



70-282

(Designing, Deploying, and Managing a Network Solution for a Small- and Medium-Sized Business)

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A	Analyzing the Existing Environment
B	Designing a Business Technology Solution for a Small- or Medium-sized Business
C	Installing and Configuring Windows Small Business Server 2003
D	Supporting and Maintaining Windows Small Business Server 2003
E	Expanding the Windows Small Business Server 2003 Network
F	Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2003

Objectives

Question: 1

You are the network administrator for Company. Company has 50 users in the main office 10 users on each of its five branch offices. You install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition in native mode on a computer that has a network of client computers in each branch office. You connect each branch office to the main office by using WAN connections. You need to ensure that users can authenticate to the domain from a remote branch office even when the WAN connection is down.

What should you do?

- A. Install a member server only at each branch office.
- B. Install a domain controller and a DNS server only at each branch office.
- C. Install a member server, a WINS server, and a DNS server at each branch office.
- D. Install a domain controller, a DNS server, and the global catalog at each remote office.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A global catalog is a directory database that applications and clients can query to locate any object in a forest. The global catalog is hosted on one or more domain controllers in the forest. It contains a partial replica of every domain directory partition in the forest. These partial replicas include replicas of every object in the forest, as follows: the attributes most frequently used in search operations and the attributes required to locate a full replica of the object. You should install a domain controller, a DNS server, as well as a global catalog at each remote office to ensure that authentication to the domain will be possible even in the event of WAN connection failure.

Incorrect answers:

- A: You need a domain controller not a member server at each remote office in addition to a DNS server and the global catalog.
- B: You would need a global catalog at each branch office as well to facilitate authentication when the WAN connection is down.

C: This option will not facilitate authentication when the WAN connection is down.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Chapter 1, p. 28

Question: 2

You are a technical consultant. You are hired by Company technical assessment of the business. Company has one computer that runs Microsoft Windows XP Professional located at the store. The company bookkeeper enters transactions on the computer during business hours. The owner wants to be able to access the accounting information after store hours from his home. Broadband connections are installed at the office and the owner's home. The broadband connection at the office has a static IP address. The owner does not want to spend more than is absolutely necessary to achieve his objectives. You need to create a solution to meet the owner's objectives.

What should you do?

- A. Install a Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer at the store. Install Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer at the owner's home.
- B. Install a Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer at the owner's home.
- C. Install a Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition computer at the store and a Microsoft Windows 98 computer at the owner's home.
- D. Install a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer at the store and one at the owner's home.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since the office has only one computer running Microsoft Windows XP Professional with a static IP address broadband connection, all that would be necessary for the owner is to have a Microsoft Windows XP Professional computer at home as well. That should enable the owner to enter data and access accounting information from his house onto the store computer.

Incorrect answers:

- A, D: There is no need for extra expense as is suggested by options A and D.
- C: Thus option also involves extra expense with the added inability to be able to access accounting information from the owner's house if he is to have a Microsoft Windows 98 computer at his house.

Reference:

Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide, Second Edition, Sybex Inc. Alameda, 2003, p. 408

Question: 3

You are the network administrator of a Company's Active Directory domain that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. You create a test lab with a sever that runs Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition, a UNIX client computer, and two client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The server and the UNIX computer use static IP address and the Windows XP Professional client computers use the DHCP Server service for IP addressing, which is also configured for WINS. You reconfigure the test lab so it can access the corporate network. The client computers can no longer access the UNIX box. All of the test lab client computers can access the server that runs Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. You need both of the test lab client computers to access both the UNIX computer and the Windows Server 2003 server. What should you do?

- A. Configure the corporate DHCP servers for BOOTP.
- B. Configure the corporate DHCP servers for WINS configuration information.
- C. Ask ISP to create records for the non-WINS client computers in the ISP's DNS server.
- D. Create records for the non-WINS client computers in the corporate DNS server manually.

Answer: D**Explanation:**

DNS provides a naming system for network resources and a service for resolving those names into IP addresses. A DNS server communicates with other DNS servers on the network to find out the IP address associated with the requested name, and then sends it back to the client computer, which initiates communications with the destination system using its IP address. Since the question mentions that the UNIX computer uses a static IP address and the client computers use the DHCP Server (which is also configured for WINS) for IP addressing, then you should create records for the non-WINS client computers in the DNS server manually. This way you will ensure that the test lab computers can access both the UNIX computer and the Windows Server 2003 server.

