

**1Y0-A23**

**1Y0-A23**

**XenApp 5 for Windows Server 2003: Administration**

**Version 3.1**

## 1Y0-A23

### QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following does a data collector not do?

- A. Hosts an in-memory database with dynamic information about servers in the zone
- B. Receives incremental data updates and queries from servers within the zone
- C. Communicates server information to other data collectors in the farm
- D. Hosts applications that are deemed to be of critical importance for the zone

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

A data collector is a server that hosts an in-memory database that maintains dynamic information about the servers in the zone, such as server loads, session status, published applications, users connected, and license usage. Data collectors receive incremental data updates and queries from servers within the zone. Data collectors relay information to all other data collectors in the farm. By default, the first server in the farm functions as the data collector. By default, the data collector is configured on the first farm server during the Create Farm Setup and all other servers are configured with equal rights to become the data collector if the data collector fails. The data collector is an infrastructure server and applications are typically not published on it. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/ Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Farm Terminology and Concepts;  
<http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-farmconcepts- v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 2

When a zone's data collector fails, what is the process to fix on a new data collector?

- A. Data election occurs and another server takes over the data collector functionality
- B. A failover data collector that has already been designated takes over as the main data collector
- C. The administrator creates a new data collector and installs the necessary data from backup
- D. The administrators determine which of the remaining servers has the least load and elect that to be the new data collector

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** When the zone's data collector fails, a data collector election occurs and another server takes over the data collector functionality. Farms determine the data

## 1Y0-A23

collector based on the election preferences set for a server. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Farm Terminology and Concepts;  
<http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-farmconcepts-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 3

What is the XenApp data store? (Choose 2)

- A. When new servers come online in a farm, they access it for configuration and administration information
- B. The database that decides which server in the environment gets which application
- C. It is a repository of persistent information
- D. It is a repository of dynamic information

**Answer: A, C**

### Explanation:

When you deploy your server farm, it must have an associated data store. When servers in a farm come online, they query the data store for configuration information. The data store provides a repository of persistent information, including: Farm configuration information, Published application configurations, Server configurations, Citrix administrator accounts, Printer configurations. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store;  
<http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psplanning-datstore-intro-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 4

The default database type for the XenApp farm data store is \_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_

- A. Microsoft SQL
- B. Oracle
- C. IBM DB2
- D. Microsoft Access

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

## 1Y0-A23

Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store;  
<http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psplanning-datastore-intro-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 5

You are planning the requirements for a farm size of 500 workstations, 500 applications and 3000 named users. The farm will be spread across 5 zones of 100 workstations each. Which of these are optimal for this farm?

- A. One dedicated infrastructure server, Microsoft SQL for the data store, a dedicated data collector per zone.
- B. Two or more dedicated infrastructure servers that also act as data collectors, SQL Server Express for the data store.
- C. Five infrastructure servers (one per zone) that also act as data collectors, SQL Server Express for the data store.
- D. Two or more dedicated infrastructure servers, Microsoft SQL for the data store, a dedicated data collector per zone.

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

Microsoft SQL is necessary as a true client-server DBMS for what is obviously a large farm. Although the documentation calls for minimal number of data collectors (so that network traffic is minimized), dedicated collectors per zone will ensure information consistency across a large farm. Two or more dedicated infrastructure servers are necessary based on CPU and memory usage, and on the other performance parameters listed – ResolutionWorkItemQueueReadyCount, WorkItemQueueReadyCount, LastRecordedLicenseCheck- OutResponseTime. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store;  
<http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psplanning-datastore-intro-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 6

You manage an enterprise farm with several remote sites that are connected across a WAN. Administrators from remote sites have been complaining of data store locks for extended periods of time while performing routine farm maintenance. Which of the following measures can mitigate this issue?

