



## **70-648**

**(TS: Upgrading MCSA on Windows Server 2003 to Windows Server 2008)**

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## Question: 1

**Your company is designing its public network. The network will use an IPv4 range of 131.107.40.0/23. You need to configure subnets for each segment. Which network addresses should you assign?**

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

Answer: A

## Question: 2

**Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. All client computers run Windows Vista. All computers are members of the Active Directory domain. You assign the Secure Server (Require Security) IPsec policy to Server1 by using a GPO. Users report that they fail to connect to Server1. You need to ensure that users can connect to Server1. All connections to Server1 must be encrypted. What should you do?**

- A. Restart the IPsec Policy Agent service on Server1.
- B. Assign the Client (Respond Only) IPsec policy to Server1.
- C. Assign the Server (Request Security) IPsec policy to Server1.
- D. Assign the Client (Respond Only) IPsec policy to all client computers.

Answer: D

## Question: 3

Your company is designing its network. The network will use an IPv6 prefix of 2001:DB8:BBCC:0000::/53. You need to identify an IPv6 addressing scheme that will support 2000 subnets. Which network mask should you use?

- A. /61
- B. /62
- C. /63
- D. /64

Answer: D

## Question: 4

Your company has recently deployed a server that runs Windows Server 2008. The server has the IP information shown below: IP address: 192.168.46.186 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.192 Default gateway: 192.168.46.1 Users on remote subnets report that they are unable to connect to the server. You need to ensure all users are able to connect to the server. What should you do?

- A. Change the IP address to 192.168.46.129.
- B. Change the IP address to 192.168.46.200.
- C. Change the subnet mask to a 24-bit mask.
- D. Change the subnet mask to a 27-bit mask.

Answer: C

## Question: 5

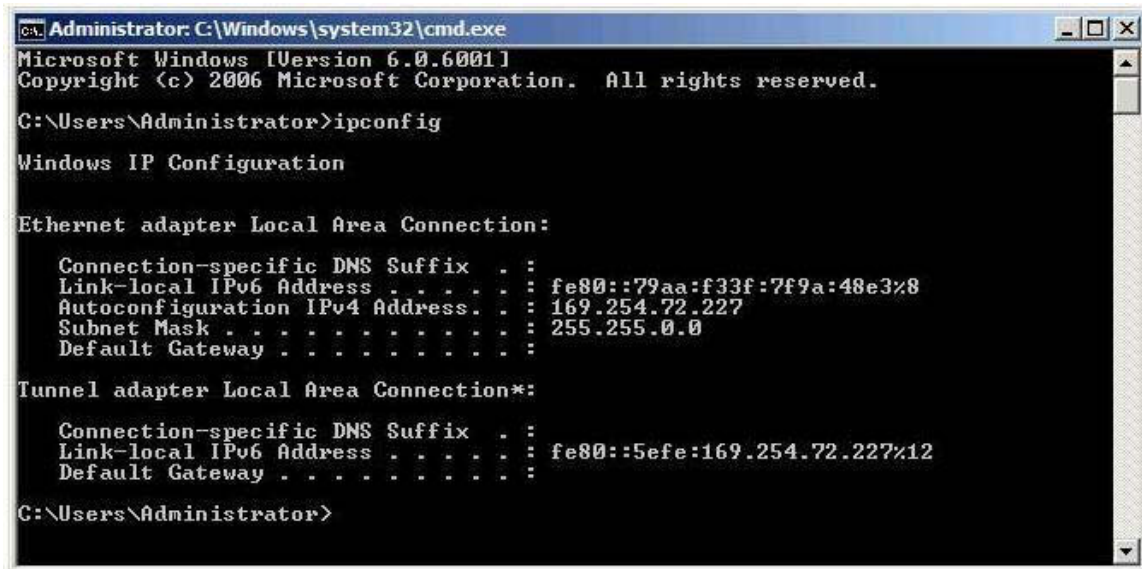
Your network uses IPv4. You install a server that runs Windows Server 2008 at a branch office. The server is configured with two network interfaces. You need to configure routing on the server at the branch office. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, D

## Question: 6

You configure a new file server that runs Windows Server 2008. Users access shared files on the file server. Users report that they are unable to access the shared files. The TCP/IP properties for the file server are configured as shown in the following exhibit. You need to ensure that users are able to access the shared files. How should you configure the TCP/IP properties on the file server?



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

C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

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

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection*:

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

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

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

Answer: A

## Question: 7

Your company has four DNS servers that run Windows Server 2008. Each server has a static IP address. You need to prevent DHCP from assigning the addresses of the DNS servers to DHCP clients. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Question: 8

Your company has a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008. The company network has 10 servers that perform as Web servers. All confidential files are located on a server named FSS1. The company security policy states that all confidential data must be transmitted in the most secure manner. When you monitor the network, you notice that the confidential files that are stored on the FSS1 server are being transmitted over the network without encryption. You need to ensure that encryption is always used when the confidential files on the FSS1 server are transmitted over the network. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Deactivate all LM and NTLM authentication methods on the FSS1 server.
- B. Use IIS to publish the confidential files, activate SSL on the IIS server, and then open the files as a Web folder.
- C. Use IPSec encryption between the FSS1 server and the computers of the users who need to access the confidential files.
- D. Use the Server Message Block (SMB) signing between the FSS1 server and the computers of the users who want to access the confidential files.
- E. Activate offline files for the confidential files that are stored on the FSS1 server. In the Folder Advanced Properties dialog box, select the Encrypt contents to secure data option.

Answer: B, C

Question: 9

Your company has an IPv4 Ethernet network. A router named R1 connects your segment to the Internet. A router named R2 joins your subnet with a segment named Private1. The Private1 segment has a network address of 10.128.4.0/26. Your computer named WKS1 requires access to servers on the Private1 network. The WKS1 computer configuration is as shown in the following table.

Network	Address
IPV4 Address	10.128.64.113
Subnet Mask	255.255.252.0
Default Gateway	10.128.64.1



**Router ID**

- R1 – interface 1
- R1 – interface 2 (To
- R2 – interface 1
- R2 – interface 2

**WKS1 is unable to c**  
**need to add a persi**  
**Which command sh**

- A. Route add -p 1
- B. Route add Cp 1
- C. Route add Cp 1
- D. Route add Cp 1

**Question: 10**

**Your company has**  
**level of Windows S**  
**attempt to start the**  
**service starts. What**

- A. Restart DHCP1
- B. Configure a sco
- C. Activate the sco
- D. Authorize DHC

**t configuration. You**  
**table on WKS1.**

**Answer: B**

**t the functional**  
**named DHCP1. You**  
**sure that the DHCP**

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