



EXAMWEAPONS Q&A Demo

Microsoft 70-294

Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Microsoft
Windows Server 2003 AD Infrastructure

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1. You are the network administrator for the Baldwin Museum of Science. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows 2000. The forest consists of a forest root domain named `baldwinmuseumofscience.com` and two child domains named `child1.baldwinmuseumofscience.com`, and `child2.baldwinmuseumofscience.com`. The functional level of all three domains is Windows 2000 native. All domain controllers in the forest run Windows 2000 Server.

Your user account that has administrative privileges is in the `child1.baldwinmuseumofscience.com` domain and is a member of the following groups: Schema Admins, Domain Admins, and Domain Users.

You need to successfully run the `adprep.exe /forestprep` command.

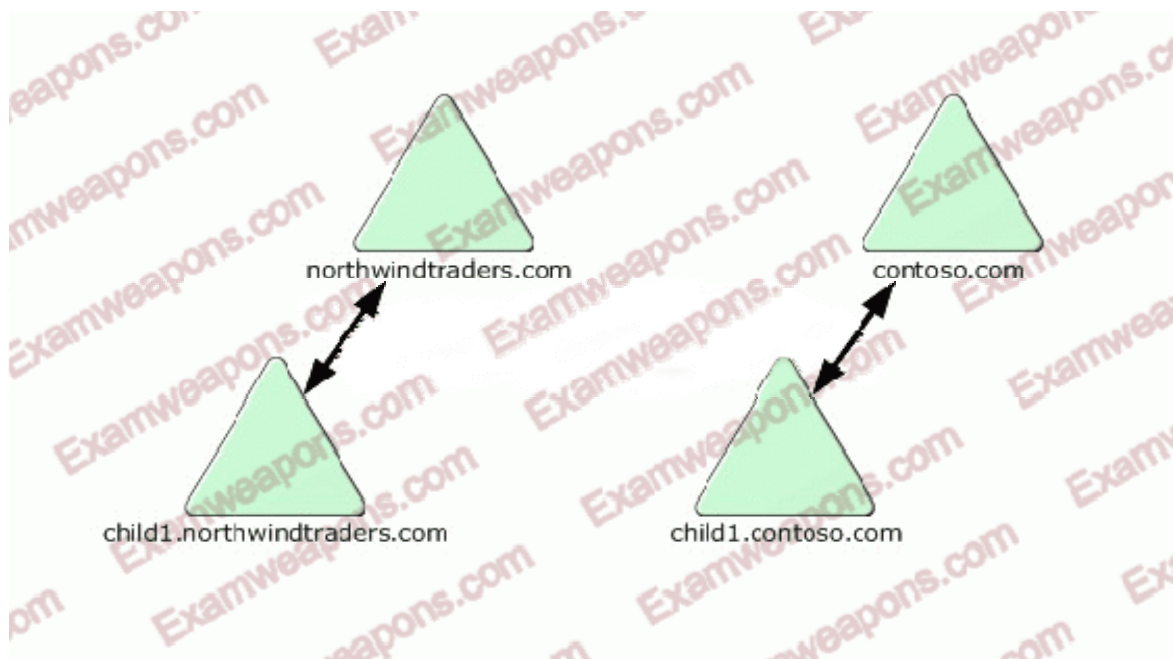
What should you do?

- A. Run the `adprep.exe /forestprep` command on the PDC emulator for the `baldwinmuseumofscience.com` domain.
- B. Restart the schema master in Directory Services Restore Mode and run the `adprep.exe /forestprep` command.
- C. Add your user account that has administrative privileges to the Enterprise Admins group. Run the `adprep.exe /forestprep` command on the schema master.
- D. Run the `adprep.exe /domainprep` command on the PDC emulator for the `baldwinmuseumofscience.com` domain. Then run the `adprep.exe /forestprep` command on the schema master.
- E. Run the `adprep.exe /domainprep` command on the infrastructure master in each domain. Then run the `adprep.exe /forestprep` command on the schema master.

