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**ExamWise  
For  
Managing a Microsoft Windows 2000  
Network Environment  
Examination 70-218**



**Online practice exam provided by  
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## Chapter 1: File, Print, and Web Resources

**The objective of this chapter is to provide the reader with an understanding of the following:**

1. Publish resources in Active Directory. Types of resources include printers and shared folders.
2. Manage data storage. Considerations include file systems, permissions, and quotas.
3. Create shared resources and configure access rights. Shared resources include printers, shared folders, and Web folders.
4. Configure and troubleshoot Internet Information Services (IIS).
5. Monitor and manage network security. Actions include auditing and detecting security breaches.

1. When installing Windows 2000 Professional on a system that already has Windows installed on a 5GB C: drive, what type of file system can the C: drive be to allow a dual-boot configuration?
  - A. FAT32
  - B. HPFS
  - C. NTFS
  - D. FAT
  - E. CDFS



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1. When installing Windows 2000 Professional on a system that already has Windows installed on a 5GB C: drive, what type of file system can the C: drive be to allow a dual-boot configuration?

**\*A. FAT32**

- B. HPFS
- C. NTFS
- D. FAT
- E. CDFS

**Explanation:** The file system would need to be FAT32 to allow for Windows 98 to be able to access it and also allow Windows 2000 to access it as well. And because the partition size is larger than 2GB, it would have to be FAT32 not FAT.

Microsoft Windows 2000 will support and use the following file systems, NTFS, FAT, and FAT32. NTFS was created with NT and is still the preferred file system for securing your data files. With NTFS, you can create a partition that allows for file and folder security, disk compression, disk quotas, and file encryption. Those features are not supported on a FAT or FAT32 partition. When creating a partition that is less than 2GB in size and format it with FAT, FAT will be put on it. If the partition is larger than 2GB, and formatted with FAT, it will actually be formatted with FAT32.

Notes:



2. Jennifer is an employee of a company called XYZ Dimensions Inc. located in Chicago. Jennifer is currently using a stand-alone Windows 2000 Professional workstation, named JennyW2KP, to use a locally installed graphics editing application. As the administrator, you are going to add JennyW2KP to the Windows 2000 Domain, named XYZDimensions.edu, which currently consists of one Windows 2000 Server Domain Controller and four Windows 2000 Professional workstations.

Before adding JennyW2KP to the XYZDimensions.edu Domain, you use the Local Group Policy MMC snap-in on JennyW2KP and configure the account lockout policy to lock out Jennifer's local user account after three bad logon attempts. Afterwards, you configure the Default Domain Controllers Policy to lock out Jennifer's Domain Account after two bad logon attempts.

What will be Jennifer's result if she attempts to logon to the Windows 2000 Network using her Domain Logon account and providing an invalid password both times? Select the correct answer.

- A. Jennifer will be allowed three more logon attempts to the Windows 2000 Network because the Local Group Policy and Default Domain Controllers Policy cumulatively allow her five bad logon attempts.
- B. Jennifer will be allowed one more logon attempt to the Windows 2000 Professional machine because the Local Group Policy allows her three bad logon attempts.
- C. Jennifer will be locked out of the Windows 2000 Network for a configured amount of time designated by the administrator.
- D. Jennifer will be allowed one more logon to the Windows 2000 Network because the Local Group Policy overrides the Group Policy



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2. Jennifer is an employee of a company called XYZ Dimensions Inc. located in Chicago. Jennifer is currently using a stand-alone Windows 2000 Professional workstation, named JennyW2KP, to use a locally installed graphics editing application. As the administrator, you are going to add JennyW2KP to the Windows 2000 Domain, named XYZDimensions.edu, which currently consists of one Windows 2000 Server Domain Controller and four Windows 2000 Professional workstations.

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- B. Jennifer will be allowed one more logon attempt to the Windows 2000 Professional machine because the Local Group Policy allows her three bad logon attempts.
- C. Jennifer will be locked out of the Windows 2000 Network for a configured amount of time designated by the administrator.
- D. Jennifer will be allowed one more logon to the Windows 2000 Network because the Local Group Policy overrides the Group Policy

**Explanation:** Jennifer is using a Domain User account, which is impacted by the settings the administrator configured in the Default Domain Controllers Policy.

