Microsoft 70-296

Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment for an MCSE Certified on Windows 2000 Exam

TYPE: DEMO

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You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains three Windows Server 2003 domain controllers named ServerES1, ServerES2 and ServerES3. ServerES1 holds the schema master role and the domain naming master role. ServerES2 holds the relative ID (RID) master role. ServerES3 holds the PDC emulator master role and the infrastructure master role. ServerES2 fails and cannot be restarted. You log on to ServerES3 as the administrator and seize the RID master role. Later, ServerES2 is repaired and can be brought back online. You want ServerES2 to hold the RID master role again. What should you do?

A. Restart ServerES2 while it is connected to the network. Use the Ntdsutil utility and seize the RID master role. Reconnect ServerES2 to the network.
B. Restart ServerES2 while it is disconnected from the network. Use the Ntdsutil and seize the RID master role. Reconnect ServerES2 to the network.
C. Reinstall Windows Server 2003 on ServerES2. Restore the system state from the most recent backup to ServerES2. Reconnect ServerES2 to the network.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A domain controller whose RID master role has been seized can only be brought back online by reinstalling Windows Server 2003.

Incorrect Answers:
A: ServerES2 was the RID master before it failed. That role was seized to ServerES3. If we restart ServerES2, there will be two RID masters. Furthermore, we can only seize a role if the domain controller that holds that role fails.
B: We cannot seize the RID master role if ServerES2 is not connected to the network. Furthermore, we can only seize a role if the domain controller that holds that role fails.
C: ServerES2 was the RID master before it failed. That role was seized to ServerES3. However, if we bring ServerES2 back online, there will be two RID masters.

Reference:
Question: 2

You are a network administrator for Company. The network consists of two Active Directory domains. All servers run Windows Server 2003. Company has offices in New York and Rome. The two offices are connected by a 128-Kbps WAN connection. Each office is configured as a single domain. Each office is also configured as an Active Directory site. Company stores printer location information in Active Directory. Users frequently perform searches of Active Directory to find information on printers by selecting the Entire Directory option. Users in the New York Office report that response time is unacceptably slow when searching for printers. You need to improve the response time for users in the New York office. What should you do?

A. Place a domain controller for the Rome domain in the New York office.
B. Place a domain controller for the New York domain in the Rome office.
C. Enable universal group membership caching in the New York office.
D. Configure a global catalog server in the New York office.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The global catalog is the central repository of information about Active Directory objects in a tree or forest. The domain controller that holds a copy of the global catalog is called a global catalog server. The global catalog enables a user to log on to a network by providing universal group membership information to a domain controller when a logon process is initiated, and enables finding directory information regardless of which domain in the forest actually contains the data.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This would work but it is unnecessary. Replicating the entire Active Directory from the Rome office to the New York office over the slow WAN link is a waste of resources. A global catalog server in the New York office would suffice.
B: This won’t solve the problem at all.
C: Universal Group caching (as its name implies) caches information about universal groups. This scenario involves searching for printers which is nothing to do with universal groups.

You are the network administrator for 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 contains several Active Directory sites that represent branch offices and a site named MainOffice that represent the central data center. A site named Branch1 contains one domain controller named Server1 that is not a global catalog server. The MainOffice site contains one domain controller named Server2 that is a global catalog server. You need to use universal group membership caching in the Branch1 site.

Which component or components should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate component or components in the work area.

**Answer:** Select the “NTDS Site Settings” for the Branch1 office in the right hand pane.
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C: SMB signing is used to verify that the data has not been changed during the transit through the network. It will not help in reducing the possibility that users can gain unauthorized access to the servers.
D: This will prevent computers on the internet accessing the web pages.

Reference:

Question: 5

You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. Company’s perimeter network contains 50 Web servers that host the company’s public Internet site. The Web servers are not members of the domain. The network design team completed a new design specification for the security of servers in specific roles. The network design requires that security settings must be applied to Web servers. These settings include password restrictions, audit settings, and automatic update settings.

You need to comply with the design requirements for securing the Web servers. You also want to be able to verify the security settings and generate a report during routine maintenance. You want to achieve these goals by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Create a custom security template named Web.inf that contains the required security settings. Create a new organizational unit (OU) named WebServers and move the Web servers into the new OU. Apply Web.inf to the WebServers OU.
B. Create a custom security template named Web.inf that contains the required security settings, and deploy Web.inf to each Web server by using Security Configuration and Analysis.
C. Create an image of a Web server that has the required security settings, and replicate the image to each Web server.
D. Manually configure the required security settings on each Web server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The easiest way to deploy multiple security settings to a Windows 2003 computer is to create a security template with all the required settings and import the settings using the Security Configuration and Analysis tool.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The web servers are not domain members. Therefore they cannot be moved to an OU in Active Directory.
C: We cannot use imaging in this way.
D: This is a long way of doing it. A security template would simplify the task considerably.
Question: 6

You are a network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest as shown in the exhibit.

Your company’s written security policy requires that all domain controllers in the child1.contoso.com domain must accept a LAN Manager authentication level of only NTLMv2. You also want to restrict the ability to start a domain controller to the Domain Admins group. You need to configure the domain controllers in the child1.contoso.com domain to meet the new security requirements. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Import the Rootsec.inf security template into the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO) in the child1.contoso.com domain.
B. Import the Rootsec.inf security template into the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) in the child1.contoso.com domain.
C. Import the Securedc.inf security template into the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO) in the child1.contoso.com domain.
D. Import the Securedc.inf security template into the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) in the child1.contoso.com domain.
E. Run the system key utility (syskey) on each domain controller in the child1.contoso.com domain. In the Account Database Key dialog box, select the Password Startup option.
F. Run the system key utility (syskey) on each domain controller in the child1.contoso.com domain. In the Account Database Key dialog box, select the Store Startup Key Locally option.

