



70-293

Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure

Exam number/code: 70-293

Exam name: Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure

Questions & Answers: 97 Q&A

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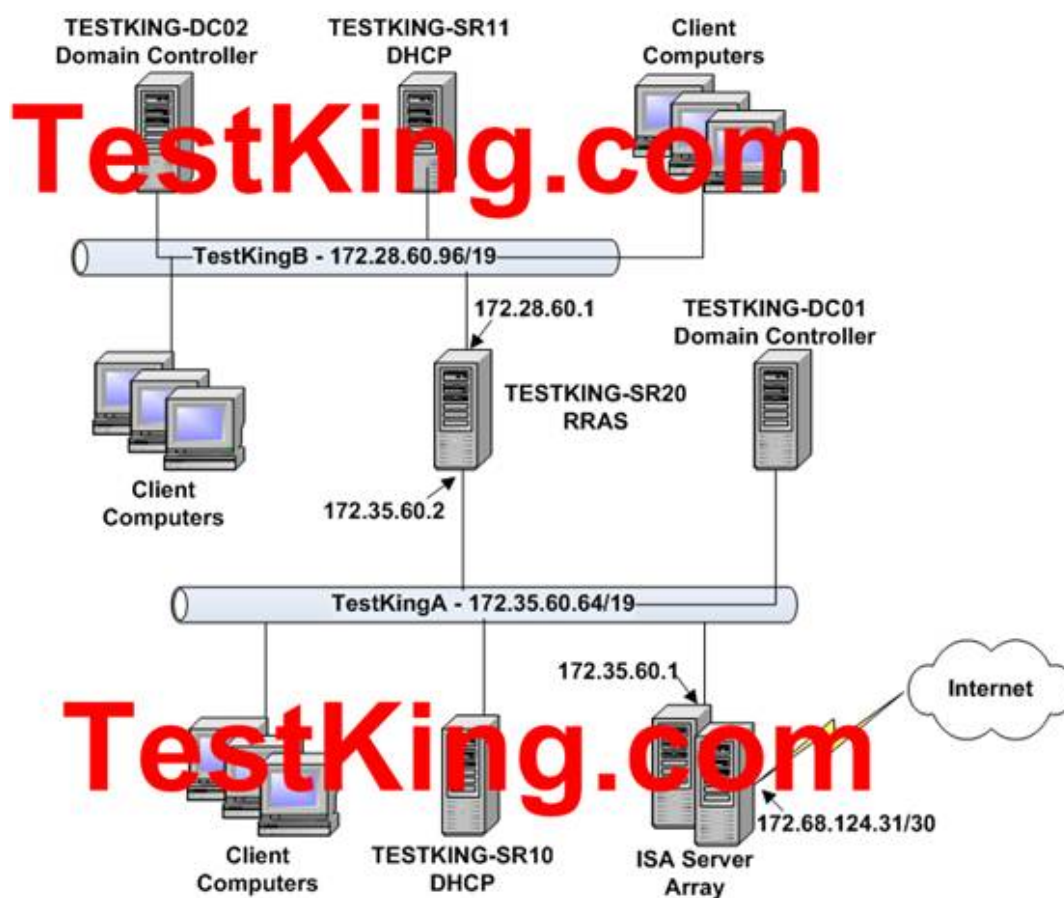
Exam: 70-293 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

The TestKing.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named testking.com. All servers on the TestKing.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional. The domain consists of two IP subnets named TestKingA and TestKingB. A server named TESTKING-SR20 has Routing and Remote Access enabled and currently connects TestKingA and TestKingB.

Each subnet has a DHCP server which is used to sign IP configurations to client computers on the local subnet. All servers have static IP configurations.

The network layout is shown below:



You are preparing the provision of Internet connectivity by means of implementing a Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2000 array on the network. The array's internal IP address is 172.35.60.1.

