PrepKing

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PrepKing-70-654

Exam A

QUESTION 1
You are preparing a computer named SecSrv for deploying Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition. SecSrv will act as the Security Server. You create a 50 GB partition for the system volume on SecSrv. Now you want to create an application data volume on SecSrv for the Security Server.

What is the minimum size of the partition you will need to create for this purpose?

A. 10 GB
B. 20 GB
C. 30 GB
D. 50 GB

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
You will need to create a minimum data volume partition size of 10 GB for the Security Server. In Windows Essential Business Server 2008, all three servers, which include the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server, require a minimum of 50 GB for the system volume partition. However, the minimum partition size required by each type of server for the data volume is different. The Management Server requires a 30 GB minimum partition for the data volume. The Security Server requires a 10 GB minimum partition for the data volume. The Messaging Server requires a 20 GB minimum partition for the data volume. Premium Edition has a fourth server, the Database Server.

The options stating 20 GB, 30 GB, and 50 GB are incorrect because these are not the minimum partitions sizes required by the Security Server for data volume. The Security Server requires a minimum of 10 GB for the data volume partition.

QUESTION 2
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company has a main office and a branch office. You configure each office to have its own Active Directory site. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You also install a new domain controller named DCBranch in the branch office.

You want to configure Active Directory replication between DCBranch and the existing domain controllers. Which tool or tools can you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. Active Directory Sites and Services
B. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
C. **Repadmin.exe**
D. **Dcdiag.exe**
E. **Ntdsutil.exe**

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in, Repadmin.exe, and Ntdsutil.exe to configure Active Directory replication. The Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in provides a view into the Sites container of the configuration directory partition and can be used to manage Active Directory replication topology.

Repadmin.exe can be used to view the replication information on domain controllers. By using the Repadmin.exe tool, you can determine the last successful replication of all directory partitions, identify inbound and outbound replication partners, identify the current bridgehead servers, view object metadata, and generally manage Active Directory replication topology for both Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) replication. You can also use the Repadmin.exe tool to force replication of an entire directory partition or a single object, and list domain controllers in a site.
Ntdsutil.exe provides management capabilities for Active Directory. You can use Ntdsutil.exe to perform Active Directory database maintenance, manage and control single-master operations, and remove replication metadata left behind by domain controllers that are removed from the network by uninstalling Active Directory.
Active Directory Domains and Trusts and Dcdiag.exe cannot be used to configure Active Directory replication. Active Directory Domains and Trusts is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that can be used to create and manage trusts between domains and sites. DcDiag.exe analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest and reports any problems to assist in troubleshooting.

QUESTION 3
You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The company has a main office and three branch offices. Employees in all branch offices require access to the resources in the main office. To mitigate the risk involved with a normal Internet connection, you configure the Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) Security Server as a VPN Server. You want to configure remote client access over a VPN connection.

Which tasks are optional while doing this? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Creating users and groups for remote VPN clients.
B. Enabling and configuring remote access for VPN clients
C. Enabling user mapping.
D. Verifying VPN connectivity
E. Enabling Quarantine Control.

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Enabling user mapping and Quarantine Control are optional steps while configuring remote client access over a VPN connection. Forefront TMG allows you to configure VPN to enable remote access for clients. To configure remote client access, the following tasks should be performed:

- Create users and groups for remote VPN clients. This includes identifying and configuring user accounts that should be allowed to connect to Forefront TMG as remote VPN clients.
- Enable and configure remote access for VPN clients. This includes enabling VPN client access on the Forefront TMG computer, configuring the maximum number of simultaneous connections to Forefront TMG, and selecting whether to use Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) or Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) to connect to Forefront TMG.
- Enable user mapping. This is an optional step. You should enable user mapping if you are using Remote Access Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) or Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication and the Forefront TMG is a member of the domain to enable remote access clients to be authenticated by RADIUS or EAP.
- Verify VPN connectivity.
- Enable Quarantine Control. This is also an optional step. Quarantine control provides phased network access for VPN clients by restricting them to Quarantine VPN Clients network before allowing access to the VPN Clients network. Both of these VPN client networks are subject to your Forefront TMG firewall access policy, so that you can control VPN client access to network resources.

QUESTION 4
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 computer. You want to migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You install Windows EBS on a server. You want to migrate the Dynamic Host Configuration

Protocol (DHCP) Server service from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008.

What must you do first?

A. Perform the DNS role migration.
B. Perform the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) migration.
C. Decommission the Windows SBS 2003 server.
D. Stop the DHCP Server service on the Windows EBS 2008 server.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should first perform the DNS role migration. While migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you must prepare your existing environment to work with the DHCP Server service for Windows EBS. You need to migrate the DHCP Server service after you have finished installing Windows EBS 2008 and performing the DNS role migration.

You should not migrate the DHCP Server service before migrating the DNS role. When migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you must complete the migration of the DHCP Server service and decommission the Windows SBS 2003 within seven days of installing Windows EBS 2008. This grace period can be extended to 21 days by installing a software update for Windows SBS 2003. While migrating the DHCP Server service, you can perform the following steps to ensure that no IP address conflicts occur during the migration process:

1. Log on to your existing DHCP server as domain administrator, and start the DHCP Server service.
2. Open the DHCP snap-in by clicking Start > Administrative Tools > DHCP.
3. In the DHCP server console tree, right-click the server object, and click the Properties option (if your DHCP server is running Windows Server 2008 operating system, you should click the Properties IPv4 option).
4. In the Properties dialog box, click the Advanced tab, and then set the Conflict detection attempts option to 1.
5. Click OK to close the Properties dialog box.

You should not perform the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) migration because this is not required before migrating the DHCP Server service. You need to migrate the DNS roles before migrating the DHCP Server service.

You should not decommission the Windows SBS 2003 server because this must be completed after migrating the DHCP Server service.
You should not stop the DHCP Server service on Windows EBS 2008 server because this is not required for migrating the DHCP Server service from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008.

QUESTION 5
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are installing the Management Server for your new Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 deployment. You want to store the data components on a separate partition from the partition that stores the system components. To do this, you want to create a new partition.

How can you achieve the stated objective with minimal administrative effort?

A. Click the **Drive Options (advanced)** option on the **Where do you want to install Windows?** page.
B. Press the SHIFT+F10 keys to open the command prompt.
C. Click the **Disk Management option** on the **Choose a volume for storing data** page.
D. Press the **Windows Logo+R** keys and type **diskmgmt.msc** in the Run dialog box.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should click the Disk Management option on the Choose a volume for storing data page. While installing the Management Server, Security Server, or Messaging Server, you can select separate hard disk drives or partitions on which to store the application files and data files, or you can store all files on a single hard disk drive or partition. The Management Server **Installation Wizard** allows you to format a hard disk drive or to create a partition during the installation. To do this, you should click the **Disk Management** option on the **Choose a volume for storing data** page.

You should not click the **Drive Options (advanced)** option on the **Where do you want to install Windows?** page. The **Where do you want to install Windows?** page allows you to select the hard disk or partition where you want to install Windows EBS 2008. In this scenario, you want to create a partition to store data components. To do this, you should use the **Disk Management** option on the **Choose a volume for storing data** page.

You should not press the SHIFT+F10 keys to open the command prompt. Pressing the SHIFT+F10 keys opens the command prompt during the installation of EBS 2008 by temporarily pausing the installation process. This option is not correct because it will involve more administrative effort than using the **Disk Management** option on the **Choose a volume for storing data** page.

You should not press the **Windows Logo+R** keys and type **diskmgmt.msc** in the **Run** dialog box because this method is not supported during the installation of EBS 2008.

QUESTION 6
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network contains servers running Windows Server 2008. You want to install a new Exchange Server 2007 computer on the network. The new Exchange Server will be used by mobile device users to access their mailboxes. To achieve this, you want to configure Exchange ActiveSync on the new Exchange Server. You need to ensure that Exchange ActiveSync is enabled by default.

Which Exchange Server role should you install on the new server?

A. Mailbox server role
B. Client Access server role
C. Hub Transport server role
D. Edge Transport server role

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should install the Client Access server role to configure ActiveSync for mobile device users. Exchange ActiveSync is an Exchange synchronization protocol that enables mobile device users to access their email, calendar, contacts, and tasks by using their mobile devices. Exchange ActiveSync synchronizes e-mail messages, calendar items, contacts, and tasks. Exchange ActiveSync is enabled by default when you install the Client Access server role. The Client Access server provides Outlook Web Access, mobility connectivity, and Web services to clients in an Exchange organization.

You should not install the Mailbox server role, the Hub Transport server role, or Edge Transport server role because Exchange ActiveSync is installed when you install the Client Access server role. The Mailbox server hosts mailboxes, public folders, and core services, including calendaring. The Hub Transport server provides internal message routing and encryption. The Edge Transport server is deployed in the perimeter network and it is the only server role that cannot reside on the same server as the other roles. The Edge Transport server acts

as a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) gateway and provides antivirus, antispam, and messaging security services.

QUESTION 7
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network. A server named EBS-SQL4 is configured as the SQL Server database server. EBS-SQL4 contains two hard disks named DataDisk and Log Disk. A database named Userdb is stored on DataDisk. The transaction log for the Userdb database is stored on Log Disk.

Your company's IT policy states that any data loss must not exceed one hour's worth of data. You configure backups on EBS-SQL4 to run as follows:

- Full backup - every Sunday at 1:00 A.M.
- Differential backup - daily at 4:00 A.M.
- Transaction log backup - every hour

The Userdb database on EBS-SQL4 becomes corrupt on Wednesday at 3:20 P.M. You want to restore the database to the point of failure.

Which step should you perform first?

A. Perform a tail-log backup.
B. Apply the tail-log backup.
C. Apply all transaction log backups in the order they were created after the differential backup that was created on Wednesday at 4:00 A.M.
D. Restore the differential backup that was created on Wednesday at 4:00 A.M.
E. Restore the full backup that was created on Sunday.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

To restore a database to the point of failure, you should perform a backup of the tail-log before restoring the most recent full and differential database backups. The tail-log backup is a backup of the active transaction log that was not included in the most recent transaction log backup. After creating the tail-log backup, you should restore the most recent backup of the full database. After that step, you should restore the most recent backup of the differential database that was created after the backup of the full database that you have restored. Then you should apply all backups, in sequential order, of the transaction logs that were created after the last differential backup. Finally, you should apply the tail-log backup that you created at the beginning of the restoration process.

If the transaction log is also corrupted, you will not be able to perform the tail-log backup. In that case, you will not be able to restore data that was generated after the last transaction log was backed up.

You should not begin by restoring the tail-log backup. You must first perform a backup of the tail-log to be able to restore it.

You should not begin by applying all transaction log backups in the order they were created after the differential backup created on Wednesday at 4:00 A.M. To restore a database to the point of failure, you should first perform a backup of the tail-log, then restore the most recent full and differential database backups, and finally apply all transaction log backups.

You should not begin by restoring the differential backup that was created on Wednesday at 4:00 A.M. Before restoring the differential backup, you must restore the differential base, which is the full backup that was created before the differential backup.

You should not begin by restoring the full backup that was created on Sunday. To restore a database to the point of failure, you should first perform a backup of the tail-log before restoring the most recent full and differential database backups.

QUESTION 8
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. The network contains an instance of SQL Server 2005 that contains a database named Products. You have configured full, differential, transaction log, and snapshot backups for the Products database. You install a new SQL Server 2008 instance. You want to detach the Products database from SQL Server 2005 and attach it to SQL Server 2008.

What should you do first to accomplish this?

A. Delete all snapshots of the Products database.
B. Configure the Products database as read-only.
C. Restart the SQL Server 2005 instance in single-user mode.
D. Restart the SQL Server 2008 instance in single-user mode.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should first delete all snapshots of the Products database. You can detach the data and transaction log files from an instance of SQL Server and then reattach them to the same instance or another instance of SQL Server. When you detach a database, it is removed from the instance of SQL Server, but it remains intact within its data and transaction log files. You can use the detached data and transaction log files to attach the database to any instance of SQL Server. You cannot detach a database if any of the following conditions is true:

- The database is replicated and published. If the database is replicated, it must be unpublished.
- A database snapshot exists on the database. A database snapshot cannot be detached or attached. Therefore, before you can detach the database, you must drop all snapshots of the database.
- The database is being mirrored in a database mirroring session.
- The database is suspect.
- The database is a system database.

You should not configure the Products database as read-only because this will not allow you to detach the database until you drop all snapshots of the database. Also, it is not necessary to configure a database as read-only to detach it. Configuring a database as read-only is useful when you want to enable users to access a database but prevent them from making any changes to the database.

You should not restart the SQL Server 2005 or SQL Server 2008 instance in single-user mode because this will not allow you to detach the database until you drop all snapshots of the database. Starting an instance of SQL Server in single-user mode is useful when you want to troubleshoot the instance or databases stored on the instance. Also, it is not necessary to restart an instance of SQL Server in single-user mode to detach a database from that instance.

QUESTION 9
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. All clients use the Messaging Server to send and receive e-mails. You want to configure a mailbox size limit for help desk users. You want to

use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for this purpose.

Which is the minimum Exchange administrator role you will require?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange View-Only Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require the Exchange Recipient Administrators role. You can use the Exchange Management Console or the Exchange Management Shell to configure the default size limit for the Windows EBS mailbox. The Set-Mailbox cmdlet configures the size limit for existing mailboxes. You can configure the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter in the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for this purpose. The ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter specifies the mailbox size at which the user associated with this mailbox can no longer send or receive messages. The account you use to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role.

All other options are incorrect because the account you use to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role. The Exchange Organization Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The Exchange View-Only Administrators role provides its members only read-only access to the whole Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all the Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients. The Exchange Public Folder Administrators role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all the public folders.

QUESTION 10
You are the systems administrator for your company. You use Windows Essential Business Server 2008 to manage users and the network. All clients use Outlook 2003 or Outlook 2007 and are configured to use the Messaging Server. Some employees in the marketing department use external e-mail addresses when they are traveling. You must ensure that users in the marketing department can receive official e-mail while traveling.

You decide to use pre-canned filters to send official e-mail to the users in the marketing department via their external e-mail addresses.

Which type of group should you create to be able to use pre-canned filters?

A. **Dynamic** distribution group
B. **Mail-enabled** distribution group
C. **Mail-enabled** security group
D. **Mail-enabled** public folder

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should create a dynamic distribution group. Dynamic distribution groups use recipient filters and conditions to derive their membership at the time the message is sent. Exchange 2007 provides pre-canned filters that help you create recipient filters for dynamic distribution groups. Pre-canned filters can meet a variety of recipient-filtering criteria. These filters can be used to specify the recipient types you want to include in a dynamic distribution group, such as users with external email addresses and contacts with external email addresses. You can specify these filters on the Filter tab in the Properties dialog box of a dynamic distribution group.
In addition to configuring recipient filters, you can also specify conditions based on recipient properties. You can specify conditions on the Conditions tab in the Properties dialog box of a dynamic distribution group. When you want to make a distribution group available from the Internet, you should create a dynamic distribution group.

You should not create a mail-enabled universal distribution group. Creating a mail-enabled universal distribution group will not allow you to use pre-canned filters to send emails to specific users that have external email addresses. Instead, you can use mail contacts with mail-enabled distribution groups to send e-mail messages to users that have external e-mail address. A mail contact is a mail-enabled Active Directory contact that contains information about people or organizations that exist outside an Exchange organization. Each mail contact has an external e-mail address and all messages sent to the mail contact are routed to this external e-mail address. Mail contacts can appear in the Global Address List (GAL) and other address lists, and can be added as members to distribution groups.

You should not create a mail-enabled universal security group. These groups are Active Directory security group objects that are mail-enabled. Mail-enabled universal security groups can be used to grant access permissions to resources in Active Directory and to distribute messages. Creating a mail-enabled universal security group will not allow you to use pre-canned filters to send emails only to specific users that have external email addresses.

You should not create a mail-enabled non-universal group. These are mail-enabled Active Directory global or local objects. You cannot create a mail-enabled non-universal group in Exchange Server 2007. In Exchange Server 2007, you can create or mail-enable universal distribution groups only.

QUESTION 11
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a server running Exchange Server 2007. You want to migrate the existing Exchange Server 2007 computer to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008.

What should you do before performing the migration? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Ensure that the Domain Name System (DNS) role is migrated to Windows EBS.
B. Ensure that the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) role is migrated to Windows EBS.
C. Ensure that the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role is migrated to Windows EBS.
D. Ensure that the existing Exchange server is decommissioned.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should ensure that the DNS and DHCP roles are migrated to Windows EBS. When you perform the migration of Exchange Server 2007 to Windows EBS, it enables the users to take advantage of the new security and monitoring features that are provided by Windows EBS along with all the features in Exchange Server 2007. Before migrating Exchange Server 2007 to Windows EBS, you must migrate the DNS and DHCP roles to Windows EBS.

You should not ensure that the AD DS role is migrated to Windows EBS because this is not a required step to

be performed before migrating Exchange Server 2007 to Windows EBS.

You should not ensure that the existing Exchange server is decommissioned because this step must be performed after migrating Exchange Server 2007 to Windows EBS. You should only decommission the existing Exchange server when the replacement server is properly implemented.

QUESTION 12
You administer the Messaging Server in a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You configure Outlook Web Access (OWA) on the Messaging Server to enable users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. You want to ensure that when users access their mailboxes by using OWA, the logon credential and password information is stored in cookies.

Which authentication method should you configure for OWA?

A. Digest authentication
B. Forms-based authentication
C. Smart card and certificate authentication
D. RSA SecurID authentication

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should configure forms-based authentication. Forms-based authentication enables a logon page for Outlook Web Access only. This authentication method uses a cookie to store the user's encrypted logon credentials in the Internet browser, enabling the Exchange Server 2007 to monitor the activity of Outlook Web Access sessions on public and private computers. If an Outlook Web Access session is idle for a longer than a specified period, the server blocks access until the user re-authenticates the logon credentials.

You should not configure the Digest authentication method because it does not store user credentials in a cookie. Digest authentication transmits passwords over the network as a hash value for additional security. Digest authentication is not fully secure if the user is unable to close the browser and end the browser process between sessions.

You should not configure the Smart card and certificate authentication method because this authentication method does not store user credentials in a cookie. This authentication method uses a certificate stored on a smart card. A certificate authentication method uses the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols. In EAP-TLS certificate authentication, the client and the server prove their identities to one another.
You should not configure the RSA SecurID authentication method because this authentication method does not store user credentials in a cookie. RSA SecurID is a third-party product that can be used for authentication on the Client Access server.

QUESTION 13
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company has a main office and a branch office. The main office contains two domain controllers, named DC1 and DC2. The branch office contains two domain controllers, named DC3 and DC4. The network consists of a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You want to migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. Before performing the migration, you want to demote DC3 to a member server. You want to ensure that all Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles that are locally held by DC3 remain unassigned until you reassign them manually to another domain controller
.
Which command should you run?

A. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/forceRemoval** parameter.

B. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/retainDCmetadata** parameter.
C. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/UseExistingAccount** parameter.
D. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/adv** parameter.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /forceRemoval parameter. Dcpromo.exe is an executable program that is used to promote and demote Windows 2000 Server, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Server 2008 domain controllers. The /forceRemoval parameter forces the demotion of a domain controller. When you demote a domain controller with the /forceRemoval option, you will lose any unique changes that reside in the Active Directory of the domain controller that you are forcibly demoting. When you demote a domain controller by using Dcpromo /forceremoval command, the FSMO roles remain in an invalid state until they are reassigned by an administrator.

You should not run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /retainDCmetadata parameter. The /RetainDCMetadata parameter retains the metadata of a domain controller in the domain after Active Directory removal to allow a delegated administrator to remove Active Directory from a read-only domain controller (RODC).
You should not run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /UseExistingAccount parameter. The /UseExistingAccount parameter attaches a server to an RODC account. This step is performed while installing an RODC.

You should not run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /adv parameter. Running the Dcpromo /adv command launches the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard in advanced mode. Running the Dcpromo /adv command will not ensure that all FSMO roles that are locally held by DC3 remain unassigned until you reassign them manually to another domain controller.

QUESTION 14
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You want to use a RAID-1 volume to store the operating system and application data on the Security Server.

What is the minimum number of hard disk drive bays you should use?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should use two hard disk drive bays. You can use two hard disk drive bays for the Security Server to store the operating system and application data on a RAID-1 volume. Four disks would be used if you utilized a disk duplex with two drive controllers.

Although you can use one, three, or four hard disk drive bays for the Security Server, this is not the minimum number of bays required for a RAID-1 volume to store the operating system and application data on the Security Server. The minimum number of hard disk drive bays required for this purpose is two.

QUESTION 15
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network contains a Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) installed on the Security Server. All the client computers in the domain run Windows XP Professional.

The company has recently opened a new branch office. You install another Forefront TMG server named TMG2 in the branch office that is connected to the main office through a WAN connection. Most of the client computers in the branch office network have Firewall clients installed. A few client computers are configured as Web Proxy clients.

You are required to minimize the load on TMG2 by preventing Web Proxy clients from looping back through the firewall to access internal Web servers while connecting to servers by using a single label name.

What should you do to achieve the stated goal by involving minimum administrative effort?

A. On **TMG2**, select the **Bypass proxy for Web server** in this network option on the **Web Browser** tab in the properties dialog box of the internal network.
B. On **TMG2**, select the **Directly access computers specified** in the **Domains tab** option on the **Web Browser tab** in the properties dialog box of the internal network.
C. On **TMG2**, add the list of computer addresses or domain names that you want to configure for Direct Access.
D. On **TMG2**, configure the list of domain names available on the internal network to include the branch domain.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should select the Bypass proxy for Web server in this network option on the Web Browser tab in the properties dialog box of the internal network on TMG2 . The Bypass proxy for Web servers in this network option configures the Web Proxy clients to connect directly to the Web servers on their local network. This option allows the Web proxy client computers to bypass their Web proxy configuration while connecting to servers by using a single label name, such as http://srvl. If you use the single label name to connect to a Web server, the Web browser ignores the Web proxy settings and connects directly to the Web server. This is known as direct access. While using direct access, the connection is not handled by the Forefront TMG server, and the Forefront TMG server does not perform name resolution on behalf of the client computer. Therefore, the client computer must perform the name resolution on its own. If the client computers are configured as Web Proxy clients, then you should configure the Web browser on the client computers to include the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of their domain.

You should not select the Directly access computers specified in the Domains tab option on the Web Browser tab in the properties dialog box of the internal network on TMG2 . This option allows Web Proxy client computers to bypass the Web proxy configuration while connecting to hosts belonging to a domain included in the Domains tab on the Internal Properties dialog box. To ensure that clients bypass the Web proxy filter for Web servers located in the client network, you will have to add Web servers' domain to the Domains tab. This will require more administrative effort than configuring the Bypass proxy for Web server in this network option.

You should not add the list of computer addresses or domain names that you want to configure for direct access on TMG2 . Direct access indicates that clients should not go through Forefront TMG in order to access resources on their own network. Direct access is a configuration that affects both Web Proxy clients as well as Firewall clients. You are only required to affect the Web Proxy clients.

You should not configure the list of domain names available on the internal network to include the branch domain. Doing this without also checking the Directly access computers specified in the Domains tab option will affect only Firewall clients and not Web Proxy clients. Even if you did check that box, you are only required to

affect Web Proxy clients.

QUESTION 16
You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on your network.

What is the minimum number of servers needed?

A. one server with a 64-bit processor
B. one server with three 64-bit processors
C. three servers with at least one 64-bit processor each
D. four servers with at least one 64-bit processor each

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will need a minimum of three servers with at least one 64-bit processor each. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system and is comprised of three separate servers: the Management Server, Messaging Server, and Security Server.

Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition requires a fourth server that can run either the 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the operating system.

QUESTION 17
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. Several users on the network use mobile devices to access the Messaging Server. You want to create a new Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policy to require password for all mobile devices. You want to use the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet for this purpose.

What is the minimum Exchange administrator role you will require?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange Server Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require the Exchange Organization Administrators role. The Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet enables you to apply a variety of mailbox policy settings to a server. Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies are used to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users. By using Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies, you can require a password for mobile devices, specify the minimum password length, and require a number or special character in the password. You can use the New Exchange ActiveSync Mailbox Policy wizard or the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet to create an ActiveSync mailbox policy. To run the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet, you must use an account that is delegated the Exchange Organization Administrators role.

All other options are incorrect because the account you use to create a new Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policy must be delegated the Exchange Organization Administrators role. The Exchange Organization

Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The Exchange Server Administrators role provides its members permissions to administer a particular Exchange server, but does not grant permissions to perform operations that have global impact in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Public Folder Administrators role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all public folders.

QUESTION 18
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are configuring Outlook Web Access (OWA) Premium on the Messaging Server. Before configuring OWA, you want to provide your manager with a list of the features that will be supported by OWA.

Which features should you include in the list? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Receives Internet faxes only
B. Supports cached Exchange mode
C. Supports an Offline Address Book (OAB)
D. Provides mobile device management
E. Provides message editing tools

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
OWA will allow you to receive (but not transmit) Internet faxes, perform mobile device management, and use message editing tools. OWA is a Web-based e-mail client in Exchange Server 2007 that enables users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. OWA does not support all of the features that are supported by Outlook 2007. Some of the features supported by OWA include:

- Internet fax reception
- Mobile device management
- Message editing tools
- User account password changes
- Mailbox quota views
- Shared folders

The options stating cached Exchange mode and OAB are incorrect because these features are not supported by OWA. Cached Exchange mode is a feature in Exchange Server 2007 that enables Outlook 2007 client to use a local copy of a user's Exchange mailbox, while OAB enables Outlook 2007 to use a local copy of the user's address book. Both are stored in an Offline Folder file on the user's computer. To enable cached Exchange mode in Outlook 2007, you can perform the following steps:

1. Open the Tools menu in Outlook 2007, and click the Account Settings option.
2. On the E-mail tab, click the Exchange Server account, and then click the Change button.
3. Under the Microsoft Exchange server heading, select the Use Cached Exchange Mode check box.

QUESTION 19
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. The network contains five servers that run Windows SharePoint Services. You want to manage these servers.

What can you use for this purpose?

A. System Center Essentials 2007
B. System Center Operations Manager 2007
C. System Center Configuration Manager 2007
D. System Center Data Protection Manager 2007

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use System Center Data Protection Manager 2007 to manage the Windows SharePoint Services servers. System Center Data Protection Manager 2007 allows you to perform disk-based and tape-based data protection and recovery for servers in and across Active Directory domains. By using System Center Data Protection Manager 2007, you can perform general maintenance tasks on servers running Windows SharePoint Services and recover Windows SharePoint Services data.

You should not use System Center Essentials 2007, System Center Operations Manager 2007, or System Center Configuration Manager 2007 because these cannot be used for managing servers that run Windows SharePoint Services. System Center Essentials 2007 provides end-to-end monitoring for small to mid-scale IT environments, along with software and update deployment. System Center Operations Manager 2007 provides end-to-end monitoring for the enterprise IT environment.

QUESTION 20
You are in the process of installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on a new server. You receive an error related to a device driver while the Installation Wizard is running. You decide to cancel the Installation Wizard on the server to correct the problem. You want to ensure that when you restart the installation, you are not required to reformat the hard disk and reinstall Windows Server 2008. You also want to ensure that the Windows EBS Installation Wizard restarts at the Welcome page.

What should you do?

A. Cancel the Installation Wizard, and restart the server
B. Turn off the server, and restart the server from the hard disk.
C. Turn off the server, and restart the server from the Windows EBS installation DVD.
D. Cancel the Installation Wizard, and then restart the installation of Windows EBS 2008.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should turn off the server and restart the server from the hard disk. Windows EBS allows you to recover from various types of errors that may occur during installation and continue with the installation wherever possible. Some errors may require you to restart the installation by cancelling the Installation Wizard. When you cancel the Installation Wizard, you must begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software. When you turn off the server while the Installation Wizard is running instead of cancelling the Installation Wizard, you can restart the Windows EBS Installation Wizard from the Welcome page. To do this, you should turn off the server while the Installation Wizard is running and then restart the server from the hard disk.

You should not cancel the Installation Wizard and restart the server because this will require you to begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software.

You should not turn off the server and restart the server from the Windows EBS installation DVD. When you restart the server by using Windows EBS installation DVD, you will be required to begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software.

You should not cancel the Installation Wizard and then restart the installation of Windows EBS 2008. When you cancel the Installation Wizard, you are required to begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat

the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software.

QUESTION 21
You plan to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on your company's network. You run the Preparation Wizard to ensure that your environment meets the technical requirements for Windows EBS 2008. Now you want to run the **Planning Wizard** to collect information about network settings that will be used during the installation of EBS 2008.

What period of time is available for you to run the **Planning Wizard** to achieve the stated goal?

A. Within 5 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard**
B. Within 10 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard**
C. Within 14 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard**
D. Within 21 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You must run the **Planning Wizard** within 14 days of completing the Preparation Wizard. The Preparation Wizard determines whether your environment meets the technical requirements for EBS 2008. The Preparation Wizard collects information from you about the internal IP address settings for your existing network firewall. You should enter the internal network address of the primary firewall or gateway device in your environment.

The **Planning Wizard** collects information about the network settings that will be used during the installation of EBS 2008. The **Planning Wizard** helps you identify what kind of network topology you are using and how best to deploy Windows EBS into that topology. This helps you utilize Windows EBS to monitor and manage servers, network devices, and user accounts throughout your network. You must run each of these wizards before installing EBS 2008. Both the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard** must be installed on the same computer. The **Planning Wizard** must be run within 14 days of completing the Preparation Wizard.

The options stating that you must run the **Planning Wizard** within 5 days, 10 days, and 21 days are incorrect because the maximum window of time in which you must run the **Planning Wizard** is 14 days.