Answer: C, E
Explanation: Secure (Secure*.inf) Template - The Secure templates define enhanced security settings that are least likely to impact application compatibility. For example, the Secure templates define stronger password, lockout, and audit settings. Additionally, the Secure templates limit the use of LAN Manager and NTLM authentication protocols by configuring clients to send only NTLMv2 responses and configuring servers to refuse LAN Manager responses. In order to apply Securews.inf to a member computer, all of the domain controllers that contain the accounts of all users that log on to the client must run Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 4 or higher. The system key utility (SYSKEY) is a security measure used to restrict logon names to user accounts and access to computer systems and resources. By running the syskey utility with the Password startup option, the account information in the directory services is encrypted and a password needs to be entered during system start. The start of the Domain Controllers is therefore restricted to everybody with this password.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The Rootsec.inf security template defines permissions for the root of the system drive. This template can be used to reapply the root directory permissions to other volumes.
B: The Rootsec.inf security template defines permissions for the root of the system drive. This template can be used to reapply the root directory permissions to other volumes.
D: We need to apply the policy to the domain controllers container, not the entire domain.
F: The System Key Utility (syskey) is used to encrypt the account password information that is stored in the SAM database or in the directory services. By selecting "Store Key locally" the computer stores an encrypted version of the key on the local computer. This doesn’t help in controlling the start of the Domain Controllers.

Reference:

Question: 7

You are a network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>Server role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server1</td>
<td>Global catalog server, schema master, domain naming master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server2</td>
<td>Domain controller, infrastructure master, PDC emulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server3</td>
<td>Domain controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Global catalog server, relative ID (RID) master
You plan to take Server4 offline for maintenance. Another network administrator plans to add 1,250 new user accounts while Server4 is offline. You need to ensure that the network administrator can add the user accounts while Server4 is offline. You also need to ensure that there is no disruption of user account creation after Server4 is brought back online. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Connect to Server3 by using the Ntdsutil utility.
B. Connect to Server4 by using the Ntdsutil utility.
C. Remove the global catalog server role from Server4.
D. Add the global catalog server role to Server3.
E. Transfer the RID master role.

Answer: A, E

Explanation:
The RID master is assigned to allocate unique sequences of relative IDs to each domain controller in its domain. As the domain controllers use the IDs allocated, they contact the RID master and are allocated additional sequences as needed. At any time, the RID master role can be assigned to only one domain controller in each domain. The Relative ID is part of a security ID (SID) that uniquely identifies an account or group within a domain. We will be creating 1250 new user accounts so the domain controller will need to contact the RID master to obtain more RIDs. We can transfer the RID master role using the ntdsutil utility.

Incorrect Answers:
B: We need to connect to the computer we will be transferring the role to, not from.
C: We have a Global Catalog on Server4. We don’t need another one.
D: Server3 is already a global catalog server.


Question: 8

You are the network administrator for Tailspin Toys. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest. The functional level of the forest is Windows 2000. The forest consists of a root domain named tailspintoys.com and two child domains named child1.tailspintoys.com and child2.tailspintoys.com. The functional level of all domains is Windows 2000 native. All domain controllers in the tailspintoys.com domain run Windows Server 2003. All domain controllers in the child1.tailspintoys.com and child2.tailspintoys.com domains run Windows 2000 Server. You need to able to rename all domain controllers in tailspintoys.com. You want to minimize impact to the network. What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate action or actions to the correct location or locations in the work area.

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Question: 9

You are a network administrator for Company. The network consists of an intranet and a perimeter network, as shown in the work area. The perimeter network contains:
All servers on the perimeter network are members of the same workgroup. The design team plans to create a new Active Directory domain that uses the existing servers on the perimeter network. The
new domain will support Web applications on the perimeter network. The design team states that the perimeter network domain must be fault tolerant. You need to select which server or servers on the perimeter network need to be configured as domain controllers. Which server or servers should you promote?

To answer, select the appropriate server or servers in the work area.

Answer:

Explanation:
We know web editions can't be domain controllers, and we want fault tolerance, which means two Domain Controllers. The answer is promote the two servers to dc’s (Company2 and Company3).

Reference:

Question: 10

You are a network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2003. The bank decides to provide access to its mortgage application services from a real estate agency that has offices throughout the country. You install a Company domain controller in each real estate agency office. You need to further protect the domain controllers’ user account databases from unauthorized access. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A. Use the system key utility (syskey) with the most secure security level on the domain controllers.
B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO), import the Securedc.inf security template, and apply the GPO to the domain controllers.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Network security: LAN Manager authentication level security option to the Send NTLMv2 response only\refuse LM setting, and apply the GPO to the domain controllers.
D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO), import the DC security.inf security template, and apply the GPO to the domain controllers.

**Answer: A, B**

**Explanation:**
On domain controllers, password information is stored in directory services. It is not unusual for password-cracking software to target the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database or directory services to access passwords for user accounts. The System Key utility (Syskey) provides an extra line of defence against offline password-cracking software. Syskey uses strong encryption techniques to secure account password information that is stored in directory services. Mode 3 is the most secure Syskey utility, because it uses a computer-generated random key and stores the key on a floppy disk. This disk is required for the system to start, and it must be inserted at a prompt during the startup sequence. The system key is not stored anywhere on the computer.

**Secure (Secure*.inf) Template**
The Secure templates define enhanced security settings that are least likely to impact application compatibility. For example, the Secure templates define stronger password, lockout, and audit settings. Additionally, the Secure templates limit the use of LAN Manager and NTLM authentication protocols by configuring clients to send only NTLMv2 responses and configuring servers to refuse LAN Manager responses.

