

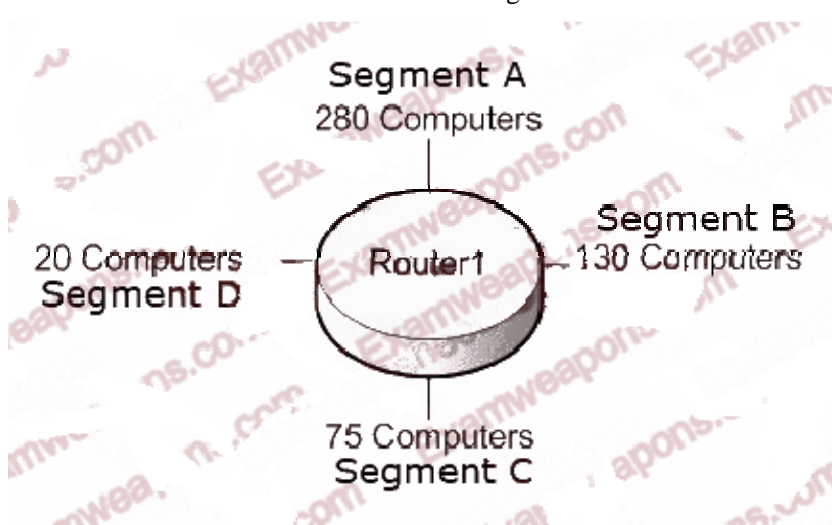


**EXAMWEAPONS Q&A Demo**

Microsoft 70-642

Pro: Windows Server 2008, Enterprise Administrator

1. Your company is designing its public network. The network will use an IPv4 range of 131.107.40.0/22. The network must be configured as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to configure subnets for each segment.

Which network addresses should you assign?

- A. Segment A: 131.107.40.0/23  
Segment B: 131.107.42.0/24  
Segment C: 131.107.43.0/25  
Segment D: 131.107.43.128/27
- B. Segment A: 131.107.40.0/25  
Segment B: 131.107.40.128/26  
Segment C: 131.107.43.192/27  
Segment D: 131.107.43.224/30
- C. Segment A: 131.107.40.0/23  
Segment B: 131.107.41.0/24  
Segment C: 131.107.41.128/25  
Segment D: 131.107.43.0/27
- D. Segment A: 131.107.40.128/23  
Segment B: 131.107.43.0/24  
Segment C: 131.107.44.0/25  
Segment D: 131.107.44.128/27

Answer: A

2. Your company has an IPv6 network that has 25 segments. You deploy a server on the IPv6 network.

You need to ensure that the server can communicate with all segments on the IPv6 network.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the IPv6 address as fd00::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/8.
- B. Configure the IPv6 address as fe80::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/64.

C. Configure the IPv6 address as ff80::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/64.

D. Configure the IPv6 address as 0000::2b0:d0ff:fee9:4143/64.

Answer: A

3. Your company uses DHCP to lease IPv4 addresses to computers at the main office. A WAN link connects the main office to a branch office. All computers in the branch office are configured with static IP addresses. The branch office does not use DHCP and uses a different subnet.

You need to ensure that the portable computers can connect to network resources at the main office and the branch office.

How should you configure each portable computer?

A. Use a static IPv4 address in the range used at the branch office.

B. Use an alternate configuration that contains a static IP address in the range used at the main office.

C. Use the address that was assigned by the DHCP server as a static IP address.

D. Use an alternate configuration that contains a static IP address in the range used at the branch office.

Answer: D

4. Your company has servers that run Windows Server 2008. All client computers run Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2), Windows 2000 Professional, or Windows Vista.

You need to ensure that all computers can use the IPv6 protocol.

What should you do?

A. Install Service Pack 4 on all Windows 2000 Professional computers.

B. Upgrade the Windows 2000 Professional computers to Windows XP SP2.

C. Run the IPv6.exe tool on the Windows 2000 Professional and Windows XP computers.

D. Install the Active Directory Client extension (DSClient.exe) on the Windows 2000 Professional and Windows XP computers.

