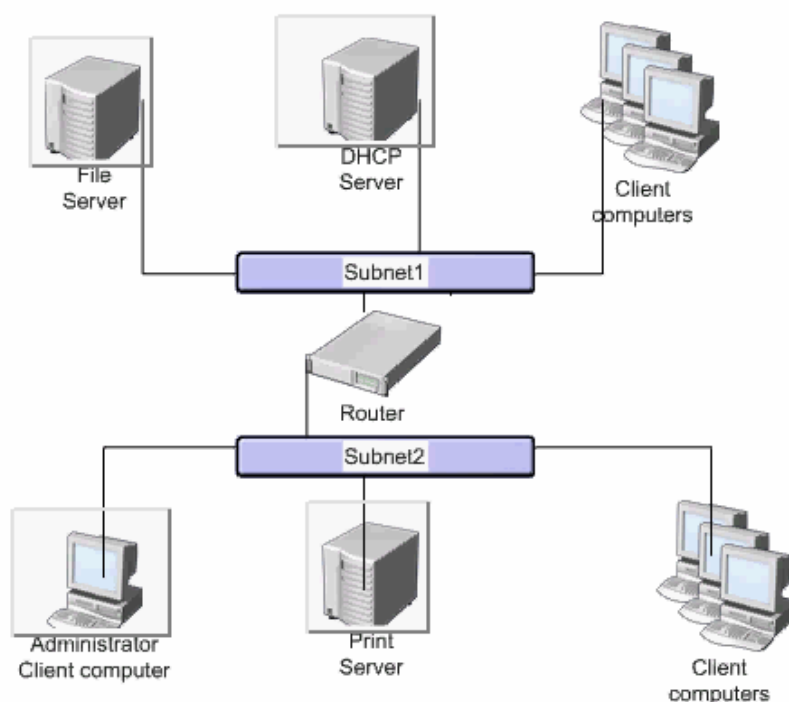
The router on your network fails and is replaced by another router. After the router is replaced, client computers on Subnet2 cannot receive IP addressing from the DHCP server.

You need to configure an appropriate host to be a DHCP relay agent.

Which component should you use?

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

Work Area



3

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of multiple physical segments. The network contains two Windows Server 2003 computers named Server1 and Server2, and several Windows 2000 Server computers. Server1 is configured with a single DHCP scope for the 10.250.100.0/24 network with an IP address range of 10.250.100.10 to 10.250.100.100.

Several users on the network report that they cannot connect to file and print servers, but they can connect to each other's client computers. All other users on the network are able to connect to all network resources. You run the **ipconfig.exe /all** command on one of the affected client computers and observe the information in the following table.

IP Address	10.250.100.150
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	(blank)
DHCP Server	Server2
DNS Servers	(blank)
Primary WINS Server	(blank)

You need to configure all affected client computers so that they can communicate with all other hosts on the network.

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

- A. Disable the DHCP service on Server2.
- B. Increase the IP address range for the 10.250.100.0/24 scope on Server1.
- C. Add global DHCP scope options to Server1 for default gateway, DNS servers, and WINS servers.
- D. Delete all IP address reservations in the scope on Server1.
- E. Run the **ipconfig.exe /renew** command on all affected client computers.
- F. Run the **ipconfig.exe /registerdns** command on all affected client computers.

4

You are the network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network also contains 10 network printers. All servers have manually configured IP addresses. The client computers and network printers receive their TCP/IP configuration information from a DHCP server.

