Exam : 070-222

Title : Migrating from Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 to Microsoft Windows 2000

Ver : 11.08.06

QUESTION 1
Your network has two Windows NT 4.0 domains. DHCP, DNS, Certificate Services, and WINS are running on one of the BDC's in your network. You want to perform a migration that will restructure the Windows NT 4.0 environment into a pristine Windows 2000 environment. The envisioned Windows 2000 environment must contain only the services necessary for a successful migration of user accounts, groups, and computer services. Which two services should you install in the envisioned Windows 2000 environment? (Choose two.)

A. Windows 2000 Certificate Services
B. Windows 2000 DNS
C. Windows 2000 DHCP
D. Windows 2000 WINS

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Windows 2000 relies on DNS (Domain Name System) for name resolution. The client computers don't have static IP addresses so you would need a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server to give out IP configurations to the client computers.
Incorrect Answers
A: Certificate Services are not required for the migration of user accounts.
D: Windows 2000 uses DNS not WINS for name resolution.

QUESTION 2
Certkiller is in the process of migrating to Windows 2000. You are responsible for supporting desktop client computers. There are 500 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers and 275 Windows 98 computers on your network that must be upgraded to Windows 2000 Professional. A server named CORPSRV is running DHCP, DNS and WINS services.
A user named Stephen, in the accounting department, cannot log on to the Windows 2000 domain from his Windows 98 computer. This computer is running Directory Services Client. Other users on Stephen's subnet can successfully log on.
What can you do to enable Stephen to log on successfully?

A. Add a reverse lookup entry for Stephen's computer in the DNS database.
B. Configure Stephen's computer to obtain an IP address automatically from a DHCP server.
C. Configure the DNS server for WINS lookup.
D. Verify that Stephen's computer supports Kerberos authentication.

Answer: B

Explanation: The most likely problem is that Stephens computer is configured with a static IP address that is not valid for the subnet. Configuring Stephens's computer

to obtain an IP address automatically from a DHCP server will ensure that he has a correct IP configuration and is able to communicate the servers.
Incorrect Answers
A: You do not need reverse lookup entries in the DNS database for the client computers.
C: The Windows 98 computer is capable of querying DNS for the IP address of the servers.
D: Stephens's computer will log on to the PDC emulator and therefore does not need to support Kerberos authentication.

QUESTION 3

Answer:

Explanation:
When upgrading an NT network with multiple domains, you should upgrade the domain containing the accounts first. In this case, the Corp domain should be upgraded first. Next, the resource domains need to be restructured as subordinate (child) domains of the Corp domain. This will ensure a contiguous namespace as required in the question.

QUESTION 4

Answer:

Explanation:
You want to configure secure updates and provide fault tolerance. For fault tolerance, you need at least two DNS servers.
The first step is make the current DNS server active directory integrated. This needs to be enabled on the forward and reverse lookup zones. Secure updates need to be enabled on the forward and reverse lookup zones. When all this is done, you need to create a second DNS server. The forward and reverse lookup zones need to be integrated with the existing Active Directory integrated zones.

QUESTION 5
You upgrade all the computers in your domain to Windows 2000. Next, you implement Group Policies. Users now report an increase in the time required to log on to the domain.
What should you do to reduce the amount of time they need to log on?
(Choose all that apply.)

A. Override the user-based Group Policies with computer-based Group Policies.
B. Minimize the number of Group Policy objects associated with users in Organizational Units.
C. Disable the unused parts of the Group Policy object.
D. Select the Force Override chech box for all appropriate Group Policies.

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Group Policies take time to process, so the more policies you have, the longer it will take to log on. For this reason, Group Policies should be minimized. Unused parts of a Group Policy can be disabled to improve processing time.
Incorrect Answers
A: The user-based policies are likely to be required and cannot be replaced with computer-based policies.
D: This will not reduce the time needed to process the policies.

QUESTION 6
You perform a domain upgrade. Users in the domain are not assigned individual client computers. You need to ensure that all users receive the appropriate My Documents folder, no matter which computer they use to log on to the Domain. What should you do?

A. Use a System Policy to redirect the folder to a system share.
B. Create a network share for each user and map a drive to that share.
C. Use a Group Policy to redirect the folder to a network share.
D. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to redirect the folder to a network share.
E. Create a network share for all users and create a subfolder for each user. Map a drive to each subfolder.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can create a Group Policy that redirects the My Documents folder to a network share. This policy should be applied to all users. This will ensure that whichever computer they log on to, the My Documents folder will point to the network share.
Incorrect Answers
A: System Policies are used for Windows NT computers, not Windows 2000 computers.
B: Creating a network share for each user and mapping a drive to that share is not an easy way of doing it. The mapped drives would have to be created on every computer for every user.
D: The Active Directory Users and Computers console is not used to redirect folders, although you can use this to get to the group policy editor to create a group policy.
E: The mapped drives would have to be created on every computer for every user, similar to answer B.

QUESTION 7
Mullen Textiles is a global manufacturing company that has offices in New York and Tokyo. The company has two Windows NT 4.0 domains named USA and JAPAN. The USA domain trusts the JAPAN domain, and the JAPAN domain trusts the USA domain. Users from one domain often access resources in the other domain. Each domain contains a mix of Windows 2000 Server computers, Windows NT Server 4.0 computers, Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers, and Windows 98 computers. You are upgrading to Windows 2000. Prior to upgrading any domains to Windows 2000, you delete the explicit trusts between USA and JAPAN. You create a new domain named mullentextiles.local. You upgrade the PDC of the USA domain and name the domain usa.mullentextiles.local. You join this new domain to the mullentextiles.local tree. You upgrade the PDC of the JAPAN domain and name the domain japan.mullentextiles.local. You join this new domain to the mullentextiles.local tree.
You want all users to be able to access resources from any client computer. What

should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Create a trust relationship that defines usa.mullentextiles.local to trust mullentextiles.local.
B. Create a trust relationship that defines japan.mullentextiles.local to trust mullentextiles.local.
C. Upgrade the JAPAN domain's remaining domain controllers to Windows 2000.
D. Change the JAPAN domain to native mode.
E. Upgrade the USA domain's remaining domain controllers to Windows 2000.
F. Change the USA domain to native mode

Answer: C, E.

Explanation: There's no obvious reason for the answers to this question, so it's a process of elimination. Based on the wrong answers, the only answers that can be correct are to upgrade the remaining domain controllers in the Japan and USA domains to Windows 2000.
Incorrect Answers
A: When the Windows 2000 domain structure is created, two-way transitive trusts are created between the domains, so it is not necessary to manually created any more trusts.
B: When the Windows 2000 domain structure is created, two-way transitive trusts are created between the domains, so it is not necessary to manually created any more trusts.
D: The mode of the domain wouldn't affect access to resources.
F: The mode of the domain wouldn't affect access to resources.

QUESTION 8
Your network is configured as a single-master domain structure. You network uses DNS for name resolution and TCP/IP as its primary network protocol. You are preparing to perform a domain upgrade. You verify that all hardware and software are compatible. Then you synchronize the domain controllers, perform a backup, and remove a BDC from the network. What should you do next?

A. Run Winnt32.exe on the PDC
B. Run Winnt32.exe /checkupgradeonly on a BDC
C. Run Winnt32.exe /checkupgradeonly on the PDC
D. Run Winnt32.exe on a BDC

Answer: A

Explanation: You have taken all the necessary steps to ensure the upgrade should have no problems, and you have taken a BDC offline for disaster recovery. The next step is to upgrade the PDC. You do this by running winnt32.exe on the PDC.
Incorrect Answers
B: You have already checked that the hardware and software is compatible so the next step is to perform the actual upgrade.
C: You have already checked that the hardware and software is compatible so the next

step is to perform the actual upgrade. Furthermore, the PDC should be upgraded before the BDC.
D: You need to upgrade the PDC, not the BDC, by running winnt32.exe on it.

QUESTION 9
Exhibit

Answer:

Explanation: For a domain migration, you should upgrade the domains starting with the domain with the fewest users working up to the domain with the most

users. This means that CORP (1000 users) should be upgraded first, followed by DEV (2000 users), followed by SALES (3000 users) followed by ENGR (4000 users).

QUESTION 10
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network. The network's PDC runs DHCP, DNS BIND 8.1.1, and WINS. You want to migrate your network to Windows 2000. You upgrade the PDC to Windows 2000 by running Winnt32.exe. After the computer restarts you discover that DCPromo.exe has begun an installation of Windows 2000 DNS on the local computer. However, you want to continue to use DNS BIND.
What should you do?

A. Allow the DCPromo installation to finish.
Remove Windows 2000 DNS.
B. Allow the DCPromo installation to finish.
Upgrade the domain to native mode.
C. Cancel the DCPromo installation.
Remove DNS BIND.
Restart DCPromo.exe.
Reinstall DNS BIND.
D. Cancel the DCPromo installation.
Upgrade your current version of DNS BIND.
Restart the installation.

Answer: D

Explanation: Dynamic DNS is needed for the Active Directory installation. BIND 8.1.2 or later provides support for dynamic updates. You need to cancel the installation of Active Directory and upgrade to BIND 8.1.2 or later.
Incorrect Answers
A: You should cancel the installation because you want the dynamic DNS records to be created on the BIND server.
B: You should cancel the installation because you want the dynamic DNS records to be created on the BIND server.
C: BIND should be upgraded before running DCPromo.exe.

QUESTION 11
In preparation for a migration, you are planning a pristine Windows 2000 environment. You want your DNS server to support secure dynamic updates after the migration.
You want to ensure that all client computers are authorized to make only secure dynamic updates. You want to do this in the shortest possible amount of time.
What should you do? (Choose two)

A. On the server, add the UpdateSecurityLevel registry entry to HKEY_LocalMachine\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters and set the

value to 256.
B. In the DNS console of the server, select Zone. In the Allow Dynamic Updates dialog box, select Only Secure Updates.
C. In the DNS console of the server, select Zone. In the Allow Dynamic Updates dialog box, select Yes.
D. In the DNS console of the server, select Zone. Change the zone type to Standard Primary.
E. On each client computer, add the UpdateSecurityLevel registry entry to KEY_LocalMachine\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters and set the value to 256.

Answer: B, C.

Explanation: The first step is to configure the DNS zone to allow dynamic updates. The next step is to configure the zone to accept only secure updates. This will ensure that no non-secure updates are accepted.
Incorrect Answers
A: Adding this registry key to the server is incorrect. You could add the registry key to all client computers, which would configure them to send only secure updates, but answers B and C provide a much quicker solution.
D: The zone must be and Active Directory integrated zone to accept secure updates.
E: You could add this registry key to all client computers, which would configure them to send only secure updates, but answers B and C provide a much quicker solution.

QUESTION 12
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's Windows NT 4.0 network. You want to upgrade to Windows 2000. Each of your domain controllers hosts a DNS zone. The primary DNS zone is hosted on the PDC. The two BDC's host secondary DNS zones. Your network's client computers are configured to use the DNS Server service. The client computers are configured to use DHCP. The PDC forwards all requests for Internet access to the DNS Server service of the company's Internet service provider (ISP).
You want to minimize administrative overhead. You also want to maximize fault tolerance for your DNS infrastructure. Furthermore, connectivity for Windows 2000 and non-Windows 2000 client computers must remain uninterrupted.
What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Manually add the SRV (service) records to the BDC's.
B. On each BDC, reconfigure the DNS zone as a primary zone.
C. On each BDC, reconfigure the DNS zone as a secondary zone.
D. Select the Active Directory integrated Zone option on the PDC.
E: Select the Allow Dynamic Update option for the zone on the BDC's.
F. Select the Allow Dynamic Update option for the zone on the PDC.
G. Select the Standalone Primary Zone option on the PDC.
H. Upgrade the PDC.

Answer: D, F, H.

Explanation: You can minimize administrative overhead by configuring dynamic updates on the DNS server. But first you must upgrade the PDC to Windows 2000 because only Windows 2000 DNS supports dynamic updates (not NT). Changing the zone to Active Directory integrated will maximize the fault tolerance when the BDCs have been upgraded because all Active Directory integrated zones have a writeable copy of the zone file.
Reference:
Incorrect Answers
A: The BDCs have secondary zones so you cannot manually add records to the zones.
B: You can only have one primary zone. This is the zone on the PDC.
C: The zones on the BDCs are already secondary zones and therefore do not need to be reconfigured.
E: NT DNS does not support dynamic updates.
G: Active Directory integrated zone provide more fault tolerance than primary/secondary zones.

QUESTION 13
Your network has three domains names sales.com, marketing.com, and research.com.
You want to migrate the three domains into a single Windows 2000 domain.
Which migration type should you employ?

A. An inplace upgrade, then a restructure.
B. A domain restructure only.
C. An inplace upgrade only.
D. A domain restructure, then an upgrade.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The domains are already Windows 2000 domains so you are not performing a domain upgrade. The process of combining multiple domains into a single domain is known as a domain restructure.
Incorrect Answers
A: The domains are already Windows 2000 domains so you are not performing a domain upgrade.
C: The domains are already Windows 2000 domains so you are not performing a domain upgrade.
D: The domains are already Windows 2000 domains so you are not performing a domain upgrade.

QUESTION 14

Your network has five Windows NT 4.0 domains named EAST, WEST, SOUTH, NORTH, and CENTRAL. CENTRAL and NORTH are the master account domains. EAST, WEST, and SOUTH are resource domains. Trust relationships exist such that each resource domain trusts both of the master account domains.
You are using ClonePrincipal to migrate into a single, pristine Windows 2000 forest. The envisioned forest will contain three domains named corp.local, resources.corp.local, and master.corp.local. All of the user accounts from the Windows NT 4.0 master domains need to be migrated to the master.corp.local domain.
Identify the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Move the tasks from the Tasks pane to the Order of Tasks pane, and arrange them in the appropriate order?
(Use only tasks that apply.)

Answer:

Explanation:
You need to clone the user accounts and groups from the CENTRAL and NORTH domains to the master.corp.local domain. There's no indication of whether CENTRAL or NORTH should be cloned first.
If you do CENTRAL first, you need to create a trust between master.corp.local and CENTRAL to ensure access during the cloning process. Next, you need to clone the global groups so that you don't lose access to resources. Now you can clone the user accounts from the CENTRAL domain.
The same process should be performed for the NORTH domain. First create the trust, then clone the global groups followed by the user accounts.

