

# Microsoft

## 70-270

### Installing, Configuring, and Administering Microsoft Windows XP Professional Exam

TYPE:

DEMO

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## Question: 1

You are the newly employed desktop administrator for your company's research department. Your company's research department consists of 10 Windows 2000 Professional. You need to upgrade all Windows 2000 Professional computer to Windows XP Professional over one night to avoid disturbing the work at the research department. The network administrator has previously downloaded updated Setup files and placed them on a server named server1, in a shared folder named Updates. It is confirmed that these updated Setup files work. You want to ensure that these updated Setup files are automatically installed on all computer during the upgrade. How should you start Setup?

- A. By running the Winnt32.exe /dushare:\\server1\updates command
- B. By running the Winnt32.exe /copydir:\\server 1\updates command
- C. By running the Winnt32.exe /dupprepare:\\server1\update command
- D. By running the Winnt32.exe /copysource:\\server1\updates command

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

We should use the dushare switch and specify the updates folder (step 4 in note).

Note:

After you download the Windows XP Dynamic Update package, prepare a folder:

Extract the files to a folder, for example, the c:\DU folder. After you do so, you should have two folders. Windows XP Professional is extracted to the IP folder, and Windows XP Home Edition is extracted to the IC folder.

On your Windows XP CD-ROM, run the winnt32.exe /dupprepare: path to Dynamic Update package files command. In the example from step 1, you would run the winnt32.exe /dupprepare:c:\du command.

After the folder is prepared, copy the contents to another folder, and then share the folder to which you just copied the contents.

On the computer on which you want to run Setup, run the winnt32.exe /dushare:\\ server name\ share name command.

Incorrect Answers

B: The copydir switch is not used for updated Setup files.

C: Alan has already installed computers with the updates files. He has already performed the dupprepare action (step 2 in note).

D: The copysource switch creates a temporary additional folder within the folder in which the Windows XP files are installed. It would not help in applying the updates however.

## Question: 2

You are the administrator of all the Windows XP Professional portable computers in your company. All these computers are members of a Windows 2000 domain, During the day in the office, users connect their portable computers to the company network. In the evening at home, users use their portable computers to access the Internet. Users report that when they connect their portable computers to the company network, they are able to access network resources. However, users on the network are not able to connect to shared folders that are defined on the portable computers. You verify that the users have the necessary permissions to connect to the shared folders on the portable computers. You want to ensure that the portable computers are protected when they are connected to the Internet in the evening. You also want to ensure that users can access shared folders on the portable computers during the day. What should you do?

- A. On the Windows XP Professional portable computers, enable Windows Firewall. Configure the local Group Policy object (GPO) to enable Prohibit Enabling/Disabling components of a LAN connection,
- B. Configure the network TCP/IP settings on the Windows XP Professional portable computers to use DHCP, Configure the Alternate Configuration feature to use user-configured addresses.
- C. Link a Group Policy object (GPO) to the company network sites. Configure the GPO to enable Guest only sharing and security model for local accounts.
- D. On the Windows XP Professional portable computers, enable Windows Firewall, Configure the local Group Policy object (GPO) to enable Prohibit the use of ICF on your DNS domain network.
- E. On the Windows XP Professional portable computers, enable Internet Connection Sharing (ICS) Discovery and Control.

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

In this scenario we configure the mobile computers with Internet Connection Firewall (ICF). This will make the mobile computers more secure when they connect to public networks like the Internet. However, at company network ICF will prevent other users from accessing local resources on the mobile computers. The solution to this dilemma is to use a location-Aware Group Policy. ICF has a Group Policy, Prohibit the use of ICF on your DNS domain network, that allows domain administrators to prevent ICF from running in their domain. This Group Policy is location-aware, which means that ICF may still be configured and run when the PC is not running on the network in which the policy was pushed down.

### Incorrect Answers:

\* ICS is used to share Internet connections, not to share local resources on the computer. ICS doesn't apply in this scenario.

\* The Alternative configuration feature enables mobile computers to have two different IP configuration, for example one at the office and one at home. This configuration would not help sharing the resources of the mobile computers however.

\* The Guest only sharing and security model for local accounts will only allow connections to the computer with the Guest account and is used to strengthen security. It is enabled by default. Furthermore this Group policy doesn't apply for computers that are joined to a domain. To configure a GPO with the policy in the domain will not achieve anything.

Note: The sharing and security model for local accounts allows you to choose between the Guest-only security model or the Classic security model. In the Guest-only model, all attempts to log on to the local computer from across the network will be forced to use the Guest account. In the Classic security model, users who attempt to log on to the local computer from across the network authenticate as themselves. This policy does not apply to computers that are joined to a domain. Otherwise, Guest-only is enabled by default.

\* The Prohibit Enabling/Disabling components of a LAN connection policy determines whether administrators can enable and disable the components that local area network (LAN) connections use. This policy does not have any relevance for the problem in this scenario.