Incorrect answers:

A: A DHCP relay agent supports DHCP/BOOTP message relay as defined in Requests for Comments (RFCs) 1541 and 2131. The DHCP Relay Agent service is managed using the Routing And Remote Access service.

B: This option will not service the non-WINS client computers.

C: The records should be created on the corporate DNS server and not the ISP's DNS server.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 4, p. 66

Question: 4

You are the network administrator for Company. Company's network structure is growing in size and has several branch offices. The internal users require access to external resources. Each user's computer connects to the Internet through routers. You need to control Internet usage as well as improve the system's Internet performance. What should you do?

- A. Configure the ISA Server computers to stand alone to block port 80.
- B. Install Network Address Translation (NAT) protocol on a stand-alone router and use a public IP address on the private network.
- C. Install Network Address Translation (NAT) protocol and configure a domain controller for user authentication.
- D. Install ISA Server on the computer and configure Internet access on a user-by-user basis and for Web caching.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Apart from protecting the network from outside intrusion, ISA provides extensive internal security capabilities. Using a policy-based model, you can monitor and regulate user access to the Internet. Using a firewall client provided with the product, you can require users to authenticate to the ISA server before they are granted Internet access and grant them specific levels of access based on their identities. This means you can easily control user access to specific Internet applications and locations as well as maintain logs of Internet activities. You can also limit the time users can spend on the Internet by scheduling the hours when access is available. In this scenario you have to install ISA server on the computer and configure Internet access on a user-by-user basis and for Web caching so as to control Internet usage and improve performance.

Incorrect answers:

A: Port 80 would mean that you block only HTTP traffic. This alone will not be controlling internet usage.

B, C: Network Address Translation (NAT) is a technology that enables a local-area network (LAN) to use one set of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses for internal traffic and a second set of addresses for external traffic. Whether it is installed on a standalone router and using a public IP address on the private network or configured as a domain controller for user authentication will not suffice in this instance.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 3, p. 30

Question: 5

You are a network consultant for Company, Inc. Company has 15 computers. The desktop operating systems are running Microsoft Windows XP, Home Edition. Each computer runs Microsoft Office 97 Suite. One employee receives all of the company e-mail messages on one computer that has an external modem. Printing is accomplished on local inkjet printers that are attached to each computer. Company uses a Microsoft Windows 98 computer for file sharing. Company also uses a network able laser printer for all employees to share. Management wants to eliminate multiple network logins. You need to assess the current network and make recommendations for addressing management' concerns.

What do you recommend? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Replace the server with a Microsoft Windows 2003, Standard Edition computer that runs Active Directory.
- B. Replace the server with a Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition stand-alone server.
- C. Upgrade all Windows XP, Home Edition computers to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.
- D. Upgrade the Microsoft Windows 98 file server to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

The Active Directory service is a hierarchical directory service that consists of objects that represent users, computers, groups, and other network resources. The objects are arranged in a tree display that consists of hierarchical layers that ranges upward from organizational units, to domains, to

trees, and to forests. Objects are composed of attributes that contain information about the resource the object represents. When users log on to the network, their user names and passwords are authenticated against the Active Directory database by a computer that has been designated as a domain controller. This single logon can grant them access to resources anywhere on the network. This should eliminate multiple logins. And since the desktop operating system are all running Windows XP, Home Edition with Microsoft Office 97 Suite as the application, all that is necessary would be to upgrade them all to Microsoft Windows XP Professional.

Incorrect answers:

B: You need Active Directory. A standalone server will not serve the purpose.
D: This will not prevent multiple logins.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 19, p. 4

Question: 6

You are the network administrator of an Active Directory domain that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition. You are responsible for managing and maintaining all DHCP servers in the organization. You need to create a test lab that represents the current production environment. The lab network needs to be completely isolated from the rest of the production network. You need to recreate the current production DHCP server configuration in the test lab as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Back up the current DHCP database and then restore it to the DHCP server in the test lab.
- B. Back up the current DHCP database and then reconcile it on the DHCP server in the test lab.
- C. Reconcile the current DHCP database and then copy the log file to the DHCP server in the test lab.
- D. Back up the current DHCP log file and then copy it to the DHCP server in the test lab.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most efficient way to transfer a DHCP database is to make a backup of it. The database can then be restored on the original computer or transferred to another computer. In this case the test lab

would be the other computer to which the DHCP database should be restored so as to create a replica that runs independent from the rest of the production network.