QUESTION 15

Your network consists of a single domain with one PDC, 15 BDC's, 25 file and print servers, three Microsoft SQL Server computers, two DHCP servers, two WINS servers, and 5,000 client computers. You decide to perform a domain upgrade. After this upgrade you must be able to perform secure dynamic updates. You must also allow for disaster recovery.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goals. Place the tasks you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Ensure hardware and software compatibility.
- Install DNS on a domain controller.
- Remove one BDC from the domain.
- Synchronize the domain.
- Upgrade the BDC's.
- Upgrade the PDC.
- Upgrade the member servers.

Place first step here

Place second step, if any, here

Place third step, if any, here

Place fourth step, if any, here

Place 5th step, if any, here

Place 6th step, if any, here

Place 7th step, if any, here

Answer:

Your network consists of a single domain with one PDC, 15 BDC's, 25 file and print servers, three Microsoft SQL Server computers, two DHCP servers, two WINS servers, and 5,000 client computers. You decide to perform a domain upgrade. After this upgrade you must be able to perform secure dynamic updates. You must also allow for disaster recovery.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goals. Place the tasks you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Ensure hardware and software compatibility.
- Synchronize the domain.
- Remove one BDC from the domain.
- Upgrade the PDC.
- Install DNS on a domain controller.
- Upgrade the BDC's.
- Upgrade the member servers.

Explanation:
The first step is to ensure that the current hardware and software is compatible with Windows 2000. For disaster recovery purposes, you should synchronize the domain to ensure that the BDCs have up to date information, then take a BDC offline. If the upgrade fails, you can restore the original environment by reconnecting the BDC and

promoting it to a PDC. Now you can upgrade the domain by upgrading the PDC. You can install DNS on the domain controller as part of the DCPromo.exe process. If the upgrade is successful, you can upgrade the remaining BDCs followed by the member servers.

QUESTION 16
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network. Your network consists of a PDC, four BDC's, a resource server, and 50 client computers. You want to use ClonePrincipal to migrate user accounts incrementally to a pristine Windows 2000 environment.
You want to migrate the client computers after user and group migration is complete. You want to migrate the resource server after the client computer migration is complete. Resource access must be maintained for all users during the migration. To create the forest, you install Windows 2000 Server on a new computer. What are the next two actions you should take to continue the migration? (Choose two.)

A. Upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 BDC's
B. Change the Windows 2000 domain to native mode
C. Clone user accounts
D. Establish trust relationships
E. Clone global groups

Answer: B, D.

Explanation: After creating the Windows 2000 domain, the first step is to convert the domain to native mode. This will enable support for SIDhistory which is used by ClonePrincipal to maintain access to resources. The next step is to establish a trust relationship with the current NT domain. Now you can start the cloning process.
Incorrect Answers
A: This is a domain migration, not an upgrade.
C: Global groups should be cloned before the user accounts to ensure access to resources.
E: You can't clone the global groups until the domain is in native mode and the trust relationships have been established.

QUESTION 17

Your company wants to reduce the number of trust relationships and to restructure the Windows NT 4.0 domains. accounts from EDU and SALES will be migrated to corp.com. The EDU resource domains will be managed by the the administrators. Your company's finance department will manage the SALES domain.
Illustrate the organizational unit (OU) structure that will meet these requirements by moving the appropriate organizational units (OUs) from the Organizational Units pane to the appropriate locations in the Domains pane.

Answer:

Explanation:
There seems to be a lack of information here so some of this will be guess work. We do know that all the Sales domains need to be OUs in the Finance domain. The EDU resource domains will be managed by their own administrators so TRAIN (assumed to be an EDU resource domain) and EDU can be separate OUs in any domain. There is no information about the CONSULT and IT domains or OUs.

QUESTION 18
The CONTOSO domain contains a PDC, a BDC, and a Windows NT 4.0 member server named Serv1. There is an application on Serv1 that has files in CONTOSO. You migrate all objects from CONTOSO to sales.contoso.com. A few days later the domain administrators report that the backup application no longer functions properly. What should you do to resolve this problem?

A. Remove the SID History from the service account for the backup application.
B. Reconfigure the backup application to point to the migrated service account.
C. Remigrate Serv1 to sales.contoso.com by using ADMT.
D. Remigrate the service account for the backup application by using ADMT.

Answer: B

Explanation: The migrated service account will now have a different SID (Security

Identifier) from before the migration. The backup application will need to be configured to use the migrated service account.
Incorrect Answers
A: Removing the SID history (removing the old SID) will make no difference.
C: It is not necessary to remigrate Serv1.
D: It is not necessary to remigrate the service account.

QUESTION 19
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's Windows NT 4.0 network. Certkiller has three departments named sales, marketing, and engineering. Your network consists of a Windows NT 4.0 single master domain model. CORP is the master domain, and SALES, MARKETING, and ENGINEERING are resource domains. You administer your domain centrally. The PDC in the SALES domain is running SNA Server.
You want to upgrade to Windows 2000. After the upgrade, you want administrators in each department to perform the daily administration of users and groups for their respective departments. Which step or steps should you take to design your network? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Corp.
B. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Engineering.
C. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Marketing.
D. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Sales.
E. Upgrade the CORP domain to be a child of the new Windows 2000 domain.
F. Upgrade the CORP domain to be the new forest root of the new Windows 2000 domain.
G. Upgrade the ENGINEERING domain to be a child of the new Windows 2000 domain.
H. Upgrade the MARKETING domain to be a child of the new Windows 2000 domain.
I. Upgrade the SALES domain to be a child of the new Windows 2000 domain.
J. Upgrade the SALES domain to be the new forest root of the new Windows 2000 domain.

Answer: B, C, D, F

Explanation: The easiest way to do this is to create a single domain and create OUs for the old NT domains. The Corp domain should be upgraded to create the Windows 2000 domain because CORP is the master domain. You should therefore create OUs for Engineering, Marketing and Sales.
Incorrect Answers
A: You are creating a domain named Corp.
E: The CORP domain will be the root domain.
G: The Engineering domain will become an OU.
H: The Marketing domain will become an OU.
I: The Sales domain will become an OU.
J: The Sales domain will become an OU.

QUESTION 20
You are upgrading your Windows NT 4.0 domain named CONTOSO to contoso.com. During the upgrade, you place the Sysvol folder on a non-system partition. The procedure halts and DCPromo.exe displays an error indicating that the Sysvol folder cannot be installed on the selected partition. What should you do to resolve this problem?

A. Reformat the non-system partition to FAT32 and run DCPromo.exe again.
B. Use the Ntdsutil utility to seize the RID master, and run DCPromo.exe again to upgrade to contoso.com.
C. Place the Sysvol folder on the partition that contains NTDS.DIT.
D. Convert the non-system partition to NTFS file system, and run DCPromo.exe again.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Sysvol folder should be installed on an NTFS partition.
Incorrect Answers
A: The Sysvol folder should be installed on an NTFS partition, not a FAT32 partition.
B: You can only seize the RID master on a domain controller. You cannot do it before running DCPromo.exe.
C: The Sysvol folder does not have to be on the same partition as the Active Directory database (NTDS.DIT).

QUESTION 21
You are restructuring three domains named SALES, RESEARCH, and MARKETING into a single Windows 2000 domain named corp.com. The corp.com domain will have organizational units (OUs) named Sales. Research, and Marketing. Domain administrators for each domain report that they are unable to use ClonePrincipal to migrate user accounts from their respective domains. You review the Event Viewer log and discover that the user accounts of the domain administrators do not have the appropriate permissions to perform the action. What should you do to resolve this problem?

A. Add the Enterprise Administrators group from corp.com to the local Administrators group in the SALES, RESEARCH, and MARKETING domains.
B. Change corp.com to native mode.
C. Add the administrators from the SALES domain to the Domain Administrators group in the MARKETING domain.
D. Upgrade the PDC's for the SALES, RESEARCH, and MARKETIN domains to Windows 2000.
E. Add the administrators from the SALES, RESEARCH, and MARKETING domains to the Domain Administrators group in corp.com.

Answer: E

Explanation: To use ClonePrincipal, you need to have admin rights in both the

source domain and the destination domain.
Incorrect Answers
A: The Enterprise Administrators group does not need to be added to the Administrators group in the Sales, Research or Marketing domains.
B:
The destination domain does need to be in native mode when using ClonePrincipal, but this is a permissions problem.
C: The Administrators groups from the SALES, RESEARCH, and MARKETIN domains need to be members of the Administrators group in the destination domain.
D: You don't need to upgrade the source domains to migrate their user accounts.

QUESTION 22
You are the administrator of a Windows NT 4.0 network. Your network has three domains named CORP, SALES, and MARKETING. CORP, SALES, and MARKETING are configured as a single master domain. CORP is the master domain for the single master domain. You plan to migrate to Windows 2000. Your envisioned network must have a contiguous namespace that maintains separate security boundaries. Which design elements should you include in your envisioned Windows 2000 environment?

A. One root domain, one child domain, and one domain in a separate domain tree.
B. One root domain that has two child domains.
C. Two root domains, one of which has a child domain.
D. Three root domains, none of which have child domains.

Answer: B

Explanation: For separate security boundaries, you need separate domains. To have a contiguous namespace, you must have one root domain with child domains.
Incorrect Answers
A: The domains must be in one tree to have a contiguous namespace.
C: The domains must be in one tree to have a contiguous namespace, which can only have one root domain.
D: The domains must be in one tree to have a contiguous namespace, which can only have one root domain.

QUESTION 23
You want to upgrade 5,000 Windows NT 4.0 client computers. During the upgrade you want to change the naming scheme of these computers to match the following pattern: BLDG#_Pole3c6. You use DNS BIND 8.1.2 for name resolution. You are concerned that BIND may not accept the new naming scheme. You want to ensure that your upgrade will allow for the implementation of your new naming scheme. What should you do?

A. From the Advanced tab in the server properties of the Windows 2000 DNS Server service, set name checking to Non RFC.

B. From the Advanced tab in the server properties of the Windows 2000 DNS Server service, set name checking to Strict RFC.
C. Upgrade BIND DNS to a version that supports dynamic updating. From the Advanced tab in the server properties of the Windows 2000 DNS Server service, set name checking to Any Character.
D. Upgrade BIND DNS to a version that supports dynamic updating. From the Advanced tab in the server properties of the Windows 2000 DNS Server service, set name checking to Multibyte.

Answer: A

Explanation: The Non RFC setting allows you to use non-standard characters such as underscores in your DNS names.
Incorrect Answers
B: Strict RFC means that the names can have standard characters such as letters, numbers, dots and dashes but not non-standard characters such as underscores.
C: BIND 8.1.2 does support dynamic updates.
D: BIND 8.1.2 does support dynamic updates.

QUESTION 24
You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network. You recently completed a domain upgrade. Previously, all client computers used static IP addresses on your network. During the domain upgrade, you configured client computers to obtain IP, WINS and DNS information automatically from a DHCP server. Now one user named Kim reports that she cannot log on to the domain from her Windows 2000 Professional computer. However, other users on the same segment can successfully log on to the domain. You verify that Kim can successfully ping the IP address of the domain controller. What else can you do to solve Kim's logon problem?

A. Verify that a WINS server is available on the user's subnet.
B. Verify that no static DNS entry exists on the user's computer.
C. Verify that a forward lookup entry for the user's computer exists in the DNS database.
D. Verify that the PDC emulator is online.

Answer: B

Explanation: The likely problem is that Kim's computer cannot locate the domain controller because the computer is still configured to use the old DNS server.
Incorrect Answers
A: Windows 2000 doesn't use WINS to locate domain controllers.
C: There does not need to be a static entry for the user's computer in the DNS database. There should be an entry for the domain controllers in the DNS database.
D: Windows 2000 clients don't need a PDC emulator to log on to the network. The PDC emulator is for downlevel clients such as Windows NT.

QUESTION 25

Your network consists of a single Windows NT domain. You are planning a migration to Windows 2000. You will create a pristine Windows 2000 domain structure and then move all existing computer accounts and user accounts in stages into the pristine domain. You must accomplish this migration without adversely affecting the Windows NT production environment.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Place the tasks you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Clone all source global groups into the target domain.
- Clone user accounts incrementally.
- Create the Windows 2000 forest.
- Create the necessary trust relationships.
- Decomission the source domain.
- Move computer accounts to the target domain.

Place first step here

Place second step, if any, here

Place third step, if any, here

Place fourth step, if any, here

Place 5th step, if any, here

Place 6th step, if any, here

Answer:

Your network consists of a single Windows NT domain. You are planning a migration to Windows 2000. You will create a pristine Windows 2000 domain structure and then move all existing computer accounts and user accounts in stages into the pristine domain. You must accomplish this migration without adversely affecting the Windows NT production environment.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Place the tasks you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Create the Windows 2000 forest.
- Create the necessary trust relationships.
- Clone all source global groups into the target domain.
- Clone user accounts incrementally.
- Move computer accounts to the target domain.
- Decomission the source domain.

Explanation:
Obviously the first step to migrating to a pristine domain is to create the domain and hence create the forest. Next you need to create trust relationships between the new domain and the NT domains so you can start cloning accounts. You should clone the global groups before cloning the user accounts to preserve access to resources. When all the group and user accounts have been cloned, you can move the computer accounts and decommission the old NT domain.

QUESTION 26
You are the administrator of a network that consists of three Windows 2000

domains named corp.com, marketing.corp.com, and research.corp.com. These three domains each have BDC's that you will upgrade. You want to restructure all objects into sales.corp.com. You attempt to run Movetree.exe to move your global groups to sales.corp.com, but the operation fails. You want to move groups to the new Windows 2000 domain. What should you do? (Choose two.)

A. Use ClonePrincipal
B. Change the domain to native mode
C. Populate the global groups
D. De-populate the global groups
E. Upgrade the BDC's

Answer: B, D.

Explanation: To use Movetree.exe, the domain must be in native mode. Movetree cannot move populated global groups. The global groups should be de-populated before attempting to move them.
Incorrect Answers
A: You want to move the accounts, not clone them.
C: If you are moving groups from one domain to another (as we are here), the groups must be de-populated first.
E: BDCs should be upgraded before changing a domain to native mode. However, this is a two-answer question and B and D are absolutely necessary.