Answer: B

5. Your company has computers in multiple locations that use IPv4 and IPv6. Each location is protected by a firewall that performs symmetric NAT.

You need to allow peer-to-peer communication between all locations.

What should you do?

A. Configure dynamic NAT on the firewall.

B. Configure the firewall to allow the use of Teredo.

C. Configure a link local IPv6 address for the internal interface of the firewall.

D. Configure a global IPv6 address for the external interface of the firewall.

Answer: B

6. Your company has recently deployed a server that runs Windows Server 2008. The server has the IP information shown below:

IP address: 192.168.46.186

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.192

Default gateway: 192.168.46.1

Users on remote subnets report that they are unable to connect to the server.

You need to ensure all users are able to connect to the server.

What should you do?

A. Change the IP address to 192.168.46.129.

B. Change the IP address to 192.168.46.200.

C. Change the subnet mask to a 24-bit mask.

D. Change the subnet mask to a 27-bit mask.

Answer: C

7. You have a Windows Server 2008 computer that has an IP address of 172.16.45.9/21.

The server is configured to use IPv6 addressing.

You need to test IPv6 communication to a server that has an IP address of 172.16.40.18/21.

What should you do from a command prompt?

A. Type ping 172.16.45.9:::.

B. Type ping ::9.45.16.172.

C. Type ping followed by the Link-local address of the server.

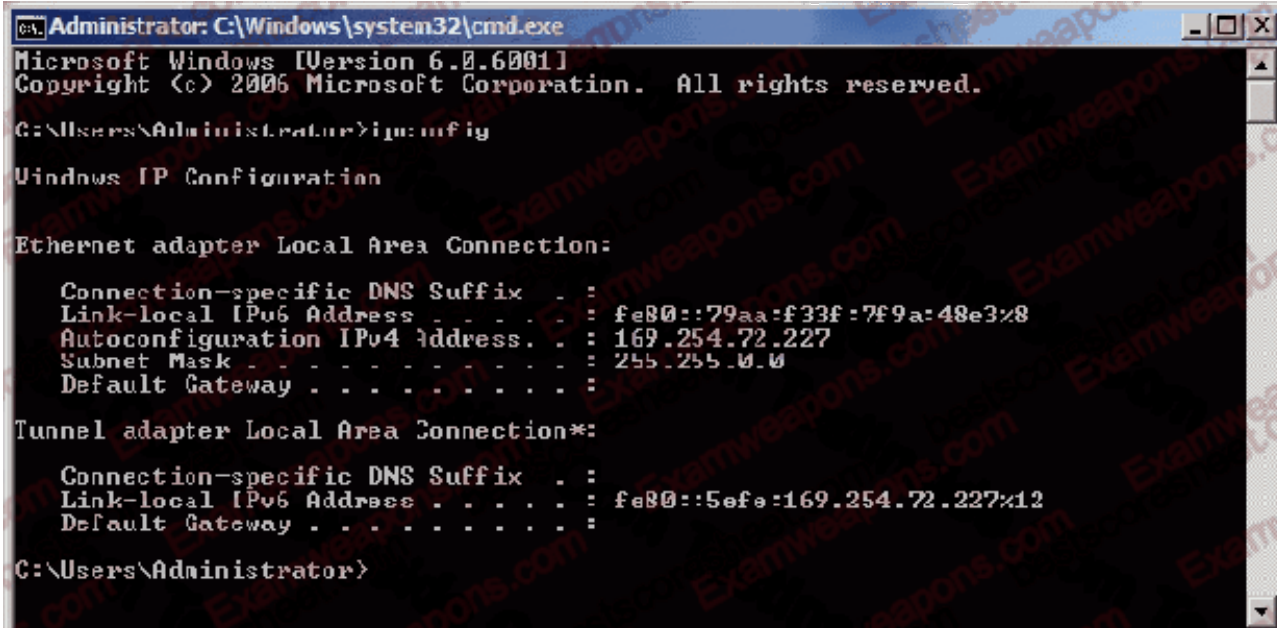
D. Type ping followed by the Site-local address of the server.