You configure TESTKING-SR10 to provide the 172.35.60.1 as the default gateway. TESTKING-SR11 provides the IP address 172.28.60.1 as the default gateway for TestKingB client computers. TestKingB client computers can access servers on TestKingA successfully.

You received complaints from the TestKingB users about an inability to access Internet-based resources.

How can you ensure that the TestKingB users can access the internet?

- A. By configuring TESTKING-SR11 in order to provide the address 172.35.60.1 as the default gateway.
- B. By moving the ISA server array to TestKingB.
- C. By configuring 172.68.124.31 as the default gateway for TESTKING-SR20.
- D. By adding a default route to 172.35.60.1 on TESTKING-SR20.
- E. By configuring TESTKING-SR11 to provide 172.35.60.1 as a default route to the client computers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The routing and remote access server knows how to route traffic between SubnetA and SubnetB . However, it doesn't know how to route traffic to the internet. We can fix this by adding a default route on TESTKING-SR20. The default route will tell TESTKING-SR20 that any traffic that isn't destined for SubnetA or SubnetB (i.e. any external destination) should be forwarded to the internal interface of the ISA server (172.35.60.1).

Incorrect Answers:

A: 172.35.60.1 is not on the same subnet as SubnetB. Therefore, the clients on SubnetB cannot use this address as their default gateway.

B: Moving the ISA server array to TestKingB would enable TestKingB clients to connect but TestKingA clients won't be able to connect. Therefore, this isn't the best solution.

C: This would be the wrong default gateway because 172.68.124.31 is the external interface of the ISA server array.

E: You should configure the static default route on the RRAS server, not the client computers. The client computers need 172.28.60.1 as their default gateway (same thing as default route) so that they can access servers on TestKingA. Reference: Craig Zacker, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-293): Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p. 15:30

Question 2:

You administer your company's network. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2003. The network contains a two-node server cluster. The company's security expert informs you that the password on the domain user account that is used for the Cluster service has been compromised and must be changed immediately. Your actions should cause minimal or no disruption of the services provided by the cluster because the cluster is running a mission-critical application.

Which of the following should you do?

- A. Use Active Directory Users and Computers to reset the password.
- B. Use the Services console to change the password on any one of the cluster nodes.
- C. Use the Cluster command with the appropriate options.
- D. Use the dsmod user command with the appropriate options.
- E. Use the dsmod computer command with the appropriate options.

Answer: C

Question 3:

You are configuring a remote access server on a Windows Server 2003 computer. The same server is acting as a domain controller and DHCP server, assigning IP addresses to clients. Which of the following is the simplest method of assigning IP addresses for remote clients?

- A. Manually configure each client with an IP address.
- B. Configure the RRAS server to use DHCP.
- C. Configure a static address pool.

D. Use APIPA.

Answer: B

Question 4:

You have recently hired a new junior administrator to assist you in running the network for a medium-sized manufacturing company. You are explaining to your new assistant that AD objects are assigned security descriptors to allow you to implement access control. You tell your assistant that the security descriptor contains several different components. Which of the following are contained in the security descriptor for an object? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Discretionary access control list
- B. System access control list
- C. Dynamic access control list
- D. Ownership information

Answer: A,B,D

Question 5:

You administer your company's Windows 2003 network. The network consists of 25 Windows Server 2003 computers. The network contains an offline root Certification Authority (CA) located in the main office and a subordinate issuing CA in the main office and each of the remaining four retail locations.

One of the four retail locations has been purchased and will operate as a franchise. You must ensure that resources on the company network will not accept certificates from the associated subordinate CA in this retail location after the sale is completed. Your solution must use a minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do? (Choose three. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

- A. On the company's root CA, revoke the certificate of the subordinate CA.
- B. Disconnect the subordinate CA from the network.
- C. On the subordinate CA, remove the CA software and remove the CA files.
- D. On the subordinate CA, revoke the certificates that it has issued.
- E. Publish a new Certificate Revocation List.
- F. Copy the Edb.log file from the root CA to its Certification Distribution Point on your network.
- G. Copy the Edb.log file from the subordinate CA to its Certification Distribution Point on your network.
- H. Copy the Certificate Revocation List file to the Certificate Distribution Point on your network.