Note: Enabling this policy removes the check boxes for enabling and disabling components. As a result, administrators cannot enable or disable the components that a connection uses. Non-administrators are already prohibited from enabling or disabling components for a LAN connection, regardless of this policy.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 13, Lessons 1, 2 & 3

Microsoft Windows XP paper, Internet Connection Firewall Feature Overview

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article (Q283676): HOW TO: Use the Alternate Configuration Feature for Multiple Network Connectivity in Windows XP

## Question: 3

You are the desktop administrator for your company. All employees have Windows XP Professional portable computers, A sales representative named Richard has a local user account on his computer. Richard is issued a portable USB print device. You log on to his computer and disable the restrictions on loading unsigned drivers. All other local computer policies are configured with the default settings. You restart Richard's computer. Then Richard connects the USB print device, but the printer does not appear in the Printers folder, and Richard cannot print any documents. You need to ensure that Richard can install the printer and print successfully. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Driver Signing Options, selecting the Make this action the system default check box.
- B. Add the /fastdetect switch in the Boot.ini file on Richard's computer.
- C. Add Richard to the local Print Operators group on his computer.
- D. Disable the Prevent users from installing printer drivers local security policy setting.

**Answer: A**

Explanation: To ensure that Richard can install the USB print device, we must enable him to load unsigned drivers. In this scenario you, as an administrator, logged on to his computer and disabled the restriction on loading unsigned drivers. However, you forgot to check the Make this action the system default option. And the option only applies to your account. We must there select the Make this action the system default check box.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* Richard does not have to be a member of the Print Operators group to install printer drivers.
- \* The /fastdetect switch is a startup parameter. With this switch, serial mouse detection is disabled on all ports. This is not related to the loading of the printers.

\* The scenario states that all local computer policies are configured with their default settings. In particular the Prevent users from installing printer drivers are disabled by default. So disabling this setting makes no sense.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 11, Lessons 1 & 2

## Question: 4

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You are responsible for automating the deployment of Windows XP Professional to new computers in your company. You are preparing a Windows XP Professional computer, which you will use to test disk imaging. You install Windows XP Professional on the test computer and run the Sysprep utility. You use a third-party software package to create a disk image. You apply the disk image to a new computer and then restart the computer, instead of completing the Windows XP Professional installation, the computer starts the Windows Welcome program, requiring you to enter additional setup information. Because you will be deploying a large number of computers, you want to ensure that the disk image can be applied without additional user interaction. What should you do?

- A. Use a network-based RIS server to apply the disk image to new computers,
- B. On the test computer, run the Sysprep -factory command. Re-create the disk image by using the third-party software.
- C. Use Setup Manager to create a Sysprep answer file. Copy the answer file to a floppy disk, and insert the disk into new computers when the disk image is applied.
- D. Create an Unattend.txt answer file. Copy the file to the C:\Winnt\System32 folder on the test computer. Run the Sysprep utility and re-create the disk image by using the third-party software,

**Answer: C**

Explanation: There is not a parameter for specifying the mini-Setup Wizard answer file. The answer file must be renamed to Sysprep.inf. Sysprep.inf can exist either in the %systemdrive%\Sysprep folder (located on the hard disk of the destination computer), or on a floppy disk. If the Sysprep folder is named differently, Setup ignores it.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* A RIS server is not required in this scenario. RIS would still need a Sysprep answer file.
- \* Factory is not used to automate the installation further. The -factory command restarts the computer in a network-enabled state without displaying Windows Welcome or mini-Setup. This is used to make configuration changes and testing. When you have finished your desired set of tasks in Factory mode, run Sysprep.exe with the -reseal parameter to prepare the computer for end-user delivery.
- \* The answer file must be renamed to Sysprep.inf, and must reside either on a floppy diskette or in the Sysprep folder in the root of the drive on which Windows XP is installed.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 2

## Question: 5

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You connect a print device to a Windows XP Professional computer for the users in the help desk department. You share the printer on the networks as HDprint. You grant the HDUsers and HDManagers groups Allow-Print permission on HDprint. Several users in the HDUsers group report that it often takes several minutes for their print jobs to print after they are submitted. You investigate and discover that under normal use. The print queue length often exceeds 50 print jobs. You want to improve printing performance for the users in the HDUsers group. What should you do?

- A. In the printer properties for HDPrint, select the Print directly to the printer option and clear the Enable advanced printing features check box.
- B. Install a second printer that uses the same print device. Share the second printer as HDPrint2. Configure a priority setting of 99 on HDPrint2.
- C. Increase the print job priority settings to 99 for all print jobs that are submitted by the users in the HDUsers group.
- D. Connect a second, identical print device to the Windows XP Professional computer. In the properties for HDprint, select the Enable printer pooling check box.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The single print device is struggling to keep up with the number of print jobs. Therefore, we need to create a printer pool. The printers in a printer pool must be identical (at least they need to be able to use the same printer driver). By connecting one logical printer to multiple print devices through multiple ports on the print server, the printing pool appears to users as a single printer. When a user prints a document to the printing pool, the document is printed on the first available printer in the pool. Users are not required to know which printer is available. The logical printer checks for an available port and then sends documents to ports in the order in which they were added.

**Incorrect Answers:**

\* With this solution, print jobs sent to HDPrint2 will print before print jobs sent to HDPrint. However, this will not improve the overall printing performance. The problem is the number of print jobs being sent to the single print device. We can alleviate the problem by adding another print device.

\* This will have no effect on the print jobs. The print jobs will still have the same priority as every other print job and so will not print any quicker.

\* This option will not make the print jobs print any faster. It just means that the print jobs will join the print queue slightly quicker.