QUESTION 27
Your lab environment contains two Windows NT computers. One computer is a PDC and the other is a client computer. The lab environment uses TCP/IP and restricts NetBT on the network.
You upgrade the PDC to Windows 2000 Advanced Server as a domain controller. You then change the domain to native mode. You upgrade the client computer to Windows 2000 Professional and attempt to add it to the domain. However, you receive an error message indicating that no Windows 2000 domain controller is available.
What should you do so that the client computer can successfully join the domain?

A. Configure the WINS entry on the client computer.
B. Edit the LMHOSTS file on the client computer.
C. Configure WINS on the domain controller.
D. Reinstall DNS on the domain controller.
E. Configure the DNS entry on the client computer.

Answer: E

Explanation: Windows 2000 clients use DNS to locate domain controllers. The DNS server has SRV records for domain controllers.
Incorrect Answers

A: Windows 2000 clients use DNS to locate domain controllers, not WINS.
B: Windows 2000 clients use DNS to locate domain controllers, not LMHOSTS files.
C: Windows 2000 clients use DNS to locate domain controllers, not WINS.
D: It is not necessary to reinstall DNS on the server. The client just needs to be configured to use it.

QUESTION 28
You are the administrator of Certkiller network. Your network contains one domain: ARBOR with three global groups: SALES / MARKETING / HR. You want to upgrade and restructure ARBOR into a new Windows 2000 domain named arbor.com by using ADMT. The upgrade and restructure will allow administrators to be given control of selected user, group, and computer objects. You want administrators to be delegated to a new global group.
Which object should you create in arbor.com to migration? (Choose two)

A. Subdomains for Sales, Marketing and HR
B. OU for Sales, Marketing and HR
C. Separates sites for Sales, Marketing and HR
D. Global groups for Sales, Marketing and HR
E. Global groups for Sales_Admin, Marketing_Admin and HR_Admin

Answer: B, E.

Explanation: You can delegate the administration of object in OUs in a Windows 2000 domain. This is a common use of OUs. You can create global groups and delegate the administration of the OUs to the appropriate global groups.
Incorrect Answers
A: It is not necessary to use subdomains. You can delegate the administration of object in OUs in a Windows 2000 domain.
C: Sites are used to manage the physical network infrastructure. They are not needed in this scenario.
D: You can delegate the administration of object in OUs in a Windows 2000 domain. The objects must be placed in OUs, not global groups.

QUESTION 29
You are the network administrator for Coho Vineyard. The Coho Vineyard Windows NT 4.0 network has three domains named CORPORATE, SALES and PRODUCTION. The account domain named CORPORATE provides centralized user account administration for the resource domains named SALES and PRODUCTION. The CORPORATE, SALES and PRODUCTION domains are in separate geographic locations.
You want to migrate the network to Windows 2000.
You want to accomplish the following goals:
1. Centralized administration will be implemented for all Active Directory objects
2. Administration will be delegated to a single group for all Active Directory users, groups and computers. Logon scripts can be assigned globally

3. All client computers will have applications installed through a single group policy
4. Users will be able to logon by using any client computer in the network
You do the following:
1. You upgrade a Windows NT 4.0 Master Domain named Contoso to contoso.com.
You now want to upgrade your resource domain named Res1. You log as domain administrator for contoso.com and run DCpromo.exe, but the resources domain upgrade fails.
Which Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) must be online to ensure that you can upgrade the resource domain?

A. The global catalog
B. The domain naming master
C. The RID Master
D. The PDC Emulator

Answer: B.

Explanation: When making changes to the domain structure, such as upgrading an NT domain and adding it to a Windows 2000 domain tree, the Domain Naming Master must be online.
Incorrect Answers
A: The Global Catalog contains a list of some of the attributes of all the objects in the Active Directory. It is not required, when upgrading a domain.
C: The RID master controls the relative IDs of the Active Directory objects. It is not required, when upgrading a domain.
D:
The PDC emulator enables downlevel clients to log on to a Windows 2000 domain. It is not required, when upgrading a domain.

QUESTION 30

You are the network administrator for Miller Textiles, The current Windows 2000 domain model is shown in the Exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button) You create a pristine Windows 2000 domain named Millertextiles.com that runs in mixed mode. You create the appropriate trust relationships between accounts.local and Millertextiles.com.
Identify the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Move the tasks from the Tasks pane to the Order of Tasks pane, and arrange them in the appropriate order.
(Use only tasks that apply.)

Ordered List of Tasks

Place first step here

Place second step, if any, here

Place third step, if any, here

Place fourth step, if any, here

Place 5th step, if any, here

Place 6th step, if any, here

Place 7th step, if any, here

Place 8th step, if any, here

Place 9th step, if any, here

Place 10th step, if any, here

<<Move

Remove>>

Tasks

Create a local group named ACCOUNTS$$$ in accounts.local.

Change Millertextiles.com to native mode.

In the Default Domain Controllers policy, enable auditing for the success and failure of Audit account-management in accounts.local.

Run the appropriate ClonePrincipal scripts.

Run Movetree.exe

On the PDC emulator for accounts.local, add the TcpipClientSupport:REG_DWORD:0x1 under HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\LSA

Create a local group named Miller$$$ in Millertextiles.com.

In the Default Domain Controllers policy, enable auditing for the success and failure of Audit account management in Millertextiles.com.

Change accounts.local to native mode.

On the PDC emulator for Millertextiles.com, add the TcpipClientSupport: REG_DWORD:0x0 value under HKEY-LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\LSA

Answer:

Explanation:
The destination domain (millertextiles.com) must be in native mode in order to use ClonePrincipal. ClonePrincipal requires the source domain to have a local group named <source_domain_name>$$$. Auditing should be enabled to help troubleshoot any problems that may arise. The PDC emulator in the source domain needs a registry entry (TcpipClientSupport:REG_DWORD:0x1 under HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\LSA) to enable the local security authority to use TCP/IP. When all this has been configured, you can run the ClonePrincipal scripts.

QUESTION 31
Your network includes one PDC, one BDC, and six file and print servers. All computers are now running Windows NT.
You need to upgrade your member servers and domain controllers to Windows 2000 while maintaining your existing domain structure. You will require a DNS server to use secure dynamic updates.
As your first step in the process, you verify that all hardware and software on your servers are compatible with Windows 2000. What should you do next?

A. Install DNS on a new Windows 2000 member server.
B. Upgrade the PDC and install DNS on that computer.
C. Upgrade the BDCs and install WINS on those computers.

D. Install DHCP on a new Windows 2000 member server.

Answer: B

Explanation: When upgrading a Windows NT domain to a Windows 2000 domain, you must upgrade the PDC first. Windows 2000 domain controllers require DNS, which can be installed as part of the upgrade process.
Incorrect Answers
A: You can install DNS on the domain controller as part of the upgrade process.
C: You must upgrade the PDC first. Furthermore, Windows 2000 needs DNS, not WINS.
D: It is not necessary to install DHCP to upgrade a Windows NT server.

QUESTION 32
Your Windows NT domain has global groups named EastSales, EastMarketing and EastFinance. The EastSales group is the only group configured to receive custom system policy registry changes in Windows NT 4.0 domain. You want to migrate all users to Windows 2000. You also want to ensure that Windows NT 4 domain system policy applies to users in the EastSales group after the migration. You create OU's named East and Sales. The Sales OU is a child of the East OU. You create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) for the Sales OU. You import the current registry changes into the new GPO. When the members of the E_Sales group log on to their Windows 2000 Professional computers, they do not receive the correct registry changes from the GPO. What should you do so only members of the E_sales group receive the GPO?

A. Move the E-sales group to the East OU. Create a new GPO for the East OU and import the custom registry changes.
B. Create a new GPO for the domain and import the custom Registry changes.
C. Create a new GPO for the East OU and import the custom group to registry changes.
D. Copy ntconfig.pol to the Sysvol folder on the Windows 2000 domain controllers.
E. Move the members of the E-sales group to Sales OU.
F. Copy config.pol to the Sysvol folder on the Windows 2000 domain controllers.

Answer: E

Explanation: You have configured a GPO with the necessary settings and applied to the Sales OU. This means that the settings will apply to the objects in the Sales OU. To apply the GPO to the E-sales group, you need to move the E-sales group to the Sales OU.
Incorrect Answers
A: You already have a GPO configured for the Sales OU. It is not necessary to create another one.
B: Creating a GPO for the domain will apply the settings to all users in the domain, not just the E-sales group.
C: You already have a GPO configured for the Sales OU. It is not necessary to create another one.
D: Ntconfig.pol is the system policy file for NT computers. The computers are now

Windows 2000.
F: Config.pol is the system policy file for NT computers. The computers are now Windows 2000.

QUESTION 33
You are the network administrator for Miller Textiles.
The domain model is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to migrate user accounts and global groups from the current Windows NT domain model to a single pristine Windows 2000 domain named Millertextiles.local. To minimize user downtime, you need to provide users the ability to log on to both the Millertextiles.local domain and the Windows NT account domain during the migration.
Which two tools can you use to accomplish this migration? (Choose two.)

A. Admt.exe
B. Cloneggu.vbs
C. NETDOM
D. Mcopy.exe
E. Movetree.exe
F. Clonelg.vbs
G. Uptime.exe

Answer: A, B.

Explanation:
To enable the users to log on to both the Millertextiles.local domain and the Windows NT account domain during the migration, you need to clone the accounts rather than move them. ADMT has an option to copy (clone) accounts.
Cloneggu.vbs is a ClonePrincipal script that can clone complete groups and their contents.
Incorrect Answers
C: NETDOM is used to establish trusts between domains. It cannot be used to clone user accounts.
D: Mcopy cannot be used to clone user accounts.
E: Movetree is used to move accounts, not clone them.
F: Clonelg.vbs is used to clone local groups, not users and global groups.

G: Uptime.exe is used to display how long a system has been running for. It cannot be used to clone user accounts.

QUESTION 34
You upgrade a Windows NT 4 master domain named CONTOSO to contoso.com. You now want to upgrade your resource domain named RES1. You log on as a domain administrator for contoso.com and run DCPpromo.exe but the resource domain upgrade fails. Which Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) must be online to ensure that you can upgrade the resource domain?

A. The global catalog
B. The RID master
C. The PDC emulator
D. The Domain Naming Master

Answer: D

Explanation: When making changes to the domain structure, such as upgrading an NT domain and adding it to a Windows 2000 domain tree, the Domain Naming Master must be online.
Incorrect Answers
A: The Global Catalog contains a list of some of the attributes of all the objects in the Active Directory. It is not required, when upgrading a domain.
B: The RID master controls the relative IDs of the Active Directory objects. It is not required, when upgrading a domain.
C: The PDC emulator enables downlevel clients to log on to a Windows 2000 domain. It is not required, when upgrading a domain.

QUESTION 35
You are the network administrator for Certkiller , Ltd. The current Windows 2000 domain model is shown in the exhibit.

As part of your restructure, you must consolidate user accounts from the

acct. Certkiller .com domain into existing organizational units (OUs) within Certkiller .com. Which migration tool should you use?

A. ClonePrincipal
B. ADMT
C. NETDOM
D. Movetree.exe

Answer: B

Explanation: Domain consolidation is a feature of ADMT. For example, ADMT offers the ability to consolidate groups if a group in the source domain has the same name as a group in the destination domain.
Incorrect Answers
A: ClonePrincipal can only clone users or groups. It cannot consolidate multiple groups into one group.
C: NETDOM is used to establish trust relationships. It is not used to migrate user or group accounts.
D: Movetree.exe can only move users or other objects. It cannot consolidate multiple groups into one group.

QUESTION 36
Your domain consists of a single primary Windows 2000 DNS server.
You want to provide fault tolerance for the primary zone file.
What should you do?

A. Select the Properties option for the zone on the master server, and change the zone type to Standard Primary.
B. Select the Properties option for the zone on the master server, and change the zone type to Active Directory-integrated.
C. Select the Properties option for the zone on the master server, and select Yes to allow dynamic updates.
D. Select the Properties option for the zone on the master server.
On the Zone Transfer tab, select the Allow Zone Transfers: To any server option.

Answer: B

Explanation:
With a standard primary DNS zone, only the primary zone can be written to. Secondary zones are just copies of the primary zone. With Active Directory integrated zones, all zones can be written to. Obviously, the best way to provide fault tolerance for DNS is to have multiple DNS servers with Active Directory integrated zones. This answer doesn't mention multiple servers so it doesn't actually provide any fault tolerance. However, it the best answer out of the answers given.
Incorrect Answers
A: The zone type is already 'standard primary'.

C: Allowing dynamic updates can reduce administrative overhead, but it does not provide any fault tolerance.
D: Allowing zone transfers to any server is a security risk and does not provide any fault tolerance.

QUESTION 37
You create a pristine Windows 2000 forest and migrate all user accounts from Windows NT to Windows 2000. Now you want to convert your Windows NT System policy to a Windows 2000 GPO. With utility or utilities should you use? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Gpolmig.exe
B. Grpcpy.exe
C. Movetree.exe
D. Gpotool.exe
E. Cloneggu.vbs

Answer: A

Explanation: Gpolmig.exe is a command-line tool used to migrate Microsoft(r) WindowsNT version4.0 System Policies to Microsoft(r) Windows(r)2000 Group Policies.
Incorrect Answers
B: Grpcpy.exe is used to copy the members of a group to another group. It is not used to convert system policies to GPOs.
C:
Movetree.exe is used to move objects within a Windows 2000 forest. It is not used to convert system policies to GPOs.
D: Gpotool.exe is used to verify Group Policies. It is not used to convert system policies to GPOs.
E: Cloneggu.vbs is a ClonePrincipal script used to clone groups and users. It is not used to convert system policies to GPOs.

QUESTION 38
You are doing a domain upgrade. What can you do to make the upgrade as easy as possible to the users and administrators?

A. Have all users log off at the end of the day.
B. Have users shut their computers down at the end of the day.
C. Tell users to log into the new domain in the morning.
D. Have users enter in the new settings.

Answer: A

Explanation: Having users log off at the end of the day will enable you to log on make any necessary configuration changes.