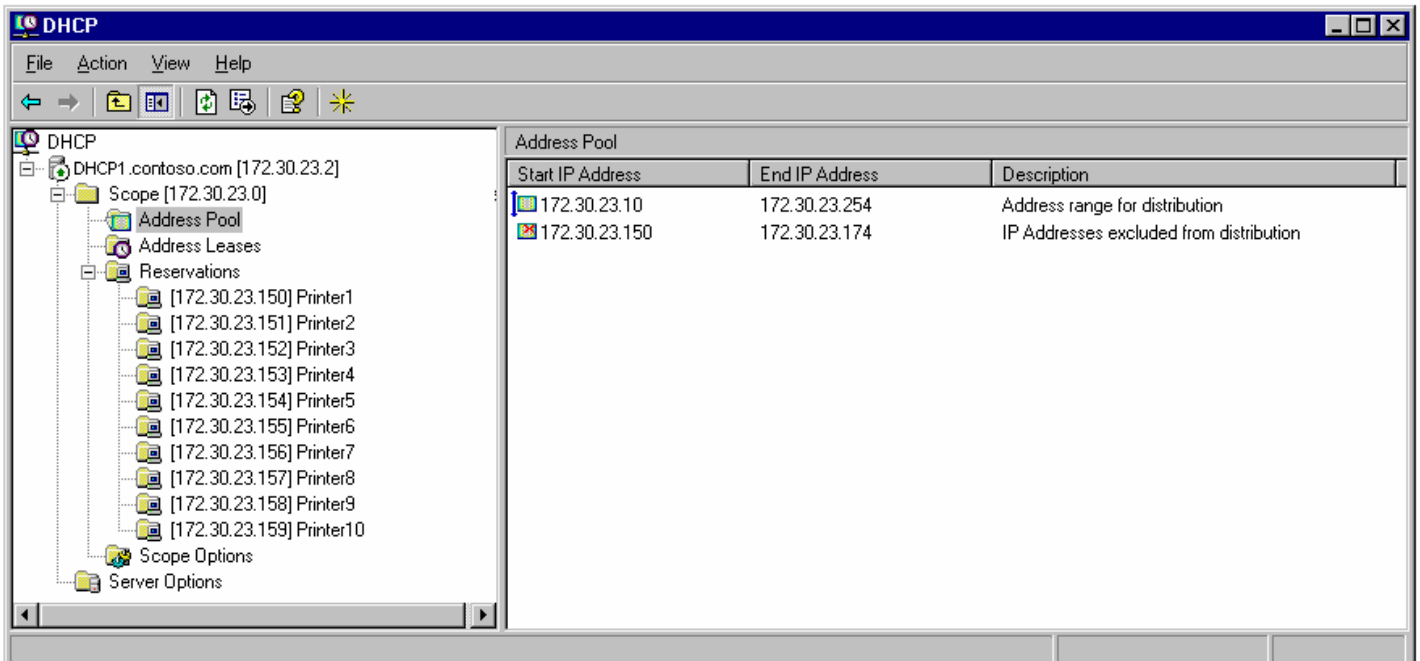
Company IP policy states that each of the network printers will always be configured with the same IP address. You configure a DHCP server and create a DHCP scope as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

Users report that they cannot submit print jobs to any of the network printers. You investigate and discover that none of the network printers are receiving their IP addresses from the DHCP server.

You need to ensure that the network printers receive their IP addresses from DHCP.

What should you do?

- A. Remove the IP address reservations for the network printers from the DHCP scope.
- B. Delete the IP address exclusion range for the network printers from the DHCP scope.
- C. Add the **009 LPR Servers** option to the DHCP server options.
- D. Enable address conflict detection on the DHCP server.



5

You are the systems engineer for Contoso, Ltd. The internal network consists of a Windows NT 4.0 domain. The company maintains a separate network that contains publicly accessible Web and mail servers. These Web and mail servers are members of a DNS domain named contoso.com. The contoso.com zone is hosted by a UNIX-based DNS server running BIND 4.8.1.

Contoso, Ltd., is planning to migrate to a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory domain-based network. The migration plan states that all client computers will be upgraded to Windows XP Professional and that all servers will be replaced with new computers running Windows Server 2003.

The migration plan specifies the following requirements for DNS in the new environment:

- Active Directory data must not be accessible from the Internet.
- The DNS namespace must be contiguous to minimize confusion for users and administrators.
- Users must be able to connect to resources in the contoso.com domain.
- Users must be able to connect to resources located on the Internet.
- The existing UNIX-based DNS server will continue to host the contoso.com domain.
- The existing UNIX-based DNS server cannot be upgraded or replaced.

You plan to install a Windows Server 2003 DNS server on the internal network.

You need to configure this Windows-based DNS server to meet the requirements specified in the migration plan.