**Reference:**

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 6, Lesson 2

## Question: 6

You are a help desk technician for your company. Your company uses a custom database application to track sales information. The database application saves its data in files with a .dta file extension. The .dta files are stored in the same shared folder as several shared Microsoft Word 2002 documents. Your manager reports that the application's .dta files are becoming corrupted. Each time the files are corrupted, they must be restored from a tape backup. Users with portable computers often select the Word 2002 documents in the shared folder to be made available offline. You discover that several users also select the .dta files to be made available offline. You need to ensure that users cannot make the .dta files available offline. Your solution must not affect user access to the other files in the folder, What should you do?

- A. Ask a network administrator to modify the file permissions on the .dta files to assign all users the Deny -Change permission.
- B. Modify the file share that contains the .dta files, and disable offline file caching.
- C. Use Remote Assistance to disable offline files on the local computer policy of all portable computers.
- D. Ask a network administrator to modify domain security policy to add the .dta file type to the Files not cached domain group policy,

**Answer: D**

Explanation: The offline caching of the .dta files are causing the files to become corrupted. Therefore, we need to prevent this type of file being made available offline. We can do this by configuring the 'Files not cached' setting in group policy.

Files not cached

Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Network\Offline Files

Lists types of files that cannot be used offline. This policy lets you override the system's default list of file types that are never cached for offline use.

By default, the system never caches files of the following types, as identified by their file name extension:

File name extension	File type
.slm	Microsoft Source Library Management file
.mdb	Microsoft Access database file
.ldb	Microsoft Access security file
.mdw	Microsoft Access Workgroup file
.mde	Microsoft Access compiled module file
.pst	Microsoft Outlook personal folder file
.db?	Generic database file

Incorrect Answers:

- \* This is unnecessary and impractical.
- \* Disabling offline file caching for the share will affect the other files in the shared folder. This is contrary to the requirements of the question.
- \* Denying the change permission will mean that no one can enter data into the database. Furthermore, it will not prevent offline caching.

Reference:

Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCS\* Windows XP Professional Study Guide Second Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, p. 344

## Question: 7

You are a help desk technician for your company. Stefan and Irene are software developers for the company. Stefan is developing a Web application on his Windows XP Professional computer. The computer is named Stefan132. All client computers use Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 or later as their Web browser. When Irene types `http://Stefan132` in the Address bar of her Web browser, she cannot access the Web application. However, Stefan can access the Web application by typing `http://localhost` or <http://Stefan132> in the Address bar of his Web browser. He can also access resources on the company network. When you run the Ping command on your computer, you cannot connect to Stefan's computer. When you attempt to access `http://Stefan1.32` from your computer, Internet Explorer displays "DNS or Server Error." You need to ensure that Irene can access the Web application on Stefan's computer. First, you establish a Remote Assistance connection to Stefan's computer. What should you do next on Stefan's computer?

- A. Stop and then restart the World Wide Web Publishing service.
- B. In the properties of the Local Area Connection connection, allow a Windows Firewall exception for port 80
- C. Run the `IPconfig /renew` command,
- D. Ensure that the Everyone group has Allow - Full Control permission on the Inetpub folder.

**Answer: B**

Explanation: When an expert attempts to connect to a novice's computer, the expert may receive the following error message:

A Remote Assistance connection could not be established. You may want to check for network issues or determine if the invitation expired or was cancelled by the person who sent it.

This problem can occur if the Internet Connection Firewall has been enabled after the Remote Assistance invitation was created. To resolve this problem, we should either create a new Remote Assistance invitation while ICF is enabled, and then send the new invitation to the expert; or we should disable the Internet Connection Firewall while the expert attempts to establish the Remote Assistance invitation; or restart the novice's computer, and then have the expert establish the Remote Assistance session.

Incorrect Answers:

\* The `Ipconfig/renew` command is used to renew the client computer's IP address lease from a DHCP server. It will not resolve a Remote Assistance connection problem.

\* In this scenario the pings are being blocked therefore it is more likely a firewall problem. Restarting the World Wide Web Publishing service will not solve this problem

\* For security reason we should not give the Everyone group Full Control permission on the inetpub folder.