Incorrect Answers
B: If you users shutdown their machines, you would have to restart them to log in.
C: In a single domain upgrade, they will only have one choice of domain to log in to.
D: An Administrator would need to enter the new settings, not a user.

QUESTION 39
You have just upgraded your network to Windows 2000 native mode. Before the upgraded, you ran DNS, WINS and DHCP. DHCP delivers all info (Subnet, Ip, Wins.) All Users can access the network just fine. You have one user that can't logon to the domain. But others on the same network can. She can ping the server. What is the problem? (Chose one)

A. Configure DNS
B. Check for a static IP.
C. Check Subnet Mask
D. Check the users Logon Domain

Answer: B

Explanation: If the computer has a static IP address, then it is not receiving it's configuration from the DHCP server. Therefore, the computer is not getting its DNS address from the DHCP. She can ping the server, so the likely problem is that she isn't using the correct DNS server.
Incorrect Answers
A: DNS must already be configured because the other users can log on successfully.
C: The subnet mask is correct because she can ping the server.
D: There is only one domain so the user cannot be selecting the wrong one.

QUESTION 40
You are the administrator of a Windows NT 4.0 domain named CORP.
You have a DNS server named Server1 that is the primary DNS server in CORP.
You create a pristine environment for the migration of CORP. You have a DNS server named Server2 that will act as primary DNS server for the pristine environment. Server2 will also host a secondary zone for CORP during the migration. During co-existence, Server2 must receive updates only from Server1.
What should you do in the DNS console of Server1 to ensure that you achieve this goal?

A. Ensure that Server2 is listed under the Name Servers tab of the zone properties.
B. Ensure that the Bind secondary option is selected under Advanced tab.
C. Ensure that Server2 is listed under the Zone Transfers tab of the zone properties.
D. Ensure that Server2 is listed as a forwarder.

Answer: C

Explanation: On a primary DNS server, you can configure which secondary DNS

servers are allowed to receive updates from the primary. This is configured under the Zone Transfers tab of the zone properties.
Incorrect Answers
A: The Name Servers tab contains the DNS servers that DNS requests will be forwarded to if the DNS server is unable to resolve the request.
B:
The Bind secondary setting is used when the secondary DNS server is a BIND DNS server.
D: The forwarders are listed under the name servers tab as explained in answer A.

Topic 1, GENERAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS, Scenario

Background:
General Business Consultants is a small consulting firm with offices in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C. It has a total of 100 employees at these two offices. An additional 25 employees who work in the marketing department are remote users.
Your Assignment:
You are the network administrator for General Business Consultants.
You will perform a domain upgrade to migrate the current Windows NT 4.0 environment to Windows 2000.
Current IT Environment:Domain Structure:Each office has its own domain. The two domains named GBCDEN and GBCWDC are located in Denver and Washington, D.C., respectively. There are two one-way trust relationships between the domains.
Network Infrastructure:
The network consists of two offices connected by a virtual private network (VPN), as shown in the Network Infrastructure exhibit.

Administrative Model:Each office has one domain administrator and one backup operator. The domain administrators are responsible for all support of servers and client computers in their respective locations. For ease of access for administration, both WDCWINS and DCNWINS are located in unlocked rooms near the IT department. All other servers are located in a locked room at each respective location.
Server and Application Details:All servers that use Windows NT Server 4.0 have been upgraded to Service Pack 3. Each office has one Microsoft Exchange 5.5 server. These

Exchange servers communicate by means of the VPN and are part of the same Exchange directory. However, each server is a member of its own Exchange site. Each office also has additional servers, as shown in the Network Infrastructure exhibit. A third-party contact management application resides on all client computers in both offices. Network traffic between the two offices is generated primarily by e-mail and database replication. System Policies and logon scripts are currently replicated only from DCNFP to DCNWINS. System Policies exist only for users who work in the marketing department. WDCDNS is a Sun Solaris 4.0 computer that uses BIND version 8.1.1. Client computers operate either Windows 98 or Windows NT Workstation. A test lab exists and has hardware sufficient for testing the migration.
Corporate Standards:All computer NetBIOS names are compliant with Windows 2000 naming standards. All client computers will be compliant with Windows 2000 standards before the upgrade begins.
Envisioned IT Environment:
Network Infrastructure:The physical network infrastructure
will not change as a result of the domain upgrade.
Domain Structure:
Because of the limited interaction between offices, one forest will be
created at each office. Each forest will contain one domain. The two resulting domains will be named gbc-den.com and gbc-wdc.com. Two explicit one-way trusts will be maintained between the two offices.
Organizational Unit Design:Organizational units (OUs) will be created at each office, as shown in the Organizational Unit Design exhibit.

Project Requirements:The budget for this project includes enough money to purchase a maximum of two additional production servers.
Security must be maintained at the highest possible level.
The existing DNS server will remain in use after the upgrade and migration.

Topic 1, GENERAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS (10 QUESTIONS)

QUESTION 1

As part of your disaster recovery preparations, you create a BDC named DENTEMP. You synchronize it with the PDC and take DENTEMP offline. After you perform a domain upgrade on GBCDEN, users report that they cannot authenticate against it. Management now wants you to return the environment to its original state as quickly as possible.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Place the tasks you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Connect DENTEMP to the network
- Demote DENFP to a BDC
- Promote DENFP to a PDC
- Promote DENTEMP to a PDC
- Restore DENFP from your last backup before the domain upgrade.
- Restore DENWINS from your last backup before the domain upgrade.
- Shut down all domain controllers that have been upgraded.
- Synchronize DENFP with DENTEMP

Place first step here

Place second step, if any, here

Place third step, if any, here

Place fourth step, if any, here

Place 5th step, if any, here

Place 6th step, if any, here

Place 7th step, if any, here

Place 8th step, if any, here

Answer:

As part of your disaster recovery preparations, you create a BDC named DENTEMP. You synchronize it with the PDC and take DENTEMP offline. After you perform a domain upgrade on GBCDEN, users report that they cannot authenticate against it. Management now wants you to return the environment to its original state as quickly as possible.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Place the tasks you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Shut down all domain controllers that have been upgraded.
- Connect DENTEMP to the network
- Promote DENTEMP to a PDC
- Restore DENFP from your last backup before the domain upgrade.
- Demote DENFP to a BDC
- Synchronize DENFP with DENTEMP
- Promote DENFP to a PDC
- Restore DENWINS from your last backup before the domain upgrade.

Explanation:
You need to restore the NT environment as quickly as possible. You have a 'replica' of the old NT PDC. This is a BDC named DENTEMP. The first thing to do is to shut down all the domain controllers that have been upgraded to Windows 2000. This leaves the network with no domain controllers. The next thing to do is to add DENTEMP to the domain as a PDC. You can do this by connecting DENTEMP to the domain and promoting it to a PDC. DENFP is the old PDC which has been upgraded to Windows

2000. Therefore, this needs to be restored from a tape backup. You can't have two PDCs in a domain, so you need to demote DENFP to a BDC. You can now synchronize DENFP with DENTEMP and promote DENFP to its original status as the PDC. Now that the original PDC is back online, the network is back to an NT network. The last thing to do is to restore DENWINS to get the WINS service back online.

QUESTION 2
You want to develop a test strategy for the upgrade of GBCDEN. You want to ensure that your upgrade will not disrupt access to local resources by members of the finance and engineering departments. What should you create in your test lab to achieve this goal? (Choose all that apply.)

A. A restored replica of WDCFP
B. A restored replica of DENDNS
C. A restored replica of DENWINS
D. A client computer running Windows NT Workstation 4.0 that has the third-party contact management software installed.
E. A restored replica of DENFP
F. A restored replica of DENVPN
G. A client computer running Windows 98 that has the third-party contact management software installed.
H. A restored replica of WDCVPN

Answer: B, C, D, E, G

Explanation:
The question states that the DNS server will remain in use after the upgrade; therefore, the DNS server (DENDNS) should be in your test lab (B). You are using Windows NT and Windows 98 client computers which use WINS to locate network resources; therefore, the WINS server (DENWINS) should be in your test lab (C). The Windows NT clients and the Windows 98 clients have the third party management software installed; therefore a Windows NT client and a Windows 98 client should both be in the test lab (D and G). DENFP is the PDC of the NT domain. This is the first machine that will be upgraded and therefore should be in your test lab (E).
Incorrect Answers
A: You are testing the upgrade of the GBCDEN domain and therefore, you don't need a replica of the GBCWDC PDC.
F: You are testing access to resources by the Finance and Engineering departments. DENVPN is a VPN server used by the marketing department and is therefore not required in the test lab.
H: You are testing access to resources by the Finance and Engineering departments. WDCVPN is a VPN server used by the marketing department and is therefore not required in the test lab.

QUESTION 3
You want to upgrade the computers in each domain. Which upgrade path should

you choose?

A. Upgrade DENEXCH to Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 4, and then upgrade to Windows 2000 Server.
B. Upgrade all Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers to Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 4, and then upgrade to Windows 2000 Professional.
C. Upgrade WDCDNS to Windows 2000 Server.
D. Upgrade DENFP to Windows 2000 Server.

Answer: D

Explanation: The first computer to be upgraded when upgrading a Windows NT domain to Windows 2000 is always the Windows 2000 primary domain controller (PDC).
Reference: Todd Phillips, Sybex, Windows 2000 Domain Migrate Guide, Page 136.
Incorrect Answers
A: The domain controllers (PDC first) should be upgraded before the Exchange server.
B: The domain controllers should be upgraded before the workstations. It is also not necessary to upgrade the NT clients to service pack 4 before upgrading to Windows 2000.
C: The domain controllers should be upgraded to Windows 2000 before the DNS servers.

QUESTION 4

Answer:

Explanation:
The first thing to do when upgrading a Windows NT domain is to synchronize a BDC with the PDC and take the BDC offline. This is so the NT domain can easily be restored in the event of any problems with the upgrade. When the BDC has been taken offline you can upgrade the domain. The first machine to be upgraded is always the PDC (WDCFP). When the PDC has been upgraded, you have a Windows 2000 domain. The next machine to be upgraded is the remote access server (WDCVPN). The reason for this is that a Windows NT RAS server doesn't have permission to read Active Directory and therefore is unable to authenticate remote users. Upgrading the RAS server to Windows 2000 solves this problem. The next machines to upgrade are the BDCs. To change a Windows 2000 domain to native mode, all the domain controllers must be Windows 2000 (WDCWINS is a BDC). WDCEXCH is the Exchange server. Although Exchange can run on an NT server in a Windows 2000 domain, it would need service pack 4. Installing service pack 4 isn't an option here so it will have to be upgraded to Windows 2000. The final step is to change the Windows 2000 domain to native mode.
Incorrect Answers:
You don't need a file replication bridge because no system policies are replicated from the GBCWDC primary domain controller to any other machine.
You don't need to install service pack 4 before upgrading Windows NT domain controllers.

QUESTION 5
As part of your disaster recovery preparations, you create a backup of every domain controller in the environment. After you complete a domain upgrade on GBCWDC, users report that they cannot access network resources in gbc-wdc.com. Management wants you to provide users the ability to log on to the network as quickly as possible. What should you do?

A. Take all domain controllers in gbc-wdc.com offline and restore WDCFP from backup.
B. Take all domain controllers in gbc-wdc.com offline and restart WDCDNS.
C. Take all domain controllers in gbc-wdc.com offline and restore WDCWINS from backup.
D. Take all domain controllers in gbc-wdc.com offline and create a new Windows NT 4.0 PDC for the domain GBCWDC.

Answer: C

Explanation:
WDCWINS is a BDC and also provides DHCP and WINS services. The users need a domain controller to be able to log on to the domain, but they also need an IP address and the WINS service to be able to communicate with the domain controller. When WDCWINS is online, it will notice that the domain has no PDC and so will promote itself from a BDC to a PDC.
Incorrect Answers
A: WDCFP is the primary domain controller. Restoring this isn't enough because the clients need IP addresses from the DHCP server.
B: You need to restore a Windows NT domain controller, not restart a Windows 2000 DNS server.
D: You cannot create a new PDC because although it will have the same domain name, it will in fact be a different domain from the clients' domain.

QUESTION 6
You perform a domain upgrade on GBCDEN. You also upgrade the client computers in the finance department to Windows 2000 Professional. You want to ensure that the finance department does not lose the functionality of the existing System Policies. What should you do?

A. Re-create System Policies as Group Policies and apply them to gbc-den.com.
B. Create System Policies and apply them to the Finance organizational unit (OU)
C. Create a file replication bridge.
D. Re-create System Policies as Group Policies and apply them to the default first site in Denver.
E. Create Group Policies and apply them to the Finance organizational unit (OU)

Answer: E.

Explanation: The system policies were created for the Windows NT clients. Windows 2000 clients don't support system policies. System policies have been replaced by Group Policies in Windows 2000. You want the settings applied to the Finance department; therefore, you should create Group Policies and apply them to the Finance organizational unit.
Incorrect Answers
A: The group policy needs to be applied to the Finance OU to affect only the finance users. Applying the group policies to gbc-den.com would affect all users in the domain.

B: Windows 2000 clients do not support system policies.
C: File Replication Bridges are used for replicating system policies. However, Windows 2000 clients do not support system policies.
D: The group policy needs to be applied to the Finance OU to affect only the finance users. Applying the group policies to the default site would affect all users in the site and therefore the domain.

QUESTION 7

Answer:

Explanation:
A BDC (backup domain controller) is a replica of the PDC (primary domain controller). To enable a quick restoration of the NT domain in the event of a failed upgrade, you should first create a BDC. Then you should synchronize the domain to ensure that any changes to the PDC have been replicated to the BDC. You should then take the BDC offline ready to be reconnected to the network if the upgrade fails.
Incorrect Answers: It is not necessary to backup the client computers because they won't be upgraded until the servers have been successfully upgraded.
WDCFP is the PDC and will be upgraded first and therefore cannot be removed from the network.
WDCWINS is a BDC which also provides DHCP and WINS services. This machine will be upgraded and therefore cannot be removed from the network.

QUESTION 8
You begin the upgrade of the domain environment by running Winnt32.exe on DENFP. What should you do next?