Answer: C

8. You configure a new file server that runs Windows Server 2008. Users access shared files on the file server.

Users report that they are unable to access the shared files.

The TCP/IP properties for the file server are configured as shown in the following exhibit.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.0.6001]
Copyright (c) 2006 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::79aa:f33f:7f9a:48e3%8
    Autoconfiguration IPv4 address. . : 169.254.72.227
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection*:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5efe:169.254.72.227%12
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

You need to ensure that users are able to access the shared files.

How should you configure the TCP/IP properties on the file server?

- A. Configure a static IP address.
- B. Configure the default gateway.
- C. Configure the DNS server address.
- D. Add the domain to the DNS suffix on the network interface.

Answer: A

9. Your company has a single Active Directory domain. The domain runs at the functional level of Windows Server 2003.

You install the DHCP service on a server named DHCP1. You attempt to start the DHCP service, but it does not start.

You need to ensure that the DHCP service starts.

What should you do?

- A. Restart DHCP1.
- B. Configure a scope on DHCP1.
- C. Activate the scope on DHCP1.
- D. Authorize DHCP1 in the Active Directory domain.

Answer: D

10. Your company has an Active Directory forest. The corporate network uses DHCP to configure client computer IP addresses.

The DHCP server has a DHCP client reservation for a portable computer named WKS1. You install a second DHCP server on the network.

You need to ensure that WKS1 receives the DHCP reservation from the DHCP service.

What should you do?

- A. Run the ipconfig /renew command on WKS1.
- B. Run the netsh add helper command on WKS1.
- C. Add the DHCP reservation for WKS1 to the second DHCP server.
- D. Add both DHCP servers to the RAS and IAS Servers group in the Active Directory domain.

Answer: C

11. Your company has four DNS servers that run Windows Server 2008. Each server has a static IP address.

You need to prevent DHCP from assigning the addresses of the DNS servers to DHCP clients.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new scope for the DNS servers.
- B. Create a reservation for the DHCP server.
- C. Configure the 005 Name Servers scope option.
- D. Configure an exclusion that contains the IP addresses of the four DNS servers.

Answer: D

12. Your company has a main office and a branch office.

Users in the branch office report that they are unable to access shared resources in the main office.

You discover that computers in the branch office have IP addresses in the range of 169.254.x.x.

You need to ensure that computers can connect to shared resources in both the main office and the branch office.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a DHCP relay agent on a member server in the main office.
- B. Configure a DHCP relay agent on a member server in the branch office.
- C. Configure the Broadcast Address DHCP server option to include the main offices DHCP server address.
- D. Configure the Resource Location Servers DHCP server option to include the main offices server IP addresses.

Answer: B

13. You have a DHCP server named Server1 and an application server named Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2008. The DHCP server contains one scope.

You need to ensure that Server2 always receives the same IP address. Server2 must receive its DNS settings and its WINS settings from DHCP.

What should you do?

- A. Create a multicast scope.

- B. Assign a static IP address to Server2.
- C. Create an exclusion range in the DHCP scope.
- D. Create a DHCP reservation in the DHCP scope.

Answer: D

14. You have a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008.

You need to reduce the size of the DHCP database.

What should you do?

- A. From the DHCP snap-in, reconcile the database.
- B. From the folder that contains the DHCP database, run jetpack.exe dhcp.mdb temp.mdb.
- C. From the properties of the dhcp.mdb file, enable the File is ready for archiving attribute.
- D. From the properties of the dhcp.mdb file, enable the Compress contents to save disk space attribute.

