

70-294 Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Microsoft® Windows Server™ 2003 Active Directory® Infrastructure

1

You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. Employees use client computers and also use Remote Desktop to connect to a terminal server named TS1.

All users in your company have user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named Company Users. All users receive applications that are assigned to their user accounts by Group Policy objects (GPOs) linked to the Company Users OU. The GPOs use security filtering to control which security groups receive which applications.

Users report that when using TS1, their assigned applications are not available.

You need to configure your network so that the applications are available to users when they connect to TS1. You need to ensure that users cannot run any application that is not currently assigned to them.

What should you do?

- A. Reconfigure the GPOs containing software installation packages so that the software installation packages are published to users.
- B. Reconfigure the GPOs containing software installation packages so that assigned software installation packages are automatically installed at logon.
- C. Install all required software on TS1. Use NTFS permissions to control which security groups can access which applications.
- D. Link the GPOs containing software installation packages to the domain, not to an OU.

2

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain that contains two domain controllers. Both domain controllers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. The only account in the Domain Admins security group is the Administrator account in the domain. Each night, a full backup is made of the hard disks in each domain controller.

You disable the local Administrator account in the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO).

You discover that you are no longer able to log on to either domain controller as the Administrator from the domain.

You need to ensure that you can log on to both domain controllers as the Administrator from the domain.

What should you do?

- A. Restart one domain controller in Safe Mode. Log on as Administrator. Create an account for a second administrator. Restart the domain controller and use the new account to remove the restrictions on the local Administrator accounts.
- B. Restore the entire hard disk on one domain controller by using the last nightly backup before the change was made. Restart the domain controller. Allow time for Active Directory replication to complete.
- C. Restart one domain controller and use a Windows Server 2003 CD to run the Recovery Console. Stop the GPC service. Restart the domain controller.
- D. Restart one domain controller in Directory Services Restore Mode. Perform an authoritative restore operation of the Domain Controllers OU in Active Directory from the last nightly backup before the change was made. Restart the domain controller.

3

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. You deploy an application by using a Group Policy object (GPO) that publishes an .msi file.

Users report some instabilities in the application that cause data loss. The software vendor releases a patch that fixes the problem. The patch is released as an .msp file.

You need to ensure that users do not lose data when running the application.

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

- A. Copy the .msp file to the folder where the application source files exist.
- B. Create a .zap file for the patch and deploy the .zap file.
- C. Rename the .msp file to an .mst file.
- D. Apply the patch to the application source files.
- E. Redeploy the GPO that installs the application.

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.

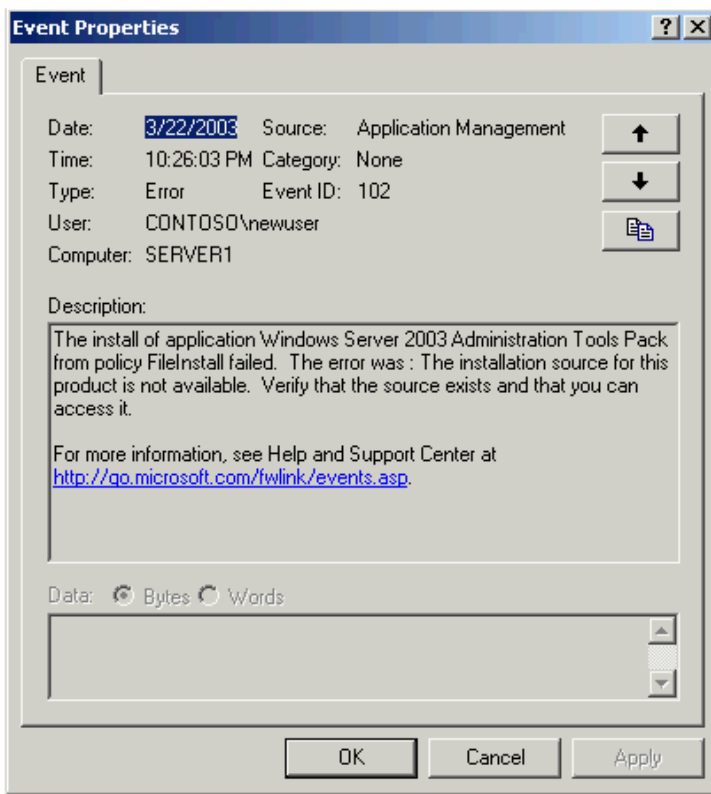
You use a Group Policy object (GPO) to distribute an application to users. The application is contained in an .msi file that is stored in a shared folder.