A. Run DCPromo.exe to create the first tree in a new forest.
B. Update DACLs on resources in gbc-den.com and GBCWDC
C. Re-create the trust relationships between gbc-den.com and GBCWDC
D. Run Winnt32.exe on DENWINS

Answer: A

Explanation: When you upgrade a Windows NT server to Windows 2000, the computer becomes a member or standalone server. To promote the Windows 2000 server to a domain controller, you need to run the DCPROMO utility.
Incorrect Answers
B: It is not necessary to update the DACLs as they should remain intact after the upgrade.
C: You need to create a domain controller before recreating the trust relationships.
D: You need to create a domain controller before running Winnt32.exe to upgrade DENWINS.

QUESTION 9
You want to evaluate the impact an upgrade will have on GBCDEN's security principals. To do this, you decide to create a replica of the SAM database for only GBCDEN in your test lab.
What should you do to create this replica in the shortest possible amount of time?

A. Restore DENDNS onto an isolated lab segment
B. Create a new NT4 BDC for GBCDEN. Relocate this computer to an isolated lab segment
C. Create a new NT4 PDC for GBCDEN. Relocate this computer to an isolated lab segment

D. Create a backup of DENWINS and restore the backup onto an isolated lab segment

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SAM database is stored in the PDC and a copy is kept in the BDCs. The easiest way to create a replica of the SAM database for testing purposes is to create a new BDC. During the installation of the BDC, the SAM database will be copied from the PDC.
Incorrect Answers
A: DENDNS is a Solaris computer, not a Windows NT domain controller and therefore does not have a copy of the SAM database.
C: You cannot create a new PDC for an existing domain - you can only create a BDC and then promote it to a PDC.
D: There may be changes to the PDC that haven't yet been replicated to DENWINS. This means that DENWINS may not have an up to date copy of the SAM database.

QUESTION 10
You want to upgrade WDCWINS and DENWINS Your upgrade must not disrupt user connectivity.
What should you do?

A. Configure the DHCP services for NETBIOS b-node address resolution
B. Configure both WDCWINS and DENWINS to act to PDC emulators
C. Upgrade the WINS services on WDCWINS and DENWINS
D. Authorize the DHCP on WDCWINS and DENWINS

Answer: D

Explanation: DHCP in Windows 2000 is more secure than in Windows NT. This is because each DHCP server must be authorized in Active Directory before the server can give out IP configurations. This is to prevent rogue DHCP servers handing out the wrong configurations. WDCWINS and DENWINS are DHCP servers and therefore must be authorized before they can give out IP configurations.
Incorrect Answers
A: Clients configured as B-nodes use broadcasts to locate network resources. Broadcasts can degrade network performance and can prevent the discovery of resources on another subnet because routers don't forward broadcasts.
B: The upgraded PDC will act as the PDC emulator so it is unnecessary to configure WDCWINS and DENWINS to act to PDC emulators.
C:
The WINS services on WDCWINS and DENWINS will be upgraded as part of the operating system upgrade.

Topic 2, FABRIKAM Inc, Scenario

BACKGROUND:
Fabrikam, Inc., is a pharmaceutical company that specializes in research and development of generic equivalent pharmaceuticals. It also supplies products to resellers. The company has four research facilities in the Denver, Colorado, area and one sales office in Hamburg, Germany.

Fabrikam, Inc., handles extremely sensitive and confidential data.

YOUR ASSIGNMENT:
You have been contracted by Fabrikam, Inc., to perform a domain upgrade of the existing Windows NT 4.0 environment to Windows 2000, and to complete the necessary migration tasks.

CURRENT IT ENVIRONMENT:

Domain Structure:
The company uses a single Windows NT domain for its productive environment. The NetBIOS name for this domain is FABRIKAM.

Network Infrastructure:
The current network is configured as a single TCP/IP subnet as shown in the exhibit. (Click the exhibit button and then click the network layout tab.)

Client computers are predominantly Windows NT workstation4.0 computers. There are 100 Windows 98 client computers distributed throughout the environment.

Administrative Model:
Major administration functions for the network are managed from the Denver East location. Administrators at each site are able to modify user accounts for their respective sites.

Server and Application Details:
All servers are running Windows NT server 4.o with service pack 4.

All server hardware meets Windows 2000 requirements.
BDCWEST is running Microsoft Exchange server 5.5 with service pack 3. A third-party application for tracking pharmaceutical information runs on BDCSOUTH, which is also the export server for the File Replication service. All system policies and logon scripts are replicated to all domain controllers in the environment. All domain controllers are also used for file and print services.
All computer NetBIOS names are compliant with Windows 2000 naming standards.
UNIX servers provide external DNS resolution services and the company Web site.
DHCP 1 provides DHCP services.
All domain controllers host a WINS server to provide both client-to-server NetBIOS name resolution.

ENVISIONED IT ENVIRONMENT:

Network Infrastructure:
Resources will be made available to support up to 10 logical subnets. The network infrastructure will experience minimal alterations during the migration process.

Domain Structure:
The company will keep its current domain architecture. The Windows 2000 domain name will be fabrikam.com.

Site Design:
Details of the Windows 2000 site design are shown in the exhibit. (Click the exhibit button, and then click the Site Layout tab.)

Organizational Unit Design:
Five organizational units (OUs) will be created so that administrative authority can be delegated to each geographical location. Additional child OUs will be created at each site to facilitate the use of Group Policies.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS:
Users in Hamburg must experience the least possible interruption in RRAS connectivity

during the migration process.
Security must be maintained at the highest possible level. Default Windows 2000 security settings will be maintained until after your upgrade has been evaluated by an administrator at Fabrikam, Inc.
Most of the migration work must occur during non-business hours.
The company recognizes the risks of migration and will accept brief network outages.
Because of the small amount of authentication traffic in the Denver North America Location, a Windows 2000 domain controller will not be required for that site.
UNIX DNS services must be maintained.

Topic 2, FABRIKAM Inc (8 Questions)

QUESTION 1
After you complete the upgrade of FAB, you want to create a backup of active directory. You also want to archive only the minimum amount of data necessary for the active directory restoration during the creation of the backup. What should you do?

A. Backup the system state data.
B. Backup NTDS folder structure.
C. Install the recovery Console.
D. Create an emergency repair disk
E. Backup the entire system partition.

Answer: A

Explanation: To backup the Active Directory, you should back up the System State Data. The System State Data on a domain controller includes the Active Directory database, the Sysvol directory, the registry, and the COM+ Class Registration database. If the server is a certificate server, the Certificate Services database will also be backed up as part of the System State Data.
Incorrect Answers
B: To restore the Active Directory, you will need to have backed up the registry keys associated with it. The System State Data includes all the data needed to restore the Active Directory.
C: The Recovery Console is a command line trouble shooting tool for Windows 2000 computers. Installing the Recovery Console will not enable you to restore the Active Directory.
D: An emergency repair disk is a disk used to troubleshoot system startup problems. It does not enable you to restore the Active Directory.
E: It is not necessary to backup the entire system partition. The System State Data includes all the data needed to restore the Active Directory.

QUESTION 2
The Migration of all domain controllers is complete. The DHCP server DHCP01 is upgraded to Windows 2000. You must ensure that TCP/IP configuration information is assigned to client computers.

What should you do?

A. Restart the DHCP server Service.
B. Create a superscope that includes all of the site locations.
C. Activate the scope.
D. Create a multicast scope.
E. Authorize the DHCP server.

Answer: E

Explanation: DHCP in Windows 2000 is more secure than in Windows NT. This is because each DHCP server must be authorized in Active Directory before the server can give out IP configurations. This is to prevent rogue DHCP servers handing out the wrong configurations.
Incorrect Answers
A: The DHCP server service will start when the server is booted. It is therefore not necessary to manually restart the DHCP server service.
B: A superscope is used when you have more than one scope on a DHCP server. As the DHCP scope has already been created when the server was an NT server, it is not necessary to create a superscope.
C: When a DHCP scope is created on a Windows 2000 server, it needs to be activated before it can give out IP configurations. However, the scope has already been activated when the server was an NT server, so it won't need activating again.
D: Multicast scopes are used to hand out multicast addresses. This network doesn't use multicasting and therefore a multicast scope is not required.

QUESTION 3
You want to perform the domain upgrade. You want to ensure that the existing Windows NT domain will not suffer any irreversible damage if the upgrade fails. What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Synchronize all BDCs with PDCEast
B. Backup all Windows NT workstations.
C. Remove BDCwest from the network (300 users)
D. Remove BDCNorth from the network (67 users)
E. Remove PDCEast from the network (600 users)

Answer: A, D

Explanation: A BDC (backup domain controller) is a replica of the PDC (primary domain controller). To enable a quick restoration of the NT domain in the event of a failed upgrade, you should first create a BDC (or use an existing one). Then you should synchronize the domain to ensure that any changes to the PDC have been replicated to the BDC. You should then take the BDC offline ready to be reconnected to the network if the upgrade fails. In this question, we are using an existing an existing BDC. We should use the BDC that is used by the smallest

number of people. BDCNorth is used by less users than BDCWest..
Incorrect Answers
B: It is not necessary to backup the workstations because they won't be upgraded until the servers have been successfully upgraded.
C: We should use the BDC that is used by the smallest number of people. BDCWest is used by more users than BDCNorth.
E: The PDC must be upgraded to Windows 2000 to upgrade the domain. Therefore, it cannot be removed from the network.

QUESTION 4

Answer:

Explanation:
The Unix DNS server will be kept after the upgrade so it will need to have dynamic updates enabled on it before you can upgrade any servers. For disaster recovery purposes, you should synchronize the domain and take a BDC offline. You should take BDCNorth offline because it is used by fewer people than the other BDCs. The first server to be upgraded is always the PDC so PDCEast should be upgraded first. The next machine to be upgraded is the remote access server (RAS01). The reason for this is that a Windows NT RAS server doesn't have permission to read Active Directory and therefore is unable to authenticate remote users. Upgrading the RAS server to Windows 2000 solves this problem. Now you can upgrade the remaining BDCs starting with BDCHamburg because it is used by the most users, followed by BDCWest and BDCSouth. Now that all the domain controllers have been upgraded, you can upgrade the DHCP server (DHCP01). The final step is to change the domain to native mode.

QUESTION 5

Answer:

Explanation:
The first server to be upgraded is always the PDC so PDCEast should be upgraded first. The PDC holds the system policies that need to be replicated to the BDCs. To enable a Windows 2000 domain controller to replicate system policies to Windows NT BDCs during a domain upgrade, you need to create a file replication bridge. The next machine to be upgraded is the remote access server (RAS01). The reason for this is that a Windows NT RAS server doesn't have permission to read Active Directory and therefore is unable to authenticate remote users. Upgrading the RAS server to Windows 2000 solves this problem. Now you can upgrade the remaining BDCs starting with the one used by most users (BDCWest), followed by BDCSouth. The final step is to change the domain to native mode.

QUESTION 6
Bandwidth usage must be kept to the minimum? (Choose all that apply and arrange)

A. Create all planned active directory sites.
B. Define logical subnets based on physical topology.
C. Disable the knowledge consistency checker for all sites.
D. Disable the file replication service.
E. Configure intersite replication and restrict replication traffic to off peak hours.

Answer: A, B, E

Explanation: You can minimize bandwidth usage by creating sites for separate locations and scheduling replication to occur at certain times. The first step is to create the sites. The next step is to define the subnets and assign them to the appropriate sites. Now you can configure the replication between sites to occur at off peak hours.
Incorrect Answers
C: The knowledge consistency checker is needed for the Windows 2000 domain to know about its network topology. For this reason, it cannot be disabled.
D: The file replication service is needed to enable replication between the sites and therefore cannot be disabled.

QUESTION 7
You are upgrading BDCSOUTH to a domain controller in Fabrikam.com .
During the attempted installation of Active Directory, the Domain Controller Promotion wizard reports that the installation has failed.
You want to return BDCSOUTH to its function as a BDC in the FABRIKAM domain.
What should you do?

A. Delete the BDCSOUTH computer account from Active Directory.
B. Use the Ntdsutil on BDCSOUTH
C. Run DCPromo.exe on BDCSOUTH
D. Restore BDCSOUTH from tape backup.
E. Restore BDCSOUTH in directory services restore mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Once a Windows NT computer has been upgraded to Windows 2000, it cannot be 'downgraded'. To restore the system back to Windows NT, you'll need to restore it from a tape backup.
Incorrect Answers
A: Deleting the computer account from Active Directory will not restore the system back

to Windows NT.
B: NTDSutil is used for restoring Active Directory objects. It cannot be used to restore the system back to Windows NT.
C: DCPromo.exe is used to promote a Windows 2000 server to a domain controller or to demote a Windows 2000 server to member server. It cannot be used to restore the system back to Windows NT.
E: Directory services restore mode is a mode used to restore Active Directory Objects. It cannot be used to restore the system back to Windows NT.

QUESTION 8
You want to ensure that remote users in Hamburg will be able to access the network with a high level of security after the domain upgrade. What should you do?

A. Add the everyone group to the built-in group named Pre Windows 2000 compatible access on PDCEAST
B. Set permission to PW2K compatibility during the installation of A.D. on PDCEAST
C. Update the domain membership of RAS01
D. Upgrade RAS01 first.

Answer: D

Explanation: Windows 2000 remote access is much more secure than Windows NT remote access. Remote access in Windows 2000 can be controlled by remote access policies which offer more control over who can connect and how they can connect. Windows 2000 also supports stronger encryption methods and authentication methods such as smart cards.
Incorrect Answers
A: Adding the everyone group to the built-in group named Pre-Windows 2000 compatible access on PDCEAST would weaken security.
B: You would set the permission to Pre-Windows 2000 compatibility during the installation of Active Directory if you were migrating an NT domain to a Windows 2000 domain. However, in this scenario, you are upgrading the domain, not migrating.
C: Updating the domain membership of RAS01 will not improve security.

Topic 3, PARNELL AEROSPACE, Scenario

Background:
Parnell aerospace is an engineering company whose main office is in New York City. The company designs custom jet airplanes for executives in North America and Europe. It employs 900 people in two offices: one in New York City and one in Frankfurt, Germany. Office hours are from 8:30a.m and 4:30p.m., local time, from Monday through Friday.

Your Assignment:
You are the network administrator for Parnell Aerospace. You need to migrate all user accounts, computer accounts, groups and resources into one domain named

parnellaerospace.com. Design specifications state that you will use ADMT to perform this migration.