Answer: B

15. You have a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008. The DHCP server has two network connections named LAN1 and LAN2.

You need to prevent the DHCP server from responding to DHCP client requests on LAN2. The server must continue to respond to non-DHCP client requests on LAN2.

What should you do?

- A. From the DHCP snap-in, modify the bindings to associate only LAN1 with the DHCP service.
- B. From the DHCP snap-in, create a new multicast scope.
- C. From the properties of the LAN1 network connection, set the metric value to 1.
- D. From the properties of the LAN2 network connection, set the metric value to 1.

Answer: A

16. You have a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008.

You restore the DHCP database by using a recent backup.

You need to prevent DHCP clients from receiving IP addresses that are currently in use on the network.

What should you do?

- A. Add the DHCP server option 15.
- B. Add the DHCP server option 44.
- C. Set the Conflict Detection value to 0.
- D. Set the Conflict Detection value to 2.

Answer: D

17. Your company has an Active Directory domain. A server named Server1 runs the Network

Access Policy server role.

You need to disable IPv6 for all connections except for the tunnel interface and the IPv6 Loopback interface.

What should you do?

- A. Run the netsh ras ipv6 set command.
- B. Run the netsh interface ipv6 delete command.
- C. Run ipv6.exe and remove the IPv6 protocol.
- D. From Local Area Connection Properties, uncheck Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6).

Answer: D

18. Your network uses IPv4.

You install a server that runs Windows Server 2008 at a branch office. The server is configured with two network interfaces.

You need to configure routing on the server at the branch office.

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

- A. Install the Routing and Remote Access role.
- B. Run the netsh ras ip set access ALL command.
- C. Run the netsh interface ipv4 enable command.
- D. Enable the IPv4 Router Routing and Remote Access option.

Answer: A D

19. Your company has an IPv4 Ethernet network.

A router named R1 connects your segment to the Internet. A router named R2 joins your subnet with a segment named Private1. The Private1 segment has a network address of 10.128.4.0/26.

Your computer named WKS1 requires access to servers on the Private1 network.

The WKS1 computer configuration is as shown in the following table.

Network

Addresses

IPv4 Address

10.128.64.113

Subnet mask

255.255.252.0

Default Gateway

10.128.64.1

The routers are configured as shown in the following table.

Router ID

Addresses

R1 C interface 1

R1 C interface 2 (To Internet)

10.128.64.1

131.107.108.37

R2 C interface 1

R2 C interface 2

10.128.64.10

10.128.4.1

WKS1 is unable to connect to the Private1 network by using the current configuration.

You need to add a persistent route for the Private1 network to the routing table on WKS1.

Which command should you run on WKS1?

A. Route add -p 10.128.4.0/22 10.128.4.1

B. Route add Cp 10.128.4.0/26 10.128.64.10

C. Route add Cp 10.128.4.0 mask 255.255.255.192 10.128.64.1

D. Route add Cp 10.128.64.10 mask 255.255.255.192 10.128.4.0

Answer: B

20. Your company has a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008.

The company network has 10 servers that perform as Web servers. All confidential files are located on a server named FSS1.

The company security policy states that all confidential data must be transmitted in the most secure manner.

When you monitor the network, you notice that the confidential files that are stored on the FSS1 server are being transmitted over the network without encryption.

You need to ensure that encryption is always used when the confidential files on the FSS1 server are transmitted over the network.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Deactivate all LM and NTLM authentication methods on the FSS1 server.

B. Use IIS to publish the confidential files, activate SSL on the IIS server, and then open the files as a Web folder.

C. Use IPsec encryption between the FSS1 server and the computers of the users who need to access the confidential files.

D. Use the Server Message Block (SMB) signing between the FSS1 server and the computers of the users who want to access the confidential files.

E. Activate offline files for the confidential files that are stored on the FSS1 server. In the Folder Advanced Properties dialog box, select the Encrypt contents to secure data option.

Answer: B C