**Incorrect Answers:**
C: You should be importing the Securedc.inf security template instead of configuring the Network security: LAN Manager authentication level security option to the Send NTLMv2 response only\refuse LM setting.
D: DC Security.inf templates contain a large number of settings, and in particular a long list of file-system permission assignments. For this reason, you should not apply these templates to a computer by using group policies.

**Reference:**
Question: 11

You are the network administrator for Company. The company has a main office and 20 branch offices.
You recently completed the design of the company network. The network design consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All domain controllers will run Windows Server 2003. The main office will contain four domain controllers, and each branch office will contain one domain controller. The branch office domain controllers will be administered from the main office.
You need to ensure that the domain controllers are kept up-to-date with software updates for Windows Server 2003 after their initial deployment. You want to ensure that the domain controllers automatically install the updates by using the minimum amount of administrative intervention. You also want to configure the settings by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. In System Properties, on the Automatic Update tab, enable Keep my computer up to date, and then select Download the updates automatically and notify me when they are ready to be installed.
B. In the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO), enable Configure Automatic Updates with option 3 – Auto download and notify for install.
C. In the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO), enable Configure Automatic Updates with option 4 – Auto download and schedule the install.
D. In System Properties, on the Automatic Updates tab, enable Keep my computer up to date, and then select Automatically download the updates, and install them on the schedule that I specify.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question states that You want to ensure that the domain controllers automatically install the updates by using the minimum amount of administrative intervention. The way to do this is to configure the automatic updates with the option to Auto download and schedule the install. The easiest way to configure the domain controllers with this setting is to configure a group policy object for the domain controllers.
The problem with this solution is that the domain controllers may automatically restart after the updates are installed. Scheduling the updates to install out of business hours will minimize any disruption.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It is easier to configure the domain controllers using group policy.
B: This solution will download the updates, but it won’t install them until an administrator manually clicks the install button in the notification dialog box. Answer C automates the procedure more by scheduling the installation to occur at a set time without any further administrative intervention.
D: It is easier to configure the domain controllers using group policy.

Reference:

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Question: 12

You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. The company plans to deploy 120 Windows Server 2003 member servers as file servers in the domain.

The new file servers will be located in a single organizational unit (OU) named File Servers. The security department provides you with a security template that must be applied to the new file servers. You need to apply and maintain the security settings contained in the security template to the new file servers. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. On a reference computer, use the Local Security Settings console to import the security template. Use imaging technology to install and configure the new file servers based on the configuration of the reference computer.

B. On a reference computer, run the secedit command to apply the security template. Use imaging technology to install and configure the new file servers based on the configuration of the reference computer.

C. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO). Import the security template into the Security Settings of the Computer Configuration section of the GPO. Link the GPO to the File Servers OU.

D. On the PDC emulator master in the domain, run the secedit command to apply the security template.

Answer: C

Explanation:
We have a security template with the required security settings. We can simply import the template into a Group Policy Object and apply the settings to the File Servers OU.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This would work, but there is a catch in the question. The question states that you need to apply and maintain the security settings contained in the security template to the new file servers. Using a GPO, the settings will be periodically refreshed, ensuring that the security settings ‘maintained’.

B: This would work, but there is a catch in the question. The question states that you need to apply and maintain the security settings contained in the security template to the new file servers. Using a GPO, the settings will be periodically refreshed, ensuring that the security settings ‘maintained’.

D: This would have no effect on the file servers.

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**Question: 13**


Each domain contains two Windows Server 2003 domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 in the Company.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 Sheets Sheet in the africa.Company.com domain is a member of the Medicine Students security group. Because of a name change, the domain administrator of africa.Company.com changes the Last name field of Sheets’s user account from Sheet to Edwards. The domain administrator of asia.Company.com discovers that the user account for Sheets is still listed as Sheets Sheet.

You need to ensure that the user account for Sheets Edwards 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 on each domain.
D. Transfer the schema master role from DC1 to DC2 in the Company.com domain.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Problems like this can occur when the Infrastructure master role is on the same domain controller as the Global Catalog.

The infrastructure master updates the group-to-user reference whenever group memberships change and replicates these changes across the domain. The infrastructure master compares its data with that of a global catalog. Global catalogs receive regular updates for objects in all domains through replication, so the global catalog data will always be up to date. If the infrastructure master finds that its data is out of date, it requests the updated data from a global catalog. The infrastructure master then replicates that updated data to the other domain controllers in the domain. Unless there is only one domain controller in the domain, the infrastructure master role should not be assigned to the domain controller that is hosting the global catalog. If the infrastructure master and global catalog are on the same domain controller, the infrastructure master will not function. The infrastructure master will never find data that is out of date, so it will never replicate any changes to the other domain controllers in the domain. Transferring the
Infrastructure master role to a different computer would resolve this problem. There is no reason to transfer any other master roles.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The PDC Emulator is responds to Windows NT 4 BDCs. It also receives all new password and lockout information changes immediately for the entire domain. Neither of these functions will ensure that the user account changes are updated in the domain.
B: The RID Master keeps track of the allocation RIDs to domain controllers to ensure that two domain controllers do not hand out the same SID.
D: The Schema Master controls what is allowed in the Active Directory directory.

Reference:

Question: 14

You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain with two sites. Each site contains two domain controllers. One domain controller in each site is a global catalog server.

You add a domain controller to each site. Each new domain controller has a faster processor than the existing domain controllers.

Company requires Active Directory replication to flow through the servers that have the most powerful CPUs in each site.

You need to configure the intersite replication to comply with Company’s requirement for Active Directory replication.

What should you do?