What should you do?

- A. Create a primary zone named ad.contoso.com on your Windows-based DNS server. Create a delegation record for the new zone on the UNIX-based DNS server. Configure forwarders on your Windows-based DNS server.
- B. Create a primary zone named ad.contoso.com on the UNIX-based DNS server. Create a secondary zone on your Windows-based DNS server for the ad.contoso.com domain.
- C. Create a primary zone named contoso-ad.com on your Windows-based DNS server. Create a secondary zone on the UNIX-based DNS server for the contoso-ad.com domain.
- D. Create a primary zone named contoso-ad.com on the UNIX-based DNS server. Create a stub zone on the Windows-based DNS server for the contoso-ad.com domain. Configure conditional forwarders on your Windows-based DNS server for the contoso-ad.com and contoso.com domains.

6

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains two IP subnets connected by a Windows Server 2003 computer running Routing and Remote Access. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional.

Each subnet contains a domain controller. Each subnet contains a DHCP server, which provides TCP/IP configuration information to the computers on only its subnet. The relevant portion of the network is shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

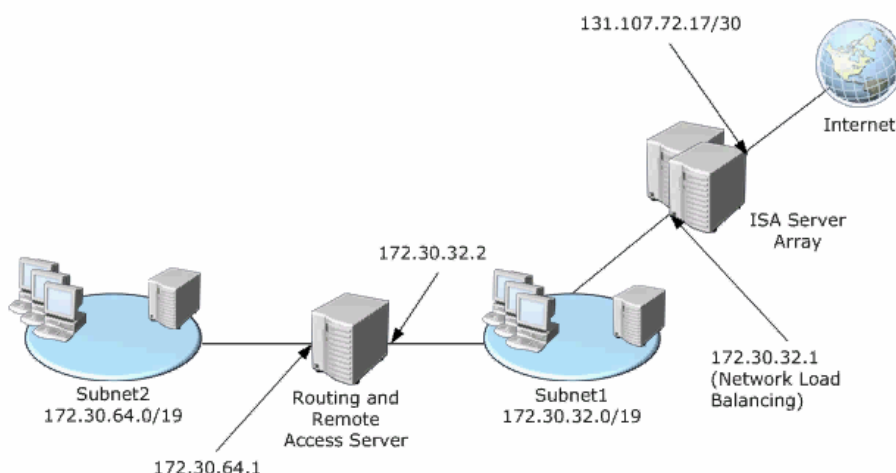
You recently implemented a Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2000 array on the network to provide Internet connectivity. The ISA Server array uses Network Load Balancing on the internal adapters. The array's Network Load Balancing cluster address is 172.30.32.1. You configure the DHCP server on Subnet1 to provide the array's Network Load Balancing cluster address as the new default gateway. You configure the DHCP server on Subnet2 to provide the IP address 172.30.64.1 as the default gateway for Subnet2.

Users on Subnet2 report that they cannot connect to Internet-based resources. They can successfully connect to resources located on Subnet1. Users on Subnet1 can successfully connect to Internet-based resources. You investigate and discover that no Internet requests from computers on Subnet2 are being received by the ISA Server array.

You need to provide Internet connectivity to users on Subnet2.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the DHCP server on Subnet2 to provide the address 172.30.32.1 as the default gateway.
- B. Configure the DHCP server on Subnet2 to provide the address 172.30.32.2 as the default gateway.
- C. On the Routing and Remote Access server, add a default route to 172.30.32.1.
- D. On the Routing and Remote Access server, add a default route to 131.107.72.17.



7

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. The domain contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1 that is running Routing and Remote Access.

The domain contains a universal group named Managers and a global group named Operations. User accounts in the Managers group require remote access between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. User accounts in the Operations group require remote access 24 hours per day.

You configure a remote access policy on Server1 named **RA_Managers** with the appropriate settings for the Managers group, and you configure a second remote access policy named **RA_Operations** on Server1 with the appropriate settings for the Operations group. The default remote access policies on Server1 remain unmodified.

Members of the Managers group report that they can establish a remote access connection to Server1, but members of the Operations group report that they cannot establish a remote access connection to Server1.