QUESTION 22
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You want to configure Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) to allow remote users to connect to the company's network. You are in the process of installing certificates.

Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Install a server certificate on the SSTP server in the Personal certificate store.
B. Install a server certificate on the SSTP server in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store.
C. Obtain a CA certificate from the same CA that issued the SSTP server's server certificate. Install the CA certificate in the Personal certificate store on the client computer.
D. Obtain a CA certificate from the same CA that issued the SSTP server's server certificate. Install the CA certificate in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store on the client computer.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should install a server certificate on the SSTP server in the Personal certificate store, obtain a CA certificate from the same CA that issued the SSTP server's server certificate, and install the CA certificate in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store on the client computer. SSTP is a new VPN protocol supported by Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008. SSTP uses SSL-encrypted HTTP connections to establish a VPN connection to the VPN gateway. The SSTP server must have a server certificate with the Server Authentication installed in the Personal certificate store. This server certificate is used by the SSTP client to authenticate the SSTP server when the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) session is established. The SSTP client validates the server certificate of the SSTP server. To trust the server certificate, the root CA certificate of the CA that issued the server certificate to the SSTP server must be installed in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store on the SSTP client.

You should not install a server certificate on the SSTP server in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store because the server certificate must be installed in the Personal certificate store on the SSTP server.

You should not install the CA certificate in the Personal certificate store on the client computer because this will not allow the client computer to trust the server certificate installed on the SSTP server. To enable the client computer to trust the SSTP certificate, the CA certificate must be installed in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store on the client computer.

QUESTION 23
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network contains several users who use Windows mobile devices to access the Messaging Server on the network. You want to use System Center Mobile Device Manager (MDM) to manage mobile device users. You install a System Center MDM server on the network. You want to manage the Windows mobile clients using System Center MDM.

Which versions of Windows mobile will you be able to manage?

A. Windows Mobile 5.0
B. Windows Mobile 5.1
C. Windows Mobile 6.0
D. Windows Mobile 6.1

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will be able to manage the Windows Mobile 6.1 clients using System Center MDM. System Center MDM is a new technology from Microsoft that helps Windows Mobile 6.1 devices work within the IT infrastructure of a company as trusted and managed members of the enterprise. Windows Mobile powered devices that are running Windows Mobile 6.1 contain the System Center MDM client application, which allows you to manage the device through MDM. This application is not included in earlier versions of Windows Mobile. Windows Mobile 6.1 supports the necessary standards to enable the client to establish an authenticated and encrypted communications channel to MDM Gateway Server. The MDM Console allows you to manage and control managed Windows Mobile devices' access to the company network. For example, you can add a mobile device to the list of blocked devices to prevent it from establishing a connection through MDM Gateway Server.

All other options are incorrect because you can manage only Windows Mobile 6.1 devices by using System Center MDM.

QUESTION 24
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a SharePoint Server that hosts a Web site. You want to publish the Web site by using the Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) server.

You want to configure Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connections between users and Forefront TMG. To achieve this, you obtain a server certificate from a third-party commercial certification authority (CA). Now you want to

install the certificate on the Forefront TMG server.

What should you do first?

A. Export the certificate to a file.
B. Import the certificate to the Forefront TMG server.
C. Install the certificate on the Web server from which the certificate was requested.
D. Copy the certificate to the Forefront TMG server.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should first install the certificate on the Web server from which the certificate was requested. Forefront TMG helps you make SharePoint sites available to external users without compromising the security of your network. You can configure Forefront TMG to require a SSL connection to access the Web sites hosted on a SharePoint Server. To configure SSL connections between users and Forefront TMG, an SSL certificate that was issued to the host name of the published SharePoint site must be installed in the Personal certificate store for the local computer on the Forefront TMG server. To install the certificate on a Forefront TMG computer, you must first install it on the Web server from which the certificate was requested, export the certificate to a file, copy the file to the Forefront TMG computer, and then import the certificate from the file.

You should not export the certificate to a file. Before exporting the certificate to a file, it must be installed on the Web server from which the certificate was requested.
You should not import the certificate to the Forefront TMG server. Before importing the certificate to the Forefront TMG server, it must be installed on the Web server from which the certificate was requested, then exported to a file, and then copied to the Forefront TMG server.

You should not copy the certificate to the Forefront TMG server. Before performing this step, the certificate must be installed on the Web server from which it was requested and exported to a file.

QUESTION 25
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are configuring mailboxes on the Messaging Server. You are in the process of creating a mailbox that can be assigned to a meeting location.

Which type of mailbox should you create?

A. Room mailbox
B. Equipment mailbox
C. User mailbox
D. Linked mailbox

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create a Room mailbox. A mailbox that represents conference rooms and company equipment is referred to as a resource mailbox. Room mailboxes and Equipment mailboxes are the two types of resource mailboxes in Exchange Server 2007. Room mailboxes are assigned to a meeting location, such as a conference room, auditorium, or training room. Equipment mailboxes are assigned to a resource that is not location specific, such as a portable computer projector, microphone, or company car. There are several cmdiets that can be used to configure and manage mailboxes, such as New-Mailbox, Set-Mailbox, and Set-

MailboxCalendarSettings.
You should not create an Equipment mailbox. Equipment mailboxes are assigned to a resource that is not location specific, such as a portable computer projector, microphone, or company car. Equipment mailboxes are not assigned to a meeting location, such as a conference room.

You should not create a User mailbox. A User mailbox is used for a user to send and receive messages. User mailboxes cannot be used for resource scheduling and cannot be assigned to a meeting location, such as a conference room.

You should not create a Linked mailbox. A Linked mailbox is a mailbox that is accessed by a security principal in a separate, trusted forest. Linked mailboxes cannot be assigned to a meeting location, such as a conference room.

QUESTION 26
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 in the existing domain.

What is the minimum domain functional level that will be required?

A. Windows 2000 Server native mode
B. Windows 2000 Server mixed mode
C. Windows Server 2003
D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
The minimum domain functional level that is required to install Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain is Windows 2000 Server native mode. Windows EBS 2008 is available in two editions: Standard Edition and Premium Edition. Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system and requires three 64-bit servers for installation. Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition requires a fourth server that can run either the 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the operating system.

When you install Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain, there are several software and operating system requirements that must be met, including:
- The domain must have at least one domain controller running Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1) or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.
- Other domain controllers must be running Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2, or Windows Server 2008.
- The domain functional level of the existing domain must be Windows 2000 Server native mode or Windows Server 2003.
- The domain controller that has the schema master role must be running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.
- The domain must have at least one global catalog running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.

Windows 2000 Server mixed mode is not the appropriate domain functional level. To support the installation of Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain, the domain functional level must be Windows 2000 Server native mode or Windows Server 2003.

Windows Server 2003 is not the minimum domain functional level needed in the scenario. The minimum domain functional level supporting by Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain is Windows 2000 Server native mode.

Windows Server 2008 domain functional level is not supported in Windows EBS 2008.

QUESTION 27

You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on your company's network. The network contains a database server named EBS4 that runs SQL Server 2008.

You configure a database named CorpDB on EBS4. You want to back up files in the primary filegroup of the CorpDB database.

What types of backup can you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Full backup
B. Differential backup
C. Incremental backup
D. Copy-only backup
E. Tail-log backup

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
You can use a full backup, a differential backup, or a copy-only backup to back up files in the primary filegroup of a database. SQL Server 2008 allows you to back up a full database, a partial database, or a set of files and filegroups. SQL Server supports full backups or differential backups for each of these. A full backup contains all the data in a specific database or set of filegroups or files along with the transaction log that is necessary for recovering that data. A differential backup contains only the data that has changed since the latest full backup. In addition, you can use copy-only backups, which are independent of regular SQL Server backups. A copy-only backup is a type of backup that does not affect the overall backup and restore procedures for the database as other conventional SQL server backups do.

You cannot use an incremental backup for backing up databases, files, or filegroups in SQL Server 2008 because SQL Server supports only full backups or differential backups.

You cannot use a tail-log backup for backing up files in the primary filegroup of a database. A tail-log backup is the backup of the active transaction log that was not included in the most recent transaction log backup. Tail-log backups are required to restore a database to the point of failure.

QUESTION 28
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You configure Remote Web Workplace to allow secure access to resources stored on your Windows EBS network from remote locations.

A user attempts to access Remote Web Workplace from a remote computer. The users reports that he is unable to access Remote Web Workplace and receives a Certificate Invalid error message. You want to enable the user to access Remote Web Workplace by involving the least administrative effort.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Obtain a certificate from a public certification authority (CA).
B. Obtain a self-issued certificate installation package.
C. Install the CA certificate on the remote computer.
D. Copy the installation package application to a removable storage device.
E. Run the installation package on the remote computer.

Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
You should perform the following steps:
1. Obtain a self-issued certificate installation package.
2. Copy the installation package application to a removable storage device.
3. Run the installation package on the remote computer.

Remote Web Workplace provides a secure Web site entrance for local and remote access to resources stored on the Windows EBS network. You can access Remote Web Workplace from the local network and from any remote location by using an Internet-enabled computer. By using Remote Web Workplace, you can access resources on the Windows EBS network, such as your e-mail, applications, and files. If you try to access Remote Web Workplace from a computer that does not have a trusted certificate installed, you will receive a Certificate Invalid error message. To resolve this issue, you should obtain a self-issued certificate installation package, copy the installation package application to a removable storage device, such as a USB device, and then run this application on the remote computer.
You should not obtain a certificate from a public CA and install the CA certificate on the remote computer. A CA certificate is not required for accessing network resources by using Remote Web Workplace. You should use a self-issued certificate installation package instead. Also, obtaining and installing a CA certificate will involve more administrative effort and cost than installing a self-issued certificate.

QUESTION 29
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The Messaging Server is configured as a Mailbox Server, Client Access Server, and a Hub Transport Server. You want to enable Outlook Anywhere so users can connect to the Messaging Server from any location through the Internet.

Which type of certificate should you install for this purpose?

A. Install a valid Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate that is trusted by the Messaging Server.
B. Install a valid Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate that is trusted by the clients.
C. Install the default Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate that is created by Exchange Setup.
D. Create and install a self-signed certificate that is trusted by the Messaging Server.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should install a valid SSL certificate that is trusted by the clients. Outlook Anywhere is a new feature of Exchange Server 2007 that enables Microsoft Outlook 2007 and Outlook 2003 clients to connect to their Exchange servers over the Internet by using the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) over HTTP Windows networking component. To use Outlook Anywhere, you must install an SSL certificate that is trusted by the client.

You can also configure Outlook Anywhere to use multiple SSL certificates. When you do this, the client computers that are joined to your domain will contact Active Directory and obtain the site address for the AutoDiscover service from the Service Connection Point (SCP) object. Clients that are either not joined to the domain or that do not have direct access to Active Directory will contact the DNS server to obtain the site address for the AutoDiscover service SCP object.

You should not install a valid SSL certificate that is trusted by the Messaging Server, install the SSL certificate that is created by Exchange Setup, or create and install a self-signed certificate that is trusted by the Messaging Server. To use Outlook Anywhere, you must install an SSL certificate that is trusted by the client.

QUESTION 30
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network. The database server runs SQL Server 2008 and is named SQL1. SQL1 contains a database named Corpdb that is configured to use the Simple Recovery Model.

You configure backups for the Corpdb database as shown follows:

- A full backup occurs at 1:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. daily
- A differential backup occurs every two hours beginning at midnight

A user in the **Corpdb** database drops a table at 11:30 A.M. You discover that the last update on the table was performed two days ago.

Which restoration method will you use to recover the dropped table to the most recent point in time?

A. Restore the database from the most recent full backup.
B. Restore the database from the most recent full backup, and apply all of the differential backups.
C. Restore the database from the most recent full backup, and apply the latest differential backup since the last full database backup.
D. Recover the database from the most recent full backup and the most recent differential backup, and then apply the most recent transaction log backup.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should restore the database from the most recent full backup and apply the latest differential backup since the last full database backup. To recover a database from a series of full and differential database backups, you should restore the database from the most recent full database backup and then apply the latest differential backup. In this scenario, the database is configured to use the simple recovery model. Therefore, you cannot use the transaction logs for recovery. In a database that uses the simple recovery model, backups of the transaction logs are not maintained.

You should not restore the database from the most recent full backup because it will only restore the database to the point when the full database backup was taken. To restore the database to the most recent point in time, you should also apply the latest differential backup performed after the most recent full database backup.

You should not restore the database from the most recent full backup and apply all of the differential backups. After restoring the database from the most recent full database backup, you are only required to restore the latest differential backup since the most recent full database backup. You are not required to restore all of the differential database backups, since the most recent one will include all data from the previous differential backups.

You should not recover the database from the most recent full backup, followed by the most recent differential backup, and finally by the most recent transaction log backup. In this scenario, the database is using the simple recovery model, and a backup of transaction logs is not maintained in the simple recovery model.

QUESTION 31
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on a network server named EBS1. You want to track processor and memory usage on EBS1. You also want to schedule performance logs and alerts on EBS1 manually to start at 2 P.M.

Which tool should you use?

A. Reliability and Performance Monitor

B. Windows Task Manager
C. Event Viewer
D. Component Services

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use Reliability and Performance Monitor to set the performance logs and alerts on EBS1 manually to start at 2 P.M. The Windows Reliability and Performance Monitor is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in for Windows Server 2008 that provides a graphical interface for customizing performance data collection and Event Trace sessions. The Reliability and Performance Monitor combines all functionalities from previous stand-alone tools with prior versions of the Windows operating system, such as Performance Logs and Alerts, Server Performance Advisor, and System Monitor. When you open Reliability and Performance Monitor, you will see the performance logs and alerts option. You can open the performance logs and alerts and set the new log for memory and processor to be scheduled at 2 P.M.

You cannot use Windows Task Manager to schedule performance logs and alerts. Windows Task Manager is a utility that shows only the current applications, processes, performance, network usage, and users currently connected to the server.

You cannot use Event Viewer to schedule performance logs and alerts. Event Viewer is a utility that shows only the current event logs that are already created.
You cannot use Component Services to schedule performance logs and alerts. Component Services is a utility that only allows you to access Active Directory Users and Computers, Event Viewer, and Services.

QUESTION 32
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a server running Windows SharePoint Services in a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. You want to migrate Windows SharePoint Services sites to a server named SPSl by using the Smigrate.exe utility.

How can you ensure that the Smigrate.exe utility runs successfully? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Copy the **Stsadm.exe** utility to the same folder where the **Smigrate.exe** utility resides.
B. Copy the **Spsbackup.exe** utility to the same folder where the **Smigrate.exe** utility resides.
C. Copy the **Cabarc.exe** utility to the same folder where the **Smigrate.exe** utility resides.
D. Copy the **Extract.exe** utility to the same folder where the **Smigrate.exe** utility resides.
E. Copy the **Spbackup.exe** utility to the same folder where the **Smigrate.exe** utility resides.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should copy the Cabarc.exe utility and the Extract.exe utility to the same folder where the Smigrate.exe utility resides. While migrating Windows SharePoint Services, you can use various tools to ensure that the migration is successful. These tools include Stsadm.exe, Smigrate.exe, Spsbackup.exe, and Spbackup.exe. The Smigrate.exe tool allows you to migrate Windows SharePoint sites. The Smigrate.exe tool requires the Cabarc.exe and Extract.exe utilities to be in the same folder to run.

You should not copy the Stsadm.exe utility, the Spsbackup.exe utility, or the Spbackup.exe utility to the same folder where the Smigrate.exe utility resides. The Smigrate.exe tool requires the Cabarc.exe and Extract.exe

utilities to be in the same folder to run. The Stsadm.exe tool allows you to make a full-fidelity backup of site collections. The Spsbackup.exe tool allows you to back up and restore all databases except the configuration database. The Spbackup.exe tool is used to determine which site collections have changed and it generates a batch file that backs up changed site collections by using the Stsadm.exe tool.

QUESTION 33
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Premium Edition on the network. You migrate from Exchange Server 2003 to the Messaging Server. You want to modify some settings for the edge transport role.

On which server should you do this?

A. Management Server
B. Security Server
C. Messaging Server
D. Database Server

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should modify the settings for the edge transport role on the Security Server. An Exchange Server 2007 organization contains five roles: the client access role, edge transport role, hub transport role, mailbox role, and unified messaging role. Of these five roles, the Messaging Server runs the client access, hub transport, and mailbox roles, while the Security Server runs the edge transport role. The unified messaging role is not available in Windows EBS 2008.

The options stating Management Server, Messaging Server, and Database Server are incorrect because the edge transport role is installed on the Security Server.

QUESTION 34
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista.
You have configured multiple logon scripts in a Group Policy Object. You want to ensure that the system waits for the logon scripts to finish running before starting the Windows Explorer interface program and creating the desktop.
Which policy setting should you configure

A. **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Maximum** wait time for Group Policy scripts
B. **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** logon scripts synchronously
C. **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** logon scripts visible
D. **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** legacy logon scripts hidden

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run logon scripts synchronously policy setting. When enabled, this policy setting directs the system to wait for the logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop. If you enable

this setting, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. The Run logon scripts synchronously policy setting ensures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working.

You should not configure the Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Maximum wait time for Group Policy scripts policy setting. This policy setting specifies how long the system will wait for scripts applied by Group Policy to run. This setting limits the total time allowed for all logon, startup, and shutdown scripts applied by Group Policy to finish running.

You should not configure the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run logon scripts visible policy setting because this policy setting is used to display the instructions in the logon scripts as they run.

You should not configure the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run legacy logon scripts hidden policy setting because this policy setting is used to hide the instructions in logon scripts written for Windows NT 4.0 and earlier.

QUESTION 35
You are the systems administrator for your company. You configure a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment on the network. The network consists of a single Windows Server 2003 Active Directory domain. Client computers run Windows Vista or Windows XP. You want to ensure that all client computers can be managed using Group Policy preference items.

What should you do to achieve the stated goal with the least administrative effort and cost?

A. Upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2).
B. Upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista.
C. Raise the Windows Server 2003 domain to Windows Server 2008.
D. Upgrade all client computers on the network to Windows Vista Service Pack 1 (SPl).

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows XP SP2. Windows Server 2008 contains several new Group Policy preferences in the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Group Policy preferences allow you to configure, deploy, and manage operating system and application settings you were not able to manage previously by using Group Policy. Group Policy preference items can be used to manage computers running Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 SPl, and Windows XP with SP2.

You should not upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista. Computers running Windows XP SP2 can be managed by using Group Policy preference items. Upgrading Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista would involve more administrative effort and cost.

You should not raise the Windows Server 2003 domain to Windows Server 2008 because Group Policy preferences will work in a Windows Server 2003 domain.

You should not upgrade all client computers on the network to Windows Vista SPl. Group Policy preference items can be used to manage computers running Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 SPl, and Windows XP with SP2. Therefore, upgrading all client computers to Windows Vista SPl is not required.

QUESTION 36
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 computer named SBS_Srv. To migrate to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008, you install Windows EBS 2008 on a computer named EBS_Srv. You migrate the required accounts and settings

from SBS_Srv to EBS_Srv. After a week, you discover that SBS_Srv is restarting every hour.

What should you do to ensure that this problem does not occur in future?

A. Install a software update on SBS_Srv to support a join-domain migration of Windows SBS 2003 data and settings.
B. Remove SBS_Srv from the network.
C. Disable the DHCP Server service on SBS_Srv.
D. Uninstall Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) from SBS_Srv.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should remove SBS_Srv from the network. When you install Windows EBS 2008 during the migration from Windows SBS 2003, the Windows EBS **Installation Wizard** transfers the Active Directory operations master roles from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008. If you continue using Windows SBS 2003 without the operations master roles, the Windows SBS 2003 server will restart every hour, beginning from seven days after the transfer. To prevent this, you should either remove the server running Windows SBS 2003 from the network or shut down the server.

You should not install a software update on SBS_Srv to support a join-domain migration of Windows SBS 2003 data and settings. Installing this software update extends the grace period for which you can use the Windows SBS 2003 server from seven days to 21 days. After 21 days, the server will restart every hour as described in the scenario.

You should not disable the DHCP Server service on SBS_Srv or uninstall AD DS from SBS_Srv because this will not prevent SBS_Srv from restarting every hour.

QUESTION 37
You administer Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition for your company. The database server runs SQL Server 2008 and is named SQL-Srv. SQL-Srv contains a database named Salesdb. You want to create several reports based on the Salesdb database without affecting the original database. You want to instantly create a copy of the Salesdb database to use for generating reports.

Which type of backup will allow you to perform this task?

A. Full backup
B. Snapshot backup
C. Differential backup
D. Copy-only backup

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should perform a snapshot backup. A snapshot is a read-only copy of a database at a specific point in time. A snapshot backup is a special type of backup that is created instantaneously without affecting the server. Any changes made to the database after this point in time is not available in the snapshot. A snapshot is always placed in the SQL Server instance on which the SQL Server database resides. Snapshot backups use a split-mirror provided by an independent software and hardware vendor, which prevents the use of SQL server resources to create the backup.

The options stating full backup, differential backup, and copy-only backup are incorrect because these types of

backups are not created as quickly as snapshot backups. SQL Server 2008 allows you to perform backup of a full database, a partial database, or a set of files and filegroups. SQL Server supports full or differential backups for each of these. A full backup contains an entire copy of the specified database and takes a considerable amount of time to complete, depending on the amount of data stored in the database. A differential backup contains only the data that has changed since the last full database backup was taken. Differential backups are smaller and faster than full database backups, but they are not created as quickly as snapshot backups. A copy-only backup is a type of backup that does not affect the overall backup and restore procedures for the database, as other conventional SQL server backups do.

QUESTION 38
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network contains a System Center Essentials 2007 Management (SCE) Server installed on a server named SCE1. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network.

What should you do to be able to install Windows EBS? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Uninstall SCE from **SCE1**.
B. Disconnect **SCE1** from the network.
C. Install the **Preparation Wizard** on **SCE1**.
D. Disable the firewall on **SCE1**.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should uninstall SCE from SCEl before installing Windows EBS. SCE is integrated with Windows EBS. If you already have System Center Essentials, you must uninstall it before you run the Windows EBS **Installation** Wizard. You can use Setup.exe or the Add or Remove Programs snap-in to uninstall Essentials 2007 components. Setup.exe is the program that can be used for installing and uninstalling System Center Essentials 2007 from a command prompt. The Setup.exe file is located in the installation folder of the product CD. You should use the **/uninstall** parameter with the Setup.exe command to uninstall Essentials 2007. Alternatively, you can use the Add or Remove Programs snap-in for this purpose. To verify that Essentials 2007 was uninstalled successfully, you should ensure that all files and folders are removed from the Essentials 2007 installation folder. The default location of the installation folder is C:\Files\System Center **Essentials** 2007.
You should not disconnect SCEl from the network. Windows EBS does not support any existing installation of SCE 2007. If you already have System Center Essentials, you must uninstall it before you run the Windows EBS **Installation** Wizard.

You should not install the **Preparation** Wizard on SCEl. The **Preparation** Wizard health scan verifies that your network environment meets the licensing and the technical requirements for deploying and running Windows EBS. These requirements include confirmation that the SCE 2007 is not installed in your environment. If your network already contains SCE 2007, you cannot install Windows EBS 2008.

You should not disable the firewall on SCEl because this will not allow you to install Windows EBS on the network. If your network already contains SCE 2007, you cannot install Windows EBS 2008. To be able to install Windows EBS 2008, you must uninstall any existing SCE 2007 from the network.

QUESTION 39
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 server. The network also contains a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server installed on a computer running Windows Server 2003, named DHCP1.

You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You installed Windows EBS 2008 in the Windows SBS environment. You are migrating the DHCP server configuration settings to the Management Server. You want to export the DHCP configuration by using the following

command:

netsh dhcp server export C:\dhcpconfig.txt **all**

Which group membership will you require to run this command?

A. membership in the **local Administrators** group on **DHCP1**
B. membership in the **Domain Admins** group
C. membership in the **Schema Admins** group
D. membership in the **Enterprise Admins** group

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To run this command, you require membership in the local **Administrators** group on **DHCP1.** While migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you must prepare your existing environment to work with the DHCP Server service for Windows EBS. You must migrate the DHCP Server service soon after Windows EBS 2008 is installed and DNS role migration is completed. While migrating the DHCP server configuration settings to the Management Server, you should first identify the operating system installed on the DHCP server and then perform the migration steps appropriate for that operating system. To migrate from a DHCP server that is running Windows Server 2003, you should log on to the server by using an account that is a member of the local **Administrators** group to perform the migration.

After migrating the DHCP server configuration settings, you should verify if the settings are configured correctly. If your network contains servers that have been assigned static IP addresses, you must ensure that you create an exclusion range for those IP addresses on the DHCP server. This will prevent the DHCP server from issuing those IP addresses to any computers on the network.

The options stating membership in the **Domain Admins group, Schema Admins group,** and **Enterprise Admins** group are incorrect. To migrate from a DHCP server that is running Windows Server 2003, you should log on to the server by using an account that is member of the local **Administrators** group to perform the migration. If you log on to the server by using an account that is not a member of the local Administrators group, you may receive an Access denied error message when you run the **netsh dhcp server export** C: \dhcpconfig.txt **all** command.

QUESTION 40
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. You install Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) on the Security Server.

You configure Remote Web Workplace on the network to enable users to access network resources from remote locations. Currently, users access Remote Web Workplace through srv.nutex.com. You want to change the public domain name that will be used by users to access Remote Web Workplace to remote.nutex.com**.** You need to create the appropriate record in DNS to register the new public domain name for Remote Web Workplace.

What type of record must you create?

A. A **CNAME** record
B. An **A** record
C. A **PTR** record
D. A **SRV** record

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You must create a CNAME or canonical name record in the DNS. By default, users use a public domain name to access Remote Web Workplace that was configured during the installation of Windows EBS. You can change this public domain name for Remote Web Workplace by modifying the properties of the Remote Web Workplace publishing rule in Forefront TMG. Before modifying this publishing rule, you must ensure that the new public domain name is registered with the DNS server. To register the new public domain name for Remote Web Workplace in DNS, you must create a CNAME record in the public DNS that points to the host (A) record for the external address of the Security Server. You should perform the following steps to change the Remote Web Workplace public domain name:

1. Open the Windows Essential Business Server Administration Console.
2. Click the Security tab, click the Network firewall option, and then, click the Start Forefront Threat Management Gateway console option in the tasks pane.
3. In the console tree, expand the name of your Security Server, and then click the Firewall Policy option.
4. In the Results pane, double-click the Remote Web Workplace Publishing Rule.
5. Click the Public Name tab.
6. Under the Web sites and IP addresses heading, click your present remote name, and then click the Edit button.
7. In the Public Name dialog box, type a new public domain name (in this case - remote.nutex.com) and then click OK twice.
8. To save changes and update the configuration, click Apply.

You should not create an A, PTR, or SRV record in the DNS to register the new public domain name for Remote Web Workplace because a CNAME record is required for this purpose. An A record, also known as a Host record, is used to map machine or resource host names to IP addresses. A PTR record, also known as a Pointer record, is used for reverse lookup queries to resolve IP address to names. A SRV, also known as a Service Location record, is used to locate Active Directory infrastructure services.

QUESTION 41
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All clients use the Messaging Server to send and receive e-mails. The clients use either Outlook 2003 or Outlook 2007 to access their mailboxes stored on the Messaging Server. You create a new Room mailbox that is assigned to a conference room. You want to enable resource bookings on the mailbox.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. **Set-MailboxCalendarSettings**
B. **Set-ResourceConfig**
C. **Set-Mailbox**
D. **Connect-Mailbox**

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Set-MailboxCalendarSettings cmdiet. Exchange Server 2007 provides two types of resource mailboxes: Room mailbox and Equipment mailbox. Room mailboxes are assigned to a meeting location, such as a conference room, auditorium, or training room. Equipment mailboxes are assigned to a resource that is not location specific, such as a portable computer projector, microphone, or company car. You can use the Set-MailboxCalendarSettings cmdiet to enable calendar processing for a mailbox. The AutomateProcessing parameter in the Set-MailboxCalendarSettings cmdiet enables or disables calendar processing on the mailbox. When this parameter is set to None, both resource bookings and the Calendar Attendant will be disabled on the mailbox. When the AutomateProcessing parameter is set to AutoUpdate, the Calendar Attendant will process meeting requests and responses. When this parameter is set to AutoAccept, resource booking will be enabled

on the mailbox. Configuring the AutomateProcessing parameter to AutoAccept enables a resource mailbox to automatically accept meeting invitations. You can also configure the ResourceDelegates parameter to specify a list of users who can approve or reject requests sent to the resource mailbox.

You should not run the Set-ResourceConfig cmdiet. The Set-ResourceConfig cmdiet sets resource property schema and resource locations on the Resource Config object in Active Directory. The Set-ResourceConfig cmdiet cannot be used to enable the resource bookings on the mailbox.

You should not run the Set-Mailbox cmdiet. The Set-Mailbox cmdiet modifies the settings of an existing mailbox, such as external out-of-office options, quotas, languages, and recipient limits, but this cmdiet does not allow you to enable or disable resource bookings on the mailbox.

You should not run the Connect-Mailbox cmdiet. The Connect-Mailbox cmdiet connects a disconnected mailbox to an Active Directory user object. The Connect-Mailbox cmdiet cannot be used to enable resource bookings on a mailbox.

QUESTION 42
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain with five domain controllers. The network contains Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. The Messaging Server fails due to a hardware failure. You want to replace the server with a new server.

You back up the data files for the Messaging Server. Which step should you perform after backing up the data?