A. Configure the new domain controllers as global catalog servers.
B. Configure the new domain controller in each site as a preferred bridgehead server for the IP transport.
C. Configure the new domain controller in each site as a preferred bridgehead server for the SMTP transport.
D. Configure an additional IP site link between the two sites. Assign a lower site link cost to this site link than the site link cost for the original site link.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Directory information is replicated both within and among sites. Active Directory replicates information within a site more frequently than across sites. This balances the need for up-to-date directory information with the limitations imposed by available network bandwidth. You can customize how Active Directory replicates information using site links to specify how your sites are connected. Active Directory uses the information about how sites are connected to generate
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A. Enable universal group membership caching in Site1.
B. Add the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\IgnoreGCFailures key to the registry on both domain controllers in Site1.
C. Add the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\IgnoreGCFailures key to the registry on all global catalog servers in the forest.
D. Raise the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2003.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When all domain controllers are at least Windows 2000 domain controllers and the domain is switched to Windows 2000 native mode, the usage of universal groups. When processing a logon request for a user in a native-mode domain, a domain controller sends a query to a global catalog server to determine the user's universal group memberships. Since you can explicitly deny a group access to a resource, complete knowledge of a user's group memberships is necessary to enforce access control correctly. If a domain controller of a native-mode domain cannot contact a global catalog server to determine universal group membership when a user wants to log on, the domain controller refuses the logon request. The following registry key can be set so that the domain controller ignores the global catalog server failure when expanding universal groups: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\IgnoreGCFailures The domain controller still tries to connect to the global catalog server, however, and the timeout for that query must expire.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Universal group membership caching allows the domain controller to cache universal group membership information for users. This eliminates the need for a global catalog server at every site in a domain, which minimizes network bandwidth usage because a domain controller does not need to replicate all of the objects located in the forest. It also reduces logon times because the authenticating domain controllers do not always need to access a global catalog to obtain universal group membership information. However, new user accounts would not be located on the global catalog until Active Directory replication occurs.
C: Logon requests are processed by the domain controller; therefore, the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\IgnoreGCFailures key must be added to the registry the both domain controllers in Site1, not the global catalog servers.
D: Raising the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2003 won’t solve the problem as Windows 2000 native mode is sufficient.


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You are a network administrator for Company. Company is developing a new Web application that connects to an SQL back-end environment. The design team decides that the new application must be fault tolerant. You interview the Web developers and the SQL administrators to establish the size of the environment.

The Web developers state that they need at least three Web servers to share the load. Each Web server requires two processors and 1 GB of RAM. The Web developers state if one of the Web servers fails, the Web application can run for several hours in a degraded state. Responsiveness will be below specifications in a degraded state.

The SQL administrators state that they need two Microsoft SQL Server computers to support the new application. They want the SQL server environment to be redundant. Each SQL Server computer requires four processors and 3 GB of RAM. The SQL administrators state that only one SQL Server computer is required to maintain the application.

You need to ensure that two of the Web servers and one of the SQL Server computers are always available. You need to select the lowest edition of Windows Server 2003 that meets the requirements in order to minimize costs.

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

C. Install Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition on all three Web servers. Install a shared fiber-attached disk array for the Web servers. Implement a three-node server cluster for the Web servers. Configure the cluster so that all three nodes are active.
F. Install Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition on both SQL Server computers. Install a shared fiber-attached disk array for the SQL Server computers. Implement a two-node server cluster for the SQL servers. Configure the cluster so that one node is active and the second node is a hot standby node.

Answer: A, F

Explanation:
For the web servers we can three servers connected using Network Load Balancing. We can use Network Load Balancing because the content will be the same on the web servers. Windows Server 2003 Web Edition supports Network Load Balancing. For the SQL servers we need a two-node server cluster. For a server cluster, we need Windows Server 2003 Enterprise edition.
Incorrect Answers:
C: We can use Network Load Balancing because the content will be the same on the web servers. We don’t need a server cluster.
D: We can’t use Network Load Balancing for the SQL servers. Network Load Balancing should only be used when you have static content.
E: We can’t use Network Load Balancing for the SQL servers. Network Load Balancing should only be used when you have static content.

Reference:

Question: 17

You are the network administrator for Company. The network contains a single Active Directory domain named company.com. All computers on the network are members of the domain. Company has a main office and 20 branch offices. Each branch office has a connection to the main office. Only the main office has a connection to the Internet. You are planning a security update infrastructure for your network. You deploy a central Software Update Services (SUS) server at the main office and an SUS server at each branch office. The SUS server at the main office uses Windows Update to obtain security patches. You want to minimize the amount of bandwidth used on the connection to the Internet and on the connection between the offices to download security patches. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. (Choose two)

A. Configure the SUS servers at the branch office to use Windows Update to obtain security patches.
B. Configure the SUS servers at the branch offices to use the central SUS server for updates.
C. Configure Automatic Updates on the SUS servers at the branch offices to use the central SUS server for updates.
D. Configure Automatic Updates on all computers to use the SUS server on the local network.
E. Configure Automatic Updates on all computers to use the default update service location.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
We must set up the SUS branch offices server to pickup the updates form the server in the main office. By configuring a SUS server in the main office you save network bandwidth, because the branch office servers will not need to use the internet connection. With this solution, the main office SUS server downloads the updates from Microsoft; the branch office SUS servers download the updates from the main office SUS server and the client computers download the updates from the local SUS server.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This is an unnecessary use of the internet connection.
C: You need to configure the SUS server software to download the updates, not automatic updates.
E: The default update service location is Microsoft. This is an unnecessary use of the internet connection.

Reference:

Question: 18

You are the network administrator for Company. Company is deploying a public Web server farm on Windows Server 2003 computers. This Web server farm will allow the public to view company information. The Web servers in the Web server farm will be placed in Company’s perimeter network, which uses a public Internet address space. Company wants to reduce the probability of external unauthorized users breaking into the public Web servers. You need to make the Web servers less vulnerable to attack. You also want to ensure that the public will be able to view information that is placed in Company’s perimeter network. What should you do?