Answer: C

2. You are the network administrator for Northwind Traders. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003. The forest consists of a forest root domain named `northwindtraders.com` and a child domain named `child1.northwindtraders.com`. The `child1.northwindtraders.com` domain contains all of the user accounts for the network. Your company acquires a company named Contoso, Ltd. The Contoso, Ltd., network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains a forest root domain named `contoso.com` and a child domain named `child1.contoso.com`. All domain controllers run Windows 2000 Server. Both domains contain user accounts and resource servers.

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



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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D (84)

3. You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. You use Group Policy objects (GPOs) to distribute software.

Your company uses two different applications to view graphics. Users are allowed to choose which program they will use based on the features and formats they require. Only the users are allowed to decide which of these two applications will be installed.

You need to configure the GPOs to install either graphics application based on the user's choice.

What should you do?

- A. Publish both applications with file extension activation.
- B. Publish both applications without file extension activation.
- C. Assign both applications to install on demand.
- D. Assign both applications to complete a full installation.

Answer: B

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E AND D

5. You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The domain includes an organizational unit (OU) named TerminalServers and a global group named Accounting. The TerminalServers OU contains all of the Windows Server 2003 computer accounts running Terminal Services. Members of the Accounting group connect to terminal servers to access their software applications.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the TerminalServers OU. You configure the GPO to publish a software installation package that installs the most recent tax application.

Users in the Accounting group report that the new tax application is not installed on any of the terminal servers. You log on to one of the servers running Terminal Services and attempt to use Add or Remove Programs in Control Panel. When you select Add New Programs, you receive the following error message: "Applications are not available to install from the network in this mode."

You need to ensure that the new tax application is installed on the computers running Terminal

Services.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the GPO and configure the software installation package to be assigned under the Computer Configuration section of the GPO under Software Settings.
- B. Modify the GPO and configure the software installation package to be assigned under the User Configuration section of the GPO under Software Settings.
- C. Modify the discretionary access control list (DACL) settings of the GPO to assign the Authenticated Users group the Deny - Read and the Allow - Apply Group Policy permissions.
- D. Modify the discretionary access control list (DACL) settings of the GPO to assign the computer accounts in the TerminalServers OU the Allow - Read and the Allow - Apply Group Policy permissions.

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

All servers that are not domain controllers have computer accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named ApplicationServers. Client computers have computer accounts in 15 OUs organized by department. All users have user accounts in an OU named CompanyUsers.

Your company wants all users to have Microsoft Word available on their client computers. Your company does not want to install Word on domain controllers or other servers.

You need to configure the network to install the application as required, without affecting any existing policies or settings.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) configured with Microsoft Word listed in the software installation section of the computer settings.

Link this GPO to the domain.

Configure the Domain Controllers OU and the ApplicationServers OU to block policy inheritance.

B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) configured with Microsoft Word listed in the software installation section of the computer settings.

Link this GPO to the domain.

Configure permissions on the GPO so that all server and domain controller accounts are denied the permissions to read and apply the GPO.

C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) configured with Microsoft Word listed in the software installation section of the user settings.

Link this GPO to the domain.

Configure the Domain Controllers OU and the ApplicationServers OU to block policy inheritance.

D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) configured with Microsoft Word listed in the software installation section of the user settings.

Link this GPO to the domain.

Configure permissions on the GPO so that all server and domain controller accounts are denied the permissions to read and apply the GPO.

Answer: B

8. You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional with the most recent service pack. All client computers have computer accounts in an

organizational unit (OU) named CompanyComputers.

The company requires all computers to be kept up-to-date with service packs and hotfixes from Microsoft.

Administrators will manually update servers as required.

You need to configure the network so that client computers are automatically updated as new critical updates are issued. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the domain. Configure the GPO so that client computers automatically download and install updates from Microsoft update servers from the Internet.

B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the CompanyComputers OU. Configure the GPO so that client computers automatically download and install updates from Microsoft update servers from the Internet.

C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the domain. Configure the GPO so that client computers automatically download and install updates from an internal server on which you install and configure Software Update Services.

D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the CompanyComputers OU. Configure the GPO so that client computers automatically download and install updates from an internal server on which you install and configure Software Update Services.

Answer: D AND B

9. You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows XP Professional. Except for IT staff, users are not local administrators on client computers.

The company obtains a new application for order processing. This application must be installed on each client computer. The application is contained in an .msi file. You copy the .msi file to a shared folder on a file server. You assign the Authenticated Users group the Allow - Read permission for the shared folder.