Current IT Environment:

Domain Structure:

The network structure at Parnell Aerospace is organized into a Windows 2000 forest, as shown in the exhibit. Current domain structure.

Users in New York City log on to ny.parnellaerospace.com. Users in Frankfurt log on to Frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com

Network Infrastructure:

The Windows 2000 environment is configured on a network topology as shown in the exhibit.

Current network layout: New York

Current network layout: Frankfurt

Administrative Model:
Each office employs three network administrators, one Microsoft exchange 5.5 administrator, and seven Help Desk Technicians. The network administrators are responsible for maintaining physical and logical network connectivity. They also maintain all domain controllers and application servers, including the Exchange 5.5 servers. The exchange 5.5 administrators are responsible for messaging connectivity and individual mailbox permission. The Help Desk technicians are responsible for user accounts and computer accounts. Network administrators in the New York City office belong to both the Schema Admins group and the Enterprise Admins group in parnellaerospace.com. All other network administrators are domain administrators for their respective domains.

Server and Application Details:
The servers and server roles at Parnell aerospace as shown in the exhibits Current network layout: New York and Current network layout: Frankfurt as seen above. NYEXCHANGE hosts mailboxes for all users in North America. FRAEXCHANGE

hosts mailboxes for all users in Europe. The dom1.parnellaerospace.com domain controller is the Schema Master. It hosts the DNS server.

Security Design:
In addition to the groups that are built in to Windows 2000, the company uses additional groups, as shown in the exhibit. (Click the exhibit, and then click the Parnell Aerospace: group membership matrix tab.)

Parnell Aerospace: Group Membership Matrix

Group Name	Type	Members	Resource Address
Ny.parnellaerospace.com/Employees	Domain Global	Employees in New York	File and print servers in New York
Frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com/Employees	Domain Global	Employees in Frankfurt	File and print servers in Frankfurt
Ny.parnellaerospace.com/NT users	Universal	Ny.parnellaerospace.com/Employees Frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com/Employees	NYEXCHANGE FRAEXCHANGE PARNWEB
Ny.parnellaerospace.com/Help Desk	Domain Local	Help Desk in New York	User accounts and Windows 2000 Professional computers in New York
Frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com/Help Desk	Domain Local	Help Desk in Frankfurt	User accounts and Windows 2000 Professional computers in Frankfurt
Ny.parnellaerospace.com/Exchange Administrators	Domain Global	Exchange administrators for New York and Frankfurt Member of parnellaerospace.com/Enterprise Admins	

Users maintain DACLs for their own home folders on the local file server. Each user's home folder is mapped to drive Q. Roaming profiles for each user are stored on the local file server.
Logon scripts are executed on users' desktop computers. These scripts are stored on the domain controllers in ny.parnellaerospace.com and Frankfort.parnellaerospace.com.

Corporate Standards:
User names are in the format: LastF@parnellaerospace.com, where last corresponds to the user's last name and F corresponds to the first initial of the user's first name.
Users passwords have a minimum length of eight characters.
Domain controllers for each domain are named dc1 and dc2, after the order in which they are created.

Envisioned IT Environment:
The envisioned network infrastructure and the envisioned server roles are shown in the exhibits.
Envisioned network layout; New York

Envisioned network layout; Frankfort

The envisioned domain structure is shown in the exhibit

Final domain structure.

The Windows 2000 environment will consist of two logical sites named NEWYORK and FRANKFURT.

Project Requirements:
User account passwords must not change during the migration.
The budget allows for the deployment of additional hardware as necessary.
Resource permissions must not change as a result of the migration.
The migration objects must minimize disruption to users.
When the migration of all objects is complete, you must decommission all domain controllers except the ones in parnellaerospace.com.

Topic 3, Parnell Aerospace (11 Questions)

QUESTION 1

Answer:

Explanation:
ADMT (Active Directory Migration Tool) is also known as the computer migration wizard. The first step to migrating computer accounts is to launch this program. Then you need to select the computer accounts that you wish to migrate (this will typically be all the accounts). ADMT will then compare the names of the computer accounts in the source domain to the names of the accounts in the destination domain. Every computer account must have a unique name. If there are multiple accounts with the same name, ADMT will inform you and give you the option to rename the duplicate accounts.
Incorrect Answers:
It is not necessary to remove the computer accounts from Frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com because the accounts will be moved by the migration wizard.
Cscript.exe is used if you are using the Clone Principle scripts to migrate the users. We are using ADMT in this scenario.
The question states that you want to migrate the computer accounts, not the user accounts.

QUESTION 2
You are migrating members of ny.Parnellaerospace.com/Employees from NY.Parnellaerospace.com to Parnellaerospace.com. However, your user account does not have the necessary permissions to complete this task. Which employees have the necessary permissions?
B. Network administrators in New York City
C. Network administrators in Frankfurt
D. Exchange administrators in New York City
D. Exchange administrators in Frankfurt

E. Help Desk staff in Frankfurt
F. Help Desk staff in New York City

Answer: A

Explanation: You need administrator permissions to migrate user accounts. The scenario states that "Network administrators in the New York City office belong to both the Schema Admins group and the Enterprise Admins group in parnellaerospace.com". This means that the network administrators in New York City have administrator permissions throughout the entire domain structure.
Incorrect Answers
B: The network administrators in Frankfurt are administrators for the Frankfurt domain only.
C: You need to have domain administrator rights, not just Exchange administrator rights.
D: You need to have domain administrator rights, not just Exchange administrator rights.
E: The Help Desk technicians are responsible for user accounts and computer accounts. They do not have full administrator rights.
F: The Help Desk technicians are responsible for user accounts and computer accounts. They do not have full administrator rights.

QUESTION 3

Answer:

Explanation:
From the options given, we can assume that dc2.ny.parnellaerospace.com was shutdown before the attempted migration and that the user accounts were being migrated from dc1.ny.parnellaerospace.com. The migration process failed which means that dc1.ny.parnellaerospace.com will have an incomplete list of user accounts. Therefore we need to get dc2.ny.parnellaerospace.com back online. We must first shutdown dc1.ny.parnellaerospace.com because we don't want the depleted user account list to be replicated to dc2.ny.parnellaerospace.com. After restarting dc2.ny.parnellaerospace.com we need to force a replication on the domain controllers to synchronize the active directory databases.
Incorrect Answers:
NYTERM is an application server, not a domain controller and was therefore not involved in the user account migration process.
NYWINS and FRAWINS are member servers, not domain controllers and were therefore not involved in the user account migration process.

QUESTION 4
Before you perform the migration, you need to prepare the existing domain tree so that you can quickly recover the original environment lf the migration fails. What should you do?

A. Force replication on dc1 in each domain and take it offline.
B. Synchronize the BDC in frres.frankfurt.Parnellaerospace.com and take it offline.
C. Synchronize the BDC in nyres.ny. Parnellaerospace.com and take it offline.
D. Force replication on dc2 in each domain and take it offline.

Answer: D

Explanation: For the purpose of disaster recovery, you should take a domain controller from each domain offline. If the migration fails, you can restore the previous environment by simply reconnecting the offline domain controllers. You should force replication on the domain controllers before you take them offline so that any changes to the Active Directory have been replicated. You should take dc2 from each domain offline because dc1 is the first domain controller installed in each domain and therefore will have all the operations master roles.
Note: When you are upgrading, you upgrade the highest number first. When you are migrating you migrate the lowest number first. This is because upgrading is much less risky than migrating. Should the upgrade fail, you can quickly recover the previous environment because you have taken a BDC offline for disaster recovery.
Incorrect Answers
A: You should take dc2 from each domain offline because dc1 is the first domain controller installed in each domain and therefore will have all the operations master roles.
B: You need to take a domain controller from each domain offline to enable you to restore the previous environment.
C: You need to take a domain controller from each domain offline to enable you to restore the previous environment.

QUESTION 5

Answer:

Explanation:
The scenario states "When the migration of all objects is complete, you must decommission all domain controllers except the ones in parnellaerospace.com".
There are likely to be more users in the New York domains than the Frankfurt domains because the main office is in New York. For this reason, you should decommission the Frankfurt domain controllers first. You need to start with the domain at the bottom of the domain tree (frres.frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com), followed by the next domain in the tree (frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com). Now you can decommission the New York domain controllers. The domain at the bottom of the New York branch of the tree is nyres.ny.parnellaerospace.com so this should be decommissioned first followed by the next domain ny.parnellaerospace.com. The final step is to move the logon scripts from these domain controllers to their relevant domain controllers in parnellaerospace.com.

QUESTION 6
You migrate Parnellaerospaceweb and NYTERM to Parnellaerospace.com.
What should you do to ensure that all services will remain operational?

A. Reinstall Windows 2000 Message Queuing Services on Parnellaerospaceweb.
B. Reinstall Windows 2000 Terminal Services on NYTERM.
C. Reinstall Microsoft Internet Information Services 4.0 on Parnellaerospaceweb.
D. Reinstall Microsoft Site Server 3.0 on Parnellaerospaceweb.
E. Reinstall Windows 2000 Certificate Services on NYTERM.

Answer: E

Explanation: After migrating NYTERM (which runs the Certificate Services), you will need to reinstall Certificate Services to reflect the new domain membership of the users and computers.
Incorrect Answers
A: Every site should have one Message Queuing server. However, this should run on a domain controller.
B: Terminal Services will not be affected by the migration.
C: IIS will not be affected by the migration.
D: Microsoft Site Server will not be affected by the migration.

QUESTION 7

Answer:

Explanation:
For the purpose of disaster recovery, you should take a domain controller from each domain offline including the root domain parnellaerospace.com. If the migration fails, you can restore the previous environment by simply reconnecting the offline domain controllers. You should force replication on the domain controllers before you take them offline so that any changes to the Active Directory have been replicated. You should take dc2 from each domain offline because dc1 is the first domain controller installed in each domain and therefore will have all the operations master roles.
When you have taken dc2 offline, you can change the mode of the domain to native mode. When using ADMT to migrate objects, the destination domain must be in native mode.
Incorrect Answers:
It is not necessary to change the source domain (frres.frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com) to native mode.
You should take dc2 from each domain offline because dc1 is the first domain controller installed in each domain and therefore will have all the operations master roles.
It is necessary to run DCPromo to demote the domain controllers in the source domain because domain controllers cannot be migrated. However, it is not necessary to run DCPromo to demote the domain controllers in the destination domain (parnellaerospace.com).
It is not necessary to change the source domain (nyres.ny.parnellaerospace.com) to native mode.

QUESTION 8
You want to migrate user accounts and Windows 2000 Professional computer accounts from frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com to parnellaerospace.com. Users and administrators must experience the least possible amount of disruption during this process.

Which action or actions should you take? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Move user accounts after users log off for the day.
B. Create a backup of all data in users' home folders in file1.frankfurt.Parnellaerospace.com and file2.frankfurt.Parnellaerospace.com.
C. Edit the LMHOSTS file on each computer to reflect the new domain membership.
D. Instruct users to log on to frankfurt.Parnellaerospace.com after the migration is complete.
E. Instruct users to shut down their computers before they leave for the day.
F. Instruct users to log on to Parnellaerospace.com after the migration is complete.

Answer: A, F

Explanation: The migration of the client computer accounts should take place after the users have logged off for the day to avoid any possible disruption. When the users come back in they should log on to parnellaerospace.com because the computer accounts will be members of that domain.
Incorrect Answers
B: The data on the servers will not be affected during the migration process. This is because you are migrating the computer accounts, not the physical machines.
C: It is very unlikely that the LMHOSTS files on the computers are being used. LMHOSTS files are used in very small networks.
D: The frankfurt.parnellaerospace.com domain won't exist after the migration.
E: It is not necessary to shut down the computers. This is because you are migrating the computer accounts, not the physical machines.

QUESTION 9
You want to migrate user accounts from ny.Parnellaerospace.com to Parnellaerospace.com. What should you do to prepare the domain environment?

A. Disable WINS on NYWINS.
B. Change Parnellaerospace.com to native mode.
C. Create an explicit trust relationship where Parnellaerospace.com is trusted by ny.Parnellaerospace.com.
D. Create an organizational unit (OU) named Accounts.

Answer: B

Explanation: The destination domain must be in native mode if you want to use ADMT to migrate the accounts.
Incorrect Answers
A: It is not necessary to disable the WINS service.
C: In a Windows 2000 domain structure, 2-way transitive trusts exist between the domains. It is not therefore necessary to create explicit trusts.
D: The OU structure would have already been configured before the migration started.

QUESTION 10
You complete the migration of all members of ny.Parnellaerospace.com/Employees to Parnellaerospace.com. You want to ensure that users will maintain access to resources when they log on to their computers. What should you do?

A. Remove SID History from accounts in Parnellaerospace.com.
B. Update DACLs in ny.Parnellaerospace.com.
C. Update DACLs in nyres.ny.Parnellaerospace.com.
D. Remove SID History from accounts in ny.Parnellaerospace.com.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When the user accounts are migrated, they will be given new SIDs (Security Identifiers). You need to update the permissions on the resources in the ny.parnellaerospace.com domain so that the user accounts can access the resources using their new SIDs.
Incorrect Answers
A: The SID History on the accounts in Parnellaerospace.com is required for the users to access the resources in ny.parnellaerospace.com. This should only be removed after the DACLs have been updated.
C: The user accounts have been migrated from the ny.parnellaerospace.com domain and do not use resources in the nyres.ny.parnellaerospace.com domain. It is therefore unnecessary to update the DACLs in this domain.
D: The accounts in ny.parnellaerospace.com have been migrated (moved) to parnellaerospace.com so there are no accounts in ny.parnellaerospace.com from which to remove the SID History.

QUESTION 11

Answer:

Explanation:

The first step is to instruct ADMT to move the computer account. ADMT will then send out a dispatch agent to the workstation. The agent sends information from the workstation to ADMT which is running on a domain controller. The user rights on the workstation will be updated to reflect any policies running in the destination domain. The domain membership is then changed on the workstation and the workstation is restarted.