Incorrect answers:

- B: You should be restoring the DHCP database on the DHCP server in the testlab, not reconcile it.
- C: This will take too long.
- D: Restoring the DHCP database is quicker than copying it to the server in the testlab.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean, Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2003, Chapter 13, p. 24

Question: 7

You are the network administrator for Company. The main office has 30 users. The Company also has three remote offices in various parts of the city. Each remote office has five users. You provide each office with Internet access through a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) line. You purchase a new server. You need to provide all of the users with Web access to a central file storage location in the main office and to e-mail functions that are hosted locally on the new server.

What should you do?

- A. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition only.
- B. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition with IIS only.
- C. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition and install Microsoft SharePoint Team Services only. Direct all clients to the SharePoint site.
- D. Install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 and direct all users to the SharePoint site.

Answer: B

Question: 8

You are the network administrator for Company. The agency has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Sever 2003. The agency connects to the Internet with a broadband router. The agency has 10 employees. Each employee has a mobile computer. Agency policy mandates that all employees connect to the server through a PPTP connection to

send and receive e-mail messages and share files. The agency hires an additional 15 employees. Employees now report trouble connecting to the server at random times throughout the day. You need to ensure that all employees can connect to the server at all times.

What should you do?

- A. Direct port 3389 on the agency's broadband router to point to the server.
- B. Increase the number of PPTP ports in Remote Access Service (RAS).
- C. Decrease the number of L2TP ports in Remote Access Service (RAS).
- D. Direct ports 25 and 110 on the agency's broadband router to point to the server.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Remote Access service enables you to use protocol and port numbers to limit the traffic that can reach the computer. In this case you want to increase the traffic to reach the server and thus you need to increase the number of PPTP ports in RAS to ensure that the additional 15 employees will also be accommodated.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 18, p. 18

Question: 9

You are a network consultant for Company. Company management wants to install Microsoft Windows Sever 2003 on a new computer. Employees rely on the corporate network for all aspects of business. You do not want employees to notice any slowdown in the event of disk failure. You need to implement hard disk specifications for the new server.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a set of three hard disks that use hardware RAID 0.
- B. Configure a set of three hard disks that use software RAID 5.
- C. Configure a set of two hard disks that use hardware RAID 1.
- D. Configure one hard disk that has two partitions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A RAID-1 volume (also known as mirrored volumes) consists of two identical copies of a simple volume, each on a separate hard disk. Mirrored volumes provide fault tolerance in the event that one physical disk fails. This will not result in a slowdown in the event of disk failure.

Incorrect answers:

A: RAID-0 (also known as a striped volume) combines areas of free space from multiple hard disks into one logical volume. Unlike a spanned volume, however, data is written to all physical disks in the volume at the same rate. Because multiple spindles are in use, read and write performance is increased almost geometrically as additional physical disks are added to the stripe. But like extended simple volumes and spanned volumes, if a disk in a striped volume fails, the data in the entire volume is lost.

B: Mirrored volumes (RAID-1) and RAID-5 volumes provide different levels of fault tolerance. Deciding which option to implement depends on the level of protection you require and the cost of hardware. The major differences between mirrored volumes and RAID-5 volumes are performance and cost.

D: With this option there will be a definite slowdown in the event of disk failure.

Reference:

Dan Holme, Orin Thomas, *Managing and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Environment*, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 11, p. 38

Question: 10

You are the network administrator for Company. The company provides celebrity bodyguard services. The company has two offices that are located in New York and Los Angeles. Each office has a Microsoft Windows Sever 2003 file server computer, 50 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers, and a T1 connection for Internet access. Both file servers have different domains in different forests. Some user accounts exist on both networks. Management requests you to connect both Microsoft Windows Sever 2003 networks as one network. You need to use minimal investment and downtime for each facility.

Which native tools should you use?