A. Run the **Windows EBS Preparation Wizard.**
B. Run the **Windows EBS Planning Wizard.**
C. Run the **Windows EBS Installation Wizard.**
D. Join the new server to the domain.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the **Windows EBS Installation Wizard.** You can replace a server for Windows EBS in the event a hardware failure occurs or if you want to upgrade any of the servers to a new computer. The **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** allows you to replace the servers running Windows EBS. Before proceeding with the server replacement, you should back up the data files for the Windows EBS server roles that are installed on the computer you are replacing. After backing up the data files, you should start the replacement process by running the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard.**

You should not run the **Windows EBS Preparation Wizard** or the **Windows EBS Planning Wizard.** These wizards must only be run when you initially install Windows EBS. These wizards should not be run when you replace a server.

You should not join the new server to the domain. This step is performed after the installation of Windows Server 2008 and the initial configuration of the new server when you run the **Windows EBS Installation Wizard.**

QUESTION 43
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are in the process of installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. You receive an error during the installation of the Messaging Server. You resolve the issue that caused the error.

What should you do to complete the installation of Windows EBS 2008?

A. Run the **Preparation Wizard** on the Management Server.
B. Run the **Preparation Wizard** on the Messaging Server.

C. Restart the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** on the Management Server.
D. Restart the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** on the Security Server.
E. Restart the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** on the Messaging Server.

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should restart the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** on the Messaging Server. Windows EBS allows you to recover from various types of errors that may occur during installation and continue with the installation wherever possible. While installing Windows EBS 2008, if the installation on one of the Windows EBS servers is unsuccessful, you are not required to reinstall the software on the previously completed servers. For example, if the installation is unsuccessful on the Messaging Server, you do not need to reformat partitions or reinstall the software on the Management Server or the Security Server.

You should not run the **Preparation Wizard** on the Management Server or the Messaging Server. The **Preparation Wizard** determines whether your environment meets the technical requirements for Windows EBS 2008. In this scenario, the error occurred during the installation of the Messaging Server, which means the installation of the Management Server and the Security Server completed successfully. This indicates that the environment meets the technical requirements for Windows EBS 2008.

You should not restart the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** on the Management Server or the Security Server. While installing Windows EBS 2008, if the installation on one of the Windows EBS servers is unsuccessful, you are not required to reinstall the software on the previously completed servers. In this scenario, the installation was unsuccessful on the Messaging Server. Therefore, you should restart the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** on the Messaging Server.

QUESTION 44
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You configure Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) on the Security Server. You want to create a site-to-site virtual private network (VPN) connection.

Which permission will you require for this purpose?

A. membership in the **Domain Admins** group
B. membership in the **Enterprise Admins** group
C. membership in the **local Administrators** group on the Security Server
D. membership in the **local Administrators** group on the Management Server

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will require membership in the Domain Admins group. A site-to-site connection is used to connect two separate private networks through the Internet. You can use the Create Site-to-Site Connection Wizard in Forefront TMG to configure site-to-site VPN connections. You should perform the following steps to create a site-to-site VPN connection:

1. Open the Windows EBS Console by clicking Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server > Windows Essential Business Server Administration Console.
2. Click the Security tab, click Network firewall, and then in the tasks pane, click the Create a site-to-site VPN connection option. The Create Site-to-Site Connection Wizard in Forefront TMG appears.
3. Follow the instructions in the wizard to create a site-to-site VPN connection.

You must use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group to perform this procedure.

All other options are incorrect because to create a site-to-site VPN connection in Forefront TMG, you must use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group. Members of the local Administrators group on a server can only perform administrative tasks locally on that server. Members of the local Administrators group can perform tasks such as back up files and directories, change the system time, enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation, and force a shutdown from a remote system. The Enterprise Admins group provides its members full control of all domains in the forest. By default, the Enterprise Admins group is a member of the Administrators group on all domain controllers in the forest, and hence can perform all of the tasks that members of Administrators group can perform.

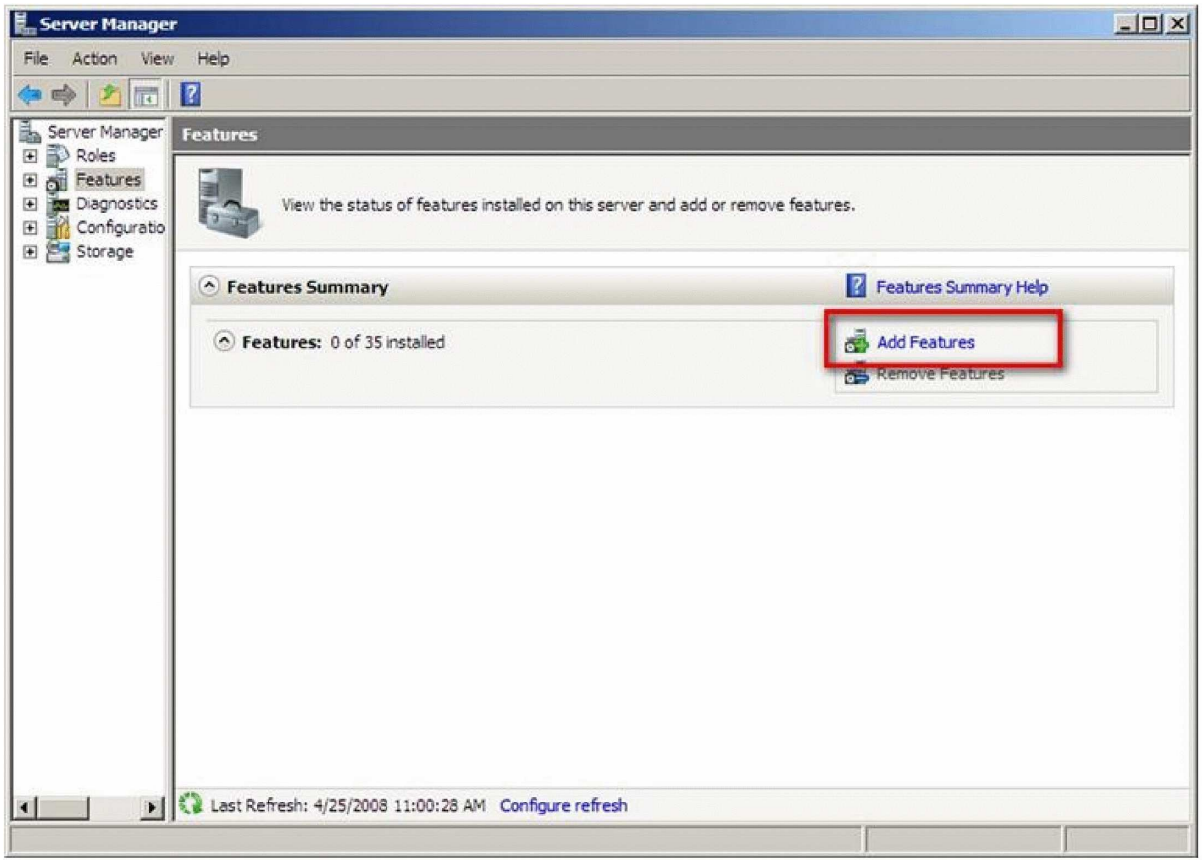
QUESTION 45
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. You want to configure a backup schedule on all Windows EBS servers.

You are in the process of configuring backups on the Management Server. You want the Management Server to always perform a full backup.
How should you configure backup on the Management Server with the least amount of administrative effort? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Click the Add features link in the Server Manager to install the Windows Server Backup feature.
B. Click the Add roles link in the Server Manager to install the Windows Server Backup feature.
C. Click the Backup Schedule link in Windows Server Backup snap-in, and configure the Backup Schedule Wizard.
D. Click the Configure Performance Settings link in the Windows Server Backup snap-in, and configure the Optimize Backup Performance dialog box.
E. Click the Backup once link in the Windows Server Backup snap-in, and configure the Backup Once Wizard.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should click the Add features link in Server Manager to install Windows Server Backup and click the Configure Performance Settings link in the Windows Server Backup snap-in to configure the Optimize Backup Performance dialog box.



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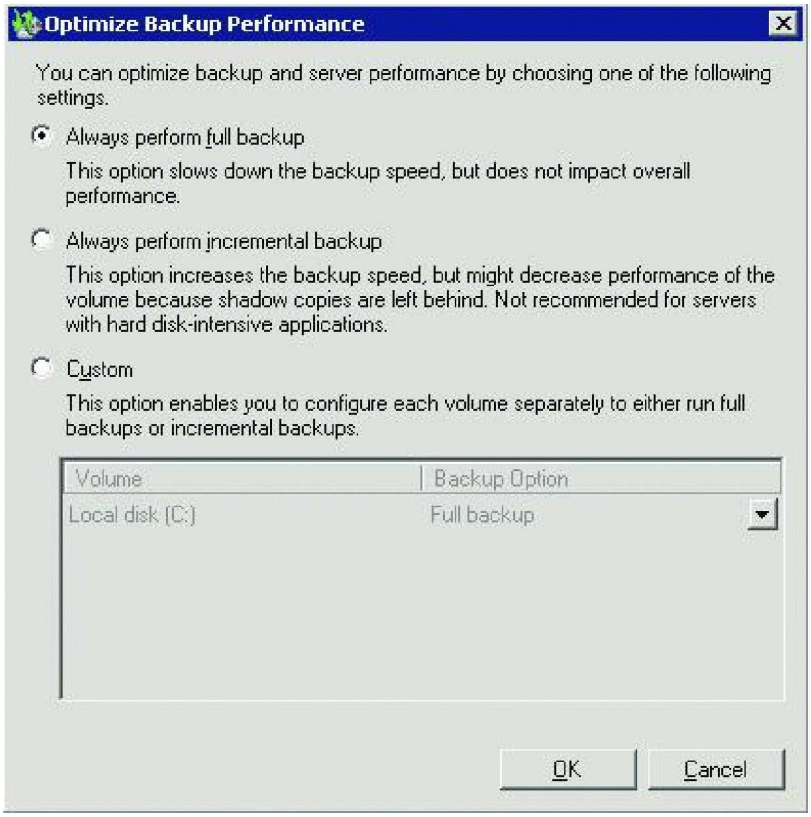
In Windows Server 2008, Backup is an optional feature that can be used to back up and recover the operating system and to restore files and folders stored on the server. The Backup feature is not installed in Windows Server 2008, by default. You should run the Add Features Wizard from the Server Manager to install Windows Server Backup in Windows Server 2008. You can configure your Windows Server 2008 to always perform full backup, always perform incremental backup, or selectively turn on the incremental or full backup on a per-volume basis. To achieve this, you should click the Configure Performance Settings link in the Windows Server Backup snap-in and configure the appropriate option in the Optimize Backup Performance dialog box:



The setting specified in the Optimize Backup Performance dialog box will apply to all backups that are performed on a server.
The Add roles link in the Server Manager cannot be used to install Windows Server Backup in Windows Server 2008. The Add roles link is used to add server roles, such as Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), Domain Name System (DNS), and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
You should not click the Backup Schedule link in Windows Server Backup snap-in and configure the Backup Schedule Wizard. The Backup Schedule Wizard is used to configure a scheduled backup. You can configure a scheduled backup to perform a full server backup or to back up only a selected volume. A scheduled backup can be configured to perform an incremental backup after performing a full backup. However, configuring a scheduled backup will require more administrative effort that selecting the Always perform full backup option in the Optimize Backup Performance dialog box.
You should not click the Backup once link in the Windows Server Backup snap-in and configure the Backup Once Wizard. The Backup Once Wizard is used to perform a manual backup. If you have performed a full backup of your server, you can configure the Backup Once Wizard to perform an incremental backup next time. To force your server to always perform either a full or an incremental backup, you should configure the Optimize Backup Performance dialog box.

QUESTION 46
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. You want to create a Group Policy Object (GPO) to configure auditing on the Windows EBS servers. To do this, you want to start the Group Policy Management Console.

Which is the minimum permission you will require for this purpose?

A. membership in the local Administrators group on the Management Server
B. membership in the Server Operators group
C. membership in the Domain Admins group
D. membership in the Enterprise Admins group

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require membership in the Domain Admins group. You can use the Group Policy Management Console for configuring and applying Group Policy settings for your Windows EBS domain. You can use the Windows EBS Administration Console to open the Group Policy Management Console. You should perform the following steps to open the Group Policy Management Console:

1. Open the Windows EBS Administration Console by clicking Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server.
2. Click the Users and Groups tab, and then click the Group Management option.
3. In the Tasks pane, click the Start Group Policy Management Console option.

You must be a member of the Domain Admins group to perform this procedure.

All other options are incorrect because to use Group Policy Management Console on Windows EBS servers, you must be a member of the Domain Admins group. Members of the local Administrators group on a server can only perform administrative tasks locally on that server. The Server Operators group allows its members to back up files and directories, change the system time, force shutdown from a remote system, allow log on locally, restore files and directories, and shut down the system. The Enterprise Admins group provides its members full control of all domains in the forest.

QUESTION 47
You are the systems administrator for your company. You have been assigned the task of installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. You run the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard.** Now you want to install EBS 2008 by using the **Installation Wizard.**

Which server should you install first?

A. Security Server
B. Database Server
C. Management Server
D. Messaging Server

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should install the Management Server first. The EBS 2008 software must be installed on three separate servers in the following sequence: the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server.

You should not install the Security Server, Database Server, or Messaging Server first. The appropriate sequence is to install the Management Server, the Security Server, and finally the Messaging Server.

QUESTION 48
You are the systems administrator for your company. Your network runs Windows Essential Business Server 2008. You install System Center Essentials (SCE) 2007 on a computer named SCE1 and use it to manage all client computers on the network.

You deploy an application on all managed computers by using SCE 2007. After a few months, a new version of the application is released. You want to install the new version of the application on the managed computers. Before creating a new package for the application, you need to remove the old application package from SCE1.

What should you do?

A. Open the **Add or Remove Programs** snap-in on SCE1, and remove the application.
B. Right-click the application in the **All Software Packages** pane in the Essentials 2007 console, and select the **Approve for Uninstall** option.
C. Right-click the application in the **All Software Packages** pane in the Essentials 2007 console, and select the **Delete** option.
D. Delete the folder that contains the installation files for the application from SCE1.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should right-click the application in the **All Software Packages** pane in the Essentials 2007 console and select the **Delete** option. You can use SCE 2007 to remove software that is obsolete or does not need to be deployed on managed computers in your organization. After you delete a software package, you will no longer be able to deploy that software. However, the software remains installed on any computers on which it is already deployed. To be able to uninstall the software from managed computers, you must specifically approve it for uninstall before deleting the package. After it is approved to uninstall, you should perform the following steps to delete a software package:

1. In the System Center Essentials 2007 console, click the **Software** option.
2. In the **Software** pane, expand the **Software Packages** node, and then click the **All Software Packages** option.
3. In the **Results** pane, right-click the software package that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** option.

You should not open the **Add or Remove Programs** snap-in on SCE1 and remove the application. The **Add or Remove Programs** snap-in installs and uninstalls software that is installed locally on the computer. The **Add or Remove Programs** snap-in cannot be used to delete a software package from the SCE Management Server.

You should not right-click the application in the **All Software Packages** pane in the Essentials 2007 console and select the **Approve for Uninstall** option. The **Approve for Uninstall** option is used to approve a software package for uninstall from managed computers. Selecting the **Approve for Uninstall** option will not delete the software package from the SCE Management Server.

You should not delete the folder from SCE1 that contains the installation files for the application because this will only delete the physical installation files for the application from the SCE Management Server. This will not delete the software package from the SCE server.

QUESTION 49
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network contains a Forefront Threat Management Gateway Security Server. The computers on the network run Windows XP Professional, Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. You want to configure Network Access Protection (NAP) to create and enforce health requirements policies to define the software and system configurations for computers that connect to the network.

Which computers will support NAP? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Windows XP Professional
B. Windows Server 2003
C. Windows Vista
D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The options stating Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 are correct. NAP allows you to create and enforce health requirements policies that define the software and system configurations for computers that connect to the network. NAP enforces health requirements by inspecting and assessing the health of client computers, limiting network access when client computers are deemed noncompliant, and remediating noncompliant client computers for unlimited network access. NAP is only supported by clients that run Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008 operating system.

The options stating Windows XP Professional and Windows Server 2003 are incorrect because NAP is not supported by clients running these operating systems.

QUESTION 50
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network contains two instances of SQL Server 2008 named SQLl and SQL2. SQLl contains a database named Sales that has 20 data files.

You want to move the Sales database to SQL2 by using the detach and attach method. You detach the Sales database from SQLl by using SQL Server Management Studio. You want to attach the Sales database to SQL2.

What should you do?

A. Use the **sp_attach_db** stored procedure.
B. Use the **CREATE DATABASE** Transact-SQL statement.
C. Use the **sp_attach_single_file_db** stored procedure.
D. Use the **ALTER DATABASE** Transact-SQL statement.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the CREATE DATABASE Transact-SQL statement. SQL Server 2008 allows you to move a detached database to another location and re-attach the database to the same instance or a different instance of SQL Server 2008. To move a database by using detach and attach, you should first detach the database, move the detached database file or files along with the log file to the new location, and then attach the copied files by using the CREATE DATABASE database_name FOR ATTACH Transact-SQL statement or the CREATE DATABASE database_name FOR_ATTACH_REBUILD_LOG Transact-SQL statement.

You should not use the sp_attach_db stored procedure. The sp_attach_db stored procedure should only be executed on databases that were previously detached from the database server by using an explicit sp_detach_db operation or on copied databases. If you have to specify more than 16 files, you should use the CREATE DATABASE database_name FOR ATTACH Transact-SQL statement or the CREATE DATABASE database_name FOR_ATTACH_REBUILD_LOG Transact-SQL statement.

You should not use the sp_attach_single_file_db stored procedure because this stored procedure can be used to attach a database that has only one data file to the current server. The sp_attach_single_file_db stored procedure cannot be used with multiple data files.

QUESTION 51
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a server running Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. You back up some important data on Windows SBS 2003 and store it on a tape drive.

You migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. A server named Serverl is

configured as the Management Server. You want to restore data stored on the tape drive to Serverl.

Which files should you restore to Serverl?

A. files with a **.bck** extension
B. files with a **.bkf** extension
C. files with a **.bak** extension
D. files with a **.bkp** extension

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should restore the files with a **.bkf** extension. Windows SBS 2003 uses Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility for backup and restore. A backup created by using Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility has a **.bkf** extension. A backup file in **.bkf** format or in a backup tape created by using the Ntbackup.exe utility is a proprietary format that can be read by the Ntbackup.exe utility only. Backups with **.bkf** extensions cannot be restored using the Windows Server Backup utility available in Windows Server 2008. Therefore, you should download and install the Ntbackup.exe utility on Serverl.

All other options are incorrect because .bck, **.bak,** and **.bkp** are not valid extensions for backups created using Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility. A backup created with either Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility has a **.bkf** extension. Therefore, you should restore files with a **.bkf** extension.

QUESTION 52
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The Management Server contains a volume named **SecData** that contains confidential data. You want to back up the **SecData** volume with the Windows Server Backup utility.

Which command can you use?

A. **Wbadmin enable backup -allCritical**
B. **Wbadmin enable backup -include**
C. **Wbadmin start backup -include**
D. **Wbadmin start backup -allCritical**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the **Wbadmin start backup -include** command. **Wbadmin.exe** is a command-line tool that allows you to back up and restore your computer, volume, and files from a command prompt. The **Wbadmin start backup** command runs a backup with specified parameters. The **-include** parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of volume drive letters, volume mount points, or GUID-based volume names to include in the backup.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup -include** command because this command is used to create a daily backup schedule or to modify an existing backup schedule. When this command is run without any parameters, it displays the currently scheduled backup settings.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup - allCritical** command or the **Wbadmin start backup - allCritical** command because the **-allCritical** parameter is used to back up all critical volumes that contain system state data.

QUESTION 53
You are preparing a computer named Server1 for deploying Windows Essential Business Server 2008. Serverl will act as the Messaging Server. You want to create a partition for the system volume on Server1.

What is the minimum size of the partition you will need to create for this purpose?

A. 10 GB
B. 20 GB
C. 45 GB
D. 50 GB

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In Windows Essential Business Server 2008, all three servers, namely the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server, require a minimum of 45 GB for the system volume partition. However, the minimum partition size required by each type of server for the data volume is different. The Management Server requires a 30 GB minimum partition for the data volume. The Security Server requires a 10 GB partition for the data volume. The Messaging Server requires a 20 GB minimum partition for the data volume.

The options stating 10 GB, 20 GB, and 50 GB are incorrect because these are not the minimum partitions sizes required by the Messaging Server for system volume. The Messaging Server requires a minimum of 50 GB for the system volume partition.

QUESTION 54
You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on your company's network. The network contains 40 desktop computers used by 60 users. You install a custom application on the server that will be used by everyone in the network.

You want to purchase the appropriate number of licenses to allow your users to access the EBS server.

What is the most cost-effective solution?

A. Purchase 60 premium user Client Access Licenses (CALs)
B. Purchase 60 standard user Client Access Licenses (CALs).
C. Purchase 40 premium device Client Access Licenses (CALs).
D. Purchase 40 standard device Client Access Licenses (CALs).

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should purchase 40 standard device Client Access Licenses (CALs) to minimize your costs. Windows EBS 2008 provides two licensing models: the EBS 2008 CAL Suite, for accessing standard features, and EBS 2008 CAL Suite for Premium, for accessing premium features of Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition. The CALs can be device-based or user-based. If you choose device-based CALs, you must purchase a CAL for every device that needs to access the server. With device CALs, any user can access the server from the licensed device. Device CALs are useful when a device is used by more than one person to access the server. In this scenario, there are 40 computers used by 60 individuals to access the Standard Edition of Windows EBS 2008. Therefore, purchasing 40 standard device-based CALs will minimize the costs.

You should not purchase 60 standard or premium user CALs. If you choose user CALs, you must purchase a

CAL for every individual who is given named access to the server. User CALs enable a user to access the server from any device. User CALs are cost-effective when users operate more than one device to access the network. In this scenario, you have 60 users but only 40 devices that access the server. Therefore, acquiring 60 premium user CALs is not required. This solution would purchase more CALs than is necessary. In addition, Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition is not used on the network, so premium CALs are not required.
You should not purchase 40 premium device CALs. In this scenario, you have the Standard Edition of EBS 2008. It is not necessary to purchase premium CALS for a Standard Edition deployment.

QUESTION 55
You are the systems administrator for your company. You configure a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment on the network. The network consists of a single Windows Server 2003 Active Directory domain. Client computers run Windows Vista or Windows XP. You want to ensure that all client computers can be managed using Group Policy preference items.

What should you do to achieve the stated goal with the least administrative effort and cost?

A. Upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2).
B. Upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista.
C. Raise the Windows Server 2003 domain to Windows Server 2008.
D. Upgrade all client computers on the network to Windows Vista Service Pack 1 (SPl).

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows XP SP2. Windows Server 2008 contains several new Group Policy preferences in the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Group Policy preferences allow you to configure, deploy, and manage operating system and application settings you were not able to manage previously by using Group Policy. Group Policy preference items can be used to manage computers running Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 SPl, and Windows XP with SP2.

You should not upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista. Computers running Windows XP SP2 can be managed by using Group Policy preference items. Upgrading Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista would involve more administrative effort and cost.

You should not raise the Windows Server 2003 domain to Windows Server 2008 because Group Policy preferences will work in a Windows Server 2003 domain.

You should not upgrade all client computers on the network to Windows Vista SPl. Group Policy preference items can be used to manage computers running Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 SPl, and Windows XP with SP2. Therefore, upgrading all client computers to Windows Vista SPl is not required.

QUESTION 56
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. All clients use the Messaging Server to send and receive e-mails. You want to configure a mailbox size limit for help desk users. You want to use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for this purpose.

Which is the minimum Exchange administrator role you will require?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange View-Only Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require the Exchange Recipient Administrators role. You can use the Exchange Management Console or the Exchange Management Shell to configure the default size limit for the Windows EBS mailbox. The Set-Mailbox cmdlet configures the size limit for existing mailboxes. You can configure the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter in the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for this purpose. The ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter specifies the mailbox size at which the user associated with this mailbox can no longer send or receive messages. The account you use to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role.

All other options are incorrect because the account you use to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role. The Exchange Organization Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The Exchange View-Only Administrators role provides its members only read-only access to the whole Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all the Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients. The Exchange Public Folder Administrators role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all the public folders.

QUESTION 57
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company has a main office and a branch office. The main office contains two domain controllers, named DC1 and DC2. The branch office contains two domain controllers, named DC3 and DC4. The network consists of a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You want to migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. Before performing the migration, you want to demote DC3 to a member server. You want to ensure that all Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles that are locally held by DC3 remain unassigned until you reassign them manually to another domain controller
.
Which command should you run?

A. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/forceRemoval** parameter.
B. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/retainDCmetadata** parameter.
C. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/UseExistingAccount** parameter.
D. Run the **Dcpromo.exe** command with the **/adv** parameter.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /forceRemoval parameter. Dcpromo.exe is an executable program that is used to promote and demote Windows 2000 Server, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Server 2008 domain controllers. The /forceRemoval parameter forces the demotion of a domain controller. When you demote a domain controller with the /forceRemoval option, you will lose any unique changes that reside in the Active Directory of the domain controller that you are forcibly demoting. When you demote a domain controller by using Dcpromo /forceremoval command, the FSMO roles remain in an invalid state until they are reassigned by an administrator.

You should not run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /retainDCmetadata parameter. The / RetainDCMetadata parameter retains the metadata of a domain controller in the domain after Active Directory

removal to allow a delegated administrator to remove Active Directory from a read-only domain controller (RODC).
You should not run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /UseExistingAccount parameter. The /UseExistingAccount parameter attaches a server to an RODC account. This step is performed while installing an RODC.

You should not run the Dcpromo.exe command with the /adv parameter. Running the Dcpromo /adv command launches the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard in advanced mode. Running the Dcpromo /adv command will not ensure that all FSMO roles that are locally held by DC3 remain unassigned until you reassign them manually to another domain controller.

QUESTION 58
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. Several users on the network use mobile devices to access the Messaging Server. You want to create a new Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policy to require password for all mobile devices. You want to use the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet for this purpose.

What is the minimum Exchange administrator role you will require?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange Server Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require the Exchange Organization Administrators role. The Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet enables you to apply a variety of mailbox policy settings to a server. Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies are used to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users. By using Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies, you can require a password for mobile devices, specify the minimum password length, and require a number or special character in the password. You can use the New Exchange ActiveSync Mailbox Policy wizard or the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet to create an ActiveSync mailbox policy. To run the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet, you must use an account that is delegated the Exchange Organization Administrators role.

All other options are incorrect because the account you use to create a new Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policy must be delegated the Exchange Organization Administrators role. The Exchange Organization Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The Exchange Server Administrators role provides its members permissions to administer a particular Exchange server, but does not grant permissions to perform operations that have global impact in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Public Folder Administrators role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all public folders.

QUESTION 59
You are in the process of installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on a new server. You receive an error related to a device driver while the Installation Wizard is running. You decide to cancel the Installation Wizard on the server to correct the problem. You want to ensure that when you restart the installation, you are not required to reformat the hard disk and reinstall Windows Server 2008. You also want to ensure that the Windows EBS Installation Wizard restarts at the Welcome page.

What should you do?

A. Cancel the Installation Wizard, and restart the server
B. Turn off the server, and restart the server from the hard disk.
C. Turn off the server, and restart the server from the Windows EBS installation DVD.
D. Cancel the Installation Wizard, and then restart the installation of Windows EBS 2008.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should turn off the server and restart the server from the hard disk. Windows EBS allows you to recover from various types of errors that may occur during installation and continue with the installation wherever possible. Some errors may require you to restart the installation by cancelling the Installation Wizard. When you cancel the Installation Wizard, you must begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software. When you turn off the server while the Installation Wizard is running instead of cancelling the Installation Wizard, you can restart the Windows EBS Installation Wizard from the Welcome page. To do this, you should turn off the server while the Installation Wizard is running and then restart the server from the hard disk.

You should not cancel the Installation Wizard and restart the server because this will require you to begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software.

You should not turn off the server and restart the server from the Windows EBS installation DVD. When you restart the server by using Windows EBS installation DVD, you will be required to begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software.

You should not cancel the Installation Wizard and then restart the installation of Windows EBS 2008. When you cancel the Installation Wizard, you are required to begin the installation from the installation disk and reformat the system partition on the server hard disk to install the Windows EBS software.

QUESTION 60
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The Management Server contains a volume named **SecData** that contains confidential data. You want to back up the **SecData** volume with the Windows Server Backup utility.

Which command can you use?

A. **Wbadmin enable backup -allCritical**
B. **Wbadmin enable backup -include**
C. **Wbadmin start backup -include**
D. **Wbadmin start backup -allCritical**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the **Wbadmin start backup -include** command. **Wbadmin.exe** is a command-line tool that allows you to back up and restore your computer, volume, and files from a command prompt. The **Wbadmin start backup** command runs a backup with specified parameters. The **-include** parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of volume drive letters, volume mount points, or GUID-based volume names to include in the backup.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup -include** command because this command is used to create a daily backup schedule or to modify an existing backup schedule. When this command is run without any parameters, it displays the currently scheduled backup settings.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup - allCritical** command or the **Wbadmin start backup - allCritical** command because the **-allCritical** parameter is used to back up all critical volumes that contain system state data.

Exam B

QUESTION 1
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You configure all users to use the Messaging Server for sending and receiving emails. You have configured Outlook Web Access (OWA) to enable users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. You want to prevent an internal user from accessing OWA. You open the user's properties dialog box in Active Directory Users and Computers and click the Disable option for Outlook Web Access on the Exchange Features tab.

What should you do next?