To deploy the application, you instruct users to double-click the .msi file in the shared folder. When users attempt to install the application, they receive an error message, and setup fails.

You need to configure the network so that the application can be installed successfully.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.) A. Modify the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) and assign the new application to all client computers.

B. Grant the users the permissions required to create temporary files in the shared folder that contains the .msi file.

C. Modify the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) and disable the Prohibit User Installs setting in the Windows Installer section of the computer settings.

D. Modify the Default Domain Policy Group Policy object (GPO) and enable the Always install with elevated privileges setting in the Windows Installer section of the computer settings.

Answer: D AND A

10. You are the network administrator for a bank that has a main office and many small branch offices. The bank's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. The domain has an organizational unit (OU) for each branch office. Group Policy objects (GPOs) linked to these OUs are used to configure bank resources.

Under each branch office's OU, there is an OU named UserAccounts that contains user accounts and an OU named Workstations that contains client computer accounts. A single administrative user at each branch office provides desktop support and administration for the branch office.

The number of support calls for the branch office administrators recently increased because users are making configuration changes to their computers.

You need to restrict desktop features and administrative tools for all users except the administrative user in each branch office. You create a GPO that applies the desktop restrictions.

What else should you do?

A. Link the GPO to each branch office's Workstations OU. Create an OU underneath each branch office's Workstations OU and move the administrative user's computer account into the new OU. Block GPOs from applying to the new OU.

B. Link the GPO to each branch office's UserAccounts OU. Create an OU underneath each branch office's UserAccounts OU and move the administrative user's account into the new OU. Block GPOs from applying to the new OU.

C. Link the GPO to each branch office's Workstations OU. Filter the GPO on the administrative user's computer for each branch office, so that the computer does not apply the new GPO.

D. Link the GPO to each branch office's UserAccounts OU. Filter the GPO on the administrative user's account for each branch office, so that the user account does not apply the new GPO.

Answer: D

11. You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You work in the corporate IT department.

Your company consists of 12 business divisions. Each business division has its own top-level organizational unit (OU) in the domain. Each business division is responsible for managing its own OU structure. The OU of each division includes an administrative group for that division.

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Members of each administrative group have the Allow - Read permission for their division's OU object and the Allow - Full Control permission for all child objects of the OU structure of only their own division. The administrators of each division must be approved by the members of the Domain Admins group.

You need to prevent administrators of individual divisions from adding additional administrators in their administrative group. You need to ensure that members of the Domain Admins group are able to manage those groups.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new OU under the OU of each division. Move the appropriate administrative groups into the new OUs. Block the inheritance of permissions. When prompted, remove permissions applied from the parent.
- B. Assign the Domain Admins group the Allow - Full Control permission for the administrative groups in the OU of each division.
- C. Create a new OU at the same level in the OU structure as the OUs of the individual divisions. Move all the administrative groups of the divisions into the new OU.
- D. Create a Restricted Groups Group Policy object (GPO) and link the GPO to the OU of each division.

Answer: C

12. You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows 2000 native. All servers run Windows Server 2003. The company is adding 15 new servers to run a new application. The company is also adding an organizational unit (OU) named Application to hold the servers and other resources for the application.

The server access team needs to be able to grant various types of access to the servers. The server access team does not need to be able to perform any other tasks on the servers.

You need to allow the server access team to grant permissions for application servers without granting the team unnecessary permissions.

What should you do?

- A. Create a Restricted Groups Group Policy object (GPO) to make the server access team a member of the Power Users group on each application server. Link the GPO to the Application OU.
- B. Grant the server access team permission to modify computer objects in the Application OU.
- C. Make the server access team a member of the Server Operators group.
- D. Create Domain Local security groups that grant the appropriate access to the servers. Grant the server access team permission to modify the membership of the Domain Local security groups.

Answer: D

13. You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All the user accounts, groups, and application servers of the human resources (HR) department are located in an organizational unit (OU) named HR.

The managers in the HR department need access to the application servers to perform administrative tasks. A local group named HRManagers exists on each application server. The HRManagers local groups supply the permissions that the HR managers require. For security reasons, the company wants user accounts for managers in the HR department to be the only members of the HRManagers groups.