- A. Terminal Services
- B. Internet Connection Sharing
- C. Network Bridge
- D. Enable Cross Forest Trusts in Active Directory

Answer: D

Explanation:

A forest trust can only be created between the root domains in two forests. Both forests must be Windows Server 2003 forests. These trusts can be one- or two-way trusts. They are considered transitive trusts because the child domains inside the forest can authenticate themselves across the forest to access resources in the other forest.

Incorrect answers:

A: Terminal Services has two modes: Remote Administration and Application Server Remote Administration enables you to manage Windows Server computers from across a network, without limiting your access to tools within the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) or even requiring you to use Windows Server 2003 or 2000 as the managing operating system. If you don't use Terminal Services for anything else, use it for managing servers without having to physically move from console to console. In essence Terminal Services makes your Server 2003 system a multi-user computer. This is not what is required.

B: ICS is more suitable for sharing a single Internet connection. It is a connection to the Internet (typically a modem or broadband connection) and a connection to the LAN containing the computers that will share the Internet connection. It has a couple of limitations: (i) ICS supports only a single Internet IP address and a single LAN connection. The full NAT service can connect any number of public IP addresses to multiple LANs and (ii) ICS cannot be used on networks that have a DHCP or DNS server implemented.

C: A network bridge implies extra costs.

Reference:

Michael Cross, Jeffery A. Martin, Todd A. Walls, Martin Grasdahl, Debra Littlejohn Shinder & Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Syngress Publishing, Rockland, 2003, Chapter 5, p. 397 Mark Minasi, Christa Anderson, Michele Beveridge, C.A. Callahan & Lisa Justice, Mastering Windows Server 2003, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2003, Chapter 16, pp. 1225-1226.

Question: 11

You are a network administrator of Company, Inc. Company, Inc.'s network contains of 10 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers that are located in the corporate office section of the plant. Another 30 Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers are on

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the main floor of the manufacturing plant. Company, Inc. has a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer that is used for file sharing and e-mail services. You need to have all of the documents that are in My Documents folder on the client computers saved on the server. You need to provide this solution with the least administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. In Group Policy Object Editor, Select Add a script on Login Properties in Scripts (Logon/Logoff) in Group Policy Object Editor.
- B. In group policy editor select Basic – Redirect everyone’s folder to the same location. Configure Create a folder for each user under the root path for Target folder location in Desktop Properties in Folder redirection node for Group Policy Object Editor.
- C. Configure Target folder location in My Documents Properties dialog box on each client computer.
- D. In group policy editor select Basic - Redirect everyone’s folder to the same location. Configure Create folder for each use under the root path for Target folder location in My Document Properties in Folder Redirection node for Group Policy Object Editor.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Folder Redirection contains policies to redirect certain user folders, such as Application data , My documents;and start menu to alternate locations . Folder redirection is a Group Policy extension that allows you to identify a connection between network servers or DFS roots and the local folders that you want to redirect. In this case you should configure the Create folder for each user under the root path for Target folder location in My Document Properties in the Folder redirection node for the group policy object editor.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This is not a logging in or out issue.
- B: This option suggests the target folder to be the Desktop properties instead of the My Documents properties.
- C: This option suggests that the same procedure be performed on each client computer. This is unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference:

Michael Cross, Jeffery A. Martin, Todd A. Walls, Martin Grasdahl, Debra Littlejohn Shinder & Dr. Thomas W. Shinder, Planning, Implementing, and Maintaining a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory Infrastructure, Syngress Publishing, Rockland, 2003, Chapter 4, p. 328

Question: 12

You are the network administrator for Company. The company network runs Microsoft Windows Sever 2003 and contains 150- client computer and mobile computer users. The network also contains two print servers named Company1 and Company2. You install a new print server named Company3. You cannot connect to the Company3 by using Remote Desktop. You want office junior level administrators to use only a custom management application every time Remote Desktop is used to gain access to the server. What two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Connect to Company1 or Company2 as an administrator. Enable Company3 for remote administration.
- B. Log on locally to Company3 as a server operator. Configure Company3 for remote administration.
- C. In the Properties dialog box for Remote Desktop on Company3, enable the Start the following program on connection option.
- D. Ensure that users are members of the Local Administrators group on Company3.
- E. On Company3, in the Properties dialog box for Remote Desktop, enable the Redirect local drives when logged on to the Remote computer option.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

The Server Operators group is intended for system support personnel who need more access to the file system than normal users, but who are not yet trusted with the Full Control permission. Server operators have full access to the key Program Files and Windows folders. Their only limitation is that without the Full Control permission, they cannot grant their permissions to other users. Remote Desktop enables an administrator to connect to a computer at a distant location and remotely operate the console. In the Properties dialog box you should enable the Start the following program on connection option to ensure that only the custom management application is used when Remote Desktop is used to gain access to the server.