Answer: A,E,H

Question 6:

You have been hired as a consultant to help deploy IPSec for the network of a mediumsize manufacturing firm that is developing a number of new products and must share sensitive data about its products over the network. As part of the planning process, you must determine the best authentication method to use with IPSec. What are the authentication methods that can be used with IPSec? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Kerberos v5
- B. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)
- C. Shared secret
- D. Diffie-Hellman groups

Answer: A,C

Question 7:

The TestKing.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named testking.com. All servers on the TestKing.com network run Windows Server 2003.

The testking.com domain contains two Active Directory sites named TK-Site1 and TK-Site2. TK-Site1 contains a domain controller named TK-DC1. TK-Site2 contains a domain controller named TK-DC2. Each domain controller is configured as a DNS server and hosts the testking.com Active Directory Integrated Zone.

Users in TK-Site2 report that they are unable to log on to the domain.

On a client computer in TK-Site2, you run the "nslookup TK-DC2" command. The command returns the IP address of TK-DC2.

You open Active Directory Users and Computers on the client computer but you are unable to connect to TK-DC2.

How can you resolve this problem?

- A. Run the ipconfig /registerdns command on TK-DC2.
- B. Configure a secondary zone on TK-DC2 for the testking.com domain and force replication from TK-DC1.
- C. Use Active Directory Sites and Services to force Active Directory replication.
- D. Use the Services console to restart the Net Logon service on TK-DC2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The nslookup command returned the correct IP address of TK-DC2. This means that the A records are present in DNS. The problem in this question is that the SRV records are missing. We need to restore the SRV in DNS.

The Net Logon service on a domain controller registers the DNS resource records required for the domain controller to be located in the network every 24 hours. To initiate the registration performed by Net Logon service manually, you can restart the Net Logon service.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Ipconfig \registerdns will register the host (A) records, but not the SRV records..
- B: TK-DC2 hosts an Active Directory integrated zone for testking.com. Therefore, configuring a secondary zone will not help.
- C: Forcing replication will just replicate the deleted SRV records. We need to recreate the SRV records then replication will copy them to the other site.Reference:Craig Zacker, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-293): Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p. 4: 12

Question 8:

The TestKing.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named testking.com. All servers are configured with Windows Server 2003 and all client computers with Windows XP Professional.

At present there are 100 servers in an organizational unit named Terminal Servers, configured to run Terminal Services.

The Terminal Servers host in-house applications. Only TestKing.com users with Power Users group membership can run these in-house applications.

A new testking.com security policy states that the Power Users Group must be empty on all servers.

How would you ensure that the in-house applications will be available to users on the servers when the new security requirement is enabled? Choose two.

- A. Set up a GPO in link it to the Terminal Servers OU.
- B. Set up the Compatws.inf security template to allow the Local Users group to run the legacy applications. Import the Compatws.inf template into the GPO.
- C. Change the legacy application executable file permissions to allow the Local Users group Full Control permission.
- D. Place the Domain Users group on the Local Administrators group on the Terminal Servers.
- E. Set up the Terminal Servers to run in Application Mode.
- F. Set up the Terminal Servers to run in Remote Administration Mode.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The default Windows 2003 security configuration gives members of the local Users group strict security settings, while members of the local Power Users group have security settings that are compatible with Windows NT 4.0 user assignments. This default configuration enables certified Windows 2003 applications to run in the standard Windows environment for Users, while still allowing applications that are not certified for Windows 2003 to run successfully under the less secure Power Users configuration. However, if Windows 2003 users are members of the Power Users group in order to run applications not certified for Windows 2003, this may be too insecure for some environments. Some organizations may find it preferable to assign users, by default, only as members of the Users group and then decrease the security privileges for the Users group to the level where applications not certified for Windows 2003 run successfully. The compatible template (compatws.inf) is designed for such organizations. By lowering the security levels on specific files, folders, and registry keys that are commonly accessed by applications, the compatible template allows most applications to run successfully under a User context. In addition, since it is assumed that the administrator applying the compatible template does not want users to be Power Users, all members of the Power Users group are removed.

