

**Microsoft 70-297**

**70-297 Designing a Microsoft Windows Server 2003  
Active Directory and Network Infrastructure  
Practice Test  
Version 2.3**

**QUESTION NO: 1**

You are designing a forest and domain structure to address the concerns of Contoso, Ltd., and to meet the business and technical requirements. You want to use the minimum number of domains and forests that are required. Which domain structure should you use?

- A. one forest and two domains
- B. one forest and four domains
- C. one forest and three domains
- D. two forests and four domains
- E. two forests and three domains

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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This question address a concept Microsoft has recently adopted for Windows 2003: isolation vs. autonomy.

The "Organizational Goals" section of the case states:

The company has also agreed that management of Contoso , Ltd. data must be completely isolated from all other Litware , Inc. data. This included the ability to manage security of Contoso , Ltd. resources. There will be no exceptions.

The key phrases in the case are "data must be completely isolated" and "included the ability to manage security". If Contoso becomes a sub-domain or OU in the Litware forest, there will always be higher level administrators (non-client related) who can assign themselves rights to Contoso data. The security boundary for isolation is the forest, and the answer should reflect that.

Use multiple forests when you need to provide support for multiple distinct companies or when you need to provide a utonomy or isolation to a unit within a company.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

You are designing the top-level organizational unit (OU) structure to meet the administrative requirements. What should you do?

- A. Create a top-level OU named Coho. Place all user and computer accounts that are assigned to the Coho Vineyard customer project in the Coho OU.
- B. Create a top-level OU namedNew York. Place all user and computer accounts from New York in the New York OU.
- C. Create a top-level OU namedChicago. Place all user and computer accounts from Chicago in the Chicago OU.

D. Create a top-level OU named Sales. Place all user and computer accounts from the sales department in the Sales OU.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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The case study states: " To reduce the burden on IT staff, trusted individuals within the organization should be identified to help reduce the IT administrative burden. "

In the Active Directory section of the case study it states: "The trusted individuals will be allowed to manage only user accounts within the customer project to which they have been assigned." So we would create OU's for each project and Delegate Authority.

**QUESTION NO: 3**

You are designing a security group strategy to meet the business and technical requirements. What should you do?

A. Create one global group namedG\_Executives. Make all executive user accounts members of that group.

B. Create two global groups namedG\_Executives and one universal group named U\_Executives. Make the two global groups members of U\_Executives. Make the executive user accounts members of the appropriate global group.

C. Create three global groups namedG\_NY\_Executives and G\_Chi\_Executives and G\_Executives. Make G\_NY\_Executives and G\_Chi\_Executives members of G\_Executives. Make the executive user accounts members of the appropriate global group.

D. Create one domain local group namedDL\_Executives. Make all executive user accounts members of that group.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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Global groups are used to gather users that have similar permissions requirements. One of its characteristics is they can be assigned permissions or be added to local groups in any domain in a forest. We have already established the need for two forests, so we also need two global groups because each forest can have only one global group.

Universal groups are normally used to assign permissions to related resources in multiple domains. Universal groups share the following characteristics: Universal groups are available only when the forest functional level is set to Windows 2000 native or Windows Server 2003.

Universal groups exist outside the boundaries of any particular domain and are managed by Global Catalog servers. Universal groups are used to assign permissions to related resources in multiple domains . Universal groups can contain users, global groups, and other universal groups

from any domain in a forest. You can grant permissions for a universal group to any resource in any domain.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

You are designing an Active Directory implementation strategy to present to executives from your company and from Contoso, Ltd. Which implementation strategy should you use?