Reference:

Craig Zacker , Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 8, p. 22

Question: 13

You are the network administrator for Company. The company has a server that runs Microsoft Windows XP Professional. The company server is located in the office area of the showroom. The client computers are located at various stations in the showroom. Employees frequently leave the showroom stations to help customers. You need to configure a method to lock client computers when employees leave the stations with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Configure each client computer with a screen saver. Configure the screen saver to password protect on resume.
- B. Configure the default domain policy to force a screen saver on all of the computers.
- C. Configure a new domain policy to force a screen saver on all of the computers. Configure the domain policy to password protect the screen saver on resume.
- D. Configure the local security policy on each computer to force a screen saver. Configure security policy to password protect on resume.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Password protect the screen saver - Enabling this policy causes all screen savers to be password-protected. That is, to restore the normal desktop when a screen saver is displayed, the user must enter his or her password. Therefore, someone who leaves the computer for a time doesn't leave its display open to anyone who walks by and jiggles the mouse. (However, no policy explicitly requires users to use a screen saver. If you want to do that, configure a screen saver and then enable the Hide Screen Saver Tab policy in this same folder, which prevents users from changing your screen saver configuration.) Further more Domain Policy settings take precedence over user settings.

Incorrect answers:

- A: Configuring each client computer implies unnecessary administrative effort.
- B: You should also configure the domain policy to password protect the screensaver on resume.
- D: A new domain policy , not a local security policy, forcing the screen server on all the computers , should be configured.

Reference:

Ed Bott & Carl Siechert, Microsoft Windows Security Inside Out, Microsoft Press, Redmond, Washington, 2003, Chapter 19

Question: 14

You are the network administrator for Company. The company network contains a Microsoft Windows Sever 2003 computer, 15 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers in the office, and a total of eight Microsoft Windows XP and Microsoft Windows 2000 computers on the manufacturing plant floor. Internet access is provided by a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. Users on the plant floor are not arriving to work on time. You need to implement a native solution that monitors and creates reports when users log on the network.

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

- A. Turn on Performance Monitor.
- B. Turn on editing for Default Domain Security Settings, Generate Security Audits for Local Users.
- C. Use Group Policy Management console to create a security policy for all of the users and Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers.
- D. Configure the Account Logon Hours.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Setting audit policies in the Default Domain Policy sets them for all computers in the domain. Options B and C would monitor and create reports of user logging on behavior.

Reference:

J. C. Mackin, Ian McLean., Implementing, Managing, and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 11, p. 75

Question: 15

You are the network administrator for Company. Company network contains 35 Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers and one Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. Internet access provided by a Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) connection. Company Coffee purchases 35 copies of Microsoft Office 2003 for all of its client computers. Management wants to complete installation of Microsoft Office 2003 on all of the client computers with the minimal amount of time and effort. Employees should save all data that is created in Microsoft Office applications on the file server rather than on client computers. You need to complete the installation and ensure that employee data is stored on the file server with the least amount of administrative effort.

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

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- A. Run the Set Up Client Applications Wizard in the Server Management console.
- B. Install Microsoft Office 2003 on the file server locally.
- C. Install Microsoft Office 2003 physically on each client computer.
- D. Redirect all users My Documents folder to the file server from the Server Management Console.
- E. Place the Microsoft Office 2003 CD-ROM in the file server CD-ROM tray and enable sharing on the CD-ROM drive.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Before you connect a client computer to the network, you need to run the Set Up Computer Wizard on the Windows Small Business Server computer. This wizard creates computer accounts and optionally assigns software to the computers. Windows Server 2003 has the capacity to redirect users' folders by applying Group Policy. Windows Small Business Server, however, has a single setting that implements the redirection of each user's My Documents folder to the server. Options A and D would represent the least amount of administrative effort to comply with the request.