- A. Place replicated data stores in remote sites

## 1Y0-A23

- B. Limit routine maintenance from remote sites – only critical jobs should be done remotely
- C. Monitor the number of data reads per minute on the data store, and increase memory in the data store as necessary
- D. Talk to the network administrator about bandwidth issues that may be a bottleneck for traffic

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In a WAN environment, place replicas of the data store at sites with a large number of servers; this minimizes reads across the WAN link. Database replication consumes bandwidth. Limit the use of replicated databases to configurations where the remote site has enough servers to justify the bandwidth cost of placing a replicated copy of the database at the site. For SQL Server, you must use immediate updating transactional replication. Crossing high latency links without using replicated databases can create situations where the data store is locked for extended periods of time when performing farm maintenance from remote sites. Data store reads do not adversely affect local connections but remote sites can experience slower performance. This means that the Citrix IMA Service may start after extended periods of time and some normal operations may fail when initiated from the remote site. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store/Replication Considerations;  
<http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-datastorereplication-v2.html>

**QUESTION NO: 7**

What is the biggest factor in determining if servers should be put in their own zone?

- A. Geography
- B. Latency
- C. Number of servers at the location
- D. Number of servers at the nearest big location

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Separate zones are not required for remote sites, even ones on separate continents; latency is the biggest factor in determining if servers should be put in their own zone. For large farms with servers in different geographic regions, create zones based on the

## 1Y0-A23

location of significant numbers of servers. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning for WANs by Using Zones; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-zones-wans-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 8

You manage an environment with 50 servers in San Jose, 45 servers in New York and 6 servers in Brussels, Belgium. Connectivity between San Jose and New York is good, as is the connectivity between NY and Brussels. How many zones would be optimal for this farm?

- A. One, since connectivity is good all around
- B. Three – one zone each for San Jose, NY and Brussels
- C. Two – one zone for San Jose, NY +Brussels in one zone
- D. Two – one zone for San Jose + NY, and one for Brussels

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

In general, Citrix recommends using the fewest number of zones possible, with one being optimal. If all farm servers are in one location, configuring only one zone for the farm does not reduce performance or make the farm harder to manage. However, in large networks, such as organizations with data centers on different continents, grouping geographically-related servers in zones can improve farm performance. Keep in mind that data collectors must replicate changes to all other data collectors in the farm. Also, bandwidth consumption and network traffic increase with the number of zones. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning for WANs by Using Zones; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-zones-wans-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 9

If the data store is hosted on Oracle, give the following permissions to the Oracle user account employed for the server farm:

- A. Resource
- B. Sysadmin
- C. Connect

## 1Y0-A23

D. Sys

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

If the data store is hosted on Oracle, give the Oracle user account employed for the server farm “connect” and “resource” permissions only. System administrator (system or sys) account permissions are not needed for data store access. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/XenApp Administration/Securing Server Farms/Securing the Data Store; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-securing-securedata-store.html>

**QUESTION NO: 10**

If your organization is a service provider and you have to deploy XenApp for 4 different clients, which of the following is the best option? Note: You have SLAs in place for each client. Two clients are located in your city and two are out of state.

- A. A single farm for your organization, with 4 different zones for each client
- B. 4 different farms, one for each client
- C. A farm with two zones for the local clients, and two separate farms for the the out-of-state clients
- D. Compare the SLAs, and create a farm for the clients with the most similar SLAs. Create a separate farm for any client with a widely divergent SLA

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If your organization is a service provider, you might want to dedicate a farm to each organization for which you provide service. Multiple farms might make it easier to demonstrate compliance with specific service level agreements. There is no exact formula for determining the ideal number of farms, but general guidelines can help: In general, a single farm meets the needs of most deployments. A significant benefit to deploying a single farm needs only one data store database. Consider using multiple farms when you have geographically dispersed data centers that can support their own data store database, or when you do not want communication between servers within the farm to cross a firewall or WAN. For very large deployments with thousands of servers, breaking the environment into multiple farms can increase performance. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Deciding How Many Farms to Deploy; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-numberfarms-v2.html>

**QUESTION NO: 11**

## 1Y0-A23

In WANs with high latency or error rates, which of the following is more suitable?