A. Restart the IIS Admin service.
B. Restart the Microsoft Exchange Service Host service.
C. Restart the Microsoft Exchange Information Store service.
D. Restart the Microsoft Exchange POP3 service.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should restart the IIS Admin service. OWA is a Web-based e-mail client in Exchange Server 2007 that enables users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. In addition to enabling OWA for users in the corporate network, you can also prevent specific internal users from accessing OWA. You should perform the following steps to prevent an internal user from accessing OWA:

1. Open the user's properties dialog box by using Active Directory Users and Computers.
2. On the Exchange Features tab, click Outlook Web Access, and then click the Disable option.
3. Restart the IIS Admin service.

The IIS Admin service is responsible for managing the Internet Information Services (IIS) metabase and provides support for the World Wide Web Publishing Service (W3SVC) service, the POP3 service, and the IMAP4 service, which are required by the Client Access server.

You can also deny access to external clients to use OWA to prevent internal users from accessing OWA remotely. To achieve this, you can use a combination of a recipient policy and a special HTTP virtual server. You should create a recipient policy with a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) domain name and apply the policy to user accounts for which you want to enable access. You should then create a new HTTP virtual server on the front-end server that specifies the domain that is used in the recipient policy. This will prevent users whose e-mail addresses do not have the same SMTP domain as the HTTP virtual server from accessing OWA.

You should not restart the Microsoft Exchange Service Host service, the Microsoft Exchange Information Store service, or the Microsoft Exchange POP3 service. The Microsoft Exchange Service Host service configures the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) virtual directory in IIS and registry data for Outlook Anywhere. The Microsoft Exchange Information Store service is responsible for managing Exchange Information Store, which includes mailbox stores and public folder stores. The Microsoft Exchange POP3 service enables users to connect to Exchange server by using the Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3) protocol.

QUESTION 2
You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on a server named Serverl, which has a 64-bit processor.

What is the minimum operating system requirement?

A. Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
B. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
C. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2)

D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Server 2008 is the only supported operating system for Windows EBS 2008. Because Windows EBS 2008 is available only as a 64-bit operating system, the server hardware must have a 64-bit processor. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition is comprised of three separate servers that act as the Management Server, Messaging Server, and Security Server.

Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition requires a fourth server that can run either the 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the operating system.

Windows EBS 2008 cannot run on Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SPl, or Windows Server 2003 SP2. Windows Server 2008 is the only supported operating system for Windows Essential Business Server 2008.

QUESTION 3
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You want to deploy a software package to all client computers by using System Center Essentials (SCE) 2007.

You want to ensure that when you deploy the software package, SCE 2007 monitors the installation status of the application.

Which type of installation file should you use?

A. **.EXE** application
B. **.MSI** Windows Installer application
C. **.EXE**-wrapped Windows Installer application
D. **.CAB** application

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use an .EXE-wrapped Windows Installer application. You can deploy the following three types of installation files using System Center Essentials:
- .EXE application
- .MSI or Windows Installer application
- .EXE-wrapped Windows Installer application

When you deploy an .EXE-wrapped Windows Installer application, SCE 2007 uses the Windows Installer files to monitor the installation status of the application.

You should not use an .EXE application or .MSI Windows Installer application because SCE 2007 does not monitor the installation status for these types of application.

You should not use a .CAB application because SCE 2007 does not support deployment of this type of application.

QUESTION 4
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You want to configure

deleted item retention for users in the accounting department.

What is the minimum Exchange administrator role you will require for this purpose?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange View-Only Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will require the Exchange Recipient Administrators role to configure deleted item retention for a user or group of users. In Exchange Server 2007, you can configure settings for deleted item retention and deleted mailbox retention. Deleted item retention allows you to recover deleted items that have been removed from the Deleted Items folder or hard-deleted. To recover deleted items, the Exchange server must be configured for deleted item retention, and the item recovery must occur during the specified retention period. The default retention period is 14 days in Exchange Server 2007. To configure deleted item retention for a user, perform the following steps:

1. Open the Exchange Management Console.
2. Expand the Recipient Configuration node under the Microsoft Exchange node, and then select Mailbox.
3. Locate and right-click the user, and then click Properties.
4. Click the Mailbox Settings tab.
5. Double-click Storage Quotas.
6. Under the Deleted item retention section, clear the Use mailbox database defaults check box.
7. In the Keep deleted items for (days) field, enter the number of days that you want deleted items retained.
8. Click OK to save the changes, and click OK to close the Properties dialog box.

Configuring deleted item retention policy for individual users is useful when you want to specify different deleted item retention settings for some users.

All other options are incorrect because the account you use to configure deleted item retention for a user must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role. The Exchange Organization Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The Exchange View-Only Administrators role provides its members only read-only access to the whole Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all of the Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients. The Exchange Public Folder Administrators role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all the public folders.

QUESTION 5
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. You run the Preparation Wizard and the Planning Wizard to ensure that your environment meets the technical requirements for Windows EBS 2008 and to collect information about the network settings that will be used during the installation. Now you want to run the Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard to install Windows EBS 2008 on the network.

What is the last possible day for you to run the Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard to achieve the stated goal?

A. 21 days after completing the **Preparation Wizard**
B. 21 days after completing the **Planning Wizard**
C. 30 days after completing the **Preparation Wizard**

D. 30 days after completing the **Planning Wizard**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You must run the Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard within 30 days of completing the Planning Wizard. The
Planning Wizard must be run within 14 days of completing the Preparation Wizard.

The options stating 21 days or 30 days after completing the Preparation Wizard are incorrect because the Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard must be run within 30 days of completing the Planning Wizard, not the Preparation Wizard.

The option stating 21 days after completing the Planning Wizard is incorrect because you have up to 30 days to run the Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard after completing the Planning Wizard.

QUESTION 6
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the company's network. The Management Server has the following hard disk configuration:

Part it i an	Description	Free spase
C:	System volume	30 GB
D:	Application data	20 GB
	Unallocated	50 GB

You want to install a new application on the Management Server. To achieve this, you need to increase the size of drive D.

Which utility should you use to perform this task without affecting the users accessing the data?

A. **Diskpart.exe**
B. **Chkdsk.exe**
C. **Fsutil.exe**
D. **Fdisk.exe**

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the Diskpartexe command. The Diskpart utility enables a superset of the actions that are supported by the Disk Management snap-in. You can use the Diskpartexe utility to manage disks, partitions, and volumes from a command-line interface. You can use Diskpartexe on both basic and dynamic disks. To extend a volume, you should use the extend [size=/7] [disk=/7] parameter with the Diskpartexe utility. The Extend parameter extends the selected volume onto disk n, and make the extension size=/7 megabytes (MB) in size. This task can also be performed by using the Extend Volume Wizard in the Disk Management snap-in.

You should not use the Chkdsk.exe command because this command cannot be used to increase the size of a partition. Chkdsk.exe creates and displays a status report for a disk based on the file system. The Chkdsk.exe utility also lists and corrects errors on the disk.

You should not use the Fsutil.exe command. Fsutil.exe performs many FAT and NTFS file system-related tasks, such as managing reparse points, managing sparse files, dismounting a volume, or extending a volume.

However, the Fsutil.exe utility cannot be used to extend a volume without affecting the users accessing the data from that volume.

You should not use the Fdisk.exe command because this utility cannot be used to increase the size of an existing partition. Fdisk.exe partitions a hard disk. You can use the Fdisk.exe utility to create, change, delete, or display current partitions on the hard disk and to assign a drive letter to each allocated space on the hard disk.

QUESTION 7
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain with five domain controllers. The network contains Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. The network also contains a Domain Name System (DNS) server and a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server.

The Security Server fails due to a hardware failure. You want to replace the server with a new server.

Which two servers will be required during the replacement process? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. a domain controller
B. the DNS server
C. the DHCP server
D. the Management Server

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A domain controller and the DNS server will be required during the replacement process. You can replace a server for Windows EBS in the event a hardware failure occurs or if you want to upgrade any of the servers to a new computer. The **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** allows you to replace the servers running Windows EBS. You should use the appropriate DVD for the server that you want to replace. For example, to replace the Security Server, you should use the DVD for installing the Security Server. Both DNS and Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) are required during the replacement process. Therefore, before starting the replacement process, you must ensure that the primary or the alternate DNS server is running and you can connect to it. You must also ensure that an AD DS domain controller is running and you can connect to it.

The options stating the DHCP server and the Management Server are incorrect because these servers are not required while replacing the Security Server for Windows EBS.

QUESTION 8
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows XP Professional.

You want to create and deploy a software package to all computers by using System Center Essentials. You want to ensure that the software package contains a response file to deploy the package without requiring user input. You create a new text file that contains all configuration and setup parameters for the software package, and will also be used as a response file.

Which extension should you use to save the response file?

A. **.ini**
B. **.inf**
C. **.iss**
D. **.cfg**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should save the response file with an .iss extension. You can use System Center Essentials to create and deploy software packages to computers that are managed by using System Center Essentials. You can also create a software package that contains a response file to perform a silent installation that does not require user input. To create a response file, you should create a text file that contains configuration and setup parameters for the products and components that are being installed, and save the file with an .iss extension.

You should not use .ini, .inf, or .cfg extension to save the response file because a response file used with System Center Essentials must be saved with an .iss extension. The .ini files are simple text files that are used as initialization files or configuration files in Windows operating systems. Sometimes files that use the .ini file format also use a different extension, such as .cfg, .conf, or .txt. The .inf files contain setup information that is used by the Windows operating system for installing software or drivers.

QUESTION 9
You are the systems administrator for your company. Your company's network contains a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server and a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You install Windows EBS 2008 on the network. To ensure that clients are able to receive the network configuration from the Management Server during the migration, you want to configure client computers to obtain network configuration from the DHCP server on the Management Server.

You want to use the Netsh command for this purpose. Which command should you run on client computers?

A. **Netsh interface ipv4 add route**
B. **Netsh interface ipv4 add address**
C. **Netsh interface ipv4 set route**
D. **Netsh interface ipv4 set address**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Netsh interface ipv4 set address command on client computers. To ensure that clients are able to receive the network configuration during the migration, you should configure client computers to obtain network configuration automatically. You can do this by selecting the Obtain an IP address automatically option on the General tab of the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties dialog box, or by using the Netsh interface ipv4 set address command. You can use this command to enable or disable DHCP for IP address configuration. This command also removes any previous static IP addresses and default gateways, and can be used to add a new static IP address and default gateway.

You should not run the Netsh interface ipv4 add route command on client computers because this command cannot be used to configure client computers to obtain network configuration from the DHCP server. This command is used to add a route for a given gateway address or a prefix.

You should not run the Netsh interface ipv4 add address command on client computers because this command cannot be used to configure client computers to obtain network configuration from the DHCP server. The Netsh interface ipv4 add address command is used to add static IP addresses and default gateways to an interface. If DHCP is enabled on the interface, it will be disabled.

You should not run the Netsh interface ipv4 set route command on client computers because this command cannot be used to configure client computers to obtain network configuration from the DHCP server. This command is used to modify route parameters.

QUESTION 10
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network.

The network contains a Windows Server 2008 computer configured as a Terminal Services Gateway (TS Gateway) server. Several remote users need to access resources located on the network. You want to create TS Connection Authorization Policies (TS CAPs) to specify users that can connect to Serverl. You want to create a central TS CAP store to store all the TS CAPs.

Which server should you use to do this?

A. Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS)
B. TS Gateway server
C. Network Policy Server (NPS)
D. Security Server

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use a NPS server. TS Gateway is a role service in the Terminal Services server role in Windows Server 2008 that enables remote users to connect to resources located on a corporate network. After installing and configuring the TS Gateway, you must create TS CAPs and TS RAPs to ensure that TS Gateway functions correctly. TS CAPs are used to specify who can connect to a TS Gateway server. TS RAPs are used to specify internal network resources that can be accessed by remote users through a TS Gateway server. While configuring TS CAPs, you can specify a local TS CAP store or a central TS CAP store. The local TS CAP store contains TS CAPs that are stored on the TS Gateway server. A central TS CAP store contains TS CAPs that are stored on a central NPS server. By using a central NPS server for TS Gateway, you can centralize the storage, management, and validation of TS CAPs.

You should not use a RADIUS server because RADIUS server functions have been replaced by NPS in Windows Server 2008.

You should not use the TS Gateway server because a TS Gateway server can be configured as a local TS CAP store, not as a central TS CAP store.

You should not use the Security Server because the Security Server cannot be used as a central TS CAP store. The Security Server is used to configure security settings for your network, such as firewall and virtual private network (VPN) settings.

QUESTION 11
You are the administrator of Windows Essential Business Server 2008. You have configured deleted item retention on the Messaging Server. A user reports that he has accidentally deleted an important e-mail message. You want to recover the message for the user.

Which considerations should you keep in mind before performing the recovery? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. The actual recovery of the deleted items is done from the client.
B. You must have owner rights to the mailbox from which you are recovering deleted items.
C. You must have the **Exchange Recipient Administrator** role assigned on the server.
D. **The DumpsterAlwaysOn** registry key must be set to 1 on the Exchange server.
E. **The DumpsterAlwaysOn** registry key must be set to 1 in Outlook 2007.

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should keep the following considerations in mind before recovering a deleted item:
- The actual recovery of the deleted items is done from the client.
- You must have owner rights to the mailbox from which you are recovering deleted items.
- The DumpsterAlwaysOn registry key must be set to 1 in Outlook 2007.

To be able to recover deleted items, you must ensure that deleted item retention is configured on the Exchange server. If deleted item retention is not configured on the Exchange server, no deleted item will be stored in the dumpster available for recovery. The DumpsterAlwaysOn registry key must be set to 1 in Outlook 2007 to recover hard-deleted items. The hard-deleted items are those items that were deleted while holding down the SHIFT key and that were never moved to the Deleted Items folder. By default, the DumpsterAlwaysOn registry key is set to 1 in Outlook 2007.

You do not need to have the Exchange Recipient Administrator role assigned on the server for recovering a deleted item. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role enables a user to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. This role is required to configure deleted item retention for a user. To recover a deleted item, you must have owner rights to the mailbox from which you are recovering deleted items.
The DumpsterAlwaysOn registry key must be set to 1 in Outlook 2007, not on the Exchange server. By default, all folders are recoverable on the Exchange server.

QUESTION 12
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition environment. You configure Remote Web Workplace on the network to enable users to access network resources from remote locations. You want to customize the links that appear on the Remote Web Workplace home page under the name of your organization. To achieve this, you want to manually edit the **OrganizationLinks.xml** file.

On which server should you perform this task?

A. Management Server
B. Security Server
C. Messaging Server
D. Database Server

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
You should perform this task on the Messaging Server because the **OrganizationLinks.xml** file is stored on the Messaging Server. The **OrganizationLinks.xml** file is installed with Remote Web Workplace. You can use this file to customize or add links that appear on the Remote Web Workplace home page. To do this, you should perform the following steps:

1. Log on to the Messaging Server by using an account that is a member of the **Administrators** group.
2. On the disk where your applications are installed, browse to the **Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server\bin\WebApp\Remote\App_Data** folder.
3. Open the **OrganizationLinks.xml** file by using Notepad.
4. To add a link, insert a <Link> node that has the following parameters:

- **DisplayText=** "The text that you want to appear on the Remote Web Workplace page"
- **Url=** "The URL for the resource that you want to link to"
- **locID=** "A unique abbreviation for the link that does not appear on the Remote Web Workplace page" Note:

You can use the format of one of the existing <Link> nodes in the file as a guide.

5. Save the **OrganizationLinks.xml** file.

The options stating the Management Server, Security Server, and Database Server are incorrect because the **OrganizationLinks.xml** file is not available on these servers.

QUESTION 13
Your company's network contains a router named **Router1** that connects the corporate network to the Internet. You are installing Windows Essential Business Server 2008 in the network. You are installing the Security Server. You want to replace **Router1** with the Security Server.

What should you do? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Change the IP address of the internal network adapter on **Router1.**
B. Change the IP address of the external network adapter on **Router1.**
C. Remove **Router1** from the network.
D. Connect the Internet cable to the external network adapter of the Security Server.
E. Connect the internal network adapter of **Router1** to the external network adapter of the Security Server.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should remove Routerl from the network and connect the Internet cable to the external network adapter of the Security Server. While installing the Security Server, you can use the Integrate the Security Server page to configure your existing network to use the Security Server to connect to the Internet. The Integrate the Security Server page is only displayed when an existing gateway device, such as a router or a firewall, is connecting your network to the Internet. When you want to replace your existing gateway device with the Security Server, you should first remove the gateway device from the network and reconnect the Internet cable to the Security Server's external network adapter. If your existing device has failover capabilities, you should ensure that you also decommission the secondary device at this time.

You should not change the IP address of the internal or external network adapter on Routerl. When you want to replace an existing gateway device with the Security Server, you should remove the gateway device from the network and reconnect the Internet cable to the external network adapter of the Security Server. Changing the IP address of the internal or external network adapter on the existing gateway device will not remove the device from the network.

You should not connect the internal network adapter of Routerl to the external network adapter of the Security Server. This will cause the Security Server to use Routerl to connect to the Internet. In this scenario, you want to replace Routerl with the Security Server. To do this, you should remove Routerl from the network and connect the Internet cable to the external network adapter of the Security Server.

QUESTION 14
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. Several users on the network use mobile devices to access the Messaging Server. You are creating an Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policy for mobile device users. You want to configure device password locking to require users to lock their devices by using a password.

Which two options should you configure in the New Exchange ActiveSync Mailbox Policy wizard? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

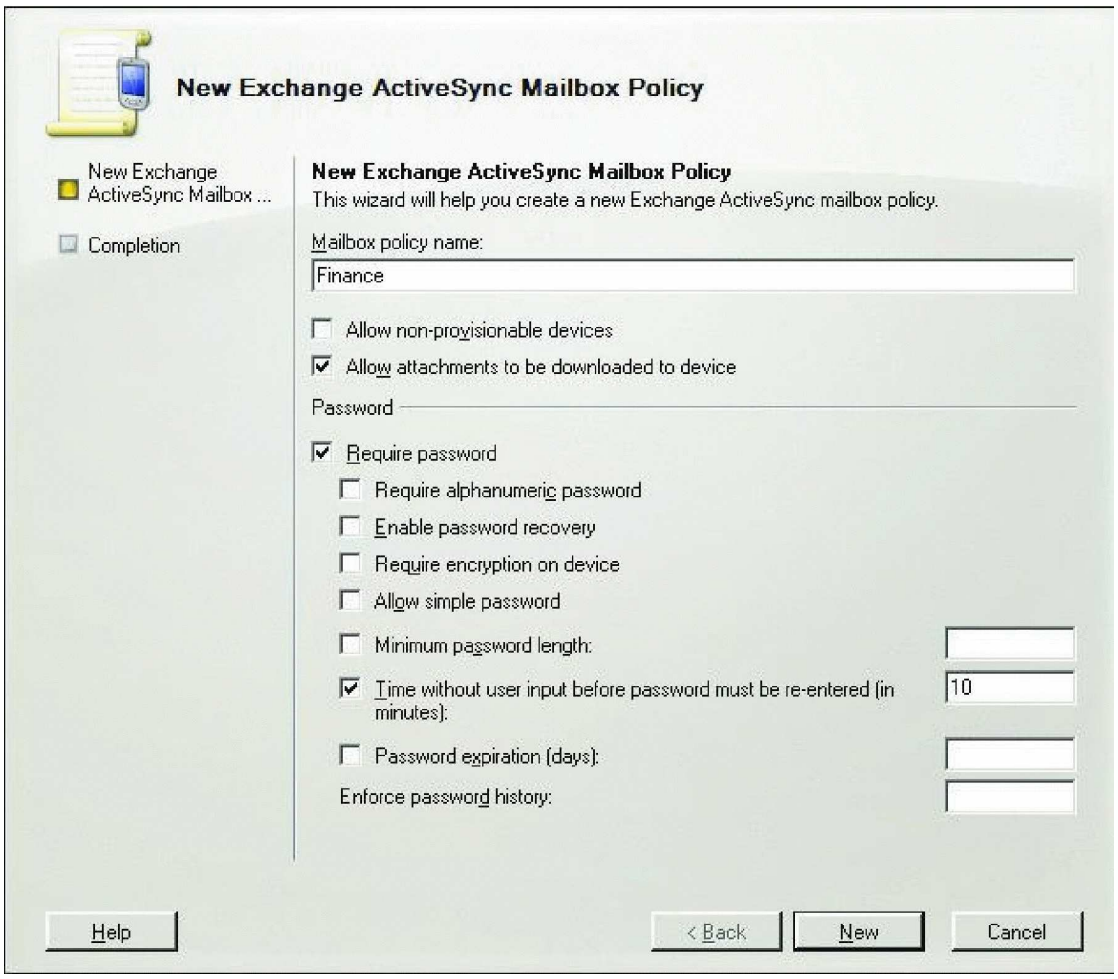
A. Require password
B. Require alphanumeric password

C. Time without user input before password must be re-entered (in minutes)
D. Require encryption on device
E. Allow simple password

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Require password and Time without user input before password must be re-entered (in minutes) options. The Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies are used to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users. By using Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies, you can require a password for mobile devices, specify the minimum password length, and require a number or special character in the password. To create a new ActiveSync mailbox policy by using the New Exchange ActiveSync Mailbox Policy wizard, you should perform the following steps:

1. Open the Exchange Management Console.
2. In the console tree, expand the Organization Configuration node, and then click Client Access.
3. In the Action pane, click the New ActiveSync mailbox policy option.
4. On the New ActiveSync Mailbox Policy wizard page, enter a name in the Mailbox policy name field.
5. Select one or more of the optional check boxes as shown in the following image:



6. Click New to finish creating your mailbox policy.
7. Click Finish to close the New ActiveSync Mailbox Policy wizard

The Require password option enables the device's password. The Time without user input before password must be re-entered (in minutes) option specifies the maximum length of time a device can go without user input before it locks. Specifying a period of inactivity before you must reenter a device password is referred to as device password locking. Configuring device password locking is useful in preventing data loss in the event the device is left unattended or if the device is lost.

You should not configure the Require alphanumeric password option because this option is not used for configuring device password locking. This option is used to require a strong alphanumeric password containing numeric and non-numeric characters.

You should not configure the Require encryption on device option because this option is not used for configuring device password locking. This option is used to enable encryption on the device.

You should not configure the Allow simple password option because this option is not used for configuring device password locking. This option is used to enable or disable the ability to use a simple password, such as a 4-digit PIN.

QUESTION 15
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The company's network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You plan to install Windows EBS 2008 on the network. You want to ensure that when you install Windows EBS 2008, replication is automatically started.

What should you do during the installation of Windows EBS?

A. Join the Database Server to the existing domain.
B. Join the Messaging Server to the existing domain.
C. Join the Management Server to the existing domain.
D. Join the Security Server to the existing domain.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should join the Management Server to the existing domain. Windows EBS promotes the Management Server and the Messaging Server to domain controllers for the domain when you install Windows EBS. During the installation of the Management Server, when you choose to join an existing domain, replication between the Management Server and existing domain controllers automatically starts. When you migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you can use the Ntdsutil.exe and Repadmin.exe utilities to ensure that existing domain controllers replicate successfully.

You should not join the Database Server, Messaging Server, or Security Server to the existing domain because this will not start the replication automatically when you install Windows WBS 2008.

QUESTION 16
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 server. The network also contains a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server installed on a computer named DHCPl that runs Windows Server 2003. DHCPl has a scope that is used to assign IP addresses to users.

You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You install Windows EBS 2008 in the Windows SBS environment. To enable the Management Server to assign IP addresses to computers that requests an address, you import the configuration settings from DHCPl to the Management Server. You open the DHCP snap-in and navigate to the DHCP scope to verify the settings. You discover that the scope has a red arrow. You want to ensure that users are able to receive IP addresses from

the DHCP server.

What should you do?

A. start the DHCP Server service on the Management Server.
B. start the DHCP Server service on the Management Server.
C. Activate the DHCP scope.
D. Restart the DHCP Server service from Services snap-in.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should activate the DHCP scope. When migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you must migrate the DHCP server configuration settings if a DHCP server exists in your current Windows SBS environment. After migrating the DHCP server configuration settings to the Management Server, you should verify if the settings are configured correctly on the Management Server. If you discover a red arrow beside the scope icon in the DHCP server snap-in, it indicates that the scope needs to be activated. To activate the DHCP scope, you should right-click the scope icon and click the Activate option. Next, you should refresh the scope by right-clicking the scope icon and selecting the Refresh option.

You should not authorize the DHCP server. If you discover a red arrow beside the DHCP server icon in the DHCP server snap-in, it indicates that the DHCP server needs to be authorized. To authorize the DHCP server, you should right-click the server icon, click the Authorize option, and then refresh the server. However, the scenario states that the red arrow is indicated next to the scope, not the DHCP server icon.

You should not start the DHCP Server service on the Management Server or restart the DHCP Server service from Services snap-in because performing these steps will not correct the problem stated in this scenario. A red arrow beside a scope does not signify that the DHCP Server service is stopped. To check the status of any service, you should view the service status in the Services snap-in. Restarting the DHCP Server service is only necessary if the service has been stopped or paused.

QUESTION 17
You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network. The Database Server is named EBS-DBSrv. The EBS-DBSrv server contains a default instance and a named instance of SQL Server 2008. A user reports that a database in the named instance has become corrupt. You want to repair the database. To achieve this, you want to start the named instance of SQL Server 2008 in single-user mode.

Which two commands can you use to restart the instance? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents a complete solution.)

A. Sqlservr.exe -m -s
B. Sqlservr.exe -m -x
C. Sqlservr.exe -m -n
D. Sqlservr.exe -m -f
E. Sqlservr.exe -m -c

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use either the Sqlservr.exe -m -s command or the Sqlservr.exe -m -n command. The Sqlservr.exe command is a command-line utility that allows you to start, stop, and pause an instance of SQL Server 2008.

When you specify the -m parameter with the Sqlservr.exe command, SQL Server starts in single-user mode. To start a specific named instance in single-user mode, you can use the -s parameter or the -n parameter with the -m parameter. The -s parameter is used to start a named instance of SQL Server. If you do not specify any named instance with the -s parameter, the default instance of SQL Server is started. The -n parameter is also used to start a named instance of SQL Server without using the Windows application log to record SQL Server events. When you want to start a named instance by using the -n parameter, you should also specify -s parameter because if you do not specify the -s parameter with the -n parameter, the default instance attempts to start.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -m -x command because this command does not allow you start a named instance of SQL Server 2008 in single-user mode. The -x parameter disables monitoring features, such as performance monitor counters.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -m -f command because this command does not allow you start a named instance of SQL Server 2008 in single-user mode. The -f parameter starts an instance of SQL Server with minimal configuration.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -m -c command because this command does not allow you start a named instance of SQL Server 2008 in single-user mode. The -c parameter shortens startup time when starting SQL Server from the command prompt.

QUESTION 18
You are the systems administrator for your company. You have implemented Microsoft Forefront Security for Exchange Server on the Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Messaging Server. You want to be able to identify messages from particular senders or domains.

What should you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply.)

A. File filtering
B. Content filtering
C. Keyword filtering
D. Transport Scan Job

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use content filtering. Content filtering provides a variety of filtering tools that can be used to manage the flow of messages entering and exiting your enterprise mail stream. These tools include sender-domains filtering, subject-line filtering, and filter set templates. The sender-domains filtering enables you to filter messages from particular senders or domains.

You should not use file filtering because it cannot be used to identify messages from particular senders or domains. The file filtering feature in the Forefront Security for Exchange Server searches for attachments with a specific name, type, and size within an e-mail message.

You should not use keyword filtering because it cannot be used to identify messages from particular senders or domains. The keyword filtering feature in Forefront Security for Exchange Server helps identify unwanted e-mail messages by analyzing the contents of the message body as it is being transported by the Transport Scan Job.

You should not use Transport Scan Job because it cannot be used to identify messages from particular senders or domains. The Transport Scan Job runs on an Exchange 2007 server with either a Hub Transport or an Edge Transport role installed. Transport Scan Jobs are used to scan all inbound or outbound Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) and UUENCODE-based e-mail messages for viruses in attachments, and for embedded and HTML viruses in the message body.

QUESTION 19

You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network contains a router named **Router1** that connects the corporate network to the Internet. You are installing Windows Essential Business Server 2008. You are in the process of installing the Security Server. You want to retain **Router1** to supplement it with the Security Server. You want to ensure that the Security Server is used as the default gateway for the Local Area Network (LAN) and the Security Server uses **Router1** to connect to the Internet.

Which two actions should you perform to connect the Security Server successfully? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Change the IP address of the internal network adapter on **Router1.**
B. Change the IP address of the external network adapter on **Router1.**
C. Disconnect the cable that connects **Router1** to the corporate network.
D. Disconnect the cable that connects **Router1** to the Internet.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should change the IP address of the internal network adapter on **Routerl** and disconnect the cable that connects **Routerl** to the corporate network. While installing the Security Server, you can use the **Integrate the** Security **Server** page to configure your existing network to use the Security Server to connect to the Internet. The **Integrate the** Security **Server** page is only displayed when you have an existing gateway device, such as a router or a firewall, connecting your network to the Internet. If your network contains an existing gateway device, you can perform the following steps to retain the existing gateway device and use it along with the Security Server:
1. Change the IP address of the internal network adapter on the gateway device.
2. Disconnect the cable that connects the gateway device to the corporate network.
3. Connect the disconnected cable to the external network adapter on the Security Server. This will cause the Security Server to use the gateway device to connect to the Internet.
4. Connect the internal network adapter on the Security Server to the LAN. This will ensure that the Security Server is used as the default gateway for the LAN.

You should not change the IP address of the external network adapter on **Routerl** because this will not ensure that the Security Server uses **Routerl** to connect to the Internet. To ensure that the Security Server uses **Routerl** to connect to the Internet, you should change the IP address of the internal network adapter on **Routerl.** Then you should connect the internal network adapter of **Routerl** to the external network adapter of the Security Server.