Incorrect answers:

- B: Installing Microsoft Office 2003 on the file server locally does not mean that client computers can work in Microsoft office and save their work to the file server.
- C: This option implies a whole lot of unnecessary administrative effort.
- E: This is not the least amount of administrative effort that is necessary to comply with management's request.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 264 & Chapter 9, p. 169

Question: 16

You are the network administrator for Company trucking. Company trucking firm has 80 employees and 40 computers. The firm's network is mixed environment of Microsoft Windows XP Professional computers and Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional computers. The file server runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. You need to add the new file server to the existing Windows Small Business Server 2003 network. What should you do?

- A. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard on the new Windows Server 2003 network.
- B. From the Server Management screen, select the Computers, Manage Server Computers, and Setup Server Computers.
- C. Change the Windows Server 2003 Server computer to the primary domain. Demote the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer.
- D. Change the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer IP address to a subnet on the Windows Server 2003 network. Run the Active Directory Installation Wizard.

Answer: B

Question: 17

You are the network consultant for Company. You have upgraded from a Windows peer-to-peer network to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You install on the new server legacy line-of-business (LOB) application that is designed for Microsoft Windows 98. The LOB application ceases to function. You need to ensure that the LOB application functions.

What should you do?

- A. For the application, set the Compatibility mode to Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 5 (SP5)
- B. For the application, set a Compatibility mode to Microsoft Windows 98.
- C. Add end users to the Power User group.
- D. Change the www service form IIS 6.0 Dedicated Application mode to IIS 5.0 Isolation mode.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows Small Business Server 2003 seldom exhibits compatibility problems, though it's nonetheless a good idea to check for potential trouble. For the highest level of compatibility with Windows Small Business Server 2003, make sure that the server and all devices are listed in the Windows Server Catalog (formerly known as the Hardware Compatibility List).

Incorrect answers:

- A: The application is designed for Microsoft Windows 98, thus setting the Compatibility mode to Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 will not make it functional.
- C: Whether end users are added to the Power group or not, the application will not be functional as it will not be compatible.
- D: This option will not render the application functional.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 5, pp. 61-63

Question: 18

You are the consultant for Company. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network server. The network contains 15 client computers that run Microsoft Windows XP Professional. You install the firm's accounting application that uses Microsoft SQL 2000 Server on a member server that runs Microsoft Windows Server 2003. The accounting application is running all of the time. You install a tape drive on the member server for system backups. You need to create a backup plan that performs database backups and transaction log backups of the accounting application's databases. You need to create separate weekday and weekend schedules for each of these backups. You need a backup plan that requires the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a backup by using the Windows Small Business Server 2003 Backup wizard tool.
- B. Create a backup of the drive that contains the SQL databases by using the Backup wizard.
- C. Create a database maintenance plan on the member server that backs up the databases and the logs as a single maintenance plan.
- D. Create a database maintenance plan on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer that backs up the databases and the logs as a single maintenance plan.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The least amount of administrative effort would be one where all the essentials are backed up as a single plan. This should preferably be done on the Windows Small Business Server computer so as to facilitate separate weekday and weekend schedules for each of these backups on one computer.

Incorrect answers:

- A: Creating a backup is not the same as a backup plan.
- B: Creating a backup is not the same as a backup plan.
- C: The database maintenance plan should be created on the Windows Small Business Server and not on the member server.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 13, pp. 305-309

Question: 19

You are the network administrator for Company. The company has a peer-to-peer network that contains 10 computers. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. You are configuring the new network. You need to minimize the risk that documents are lost in the future.

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

- A. Add a script to the user logon batch file to redirect the My Documents folder to the user's folder on the server.
- B. In Server Management, go to the Users node. Select the option to redirect the My Documents folder.
- C. Run Configure Backup from the To Do list. Select the option to configure Shadows Copy on the server.
- D. Install backup software on each of the client computers.
- E. Deny the list folder contents on the Data Folder properties.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Windows Server 2003 has the capacity to redirect users' folders by applying Group Policy. Windows Small Business Server, however, has a single setting that implements the redirection of each user's My Documents folder to the server. Redirecting all My Documents folders to the server will take up a lot of disk space. Make sure you have sufficient room. Windows Small Business Server 2003 provides an easy-to-use Backup Utility that, combined with the Volume Shadow Copy feature, can help protect your business from loss due to data corruption, server crash, or simple user error.