A. Configure each Web server’s IP address to a private reserved Internet address.
B. Configure the Web servers to allow only IPSec communications.
C. Disable any unneeded services on the Web servers.
D. Disable TCP/IP filtering on all adapters in the Web servers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
We should disable any unneeded services on the Web servers. This includes unneeded web services and unneeded server services. This will also ensure that no unnecessary ports are open on the servers.

Reducing the Attack Surface of the Web Server
Immediately after installing Windows Server 2003 and IIS 6.0 with the default settings, the Web server is configured to serve only static content. If your Web sites consist of static content and you do not need any of the other IIS components, then the default configuration of IIS minimizes the attack surface of the server. When your Web sites and applications contain dynamic content, or you require one or more of the additional IIS components, you will need to enable additional features. However, you still want to ensure that you minimize the attack surface of the Web server. The attack surface of the Web server is the extent to which the server is exposed to a potential attacker. However, if you reduce the attack surface of the Web server too much, you can eliminate functionality that is required by the Web sites and applications that the server hosts. You need to
ensure that only the functionality that is necessary to support your Web sites and applications is enabled on the server. This ensures that the Web sites and applications will run properly on your Web server, but that the attack surface is minimized.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The public web servers need public IP addresses.
B: You can’t use IPSec on public web servers. No one would be able to access the web pages.
D: TCP/IP filtering should be enabled, not disabled.

Reference

Question: 19

You are the network administrator for Company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains a forest root domain named Company.com and one child domain named mombasa.Company.com. All domain controllers run Windows 2000 Server. The mombasa.Company.com domain contains one Windows Server 2003 member server named Company3. You attempt to promote Company3 to be an additional domain controller of the mombasa.Company.com domain. The promotion fails and you receive the error message shown in the exhibit.

You need to resolve the error in order to promote Company3 to be an additional domain controller of the mombasa.Company.com domain.
Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A. Force replication between the schema master and the PDC emulator of only the Company.com domain.
B. Force replication between the schema master and the PDC emulator of the Company.com domain and the mombasa.Company.com domain.
C. Run the adprep /forestprep command on the schema master of the Company.com domain.
D. Run the adprep /domainprep command on the infrastructure master of only the Company.com domain.
E. Run the adprep /domainprep command on the infrastructure masters of the Company.com domain and the mombasa.Company.com domain.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:
To promote a Windows Server 2003 member server to a domain controller in a Windows 2000 domain, You must run the adprep /forestprep command on the existing Windows 2000 Server domain controller holding the schema operations master role. You must also run the adprep /domainprep command on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller holding InfrastructureOperations Master role for the domain that you are going to upgrade.
Incorrect Answers:A, B: The PDC Emulator is used for authentication purposes for Windows NT 4.0 machines.
D: You must run the adprep /domainprep command on the Windows 2000 Server domain controller holding Infrastructure Operations Master role for the domain that you are going to upgrade, i.e., miami.Company.com.

Question: 20

You are the network administrator for your company. The Company consists of two subsidiaries named Contoso, Ltd., and City Power & Light. The network contains two Active Directory forests. The functional level of each domain is Windows 2000 native. All domain... controllers run
User accounts and resources are located in the child domains. All user principal names (UPNs) in each forest comply with a standard company e-mail address.

Each domain controller functions as a DNS server. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated zones. The Contoso.com and cpandl.net DNS zones have no root (".") zone. DNS servers in each forest root DNS zone are configured with root hints to Internet root servers.

You upgrade each domain controller in both forests to Windows Server 2003. You raise the functional level for each domain to Windows Server 2003. You plan to implement a smart-card authentication strategy for the entire company.

You need to ensure that users are able to access resources in all domains in each forest and on the Internet. You want to accomplish this task by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. You also need to ensure that access to resources is not disrupted.

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

A. Create a two-way external trust relationship between the two forest root domains. Raise the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2003.
B. Raise the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2003. Replace existing trust relationships with a two-way forest trust relationship between the two forest root domains.
C. Create root hints between DNS servers in each child domain and DNS servers in the root domain for the opposite forest.
D. Create conditional DNS forwarders between domain controllers in each root domain.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
Raising the forest functional level to Windows Server 2003 enables you to take advantage of all Windows Server 2003 forest-level features. If any domains in the forest are still operating at the Windows Server 2003 interim functional level, you will be unable to raise the forest functional level to Windows Server 2003. Ensure that all domains are operating at the Windows Server 2003...
You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. All servers run Windows Server 2003. The network contains servers that have Terminal Server enabled. The terminal servers host legacy applications that currently require users to be members of the Power Users group. A new requirement in the company’s written security policy states that the Power Users group must be empty on all resource servers. You need to maintain the ability to run the legacy applications on the terminal servers when the new security requirement is implemented. What should you do?

A. Add the Domain Users global group to the Remote Desktop Users built-in group in the domain.
B. Add the Domain Users global group to the Remote Desktop Users local group on each terminal server.
C. Modify the Compatws.inf security template settings to allow members of the local Users group to run the applications. Import the security template into the Default Domain Controllers Policy Group Policy object (GPO).
D. Modify the Compatws.inf security template settings to allow members of the local Users group to run the applications. Apply the modified template to each terminal server.

Answer: D
Explanation:
This is a trick question because answers A and B would enable the users to use Terminal Services. However, the question doesn’t state whether the users can already use Terminal Services. The question asks how we can run the application without the users being in the power users group. The answer would therefore be D.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This would enable the users to use Terminal Services. However, this is not what the question is asking. The question is asking how we can run the application without the users being in the power users group.
B: This would enable the users to use Terminal Services. However, this is not what the question is asking. The question is asking how we can run the application without the users being in the power users group.
C: The Compatws.inf security template should be applied to the servers running the application, not the domain controllers.