Users report that they do not have the application installed. You verify that the GPO successfully installed the application on your computer. On the client computers, you see the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

You need to ensure that users can install the application.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the default package location in the GPO to be the network path to the application.
- B. Configure the Windows Installer service on each client computer to start as a member of the Domain Admins group.
- C. Create a GPO to enable the **Always install with elevated privileges** setting.
- D. Assign the users the **Allow - Read** permission for the .msi file.



You are the network administrator for Southridge Video. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named southridgevideo.com. The domain contains one domain controller. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. The company uses Group Policy objects (GPOs) to configure user and computer settings.

The Active Directory database and the SYSVOL shared folder are stored on separate hard disks. The hard disk containing the SYSVOL folder fails. Some Group Policy settings are still applied, but new users do not receive the Group Policy settings.

You replace the failed disk. You discover that there are no valid backups of the SYSVOL folder. You have a list of GUIDs and friendly names for each GPO. On the new disk, you create a new shared folder named SYSVOL in the same location as the previous SYSVOL folder.

You need to configure the network so that the user and computer settings will be applied to all users.

Which three courses of action should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. In the SYSVOL folder, create a folder named southridgevideo.com. In the southridgevideo.com folder, create a folder named Policies.
- B. In the SYSVOL folder, create a folder named System State. In the System State folder, create a folder named Policies.
- C. In the Policies folder, create a folder for each GPO. Name the folders by using the friendly name of each GPO. In the folder for each GPO, create a folder named MACHINE and a folder named USER.
- D. In the Policies folder, create a folder for each GPO. Name the folders by using the GUID of each GPO. In the folder for each GPO, create a folder named MACHINE and a folder named USER.
- E. Use Active Directory Users and Computers to open each GPO. Close each GPO without changing any settings.
- F. Use Active Directory Users and Computers to open each GPO. Change at least one setting in each GPO before closing it.

6

You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All user accounts in your domain are located in an organizational unit (OU) named User Accounts.

User accounts are separated into two types: accounts for users who use portable computers and accounts for users who use desktop computers. The accounts for the users who use portable computers are in an OU named Portable, and the accounts for the users who use desktop computers are in an OU named Desktop. The OU structure is shown in the work area.

Users who use portable computers often travel with them, but they do not connect to the network when they are out of the office.

You need to install an application on all client computers. Users must be able to run the application even if the client computer is not connected to the network. You need to perform the installation in a way that reduces network load on the installation source. All software installed by using a Group Policy object (GPO) must require as little support as possible.

You need to configure Group Policy to install the application. You also need to link any GPO to the appropriate OU.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate action or actions for a GPO to perform to the correct OU or OUs in the work area.

Possible Actions	Work Area
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Publish</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Assign On Demand</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Assign Install at Logon</div>	<pre> graph TD UA((User Accounts)) --- P((Portable)) UA --- D((Desktop)) </pre>

7

You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains multiple domains. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

The forest includes two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 contains two domain controllers that are global catalog servers named Server1 and Server2. Site2 contains two domain controllers that are not global catalog servers named Server3 and Server4. The two sites are connected by a WAN connection. Users in Site2 report that logon times are unacceptably long.

You need to improve logon times for the users in Site2 while minimizing replication traffic on the WAN connection.

How should you configure the network?

To answer, drag the appropriate configuration option or options to the correct location or locations in the work area.

Configuration Options	Work Area
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Global catalog server</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 50px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Universal group membership caching</div>	<pre> graph LR subgraph Site1 S1[Server1] S2[Server2] end subgraph Site2 S3[Server3] S4[Server4] end Site1 --- Site2 </pre>

8

You are the network administrator for Northwind Traders. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. The forest consists of a forest root domain named northwindtraders.com and a child domain named child1.northwindtraders.com. The child1.northwindtraders.com domain contains all of the user accounts for the network.