Incorrect Answers:

- C: Changing the permissions on the executable file probably won't solve the problem. The problem is more likely caused by registry permissions.
- D: The local administrators group has more permissions than the Power Users group. While this might work, it defeats the object of moving the users out of the Power Users group.
- E: The TS Servers are already in Application mode. Otherwise, the users wouldn't be able to connect to the servers. This won't affect the users' ability to run the application.
- F: Remote Administration mode only allows two concurrent connections. This won't solve the problem. Reference: Jill Spealman, Kurt Hudson & Melissa Craft, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-294); Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p. 8:5

Question 9:

You have a number of users who need to be able to roam through the building with their laptop computers and still stay connected to the network. Because of the nature of their work, it is important that they have relatively fast access for transferring a lot of very large data files over the network. You need to implement a wireless network that can connect devices up to 54 Mbps and a minimum of 24 Mbps. Which IEEE standard should you choose?

- A. 802.15
- B. 802.11a

- C. 802.11b
- D. 802.1x

Answer: B

Question 10:

The only protocol used by your network is TCP/IP, despite the fact that workstations in the organization do not have access to the Internet. A user has been accessing files on server on your network and now wants to connect to a Web server that is used as part of the company's intranet. The user enters the URL of the Web site into Internet Explorer. Which of the following servers will be used to provide information needed to connect to the Web server?

- A. DHCP server
- B. DNS server
- C. WINS server
- D. File server

Answer: B

Question 11:

The TestKing.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named testking.com. All client computers on the TestKing.com network run Windows XP Professional.

You use your client computer named TESTKING-WS294. You want to use Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA) on TESTKING-WS294 to analyze network servers for security vulnerabilities.

Which of the following services are the minimum required to be running on the network servers for you to scan them with MBSA? Choose all that apply.

- A. Remote Registry.
- B. Workstation service.
- C. Server service.
- D. Print Spooler service.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The Remote Registry and Server services should be enabled.

The following are the requirements for a computer running the tool that is scanning a remote machine(s):

- Windows Server 2003, Windows 2000, or Windows XP
- Internet Explorer 5.01 or greater

An XML parser (MSXML version 3.0 SP2 or later) is required in order for the tool to function correctly. Systems not running Internet Explorer 5.01 or greater will need to download and install an XML parser in order to run this tool. MSXML version 3.0 SP2 can be installed during tool setup. If you opt to not install the XML parser that is bundled with the tool, see the notes below on obtaining an XML parser separately.

The IIS Common Files are required on the computer on which the tool is installed if performing remote scans of IIS computers.

The following services must be enabled: Workstation service and Client for Microsoft Networks.

The following are the requirements for a computer to be scanned remotely by the tool:

- Windows NT 4.0 SP4 and above, Windows 2000, Windows XP (local scans only on Windows XP computers that use simple file sharing), or Windows Server 2003

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IIS 4.0, 5.0, 6.0 (required for IIS vulnerability checks)

SQL 7.0, 2000 (required for SQL vulnerability checks)

Microsoft Office 2000, XP (required for Office vulnerability checks)

The following services must be installed/enabled : Server service, Remote Registry service, File & Print Sharing