Compatws.inf
Default permissions for workstations and servers are primarily granted to three local groups: Administrators, Power Users, and Users. Of the three, the Administrators group has the most permission, while the Users group has the least. Because of this, you can significantly improve security, reliability, and the total cost of system ownership by:
Making sure that end users are members of the Users group.
Deploying applications that can be run successfully by members of the Users group. Members of the Users group can successfully run applications that are a part of the Windows Logo Program. However, members of the Users group might not be able to run applications that do not meet the requirements of the program. If other applications must be supported, there are two options:
Permit members of the Users group to be members of the Power Users group.
Relax the default permissions that are granted to the Users group. Because Power Users have additional permissions such as creating users, groups, printers, and shares, some administrators prefer to relax the default User permissions instead of permitting members of the Users group to be members of the Power Users group. This is precisely what the Compatible template is for. The Compatible template changes the default file and registry permissions that are granted to the Users group in a way that is consistent with the requirements of most applications that do not belong to the Windows Logo Program.
Additionally, because it is assumed that the administrator who is applying the Compatible template does not want members of the Users group to be Power Users, the Compatible template also removes all members of the Power Users group.

Reference:
MS Windows Server 2003 Deployment Kit Designing a Managed Environment Selecting Predefined Security Templates
Question: 22

You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. The company has an internal network and a perimeter network. The internal network is protected by a firewall. Application servers on the perimeter network are accessible from the Internet.
You are deploying 10 Windows Server 2003 computers in application server roles. The servers will be located in the perimeter network and will not be members of the domain. The servers will host only publicly available Web pages.
The network design requires that custom security settings must be applied to the application servers. These custom security settings must be automatically refreshed every day to ensure compliance with the design.
You create a custom security template named Baseline1.inf for the application servers. You need to comply with the design requirements.
What should you do?

A. Import Baseline1.inf into the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO).
B. Create a task on each application server that runs Security and Configuration Analysis with Baseline1.inf every day.
C. Create a task on each application server that runs the secedit command with Baseline1.inf every day.
D. Create a startup script in the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) that runs the secedit command with Baseline1.inf.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Secedit.exe is a command line tool that performs the same functions as the Security Configuration And Analysis snap-in, and can also apply specific parts of templates to the computer. You can use Secedit.exe in scripts and batch files to automate security template deployments.
Incorrect Answers: A, D: The Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) is applied to the domain controllers. We need configure the application servers, not the domain controllers.
B: Security and Configuration Analysis analyzes the security settings. It doesn’t apply it.

Reference:
Question: 23

You are the network administrator for Company. Your user account is a member of the SchemaAdmins group. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains three domains. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. A Windows Server 2003 domain controller named CompanyA holds the schema master role. An application named Application1 creates additional schema classes. You notice that this application created some classes that have incorrect class names. You need to correct the class names as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

A. Deactivate the Application1 classes that have the incorrect class names. Set the default security permission for the Everyone group for those schema classes to Deny.
B. Deactivate the Application1 classes that have the incorrect class names. Create the Application1 classes with the correct class names.
C. Rename the description of the Application1 classes to the correct class name. Instruct the developers of Application1 to change the code of the application so that the renamed schema classes can be used.
D. Instruct the developers of Application1 to change the code of the application so that the application creates the new schema classes with the correct class names. Reinstall Application1 and select Reload the schema in the Active Directory Schema console.

Answer: B

Explanation:
We need to deactivate the Application1 classes that have the incorrect class names. This is because you cannot delete or rename a class. We can only deactivate the incorrect classes and recreate the classes with the correct class names.

Extending the schema - When the set of classes and attributes in the base Active Directory schema do not meet your needs, you can extend the schema by modifying or adding classes and attributes. You should only extend the schema when absolutely necessary. The easiest way to extend the schema is through the Schema Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in. You should always develop and test your schema extensions in a test lab before moving them to your production network. Schema extensions are not reversible. Attributes or classes cannot be removed after creation. At best, they can be modified or deactivated. Domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 do not permit the deletion of classes or attributes, but they can be deactivated if they are no longer needed or if there was an error in the original definition. A deactivated class or attribute is considered defunct. A defunct class or attribute is unavailable for use; however, it is easily reactivated. If your forest has been raised to the Windows Server 2003 functional level, you can reuse the object identifier (governsId and attributeld values), the LdapDisplayName, and the schemaldGUID that were associated with the defunct class or attribute. This allows you to change the object identifier associated with a particular class or attribute. The only exception to this is that an attribute used as a rdnAttld of a class continues to own its attributeld, LdapDisplayName, and schemaldGuid values even after being deactivated (for example, those values cannot be reused). If

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your forest has been raised to the Windows Server 2003 functional level, you can deactivate a class or attribute and then redefine it.

Incorrect Answers:
A: It is not necessary to deny access to the classes after deactivating them. We need to recreate the classes with the correct names.
C: Changing the description of a class doesn’t rename the class. It is not possible to rename a class.
D: We need to deactivate the classes that have the incorrect class names.

Reference:

Question: 24

You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain that contains only one domain controller. The domain controller is named CompanySrvA. The domain contains only one site named Valencia.

You are adding a new site named Barcelona. You need to promote an existing Windows Server 2003 member server named CompanySrvB to be an additional domain controller of the domain. A 56Kbps WAN connection connects the Valencia and Barcelona sites.

You need to install CompanySrvB as a new domain controller on the Barcelona site. You need to minimize the use of the WAN connection during this process.

What should you do?
A. Set the site link cost between the Valencia and Barcelona sites to 50. Promote CompanySrvB to be an additional domain controller in the Barcelona site.
B. Restore the backup files from the system state data on CompanySrvA to a folder on CompanySrvB and install Active Directory by running the dcpromo /adv command.
C. Promote CompanySrvB to be an additional domain controller by running the dcpromo command over the network.
D. Promote CompanySrvB to be an additional domain controller by using an unattended installation file.