You should not disconnect the cable that connects **Routerl** to the Internet. In this scenario, you want to ensure that the Security Server uses **Routerl** to connect to the Internet. Disconnecting the cable that connects **Routerl** to the Internet will prevent you from achieving this goal. To meet the goals stated in the scenario, you should disconnect the cable that connects **Routerl** to the corporate network and connect that cable to the external network adapter of the Security Server.

QUESTION 20
You are the systems administrator for your organization. Your network runs Windows Essential Business Server 2008. You install System Center Essentials 2007 on a server in the network, named SCE1. You create several application packages on SCE1 to deploy these applications to managed computers on the network.

You deploy a software package to a test computer to verify the application's response time. You start the Reliability and Performance Monitor to determine the response time of an application.

Which performance counter should you use?

A. **Memory: Hard Faults/min**

B. **Memory: Working set (KB)**
C. **Memory: Shareable (KB)**
D. **Processor:** % **Processor Time**

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the **Memory: Hard Faults/min** counter. The **Memory: Hard Faults/min** performance counter shows the number of hard faults per minute currently resulting from the application instance. A hard fault is not an error. It occurs when the page of the referenced address is no longer in physical memory. You can determine the response time of an application from the number of hard faults in the **Memory: Hard Faults/min** performance counter.

All other options are incorrect because you cannot use them to determine the response time of an application.

The **Memory: Working set (KB)** performance counter determines the number of kilobytes currently resident in memory for the application instance.

The **Memory: Shareable (KB)** performance counter determines the number of kilobytes of the application instance's working set that may be available for other applications to use.

The **Processor:** % **Processor Time** counter reports the percentage of processor time being used. You should upgrade to a faster processor or install an additional processor if the Processor\% **Processor Time** counter reports threshold percentages above 85%. You can configure an alert to be notified when the processor utilization reaches the specified threshold.

QUESTION 21
You are the systems administrator for your company. You migrate from Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. A server named EBS1 is configured as the Management Server. You want to restore a backup named ConfigData.bkf that was created on SBS 2003 to EBS1.

What should you do?

A. Install the Windows Server Backup feature on EBS1.
B. Install the Ntbackup.exe utility on EBS1.
C. Use System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM).
D. Use the Wbadmin.exe utility on EBS1.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should install the Ntbackup.exe utility on EBS1. Windows SBS 2003 uses the Windows Backup or Ntbackup.exe utility for backup and restore. A backup created with the Ntbackup.exe utility cannot be restored by using the Windows Server Backup utility available in Windows Server 2008. However, a version of the Ntbackup.exe utility is available as a download from Microsoft that can be installed on a computer running Windows Server 2008 to recover data from backups created by using the Ntbackup.exe utility. The downloadable version of the Ntbackup.exe utility can only be used to recover backups for older versions of Windows, and cannot be used to create new backups in Windows Server 2008.
You should not install the Windows Server Backup feature on EBS1 because a backup created with the Ntbackup.exe utility cannot be restored by using the Windows Server Backup utility available in Windows Server 2008.

You should not use System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM). System Center DPM 2007 is a server software application that can be used for disk-based and tape-based data protection and recovery for computers in and across Active Directory domains. However, a backup file in the .bkf format or in a backup tape created with the Ntbackup.exe utility is a proprietary format that can only be read by the Ntbackup.exe utility. Therefore, you should download and install the Ntbackup.exe utility on EBS1.
You should not use the Wbadmin.exe utility on EBS1. Wbadmin.exe is a command-line utility included in Windows Server Backup that allows you to perform all the tasks at a command prompt that can be performed by using the Windows Server Backup snap-in. The Windows Server Backup utility and the Wbadmin.exe utility are optional features in Windows Server 2008 that are installed when you install Windows Server 2008. These utilities must be installed by using the Add Feature Wizard before they can be used.

QUESTION 22
You are the systems administrator for your company. All servers on the network run Windows Server 2008. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. Three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 are configured as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server, respectively. The network also contains a member server, named Server4. You want to back up Windows EBS servers by using System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM) 2007.

Where should you install DPM to achieve this objective?

A. Install System Center DPM 2007 on Server1.
B. Install System Center DPM 2007 on Server2.
C. Install System Center DPM 2007 on Server3.
D. Install System Center DPM 2007 on Server4.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should install System Center DPM 2007 on Server4. System Center DPM 2007 is a server software application that can be used for disk-based and tape-based data protection and recovery for computers in and across Active Directory domains. DPM 2007 can be installed on servers running Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2), Windows Server 2003 R2 with SP2, Windows Storage Server 2003 with SP2, and Windows Server 2008. DPM 2007 uses replication, the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) infrastructure, and a policy-driven engine to protect and recover data. DPM should not be installed on the EBS Management Server, Security Server, or Messaging Server. You should install DPM 2007 on a separate server that has adequate storage and backup capacity.

You should not install System Center DPM 2007 on Serverl, Server2, or Server3 because DPM should not be installed on the Management Server, Security Server, or Messaging Server. You should install DPM 2007 on a separate server that has adequate storage and backup capacity.

QUESTION 23
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain with the Windows Server 2003 domain functional level. The domain has five domain controllers.

You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 in the existing domain. You install Windows Server 2008 on one of the domain controllers.

Which operating systems can be running on other domain controllers? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Windows NT 4.0 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
B. Windows 2000 Server
C. Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
D. Windows Server 2003

E. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
F. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2)

Correct Answer: CEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The other domain controllers should be running Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SPl, or Windows Server 2003 SP2. Windows EBS 2008 requires that at least one domain controller in the domain must be running Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2, or Windows Server 2008. The other domain controllers in the domain must be running Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2, or Windows Server 2008.

The options stating Windows NT 4.0 Server SP4, Windows 2000 Server, and Windows Server 2003 are incorrect because Windows EBS 2008 does not support domain controllers that run Windows NT, Windows 2000 Server, or Windows Server 2003.

QUESTION 24
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista. You want to prevent users from enabling or disabling Active Desktop.

Which policy setting should you configure in the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Desktop\Active Desktop node?

A. Set the Enable Active Desktop policy setting to Disable.
B. Set the Disable Active Desktop policy setting to Enable.
C. Set the Prohibit changes policy setting to Enable.
D. Set the Disable all items policy setting to Enable.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should set the Prohibit changes policy setting to Enable. The Prohibit changes policy setting prevents users from enabling or disabling Active Desktop or changing the Active Desktop configuration. You can configure this policy under the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Desktop\Active Desktop node.

You should not set the Enable Active Desktop policy setting to Disable. This policy setting enables Active Desktop and prevents users from disabling it.

You should not set the Disable Active Desktop policy setting to Enable. This policy setting disables Active Desktop and prevents users from enabling it.

You should not set the Disable all items policy setting to Enable. This policy setting removes Active Desktop content and prevents users from adding Active Desktop content

QUESTION 25
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You are installing the Management Server. You need to install the driver for the hard disk controller. To do this, you want to temporarily stop the installation of EBS 2008 and access Control Panel.

What should you do?

A. Press the **SHIFT+F1** keys, type **control.ex**e at the command prompt, and press the **ENTER** key.
B. Press the **SHIFT+F10** keys, type **control.exe** at the command prompt, and press the **ENTER** key.
C. Press the **SHIFT+F8** keys, type **control.exe** at the command prompt, and press the **ENTER** key.
D. Press the **Windows Logo+R** keys, type **control.exe** in the Run dialog box, and press the **OK** button.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should press the SHIFT+F10 keys, type control.exe at the command prompt, and press the ENTER key to stop installation and access Control Panel in order to install the driver for the hard disk controller.
While installing the Management Server, Security Server, or Messaging Server, you can select separate hard disk drives or partitions on which to store the application files and data files. If you decide to store the application and data files on separate hard drives, you will need at least two hard drives. However, if you decide to store the application files and data files on RAID volumes, you will need more hard drives. You can also choose to store all of the files on a single hard disk drive or partition. The Management Server Installation Wizard allows you to format a hard disk drive or create a partition during the installation. You can also install the driver for the hard disk controller during the installation. To do this, you can access Control Panel by pressing the SHIFT+F10 keys, typing control.exe at the command prompt, and pressing the ENTER key. Alternatively, you can perform the following steps to open Control Panel:

1. Press the CTRL+ALT+DELETE keys, and then click the Start Task Manager button.
2. In Task Manager, click the File menu, and then click the New Task (Run) option.
3. In the Create new Task dialog box, type runas /user:computername\administrator control.exe, and then click the OK button.
4. In the Runas window, type the password for the local Administrator account, and then press the ENTER key.

You should not press the SHIFT+F1 keys, type control.exe at the command prompt and press the ENTER key because the SHIFT+F1 key combination cannot be used to open the command prompt.

You should not press the SHIFT+F8 keys, type control.exe at the command prompt, and press the ENTER key because the SHIFT+F8 key combination cannot be used to open the command prompt.

You should not press the Windows Logo+R keys, type control.exe in the Run dialog box, and press the OK button because this is not a supported method to temporarily stop the installation of EBS 2008 to access Control Panel.

QUESTION 26
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The domain has two domain controllers. One domain controller has all the operations master roles installed, and the other domain controller is configured as the global catalog server.

You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 in the existing domain. You want to ensure that the global catalog has the required operating system installed to support the installation of Windows EBS 2008.

Which operating system can be running on this server? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Windows 2000 Server
B. Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
C. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1) or SP2
D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The global catalog server must be running Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2 or Windows Server 2008. When you install Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain, you must ensure that the domain functional level of the existing domain is Windows 2000 Server native mode or Windows Server 2003. You must also ensure that the domain has at least one global catalog running Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2 or Windows Server 2008. The other software and operating system requirements that must be met are as follows:

- The domain must have at least one domain controller running Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.
- Other domain controllers must be running Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2, or Windows Server 2008.
- The domain controller that has the schema master role must be running Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.

The options stating Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Server SP4 are incorrect. While installing Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain, you must ensure that the domain has at least one global catalog running Windows Server 2003 SPl or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.

QUESTION 27
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 to manage your network. You want to ensure you're your installation of Windows EBS includes the installation of SQL Server 2008 Standard Edition on the network.

What should you do? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Prepare three servers for Windows EBS.
B. Prepare four servers for Windows EBS.
C. Install Windows EBS Standard Edition.
D. Install Windows EBS Premium Edition.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should prepare four servers for Windows EBS and install Windows EBS Premium Edition. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition requires four servers that acts as the Management Server, Messaging Server, Security Server, and Database Server. The Database Server runs Windows Server 2008 Standard Edition operating system and SQL Server 2008 Standard Edition.

You should not prepare three servers for Windows EBS and install Windows EBS Standard Edition. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition installs three types of servers, namely the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server. When you install Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition, SQL Server 2008 Express Edition is installed automatically on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. In this scenario, you want to install SQL Server 2008 Standard Edition, not SQL Express. This can only be achieved by installing Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition.

QUESTION 28
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment that is spread across three different locations. Each location has its own Active Directory domain in the same forest. You are configuring the Messaging Server on the network.

You create a new Global Address List (GAL) for each location. You want to populate the new GALs with recipients.

Which cmdiet should you run?

A. **Set-GlobalAddressList**
B. **Update-AddressList**
C. **Set-AddressList**
D. **Update-GlobalAddressList**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Update-GlobalAddressList cmdiet. A GAL is a directory that contains entries for every user, group, and contact within an Exchange Server organization. GALs are displayed in the Microsoft Outlook Address Book on a client computer. You cannot use the Exchange Server Management Console to create, modify, update, or remove GALs. You must always use the Exchange Server Management Shell for these purposes. When you create a new GAL, you are essentially creating a blank container with settings and filters. The container is not populated with recipients until you update the GAL. Therefore, you should run the **Update-GlobalAddressList** cmdiet to populate the new GALs. When you modify the details of any entity in the GAL, you must update the GAL to reflect the changes in the GAL.

You should not run the **Set-GlobalAddressList** cmdiet. The **Set-GlobalAddressList** cmdiet is used to modify the attributes in the Active Directory directory service for a GAL. A new created GAL will not be populated until you update the GAL. To update a GAL, the **Update-GlobalAddressList** cmdiet is used.

You should not run the **Update-AddressList** cmdiet or the **Set-AddressList** cmdiet. Address lists are a subset of the GAL and can be used to further organize the recipients in an Exchange organization. You cannot use Address List cmdlets to modify or update GALs.

QUESTION 29
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 server and a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. All client computers are configured to obtain IP addresses from the DHCP server.

You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You install a Windows EBS 2008 server on a computer with a static IP address and perform the migration for the DHCP service. You want to verify whether the migration was successful.

Which steps should you perform? (Choose four. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Run the **Ipconfig /release** command followed by the **Ipconfig /renew** command on a client computer.
B. Run the **Ipconfig /release** command followed by the **Ipconfig /renew** command on the Management Server.
C. Run the **Ipconfig /all** command on the client computer.
D. Run the **Ipconfig /all** command on the Management Server.
E. Verify that the IP address shown for the DHCP server is same as the IP address of the Management Server.
F. Verify that the IP addresses shown for the DNS server are same as the IP address of the Management Server and the IP address of the Messaging Server.
G. Verify that the IP address shown for the DNS server is same as the IP address of the Management Server.

Correct Answer: ACEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should perform the following steps to verify the migration:

1. Log on to a client computer by using a domain administrator account.
2. Run the Ipconfig /release command followed by the Ipconfig /renew command on the client computer.
3. Run the Ipconfig /all command on the client computer.
4. Verify that the IP address shown for the DHCP server is same as the IP address of the Management Server.
5. Verify that the IP addresses shown for the DNS server are same as the IP address of the Management Server and the IP address of the Messaging Server.

You should not run the Ipconfig /release command followed by the Ipconfig /renew command or the Ipconfig /all command on the Management Server. In this scenario, the Windows EBS 2008 servers are installed on computers with static IP addresses. The Ipconfig /release command and the Ipconfig /renew commands are run on computers that receive their IP addresses from a DHCP server. These commands force a client computer to release its current IP address and obtain a new IP lease from the DHCP server. In this scenario, all client computers are configured to obtain their IP addresses from the DHCP server. Therefore, to verify the migration, you should run these commands on a client computer. The Ipconfig /all command displays the IP configuration of a computer.

You should not verify that the IP address shown for the DNS server is same as the IP address of the Management Server. The IP addresses shown for the DNS server must be same as the IP address of the Management Server and the IP address of the Messaging Server.

QUESTION 30
You are the Windows Essential Business Server 2008 administrator for your company. All clients use Outlook 2007 to access their mailboxes on the Messaging Server.
The users in the marketing department travel frequently and have been given portable computers to access their e-mail remotely. You configure a new Exchange Server 2007 computer named EBS-CAS as a Client Access server and enable Outlook Anywhere on the server.

You want to verify the functionality of Outlook Anywhere on the EBS-CAS server. Which cmdiet should you run?

A. **Test-WebServicesConnectivity**
B. **Test-OutlookWebServices**
C. **Test-OwaConnectivity**
D. **Test-MapiConnectivity**

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Test-WebServicesConnectivity cmdiet. The Outlook Anywhere is a new feature of Exchange Server 2007 that enables Microsoft Outlook 2007 and Outlook 2003 clients to connect to their Exchange servers over the Internet by using the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) over HTTP Windows networking component. When your Messaging Server is running Exchange Server 2007, you can use the Office Outlook 2007 AutoDiscover feature to automatically configure Outlook Anywhere. After deploying Outlook Anywhere, you can use the Test-WebServicesConnectivity cmdiet to verify the functionality of Outlook Anywhere. The Test-WebServicesConnectivity cmdiet performs basic operations to verify the functionality of Outlook Anywhere on a Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 computer that has the Client Access server role installed. This cmdiet specifies whether Outlook Anywhere clients can connect to the Exchange 2007 Client Access server.

You should not run the Test-OutlookWebServices cmdiet because this cmdiet cannot be used to verify the functionality of Outlook Anywhere. The Test-OutlookWebServices cmdiet verifies the AutoDiscover service settings for Microsoft Outlook Web services on a computer that is running Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 and

has the Client Access server role installed.

You should not run the Test-OwaConnectivity cmdiet because this cmdiet cannot be used to verify the functionality of Outlook Anywhere. The Test-OwaConnectivity cmdiet verifies whether Microsoft Office Outlook Web Access is running as expected.

You should not run the Test-MapiConnectivity cmdiet because this cmdiet cannot be used to verify the functionality of Outlook Anywhere. The Test-MapiConnectivity cmdiet verifies server functionality by logging on to the mailbox that you specify.

QUESTION 31
You are the systems administrator of the branch office of the Nutex Corporation. The branch office network contains a Forefront Thread Management Gateway server named EBS-TMG2 that is configured as an Edge Firewall. All the client computers in the branch office run Windows XP Professional.

The main office network contains Forefront TMG server installed on the Security Server named EBS-TMG1 that is configured as a virtual private network (VPN) server. The VPN server is configured to use the Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE) protocol to protect data traversing through the VPN connections.

The users in the branch office regularly require access to resources in the main office. You are required to create an access rule that supports MPPE for the site-to-site VPN connection between EBS-TMG2 and EBS-TMG1. You decide to create an access rule that enabled outbound access.

Which client protocol should you use?

A. the PAP client protocol
B. the EAP client protocol
C. the L2TP client protocol
D. the PPTP client protocol

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create an access rule to enable outbound access to the PPTP client protocol. VPN allows external users secure remote access to resources on an organization's internal network. A VPN is a virtual network that enables communication either between a remote access client and computers on the internal network or between two remote sites separated by a public network, such as the Internet. Special tunneling protocols that are based on the TCP/IP protocol are used by a VPN client to connect to a virtual connection port on a VPN server.

Forefront TMG supports Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) and Layer Two Tunneling Protocol with Internet Protocol Security (L2TP/IPSec) to encrypt the information sent over the Internet. PPTP uses the MPPE protocol to protect data traversing the PPTP virtual networking connection. The L2TP/IPSec VPN protocol uses IPSec to encrypt data traversing the L2TP virtual network. The L2TP/IPSec VPN protocol requires either a certificate or a preshared key to authenticate the client computer. If a remote VPN server is not configured to support machine certificate authentication for VPN connections, you should create an access rule that allows outbound access to the PPTP Client protocol. In this scenario, the VPN server EBS-TMG1 is configured to use the MPPE protocol to protect data traversing through the VPN connections. Therefore, you should create an access rule to enable outbound access to the PPTP client protocol, because PPTP uses the MPPE protocol to protect data traversing the VPN connection.

You should not create an access rule to enable outbound access to the PAP client protocol. Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) uses plaintext passwords and is the least secure authentication protocol. PAP is typically used when a remote access client and a remote access server fail to negotiate a more secure form of authentication. In this situation, the VPN server is configured to use the MPPE protocol, and PAP does not use MPPE. Therefore, creating an access rule to enable outbound access to the PAP client protocol will not enable

you to achieve the desired goal.

You should not create an access rule to enable outbound access to the EAP client protocol. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is the most secure remote authentication protocol. It uses certificates on both the client and the server to provide mutual authentication, data integrity, and data confidentiality. EAP is used by multi-factor authentication technologies, such as smart cards. In this situation, the VPN server is configured to use the MPPE protocol instead of certificates. Therefore, you cannot configure and use an access rule that allows outbound access to the EAP client protocol.

You should not create an access rule to enable outbound access to the L2TP client protocol. The L2TP/IPSec VPN protocol uses IPSec to encrypt data traversing the L2TP virtual network. L2TP/IPSec requires either a certificate or a preshared key to authenticate the client computer. In this situation, the VPN server is configured to use the MPPE protocol instead of certificates. Therefore, you cannot configure and use an access rule that allows outbound access to the L2TP client protocol.

QUESTION 32
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You are migrating from Windows Small Business Server 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008.

The network contains a Domain Name System (DNS) server named DNS1 that contains a standard primary zone for the domain. You migrate the DNS settings from DNS1 to the Windows EBS servers. You want to ensure that the DNS zones are configured correctly on the Windows EBS servers.

What should you do? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Management Server.
B. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Messaging Server.
C. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Security Server.
D. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Management Server.
E. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Messaging Server.
F. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Security Server.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. When you install Windows EBS 2008, you can configure Windows EBS to join a new or an existing Active Directory domain. When you configure Windows EBS to join a new domain, the DNS Server service is installed on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. Both these servers are configured as primary servers for the new domain with an Active Directory-integrated zone. When you configure Windows EBS to join an existing domain, the Installation Wizard detects if the DNS zone for the specified domain is an Active Directory-integrated zone or a stand-alone zone. If the DNS zone is not integrated with Active Directory, the DNS Server service is not installed on the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

In this case, you should manually prepare the DNS Server services for migration. To do this, you should perform the following steps:
1. Log on to the existing DNS server by using a domain administrator account if the server is joined to the domain. If the DNS server is not joined to the domain, log on to the server as local administrator.

2. Open the DNS snap-in by going to Start > Administrative Tools > DNS.
3. In the left pane, expand the Forward Lookup Zones node, right-click the domain to which you joined Windows EBS, and then click the Properties option.
4. Click the Start of Authority (SOA) tab and verify that the value in the Primary server field matches the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the primary DNS server that you are using now.
5. If you see a different server name in this field, the DNS server you are using is not the primary DNS server for this zone. You must perform these steps on the primary DNS server, which is the server specified in this field.
6. Click the Zone Transfers tab, and verify that the Allow zone transfers check box and the Only to servers listed on the Name Servers tab option is selected.
7. Click the Name Servers tab, and then click the Add button.
8. In the Server fully qualified domain name field in the New resource record dialog box, type the FQDN of the Management Server. Then click the Resolve button.
9. Click the OK button to close the Properties dialog box.

When you migrate DNS settings from a DNS server that is not integrated with Active Directory, you should do the following on the Management Server and the Messaging Server to ensure that the DNS settings are correct:

- Ensure that both forward and reverse lookup zones are migrated correctly.
- Ensure that both forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory as primary zones.
- Remove legacy name servers from the forward and reverse lookup zones.
- Add a CNAME record for Web Proxy Automatic Discovery (WPAD).
- Remove any forwarders, and confirm the presence of root hints.

You should not ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Security Server. During the installation of Windows EBS, the DNS Server services are installed only on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. Therefore, you should check the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

You should not ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Management Server, Messaging Server, or Security Server. Windows EBS requires Active Directory-integrated zones to function correctly. Also, these zones are configured only on the Management Server and the Messaging Server, and not on the Security Server.

QUESTION 33
You administer a Windows Essential Business 2008 environment. You install Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) on the Security Server to provide security and Web cache solution to the network.

The users in your company are editors who write reviews about movies before they are released. These users collect information for their reviews by visiting various movie Web sites, which include Web sites that contain static content and dynamically changing entertainment Web sites. Often, users view video clips and snippets of the movies. These movie reviews also go through peer reviews, and therefore, the same video files are downloaded again by other employees for your company.

To optimize and speed up the access to these files, you create a cache rule on the Security Server. You select the If any version of the object exists in the cache. If none exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab in the Properties dialog box for the cache rule. You also select the Content for offline browsing option. You decrease the Time-To-Live (TTL) for HTTP objects.

To validate your configuration, you request feedback on the access time to the various entertainment sites. The editors report that there is no noticeable difference in access times to the entertainment sites.

You are required to ensure that content from movie and entertainment sites is always available to the editors. What should you do?

A. Edit the cache rule, and select the Dynamic Content option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab.
B. Edit the cache rule, and select the Content required user authentication for retrieval option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab.

C. Edit the cache rule, and select the Also apply these TTL boundaries to sources that specify expiration option on the HTTP tab.
D. Edit the cache rule, and select the Only if a valid version of the object exists in the cache. If no valid version exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should select the Dynamic Content option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab. Forefront TMG allows you to configure advanced firewall, virtual private network (VPN), and Web cache solutions for your network. You can modify existing cache rules or create new cache rules on Forefront TMG to define what type of content is cached. Cache rules can also be used to define how Web information is stored and returned to the users from the cache.

The If any version of the object exists in the cache. If none exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab specifies that Forefront TMG should retrieve the requested object from its cache if any version exists, even if the version has expired. However, if no version exists in the cache, the Forefront TMG server will then retrieve the requested content from the Internet. The Content for offline browsing option specifies that Forefront TMG server should cache content with 302 and 307 response codes. These response codes indicate that the content has been temporarily relocated or the client has been temporarily redirected. The TTL specifies the amount of time for which the content should remain in the cache before expiring. The Dynamic Content option in the Cache Content page specifies that Forefront TMG server should also cache the dynamic content that would not be cached typically.

You should not select the Content required user authentication for retrieval option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab. The Content required user authentication for retrieval option configures Forefront TMG to cache content that may require user authentication before it is accessed. Therefore, selecting the Content required user authentication for retrieval option will not enable you to achieve the desired goal.

You should not select the Also apply these TTL boundaries to sources that specify expiration option on the HTTP tab. This option is used to configure Forefront TMG TTL settings to override the expiration data included with the content. Therefore, selecting the Also apply these TTL boundaries to sources that specify expiration option will not enable you to achieve the desired goal.

You should not select the Only if a valid version of the object exists in the cache. If no valid version exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab. This option specifies that Forefront TMG server should retrieve the requested object from the cache only if it has not expired. Forefront TMG server will retrieve the content from the Internet if the version stored in the cache has expired. Therefore, selecting the Only if a valid version of the object exists in the cache. If no valid version exists, route the request to the server option will not enable you to achieve the desired goal of speeding access.

QUESTION 34
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server that is installed on a server running Windows 2000 Server. You want to migrate the DHCP Server service to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You want to ensure that the scopes and settings from the existing DHCP server are successfully migrated to the Management Server. Finally, you want to export the DHCP server configuration to a text file.

Which tool should you use?

A. **Netsh.exe**
B. **Dhcpexim.exe**
C. **Jetpack.exe**
D. **Dhcploc.exe**

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the Dhcpexim.exe utility. The Dhcpexim.exe command-line tool exports a DHCP database and server configuration from a server that is running Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 Server. To support migration from a DHCP server running Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 Server to the Windows EBS Management Server, you must use the Dhcpexim.exe or DHCP Database Export Import utility.

You should not use the Netsh.exe command-line tool. Netsh.exe is a command-line tool that can be used to configure network interfaces, routing protocols, network filters, routes, and so on. Netsh.exe can also be used for configuring a particular server role in Windows Server 2008, such as DHCP, DNS, and Active Directory Domain Services. The Netsh.exe utility is used for migrating DHCP servers running Windows Server 2003 or higher to Windows EBS 2008. To support migration from a DHCP server running Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 Server to the Windows EBS Management Server, you must use the Dhcpexim.exe utility.

You should not use the Jetpack.exe utility because this utility is used to compact the DHCP server database.

You should not use the Dhcploc.exe utility because this utility cannot be used to export the DHCP server configuration to a text file. The Dhcploc.exe utility displays the DHCP servers active on the subnet.

QUESTION 35
You administer Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 for your company. The company network consists of a single subnet. The subnet is configured with 172.17.23.0/24 IP addresses. The router interface that connects to the subnet is configured as 172.17.23.1. The company's network contains a DNS server with the IP address 172.17.23.5, and a DHCP server with the IP address 172.17.23.10.

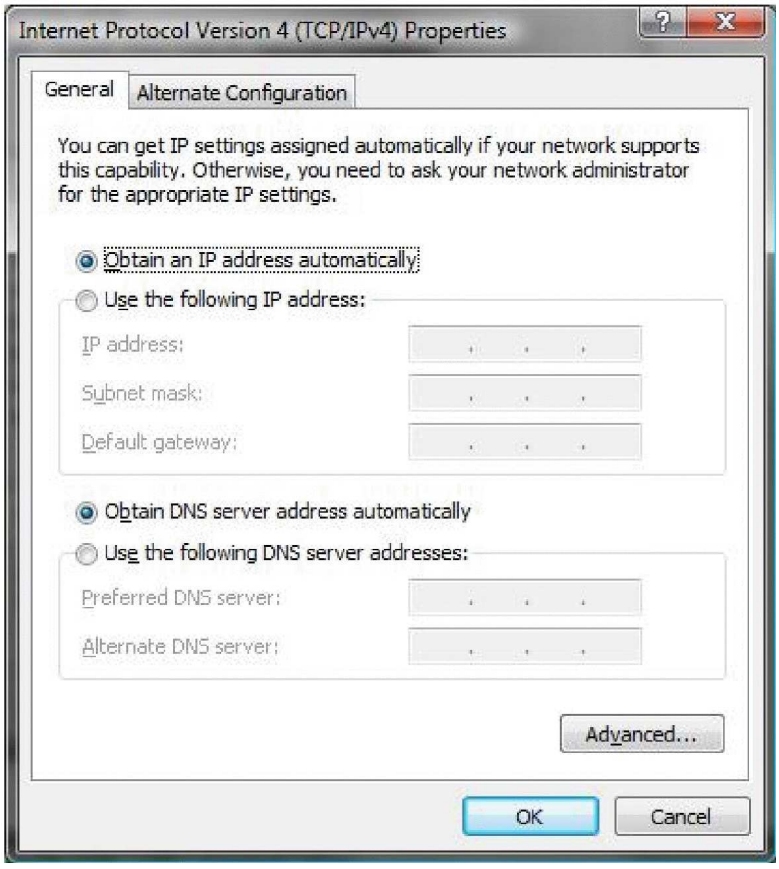
You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Premium edition. You install Windows EBS 2008 on the network. The Management Server is configured with an IP address of 172.17.23.15. You want to ensure that clients are able to receive the network configuration from the Management Server during the migration.

What should you do?

A. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** option, and select the **Obtain the DNS server address automatically** option.
B. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** option, and select the **Use the following DNS server addresses** option. Enter the DNS server addresses.
C. Select the **Use the following IP address** option, and select the **Obtain the DNS server address automatically** option. Enter the appropriate IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway.
D. Select the **Use the following IP address** option, and select the **Use the following DNS server addresses** option. Enter the appropriate IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. Enter the DNS server addresses.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the General tab in the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties dialog box as shown below:



To ensure that clients are able to receive the network configuration from the Management Server during the migration, you must configure client computers to obtain network configuration automatically. You can do this by selecting the Obtain an IP address automatically option on the General tab in the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties dialog box, or by using the Netsh interface ipv4 set address command.

You should not select the Use the following IP address option or the Use the following DNS server addresses option because these options are used to configure a static IP address or static DNS servers.

QUESTION 36
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network runs Windows Essential Business Server 2008 and contains a server running System Center Essentials (SCE) 2007. You use SCE 2007 to manage all client computers on the network.

You want to use SCE 2007 to monitor performance data on all managed computers, specifically CPU utilization on managed computers, against a baseline that SCE 2007 determines based on the regular and expected activities of the computers.

What should you do?

A. Create a static threshold unit monitor.
B. Create an aggregate rollup monitor.
C. Create a self-tuning threshold monitor.
D. Create a correlated Windows event unit monitor.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
You should create a self-tuning threshold monitor. A self-tuning threshold monitor monitors performance counters based on a value that SCE 2007 obtains by establishing a baseline according to regular and expected activity of a computer. Self-tuning monitors require a learning period to enable SCE 2007 to establish a baseline that represents the regular and expected activity of a computer. After the baseline is established, SCE 2007 continually logs subsequent activity of the computer and compares it to the baseline. The state of the monitor changes only when the performance counter exceeds the boundaries of the baseline.

You should not create a static threshold unit monitor because a static threshold monitor is used to monitor performance counters based on a value specified by the user, not a baseline determined by SCE 2007.

You should not create an aggregate rollup monitor because this type of monitor does not use a baseline for monitoring performance of a computer. An aggregate rollup monitor is made up of a series of child monitors, which can be used to reflect either the worst-case or best-case state of the child monitors.

You should not create a correlated Windows event unit monitor because this type of monitor does not use a baseline for monitoring performance of a computer. Correlated Windows event unit monitors are used to define a health state for two different events that occur within a short time frame.

QUESTION 37
You administer a network that consists of a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. The network contains a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server that is installed on a server running Windows NT 4.0. You are in the process of migrating from Windows WBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You want to migrate the DHCP Server service to Windows EBS 2008. You want to ensure that the scopes and settings from the existing DHCP server are successfully migrated to the Management Server.

What should you do to achieve this goal with the least amount of administrative effort?

A. Temporarily install the DHCP server role on a server running Windows 2000 Server.
B. Temporarily install the DHCP server role on a server running Windows Server 2003.
C. Upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 DHCP server to Windows 2000 Server.
D. Upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 DHCP server to Windows Server 2003.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should temporarily install the DHCP server role on a server running Windows Server 2003. While migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you must prepare your existing environment to work with DHCP Server service for Windows EBS. You need to migrate the DHCP Server service soon after the installation of Windows EBS 2008 and DNS role migration is completed. You should not migrate the DHCP Server service before migrating the DNS role. If your existing DHCP server is running the Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 Server operating systems, the migration process will require you to temporarily install the DHCP server role on a server running Windows Server 2003. This temporary server is required to help migrate the scopes and settings from the existing DHCP server to the Management Server.

When you install Windows EBS, the DHCP server role is automatically installed on the Management Server if no DHCP server is detected on the network. In this case, the DHCP server role is configured, a scope is created with the settings that you specify, the scope is authorized, and the DHCP service is started. If an existing DHCP Server service is detected, you are given the choice to configure and start the DHCP Server service. While migrating DHCP server configuration from an existing DHCP server to the Management Server, you should first stop the DHCP Server service on the existing DHCP server.

You should not temporarily install the DHCP server role on a server running Windows 2000 Server or upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 DHCP server to Windows 2000 Server because the DHCP server must be running Windows Server 2003 or higher. If your existing DHCP server is running the Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000

Server operating systems, the migration process will require you to temporarily install the DHCP server role on a server running Windows Server 2003.

You should not upgrade the Windows NT 4.0 DHCP server to Windows Server 2003 because this is not required. You can perform the migration by temporarily installing the DHCP server role on a server running Windows Server 2003. Upgrading the Windows NT 4.0 DHCP server to Windows Server 2003 will be unnecessary administrative effort.

QUESTION 38
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment that is configured to use Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG). The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a SharePoint Server that hosts a Web site. You are configuring the Forefront TMG server for publishing the SharePoint Server site. You want to configure Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connections between users and Forefront TMG. You need to install the SSL server certificate issued to the published SharePoint site.

Where should you install the SSL server certificate?

A. in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store on the Forefront TMG server
B. in the Intermediate Certificate Authorities certificate store on the Forefront TMG server
C. in the Trusted Publishers certificate store on the Forefront TMG server
D. in the Personal certificate store on the Forefront TMG server

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should install the SSL server certificate in the Personal certificate store on the Forefront TMG server. Forefront TMG helps you make SharePoint sites available to external users without compromising the security of your network. To configure SSL connections between users and Forefront TMG, an SSL certificate that was issued to the host name of the published SharePoint site must be installed in the Personal certificate store for the local computer on the Forefront TMG server.

You should not install the SSL server certificate in the Trusted Root Certification Authorities, Intermediate Certificate Authorities, or Trusted Publishers certificate store on the Forefront TMG server because the SSL server certificate issued to the published SharePoint site must be installed in the Personal certificate stored on the Forefront TMG server.

QUESTION 39
Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain and contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. After the migration, you run a script to create several user accounts on the Management Server. You discover that the user accounts are not being created on the Management Server, and the script is generating errors. You suspect that the required Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) role was not transferred correctly to the Management Server.

You decide to transfer the required FSMO role to the Management Server manually.

Which role should you transfer?

A. Domain Naming Master
B. RID Master
C. PDC Emulator
D. Infrastructure Master

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should transfer the RID Master role to the Management Server. When you install Windows EBS 2008 during the migration from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, the Windows EBS Installation Wizard transfers the Active Directory operations master roles from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008. In the event that these roles are not transferred correctly, the Windows EBS servers will not function properly. In this case, you can manually transfer the FSMO roles to Windows EBS servers. To do this, you can use the Ntdsutil.exe utility. In this scenario, you are facing problems with user account creation, which can be caused due to unavailability of the RID Master role. The RID Master is the single domain controller responsible for processing RID Pool requests from all domain controllers within a given domain. The RID Master is responsible for assigning Security Identifiers (SIDs) to objects, such as users and groups.

You should not transfer the Domain Naming Master, PDC Emulator, or Infrastructure Master role to the Management Server because these roles are not required for creating accounts. The Domain Naming Master role adds or removes domains or application partitions to or from a forest. The PDC emulator FSMO role acts as the PDC for computers running Windows NT in the domain. A PDC emulator is the first domain controller where password changes are sent in the domain. The PDC emulator also replicates user and group information to down-level domain controllers in a domain and synchronizes the time with other domain controllers with in a domain. The Infrastructure Master updates SID attributes and distinguished name attributes for objects that are referenced across domains.

QUESTION 40
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment that uses Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG). The network contains a SharePoint Server that hosts multiple Web sites. You are configuring the Forefront TMG server for publishing the SharePoint Server sites. You are creating a Web Listener to publish the SharePoint Server sites. You want to configure the Web Listener to validate client credentials
.
Which authentication settings should you configure in the Web Listener? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Configure the Web Listener to use Digest authentication.
B. Configure the Web Listener to use Windows integrated authentication.
C. Configure the Web Listener to use the Windows (Active Directory) option to validate client credentials.
D. Configure the Web Listener to use the LDAP (Active Directory) or RADIUS option to validate client credentials.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Web Listener to use Windows integrated authentication and to use the Windows (Active Directory) option to validate client credentials. Forefront TMG helps you make SharePoint sites available to external users without compromising the security of your network. To configure SharePoint publishing by using Forefront TMG, you should create a Web Listener. You should perform the following steps to start the New Web Listener Wizard:

1. In the Forefront TMG Management console tree, click the **Firewall Policy** node.
2. In the task pane, click the **Toolbox** tab.
3. **On** the **Toolbox** tab, click **Network Objects,** click **New,** and then select the **Web Listener** option to open the **New Web Listener Wizard.**

You can configure the Web Listener to require Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) secured connections with clients. You can configure the Web Listener to use HTTP authentication, Basic authentication, or Windows integrated authentication. When your Forefront TMG server is deployed in a workgroup environment, you can select only

Basic authentication. When Forefront TMG server is deployed in a domain environment, you can select any of the three authentication methods listed above.

You should not configure the Web Listener to use Digest authentication because this authentication method is not supported for creating a Web Listener in Forefront TMG. You can configure the Web Listener to use HTTP authentication, Basic authentication, or Windows integrated authentication.
You should not configure the Web Listener to use the **LDAP (Active Directory)** or **RADIUS** option to validate client credentials because this option can only be used if Forefront TMG is deployed in a workgroup and you configure the Web Listener to use Basic authentication.

QUESTION 41
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Premium Edition on the network.

What is the minimum number of servers you will require?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will require a minimum of four servers to install Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition is comprised of three separate servers that act as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition requires a fourth server that can run either the 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the operating system.

The options stating one, two, and three are incorrect because a minimum of four servers are required to install Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition.

QUESTION 42
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition environment. The database server is named SQL1. SQL1 contains a database named **ProdDB,** which in turn contains three filegroups.

You are in the process of configuring the backup process for **ProdDB.** You want to be able to perform an online restoration of **ProdDB** in the event any file or filegroup in the database becomes corrupt.

Which types of backup can you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Full backups
B. Differential backups
C. Copy-only backups
D. Transaction log backups
E. Snapshot backups
F. Incremental backups

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use full backups, differential backups, and transaction log backups to perform an online restore. An online restore occurs when you restore data while the database is online. If the primary filegroup of a database is online, the entire database is considered to be online, even if one or more of its secondary filegroups are offline. To perform an online restore, you must first restore the data by using appropriate full or differential backups, and then restore the log by using the WITH RECOVERY clause for the last log restore. This brings the restored data online.

You cannot use copy-only backups to perform an online restore. A copy-only backup is a type of backup that does not affect the overall backup and restore procedures for the database as other conventional SQL server backups do.

You cannot use snapshot backups to perform an online restore because SQL Server does not support an online restore from a snapshot backup. A snapshot is a read-only copy of a database at a specific point in time. Any change made to the database after this point in time is not available in the snapshot. A snapshot is always placed in the SQL Server instance on which the SQL Server database resides.

You cannot use incremental backups to perform an online restore because incremental backups are not supported by SQL Server 2008.

QUESTION 43
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008. You use System Center Essentials 2007 to manage all client computers on the network. You deploy an .EXE application on all managed computers by using System Center Essentials 2007.

After a few months, a new version of the application is released. You want to install the new version of the application on the managed computers. Before deploying the new version of the application, you want to uninstall the old version of the application deployed on client computers. Your solution should use the least administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Right-click the application in the All Software Packages pane in the Essentials 2007 console, and select the Approve for Uninstall option.
B. Right-click the application in the All Software Packages pane in the Essentials 2007 console, and select the Delete option.
C. Open Add or Remove Programs snap-in on each managed computer, and uninstall the application.
D. Run the New Software Package Wizard to create an uninstall package for the application.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the New Software Package Wizard to create an uninstall package for the application. You can use the System Center Essentials 2007 console to uninstall previously deployed software from managed computers. When Essentials 2007 uninstalls software from managed computers, it uses the uninstall parameters that are specified in the Essentials 2007 software package. While creating a package for deploying .EXE applications, you can specify the installation parameters and specify whether to add the application to the Add or Remove Programs snap-in, but you cannot specify removal parameters for .EXE applications. Therefore, to remove .EXE applications, you should create a new uninstall package by using the New Software Package Wizard to specify the uninstall parameters for the application.
You should not right-click the application in the All Software Packages pane in the Essentials 2007 console, and select the Approve for Uninstall option. The Approve for Uninstall option is only available for Windows Installer applications. In this scenario, you want to remove an .EXE application, which requires a new uninstall package to be uninstalled by using System Center Essentials.

You should not right-click the application in the All Software Packages pane in the Essentials 2007 console, and select the Delete option. Selecting the Delete option only removes the software package from the System Center Essentials server. It does not uninstall the software from managed computers. Also, before deleting a package, you must specifically approve it for uninstall to be able to uninstall the software from managed computers.

You should not open the Add or Remove Programs snap-in on each managed computer and uninstall the application because uninstalling the application manually from each managed computer would require more administrative effort than is necessary.

QUESTION 44
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You want to use RAID-1 volumes to store the operating system and RAID-5 volumes to store application data for the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

What is the recommended number of hard disk drive bays you should use for each server?

A. four
B. six
C. eight
D. ten

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use eight hard disk drive bays for each server. RAID 1 establishes disk mirroring by using two or more hard disks. This configuration produces slow write operations, but relatively quick read operations, and provides a means to maintain high data availability on servers, because a single disk can be lost without any loss of data. RAID 5 requires a minimum of three hard disks. RAID 5 uses disk striping with parity to provide fault tolerance. This indicates that a minimum of five hard disk drives will be required to configure RAID 1 for the operating system and RAID 5 for storing data. However, the recommended number of hard disk drive bays is eight for the Management Server and the Messaging Server. This provides in-server storage expansion by using dedicated hot swap drives.

You should not use four, six, or ten hard disk drive bays for each server. The recommended number of hard disk drive bays for Management and Messaging servers is eight.

QUESTION 45
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network. You configure a Windows Server 2008 computer named TS1 as a Terminal Services Gateway (TS Gateway) server. TS1 contains a shared folder that should be accessed only by the company's managers. You want to prevent all other users from accessing the shared folder on TS1.

What type of policy should you create to specify users that can connect to TS1?

A. Create a TS Resource Authorization Policy (TS RAP).
B. Create a TS Connection Authorization Policy (TS CAP).
C. T Create both a TS CAP and a TS RAP.
D. Configure a central TS CAP store.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create a TS CAP. TS Gateway is a role service in the Terminal Services server role in Windows Server 2008 that enables remote users to connect to resources located on a corporate network. After installing and configuring the TS Gateway, you must create TS CAPs and TS RAPs to ensure that TS Gateway functions correctly. TS CAPs are used to specify which users can connect to a TS Gateway server. While configuring a TS CAP, you can specify a user group that exists on the local TS Gateway server or in Active Directory Domain Services. TS CAPs also allows you to specify other conditions that users must meet to access a TS Gateway server.

You should not create a TS RAP. TS RAPs are used to specify internal network resources that can be accessed by remote users through a TS Gateway server. To specify who can connect to a TS Gateway server, you should create TS CAPs.

You should not create both a TS CAP and a TS RAP. In this scenario, you want to allow specific users to connect to a TS Gateway server, which is achieved by creating a TS CAP. TS RAPs are used to specify internal network resources that can be accessed by remote users through a TS Gateway server.

You should not configure a central TS CAP store because this will not allow you to achieve the stated goal. A TS CAP store is used to specify whether to use TS CAPs stored on the local or central Network Policy Server (NPS).

QUESTION 46
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Microsoft Forefront Security for Exchange Server on the Messaging Server in your Windows Essential Business Server 2008 network. You want to ensure that any message infected by a worm is detected on the network and is purged.

Which methods can be used to purge messages? (Choose all that apply.)

A. by using the Realtime scanner
B. by using the Transport scanner
C. by using the Manual scanner
D. by using file filtering

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use the Realtime scanner, Transport scanner, or file filtering to purge infected messages. Forefront Security for Exchange Server allows you to configure the Transport Scan Job and the Realtime Scan Job to purge messages infected by worms. Additionally, you can use file filtering to purge worm viruses. File filtering allows you to prevent a new worm from spreading before a scanner engine is updated. A Realtime Scan Job runs on the Exchange server to provide immediate scanning of e-mail messages that are sent or received by the mailboxes and public folders resident on the server. The Transport Scan Job runs on an Exchange 2007 server with either a Hub Transport or an Edge Transport role installed. Transport Scan Job is used to scan all inbound or outbound Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) and UUENCODE-based e-mail messages for viruses in attachments and for embedded and HTML viruses in the message body. The file filtering feature is used to search for attachments with specific name, type, and size within an email message.

You cannot use a Manual scanner to purge worms from messages because Forefront Security for Exchange Server does not support message purging during a manual scan. The Manual Scan Job is used to scan mailboxes that are not covered by the Realtime Scan Job or that contain messages predating the installation of Forefront Security for Exchange Server

QUESTION 47
Your company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You install Windows Essential Business

Server 2008 on the network. You want to back up the Exchange Server 2007 installed on the Messaging Server.

What should you use?

A. System Center Operations Manager 2007
B. the Windows Server Backup utility
C. System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM) 2007
D. the Ntbackup.exe utility

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM) 2007. The Windows Server Backup feature in Windows Server 2008 does not support Exchange-aware backups and restores. To back up and restore Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 1 (SP1) on Windows Server 2008, you must use an Exchange-aware application that supports the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) writer for Exchange 2007, such as Microsoft System Center Data Protection Manager or a third-party Exchange-aware VSS-based application. Additionally, you can use a third-party Exchange-aware application that uses the streaming backup APIs locally on the Exchange server to make a backup locally on the Exchange server.

You should not use System Center Operations Manager 2007. System Center Operations Manager 2007 provides end-to-end monitoring for the enterprise IT environment, but it does not support Exchange-aware backups and restores.

You should not use the Windows Server Backup utility because this utility does not support Exchange-aware backups and restores.

You should not use the Ntbackup.exe utility because this utility has been replaced with Windows Server Backup in Windows Server 2008.

QUESTION 48
You are the systems administrator for your company. You administer a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. You want to configure storage quotas for mailboxes.

Which is the minimum Exchange administrator role will you require for this purpose?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange View-Only Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will require the Exchange Recipient Administrators role. You can use the Exchange Management Console or the Exchange Management Shell to configure default storage quotas for the Windows EBS mailbox. Storage quotas allow administrators to control the size of mailboxes and manage the growth of mailbox databases. You should perform the following steps to configure storage quotas for a mailbox:
1. Start the Exchange Management Console.
2. In the console tree, expand the Recipient Configuration node, and then click Mailbox.

3. In the Result pane, select the mailbox user for whom you want to configure storage quotas.
4. In the Action pane, under the mailbox user's name, click the Properties option.
5. In the mailbox user's Properties dialog box, click the Mailbox Settings tab.
6. Click the Storage Quotas option, and then click Properties.
7. In Storage Quotas, clear the Use mailbox database defaults check box, and then complete the following fields:

- Issue warning at (KB) - Select this check box and specify the maximum storage limit in kilobytes (KB) before a warning is issued to the mailbox user. The value range is 0 through 2,147,483,647 KB.
- Prohibit send at (KB) - Select this check box and specify a prohibit send limit in KB for the mailbox. The value range is 0 through 2,147,483,647 KB. If the mailbox size reaches or exceeds the specified limit, Exchange will prevent the mailbox user from sending new messages and will display a descriptive error message.
- Prohibit send and receive at (KB) - Select this check box and specify a prohibit send and receive limit in KB for the mailbox. The value range is 0 through 2,147,483,647 KB. If the mailbox size reaches or exceeds the specified limit, Exchange will prevent the mailbox user from sending new messages and will not deliver any new messages to the mailbox. Any messages that are sent to the mailbox will be returned to the sender with a descriptive error message.

8. Click OK to return to the Mailbox Settings tab.
9. Click OK.

The account you use to configure storage quotas for mailboxes must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role.
All other options are incorrect because the account you use to configure storage quotas for mailboxes must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role. The Exchange Organization Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The **Exchange View-Only Administrators** role provides its members only read-only access to the whole Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all the Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients. The **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all the public folders.

QUESTION 49
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain named nutex.com**.** The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. The network also contains a Domain Name System (DNS) server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2003. DNS1 is part of the existing domain.

You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You installed Windows EBS 2008 on the network. Now you want to prepare the DNS1 for the migration.

Which account should you use to log on to DNS1?

A. an account that is a member of the local **Administrators** group on **DNS1**
B. an account that is a member of the **Domain Admins** group in the nutex.com domain
C. an account that is a member of the **Enterprise Admins** group in the nutex.com domain
D. an account that is a member of the **Schema Admins** group in the nutex.com domain

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use an account that is a member of the **Domain Admins** group in the nutex.com domain. When you install Windows EBS 2008, you can configure Windows EBS to join a new or existing Active Directory domain. When you configure Windows EBS to join a new domain, the DNS Server service is installed on the

Management Server and the Messaging Server. Both of these servers are configured as primary servers for the new domain with an Active Directory-integrated zone. When you configure Windows EBS to join an existing domain, the **Installation Wizard** detects whether the DNS zone for the specified domain is an Active Directory-integrated zone or a stand-alone zone. If the DNS zone is not integrated with Active Directory, the DNS Server service is not installed on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. In this case, you should manually prepare the DNS Server services for migration. To do this, you should perform the following steps:

1. Log on to the existing DNS server by using a domain administrator account if the server is joined to the domain. If the DNS server is not joined to the domain, log on to the server as local administrator.
2. Open the DNS snap-in by going to Start > Administrative Tools > DNS.
3. In the left pane, expand the Forward Lookup Zones node, right-click the domain to which you joined Windows EBS, and then click the Properties option.
4. Click the Start of Authority (SOA) tab and verify that the value in the Primary server field matches the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the primary DNS server that you are using now.
5. If you see a different server name in this field, the DNS server you are using is not the primary DNS server for this zone. You must perform these steps on the primary DNS server, which is the server specified in this field.
6. Click the Zone Transfers tab, and verify that the Allow zone transfers check box and the Only to servers listed on the Name Servers tab option is selected.
7. Click the Name Servers tab, and then click the Add button.
8. In the Server fully qualified domain name field of the New resource record dialog box, type the FQDN of the Management Server. Then click the Resolve button.
9. Click the OK button to close the Properties dialog box.

You should not use an account that is a member of the local Administrators group on DNS1 because the local administrator account should be used when the DNS server is not joined to a domain. When the DNS server is joined to the domain, an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group should be used.

You should not use an account that is a member of the Enterprise Admins group or the Schema Admins group in the nutex.com domain. To prepare the DNS server for migration, you should log on to the existing DNS server by using a domain administrator account if the server is joined to the domain. If the DNS server is not joined to the domain, log on to the server as local administrator.

QUESTION 50
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 in the network, which also contains 200 client computers running Windows Vista. You want to monitor the CPU use on all client computers on the network.

What can you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply.)

A. System Center Essentials 2007
B. System Center Operations Manager 2007
C. System Center Configuration Manager 2007
D. System Center Data Protection Manager 2007

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use System Center Essentials (SCE) 2007 or System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) 2007 to monitor CPU use on client computers. SCE 2007 provides end-to-end monitoring for small to medium-scale IT environments, along with software and update deployment. SCOM 2007 also provides end-to-end monitoring for the enterprise IT environment. SCE 2007 allows you to create monitors, such as a static threshold monitor and self-tuning monitor, which can be used to monitor processor time for the CPU on managed computers. SCOM 2007 provides Management Packs that can be used to monitor specific applications, services, and devices.
You should not choose System Center Data Protection Manager 2007 or System Center Configuration

Manager 2007 because these cannot be used for monitoring CPU utilization on managed computers. System Center Data Protection Manager 2007 allows you to perform disk-based and tape-based data protection and recovery for servers in and across Active Directory domains.

QUESTION 51
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are configuring Outlook Web Access (OWA) Premium on the Messaging Server. Before configuring OWA, you want to provide your manager with a list of the features that will be supported by OWA.

Which features should you include in the list? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Receives Internet faxes only
B. Supports cached Exchange mode
C. Supports an Offline Address Book (OAB)
D. Provides mobile device management
E. Provides message editing tools

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
OWA will allow you to receive (but not transmit) Internet faxes, perform mobile device management, and use message editing tools. OWA is a Web-based e-mail client in Exchange Server 2007 that enables users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. OWA does not support all of the features that are supported by Outlook 2007. Some of the features supported by OWA include:
- Internet fax reception
- Mobile device management
- Message editing tools
- User account password changes
- Mailbox quota views
- Shared folders

The options stating cached Exchange mode and OAB are incorrect because these features are not supported by OWA. Cached Exchange mode is a feature in Exchange Server 2007 that enables Outlook 2007 client to use a local copy of a user's Exchange mailbox, while OAB enables Outlook 2007 to use a local copy of the user's address book. Both are stored in an Offline Folder file on the user's computer. To enable cached Exchange mode in Outlook 2007, you can perform the following steps:
1. Open the Tools menu in Outlook 2007, and click the Account Settings option.
2. On the E-mail tab, click the Exchange Server account, and then click the Change button.
3. Under the Microsoft Exchange server heading, select the Use Cached Exchange Mode check box.

QUESTION 52
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. You want to create a Group Policy Object (GPO) to configure auditing on the Windows EBS servers. To do this, you want to start the Group Policy Management Console.

Which is the minimum permission you will require for this purpose?

A. membership in the local Administrators group on the Management Server
B. membership in the Server Operators group
C. membership in the Domain Admins group
D. membership in the Enterprise Admins group

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require membership in the Domain Admins group. You can use the Group Policy Management Console for configuring and applying Group Policy settings for your Windows EBS domain. You can use the Windows EBS Administration Console to open the Group Policy Management Console. You should perform the following steps to open the Group Policy Management Console:

1. Open the Windows EBS Administration Console by clicking Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server.
2. Click the Users and Groups tab, and then click the Group Management option.
3. In the Tasks pane, click the Start Group Policy Management Console option.

You must be a member of the Domain Admins group to perform this procedure.

All other options are incorrect because to use Group Policy Management Console on Windows EBS servers, you must be a member of the Domain Admins group. Members of the local Administrators group on a server can only perform administrative tasks locally on that server. The Server Operators group allows its members to back up files and directories, change the system time, force shutdown from a remote system, allow log on locally, restore files and directories, and shut down the system. The Enterprise Admins group provides its members full control of all domains in the forest.

QUESTION 53
You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on a server named Serverl, which has a 64-bit processor.

What is the minimum operating system requirement?

A. Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
B. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
C. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2)
D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Server 2008 is the only supported operating system for Windows EBS 2008. Because Windows EBS 2008 is available only as a 64-bit operating system, the server hardware must have a 64-bit processor. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition is comprised of three separate servers that act as the Management Server, Messaging Server, and Security Server.

Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition requires a fourth server that can run either the 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the operating system.

Windows EBS 2008 cannot run on Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SPl, or Windows Server 2003 SP2. Windows Server 2008 is the only supported operating system for Windows Essential Business Server 2008.

QUESTION 54
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows XP Professional.

You want to create and deploy a software package to all computers by using System Center Essentials. You want to ensure that the software package contains a response file to deploy the package without requiring user input. You create a new text file that contains all configuration and setup parameters for the software package,

and will also be used as a response file.

Which extension should you use to save the response file?

A. **.ini**
B. **.inf**
C. **.iss**
D. **.cfg**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should save the response file with an .iss extension. You can use System Center Essentials to create and deploy software packages to computers that are managed by using System Center Essentials. You can also create a software package that contains a response file to perform a silent installation that does not require user input. To create a response file, you should create a text file that contains configuration and setup parameters for the products and components that are being installed, and save the file with an .iss extension.

You should not use .ini, .inf, or .cfg extension to save the response file because a response file used with System Center Essentials must be saved with an .iss extension. The .ini files are simple text files that are used as initialization files or configuration files in Windows operating systems. Sometimes files that use the .ini file format also use a different extension, such as .cfg, .conf, or .txt. The .inf files contain setup information that is used by the Windows operating system for installing software or drivers.

QUESTION 55
You administer a Windows Essential Business 2008 environment. You install Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) on the Security Server to provide security and Web cache solution to the network.

The users in your company are editors who write reviews about movies before they are released. These users collect information for their reviews by visiting various movie Web sites, which include Web sites that contain static content and dynamically changing entertainment Web sites. Often, users view video clips and snippets of the movies. These movie reviews also go through peer reviews, and therefore, the same video files are downloaded again by other employees for your company.

To optimize and speed up the access to these files, you create a cache rule on the Security Server. You select the If any version of the object exists in the cache. If none exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab in the Properties dialog box for the cache rule. You also select the Content for offline browsing option. You decrease the Time-To-Live (TTL) for HTTP objects.

To validate your configuration, you request feedback on the access time to the various entertainment sites. The editors report that there is no noticeable difference in access times to the entertainment sites.

You are required to ensure that content from movie and entertainment sites is always available to the editors. What should you do?

A. Edit the cache rule, and select the Dynamic Content option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab.
B. Edit the cache rule, and select the Content required user authentication for retrieval option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab.
C. Edit the cache rule, and select the Also apply these TTL boundaries to sources that specify expiration option on the HTTP tab.
D. Edit the cache rule, and select the Only if a valid version of the object exists in the cache. If no valid version exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should select the Dynamic Content option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab. Forefront TMG allows you to configure advanced firewall, virtual private network (VPN), and Web cache solutions for your network. You can modify existing cache rules or create new cache rules on Forefront TMG to define what type of content is cached. Cache rules can also be used to define how Web information is stored and returned to the users from the cache.

The If any version of the object exists in the cache. If none exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab specifies that Forefront TMG should retrieve the requested object from its cache if any version exists, even if the version has expired. However, if no version exists in the cache, the Forefront TMG server will then retrieve the requested content from the Internet. The Content for offline browsing option specifies that Forefront TMG server should cache content with 302 and 307 response codes. These response codes indicate that the content has been temporarily relocated or the client has been temporarily redirected. The TTL specifies the amount of time for which the content should remain in the cache before expiring. The Dynamic Content option in the Cache Content page specifies that Forefront TMG server should also cache the dynamic content that would not be cached typically.