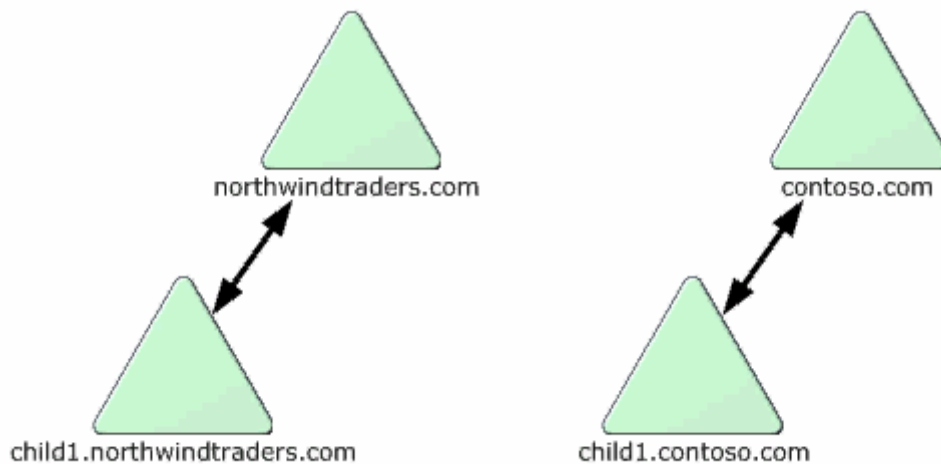
Your company acquires a company named Contoso, Ltd. The Contoso, Ltd., network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains a forest root domain named contoso.com and a child domain named child1.contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows 2000 Server. Both domains contain user accounts and resource servers.

The domains and existing trust relationships are shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

You need to create the minimum number of trust relationships required for the users in the child1.northwindtraders.com domain to access resources in both domains in the contoso.com forest.

What should you do?

- A. Create a one-way trust relationship in which the northwindtraders.com domain trusts the contoso.com domain.
- B. Create a one-way trust relationship in which the contoso.com domain trusts the northwindtraders.com domain.
- C. Create a one-way trust relationship in which the child1.northwindtraders.com domain trusts the contoso.com domain. Create a one-way trust relationship in which the child1.northwindtraders.com domain trusts the child1.contoso.com domain.
- D. Create a one-way trust relationship in which the contoso.com domain trusts the child1.northwindtraders.com domain. Create a one-way trust relationship in which the child1.contoso.com domain trusts the child1.northwindtraders.com domain.



9

You are a network administrator for your company. The company has one main office and 11 branch offices. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named BranchOffices. The BranchOffices OU contains an OU for each of the 11 branch offices.

The network administrators who administer the branch offices are members of the BranchOffice Admins global group. You delegate full control of all child objects in the BranchOffices OU to the BranchOffice Admins group.

The company's written security policy states the following requirements:

- Members of the BranchOffice Admins group must have the right to modify the assignment of Group Policy objects (GPOs) for the individual branch office OUs.
- Members of the BranchOffice Admins group must not be able to block the inheritance of GPOs at the individual branch office OUs.
- Members of the BranchOffice Admins group must not be able to modify any GPO settings at the BranchOffices OU level.

You need to configure the delegation of the administration of GPOs as defined by the written security policy. You must also ensure that you do not remove more permissions than is necessary from the BranchOffice Admins group.

What should you do?

- A.
 - Modify the permissions granted to the BranchOffice Admins group so that the group is denied permission to write the gPOptions attribute at the BranchOffices OU level.
 - Configure the permission to apply to the BranchOffices OU and all child objects.
- B.
 - Modify the permissions granted to the BranchOffice Admins group so that the group is granted permission to read and write the gPOptions attribute at the BranchOffices OU level.
 - Configure the permission to apply to child objects of the BranchOffices OU only.
- C.
 - In the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC), remove the BranchOffice Admins group from the **Permissions** tab for the BranchOffices OU.
 - Add the BranchOffice Admins group to the LinkGPOs permission in the **Delegation** tab for the BranchOfficesOU.
 - Configure the permissions to apply to the BranchOffice Admins container only.
- D.
 - In the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC), remove the BranchOffice Admins group from the **Permissions** tab for the BranchOffices OU.
 - Add the BranchOffice Admins group to the LinkGPOs permission in the **Delegation** tab for the BranchOffices OU.
 - Configure the permissions to apply to the BranchOffice Admins container and all child containers.

