70-648
TS: Upgrading Your MCSA on Windows Server 2003 to Windows Server 2008, Technology Specialist

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Exam name: TS: Upgrading Your MCSA on Windows Server 2003 to Windows Server 2008, Technology Specialist
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Question 1:

You work as the enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. The TestKing.com network servers run Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and the client computers run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The TestKing.com network has a computer named TESTKING-SR06 that is configured to run Network Address Translation (NAT). During the course of the day TestKing.com deploys an additional computer named TESTKING-SR08 to facilitate the launch of a new office.

How would you make sure that you are able to make a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connection to TESTKING-SR08?

A. By configuring port forwarding on TESTKING-SR06 to forward to port 3389.
B. By configuring port forwarding on TESTKING-SR06 to forward to port 110.
C. By configuring port forwarding on TESTKING-SR06 to forward to port 21.
D. By configuring port forwarding on TESTKING-SR06 to forward to port 80.
E. By configuring port forwarding on TESTKING-SR06 to forward to port 443.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that administrators can access the server, TESTKING-SR06 by using Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), you need to configure the TESTKING-SR06 to forward port 3389 to TESTKING-SR08.

The Remote Desktop Protocol is designed to work across TCP port 3389. If you are attempting to connect to a remote machine that sits behind a firewall, then the firewall must allow traffic to flow through TCP port 3389.

Reference: Troubleshooting Remote Desktop / The Remote Computer Cannot be Found
http://www.windowsnetworKing.com/articles_tutorials/Troubleshooting-Remote-Desktop.html

Question 2:

The CIO has asked you to configure a GPO that will ensure that antivirus software is installed on every computer in the company. You are the most senior administrator in the company and have full access to every computer, and to Active Directory. Your company has a single domain and site. Which one of the following actions do you take?

A. You configure a GPO at the domain level, and publish the application to all computers.
B. You configure a GPO at the site level, and assign the application to all computers.
C. You create a GPO with the required settings and link it into all OUs that have computer accounts in it. You set the options to assign the application to computers.
D. You tell him it cannot be done.

Answer: D

Question 3:

You are a newly appointed enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com that operates in the domain functional level of Windows Server 2003 Native Mode. The client computers at Testking.com run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP Professional SP2. The TestKing.com network has a computer named TESTKING-SR08 that is configured to run the Active Directory Rights Management

Services (AD RMS).

TestKing.com has a Marketing division which works with documents that contain confidential company information. How would you configure TESTKING-SR08 allowing the Marketing division to secure these documents?

A. By creating and configuring an e-mail account in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) for each Marketing division user.
B. By deploying Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) to TESTKING-SR08 using a group policy to create e-mail accounts for the Marketing division.
C. By upgrading the domain servers to Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and raising the domain functional level to Windows Server 2008.
D. By deploying Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) to TESTKING-SR08 using a group policy to create e-mail accounts for the Marketing division.
E. By upgrading the domain servers to Microsoft Windows Server 2008.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You need to configure an email account in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) for the user. Doing this you will be able to configure AD RMS to enable users to use it and protect their documents. You can use Microsoft Word, Outlook, or PowerPoint in Microsoft Office 2007 to enable AD RMS. AD RMS can be integrated with other technologies such as smart cards.

Reference: Active Directory Rights Management Services Overview
http://technet2.microsoft.com/windowsserver2008/en/library/74272acc-0f2d-4dc2-876f-15b156a0b4e01033.mspx?mfr=true

Question 4:

TestKing.com has employed you as a network administrator. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. All servers on the TestKing.com network run Windows Server 2008 and the client computers run either Microsoft Windows XP Professional or Microsoft Windows Vista. The TestKing.com network contains two domain controllers named TESTKING-DC04 and TESTKING-DC05.

You have become aware of malicious users trying to access the TestKing.com network.

How would you track unsuccessful attempts by malicious users to logon to the network?

A. By checking the Event Viewer Internet Explorer log on TESTKING-DC04 and TESTKING-DC05.
B. By checking the Windows error log on TESTKING-DC04 and TESTKING-DC05.
C. By checking the Event Viewer security log on TESTKING-DC04 and TESTKING-DC05.
D. By executing the netsh /events command on the command prompt on TESTKING-DC04 and TESTKING-DC05.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In order to identify the logon attempts on the domain controllers you need to access the Event Viewer and check the logon attempts. The Event viewer will tell you the IP address and other details of the user account which was used to logon to the domain controllers.

Question 5:

You work as the enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. The TestKing.com network servers run Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and the client computers run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP

Professional. The TestKing.com network has a computer named TESTKING-SR10 that is configured to host Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) service.

How would you configure TESTKING-SR10 to have traffic to and from TESTKING-SR10 encrypted?

A. By configuring and using Integrated Windows Authentication (IWA).
B. By disabling Basic Authentication setting on TESTKING-SR10.
C. By configuring and using SHA encryption on the web site.
D. By configuring and using SSH encryption on the web site
E. By enabling Active Directory Client Certificate Authentication on TESTKING-SR10.
F. By configuring and using Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) on the Web site.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To make sure of the encryption, you need to configure IIS to disable anonymous access to the ServerSyncWebService virtual directory. After that you need to select Integrated Windows authentication.