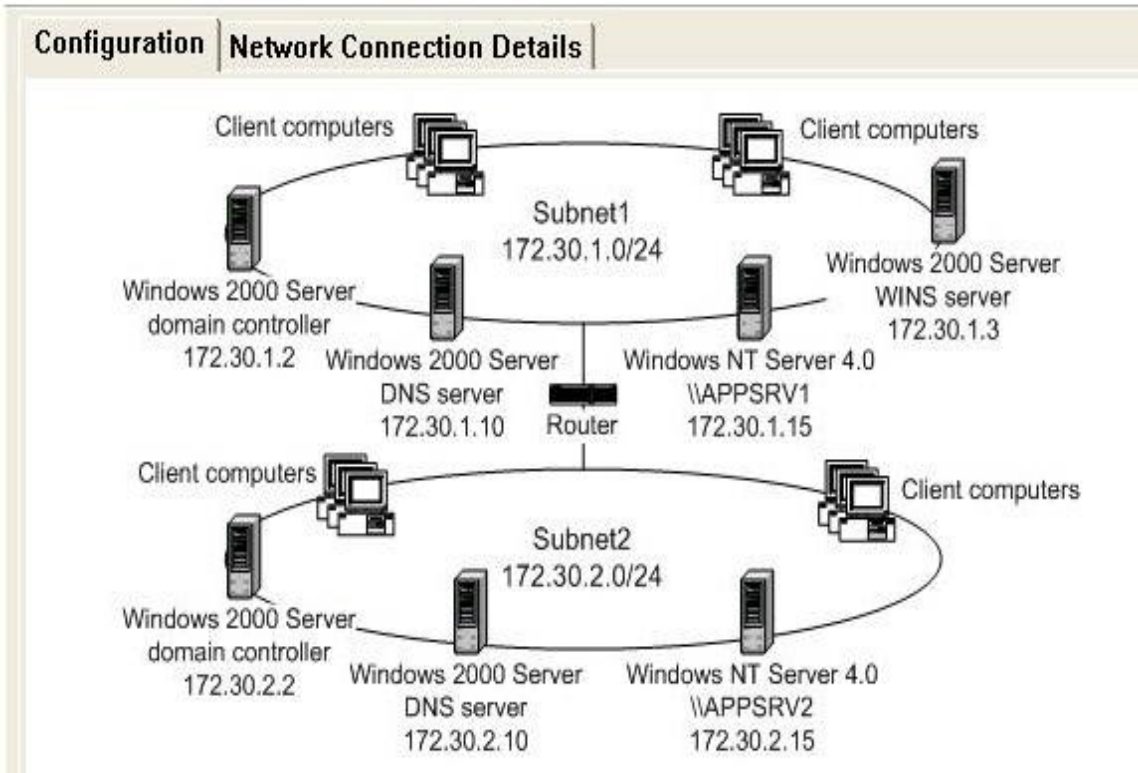
Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 6, Lesson 3 & Chapter 17, Lesson 3

## Question: 8



You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network includes Windows XP Professional and Windows 2000 Professional client computers. All computers have manually configured IP addresses. A portion of your network is shown in the Configuration exhibit. You install a new Windows XP Professional client computer on Subnet2. The user of this computer reports that she cannot access an application hosted on APPSRV1. When she tries to access the application, she receives the following error message: "Network path not found." The user verifies that she can access resources on other servers located on both subnets. You view the configuration of her network connection, as shown in the Network Connection Details exhibit. You need to ensure that the user can access the application on APPSRV1. What should you do?



**Network Connection Details:**

Property	Value
Physical Address	00-04-5A-54-8D-59
IP Address	172.30.2.167
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	172.30.2.1
DNS Server	172.30.2.10
WINS Server	172.30.2.167

- A. Configure the computer to use the address of the DNS server on Subnet1.
- B. Configure the computer to use DHCP to automatically receive its TCP/IP configuration.
- C. Configure the computer to use the address of the WINS server on Subnet1.
- D. Configure the computer to use an IP address from Subnet1 as an alternate configuration.

**Answer: C**

Explanation: The application server is a Window NT machine so it will use a NetBIOS name. NetBIOS names are resolved with WINS servers. The Windows NT machine should register with the WINS server on subnet 1. But the IP Configuration exhibit shows that the WINS server entry is incorrect. It should be 172.30.1.3, not 172.30.2.167.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* DNS is not used for NetBIOS names.
- \* All computers have static IP addresses.
- \* Alternative IP configuration is used for portable computer. This setting does not apply in this situation.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 4, Lessons 1 & 2

## Question: 9

You are the desktop administrator for your company. Tom is a user in the company's accounting department. Tom uses a Windows XP Professional portable computer, Tom reports that when the computer is undocked, it randomly displays the following error message: "JZXDRV.DLL failed to load." You discover that the JZXDRV.dll file is used by the device driver for an external storage device that is connected to Tom's docking station. Tom reports that the error message does not appear when the computer is docked. You need to ensure that the error does not occur on Tom's computer, You also need to ensure that the storage device continues to function correctly when Tom's computer is docked. What should you do?

- A. Remove the storage device from the hardware profile on Tom's computer.
- B. Copy the computer's default hardware profile to create a new hardware profile named Undocked, Disable the storage device in the Undocked hardware profile. Instruct Tom to start the computer by using the Undocked hardware profile whenever the computer is
- C. Create a local user account for Tom on his computer, Copy the JZXDRV.dll file to the profile folder for Tom's local user account. Instruct Tom to log on to his computer by using his local user account whenever the computer is undocked.
- D. Copy the computer's default hardware profile to create a new hardware profile named Undocked. Remove the storage device from the Undocked hardware profile,

**Answer: D**

Explanation: The purpose of hardware profiles is to load different sets of device drivers according to which profile is selected. In this question, we have a docking station with an external storage device attached. Therefore, we want to load the driver for the external storage device when the computer is docked, but not when the computer is undocked. To do this, we can create another hardware profile to be used when the computer is undocked. We can configure the undocked profile to not load the driver by disabling the external storage device in Device Manager.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* We need the storage device driver to load when the computer is docked. Therefore, we should not remove the device from the existing hardware profile.
- \* There is no need to create another user account. Furthermore, copying the JZXDRV.dll file to the profile folder will not cause the driver to load.
- \* This answer is close but not quite correct. We need to instruct Tom to start the computer by using the Undocked hardware profile whenever the computer is undocked.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 10, Lesson 3 & Chapter 15, Lesson 6