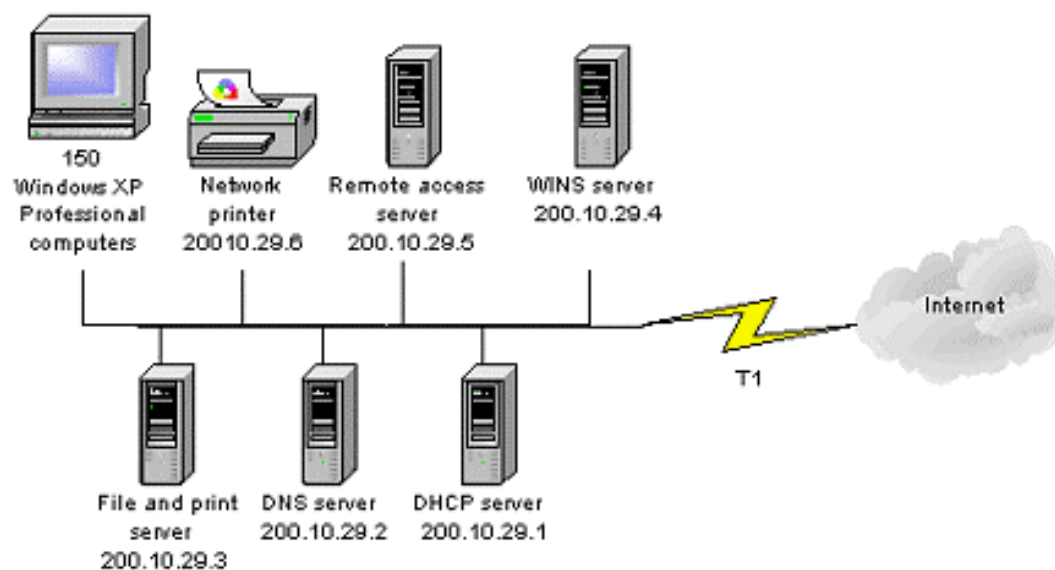
Reference:

From the readme file for MBSA

Jill Spealman , Kurt Hudson & Melissa Craft, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-294); Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, p. 12:50-51

Question 12:

You are one of the administrators for your company's Windows Server 2003 network. The relevant portion of the network is presented in the following exhibit.



All servers, client computers and one network print device are currently configured with static IP addresses. The network IP address is 200.10.29.0. A DHCP server has been deployed but has not yet been configured. You must configure a new scope that will provide the existing client computers with IP configurations. The new scope should support an additional 25 new client computers that will be deployed within the next two months. Which settings should be included in the new DHCP scope? (Choose three. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

- A. subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
- B. subnet mask: 255.255.255.128
- C. DHCP scope starting IP address: 200.10.29.7
DHCP scope ending IP address: 200.10.29.254
- D. DHCP scope starting IP address: 200.10.29.1
DHCP scope ending IP address: 200.10.29.254
- E. DHCP scope exclusion range starting IP address: 200.10.29.1
DHCP scope exclusion range ending IP address: 200.10.29.6
- F. DHCP scope exclusion range starting IP address: 200.10.29.1
DHCP scope exclusion range ending IP address: 200.10.29.254

Answer: A,D,E

Question 13:

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The TestKing.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named testking.com. All servers on the TestKing.com network run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

A domain controller named TESTKING-DC1 is configured as a DNS server. DC1 hosts the DNS zone for the testking.com internal LAN.

An external DNS server named TESTKING-DNS1 hosts the DNS zone for the testking.com external website and is configured with root hints. TESTKING-DNS1 is outside of the network firewall.

You need to protect the client computers by minimizing the risk of DNS-related attacks from the Internet, without impacting on their access to Internet-based sites.

How should you configure the DNS servers and client computers?