SSL encryption will not work. This means that the entire traffic must be encrypt, whereas WSUS only encrypts metadata traffic.

Reference: Plan and Assess: Using Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/updatemanagement/bb245871.aspx

Question 6:

You work as the enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. The TestKing.com network servers run Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and the client computers run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP Professional SP2. The TestKing.com network has a computer named TESTKING-SR08 that is configured as the Network Access Policy (NAP) server.

How would you configure TESTKING-SR08 to ensure that only able the tunnel interface and the IPv6 Loopback interface are running IPv6?

A. By running the netsh -r command at the command prompt.
B. By clearing the check box stating Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6) from the Local Area Connection Properties window.
C. By running the netsh -c command at the command prompt.
D. By running the netsh -a command at the command prompt.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To disable IPv6 for all connections except for the tunnel interface and the IPv6 Loopback interface, you need to uncheck Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6) from the Local Area Connection Properties window.

This is because unlike Windows XP and Windows Server 2003, IPv6 in Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 cannot be uninstalled. However, you can disable IPv6 in Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 by doing one of the following: In the Network Connections folder, obtain properties on all of your connections and adapters and clear the check box next to the Internet Protocol version 6 (TCP/IPv6) components in the list.

This method disables IPv6 on your LAN interfaces and connections, but does not disable IPv6 on tunnel interfaces or the IPv6 loopback interface.

Reference: IPv6 for Microsoft Windows: Frequently Asked Questions
http://www.microsoft.com/technet/network/ipv6/ipv6faq.mspx

Question 7:

You are employed as an enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. The TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. All servers on the domain run Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and all client computers run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The TestKing.com network has a Web server named TESTKING-SR05 that is configured to run Internet Information Services (IIS). During the course of the day TestKing.com instructs you to configure TESTKING-SR05 to store information using Reliability Monitor.

How can you accomplish this task?

A. By having the Remote Access Auto Connection Manager service set to start automatically on the TESTKING-SR05.
B. By having the Net Logon service set to start automatically on the TESTKING-SR05.
C. By having the Task scheduler service set to start automatically on the TESTKING-SR05.
D. By having the Error Reporting Services service set to start automatically on the TESTKING-SR05.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To configure the TESTKING-SR05 to collect the reliability monitor data, you need to configure the Task scheduler service to start automatically.

Reliability Monitor uses data provided by the RACAgent scheduled task, a pre-defined task that runs by default on a new installation of Windows Vista. The seamless integration between the Task Scheduler user interface and the Event Viewer allows an event-triggered task to be created with just five clicks.

In addition to events, the Task Scheduler in Windows Vista / Server 2008 supports a number of other new types of triggers, including triggers that launch tasks at machine idle, startup, or logon. Because you need Task Scheduler to collect reliability monitor data, you need to you need to configure the Task scheduler service to start automatically.

Reference: Network Monitor 3.1 OneClick ... now what? / Task Scheduler Changes in Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 - Part One
http://blogs.technet.com/askperf/

Reference: What allows the Reliability Monitor to display data?
http://www.petri.co.il/reliability_monitor_windows_vista.htm

Question 8:

Henry is the systems administrator for his company. The company has a total of 20 servers running Windows Server 2008 Enterprise and 100 workstations running Window Vista. Although every machine on the network is running antivirus software, one of the users inadvertently downloaded a Trojan virus which spread through the network to one of the servers. After removing both the server and the workstation from the network, Henry runs a removal tool and is able to completely remove the virus from both machine Now, when either machine is booted up, both of them have the Task Manager option disabled from the Ctrl+Alt+Del screen. When Henry tries to run the Task Manager from Windows Explorer, it says that the Task Manager has been disabled by the administrator How can Henry re-enable the Task Manager for the server and the workstation?
Select the best answer.

A. Henry must open the Local Computer Policy first from the command line. He then needs to go to Computer Configuration, Administrative Templates, System, Ctrl+Alt+Del Options and disable the setting that states "Remove Task Manager".

B. Henry must open the Local Computer Policy first from the command line. He then needs to go to User Configuration, Windows Settings, System, Ctrl+Alt+Del and enable the setting that states "Enable Task Manager".
C. To re-enable the Task Manager, Henry must open the Local Computer Policy from the command line. Then, he needs to navigate to User Configuration, Administrative Templates, System, Crtl+Alt+Del Options and disable the "Remove Task Manager" setting.
D. Henry must re-apply the latest service packs for both Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista for the Task Manager to be enabled.

Answer: C

Question 9:

You are the network administrator for your company. All servers on the company's network run Windows Server 2008. You are required to install a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server on the network to enable client computers on the network to obtain IP address automatically from the DHCP server.
You want to ensure that when you install the DHCP server, the server is automatically authorized. What should you do?

A. Install the DHCP server on a server that is member of the domain.
B. Install the DHCP server on a stand-alone server.
C. Install the DHCP server on the domain controller.
D. Install the DHCP server on a member server and the DHCP Relay Agent on the domain controller.