Notes:



3. Of the following built-in groups, which group(s) have the ability to restore backup in the event existing data becomes corrupted?
- A. Administrators
  - B. Users
  - C. Backup Operators
  - D. Replicator



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3. Of the following built-in groups, which group(s) have the ability to restore backup in the event existing data becomes corrupted?

**\*A. Administrators**

B. Users

**\*C. Backup Operators**

D. Replicator

**Explanation:**

Notes:



4. In what utility do you create local groups in Windows 2000?

- A. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Active Directory Users and Computers
  - B. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - User Manager
  - C. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Computer Management
  - D. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Users and Computers
- 

5. What are two group scopes in Windows 2000?

- A. Security Groups
- B. Local Groups
- C. Distribution Groups
- D. Domain Local Groups
- E. Global Groups



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4. In what utility do you create local groups in Windows 2000?

A. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Active Directory Users and Computers

B. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - User Manager

**\*C. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Computer Management**

D. Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Users and Computers

**Explanation:** Local user accounts and local groups are both created on the computer where the resource is needed, using Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Computer Management. User Manager was the tool used on Windows NT 4.0 Workstation and member servers. Active Directory Users and Computers is used to create domain user accounts and domain groups.

Notes:

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5. What are two group scopes in Windows 2000?

A. Security Groups

B. Local Groups

C. Distribution Groups

**\*D. Domain Local Groups**

**\*E. Global Groups**

**Explanation:** In Windows 2000 domain networking, there are two types of groups in Active directory - Security groups, which are used to assign permissions to resources, and Distribution groups, which cannot be used to grant permission but are used for applications that use distribution lists, like e-mail, etc. Groups in Windows 2000 also have a property called scope, which defines whether the group spans multiple domains or not. There are three scopes, global groups are still used to organized domain user accounts in Active Directory and can be added to either domain local groups or universal groups to be granted permission to a resource. Domain local groups are used to grant permissions to resources in the domain in which the group is created, while universal groups can be used to grant permission to related resources in multiple domains.

Notes:



6. What are two types of groups in Windows 2000 domain networking?
- A. Global Groups
  - B. Security Groups
  - C. Domain Local Groups
  - D. Distribution Groups
  - E. Universal Groups



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6. What are two types of groups in Windows 2000 domain networking?

A. Global Groups

**\*B. Security Groups**

C. Domain Local Groups

**\*D. Distribution Groups**

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**Explanation:** In Windows 2000 domain networking, there are two types of groups in Active directory - Security groups, which are used to assign permissions to resources, and Distribution groups, which cannot be used to grant permission but are used for applications that use distribution lists, like e-mail, etc. Groups in Windows 2000 also have a property called scope, which defines whether the group spans multiple domains or not. There are three scopes, global groups are still used to organized domain user accounts in Active Directory and can be added to either domain local groups or universal groups to be granted permission to a resource. Domain local groups are used to grant permissions to resources in the domain in which the group is created, while universal groups can be used to grant permission to related resources in multiple domains.

Notes:



7. You have installed a network version of Microsoft Office installed on a Windows 2000 Application Server. The drive is formatted as NTFS.

Share permissions for the folder are as follows:

Administrators = Full Control

Power Users = Full Control

Accounting = Change

Users = Read

NTFS permissions for the folder are as follows:

Accounting = Read & Execute

Users = Read & Execute

Administrators = Full Control

Power Users = Read

Fred = Full Control

Fred proceeds to log on to the Windows 2000 Application Server and access the shared folder locally. Fred is a member of the Accounting and Users security groups. What are Fred's effective permissions to the content stored in that folder?

- A. Full Control
- B. Change
- C. Read & Execute
- D. Read



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7. You have installed a network version of Microsoft Office installed on a Windows 2000 Application Server. The drive is formatted as NTFS.