You need to ensure that membership of the HRManagers group on each application server is as secure as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that configures restricted groups for each HRManagers group. Link the GPO to the HR OU.
- B. Create a new OU for application servers under the HR OU, and move the servers to the new OU. Block permissions inheritance at the new OU.
- C. Create a universal group named HRManagers and make the user accounts for HR managers members of that group. Make the HRManagers universal group a member of the HRManagers local group on each application server.
- D. Create a script that adds the user accounts for managers in the HR department to the HRManagers local groups. Configure the script to act as the startup and shutdown script for the application servers.

Answer: A

14. You are the network administrator for your company. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2003.

You add eight servers for a new application. You create an organizational unit (OU) named Application to hold the servers and other resources for the application.

Users and groups in the domain will need varied permissions on the application servers. The members of a global group named Server Access Team need to be able to grant access to the servers. The Server Access Team group does not need to be able to perform any other tasks on the servers.

You need to allow the Server Access Team group to grant permissions for the application servers without granting the Server Access Team group unnecessary permissions.

What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for restricted groups. Configure the GPO to make the Server Access Team group a member of the Power Users group on each application server. Link the GPO to the Application OU.
- B. Grant the Server Access Team group permissions to modify computer objects in the Application OU.
- C. Move the Server Access Team group object into the Application OU.
- D. Create domain local groups that grant access to the application servers. Grant the Server Access Team group permissions to modify the membership of the domain local groups.

Answer: D

15. You are a network administrator for Litware, Inc. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named sales.litwareinc.com.

The Active Directory database is contained on a Windows Server 2003 domain controller named DC1. The hard disk that contains the Active Directory database fails.

You restart DC1 in Directory Services Restore Mode. When prompted to log on, you type administrator@sales.litwareinc.com as your user name and enter your domain password. Your logon attempt fails.

You need to log on to DC1 to complete the restore operation.

What should you do?

- A. Type sales\administrator as your user name and enter your domain password.
- B. Type administrator as your user name and enter the password that was associated with the local administrator account before you installed Active Directory.
- C. Type administrator as your user name and enter your domain password.
- D. Type administrator as your user name and enter the password that you supplied during the installation of Active Directory.

Answer: D

16. You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The company has an office in San Diego, which is configured as a single Active Directory site.

The company has 500 users. The company opens a new office in Los Angeles, which employs 50 users. A T1 line connects both offices. You configure the Los Angeles office as a single site. You create a subnet object for the Los Angeles office.

In the Los Angeles office, you install and configure a server named DC1 as a domain controller

and global catalog server. You configure the Los Angeles site to use DC1 and the Los Angeles subnet object.

You configure a site link that connects the site in San Diego and the site in Los Angeles.

You need to ensure that client computers in Los Angeles connect to DC1 for authentication. You also need to ensure that changes to the domain are replicated as soon as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the interval for the site link to its minimum value.
- B. Remove the Los Angeles site and move DC1 and the Los Angeles subnet object to the San Diego site.
- C. Create an RPC-based connection object at each of the two sites.
- D. Create a site link bridge between the two sites.

Answer: A

17. You are the network administrator for Blue Yonder Airlines. You plan to create an Active Directory domain named blueyonderairlines.com that will have a functional level of Windows Server 2003.

Your company has one main office and four branch offices, which are all located in one country. A central security department in the main office is responsible for creating and administering all user accounts in all offices. Each office has a local help desk department that is responsible for resetting passwords within the individual department's office only.

All user accounts are located in the default Users container.

You need to create an organizational unit (OU) structure to support the delegation of authority requirements. You want to minimize the amount of administrative effort required to maintain the environment.

What should you do?

- A. Create a top-level OU named BlueYonderAirlines_Users under the blueyonderairlines.com domain.

Create a separate child OU for each office under BlueYonderAirlines_Users. Move the user accounts of all employees in each office to the child OU for that office.

- B. Create a top-level OU named Main_Office under the blueyonderairlines.com domain. Move the user accounts of all users in the main office to the Main_Office OU.

Create a separate child OU for each branch office under the Main_Office OU. Move the user accounts of all users in each branch office to the child OU for that office.

- C. Create a top-level OU named BlueYonderAirlines_Users under the blueyonderairlines.com domain.