- A. Single farm with multiple zones
- B. Multiple farms
- C. Single farms with one zone per farm only
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Most organizations deploy a single farm. However, there are some circumstances in which deploying multiple farms makes sense. The decision to implement a single farm or multiple farms is influenced by: Location and needs of the users or your organization - If your organization is a service provider, you might want to dedicate a farm to each organization for which you provide service. Multiple farms might make it easier to demonstrate compliance with specific service level agreements. Geographic layout of your organization - If your IT infrastructure is organized by region and managed in a decentralized manner, multiple farms could improve farm performance. Multiple farms could also save time when coordinating farm administration and simplify troubleshooting farm-wide issues. Network infrastructure limitations - In WANs with high latency or error rates, multiple farms may perform better than a single farm with multiple zones. Organizational security policies concerning server communications - Consider multiple farms if your organization needs to segregate data based on security level. Likewise, you might need multiple farms for regulatory compliance. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Deciding How Many Farms to Deploy; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-numberfarms-v2.html>

**QUESTION NO: 12**

You have recently landed an important client account with potential deployments of thousands of servers. Which of the following deployment options can optimize performance in this scenario?

- A. Restricting WAN usage in the environment
- B. Multiple farms based on geographic considerations
- C. Servers within the firewall in a separate farm; those outside the firewall in another one
- D. Restricting the number of zones within farms

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**



## 1Y0-A23

If your IT infrastructure is organized by region and managed in a decentralized manner, multiple farms could improve farm performance. Source: Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Deciding How Many Farms to Deploy; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-numberfarms-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 13

An administrator wants to disable IMA encryption in a farm. If he does this, he will have to:

- A. Recreate the farm from scratch
- B. Disable encryption on each individual server
- C. Reinstall all existing farm servers
- D. Ensure IMA encryption is disabled on the data store first

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

If you enable IMA encryption when you create a farm, you must enable it on all servers that join that farm, using the key specified during Create Farm Setup. After enabling IMA encryption, you cannot disable it without reinstalling all existing farm servers. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/XenApp installation/Building a XenApp Farm/Creating a Farm/Enabling and Configuring IMA Encryption; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-install-create-farm-ima-encryption-2k3-fp2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 14

You are the administrator of a farm that uses Presentation Server 4.0 on Windows 2000 Server. To move to XenApp 5 for Windows 2003, you must:

- A. Uninstall Presentation Server 4.0 and reinstall Presentation Server 4.5 after the move
- B. Use the automatic upgrade feature to upgrade the farm
- C. Manually upgrade the farm using the steps outlined in the installation manual
- D. Migrate your farm and perform a new installation of Citrix Presentation Server with Feature Pack 1

Answer: D

### Explanation:

## 1Y0-A23

If your server farm currently uses Presentation Server 3.0 or 4.0 on Windows 2000 Server, or earlier versions of MetaFrame, you must migrate. When you migrate a farm, you perform a new installation of Citrix Presentation Server with Feature Pack 1, but you do so using a manual process that allows you to preserve your farm settings. If your server farm currently uses Presentation Server 3.0 or 4.0 on Windows Server 2003, you can upgrade. Automatic upgrading uses Setup. When you run Setup on a server in your farm, it detects the presence of a previous release of Presentation Server, and runs in upgrade mode. Upgrading preserves customizations you made to each server and farm. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/ XenApp installation/Building a XenApp Farm/Upgrading or Migrating an existing Server or Farm; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psinstall-migrate-2k3.html>

### QUESTION NO: 15

You are planning a XenApp deployment for a client across multiple sites and must decide whether to deploy a single farm for all the sites or multiple farms (one per site). Which of the following criteria will tilt your decision towards multiple farms? (Choose 2)

- A. You do not want to open firewall ports for server-to-server communication.
- B. Users have email applications installed on their client systems.
- C. Load balancing across servers is crucial.
- D. The client has tens of thousands of users across multiple locations.

**Answer: A, D**

### Explanation:

There is no exact formula for determining the ideal number of farms, but general guidelines can help: In general, a single farm meets the needs of most deployments. A significant benefit to deploying a single farm is needing only one data store database. Consider using multiple farms when you have geographically dispersed data centers that can support their own data store database, or when you do not want communication between servers within the farm to cross a firewall or WAN. For very large deployments with thousands of servers, breaking the environment into multiple farms can increase performance. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/XenApp/XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Deciding How Many Farms to Deploy; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-numberfarms-v2.html>

### QUESTION NO: 16

You are provisioning a large number of servers using Active Directory. Which of the following installation methods are recommended as optimal in this scenario? (Choose 2)

- A. Wizard-based