## Question: 10

You are a help desk technician for your company. Marie is a member of your company's sales department. Marie asks you to configure her Windows XP Professional portable computer so that she can dial in to the company network when she is out of the office. The company uses two servers for Routing and Remote Access: one is a Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 computer, and the other is a Windows 2000 Server computer. Each server contains four modems. Each modem connects to a dial-up telephone line, and a single telephone number distributes incoming calls across the eight telephone lines. Company security policy requires that dial-up logon credentials be encrypted and use the maximum possible security when they are transmitted. You need to ensure that Marie can dial in and log on by using her domain user account. You also need to ensure that company security policy is enforced. How should you configure the security settings for the dial-up connection?

- A. Select the Advanced (custom settings) option. On the Advanced Security Settings tab, clear all check boxes except the Microsoft CHAP Version 2 (MS-CHAP v2) check box.
- B. Select the Typical (recommended settings) option. Select the Require secured password list item from the validation list,
- C. Select the Typical (recommended settings) option. Select the Require data encryption (disconnect if none) check box.
- D. Select the Typical (recommended settings) option. Select the Automatically use my Windows logon name and password (and domain if any) check box.

**Answer: A**

Explanation: MS-CHAP version 2 encrypts all authentication traffic and thus meets the company security policy.

Note: Originally Windows NT 4.0 Server did not support MS CHAP v2. Windows NT 4.0 Server Service pack 4 and later supports MS CHAP v2. It seems safe to assume that the Windows NT Server 4.0 computer in this scenario has service pack 4.0 or later.

Incorrect Answers:

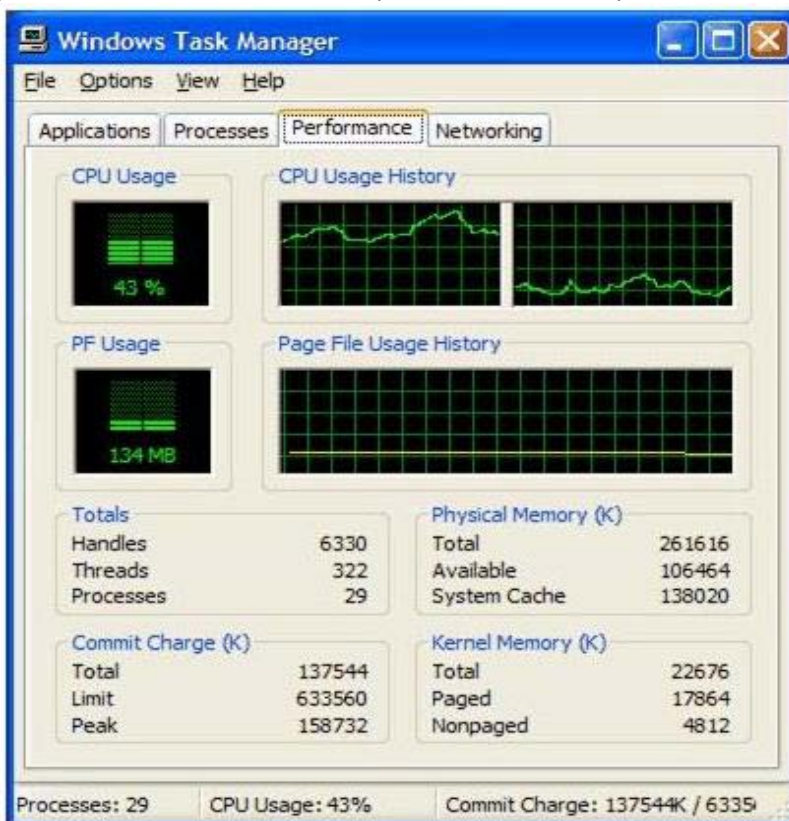
- \* The Require data encryption (disconnect if none) check box will encrypt the data but not the authentication. It will therefore still permit unencrypted authentication.
- \* We should require both secured password and data encryption. We need to ensure the MS-CHAP v2 is used as it has the strongest encryption. The only way to do this is with the advanced settings.
- \* The Automatically use my Windows logon name and password (and domain if any) check box will not provide encryption of authentication information.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 13, Lesson 1

## Question: 11

You are the desktop administrator for your company. All employees in the graphics department use identical dual-processor Windows XP Professional computers. The employees in the graphics department use only 32-bit Windows applications. Veronica is a user in the graphics department. Veronica reports poor system performance when she runs a certain custom application. The application was designed for multiprocessor use with Windows 2000. Veronica reports that the performance problems have only recently begun. You run Task Manager on Veronica's computer. You view the performance statistics shown in the exhibit. You need to improve application performance on Veronica's computer. What should you do?



- Upgrade the system BIOS on Veronica's computer to support Automatic Programmable Interrupt Controller (APIC) symmetric multiprocessing.
- Configure the processor affinity option on Veronica's computer so that all application processes use both processors.
- Create a shortcut for the application that includes the Start /separate command in the command line.
- Configure the application to run by using Windows 2000 compatibility mode,

**Answer: B**

Explanation: The Windows task manager's shows that Windows has detected both CPUs. However, while the first CPU is under heavily load the second CPU is almost idle. We change the processor affinity configuration sot that both processors will be utilized.