Answer: B

Explanation:
We want to minimize the use of the WAN link. We can use the new dcpromo /adv command to promote the DC from a backup of the system state data of an existing domain controller. The /adv switch is only necessary when you want to create a domain controller from restored backup files. It is not required when creating an additional domain controller over the network.

For additional domain controllers in an existing domain, you have the option of using the install from media feature, which is new in Windows Server 2003. Install from media allows you to pre-populate

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Active Directory with System State data backed up from an existing domain controller. This backup can be present on local CD, DVD, or hard disk partition.

Installing from media drastically reduces the time required to install directory information by reducing the amount of data that is replicated over the network. Installing from media is most beneficial in large domains or for installing new domain controllers that are connected by a slow network link.

To use the install from media feature, you first create a backup of System State from the existing domain controller, then restore it to the new domain controller by using the Restore to: Alternate location option.

In this scenario, we can restore the system state data to a member server, then use that restored system state data to promote a member server to a domain controller.

Incorrect Answers:
A: Site link costs are a mechanism for controlling replication traffic. In this scenario we need to install Active Directory, not control Active Directory replication.
C: Running the dcpromo command over the network will result in large amounts of traffic across the WAN link. We want to reduce this.
D: We could promote CompanySrvB to a domain controller by using unattended installation, however, Active Directory would need to be synchronized with the Active Directory on CompanySrvA. This synchronization would result in WAN traffic that could be reduced by installing Active Directory from a backup.


Question: 25

You are the network administrator for Company.com. The network contains a Windows Server 2003 computer that runs Certificate Services in a stand-alone configuration and serves as a certification authority (CA). Users use the Web-based Certificate Services interface to request digital certificates. You need to ensure that only authenticated domain users can access the Web-based interface. You must not change the way users access other Web-based content on the same server. You must ensure that user credentials cannot be passed in clear text across the network. What should you do?
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You are a network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Company.com. The Active Directory database contains 500 MB of information. Company has its main office in Moscow and a branch office in Minsk. The two offices are connected by a 56-Kbps WAN connection that is used only for Active Directory replication. The Moscow office has 450 users, and the Minsk office has 15 users. The Minsk office has a single Windows Server 2003 domain controller and two Windows Server 2003 file and print servers. The hard disk containing the operating system on the domain controller in Minsk fails and cannot be recovered. You need to re-establish a domain controller that contains a current copy of Active Directory in the Minsk office. You need to achieve this goal as quickly as possible. What should you do?

A. Replace the hard disk on the domain controller. Install Windows Server 2003 on the domain controller. Install Active Directory from restored backup files.
B. Install Active Directory on a file and print server. Force replication.
C. Install Active Directory on a file and print server from restored backup files.
D. Replace the hard disk on the domain controller. Install Windows Server 2003 on the domain controller. Force replication.

Answer: C

Explanation:
We need to re-establish a domain controller in the Minsk office as quickly as possible. Therefore, we should install Active Directory from restored backup files. Answer A is the recommended answer, but answer C is quicker.

We can use the new dcpromo /adv command to promote the DC from a backup of the system state data of an existing domain controller.

The /adv switch is only necessary when you want to create a domain controller from restored backup files. It is not required when creating an additional domain controller over the network.

For additional domain controllers in an existing domain, you have the option of using the install from media feature, which is new in Windows Server 2003. Install from media allows you to pre-populate Active Directory with System State data backed up from an existing domain controller. This backup can be present on local CD, DVD, or hard disk partition.

Installing from media drastically reduces the time required to install directory information by reducing the amount of data that is replicated over the network. Installing from media is most beneficial in large domains or for installing new domain controllers that are connected by a slow network link.

Incorrect Answers:
A: This would work but answer C is quicker.
B: We don’t want to replicate a 500MB Active Directory database over a 56Kbps WAN link.
D: We don’t want to replicate a 500MB Active Directory database over a 56Kbps WAN link.

**Question: 27**

You are the network administrator for your company. The company consists of two subsidiaries named Contoso, Ltd, and City Power & Light. The network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.net and cpand1.net. The functional level of each forest is Windows Server 2003.

A two-way forest trust relationship exists between the forests.

You need to achieve the following goals:

Users in the contoso.net forest must be able to access all resources in the cpand1.net forest.

Users in the cpand1.net forest must be able to access only resources on a server named HRApps.contoso.net.

You need to configure the forest trust relationship and the resources on HRApps.contoso.net to achieve the goals.

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

A. On a domain controller in the contoso.net forest, configure the properties of the incoming forest trust relationship to use selective authentication.

B. On a domain controller in the contoso.net forest, configure the properties of the incoming forest trust relationship to use forest-wide authentication.

C. On a domain controller in the cpand1.net forest, configure the properties of the incoming forest trust relationship to use selective authentication.

D. On a domain controller in the cpand1.net forest, configure the properties of the incoming forest trust relationship to use forest-wide authentication.

E. Modify the discretionary access control list (DACLs) on HRApps.contoso.net to allow access to the Other Organization security group.

F. Modify the discretionary access control lists (DACLs) on HRApps.contoso.net to deny access to This Organization security group.

**Answer: A, D, E**

**Explanation:**

When all domains in two forests trust each other and need to authenticate users, establish a forest trust between the forests. When only some of the domains in two Windows Server 2003 forests trust each other, establish one-way or two-way external trusts between the domains that require interforest authentication. Using Active Directory Domains and Trusts, you can determine the scope of authentication between two forests that are joined by a forest trust. You can set selective authentication differently for outgoing and incoming forest trusts. With selective trusts, administrators can make flexible forest-wide access control decisions. If you use forest-wide authentication on an incoming forest trust, users from the outside forest have the same level of access to resources in the local forest as users who belong to the local forest.