You should not select the Content required user authentication for retrieval option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab. The Content required user authentication for retrieval option configures Forefront TMG to cache content that may require user authentication before it is accessed. Therefore, selecting the Content required user authentication for retrieval option will not enable you to achieve the desired goal.

You should not select the Also apply these TTL boundaries to sources that specify expiration option on the HTTP tab. This option is used to configure Forefront TMG TTL settings to override the expiration data included with the content. Therefore, selecting the Also apply these TTL boundaries to sources that specify expiration option will not enable you to achieve the desired goal.

You should not select the Only if a valid version of the object exists in the cache. If no valid version exists, route the request to the server option on the Cache Store and Retrieval tab. This option specifies that Forefront TMG server should retrieve the requested object from the cache only if it has not expired. Forefront TMG server will retrieve the content from the Internet if the version stored in the cache has expired. Therefore, selecting the Only if a valid version of the object exists in the cache. If no valid version exists, route the request to the server option will not enable you to achieve the desired goal of speeding access.

QUESTION 56
You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The company has a main office and three branch offices. Employees in all branch offices require access to the resources in the main office. To mitigate the risk involved with a normal Internet connection, you configure the Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) Security Server as a VPN Server. You want to configure remote client access over a VPN connection.

Which tasks are optional while doing this? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Creating users and groups for remote VPN clients.
B. Enabling and configuring remote access for VPN clients
C. Enabling user mapping.
D. Verifying VPN connectivity
E. Enabling Quarantine Control.

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Enabling user mapping and Quarantine Control are optional steps while configuring remote client access over a

VPN connection. Forefront TMG allows you to configure VPN to enable remote access for clients. To configure remote client access, the following tasks should be performed:

- Create users and groups for remote VPN clients. This includes identifying and configuring user accounts that should be allowed to connect to Forefront TMG as remote VPN clients.
- Enable and configure remote access for VPN clients. This includes enabling VPN client access on the Forefront TMG computer, configuring the maximum number of simultaneous connections to Forefront TMG, and selecting whether to use Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) or Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) to connect to Forefront TMG.
- Enable user mapping. This is an optional step. You should enable user mapping if you are using Remote Access Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) or Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication and the Forefront TMG is a member of the domain to enable remote access clients to be authenticated by RADIUS or EAP.
- Verify VPN connectivity.
- Enable Quarantine Control. This is also an optional step. Quarantine control provides phased network access for VPN clients by restricting them to Quarantine VPN Clients network before allowing access to the VPN Clients network. Both of these VPN client networks are subject to your Forefront TMG firewall access policy, so that you can control VPN client access to network resources.

QUESTION 57
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. The network contains five servers that run Windows SharePoint Services. You want to manage these servers.

What can you use for this purpose?

A. System Center Essentials 2007
B. System Center Operations Manager 2007
C. System Center Configuration Manager 2007
D. System Center Data Protection Manager 2007

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use System Center Data Protection Manager 2007 to manage the Windows SharePoint Services servers. System Center Data Protection Manager 2007 allows you to perform disk-based and tape-based data protection and recovery for servers in and across Active Directory domains. By using System Center Data Protection Manager 2007, you can perform general maintenance tasks on servers running Windows SharePoint Services and recover Windows SharePoint Services data.

You should not use System Center Essentials 2007, System Center Operations Manager 2007, or System Center Configuration Manager 2007 because these cannot be used for managing servers that run Windows SharePoint Services. System Center Essentials 2007 provides end-to-end monitoring for small to mid-scale IT environments, along with software and update deployment. System Center Operations Manager 2007 provides end-to-end monitoring for the enterprise IT environment.

QUESTION 58
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain with five domain controllers. The network contains Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. The Messaging Server fails due to a hardware failure. You want to replace the server with a new server.

You back up the data files for the Messaging Server. Which step should you perform after backing up the data?

A. Run the **Windows EBS Preparation Wizard.**
B. Run the **Windows EBS Planning Wizard.**

C. Run the **Windows EBS Installation Wizard.**
D. Join the new server to the domain.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the **Windows EBS Installation Wizard.** You can replace a server for Windows EBS in the event a hardware failure occurs or if you want to upgrade any of the servers to a new computer. The **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard** allows you to replace the servers running Windows EBS. Before proceeding with the server replacement, you should back up the data files for the Windows EBS server roles that are installed on the computer you are replacing. After backing up the data files, you should start the replacement process by running the **Windows** EBS **Installation Wizard.**

You should not run the **Windows EBS Preparation Wizard** or the **Windows EBS Planning Wizard.** These wizards must only be run when you initially install Windows EBS. These wizards should not be run when you replace a server.

You should not join the new server to the domain. This step is performed after the installation of Windows Server 2008 and the initial configuration of the new server when you run the **Windows EBS Installation Wizard.**

QUESTION 59
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company has a main office and a branch office. You configure each office to have its own Active Directory site. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You also install a new domain controller named DCBranch in the branch office.

You want to configure Active Directory replication between DCBranch and the existing domain controllers. Which tool or tools can you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. Active Directory Sites and Services
B. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
C. **Repadmin.exe**
D. **Dcdiag.exe**
E. **Ntdsutil.exe**

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in, Repadmin.exe, and Ntdsutil.exe to configure Active Directory replication. The Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in provides a view into the Sites container of the configuration directory partition and can be used to manage Active Directory replication topology.
Repadmin.exe can be used to view the replication information on domain controllers. By using the Repadmin.exe tool, you can determine the last successful replication of all directory partitions, identify inbound and outbound replication partners, identify the current bridgehead servers, view object metadata, and generally manage Active Directory replication topology for both Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) replication. You can also use the Repadmin.exe tool to force replication of an entire directory partition or a single object, and list domain controllers in a site.
Ntdsutil.exe provides management capabilities for Active Directory. You can use Ntdsutil.exe to perform Active

Directory database maintenance, manage and control single-master operations, and remove replication metadata left behind by domain controllers that are removed from the network by uninstalling Active Directory.
Active Directory Domains and Trusts and Dcdiag.exe cannot be used to configure Active Directory replication. Active Directory Domains and Trusts is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that can be used to create and manage trusts between domains and sites. DcDiag.exe analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest and reports any problems to assist in troubleshooting.

QUESTION 60
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. All clients use the Messaging Server to send and receive e-mails. You want to configure a mailbox size limit for help desk users. You want to use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for this purpose.

Which is the minimum Exchange administrator role you will require?

A. the **Exchange Organization Administrators** role
B. the **Exchange Recipient Administrators** role
C. the **Exchange View-Only Administrators** role
D. the **Exchange Public Folder Administrators** role

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You will require the Exchange Recipient Administrators role. You can use the Exchange Management Console or the Exchange Management Shell to configure the default size limit for the Windows EBS mailbox. The Set-Mailbox cmdlet configures the size limit for existing mailboxes. You can configure the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter in the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for this purpose. The ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter specifies the mailbox size at which the user associated with this mailbox can no longer send or receive messages. The account you use to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role.

All other options are incorrect because the account you use to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet must be delegated the Exchange Recipient Administrator role. The Exchange Organization Administrators role gives administrators full access to all Exchange properties and objects in the Exchange organization. The Exchange Recipient Administrators role has permissions to modify any Exchange property on an Active Directory user, contact, group, dynamic distribution list, or public folder object. The Exchange View-Only Administrators role provides its members only read-only access to the whole Exchange organization tree in the Active Directory configuration container, and read-only access to all the Windows domain containers that have Exchange recipients. The Exchange Public Folder Administrators role provides its members the required administrative permissions to manage all the public folders.

QUESTION 61
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista.
You have configured multiple logon scripts in a Group Policy Object. You want to ensure that the system waits for the logon scripts to finish running before starting the Windows Explorer interface program and creating the desktop.
Which policy setting should you configure

A. **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Maximum** wait time for Group Policy scripts
B. **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** logon scripts synchronously
C. **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** logon scripts visible

D. **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** legacy logon scripts hidden

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run logon scripts synchronously policy setting. When enabled, this policy setting directs the system to wait for the logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop. If you enable this setting, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. The Run logon scripts synchronously policy setting ensures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working.

You should not configure the Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Maximum wait time for Group Policy scripts policy setting. This policy setting specifies how long the system will wait for scripts applied by Group Policy to run. This setting limits the total time allowed for all logon, startup, and shutdown scripts applied by Group Policy to finish running.

You should not configure the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run logon scripts visible policy setting because this policy setting is used to display the instructions in the logon scripts as they run.

You should not configure the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run legacy logon scripts hidden policy setting because this policy setting is used to hide the instructions in logon scripts written for Windows NT 4.0 and earlier.

QUESTION 62
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are configuring Outlook Web Access (OWA) Premium on the Messaging Server. Before configuring OWA, you want to provide your manager with a list of the features that will be supported by OWA.

Which features should you include in the list? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Receives Internet faxes only
B. Supports cached Exchange mode
C. Supports an Offline Address Book (OAB)
D. Provides mobile device management
E. Provides message editing tools

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
OWA will allow you to receive (but not transmit) Internet faxes, perform mobile device management, and use message editing tools. OWA is a Web-based e-mail client in Exchange Server 2007 that enables users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. OWA does not support all of the features that are supported by Outlook 2007. Some of the features supported by OWA include:
- Internet fax reception
- Mobile device management
- Message editing tools
- User account password changes
- Mailbox quota views
- Shared folders

The options stating cached Exchange mode and OAB are incorrect because these features are not supported

by OWA. Cached Exchange mode is a feature in Exchange Server 2007 that enables Outlook 2007 client to use a local copy of a user's Exchange mailbox, while OAB enables Outlook 2007 to use a local copy of the user's address book. Both are stored in an Offline Folder file on the user's computer. To enable cached Exchange mode in Outlook 2007, you can perform the following steps:
1. Open the Tools menu in Outlook 2007, and click the Account Settings option.
2. On the E-mail tab, click the Exchange Server account, and then click the Change button.
3. Under the Microsoft Exchange server heading, select the Use Cached Exchange Mode check box.

QUESTION 63
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows XP Professional.

You want to create and deploy a software package to all computers by using System Center Essentials. You want to ensure that the software package contains a response file to deploy the package without requiring user input. You create a new text file that contains all configuration and setup parameters for the software package, and will also be used as a response file.

Which extension should you use to save the response file?

A. **.ini**
B. **.inf**
C. **.iss**
D. **.cfg**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should save the response file with an .iss extension. You can use System Center Essentials to create and deploy software packages to computers that are managed by using System Center Essentials. You can also create a software package that contains a response file to perform a silent installation that does not require user input. To create a response file, you should create a text file that contains configuration and setup parameters for the products and components that are being installed, and save the file with an .iss extension.

You should not use .ini, .inf, or .cfg extension to save the response file because a response file used with System Center Essentials must be saved with an .iss extension. The .ini files are simple text files that are used as initialization files or configuration files in Windows operating systems. Sometimes files that use the .ini file format also use a different extension, such as .cfg, .conf, or .txt. The .inf files contain setup information that is used by the Windows operating system for installing software or drivers.

QUESTION 64
You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The company has a main office and three branch offices. Employees in all branch offices require access to the resources in the main office. To mitigate the risk involved with a normal Internet connection, you configure the Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) Security Server as a VPN Server. You want to configure remote client access over a VPN connection.

Which tasks are optional while doing this? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Creating users and groups for remote VPN clients.
B. Enabling and configuring remote access for VPN clients
C. Enabling user mapping.
D. Verifying VPN connectivity
E. Enabling Quarantine Control.

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Enabling user mapping and Quarantine Control are optional steps while configuring remote client access over a VPN connection. Forefront TMG allows you to configure VPN to enable remote access for clients. To configure remote client access, the following tasks should be performed:

- Create users and groups for remote VPN clients. This includes identifying and configuring user accounts that should be allowed to connect to Forefront TMG as remote VPN clients.
- Enable and configure remote access for VPN clients. This includes enabling VPN client access on the Forefront TMG computer, configuring the maximum number of simultaneous connections to Forefront TMG, and selecting whether to use Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) or Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) to connect to Forefront TMG.
- Enable user mapping. This is an optional step. You should enable user mapping if you are using Remote Access Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) or Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication and the Forefront TMG is a member of the domain to enable remote access clients to be authenticated by RADIUS or EAP.
- Verify VPN connectivity.
- Enable Quarantine Control. This is also an optional step. Quarantine control provides phased network access for VPN clients by restricting them to Quarantine VPN Clients network before allowing access to the VPN Clients network. Both of these VPN client networks are subject to your Forefront TMG firewall access policy, so that you can control VPN client access to network resources.

QUESTION 65
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company has a main office and a branch office. You configure each office to have its own Active Directory site. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You also install a new domain controller named DCBranch in the branch office.

You want to configure Active Directory replication between DCBranch and the existing domain controllers. Which tool or tools can you use for this purpose? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. Active Directory Sites and Services
B. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
C. **Repadmin.exe**
D. **Dcdiag.exe**
E. **Ntdsutil.exe**

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in, Repadmin.exe, and Ntdsutil.exe to configure Active Directory replication. The Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in provides a view into the Sites container of the configuration directory partition and can be used to manage Active Directory replication topology.
Repadmin.exe can be used to view the replication information on domain controllers. By using the Repadmin.exe tool, you can determine the last successful replication of all directory partitions, identify inbound and outbound replication partners, identify the current bridgehead servers, view object metadata, and generally manage Active Directory replication topology for both Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) replication. You can also use the Repadmin.exe tool to force replication of an entire directory partition or a single object, and list domain controllers in a site.

Ntdsutil.exe provides management capabilities for Active Directory. You can use Ntdsutil.exe to perform Active Directory database maintenance, manage and control single-master operations, and remove replication metadata left behind by domain controllers that are removed from the network by uninstalling Active Directory.
Active Directory Domains and Trusts and Dcdiag.exe cannot be used to configure Active Directory replication. Active Directory Domains and Trusts is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that can be used to create and manage trusts between domains and sites. DcDiag.exe analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest and reports any problems to assist in troubleshooting.

QUESTION 66
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network uses Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG). You want to back up the Forefront TMG configuration settings.

Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Perform a backup of the **<*Drive*>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata** folder on the Management Server.
B. Perform a backup of the **<*Drive*>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata** folder on the Security Server.
C. Perform a backup of the **%SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server\Data \ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml** file on the Management Server.
D. Perform a backup of the **%SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server\Data \ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml** file on the Security Server.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should perform a backup of the <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder on the Security Server and a backup of the %SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server \Data\ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file on the Management Server. The configuration settings for Forefront TMG exist on the Security Server and the Management Server. To completely back up Forefront TMG, you must backup the <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder on the Security Server, and copy the %SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server\Data\ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file from the Management Server to a safe location on your network. If you replace the Management Server, you must ensure that you restore the ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file.
You should not perform a backup of the <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder on the Management Server. The <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder is located on the Security Server.
You should not perform a backup of the %SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server \Data\ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file on the Security Server. The ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file is located on the Management Server.

QUESTION 67
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on the network. You are preparing the three servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server.

Which of the following statements should you keep in mind? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each.
B. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.
C. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.
D. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each, and all three servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system. Therefore, the servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server must have at least one 64-bit processor each. The version of Windows Server 2008 in Windows EBS requires that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same AD DS domain.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest is incorrect. Only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are required to be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed is incorrect. Only the Management Server must have the AD DS operations manager and other related roles installed.

Exam C

QUESTION 1
You are preparing a server on which you will install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition. The server will act as the Security Server.

What is the minimum number of network adapters that must be present in the system?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Security Server in a Windows EBS 2008 deployment requires a minimum of two network adapters. The Messaging Server and the Management Server require one network adapter each. In a Windows EBS 2008 deployment, the Messaging, Management, and Security Servers must all be deployed on separate computers. All other options are incorrect.

QUESTION 2
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are responsible for installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 in your company's network.

You want to prepare the existing network to work with EBS 2008 and to integrate EBS 2008 into the existing network environment. To achieve this, you want to install the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard.**

Which operating system or systems can you use to install the wizards? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Windows NT 4.0 Server
B. Windows 2000 Server
C. Windows Server 2003
D. Windows Server 2008
E. Windows XP
F. Windows Vista

Correct Answer: CDEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows XP, and Windows Vista can be used to install and run these wizards. The **Preparation Wizard** determines whether your environment meets the technical requirements for EBS 2008. The **Planning Wizard** collects information about the network settings that will be used during the installation of EBS 2008. You must run these wizards before installing EBS 2008. After running the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard,** you must install EBS 2008 Standard Edition on three separate servers in the following sequence: Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server. If you are installing EBS 2008 Premium Edition, an additional server is required.

Windows NT 4.0 Server and Windows 2000 Server cannot be used to install the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard.**

QUESTION 3
You want to install Windows Business Server 2008 on your network. You are preparing a computer that will function as the Management Server.

What is the minimum amount of memory that will be required?

A. 2 GB
B. 4 GB
C. 8 GB
D. 16 GB

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The minimum memory required for installing the Management Server is 4 GB.

All other options are incorrect because the minimum memory requirement for installing the Management Server is 4 GB. The Messaging Server also requires 4 GB of memory. The Security Server requires 2 GB of memory.

QUESTION 4
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain named nutex.com. The network contains Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 installed on a computer named Serverl. You are upgrading to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You locate the existing logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts on Serverl. These scripts are used by Group Policy Objects (GPOs). You want to ensure that the scripts are available even when Serverl is down.

To which location should you copy the scripts?

A. the **\\nutex.com\SYSVOL** folder
B. the **\\nutex.com\SYSVOL\nutex.com\scripts** folder
C. the **\\nutex.com\NETLOGON** folder
D. the **\\nutex.com\NETLOGON\scripts** folder

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should copy the scripts to the \\nutex.com\SYSVOL\nutex.com\scripts folder. Logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts run automatically when certain incidents occur, such as when a user logs on or logs off or when a computer starts or shuts down. While upgrading from SBS 2003 to EBS 2008, you can check the GPOs or the logon script setting of user objects to locate the existing logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts. After locating the scripts, you should copy the scripts to the \\domainname\SYSVOL\domainname\scripts folder. This ensures that scripts used by GPOs are available even when a server is down.

You should not copy the scripts to the \\nutex.com\SYSVOL folder because this will not ensure that the scripts are available even when a server is down. The scripts must be copied to the \\nutex.com\SYSVOL folder \nutex.com\scripts folder.

You should not copy the scripts to the \\nutex.com\NETLOGON folder or to the \\nutex.com\NETLOGON\scripts folder. The scripts that are used by user objects must be copied to the \\domainname\NETLOGON folder or a subfolder under the \\domainname\NETLOGON folder. In this scenario, the scripts are used by GPOs. The scripts that are used by GPOs must be copied to the \\domainname\SYSVOL\domainname\scripts folder.

QUESTION 5
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network consists of five subnets in a single Active Directory domain. Each subnet contains three printers that are used by network users. You want to enable printer location tracking so that users can determine the physical location of each printer before sending a print job.

Which group policy setting should you configure for this purpose?

A. Allow printers to be published
B. Pre-populate printer search location text
C. Printer browsing
D. Automatically publish new printers in Active Directory

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Pre-populate printer search location text group policy setting. In network environments, users need to know the physical location of hardware devices, such as printers, to know which device is located nearest to them. You can configure the printer location tracking feature in Windows Server 2008 to help user find printers by location. The printer location tracking feature stores the actual location of printers in Active Directory. When you enable this feature, the location string for each printer is automatically displayed. To enable this feature, you should enable the **Pre-populate printer search location text** policy setting. You can use the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in to create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) to configure this policy. The **Pre-populate printer search location text** policy setting fills the location field for the printer by using the value specified in the **Location** tab of the **Subnet Properties** dialog box. Therefore, you must ensure that you also configure the **Location** tab in the **Subnet** properties dialog box. To do this, you can use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in.

You should not configure the **Allow printers to be published** group policy setting because this policy setting cannot be used to enable the printer location tracking feature. The **Allow printers to be published** policy setting determines whether shared printers attached to a computer can be published in Active Directory.

You should not configure the **Printer browsing** group policy setting because this policy setting cannot be used to enable the printer location tracking feature. The **Printer browsing** policy setting enables the print spooler to announce shared printers to the print browse master servers, which causes shared printers to appear in the domain list in the **Browse for Printer** dialog box in the **Add Printer Wizard.**

You should not configure the **Automatically publish new printers in Active Directory** group policy setting because this policy setting cannot be used to enable the printer location tracking feature. The **Automatically publish new printers in Active Directory** policy setting determines whether the **Add Printer Wizard** automatically publishes the shared printers attached to a computer in Active Directory.

QUESTION 6
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 server named EBS1 on the network. EBS1 contains a shared folder named **Public** that contains user files. You want to ensure that each user maps to the \\EBS\Public folder at each logon, regardless of future changes.

What should you do?

A. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public** command on each computer.
B. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /home** command on each computer.
C. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /persistent:yes** command on each computer.
D. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public\%USERNAME% /persistent:yes** command on each computer.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /persistent:yes command on each computer. The Net use command is used to connect a computer to or disconnect a computer from a shared resource. This command also controls persistent network connections with the /persistent parameter. Specifying the /persistent:yes parameter saves all connections as they are made and restores them at next logon. Running the Net use / persistent:yes command ensures that all existing connections are restored at the next logon.

An alternative solution would be to use the Map Network Drive dialog box and select the Reconnect at logon check box to specify which connections should be restored at each logon. To open the Map Network Drive dialog box, you should double-click the My Computer icon on the desktop, click the Tools menu, and select the Map Network Drive option. Alternatively, you can right-click the My Computer icon on the desktop and select the Map Network Drive option.

You should not run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public command on each computer because this command will not restore the connection to the \\EBSl\Public folder at the next logon. You can include this command in a logon script to ensure that the connection to the \\EBSl\Public folder is restored at each logon.

You should not run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /home command on each computer. The /home parameter is used to connect a user to the home directory.

You should not run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public\%USERNAME% /persistent:yes command on each computer. The %USERNAME% parameter indicates that the user running this command has a user folder in the \\EBSl \Public folder, which is not specified in this scenario. Therefore, specifying \\EBSl\Public\%USERNAME% in the command will result in an error.

QUESTION 7
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a server running Windows SharePoint Services in a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You want to migrate Windows SharePoint Services to a server named Serverl.

What is the minimum amount of RAM that must be installed on Serverl?

A. 1 GB
B. 2 GB
C. 4 GB
D. 8 GB

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The minimum amount of RAM that must be installed on Serverl is 1 GB. Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 is

integrated with EBS 2008. Before migrating or installing Windows SharePoint Services 3.0, you must ensure that the server contains the recommended hardware and software. Before installing Windows SharePoint Services on a single computer, you must ensure that the server contains a minimum of a 2.5 GHz processor, 1 GB RAM, and 3 GB of free disk space.

While migrating Windows SharePoint Services, you can use various tools to ensure that the migration is successful. These tools include Stsadm.exe, Smigrate.exe, Spsbackup.exe, and Spbackup.exe. The Stsadm.exe tool allows you to make a full-fidelity backup of site collections. The Smigrate.exe tool allows you to migrate Windows SharePoint sites. The Spsbackup.exe tool allows you to back up and restore all databases except the configuration database. The Spbackup.exe tool is used to determine which site collections have changed, and it generates a batch file that backs up changed site collections by using the Stsadm.exe tool.

The options stating 2 GB, 4 GB, and 8 GB are incorrect because Windows SharePoint Services require a minimum of 1 GB of RAM for deployment.

QUESTION 8
Your network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network consists of three subnets in a single Active Directory domain. Each subnet contains two printers that are used by network users. You enable the Pre-populate printer search location text policy setting to enable users to determine the physical location of each printer.

You want to specify the location that will be displayed for each printer on each subnet by the Pre-populate printer search location text policy setting.

Where should you configure the location?

A. on the General tab of the printer Properties dialog box
B. on the Location tab of the Subnet Properties dialog box
C. in the Properties dialog box of the Print Spooler service
D. in the Properties dialog box of the Network Location Awareness (NLA) service

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should specify the location on the Location tab of the Subnet Properties dialog box. You can configure the printer location tracking feature in Windows Server 2008 to help users find printers by their physical location. The printer location tracking feature stores the actual location of printers in Active Directory. When you enable this feature, the location string for each printer is automatically displayed. To allow users to view this feature, you should enable the Pre-populate printer search location text policy setting. The Pre-populate printer search location text policy setting fills the location field for the printer by using the value specified in the Location tab of the Subnet Properties dialog box.

You should not configure the location on the General tab of the printer Properties dialog box, in the Properties dialog box of the Printer Spooler, or in the Properties dialog box of the NLA service. The Pre-populate printer search location text policy setting fills the location field for the printer by using the value specified in the Location tab of the Subnet Properties dialog box.

The General tab of the printer Properties dialog box allows you to specify the printer's location, view or log comments, configure printing preferences, and print a test page. However, the location specified on the General tab of the printer properties dialog box is not used by the Pre-populate printer search location text policy setting.

The Properties dialog box of the Printer Spooler service allows you to configure the properties of the Print Spooler service, such as the startup type, log on settings, and the recovery method.

The Properties dialog box of the NLA service allows you to configure the properties of the NLA service, such as

the startup type, log on settings, and the recovery method.

QUESTION 9
You are a systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. The servers on the network run Windows Server 2008, and all client computers run Windows Vista.

You recently discovered that some network users are modifying the registry settings on their computers. You want to configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to track registry changes on all client computers.

What should you do?

A. Enable the Audit process tracking group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.
B. Enable the Audit system events group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.
C. Enable the Audit object access group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.
D. Enable the Audit privilege use group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer:
Enable the Audit object access group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.

Explanation:
You should enable the Audit object access group policy setting for the Everyone group to achieve objective in this scenario. Enabling the Audit object access policy to audit both successful and unsuccessful events allows you to audit each user attempt to access an object. Objects include files, folders, printers, registry keys, and Active Directory objects. To access Group Policy and configure the Audit object access policy, you should perform the following steps:

1. Open the Windows EBS Administration Console by clicking Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server.
2. Click the Users and Groups tab, and then click the Group Management option.
3. In the tasks pane, click the Start Group Policy Management Console option.
4. Under the Group Policy menu, scroll down to the following node: Computer Configuration\Security Settings \Local Policies\Audit Policy.
5. In the right pane, right-click the Audit object access policy setting and click the Properties option.
6. In the Audit Object Access Properties dialog box, select the Success and Failure audit events.

You should not enable the Audit process tracking group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group. The Audit process tracking policy setting allows you to audit only those events related to processes on the computer, such as program activation, process exit, handle duplication, and indirect object access.

You should not enable the Audit system events group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group. The Audit system events policy setting allows you to audit only those events related to a computer restart or shutdown.

You should not enable the Audit privilege use group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group. The Audit privilege use policy setting allows you to audit events related to a user performing a task controlled by a User Rights Assignment in Group Policy.

QUESTION 10
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista. Using System Center Essentials, you want to create and deploy a software package to all computers.

What is the minimum permission that you will require to perform this task?

A. membership in the **Domain Admins** group
B. membership in the **Schema Admins** group
C. membership in the **local Administrators** group on each client computer
D. membership in the **Power Users** group

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You must have membership in the Domain Admins group to create and deploy a software package to all computers using System Center Essentials. Perform the following steps to create and deploy a software package:

1. Open Windows Essential Business Server Administration Console by going to Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server.
2. Click the Computers and Devices tab, and then click the Create and deploy a software package option in the Tasks pane.
3. Click the New Software Package option in the Actions pane and follow the steps in the wizard.

You can also create a software package that contains a response file to perform a silent installation that does not require user input. A response file is a text file saved with an .iss extension. It contains configuration and setup parameters for the products and components that are being installed.

All other options are incorrect because to create and deploy a software package to computers by using System Center Essentials, you must use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.

QUESTION 11
You are the systems administrator for your company, which has a main office and four branch offices. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. Each office contains a domain controller.

The company is closing one of its four branch offices. You demote the domain controller located in that office. After the demotion process is complete, you discover that the NTDS Settings object was not removed correctly. You want to remove the remnants of the demoted domain controller from Active Directory.

Which utility should you use?

A. **Dcpromo.exe**
B. **Dsamain.exe**
C. **Ntdsutil.exe**
D. **Dcdiag.exe**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the Ntdsutil.exe utility. Ntdsutil.exe provides management facilities for Active Directory. You can

use Ntdsutil.exe to perform Active Directory database maintenance, manage and control single-master operations, and remove replication metadata left behind by domain controllers that are removed from the network by uninstalling Active Directory. The version of the Ntdsutil.exe utility included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1) or later performs the following tasks when metadata cleanup is run:

- Removes the NTDSA or NTDS Setting subject
- Removes inbound Active Directory connection objects that are used by existing destination domain controllers to replicate from the source domain controller that is being deleted
- Removes the computer account
- Removes File Replication service (FRS) member object
- Removes FRS subscriber objects
- Attempts to seize flexible single master operations (FSMO) roles held by the domain controller that is being removed

You should not use the Dcpromo.exe utility. Dcpromo.exe is an executable program that is used to promote and demote Windows 2000 Server, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Server 2008 domain controllers. The Dcpromo.exe utility cannot be used to remove remnants of domain controllers that are removed from the network.

You should not use the Dsamain.exe utility because this utility cannot be used to remove remnants of domain controllers that are removed from the network. The Dsamain.exe tool can be used to examine any changes that are made to data stored in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). The Dsamain.exe tool can improve recovery processes by providing a means to compare data as it exists in snapshots or backups taken at different times, allowing you to decide which data to restore after data loss.

You should not use the Dcdiag.exe utility because this utility cannot be used to remove remnants of domain controllers that are removed from the network. The DcDiag.exe tool analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest and reports any problems to assist in troubleshooting.