- A. Upgrade theNew York domain. Upgrade the Chicago domain. Create a pristine forest for Contoso, Ltd.
- B. Create a pristine forest. Upgrade theNew York domain. Upgrade the Chicago domain. Create a new child domain for Contoso, Ltd.
- C. Create a pristine forest. Upgrade theNew York domain. Upgrade the Chicago domain. Do nothing further.
- D. Create a pristine forest. Upgrade theNew York domain. Upgrade the Chicago domain. Create a pristine forest for Contoso, Ltd.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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The case study states:" ...the company has decided to implement a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory environment. " It also says that " Currently, Litware , Inc. has two Windows NT 4.0 domains... "

The Active Directory Installation Wizard simplifies upgrading a Windows NT domain to Windows Server 2003 Active Directory. The Active Directory Installation Wizard installs and configures domain controllers, which provide network users and computers access to the Active Directory directory service. Any member server (except those with restrictive license agreements) can be promoted to domain controllers using the Active Directory Installation Wizard. During this process you will define one of the following roles for the new domain controller: New forest (also a new domain) New child domain New domain tree in an existing forest Additional domain controller in an existing domain

By creating two new forests, you are providing isolation and. This satisfies the organizational requirements.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

You are designing the DNS infrastructure to meet the business and technical requirements. What should you do?

- A. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone on DC4. Set the replication scope to all DNS servers in the domain.
- B. Create a standard primary zone on DC4.
- C. Create a standard primary zone on any domain controller in the forest root domain.
- D. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone on any domain controller in the forest root domain. Set the replication scope to all domain controllers in the domain.
- E. Create an Active Directory-integrated zone on DC5. Set the replication scope to all DNS servers in the forest.

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

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The answers refer to a DC4 and DC5 which do not exist in the scenario - a diagram or chart of some kind is missing. However, answer C does not make any sense. Typically you will store the root domain DNS info in AD (AD-I zone) and set the replication to Forest DNS Zones, i.e., to all DCs with DNS in the forest, especially the msdcs subdomain, found in the root domain. Based on that simple fact, the answer is B, assuming that DC5 is in the root domain of the forest.

You can control the replication scope of Domain Name System (DNS) zone data stored in Active Directory so that only specific domain controllers in the forest participate in DNS zone replication.

Reference:

Jerry Honeycutt; Introducing Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Microsoft Press, Chapter 16.

### QUESTION NO: 6

You are designing a DNS implementation strategy for the network. Which two zone types should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. standard secondary zones
- B. reverse lookup zones
- C. Active Directory-integrated zones
- D. standard primary zones

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

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Reverse lookup zones provide IP and Hostname restrictions for IIS.  
Active Directory-integrated zones are fault tolerant and secure.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

You are designing a strategy to upgrade the DHCP servers after the new Active Directory structure is in place. Who can authorize the DHCP servers? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. network administrator inChicago
- B. IT support staff inBoston
- C. IT support staff inNew York
- D. network administrator inNew York
- E. chief information officer

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

The case study states: " The chief information officer is the only person who is authorized to implement any changes that will impact the entire company. "

**QUESTION NO: 8**

You are designing the placement of the global catalog servers. You want to use the minimum number of global catalog servers that are required. Which design should you use?

- A. one global catalog server inNew York
- B. two global catalog servers inChicago and two global catalog servers in New York
- C. one global catalog server inChicago, one global catalog server in New York, and one global catalog server in Boston
- D. one global catalog server inChicago and one global catalog server in New York
- E. two global catalog servers inNew York

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The "Network Infrastructure " section of the case states that Boston requires high availability and reduced latency. The only way to achieve these goals is to give them their own GC which would process logons locally (universal group membership needs to be checked during logon), instead of contacting a GC in the NY office. An argument could be made that a DC in the Boston office could have universal group membership caching enabled, thus removing the requirement for a local GC, but this was not an option in the answer matrix.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

You are designing an IP addressing strategy for your VPN solution.  
How many public addresses should you use?

- A. 1
- B. 25
- C. 50
- D. 255

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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VPN connections will be assigned through the New York office.

### QUESTION NO: 10

You are designing an Active Directory forest structure to meet the business and technical requirements. What should you do?

- A. Create a single forest that has one domain. Use OUs to separate the departments.
- B. Create a single forest that has multiple domains to represent every department.
- C. Create a single forest that has three domains: one for finance, one for HR, and one for the remaining departments.
- D. Create multiple forests that have a single domain in each forest to represent the departments.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The case study states: " The new design must accommodate the finance and HR departments, which have requirements not addressed by the company's planned password policy. " It also states: " A completely decentralized administrative approach will be used. "

This means that they have to have their own domains to which a password policy can be applied to cater for their respective needs.