Topic 4, Woodgrove Bank , Scenario

Background:
Woodgrove Bank is a small financial institution in Nahsville, Tennesee. It provides online banking services over the Internet. Its only office is located in Nashville. The Company has two divisions: a business division that operates from 8.00 am to 4.00 pm Monday to Friday and a technology division that operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Woodgrove Bank employs 150 people and serves 1000 customers.

Your Assignment:
You need to migrate the existing Windows NT environment to Windows 2000. To do so, you will migrate all security principals and resources from the existing Windows NT domain environment to woodgroovebank.com. Design specifications state that you will use ClonePrincipal and Netdom to perform the migration.

Project Requirements:
All user account passwords must remain private. Employee and customer access to resources must not be disrupted during the migration.
Customer accounts must not be migrated until all employees accounts have been migrated successfully.
The existing NT environment must be maintained and for as long as possible during the migration.

Security Design:
Employees are responsible for maintaining the security of their own home folders on WOODFILE1 and WOODFILE2. Network Administrators maintain DACLs on all other resources.

In Addition for the groups that are built into Windows 2000, Woodgroove Bank has created additional groups, as Schema entitled.

Corporate Standards:
The environment at Woodgrovebank.com must be secure and available 24hours a day, seven days a week. User passwords must contain at least 8 characters. All users must change their passwords monthly. All user account names conform to the following convention: a max of 5 letters of the last name, plus two numeric characters. For example BOSS26.

IT Environment:
One site should be constructed.

Domain Structure:
Currently, the Network at Woodgrove Bank is a multi master Windows NT Domain environment as shown in the Exhibit.
Employees logon to WOODACCT1. Customers logon to WOODACCT2.

Network Infrastructure:
The Windows NT environment is configured on a network topology as shown in the exhibit.

Administrative Model:
Woodgrove Bank uses a centralized administrative model. A team of 10 network administrators is responsible for the servers and the network topology.
Network administrators use logon scripts to maintain the desktop environments. A five member Help Desk department administers user accounts for all users. This department must also administer all employee computers that run Windows 2000 Professional.

Server and Application Details:
The services and server roles at Woodgrove Bank are shown in the exhibit.
Woodproxy is located outside a firewall and is connected to ISP with a dual ISDN line.
All employees use WOODPROXY to connect to the Internet. All customers can access WOODFIN either through WOODPROXY or through an RRAS server named WOODRAS1.

The company has purchased a new computer that will be named dc1.woodgrovebank.com. This is the only additional hardware available for the entire migration project.

Topic 4, Woodgrowe bank (6 Questions)

QUESTION 1
You need to prepare the Windows NT domain controllers for the migration of employee accounts and customer accounts to woodgrovebank.com.
Which two actions should you perform (Choose two)

A. Upgrade MRD1PDC to Servicepack 4
B. Upgrade ACCT2PDC to Servicepack 4
C. Upgrade MRD1BDC to Servicepack 4
D. Upgrade MRD2PDC to Servicepack 4
E. Upgrade ACCT2BDC to Servicepack 4
F. Upgrade ACCT1PDC to Servicepack 4
G. Upgrade MRD2BDC to Servicepack 4

Answer: B, F

Explanation: When using ClonePrincipal (or ADMT) to migrate user accounts, the

source PDC must have Service Pack 4 installed. The source machines must be the PDCs of the source domains.
Incorrect Answers
A: The user accounts are in the WOODACCT1 and WOODACCT2 domains. Therefore it is not necessary to install service pack 4 on MRD1PDC.
C: The source machines must be the PDCs of the source domain, not the BDCs.
D: The user accounts are in the WOODACCT1 and WOODACCT2 domains. Therefore it is not necessary to install service pack 4 on MRD2PDC.
E: The source machines must be the PDCs of the source domain, not the BDCs.
G: The source machines must be the PDCs of the source domain, not the BDCs.

QUESTION 2
Before you migrate user accounts in the production environment, you must ensure that users do not lose access to resources during the migration. For testing purposes, you decide to assemble and migrate a representative sample of existing user accounts as a pilot group.
From which Domain should you draw your representative sample?

A. WOODACCT2
B. Woodgrovebank.com
C. WOODMRD2
D. WOODACCT1
E. WOODMRD1

Answer: D

Explanation: The scenario tells us that the users log on to the WOODACCT1 domain. Therefore, we should take our sample accounts from WOODACCT1.
Incorrect Answers
A: WOODACCT2 contains the customers accounts, not the user accounts.
B: Woodgrovebank.com is the new Windows 2000 domain. It does not yet contain any user accounts.
C: WOODMRD2 is a resource domain, not an account domain.
E: WOODMRD1 is a resource domain, not an account domain.

QUESTION 3
As your first step in the post migration process you re-deploy ACCT1PDC as dc2.woodgrovebank.com.
How will this redeployment affect users?

A. Users will no longer be able to use Windows Explorer to locate Woodprint1
B. Users will no longer be able to access email
C. Users will not be able to obtain new IP addresses when their leases expire.
D. NSLookup will return an error message

Answer: Depends on exhibit.

Explanation: Since we have no exhibit, we cannot say for sure what the answer is.
A: This is most likely to be incorrect. Even if ACCT1PDC provided the WINS service, the clients could still use broadcasts to find Woodprint1.
B: If the exhibit shows that ACCT1PDC is an Exchange server, then this would be correct.
C: If the exhibit shows that ACCT1PDC is a DHCP server, then this would be correct.
D: If the exhibit shows that ACCT1PDC is a DNS server, then this would be correct.

QUESTION 4

Answer:

Explanation:
Again, some guess work is needed here without the exhibits.
The first step is definitely to install Windows 2000 on the new computer.
Next you need to run DCPromo.exe to promote the server to a domain controller.
Here's the tricky bit. You need DNS to run DCPromo.exe. However, the DNS task says "install DNS on DC1.woodgrovebank.com". This implies that the server has already been promoted, so either another DNS server was used, or DNS was installed as part of the DCPromo process.
Next you need to create the OU structure, so you can clone accounts into the appropriate OUs.
Whether DHCP or WINS is needed depends on the exhibit.
The domain must be changed to native mode to enable the use of ClonePrincipal.
The support tools will aid troubleshooting and also contain documentation about ClonePrincipal.

QUESTION 5

Answer:

Explanation:
The scenario states that ClonePrincipal will be used to migrate the accounts.

Cloneggu.vbs will clone the HelpDesk group and all its members in one go. Unfortunately, the passwords will be lost during the cloning process, so therefore, the next step is to reset the passwords. The final step is to inform the users what their new passwords are.

QUESTION 6

You have already created woodgrovebank.com. Now you must create the minimum number of trust relationships needed to prepare for the migration of user accounts and computer accounts to woodgrovebank.com.
Construct a diagram that illustrates the trust relationships that you will create. Use the domains and trusts provided to create a diagram showing the trusts you should create. (Use only domains and trusts that apply.)

Answer:

Explanation:
WOODACCT1 and WOODACCT2 are the NT account domains. These domains need a two-way trust relationship with Woodgrovebank.com to enable the cloning of user and group accounts.
DMRD1 and DMRD2 are resource domains and so don't contain any user accounts and don't require trusts. (They would have a one way trust relationship with the two account domains in the old network, but the question is asking for the minimum trusts to enable the migration (cloning)).

Topic 5, LITWARE, Inc, Scenario

Background
Litware, Inc., is a software development company whose main office is located in San Diego, California.
It produces software for the publishing industry.
Litware, Inc., recently purchased a competitor, Proseware Corporation, located in Sacramento, California. The newly merged company is also called Litware, Inc. The new company has already linked the physical networks of the two locations. Now it wants to perform a domain restructure.
Litware, Inc., operates offices in both San Diego and Sacramento. These offices generally operate from 8:30 A.M. until 4:00 P.M., but one department in San Diego provides support to customers around the world, 24 hour a day, seven days a week. Litware, Inc.,

now employs 600 people.

Your Assignment:
You need to perform a domain restructure. You need to migrate all user accounts, computer accounts, groups, and resources into one domain named Litware.com. Design specifications state that you will use ADMT to perform the migration.

Current IT Environment:
Domain Structure:The network at Litware, Inc., currently includes two separate Windows 2000 forests, as shown in the Current Domain Structure exhibit.

Users in San Diego log on to Litware.com. Users in Sacramento log on to Proseware.com.

Network Infrastructure:
The Windows 2000 environment is configured on a network topology as shown in the Current Network Layout exhibit.

Administrative Model:
In San Diego, five network administrators are responsible for all networking components, applications, and users in that location, as well as 400 Windows 2000 Professional computers in the same location.
In Sacramento, three network administrators are responsible for all networking components and applications in that location. These administrators have access to Windows 2000 Terminal Services on procfile1.resource.Proseware.com so that they can

remotely administer that computer.
Two additional Help Desk staff members are the Windows NT account administrators for the Sacramento location. They are responsible for administering all user accounts in that location, as well as 200 Windows NT Workstation computers in the same location.
Server and Application Details:The servers and server roles at Litware, Inc., are shown in the Current Network Layout exhibit.

LIT-PROXY is located in front of a firewall and is connected to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) over an ISDN line. All users in San Diego connect to the Internet by using LIT-PROXY.
Third-party custom applications reside on PRO-PUBL.

Security Design:
All employees except Help Desk staff have roaming profiles that are stored on user shares on their local file server.
Users are responsible for maintaining the security of their own shares. Administrative staff members maintain DACLs on all other resources.
In addition to the groups that are built into Windows 2000, Litware, Inc., has created the groups shown in the Litware Group Membership Matrix exhibit.

LitWare Group Membership Matrix

Group Name	Type	Members	Resource Access
litware.com/ Employees	Domain Global	Employees in San Diego	LIT-PROXY Windows 2000 Professional computers in San Diego
proseware.com/ Staff	Domain Global	Employees in Sacramento proseware.com/ SecureDev	PRO-EXCHANGE proprietary application on PRO-PUBL Windows NT Workstation computers in Sacramento
proseware.com/ Help Desk	Universal	Help Desk staff at ProseWare	Windows NT Workstation computers in Sacramento User accounts in proseware.com in Sacramento
proseware.com/ SecureDev	Domain Local	Subset of developers in Sacramento	Certificate Services
proseware.com/ TerminalAdmins	Domain Global	Administrators for	procfile1.resource.proseware.com
proseware.com/ Exchange Administrators	Domain Global	procfile1.resource.proseware.com Administrators in Sacramento	PRO-EXCHANGE Permissions Admins for all levels

Certificate Services are installed on dc2.Proseware.com for use only by developers in the Proseware.com/SecureDev group. These developers use the certificates to enhance the security of confidential data.

Corporate Standards:
Litware, Inc., is a secure environment. User passwords in both locations must have at least nine characters and must contain at least three alphabetic characters, three numeric characters, and three special characters. Passwords must change monthly.

Envisioned IT Environment:
The envisioned network infrastructure and server roles are shown in the Envisioned Network Layout exhibit.

The envisioned domain structure is shown in the Envisioned Domain Structure exhibit.

The Windows 2000 environment will consist of two sites named SACRAMENTO and SAN DIEGO.

Project Requirements:

Password complexity must be maintained or improved during the migration.
Resource permissions must be maintained during the migration.
User access to resources must not be disrupted during the migration.
The organizational structure must be centralized after the migration.
Groups must be merged as appropriate.
One month after the migration is complete, Proseware.com must be decommissioned.

Topic 5, LITWARE (12 QUESTIONS)

QUESTION 1
You want to migrate members of Proseware.com/Help Desk to Litware.com. You are concerned about password security. Which action or actions should you take to migrate the accounts with minimal impact to security? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Use the User Migration wizard to clone the accounts. When prompted, choose Complex passwords.
B. Instruct users to log on to Litware.com and change their passwords.
C. Use the User Migration wizard to clone the accounts. When prompted, choose same as user name.
D. Distribute new user passwords individually in sealed envelopes.
E. Use e-mail to send the appropriate entry from password.txt to each user.

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation:
The security requirements dictate complex passwords, and using complex passwords is a project requirement. Since the migration is crossing forest boundaries, passwords cannot be copied or migrated. New passwords have to be assigned, and then communicated to the user. The best approach for this distribution is via sealed letter. Since the person producing these letters will know the password, the password should be changed ASAP by the user.
Incorrect Answers:
C: Setting the password to the username is one of the weakest forms of passwords that allows passwords to be easily guessed. Once news got out that the passwords were being set to the username, any and every known account could be cracked in the window of the restructuring process.
E: The use of e-mail would not be secure, (maybe if encrypted), but there could be other means possible to breach the e-mail.

QUESTION 2

You must use ADMT to migrate all objects from Proseware.com to Liteware.com. You must redeploy the three Windows 2000 domain controllers in the Prosaware.com forest.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Place the tasks in the order in which you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Rename dc1.Prosaware.com to dc3.Proseware.com.
- Rename dc2.Prosaware.com to dc4.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc1.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc1.resource.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc2.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc3.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc4.Proseware.com.

Place first step here

Place second step, if any, here

Place third step, if any, here

Place fourth step, if any, here

Place 5th step, if any, here

Place 6th step, if any, here

Place 7th step, if any, here

Answer:

You must use ADMT to migrate all objects from Proseware.com to Liteware.com. You must redeploy the three Windows 2000 domain controllers in the Prosaware.com forest.
Arrange the tasks you should perform to achieve your goal. Place the tasks in the order in which you should perform first at the top of the list, and then continue listing tasks in the order in which you should perform them.

Tasks

- Run DCPromo.exe on dc1.resource.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc2.Proseware.com.
- Rename dc2.Prosaware.com to dc4.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc4.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc1.Proseware.com.
- Rename dc1.Prosaware.com to dc3.Proseware.com.
- Run DCPromo.exe on dc3.Proseware.com.

Explanation:
Before laying out the steps, here are some tips. You need to look at the before and after network models, and see how the server roles and naming changed between the before and after diagrams. You also need to know that you cannot rename a domain controller in Windows 2000. The DC must be demoted first, then renamed, and then promoted. This procedure is required regardless of whether the DC is being moved or not.
First, dc1.resource.Proseware.com goes away, so demote it:

Run DCPromo.exe on dc1.resource.Proseware.com.
Next, rename DC2 to DC4, by demoting, renaming, and promoting:
Run DCPromo.exe on dc2.Proseware.com.
Rename dc2.Proseware.com to dc4.Liteware.com.
Run DCPromo.exe on dc4.Liteware.com.
And then, rename DC1 to DC3, by demoting, renaming, and promoting:
Run DCPromo.exe on dc1.Proseware.com.
Rename dc1.Proseware.com to dc3.Liteware.com.
Run DCPromo.exe on dc3.Liteware.com.