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**\*A. Full Control**

B. Change

C. Read & Execute

D. Read

**Explanation:** Because the user is authenticating locally, and not attaching to the resource across the network via the share, the user does not dynamically become part of the special Network group. This means no shared permissions are evaluated in the presented scenario. Fred dynamically becomes a member of the special Interactive group and only the NTFS permissions are evaluated to determine the level of access that Fred will receive. Fred, as a member of the Accounting and Users groups, receives Read & Execute permissions; however, because Fred is also assigned the Full Control permission directly, the group permissions add up with the Read & Execute permissions to equal Full Control.

Notes:



8. You have been asked to use NTFS permissions to secure applications and data folders on NTFS volumes. What are two recommendations you would make to allow access while securing files in the appropriate folders.

(Choose 2)

- A. When granting permissions to applications folders, grant Users and Administrators Read & Execute standard permissions.
- B. Grant Read & Execute and Write to Users and Full Control to Owners to data folders.
- C. Grant Users Read & Execute and Administrators Full Control to applications folders.
- D. Grant Users Read & Execute and Write and Everyone Full Control for data folders.



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8. You have been asked to use NTFS permissions to secure applications and data folders on NTFS volumes. What are two recommendations you would make to allow access while securing files in the appropriate folders.

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**\*A. When granting permissions to applications folders, grant Users and Administrators Read & Execute standard permissions.**

**\*B. Grant Read & Execute and Write to Users and Full Control to Owners to data folders.**

C. Grant Users Read & Execute and Administrators Full Control to applications folders.

D. Grant Users Read & Execute and Write and Everyone Full Control for data folders.

**Explanation:** When implementing NTFS permissions, Microsoft recommends that you use groups rather than user accounts to simplify administration. When granting permissions, grant Read & Execute to Users and Administrators to applications folders so that no files can be deleted. Grant Read & Execute and Write to Users to data folders along with Full Control to Owners so that folder creators (who will be the owner by default) will have full permissions.

Notes:



9. You are the File/Print Administrator for a company called KUNI Inc. You have 300 traveling sales representatives who spend most of their time at client sites. Once per week, the sales representatives download all marketing and product material from a shared folder named sample on the Windows 2000 Server. These sales representatives will slightly alter the content for their different client meetings. The shared folder caching configuration set to “Manual caching for documents.” Many of the salespeople complain that it takes too long to download the documents they require. What could you do to help speed up the process of downloading of content to the sales representatives laptops?
- A. Allow only 15 users at a time to connect to the shared folder concurrently.  
Have users select all of the documents to cache.
  - B. Keep the settings as the currently exist.
  - C. Allow only 15 users at a time to connect to the shared folder, named sample, concurrently. Reconfigure the caching settings to “Automatic Caching for Documents.”
  - D. Re-share the sample folder two more times (sample2 & sample3). Allow 100 users at a time to connect to the three respective shares. Have users select all of the documents to cache manually.



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9. You are the File/Print Administrator for a company called KUNI Inc. You have 300 traveling sales representatives who spend most of their time at client sites. Once per week, the sales representatives download all marketing and product material from a shared folder named sample on the Windows 2000 Server. These sales representatives will slightly alter the content for their different client meetings. The shared folder caching configuration set to “Manual caching for documents.” Many of the salespeople complain that it takes too long to download the documents they require. What could you do to help speed up the process of downloading of content to the sales representatives laptops?
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  - B. Keep the settings as the currently exist.
  - \*C. Allow only 15 users at a time to connect to the shared folder, named sample, concurrently. Reconfigure the caching settings to “Automatic Caching for Documents.”**
  - D. Re-share the sample folder two more times (sample2 & sample3). Allow 100 users at a time to connect to the three respective shares. Have users select all of the documents to cache manually.

**Explanation:** To alleviate bottlenecks, you can choose to limit the number of users that can connect to a shared resource. In addition, configuring automatic caching for documents allows the Windows 2000 computer to retain the documents in memory rather than continually going to the disk, thus improving performance.

Notes:



10. To share a folder on a Windows 2000 Professional client computer, of which group or groups must you be a member?
- A. Administrators or Power Users
  - B. Administrators or Account Operators
  - C. Administrators or Server Operators
  - D. Administrators or NTFS Operators



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