Incorrect answers:

- A: Redirecting the My Documents folder to the user's folder on the server is not the same as shadow copies. Therefore this option is not correct.
- D: Backup software will not be minimizing the risk of document loss.
- E: The List Folder Contents permission allows the following rights to traverse folders, list the contents of a folder and to see a file's or folder's attributes. This permission will not prevent loss of documents whether it is granted or not in this case.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 9, p. 168

Question: 20

You are a network administrator for Company. Company has a peer-to-peer network that contains 16 client computers. You are installing Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on the network. You need to configure all of the existing users so they are added to the Active Directory database. You need to add and configure multiple accounts with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Add a Template option in the User templates within Server Management.
- B. Use New User in the appropriate organizational unit (OU) within Active Directory Users and Computers.
- C. In the Server Management console, use the Add Multiple Users option in the Users node.
- D. Use Add user Wizard with in the To Do List option in the Server Management console.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ability to add several user accounts at once is a new and highly helpful feature in Windows Small Business Server 2003. The process works much like adding a single user. This is also the option that suggests the least amount of administrative effort.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This method still involves single accounts being created and a template being applied. This is not necessary when all that is needed is one step as described in the Add Multiple Users option in the Users Node of the Server management console.
- B: This option involves unnecessary administrative effort.
- D: This involves unnecessary administrative effort.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 9, p. 165

Question: 21

You are a network consultant for Company. You install Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 on a network computer. The network contains 35 client computers, named Company1, Company2, ..., Company35, and 10 mobile computers that all run Microsoft Windows 98. You enhance the security on the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer for connections from the Internet by assigning the Security Server (Request Security) IPSec policy. Several users now report that they cannot connect to the shared files on the server. You need to allow these users to connect to the shared files on the server without compromising security for the Internet traffic to the server. What should you do?

- A. Unassign the Secure Server (Request Security) policy from the server. Assign the Server (Request Security) policy.
- B. Install the appropriate certificate on each of the client computers to allow the client computers to negotiate security associations with the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer.
- C. Create a new policy that permits traffic from IP addresses on the company's internal network. Assign this policy as well as the Secure Sever (Request Security) policy.
- D. Unassign the Secure Security (Request Security) policy from the server. Create a new policy that permits traffic from IP addresses on the company's internal network and requires security for traffic from outside the company's network. Assign this new policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Server (Request Security) policy is intended for computers that do not require the highest levels of security and might communicate with systems not supporting IPSec. Require Security, if chosen, accepts unsecured communication but always responds using IPSec. If the client cannot speak IPSec, then the conversation ends there. It is as if you speak only English and another person speaks only Spanish. You ask a question and the other person responds, but you cannot understand. Request Security is different. Although the computer responds to a non-IPSec request by using IPSec, if the other computer does not answer using IPSec, the first one drops back and does not use IPSec. The communication can continue.

Incorrect answers:

- A: This option is obsolete since it does not imply any change when you unassign a policy and then just reassign it.
- B: This will not allow users to connect to the shared files and comply with all the security measures.
- C: This option could work, but you first need to unassign the Secure Server (Request Security) policy from the server.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 12, p. 27

Question: 22

You are a network administrator for Company. Company has eight shops and a main business office located in one city. The main office contains 10 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers and a single Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer. At each shop, there are two Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers. The company needs to be able to communicate with store managers about new products that are being released. You need to provide to the manager of each shop the ability to view and modify the company event listings and the company schedule. What should you do?

- A. Configure Add a website in IIS console. Publish a Web site with the information on the Web site and point the managers to the site. Update the Web site with all company news and meeting dates.
- B. Configure Microsoft SharePoint Team Services with a calendar that allows data sharing. Add Events Web part for Shared Calendaring to the SharePoint site. Create a Managers group and add the group to the Contributors group through the SharePoint site. Create a Managers group and add the group to the Contributors group through the SharePoint Administration page.
- C. Create a Manager Distribution Group. Add the manager of each shop location to the Managers group. Send e-mail notifications of company news and meetings to the Manager Distribution Group.
- D. Add the manager of each shop location to the Mobile User Template. Install Connection Manager on the remote shop client computers. Allow managers to connect to the main office server through Connection Manager.