Create a child OU named Central_Security under BlueYonderAirlines_Users. Move the user accounts of the central security department users to the Central_Security OU.

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Create a child OU named Help_Desk under BlueYonderAirlines_Users. Move the user accounts of the help desk users to the Help_Desk OU.

D. Create a top-level OU named BlueYonderAirlines_Users under the blueyonderairlines.com domain.

Create a child OU named Central_Security under BlueYonderAirlines_Users. Move the user accounts of the central security department users to the Central_Security OU.

Create a separate child OU under BlueYonderAirlines_Users for each office. Move the user accounts of the help desk users in each office to the child OU for that office.

Answer: A

18. You are the network administrator for Alpine Ski House. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains three domains named alpineskihouse.com, child1.alpineskihouse.com, and child2.alpineskihouse.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

Each domain contains Windows Server 2003 file and print servers. All of the file and print server computer accounts are located in the default Computers container in each domain. There is a central operations department that is responsible for administering the file server computer accounts in all domains. There is a separate operations department for each domain that is responsible for administering the print server computer accounts in that domain.

You need to delegate authority to create an environment to support your file and print server administration requirements. You need to create an organizational unit (OU) structure to support the delegation of authority requirements.

What should you do?

A. Create a top-level OU for file server computer accounts under the alpineskihouse.com domain.

Create a top-level OU for print server computer accounts under the alpineskihouse.com domain.

B. Create a top-level OU for file server computer accounts under the alpineskihouse.com domain.

Create a top-level OU for print server computer accounts under each domain.

C. Create a top-level OU for file server computer accounts under each domain.

Create a top-level OU for print server computer accounts under each domain.

D. Create a top-level OU for file server computer accounts under each domain.

Create a child OU for print server computer accounts under each file server OU.

Answer: C

19. You are the network administrator for the Baldwin Museum of Science. The network consists

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of a single Active Directory forest that contains one domain named baldwinmuseumofscience.com.

You need to deploy a new domain named NA.baldwinmuseumofscience.com as a child domain of baldwinmuseumofscience.com.

You install a new stand-alone Windows Server 2003 computer named DC1. You plan to make DC1 the first domain controller in the NA.baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain. You configure DC1 with a static IP configuration.

You run the Active Directory Installation Wizard on DC1. The wizard prompts you for the network credentials to use to join the NA.baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain to the forest. You enter the appropriate credentials for an account in the baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain.

You receive an error message stating that a domain controller in the baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain cannot be located.

You need to be able to promote DC1 to a domain controller as the first domain controller of the child domain in the existing forest.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the client WINS settings on DC1 to use a WINS server that contains entries for the baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain controllers.
- B. Configure the client DNS settings on DC1 to use a DNS server that is authoritative for the baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain.
- C. Configure the DNS Server service on DC1 to have a zone for NA.baldwinmuseumofscience.com.
- D. Configure DC1 to be a member server in the baldwinmuseumofscience.com domain.

Answer: B

20. You are the network administrator for Fabrikam, Inc. Your network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains one domain named fabrikam.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2003.

Fabrikam, Inc., acquires a company named Contoso, Ltd. The Contoso, Ltd., network consists of a single Active Directory forest that contains a root domain named contoso.com and a child domain named usa.contoso.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows 2000. The functional level of the usa.contoso.com domain is Windows 2000 native.

A business decision by the company requires the usa.contoso.com domain to be removed.

You need to move all user accounts from the usa.contoso.com domain to the fabrikam.com domain by using the Active Directory Migration Tool. You need to accomplish this task without changing the logon rights and permissions for all other users. You need to ensure that users in usa.contoso.com can log on to fabrikam.com by using their current user names and passwords.

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What should you do?

- A. Create a two-way Windows Server 2003 external trust relationship between the fabrikam.com domain and the contoso.com domain.
- B. Create a one-way Windows Server 2003 external trust relationship in which the fabrikam.com domain trusts the contoso.com domain.
- C. Create a temporary two-way external trust relationship between the fabrikam.com domain and the usa.contoso.com domain.
- D. Create a temporary one-way external trust relationship in which the usa.contoso.com domain trusts the fabrikam.com domain.

Answer: C