Answer: C

Question 10:

You are a newly appointed enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a forest with a domain named testking.com. TestKing.com has its headquarters in Chicago and a Marketing division in Boston. The TestKing.com network contains only Windows Server 2003 domain controllers that are all located in the Chicago office. You need to install a Windows Server 2008 Read-Only Domain Controller (RODC) named TESTKING-DC04 in the Boston office.

How would you accomplish this task?

A. By upgrading TERSTKING-DC01 to Windows Server 2008 and executing the adprep /rodcprep command.
B. By raising the forest functional level to at least Windows Server 2003.
C. By raising the domain functional level Windows Server 2008.
D. By executing the adprep /forestprep command on TESTKING-DC04.

Answer: A

Question 11:

You work as the enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. The TestKing.com network servers run Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and the client computers run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP Professional SP2. The TestKing.com network has a computer named TESTKING-SR11 that is configured to run Remote Desktop using the default settings.

How would you configure the Remote Desktop connection to ensure secure connections between TESTKING-SR11 and accessing clients?

A. By configuring Windows Firewall to block communications via port 80 on the firewall.
B. By obtaining user certificates from the internal certificate authority.
By allowing connections to Remote Desktop client computers that use Network Level Authentication only.
C. By configuring Windows Firewall to block communications via port 443 on the firewall.
D. By obtaining user certificates from the external certificate authority.
By allowing connections to Remote Desktop client computers that use Network Level Authentication only.
E. By configuring Windows Firewall to block communications via port 25 on the firewall.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure the RDP connections are as secure as possible, you need to first acquire user certificates from the internal certificate authority and then configure each server to allow connections only to Remote Desktop client computers that use Network Level Authentication.

In the pre-W2008 Terminal Server, you used to enter the name of the server and a connection is initiated to its logon screen. Then, at that logon screen you attempt to authenticate. From a security perspective, this isn't a good idea. Because by doing it in this manner, you're actually getting access to a server prior to authentication - the access you're getting is right to a session on that server - and that is not considered a good security practice.
NLA, or Network Level Authentication, reverses the order in which a client attempts to connect.

The new RDC 6.0 client asks you for your username and password before it takes you to the logon screen. If you're attempting to connect to a pre-W2008 server, a failure in that initial logon will fail back to the old way of logging in. It shines when connecting to Windows Vista computers and W2008 servers with NLA configured it prevents the failback authentication from ever occurring, which prevents the bad guys from gaining accessing your server without a successful authentication.

Reference: Server 2008 Terminal Services Part 2: NLA - Network Level Authentication
http://www.realtime-windowsserver.com/tips_tricks/2007/06/server_2008_terminal_services_2.htm

Question 12:

You are asked by your employer to set up a LAN using Windows 2008 Server RRAS. Which of these types of routing algorithms or protocols cannot be used to organize the signal flow between the devices in the network, according to the supported Windows Server 2008 features?

A. RIP
B. RIP2
C. OSPF
D. None of the Above

Answer: C

Question 13:

You work as the enterprise administrator at TestKing.com. TestKing.com has a domain named testking.com. The TestKing.com network servers run Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and the client computers run either Microsoft Windows Vista or Microsoft Windows XP Professional SP2. The TestKing.com network contains two computers named TESTKING-SR10 and TESTKING-SR12. TESTKING-SR10 is running the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) service and TESTKING-SR12 is running Network Access Protection

(NAP).

TestKing.com has a Marketing division which uses portable computers to access resources during the business day. These computers connect to the TestKing.com network via wireless access points (WAPs).

How would you configure the Marketing division's portable computers to ensure that smart cards can be used?

A. By using WPA2, CHAP and MSCHAP v2 authentication on portable computers.
B. By using WPA2, 802.1X authentication and EAP-TLS authentication on portable computers.
C. By using WPA, EAP, MD5 hashing with strong user passwords on portable computers.
D. By using WEP, EAP, MSCHAP authentication with MD5 hashing on portable computers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure the wireless network to accept smart cards, you need to use WPA2, 802.1X authentication and EAP-TLS.

The use of smart cards for user authentication is the strongest form of authentication in the Windows Server 2003 family. For remote access connections, you must use the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) with the Smart card or other certificate (TLS) EAP type, also known as EAP-Transport Level Security (EAP-TLS).

Reference:
Using smart cards for remote access
http://technet2.microsoft.com/windowsserver/en/library/c19be042-6b5c-407a-952d-fb6f451b5edd1033.mspx?mfr=true

Question 14:

You are engaged in an exercise that is meant to demonstrate the Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) used in modern encryption. You arrive at a portion of the exercise which outlines the encryption of data using the RSA algorithm. Which of the following PKCS does this exercise address?

A. PKCS #5
B. PKCS #1
C. PKCS #8
D. PKCS #9

Answer: B

Question 15:

You need to set up a network in the lab for a training class. You want to isolate the lab network from the rest of the corporate network so students don't inadvertently do something that takes the entire network down. What IP addressing method would you use?

A. Private network addressing
B. Public network addressing
C. Network Address Translation
D. Subnet isolation through subnet mask

Answer: D

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