- A. DNS forwarding should be configured on TESTKING-DNS1 for TESTKING-DC1 and client computers must be configured to use TESTKING-DC1.
- B. The firewall should be configured to block all DNS traffic.
- C. DNS forwarding should be configured on TESTKING-DC1 for TESTKING-DNS1 and client computers must be configured to use TESTKING-DNS1.
- D. A root zone should be added to TESTKING-DC1 and client computers must be configured to use TESTKING-DC1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Install one server on your perimeter network, for Internet name resolution, and another on your internal network, to host your private namespace and provide internal name resolution services. Then configure the internal DNS server to forward all Internet name resolution requests to the external DNS server. This way, no computers on the Internet communicate directly with your internal DNS server, making it less vulnerable to all kinds of attacks.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Blocking DNS traffic on the firewall will prevent the client computers from resolving external website URLs.

C: This is the wrong way round. TESTKING-DNS1 must be configured as a forwarder on TESTKING-DC1.

D: A root zone would stop TESTKING-DC1 from resolving external external URLs. It would always return a "not found" error for any external domain or URL. Reference: Craig Zacker, MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-293): Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2004, Chapter 4.

Question 14:

You are working as the administrator at TestKing.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named testking.com with the domain functional level set at Windows Server 2003. All network servers run Windows Server 2003 and all client computers run Windows XP Professional.

The Testking.com domain is divided into organizational units (OU). All the resource servers are contained in an OU named TK_SERVERS and the workstations are contained in an OU named TK_CLIENTS. All resource servers operate at near capacity during business hours. All workstations have low resource usage during business hours.

You received instructions to configure baseline security templates for the resource servers and the workstations. To this end you configured two baseline security templates named TK_SERVERS.inf and TK_CLIENTS.inf respectively. The TK_SERVERS.inf template contains many configuration settings. Applying the TK_SERVERS.inf template would have a performance impact on the servers. The TK_CLIENTS.inf contains just a few settings so applying this template would not adversely affect the performance of the workstations.

How would you apply the security templates so that the settings will be periodically enforced whilst ensuring that the solution reduces the impact on the resource servers? Choose three.

- A. By setting up a GPO named SERVER-GPO and link it to the TK_SERVERS OU.
- B. By having the TK_SERVERS.inf template imported into SERVER-GPO.
- C. By having the TK_SERVERS.inf and the TK_CLIENTS.inf templates imported into the Default Domain Policy GPO.
- D. By scheduling SECEDIT on each resource server to regularly apply the TK_SERVERS.inf settings during off-peak hours.
- E. By having a GPO named CLIENT-GPO created and linked to the TK_CLIENTS OU.
- F. By having the TK_CLIENTS.inf template imported into CLIENT-GPO.
- G. By having SERVER-GPO and CLIENT-GPO linked to the domain.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

The question states that you need to apply the baseline security templates so that the settings will be periodically enforced. To accomplish this you must create a scheduled task so that the performance impact on resource servers is minimized. Furthermore, the question also states that TK_CLIENTS.inf is a baseline security template for client computers. Therefore, the GPO has to be linked to the OU that contains the client computers, and the TK_CLIENTS.inf template must be imported to the said GPO so that it can be applied.

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.

You can create a baseline security configuration in a GPO directly, or import a security template into a GPO. Link the baseline security GPO to OUs in which member servers' computer objects exist.

Reference:

Craig Zacker , MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit (Exam 70-293): Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, Chapter 10

Dan Holme , and Orin Thomas, MCSA/MCSE Self-Paced Training Kit: Upgrading Your Certification to Microsoft Windows Server 2003: Managing, Maintaining, Planning, and Implementing a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 environment: Exams 70-292 and 70-296, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, Chapter 9

Question 15:

You administer your company's Web site, which contains executable programs. You want to provide the highest level of trust to Internet users who download your programs, and you want to ensure that users' browsers will allow them to download the programs. Your company's network includes an enterprise root Certification Authority (CA) and an issuing enterprise subordinate CA.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Request a Code Signing certificate from your company's enterprise subordinate CA.
- B. Request a Code Signing certificate from a commercial CA.
- C. Request a User Signature Only certificate from your company's enterprise subordinate CA.
- D. Request a User Signature Only certificate from a commercial CA.

Answer: B

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