**Incorrect Answers:**

B: If you use forest-wide authentication on an incoming forest trust, users from the outside forest have the same level of access to resources in the local forest as users who belong to the local forest.
However, users in the cpand1.com forest must be able to access only resources on a server named HRApps.contoso.com. We should therefore use selective authentication for the cpand1.com forest to access the contoso.com.

C: Users in the contoso.com forest must be able to access all resources in the cpand1.com forest, in other words, they need forest-wide access.


Question: 28

You are the network administrator for Company. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains five domains and 30 remote sites located in cities throughout the world. There are a total of 40,000 users in the five domains. All remote sites are connected to the company network by unreliable 56-Kbps WAN connections.

Each site contains at least one domain controller and one global catalog server. All domain controllers in the forest run Windows Server 2003. The functional level of all the domains in the forest is Windows 2000 native.

You plan to deploy several Active Directory-enabled applications over the next six months. Each of these applications will add attributes to the global catalog or modify existing attributes in the global catalog.

You need to make modifications to the Active Directory infrastructure in order to prepare for these deployments. You plan to accomplish this task during off-peak hours. You need to ensure that you can minimize any potential network disruption that would be caused by the deployment of these applications in the future. You also need to ensure that the modifications do not disrupt user access to resources.

What should you do?

A. Decrease the tombstone lifetime attribute in the Active Directory Schema NIDS-Service object class.
B. Remove the global catalog role from the global catalog servers in each remote site.
C. Raise the functional level of the forest to Windows Server 2003.
D. Configure universal group membership caching in each remote site.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To prepare for the new application the best option is to raise the forest functional level. This will enable us to deactivate any wrong schema class, and create DNS and Active Directory partitions for the new applications Domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 do not permit the deletion of classes or attributes, but they can be deactivated if they are no longer needed or if there was an error in the original definition. A deactivated class or attribute is considered defunct. A defunct class or attribute is unavailable for use; however, it is easily reactivated. If your forest has been raised to the Windows Server 2003 functional level, you can reuse the object identifier (governsid and attributeld values), the ldapDisplayName, and the schemadGUID that were associated with the defunct class or attribute. This allows you to change the object identifier associated with a particular
class or attribute. If your forest has been raised to the Windows Server 2003 functional level, you can deactivate a class or attribute and then redefine it.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The tombstone lifetime is the number of days that a deleted object will remain in the Active Directory before it’s deleted. The garbage collector runs every 12 hours on each server to delete objects whose tombstone lifetimes have expired. However, we are not deleting Active Directory objects in this scenario.
B: The sites are linked to the company network through unreliable WAN connections. Removing the Global Catalog from these sites will result in log on problems for users as well as the application’s access to Active Directory.
D: Universal group membership caching can be used to improve logon times for users. It will not affect the application’s access to Active Directory.

You are the network admin for Company.com. All servers run Windows Server 2003. Every week, you run the mbsacli.exe /hf command to ensure that all servers have the latest critical updates installed. You run the mbsacli.exe /hf command from a server named server1. When you scan a server named Company.comB you receive the following error message stating Error 200, System not found, Scan failed. When you ping Company.comB you receive a reply. You need to ensure that you can scan Company.comB by using the mbsacli.exe /hf.

What should you do?

A. Copy the latest version of the Mssecure.xml to the program files\microsoft baseline security analyzer folder on server1
B. Ensure that the Server service is running on Company.comB
C. Install IIS common files on Server1
D. Install the latest version of IE on Company.comB

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**
From Microsoft: Error: 200 - System not found. Scan not performed. This error message indicates that mbsacli /hf did not locate the specified computer and did not scan it. To resolve this error, verify that this computer is on the network and that the host name and IP address are correct. We know that the computer is on the network because we can successfully ping it. Therefore, the cause of the problem must be that the Server service isn’t running.

Incorrect Answers:
A: We can successfully scan other computers from Server1. Therefore, the problem is unlikely to be with Server1.
B: We can successfully scan other computers from Server1. Therefore, the problem is unlikely to be with Server1.
C: The version of IE that comes with Windows Server 2003 is sufficient, and therefore does not need to be upgraded.

Reference:
You are the network admin for Company.com. Your network contains 50 application servers that run Windows Server 2003. The security configuration of the application servers is not uniform. The application servers were deployed by local administrators who configured the setting for each of the application servers differently based on their knowledge and skill. The application servers are configured with different authentication methods, audit settings and account policy settings. The security team recently completed a new network security design. The design includes a baseline configuration for security settings on all servers. The baseline security settings use the hisecws.inf predefined security template. The design also requires modified settings for servers in an application server role. These settings include system service startup requirements, renaming the administrator account, and more stringent account lockout policies. The security team created a security template named application.inf that contains the required settings.

You need to plan the deployment of the new security design. You need to ensure that all security settings for the application servers are standardized, and that after the deployment, the security settings on all application servers meet the design requirements.

What should you do?

A. Apply the setup security.inf template first, the hisecws.inf template next, and then the application.inf template
B. Apply the Application.inf template and then the Hisecws.inf template.
C. Apply the Application.inf template first, then setup.inf template next, and then the hisecws.inf template
D. Apply the Setup.inf template and then the application.inf template

Answer: A

Explanation:
The servers currently have different security settings. Before applying our modified settings, we should reconfigure the servers with their default settings. This is what the security.inf template does. Now that our servers have the default settings, we can apply our baseline settings specified in the hisecws.inf template. Now we can apply our custom settings using the application.inf template.

Incorrect Answers:
B: The hisecws.inf template would overwrite the custom application.inf template.
C: Same as answer A. Also, the setup.inf security template doesn’t exist. To return a system to its default security settings, we use the security.inf template.
D: The setup.inf security template doesn’t exist. To return a system to its default security settings, we use the security.inf template.

Reference:
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