You open the Routing and Remote Access administrative tool and note that the remote access policies are in the order presented in the following table.

Remote access policy name	Order
RA_Managers	1
Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server	2
RA_Operations	3
Connections to other access servers	4

You need to enable the appropriate remote access for the members of the Managers and Operations groups while restricting remote access to all other users.

What should you do?

- A. Delete the **Connections to other access servers** policy.
- B. Re-create the Operations global group as a universal group.
- C. Move the **Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server** policy up so that it is the first policy in the order.
- D. Move the **RA_Operations** policy up so that it is the second policy in the order.

8

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

You need to implement the capabilities and requirements listed in the following table for the users and computers in the domain.

Type of user or computer	Capability or requirement
Domain users	Smart card logon required for all users
Security global group	Ability to issue smart cards to all domain users
Human resources servers	Certificate-based IPSec encryption required for all data transmissions
VPN servers	L2TP required

All client computers are portable computers and need to connect to the VPN servers and to the human resources servers.

You configure a public key infrastructure (PKI) to support the domain users and computers. You need to specify which type of certificate, if any, each type of user or computer requires.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate certificate template or templates to the correct location or locations in the work area.


Certificate Templates

Work Area

IPSec


Smartcard Logon

Enrollment Agent




Drag template here

Security




Drag template here

Client computers




Drag template here

VPN servers



Drag template here

Domain Users



Drag template here

Human resources servers

9

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 member server named Server1. The network also contains a Windows XP Professional computer named Admin1. You use Admin1 as an administrative computer.













You plan to use Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA) on Admin1 to analyze Server1. However, the recent application of a custom security template disabled several services on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can use MBSA to analyze Server1.

Which two services should you enable?

To answer, select the appropriate services to enable in the dialog box.

Services

 Remote Registry	Disabled	
 Removable Storage	Disabled	
 Resultant Set of Policy Provider	Disabled	
 Routing and Remote Access	Disabled	
 Secondary Logon	Disabled	
 Security Accounts Manager	Started	Manual
 Server	Disabled	
 Shell Hardware Detection	Started	Automatic
 Smart Card	Manual	
 Special Administration Console Helper	Disabled	
 System Event Notification	Started	Automatic
 Task Scheduler	Disabled	

10

You are a network administrator for your company. The network contains a perimeter network. The perimeter network contains four Windows Server 2003, Web Edition computers that are configured as a Network Load Balancing cluster.

The cluster hosts an e-commerce Web site that must be available 24 hours per day. The cluster is located in a physically secure data center and uses an Internet-addressable virtual IP address. All servers in the cluster are configured with the Hisecws.inf template.

You need to implement protective measures against the cluster's most significant security vulnerability.

What should you do?

- A. Use Encrypting File System (EFS) for all files that contain confidential data stored on the cluster.
- B. Use packet filtering on all inbound traffic to the cluster.
- C. Use Security Configuration and Analysis regularly to compare the security settings on all servers in the cluster with the baseline settings.
- D. Use intrusion detection on the perimeter network.

11

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All computers on the network are members of the domain. The domain contains a Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1.

You are planning a public key infrastructure (PKI) for the company. You want to deploy an enterprise certification authority (CA) on Server1.

You create a new global security group named Cert Approvers. You install an enterprise CA and configure the CA to issue Key Recovery Agent certificates.

The company's written security policy states that issuance of a Key Recovery Agent certificate requires approval from a member of the Cert Approvers group. All other certificates must be issued automatically.

You need to ensure that members of the Cert Approvers group can approve pending enrollment requests for a Key Recovery Agent certificate.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Cert Approvers group the **Allow - Enroll** permission for the Key Recovery Agent certificate template.
- B. Assign the Cert Approvers group the **Allow - Issue and Manage Certificates** permission for the CA.
- C. For all certificate managers, add the Cert Approvers group to the list of managed subjects.
- D. Add the Cert Approvers group to the existing Cert Publishers group in the domain.
- E. Assign the Cert Approvers group the **Allow - Full Control** permission for the Certificate Templates container in the Active Directory configuration naming context.