QUESTION 3
As part of your preparation for disaster recovery, you make backups of certain domain controllers. Subsequently, the migration of computer accounts from resource.Proseware.com to Litware.com fails. What should you do to restore the original environment?

A. Perform an authoritative restore of dc1.Proseware.com.
B. Perform an authoritative restore of dc1.resource.Proseware.com.
C. Perform an authoritative restore of dc1.Litware.com.
D. Restore the WINS and DHCP databases from your backups.

Answer: C

Explanation:
As you add the accounts to the Liteware forest/domain, it is possible that partway through the adding of objects that the procedure will fail. This leaves the Liteware domain in a half/half state with some objects added and some missing. The way to remove the work that was applied is to restore the Liteware AD with an authoritative restore and since the new objects are NOT in the backup, they will be purged as part of the restore process.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B: When scripting between forests using ADMT or ClonePrincipal the source domain is not modified. ADMT provides an option to delete the source objects, but we won't use that option because as part of the project requirements "User access to resources must not be disrupted during the migration", so we need to coexist both forests. Since these domains are not modified, no restore would be required.
D: WINS and DHCP will not be affected by the migration process. The migration using ADMT only affects the Active Directory objects.

QUESTION 3
You intend to use ADMT to migrate members of Proseware.com/Staff to Litware.com. Therefore, you must configure your network environment to enable the use of ADMT. What should you do?

A. Create the PROSEWARE$$$ local group.B. Configure the User Migration wizard to disable the current accounts after 15 days.C. Change litware.com to native mode.D.

Enable Audit Account Management in litware.com.E. Enable Audit Account Management in proseware.com.F. Create the TcpipClientSupport registry key on dc1.proseware.com.
Answer: A, D, E

Explanation:
A domain$$$ local group must be created on the source domain. Auditing must also be enabled on both the source and target domains. Finally, a TcpipClientSupport registry key must be installed on the PDC (for a Windows NT domain) or the PDC emulator for a Windows 2000 source domain.
Incorrect Answers:
B: The project requirements indicate that "User access to resources must not be disrupted during the migration". The accounts in the source domain will be removed when the Proseware domain is decommissioned. There is no need to set an expiration on the accounts at this time.
C: This is a trick! Yes, the target domain MUST be in native mode because only native mode will support the SID history. However, if you look at the table with the group definitions, you will see that the helpdesk is an Universal group, implying that the Liteware domain IS ALREADY in native mode, since Universal groups do not exist in native mode. No action is required here.
F: This is one of those answers that leaves some doubt. The registry key is required to be on the PDC of a Windows NT source domain or the PDC emulator of the Windows 2000 source domain. We don't know which DC is the PDC emulator in Proseware because the diagram does not indicate that and the PDC emulator could have been moved. However, the help file for ADMT indicates that if ADMT does not find the registry key, it will add the required key on the proper server. So, although the registry key is required for the scripts to execute, ADMT will make sure the key is there, and action is NOT really required.

QUESTION 4
You intend to migrate procfile1.resource.Proseware.com to Litware.com. What should you do?

A. Restart procfile1.resource.Proseware.com.
B. Manually close any active remote control sessions on procfile1.resource.Proseware.com.
C. Run the Computer Migration wizard on dc1.Litware.com.
D. Add Litware.com/Domain Admins to. procfile1.resource.Proseware.com/Administrators.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ADMT and scripts are run on the target Windows 2000 Domain Controller. Here, to migrate the server we need to add a computer account to the liteware.com domain. In the process, ADMT will add an agent to the machine being modified. This agent, which runs

as a service will perform local operations which need to be done. The agent will actually join the migrating machine to the new domain.Incorrect Answers:
A: The agent will perform any reboots, as required in the process..B: Users should logoff normally, and not be forced off manually - in order to protect against loss of data.D: Any account or group membership issues should have already been done prior to machine migration.

QUESTION 5
You are about to migrate PRO-EXCH to Litware.com. For disaster recovery purposes, you must be able to revert to the original environment.
What should you do to the network environment in order to prepare for the possibility of a failed migration?

A. Create a backup of the DHCP databases.
B. Create a backup of all domain controllers in Litware.com.
C. Create a backup of the WINS databases.
D. Create a backup of all domain controllers in resource.Proseware.com.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Running the scripts will modify and change the target domain, so we need good backups of the Liteware.com domain controllers. We will not instruct ADMT to delete source objects as part of the migration, so everything in Proseware.com should be unaffected.
Incorrect Answers:
A, C:These network services will not be affected by the migration.D: As much as this would be a good thing, the migration itself will not modify the source domain, so nothing should change on it.

QUESTION 6
You need to migrate user accounts that belong to Proseware.com/TerminalAdmins to Litware.com. Access to procfile1.resource.Proseware.com must remain unchanged. What should you do?

A. Clone procfile1.resource.Proseware.com to Litware.com by using the Computer Migration wizard.
B. Add Litware.com/TerminalAdmins to Litware.com/Domain Admins.
C. Copy the roaming profiles for members of Proseware.com/TerminalAdmins to a registry key named after the new SIDs.
D. Copy the Terminal Services profiles for members of Proseware.com/TerminalAdmins to a registry key named after the new SIDs.
E. Add Proseware.com/TerminalAdmins to Litware.com/Domain Admins.
F. Clone Proseware.com/TerminalAdmins and its members to Litware.com by using the Group Migration wizard.

Answer: F

Explanation:
We want to move account membership. Certain script requirements cause us to move entire groups at once. In this case we just want to clone (make a copy) of the accounts and groups so that users in Liteware.com can access the terminal server. So far, one major requirement of the ADMT process was not mentioned. Trust relationships must exist between the Source and Target domain so that the source domain trusts the target domain. With this already in place for use of ADMT, a terminal admin member in Liteware.com will be authenticated by Proseware.com to allow access.Incorrect Answers:
A: We do not want to migrate the computer because once it joins the new domain, users still in Proseware.com will lose access.B: This would be a disaster as we would make the Liteware.com Terminal Server admins FULL domain admins.C, D:You do NOT copy profiles or other information to the registry. Not unless you want to lose your system as you corrupt and destroy the registry.E: Same as B, except this time you made all the Proseware.com Terminal Admins full domain admins in Liteware.com - Bad Move!

QUESTION 7
You need to migrate members of proseware.com/staff in the shortest possible amount of time. These users must have the same access to resources in San Diego that the members of litware.com/Employees have. These members also must not lose access to resources in proseware.com. Which two actions should you take to ensure the appropriate access is established? (Choose two)

A. Run UserGroup.vbs with the /D switchB. Use the Group Mapping and Merging wizard to merge proseware.com/staff with litware.com/EmployeesC. Run UserGroup.vbs with the /A switchD. Use the Group Migration wizard to clone proseware.com/staff to litware.comE. Add proseware.com/Staff to every DACL that includes litware.com/EmployeesF. Add litware.com/Employees to every DACL that includes proseware.com/staffG. Use the user migration wizard to clone all necessary account from proseware.com to litware.com
Answer: D, G

Explanation:
In order to preserve the access permissions for existing resources, we need to copy the Proseware.com/Staff group definition. This will take care of the pointers for the SIDs to the DACLs. Then, we clone the accounts, putting those accounts into the Proseware.com/Staff group in liteware.com, but ALSO adding those same accounts to the Liteware.com/Employees group to give those users access to resources in San Diego.
Incorrect Answers:
A, C:The UserGroup.VBS script can be used to add (/A) or delete (/D) or list (/L) users to a group. This script would require that the entire process take longer and more effort to get the job done. Effectively this operation is combined in G as part of the user account migration.B: This type of merge would remove the accounts from Proseware.com/Staff, and those users would lose access to the all the resources that they had access to prior to the migration.E, F:This is a massive job that cannot be predicted except it will take a long

time and is complicated. As for F, no one said to give Liteware.com/Employees access to the proseware resources.

QUESTION 8

Answer:

Explanation: You want to test the migration by taking some users from the proseware.com domain and testing their access to resources once they have been migrated to the litware.com domain. You have created a pilot group named proseware.com/Pilot. Therefore, the next step is to populate the group with the accounts that you want to test. The next step is to clone the accounts to the litware.com domain (they must be cloned rather than moved, so that the original accounts are left intact). To fully simulate the migration of the accounts, the

accounts' profiles should be migrated to the litware.com domain and associated with the cloned accounts by copying the profiles to the registry keys named after the new SIDs. Now that you have recreated the accounts in the litware.com domain, you can monitor the accounts to ensure that they have access to the appropriate resources.

QUESTION 9
You complete the migration and now want to decommission Proseware.com. Before you can remove network services from PRO-PUBL, you must ensure that network access will not be disrupted. What should you do?

A. Add a static entry to the WINS database for each client computer in Sacramento.
B. Add a new scope to the DHCP Server service on litwins.Litware.com.
C. Remove NetBEUI from the Proseware.com network.
D. Create a DNS zone for Proseware.com on litwins.Litware.com.
E. Install a WINS proxy on a server in Sacramento.
F. Create a DNS domain for Proseware.com on litwins.Litware.com.

Answer: E

Explanation:
NetBEUI is being used on the old Proseware network, so we need WINS. This assumes that the T1 connects the two networks via routers and we have different subnets - which would prevent broadcasts between the networks. PRO-PUBL is not being changed, only moved from Proseware to Liteware. To insure that access during the move is not disrupted, we have to look at the 3 services on PRO-PUBL (DHCP, DNS & WINS).
For DHCP, as long as leases won't expire during the move of PRO-PUBL, we can live with DHCP being down for a short period. At this point of the migration, we are moving PRO-PUBL last, right before removing Proseware.com, so everyone should be on Liteware and using the Liteware DNS. This leaves WINS as a loose end, and by adding a WINS Proxy to one of the servers over at Proseware, we should not have a network service disruption.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Adding static's entries won't help. The computers that do not use WINS will not be able to see the computers in San Diego because they broadcast and the broadcasts won't go through the router/T1 Line.
B: Adding a scope to DHCP won't help unless either the routers are bootp enabled or a DHCP relay server is added to the Sacramento LAN. DHCP uses broadcasts.
C: Applications may require NetBEUI, so pulling out NetBEUI might not be a simple task. Also the post migration network diagram still shows NetBEUI, which means that we must still support it.
D, F: Proseware.com is going away, and since we are converting the last machine, we don't need a Proseware.com domain or zone.

QUESTION 10

You migrate all user accounts to Litware.com. You now want to migrate the computer accounts. Arrange the computers you should move to achieve your goal. Place the computer you should move first at the top of the list, and then continue listing computers in the order in which you should move them.

Tasks

- PRO-EXCHANGE
- PRO-PUBL
- DC2.proseware.com
- DC1.proseware.com
- Windows NT Workstation
- Profile1.resource.prosaware.com
- DC1.resource.proseware.com

Place first step here

Place second step, if any, here

Place third step, if any, here

Place fourth step, if any, here

Place 5th step, if any, here

Place 6th step, if any, here

Place 7th step, if any, here

Answer:

You migrate all user accounts to Litware.com. You now want to migrate the computer accounts. Arrange the computers you should move to achieve your goal. Place the computer you should move first at the top of the list, and then continue listing computers in the order in which you should move them.

Tasks

- Windows NT Workstation
- Profile1.resource.prosaware.com
- PRO-EXCHANGE
- PRO-PUBL
- DC1.resource.proseware.com
- DC2.proseware.com
- DC1.proseware.com

Explanation:
First, we want to migrate the machines with the least impact. Then move to Servers, migrating the smaller servers first, then convert over any resource domains before master domains, and finally taking down the forest root last.

QUESTION 11
You want to migrate the user accounts located in Proseware.com/Staff to

Litware.com. Once the migration is complete, users must have access to all applications on PRO-PUBL. Which two actions should you take to ensure that all applications on PRO-PUBL remain available? (Choose two.)

A. Install Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 4 or later on PRO-PUBL
B. Before migrating user accounts to Litware.com, migrate PRO-PUBL to Litware.com and test user access to the applications.
C. Reinstall all applications on PRO-PUBL after user accounts are migrated.
D. Create a test account, connect to the applications from that account, and migrate that account to Litware.com.
E. Before migration, resolve any potential conflicts involving user account names that are duplicated between Proseware.com and Litware.com

Answer: D, E

Explanation:
The objective here is to migrate this server with the least impact. Any user who is migrated and can't access their applications would be negative impact and could cause loss of revenue and productivity. To minimize or eliminate these potential problems a test account can be created, tested, migrated, and tested again to see that the applications are still accessible AFTER the account is migrated. Potential errors should be eliminated before migration. This includes duplication of account names that may occur post migration. Even though the SIDs would be different between the duplicated names, we have internal home grown applications that might be designed to key on name. Also, some fields in the account record are required to be unique within the domain, and if duplication occurs, could cause the migration to fail. So, potential conflicts should be resolved first.
Incorrect Answers:
A: It is desirable to install SP4 or later since the server will remain a NT 4.0. member server after the migration, and SP4 provides Windows 2000 compatibility. However, since the server will not immediately require any special Windows 2000 services, the service pack upgrade can be delayed. Depending on the current service level, adding SP4 could have a major impact on the applications on the server, and may be incompatible with the applications. For example, if the server is running IIS3, SP4 would upgrade the IIS to 4.0 and any Internet/Intranet applications could have problems.
B: Migration of the server first would be a high impact move, if there were any problems, ALL users would be affected. If the users were move first, you could control which users and how many would be affected by doing controlled incremental moves.
C: Installing the applications again will not ensure proper operation of the server. Unless it is absolutely required, a mass re-install could cause more problems and disable or break some of the applications. Unless the applications had real specific code that depended on the account records, a recompile would not help, more likely a rewrite of the code would have been needed instead.

QUESTION 12

Answer:

Explanation:
Litware.com needs a two-way trust with proseware.com to enable the use of ADMT to migrate the user accounts. Litware.com would also need a two-way trust wit