## Incorrect Answers

- \* The /separate switch is used to start 16-bit programs in a separate memory space. This method is not used to configure use of multiple CPUs.
- \* Windows 2000 compatibility mode is mostly used to configure older games to run in Windows XP. It is not useful to configure use of the 2nd CPU.
- \* The first exhibit shows that both CPUs have been detected already.

## Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

## Question: 12

You are the desktop administrator for your company. A remote sales representative named Laura uses a Windows XP Professional portable computer. Laura travels to customer locations daily, and she usually works from home. She does not use a docking station when she starts the computer at home. Each time Laura starts her computer, she is prompted to choose between the Docked and Undocked hardware profiles from the Hardware Profile Menu. You need to ensure that Laura is not prompted to choose a hardware profile each time she starts her computer. You also need to allow her computer to start automatically with the undocked profile and without delay. How should you configure Laura's computer?

- A. Modify the hardware profiles, and remove the Docked hardware profile.
- B. Configure the hardware profiles so that the Undocked hardware profile is the default hardware profile for startup.
- C. Modify the Device Manager settings to disable all devices used by the docking station.
- D. Modify the BIOS settings, and disable support for the docking station.

**Answer: A**

Explanation: There is no need for the docked profile because Laura does not use a docking station.

## Incorrect Answers:

- \* There is no such BIOS setting.
- \* She would still be prompted to choose a hardware profile.
- \* She would still be prompted to choose a hardware profile. After a set period of time, the undocked profile would be selected by default.

## Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 10, Lesson 3 & Chapter 15, Lesson 6

## Question: 13

You are the desktop administrator for your company. A user named Roger uses a custom software application on his Windows XP Professional computer. The application creates databases that require many hundreds of megabytes of storage space.

Roger's computer has two hard disks. Disk 0 is 2GB in size, and disk 1 is 4 GB in size.

Disk 0 contains a partition that is named drive C. Drive C is formatted as NTFS and has 50 MB of available space.

Disk 1 contains a partition that is named drive H. Drive H is formatted as NTFS and has 2 GB of available space.

Disk 1 also has 2 GB of unpartitioned space.

When Roger runs the custom application, he receives an error message from the application stating that the database must be created on drive C.

You need to ensure that the application functions properly. What should you do ?

- A. Create a mount point on drive H that points to the root directory of drive C.
- B. Convert disk 0 to a dynamic disk. Create a stripe set that includes the unpartitioned space that is available on disk1.
- C. Create a mount point on drive C that points to the root directory of drive H.
- D. Convert disk 0 to a dynamic disk. Extend volume C to include the unpartitioned space that is available on disk 1.

**Answer: C**

Explanation: Volume mount points allow a volume to be mounted on an existing folder rather than at the root of a new drive letter. Establishing a volume mount point for an empty NTFS directory allows an administrator to create new volumes without requiring additional drive letters.

We create a mount point on the volume that needs more space, Drive C, and points it to the volume which has the required free disk space.

Incorrect Answers

\* You cannot extend the current system or boot partitions. It is most likely that C is a system, boot partition, or both.

\* To make a stripe set we would have to delete the original information on Drive C.

\* This would extend the H volume with available Disk space on Drive C. This is opposite to what we want to achieve.

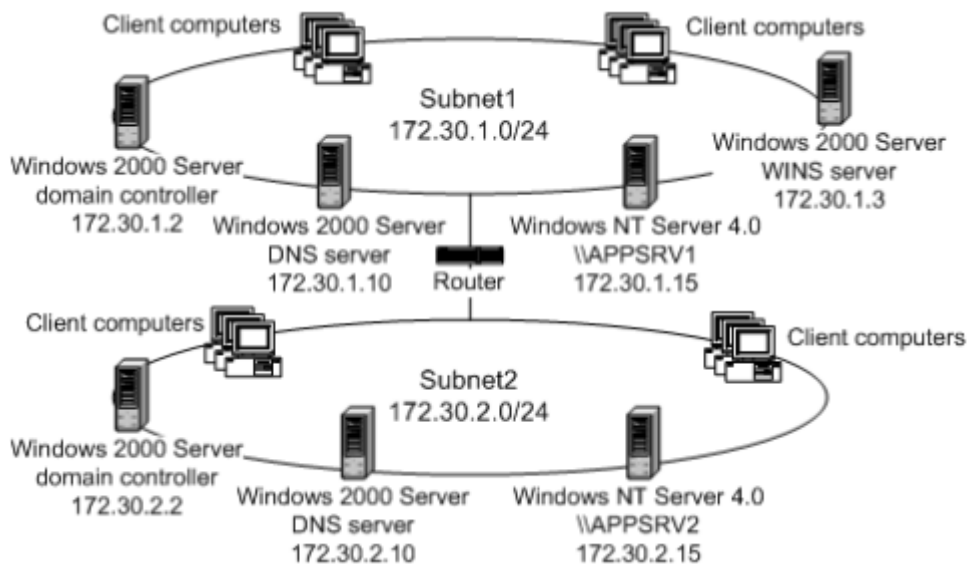
Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 10, Lesson 3

## Question: 14

You are the desktop administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows XP Professional, The network consists of two IP subnets, as shown in the Network Diagram exhibit. Andrea is a user whose computer is located on SubnetA . Andrea reports that she cannot access resources that are located on SubnetB. She is able to successfully log on to the domain and access resources that are located on SubnetA . You examine the network configuration of Andrea's computer and discover the information shown in the Network Connection Details exhibit.