You are a network administrator for Tailspin Toys. The company has a main office and one branch office. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains a single domain named tailspintoys.com. The forest has two sites named MainOffice and BranchOffice. The organizational unit (OU) structure is shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

A written company policy requires different Group Policy objects (GPOs) to be linked to the various OUs.

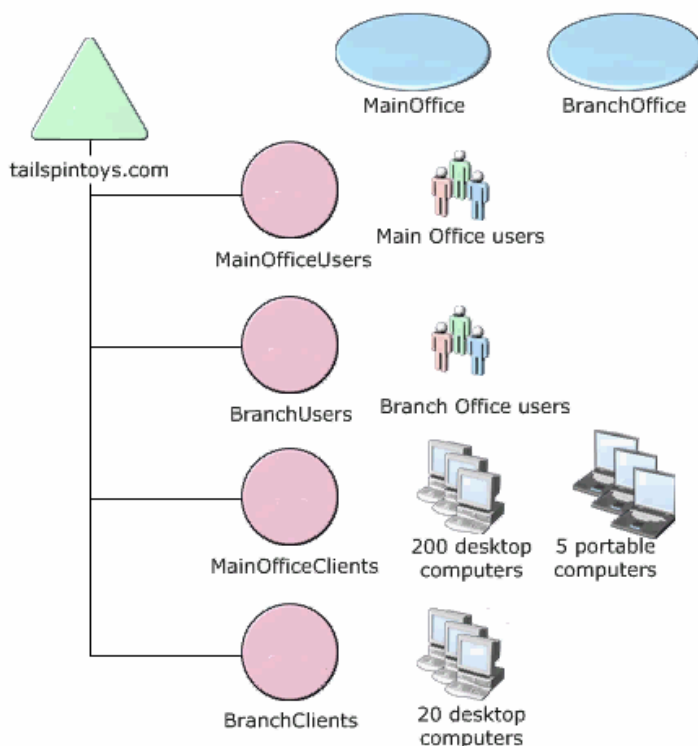
All of the users in the BranchOffice site require a specific application. You create a new GPO named BranchApps and configure it to assign the required application to all users in the BranchUsers OU.

A special project suddenly requires two users who normally work in the MainOffice site to take their portable computers to work in the BranchOffice site. When these users log on to the network at the branch office, the required application is not automatically installed on their portable computers. You verify that all other GPOs are being applied properly.

You need to ensure that the application is automatically installed on these two portable computers. The application must not be installed on any of the other computers in the main office. You must also ensure that settings that are currently applied to the two users remain in effect.

What should you do?

- A. Move the two user accounts from the MainOfficeUsers OU to the BranchUsers OU.
- B. Move computer accounts for the two users from the MainOfficeClients OU to the BranchClients OU.
- C. Link the BranchApps GPO to the MainOffice site.
- D. Link the BranchApps GPO to the BranchOffice site.



You are the network administrator for Contoso Pharmaceuticals. Your network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains three domains. The forest root domain is named contoso.com. The domain contains two child domains named usa.contoso.com and europe.contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

Each domain contains two Windows Server 2003 domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 in the contoso.com domain performs the following two operations master roles: schema master and domain naming master. DC1 in each child domain performs the following three operations master roles: PDC emulator master, relative ID (RID) master, and infrastructure master. DC1 in each domain is also a global catalog server.

The user account for Nancy Buchanan in the europe.contoso.com domain is a member of the Medicine Students security group. Because of a name change, the domain administrator of europe.contoso.com changes the **Last name** field of Nancy's user account from **Buchanan** to **Anderson**.

The domain administrator of usa.contoso.com discovers that the user account for Nancy is still listed as Nancy Buchanan.

You need to ensure that the user account for Nancy Anderson is correctly listed in the Medicine Students group.

What should you do?

- A. Transfer the PDC emulator master role from DC1 to DC2 in each domain.
- B. Transfer the infrastructure master role from DC1 to DC2 in each domain.
- C. Transfer the RID master role from DC1 to DC2 in each domain.
- D. Transfer the schema master role from DC1 to DC2 in the contoso.com domain.