There are a number of reasons that you might need to define multiple domains. These reasons include the following:

You need to implement different domain-level security policies. You need to provide decentralized administration. You need to optimize replication traffic across WAN links more than you can by dividing a domain into multiple sites. You need to provide a different namespace for different locations, departments, or functions. You need to retain an existing Windows NT domain architecture. You want to put the schema master in a different domain than the domains that contain users or other resources.

Reference:

Walter Glenn, and Michael T. Simpson; MCSE 70-297 Training Kit - Designing a Windows server 2003 Active Directory and Network Infrastructure, Chapter 3, pp. 3-4 to 3-7.

**QUESTION NO: 11**

You are designing a WAN implementation strategy to meet the business and technical requirements. What should you do?

- A. Configure a demand-dial router.
- B. Create multiple Active Directory site links.
- C. Configure a VPN connection between each branch office.
- D. Install an Internet Authentication Service (IAS) server in each branch office.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Demand-dial connections are used by the Routing and Remote Access service to make point-to-point connections between LANs over which packets are routed.

Reference:

Jerry Honeycutt: Introducing Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Microsoft Press, Chapter 6.

**QUESTION NO: 12 DRAG DROP**

You are designing a strategy to provide the required security for the Payroll server. You need to identify the actions that you should perform to achieve this goal. What should you do?

To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area, and arrange them in the appropriate order. (Use only actions that apply.)



Actions	Answer Area
Create a universal group named Payroll. Add users from the movies department to this group.	
Create a universal group named Payroll. Add the Finance global group to this group.	
Create a global group named Finance. Add all Dallas users to this group.	
Create a domain local group and assign it permissions to the Payroll server. Add the Payroll universal group to this group.	
Create a global group named Finance that contains only the appropriate Finance users.	
Create a domain local group that contains only the appropriate HR users and assign it permissions to the Payroll server.	

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Create a universal group named Payroll. Add users from the movies department to this group.	Create a universal group named Payroll. Add users from the movies department to this group.
Create a universal group named Payroll. Add the Finance global group to this group.	Create a universal group named Payroll. Add the Finance global group to this group.
Create a global group named Finance. Add all Dallas users to this group.	Create a domain local group and assign it permissions to the Payroll server. Add the Payroll universal group to this group.
Create a domain local group and assign it permissions to the Payroll server. Add the Payroll universal group to this group.	
Create a global group named Finance that contains only the appropriate Finance users.	
Create a domain local group that contains only the appropriate HR users and assign it permissions to the Payroll server.	

**QUESTION NO: 13**

You are designing a password management solution to meet the business and technical requirements. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.) (Choose two.)

- A. Delegate the password management controls to the help desk staff.
- B. Delegate the password management controls to the Domain Users group.
- C. Configure the Default Domain Policy to enforce password expiration settings.
- D. Configure the Default Domain Controller Policy to enforce password expiration settings.

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:**

Security groups are used to group domain users into a single administrative unit. Security groups can be assigned permissions and can also be used as e-mail distribution lists. Users placed into a group inherit the permissions assigned to the group for as long as they remain members of that group. Windows itself uses only security groups.

We have already established that multiple domains must be used when you need to implement different domain-level security policies. By configuring the Default Domain Controller Policy we apply the settings to that specific domain.

**Reference:**

Walter Glenn, and Michael T. Simpson; MCSE 70-297 Training Kit - Designing a Windows server 2003 Active Directory and Network Infrastructure, Chapter 4 , pp. 4-26.

**QUESTION NO: 14**

You are designing a strategy to address the requirements of the advertising department. What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the graphicdesigninstitute.com domain.
- B. Use block inheritance to prevent the Group Policy object (GPO) from applying to members of the advertising department.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to theDenver site.
- D. Configure the Default Domain Policy to have the No Override option.
- E. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and link it to the Advertising OU.

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

The case study states: " Each group of administrators will be responsible for its own departmental environment. "