You need to ensure that Andrea can access resources that are located on SubnetB. What should you do?







- A. Configure Andrea's computer to use 172.30.1.10 as its primary DNS server.
- B. Configure the subnet mask on Andrea's computer to be 255,255,255.0.
- C. Configure the default gateway on Andrea's computer to be 172.30.2.1.
- D. Configure Andrea's computer to use 172.30.1.11 as its primary WINS server.

**Answer: A**

Explanation: We can see from the exhibit that the network address for Subnet A is 172.30.1.0/24. The /24 indicates a 24 bit subnet mask which equates to 255.255.255.0 in decimal notation. The network connection details exhibit shows that Andrea's Subnet mask is 255.255.0.0. Therefore, the subnet mask needs to be changed.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* The default gateway setting of 172.30.1.1 is correct and therefore does not need to be changed.
- \* Andrea's computer cannot contact its primary DNS server because it is in subnet B. Therefore, the computer will attempt to use the secondary DNS server.
- \* Andrea's computer cannot contact its primary WINS server because it is in subnet B. Therefore, the computer will attempt to use the secondary WINS server.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 4, Lessons 1 & 2

## Question: 15

You are the desktop administrator for Trey Research. You need to build a RIPrep image of a Windows XP Professional computer. You successfully install Windows XP Professional on a computer in your lab. Then, you log on to the computer by using a local administrator account. You install a virus scanner and three other standard applications. You run RIPrep.exe to create a RIS image of the computer. Then you deploy this image to computers by using RIS. Users report that when they log on to their computers, the shortcuts for the three standard applications are unavailable. You need to ensure that the RIPrep image includes the shortcuts for the domain user accounts. What should you do?

- A. Open Control Panel. In the System properties, copy the All Users profile to the Default user profile. Grant the Everyone group Allow - Full Control permission on the copied profile.
- B. Open Control Panel, In the System properties, copy the local administrator account profile to the Default user profile. Grant the Everyone group Allow - Full Control permission on the copied profile. Then run RIPrep.exe.
- C. Run RIPrep.exe before installing the standard applications. Open Control Panel. In the System properties, copy the local administrator account profile to the Default user profile.
- D. Open Control Panel. In the System properties, change the local user profile to a roaming profile. Then run RIPrep.exe.

**Answer: B**

Explanation: In this scenario the software was installed under the Administrator account. Therefore the shortcuts for the domain user accounts will be in the Administrator profile. We need to copy this profile to the Default User profile so that users will be able to receive this profile.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* This will not affect the profile used by new users.
- \* In this scenario the software was installed under the Administrator account. Therefore the shortcuts for the domain user accounts will be in the Administrator profile. Thus we need to copy the Administrator profile and not the All Users profile.
- \* The applications need to be installed before we take an image of the hard disk.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 19, Lesson 3

## Question: 16

You are the desktop administrator for your company. You want to deploy Windows XP Professional to 50 new computers with the least amount of administrative effort. You want to use a fully automated installation process. Each new computer is configured with a 20-GB hard disk, a CD-ROM drive, and a floppy disk drive. The computers do not contain network adapter cards. You specify the company's standard installation settings and save them on a floppy disk, in an answer file named Answers.txt. You use a Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to start the unattended installation on the

first computer, and then you insert the floppy disk into the computer's floppy disk drive. However, Setup prompts you for configuration information. You want to ensure that during future installations Setup will finish without prompting for configuration information. What should you do?

- A. Create an MS-DOS startup disk. Copy your answer file to this floppy disk.
- B. Change the name of your answer file to Unattend.txt.
- C. Change the name of your answer file to Winnt.sif.
- D. Use the Rbfg.exe utility to create a RIS bootable floppy disk, Copy your answer file to this floppy disk.

**Answer: C**

Explanation: The answer file on the diskette must be named Winnt.sif.

Incorrect Answers

- \* When using an answer file on a diskette it must be named Winnt.sif, not Unattend.txt.
- \* RIS is not mentioned in this scenario.
- \* A boot diskette is not required. The answer file just has to be named Winnt.sif.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

## Question: 17

You are the desktop administrator for your company. The company's network contains 500 Windows XP Professional computers. The information security department releases a new security template named NewSec.inf. You import NewSec.inf into a security database named NewSec.sdb. You analyze the result, and you review the changes that the template makes. You examine the security policies that are defined in NewSec.inf. You discover that the settings in NewSec.inf have not been implemented on your computer. You need to ensure that the settings in NewSec.inf overwrite the settings in your computer's local security policy. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the Secedit /configure /db C:\NewSec.sdb command.
- B. Run the Secedit /refreshpolicy machine\_policy command.
- C. Copy NewSec.inf to the C:\Windows\Inf folder.
- D. Copy NewSec.sdb to the C:\Windows\System32\Microsoft\Protect folder.
- E. Use the Security Configuration and Analysis console to open NewSec.sdb and then to perform a Configure operation.
- F. Use the Security Configuration and Analysis console to export NewSec.sdb to the Defltwk.inf security template.