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 automatically creates a Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services Web site (<http://companyweb>) during installation. This Web site provides a central location for employees to collaborate and share information. Consider it a bulletin board, digitized and turbo-boosted.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon Crawford, Jason Gerend, Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003: Administrator's Companion, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 17, pp. 445-449

Question: 23

You are the network security administrator for Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam is a software development company with 20 Microsoft Windows XP Professional client computers and one file server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition. Fabrikam has a DSL connection for Internet access and uses a hardware-based firewall device. Fabrikam employees want remote access to e-mail messages on the server by using Microsoft Smartphone and other Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) devices. You need to ensure that employees access e-mail messages in a secure environment with a certificate authority. You want to provide security that uses a certificate and requires the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Have all of the employees access e-mail messages from a single remote location.
- B. Obtain a certificate from a Certification Authority by running the Web Server Certificate Wizard from the Management Console to create the request.
- C. Run the Configure E-mail and Internet Connection Wizard and publish Outlook Mobile Access.
- D. Do not allow access by using Microsoft Smartphone and other Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) devices. It is unreliable and unsupported.

Answer: C

Question: 24

You are the administrator for Company. Company has 50 client computers. Atlantic has a server that runs Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003. The server runs DHCP and assigns IP addresses to all of the computers in the company. The company has a broadband connection. The ISP company changes its DNS server's IP address frequently. You want to make sure that all of the company computers can access the Internet at all times.

What should you do?

- A. Set up DNS forwarders on the Windows Small Business Server computer that point to the Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) Company's DNS server and change as needed. Configure the DNS server option in the DHCP Scope with the address of the Windows Small Business Server computer.
- B. Configure the DNS server option in the DHCP Scope with the Digital Subscriber Lines' (DSL's) DNS server addresses. Change as needed.

- C. Set up all of the client computers to use static DNS server addresses. Point all of the computers to the Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) company's DNS server and change as needed.
- D. Set up all of the client computers to use reserved IP addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP scope is a range of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses that are available to be leased or assigned to Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients by the DHCP service. You can configure a DNS server to forward all name resolution requests it cannot resolve itself to a server called a forwarder. If your DNS server uses a forwarder, the requests sent by your server to the forwarder will be recursive queries. It is mentioned in the question that DNS queries on the Windows Small Business Server 2003 computer are functioning, but not DNS lookups for domains in the internet. You need to configure forwarders to point to the ISP's name servers. This is what is required to ensure that client computers can properly resolve internal and external fully qualified domain names.

Incorrect answers:

- B: DHCP scope is a range of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses that are available to be leased or assigned to Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients by the DHCP service. However, you first need to set up DNS forwarders.
- C: This option will not ensure access to the Internet at all times for all of the company computers.
- D: Making use of reserved IP addresses does not necessarily mean that the client computers will be able to access the Internet at all times.

Reference:

Craig Zacker, Planning and Maintaining a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Network Infrastructure, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2004, Chapter 4, p. 40

Question: 25

You are a network administrator for Company. The firm has a server that runs Microsoft Windows 2000 Small Business Server. The server has 256 MB of RAM and the Pentium 3 500-mhz processor. You need to upgrade the server without losing any data and maintain all functionality.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the server to Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition with all available options.

- B. Upgrade the server to Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition.
- C. Upgrade the server to Windows Small Business Server 2003, Premium Edition. Delete the partition and format the drive.
- D. Do a clean install of Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition.

Explanation:

Windows Small Business Server 2003, Standard Edition and Microsoft Shared Services 2000 for firewall and VPN. Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003 includes all the essential services for a small business, such as a Web site, a shared fax service, services for

Incorrect answers:

- B: The upgrade to the server does not include all the services.
- C: Upgrading the server to Premium Edition already runs on Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003.
- D: A clean install would be required.

Reference:

Charlie Russel, Sharon... Administrator's Compa...

Standard Edition.
Premium Edition. Delete

Answer: A

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