**Answer: A, E**

Explanation: We have only analyzed the new security template. Now we must apply it. We can either use the Secedit utility or the Security Configuration and Analysis console to apply the security template.

\* The `secdit /configure` command configures system security by applying a stored template. The `/DB filename` parameter provides the path to a database that contains the security template that should be applied.

\* We use the Configure Now option in the Security Configuration and Analysis utility to apply the new template.

Incorrect Answers:

\* Refreshing the machine policy would not help since we have not applied the template yet. We have only analyzed it.

C, \* The template cannot be applied by copying a file. We must either use the Secedit command line utility or the Security Configuration and Analysis console.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 12, Lessons 1, 2 & 3

Windows 2000 Advanced Server Documentation, Configure system security  
Windows 2000 Server documentation, Configure system security

Microsoft Knowledge Base Article (Q216735): Methods Used to Apply Security Settings Throughout an Enterprise

## Question: 18

You are a help desk technician for your company. Your company's network includes an Active Directory domain and Windows XP Professional computers that are configured as members of the domain. Company policy prohibits users from accessing their computers unless they are authenticated by a domain controller. However, users report that they can log on to their computers, even though a network administrator has told them that a domain controller is not available. As a test, you log off of your computer and disconnect it from the network. You discover that you can log on by using your domain user account. You need to ensure that users cannot access their computers unless they are authenticated by a domain controller. How should you configure the local computer policy on these computers?

- A. Set the Number of previous logons to cache policy to 0,
- B. Remove all user and group accounts from the Access this computer from the network user right.
- C. Remove all user and group accounts from the Log on locally user right,
- D. Enable the Require domain controller to unlock policy.

**Answer: A**

Explanation: If we log on to a computer and we are authenticated by a Domain Controller, our logon is cached. If we try to log on again, but no Domain Controller is available, Windows will look for a cached logon. If one exists, we will be permitted to log on. To disable this ability, we should configure Windows not to cache logons.

Incorrect Answers:

\* This setting does not exist.

\* This will disable all logons even if a DC is available for authentication.

\* This will not affect the user's ability to log on locally.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 13, Lesson 3

## Question: 19

You are the desktop administrator for your company's network. You are preparing a Windows XP Professional computer for Carlos, a new user in the sales department. This computer formerly belonged to an employee named Anne. Carlos requires access to all of Anne's files, but he does not have the appropriate permissions. You log on as the local administrator and attempt to reassign permission so Carlos can access Anne's files. However, you receive an "access denied" error message. You need to ensure that Carlos can access Anne's files. What should you do?

- A. Take ownership of the files and folders on the computer and grant Carlos Allow-Full Control permission.
- B. Copy Anne's account and name the new account Carlos.
- C. Grant Carlos Allow-Change Permissions permission on the files and folders on the computer.
- D. Give Carlos ownership of the files and folders on the computer.

**Answer: A**

Explanation: If an administrator has been removed from the access control list of a file or folder, the administrator needs to take ownership of the files to enable him to change the permissions on the files.

Incorrect Answers:

- \* Each account has a different Security Identifier (SID). The permissions on the files are specific to the SID of the user account. When we copy an account, the new account is assigned a different SID which means the permissions will not apply to the new account.
- \* You cannot give ownership of a file; you can only take it.
- \* We are unable to change the permissions on the files because we are denied access to them.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 8, Lesson 1

## Question: 20

You are the desktop administrator for your company's sales department. You need to perform a clean installation of Windows XP Professional on a computer that currently runs Windows 98. You start the installation. The text-based portion of Setup finishes successfully. Before the GUI-based portion of Setup starts, the computer stops responding. You investigate and discover that there is a problem with a device driver. You want to know which device is causing the problem. What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer. From the recovery console, read the Dr.watson log.
- B. Modify the Boot.ini file to include the/fastdetect switch.
- C. Restart setup by using the/dushare switch.
- D. Restart the computer. Form the Recovery console, read the Comsetup.log file.
- E. Modify the Boot.ini file to include the/sos switch.

F. Restart Setup by using the /dudisable switch.

**Answer: E**

Explanation: When trying to troubleshoot startup problems with Windows XP (or Windows 2000/NT), in particular when the system hangs at reboot as in this scenario, we should use the "/SOS switch in the boot.ini startup file. This switch causes the names of drivers to be displayed as they load during boot.

Incorrect Answers:

\* The /fastdetect switch is used by default. It makes the early boot process, NTDETECT, skip the detection of parallel and serial devices (Plug and Play will find them). This makes booting faster. You cannot configure the /fastdetect switch to log information on device drivers.

F: The /dudisable switch is used to configure if dynamic update should be run at setup. If latest patches should be downloaded from the Microsoft Web site. The /dudisable switch will not help finding the problematic device driver.

\* The /dushare switch is used to with winnt32.exe to Deploy the Windows XP Dynamic Update packages. It will not help you find the device driver which causes problems.

\* Dr. Watson logs application crashes. Dr. Watson log files do not contain information on device drivers.

\* The Comsetup.log file is created during the installation process, but it contains Comsetup.log COM+ information, not information on device drivers.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

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