QUESTION 12
You are the systems administrator for your company, which has a main office and one branch office. The main office contains two domain controllers, named DC1 and DC2. The branch office also contains two domain controllers, named DC3 and DC4. The network consists of a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 environment. You have been assigned the task of migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. Before performing the migration, you want to demote DC3 to a member server and transfer all of the domain-wide master operations roles from DC3 to DC4 in the branch office.

Which two utilities can you use to perform this task? (Choose two. Each correct answer represents a unique solution.)

A. **Ntdsutil.exe**
B. **Ldp.exe**
C. **Active Directory Domains and Trusts** snap-in
D. **Active Directory Users and Computers** snap-in
E. **Active Directory Schema** snap-in

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use Ntdsutil.exe or the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in to transfer all domain-wide operations master role to another domain controller. There are five operations master roles. The schema master and domain naming master are forest-wide roles; the PDC emulator, RID master, and infrastructure master are domain-wide roles. There can be only one schema master and one domain naming master in each forest. By default, the first domain controller in a new forest hosts all five operations master roles. The first

domain controller in any new domain in a forest, by default, holds the three domain-wide roles for that domain. Subsequently, a forest-wide role can be transferred to another domain controller in the forest, and a domain-wide role can be transferred to another domain controller in the domain.
To transfer the domain-wide operations master roles by using Active Directory Users and Computers, you should perform the following steps:

1. Open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.
2. In the console tree, right-click Active Directory Users and Computers, and then click the Connect to Domain Controller option.
3. In the Enter the name of another domain controller field, type the name of the domain controller you want to hold the infrastructure master role.
4. Or, click the domain controller in the list of available domain controllers.
5. In the console tree, right-click Active Directory Users and Computers, point to All Tasks, and then click the Operations Masters option.
6. Click the Change button on the Infrastructure tab, PDC tab, or the RID tab.

To transfer the domain-wide operations master roles by using Ntdsutil.exe, you should perform the following steps:
1. Type Ntdsutil at a command prompt.
2. At the ntdsutil command prompt, type roles.
3. At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type connection.
4. At the server connections command prompt, type connect to serverDomainController.
5. At the server connections command prompt, type quit.
6. At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type transfer RoleName master.

The Ldp.exe, the Active Directory Schema snap-in, and the Active Directory Domains and Trusts snap-in cannot be used to transfer the domain-wide roles. The Ldp.exe tool is a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) tool that can be used to view and modify Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) data. The Active Directory Schema snap-in is used to manage or transfer the schema and the schema master role, which is a forest-wide role. The Active Directory Domains and Trusts snap-in is used to manage or transfer the domains and trusts and the domain naming master role, which is also a forest-wide role.

QUESTION 13
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You want to add a new hard disk to the Management Server for fault tolerance.

Which group membership will allow you do this? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. Membership in the **Administrators** group
B. Membership in the **Backup Operators** group
C. Membership in the **HelpServicesGroup** group
D. Membership in the **Power Users** group

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Membership in either the Administrators group or the Backup Operators group will allow you to add a new hard disk to the Management Server.
The options stating membership in the HelpServicesGroup group and the Power Users group are incorrect. To add a new disk to a computer, you must be a member of the Backup Operators group or the Administrators group.

QUESTION 14
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active

Directory domain. The network also contains a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 computer named EBS1. You manage all computers and devices on the network by using System Center Essentials in Windows EBS.

You add to the domain a new client computer running Windows Vista, which will be managed by EBS1. You run the Computer and Device Management Wizard to discover the new computer. However, the detailed information about the computer is not displayed on the Managed Computers and Devices page. You want to see the detailed information about the computer on the Managed Computers and Devices page.

What should you do?

A. Restart the **Computer and Device Management Wizard.**
B. Restart EBS1.
C. Run the **gpupdate /force** command on EBS1.
D. Run the **gpupdate /force command** on the new client computer.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the gpupdate /force command on the new client computer. When you connect a computer running Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows Server to the domain, System Center Essentials in Windows EBS can discover and manage the computer. Either you can configure System Center Essentials for automatic discovery, or you can use the Computer and Device Management Wizard to discover the new computers and install the management agent on them. After you add a computer to the domain and run the Computer and Device Management Wizard, it can take 90-120 minutes for the Group Policy settings to be applied to the computer. Until the Group Policy settings are applied to the computer, you cannot see detailed information about the computer on the Managed Computers and Devices page. You can, however, accelerate this process by running the gpupdate /force command on the computer that requires discovery.

You should not run the gpupdate /force command on EBSl because this command must be run on the computer that requires discovery. In this scenario, you want to the detailed information about the new client computer that you added to the network. Therefore, you must run the gpupdate /force command on the new client computer.

You should not restart the Computer and Device Management Wizard. After you add a computer to the domain and run the Computer and Device Management Wizard, it can take 90-120 minutes for the Group Policy settings to be applied to the computer. Until the Group Policy settings are applied to the computer, you cannot see detailed information about the computer on the Managed Computers and Devices page. Therefore, restarting the Computer and Device Management Wizard will not be useful in this scenario because that will not cause the Group Policy settings to be applied to the new computer.

You should not restart EBSl. The problem stated in the scenario occurs when the Group Policy settings are not applied to the new computer that needs to be discovered. Restarting EBSl will not ensure that the Group Policy settings are applied to the new computer, and this solution may disrupt client connections to the server.

QUESTION 15
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista. You want to configure a Group Policy Object to prevent users from using Active Desktop content.

You specifically want to remove Active Desktop content from users' desktops and prevent users from adding Active Desktop content.

Which policy setting should you configure?

A. Hide and disable all items on the desktop
B. Disable Active Desktop
C. Hide Desktop tab
D. Disable all items

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Disable all items policy setting. This policy setting removes Active Desktop content and prevents users from adding Active Desktop content. You can configure this policy under the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Desktop\Active Desktop node. This policy setting does not disable Active Desktop and allows users to use image formats, such as JPEG and GIF, for their desktop wallpapers.

You should not configure the Hide and disable all items on the desktop policy setting. This policy setting is located in the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Desktop node and is used to remove icons, shortcuts, and other default and user-defined items from the desktop, including Briefcase, Recycle Bin, My Computer, and My Network Places.

You should not configure the Disable Active Desktop policy setting. This policy setting is located in the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Desktop\Active Desktop node and is used to disable Active Desktop and to prevent users from enabling it.

You should not configure the Hide Desktop tab policy setting. This policy setting is located in the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Control Panel\Display node. It removes the Desktop tab from Display in Control Panel, which prevents users from using Control Panel to change the pattern and wallpaper on their desktop.

QUESTION 16
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on the network. You are preparing the three servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server.

Which of the following statements should you keep in mind? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each.
B. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.
C. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.
D. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each, and all three servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system. Therefore, the servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server must have at least one 64-bit processor each. The version of Windows Server 2008 in Windows EBS requires that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same AD DS domain.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of

the forest is incorrect. Only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are required to be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed is incorrect. Only the Management Server must have the AD DS operations manager and other related roles installed.

QUESTION 17
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network, which contains a SQL Server 2008 computer named SQL1.

You create a new database named Marketing on SQL1. The Marketing database contains two files in a single filegroup, named MktgFGrouplfilel and MktgFGrouplfile2.
You want to back up the two files by using the BACKUP DATABASE Transact-SQL statement.

Which of the following Transact-SQL statements includes the minimum required parameters?

A. BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel',
FILE = 'MktgFgrouplfile2'
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO

B. BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel', 'MktgFgroup2file2',
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO

C. BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel', 'MktgFgroup2file2',
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO
WITH
FULL,
GO

D. BACKUP DATABASE Marketing FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel', FILE = 'MktgFgroup2file2'
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO
WITH
DIFFERENTIAL,
GO

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the following Transact-SQL statement:

BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel',
FILE = 'MktgFgrouplfile2'
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO
You can create file backups when it is not practical to back up a full database due to database size and performance requirements. A file backup contains all the data in one or more files or filegroups. You should use a BACKUP DATABASE <file_or_filegroup> statement to create a file or filegroup backup. The minimum parameters that are required with this statement are:
The database name
A **FILE** or FILEGROUP clause for each file or filegroup, respectively

The backup device on which the full backup will be written
You should not run the following Transact-SQL statement:
BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel', 'MktgFgroup2file2',
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck' GO
You must specify a separate FILE or FILEGROUP clause for each file or filegroup in the BACKUP DATABASE statement.
You should not run the following Transact-SQL statement:
BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel', 'MktgFgroup2file2',
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO
WITH
FULL,
GO
Specifying the backup type is not a required parameter for the BACKUP DATABASE statement. Using the WITH clause to specify the backup type is optional. While backing up files and filegroups, you can specify full or differential backup types.
You should not run the following Transact-SQL statement:
BACKUP DATABASE Marketing
FILE = 'MktgFGrouplfilel',
FILE = 'MktgFgroup2file2'
TO DISK = 'D:\SQL Backups\Marketing\MarketingGrpl.bck'
GO
WITH
DIFFERENTIAL,
GO
Specifying the backup type is not a required parameter for the BACKUP DATABASE statement. Using the WITH clause to specify the backup type is optional.

QUESTION 18
You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on your company's network. You want to provide fault tolerance for the data stored on the Messaging Server.
Which two types of dynamic volumes can you use for this purpose? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. simple volumes
B. spanned volumes
C. striped or RAID-0 volumes
D. mirrored or RAID-1 volumes
E. RAID-5 volumes

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use mirrored or RAID-1 volumes and RAID-5 volumes for fault tolerance. Dynamic disks provide features that are not provided by basic disks, including volumes that span multiple disks and volumes that provide fault tolerance. There are five types of dynamic volumes: simple, spanned, striped (RAID-0), mirrored (RAID-1), and RAID 5. Among these, only mirrored (RAID-1) volumes and RAID-5 volumes provide fault tolerance.

To create dynamic volumes, you must first change basic disks to dynamic disks. To do this, you can either use the Disk Management snap-in or the Diskpartexe utility.

You should not use simple volumes, spanned volumes, or striped volumes because they do not provide fault tolerance. A simple volume is a portion of a physical disk that provides dynamic storage, equivalent to primary

partitions in Windows NT 4.0 or earlier. When you expand a simple volume to one or more dynamic disks on the same computer, it becomes a spanned volume. Therefore, spanned volumes combine areas of unallocated space from multiple disks into one logical volume, allowing you to use all of the space and all drive letters on a multiple-disk system more efficiently.

Striped volumes are created by combining areas of free space on two or more disks into one logical volume. Striped volumes use RAID 0, which stripes data across multiple disks. Striped volumes cannot be extended or mirrored, and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks in the striped volume fails, the entire volume fails.

QUESTION 19
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 environment. The network contains two instances of SQL Server 2008 named SQL1 and SQL2. You want to move a database named ProdDB from SQL1 to SQL2 by using the Copy Database Wizard.

What is the minimum permission that you will require for this purpose?

A. membership in the **serveradmin** fixed server role on both **SQL1** and **SQL2**
B. membership in the **securityadmin** fixed server role on both **SQL1** and **SQL2**
C. membership in the **dbcreator** fixed server role on both **SQL1** and **SQL2**
D. membership in the **sysadmin** fixed server role on both **SQL1** and **SQL2**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will require membership in the sysadmin fixed server role on both SQLl and SQL2. The Copy Database Wizard allows you to move or copy databases and their objects from one server to another without any server downtime. You can use the Copy Database Wizard to upgrade from a SQL Server 2000 database to a SQL Server 2005 or later database. To use the Copy Database Wizard, you must be a member of the sysadmin fixed server role on both the source and destination servers. Members of the sysadmin fixed server role can perform any activity on the server.

All other options are incorrect because to use the Copy Database Wizard you must be a member of the sysadmin fixed server role on both the source and destination servers. The serveradmin fixed server role enables its members to change server-wide configuration options and shut down the server. The securityadmin fixed server role enables its members to manage logins and their properties. The dbcreator fixed server role enables its members to create, alter, drop, and restore any database.

QUESTION 20
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The company's network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 installation. You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You are in the process of installing EBS 2008 on the network.

Which Windows EBS servers are automatically promoted to domain controllers? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Management Server
B. Security Server
C. Messaging Server
D. Database Server

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Management Server and the Messaging Server are automatically promoted to domain controllers. When you install Windows EBS 2008, Windows EBS installs the Management Server and the Messaging Server to domain controllers for the domain. When you choose to join an existing domain during installation of the Management Server, replication between the Management Server and existing domain controllers automatically starts. The Active Directory objects that are replicated automatically include users, groups, computers, and Group Policy Objects (GPOs). When you migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you can use the Ntdsutil.exe and Repadmin.exe utilities to ensure that existing domain controllers replicate successfully.

The Security Server and the Database Server are not automatically promoted to domain controllers when you install Windows EBS 2008.

QUESTION 21
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains a server running Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You manage all computers and devices on the network by using System Center Essentials in Windows EBS 2008.

You are adding fifteen new client computers to the domain. You want to be able to manage these computers with the Computer and Device Management Wizard in System Center Essentials.

Which operating system(s) can you install on these new computers? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Windows NT 4.0
B. Windows 2000 Professional
C. Windows XP Professional
D. Windows Vista
E. Windows Server 2003
F. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: CDEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use System Center Essentials in Windows EBS to discover and manage computers running Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Server 2008. You can either configure System Center Essentials for automatic discovery, or use the Computer and Device Management Wizard to discover the new computers and install the management agent on them.

You cannot install Window NT 4.0 or Windows 2000 Professional on the fifteen new computers because System Center Essential does not provide support for discovering and managing computers that run these operating systems.

QUESTION 22
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. You want to verify the installation of SQL Server 2008 Express Edition on the Windows EBS servers.

On which two servers should you verify this? (Choose two.)

A. Management Server
B. Security Server
C. Messaging Server
D. Database Server

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should verify the installation of SQL Server Express by checking the EBS Management Server and Messaging Server. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition installs three types of servers: the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server. SQL Server 2008 Express Edition is installed automatically on the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

You should not verify on the Security Server because SQL Server 2008 is not installed on the Security Server.

You cannot verify on the Database Server because the Database Server is installed when you install Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition. In this scenario, you have installed Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition, which does not install the Database Server.

QUESTION 23
You are the systems administrator for a network that contains an installation of Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You want to install System Center Essentials 2007 on the Windows EBS Management Server, named EBSserverl. You want to ensure that EBSserverl supports the installation of the Essentials 2007 Management Server.

What is the minimum hardware requirement that EBSserverl must meet for this purpose? (Choose three.)

A. 1.8 GHz processor
B. 2.8 GHz processor
C. 1GB of RAM
D. 2 GB of RAM
E. 12 GB of free hard disk space
F. 20 GB of free hard disk space

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You must ensure that EBSserverl meets the following minimum hardware requirement to install the Essentials 2007 Management Server:
- 1.8 GHz processor
- 1GB of RAM
- 12 GB of free hard disk space

When you attempt to install Essentials 2007 on the designated EBS Management Server, the Setup program runs a prerequisite checker that determines if all hardware and software requirements for installing the Essentials 2007 Management Server are met. If any requirement is not met, the prerequisite checker provides links that help you comply with the requirements for running System Center Essentials 2007.
The options stating 2.8 GHz processor, 2 GB of RAM, and 20 GB of free hard disk space are the recommended hardware, and not the minimum required hardware, for installing System Center Essentials 2007 Management Server.

QUESTION 24
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain named verigon.com. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. You are upgrading to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You locate the existing logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts on SBS 2003 that are referenced by user objects.

Where should you copy these scripts to upgrade to EBS 2008 successfully?

A. C:\Windows\System32
B. C:\Windows\Resources
C. \\verigon.com\SYSVOL
D. \\verigon.com\NETLOGON

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should copy the scripts to the \\verigon.com\NETLOGON folder. Logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts run automatically when certain incidents occur, such as when a user logs on or logs off or when a computer starts or shuts down. While upgrading from SBS 2003 to EBS 2008, you can check the Group Policy Objects (GPOs) or the logon script settings of user objects to locate the existing logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts. To ensure that the upgrade process is successful, all scripts that are used by user objects must be copied to the \\domainname\NETLOGON folder.

You should not copy the scripts to the C:\Windows\System32 or C:\Windows\Resources folder because this will not allow the upgrade process to finish successfully. All scripts that are used by user objects must be copied to the NETLOGON folder of your domain.

You should not copy the scripts to the \\verigon.com\SYSVOL folder because the scripts that are used by GPOs must be copied to this folder. In this scenario, the scripts are used by user objects. The scripts used by user objects must be copied to the NETLOGON folder of your domain.

QUESTION 25
You are the systems administrator for your company. You have implemented Microsoft Forefront Security for Exchange Server on the Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Messaging Server.

You discover that e-mail messages on the network are infected by a worm. You want to configure Forefront Security to identify messages infected by that worm.

What should you do?

A. Add the name of the worm to the **WormPrge.dat** file.
B. Create a new file named **CustPrge.dat**, and add the name of the worm to that file.
C. Create a new file named **WormList.dat**, and add the name of the worm to that file.
D. Add the name of the worm to the **Manifest.cab** file.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create a new file named CustPrge.dat and add the name of the worm to that file. Forefront Security for Exchange Server allows you to configure the Transport Scan Job and the Realtime Scan Job to purge messages infected by worms. Forefront Security for Exchange Server uses a file named WormPrge.dat to identify messages infected by worms. This file is maintained and regularly updated by Microsoft. The WormPrge.dat file typically contains the names of worms that are reported by the current third-party scan engines. If you want to specify additional worm names that are not included in the WorkPrge.dat file, you should create a custom worm purge list named CustPrge.dat and store this file in a folder named CustomList in the Data\Engines\x86\Wormlist folder. The Data\Engines\x86\Wormlist folder is located in the Microsoft Forefront

Security\Exchange Server folder.

You should not add the name of the worm to the WormPrge.dat file. The WormPrge.dat file typically contains the names of worms that are reported by the current third-party scan engines. This file is maintained and updated by Microsoft.

You should not create a new file named WormListdat and add the name of the worm to that file. To specify additional worm names manually, you must create a file named CustPrge.dat.

You should not add the name of the worm to the Manifestcab file. The Manifestcab files store information for determining if a newer version of a scan engine is available for download. These files are maintained by Microsoft.

QUESTION 26
You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network. The Database Server is named SQL1 and runs a single instance of SQL Server 2008. You discover that the msdb system database is not functioning properly. You want to repair the system database. To achieve this, you want to restart SQL1 in single-user mode.

Which command should you use to restart the instance?

A. **Sqlservr.exe -s**
B. **Sqlservr.exe -x**
C. **Sqlservr.exe -n**
D. **Sqlservr.exe -m**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Sqlservr.exe -m command. The Sqlservr.exe command-line utility allows you to start, stop, and pause an instance of SQL Server 2008. This utility is typically used to troubleshoot SQL server issues or to perform major maintenance on the server. The -m parameter specified with the Sqlservr.exe command starts an instance of SQL Server in single-user mode.

When you run SQL Server from the command line, SQL Server runs in the security context of the user and not the security context of the account assigned to run SQL Server during setup. Therefore, when starting SQL Server from the command line, you must ensure that the account you use has appropriate permissions to start SQL Server. When starting an instance of SQL Server, you must use the sqlservr.exe utility in the appropriate directory for that instance. For the default instance, you should run the sqlservr.exe utility from the \MSSQL \Binn directory. For a named instance, you should run the sqlservr.exe utility from the \MSSQL$instance_name \Binn directory.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -s command because the -s parameter does not cause an instance of SQL server to start in single-user mode. The -s parameter starts a named instance of SQL Server. If you do not specify any named instance with the -s parameter, the default instance of SQL Server is started.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -x command because the -x parameter does not cause an instance of SQL server to start in single-user mode. The -x parameter disables monitoring features, such as performance monitor counters.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -n command because the -n parameter does not cause an instance of SQL server to start in single-user mode. The -n parameter starts a named instance of SQL Server without using the Windows application log to record SQL Server events. When you want to start a named instance by using the -n parameter, you should also specify the -s parameter because if you do not use both parameters, the default instance will attempt to start.

QUESTION 27
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are configuring the Messaging Server for mobile device users. You enable Exchange ActiveSync to allow mobile device users to access their e-mail remotely over a wireless network. A user named Adam is leaving your company. You want to disable the ActiveSync feature for Adam only.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. **Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy**
B. **Set-Mailbox**
C. **Set-MailUser**
D. **Set-CASMailbox**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet. Exchange ActiveSync is an Exchange synchronization protocol that enables mobile device users to access their e-mail, calendar, contacts, and tasks, even while they are working offline. When you install the Client Access server role, Exchange ActiveSync is enabled by default. You can also manually enable or disable ActiveSync for a user or a group of users by using the Exchange Management Console or the Exchange Management Shell. You can run the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet from the Exchange Management Shell to enable or disable ActiveSync for a user or a group of users. The Set-CASMailbox cmdlet allows you to set client access-related attributes for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Microsoft Office Outlook Web Access, Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3), and Internet Message Access Protocol version 4 (IMAP4) for a specified user. You can also use the Set-ActiveSyncVirtualDirectory command to configure Exchange ActiveSync settings on a particular virtual directory. This can be useful when you want to enable mobile device users to access only specific virtual directories.
You should not use the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet because this cmdlet cannot be used to enable or disable the ActiveSync feature for a user or a group of users. The Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet enables you to apply a variety of mailbox policy settings to a server. The Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies are used to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users.

You should not use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet because this cmdlet cannot be used to enable or disable the ActiveSync feature for a user or a group of users. The Set-Mailbox cmdlet is used to modify the settings of an existing mailbox.

You should not use the Set-MailUser cmdiet because this cmdiet cannot be used to enable or disable the ActiveSync feature for a user or a group of users. The Set-MailUser cmdiet is used to modify the mail-related attributes of an existing user in the Active Directory service.

QUESTION 28
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 in the existing domain. You need to verify the status of the domain controller that has the schema master role installed.

Which operating system can be running on this computer? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Windows 2000 Server
B. Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
C. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1) or SP2
D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The domain controller that has the schema master role installed must be running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008. When you install Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain, there are several software and operating system requirements that must be met, including:

- The domain must have at least one domain controller running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.
- Other domain controllers must be running Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2, or Windows Server 2008.
- The domain functional level of the existing domain must be Windows 2000 Server native mode or Windows Server 2003.
- The domain controller that has the schema master role must be running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.
- The domain must have at least one global catalog running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008.

The options stating Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Server SP4 are incorrect because these operating systems cannot be running on schema master while installing Windows EBS 2008 in an existing domain.

QUESTION 29
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a System Center Essentials 2007 environment. You want to upgrade from System Center Essentials 2007 to System Center Essentials 2007 Service Pack 1 (SP1).

What is the minimum amount of free disk space on the system drive required for this purpose?

A. 1 GB
B. 2 GB
C. 5 GB
D. 10 GB

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The minimum amount of free disk space needed on the system drive is 1 GB. The System Center Essentials 2007 SP1 upgrade requires 1 GB of free disk space on the system drive for the Update Services component to successfully upgrade.

All other options are incorrect because System Center Essentials 2007 requires 1 GB of free disk space on the system drive for upgrading to System Center Essentials 2007 SP1.

QUESTION 30
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network runs Windows Essential Business Server 2008 and contains a server running System Center Essentials (SCE) 2007. You use SCE 2007 to manage all client computers on the network and monitor performance data on all managed computers. You have configured SCE 2007 to generate alerts when any performance bottleneck occurs on a managed computer.

One of the users reports that his computer is infected by a virus. You decide to take the computer offline to remove the virus. You want to ensure that you do not receive any new alerts from that computer until after you remove the virus.

What should you do?

A. Use a self-tuning threshold monitor.
B. Use a static threshold monitor.
C. Use a Windows Performance Collection rule.
D. Use maintenance mode.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use maintenance mode. Maintenance mode is a feature in SCE 2007 that allows you to avoid any alerts or errors that might occur when a monitored object, such as a computer, is taken offline for maintenance.

You should not use a self-tuning threshold monitor. A self-tuning threshold monitor monitors performance counters based on a value that SCE 2007 obtains by establishing a baseline according to the regular and expected activity of a computer. Creating a self-tuning threshold monitor will not ensure that you do not receive any alerts or errors while you are performing maintenance tasks on a computer.

You should not use a static threshold monitor. A static threshold monitor will monitor performance counters based on a value you specify. Creating a static threshold monitor will not ensure that you do not receive any alerts or errors while you are performing maintenance tasks on a computer.

You should not use a Windows Performance Collection rule. Rules are used to collect data, such as events, generated by managed objects. Rules can also be used instead of monitors to generate alerts when the data collected from managed objects does not indicate the health state of the managed objects. A Windows Performance Collection rule is used to collect Windows performance data, not to manage alerts.

QUESTION 31
You install a Terminal Server Gateway (TS Gateway) server in a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are creating a TS Resource Authorization Policy (TS RAP) to specify computers on the internal network that can be accessed by remote users through the TS Gateway server.

In which types of groups can you add computers for this purpose? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. an existing security group in Local Users and Groups on the TS Gateway server
B. an existing security group in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)
C. a TS Gateway-managed computer group
D. a TS Gateway-managed security group
E. an existing security group in Local Users and Groups on the domain controller

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can add computers to an existing security group in Local Users and Groups on the TS Gateway server, in an existing security group in AD DS, and in a TS Gateway-managed computer group. Remote users who are located in a security group or in a TS Gateway-managed computer group can access internal network resources through TS Gateway. The security group can exist in Local Users and Groups on the TS Gateway server or in AD DS.

A TS Gateway-managed computer group can be created by using TS Gateway Manager after installation. While adding an internal network computer to the list of TS Gateway-managed computers, you should consider

whether to enable remote users to connect to the computer through specifying either its computer name or its IP address. If you want to allow remote users to use both the name and IP address to access a computer, you must add the computer to the computer group twice, first by specifying the computer name and adding it to the computer group, and then by specifying the IP address and adding it to the computer group again.
You cannot add computers in a TS Gateway-managed security group or in an existing security group in Local Users and Groups on the domain controller because neither of these groups exists.

QUESTION 32
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The Messaging Server is configured as a Mailbox Server, Client Access Server, and a Hub Transport Server. You are enabling Outlook Anywhere on the Messaging Server to allow users to connect to the Messaging Server from any location by using the Internet. You want to ensure that the users' credentials are never sent over the network.

Which authentication method should you configure while enabling Outlook Anywhere?

A. Basic authentication
B. NTLM authentication
C. Digest authentication
D. Windows integrated authentication

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure NTLM authentication. You can use the Enable Outlook Anywhere Wizard or the **Enable-OutlookAnywhere** cmdlet to enable users to connect to their Exchange mailbox from the Internet by using Outlook Anywhere. While enabling Outlook Anywhere, you can either configure Basic authentication or NTLM authentication. Basic authentication sends the user credentials in clear text. When you use NTLM authentication, the users' credentials are never sent over the network. Instead, the client computer and the server exchange hashed values of a user's credentials.

You should not configure Basic authentication because Basic authentication sends the user credentials in clear text, which is against the requirement of this scenario.
You cannot configure Digest authentication or Windows integrated authentication because these authentication methods are not provided on the **Enable Outlook Anywhere** page in the **Enable Outlook Anywhere Wizard.**

QUESTION 33
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network runs Windows Essential Business Server 2008 and contains a server running System Center Essentials (SCE) 2007. You want to use SCE 2007 to monitor performance data on all computers on the network.

Which two Management Pack objects can you create for this purpose? (Choose two. Each correct answer is a complete solution.)

A. task
B. view
C. rule
D. monitor object

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You can create either a rule or a monitor object to monitor performance data on managed computers. Management Pack objects in SCE 2007 help you define how to monitor objects in SCE 2007. You can use the **Management Pack Objects** node in the **Authoring** pane of the SCE 2007 console to create these objects. Monitors enable you to assess various conditions that can occur in monitored objects, such as performance counter values or event occurrences. You can create rules to collect data, such as events or alerts, generated by managed objects. Rules can be used instead of monitors to generate an alert when the data collected from a managed object does not indicate the health state of the managed object.

You cannot use a task or a view to monitor performance data on managed computers. SCE 2007 allows you to create your own tasks or to run predefined tasks that are included in the imported Management Packs. You can create tasks to do the following:

- Run a batch file or start an application on an agent or Management Server.
- Run a script on an agent or Management Server.
- Run a task automatically when a specified alert or alerts are generated.
- Run a task automatically when a specified event or events are generated.

Views are groups of managed objects that have a commonality, and are used to query the SCE 2007 database.

QUESTION 34
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are migrating from Windows Small Business Server 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. The network contains a DNS server named DNS1, which has a standard primary zone. You migrate the DNS settings from DNS1 to the Windows EBS servers. You want to ensure that the DNS Server service functions properly on the Windows EBS servers.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Ensure that all forwarders are deleted.
B. Ensure that root hints are disabled.
C. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones.
D. Ensure that only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are configured as name servers.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should ensure that all forwarders are deleted and that only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are configured as name servers. After migrating DNS settings from a DNS server that is not integrated with Active Directory, you should remove any forwarders and confirm the presence of root hints. You must also ensure that only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are listed as name servers on the Name Servers tab.

You should not ensure that root hints are disabled. Windows EBS requires root hints to function correctly. Therefore, you should not disable root hints.

You should not ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones. Windows EBS requires Active Directory-integrated zones to function correctly. Therefore, you should ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory.

QUESTION 35
You have installed Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on your company's network. Each Windows EBS server contains a single hard disk drive.

You want to configure a mirrored volume on the Messaging Server to supply fault tolerance. You attach to the Messaging Server a new disk that will be used to create a mirror.

What should you do next?

A. Initialize the new disk.
B. Format the new disk.
C. Create volumes on the new disk.
D. Convert the new disk into a dynamic disk.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should initialize the new disk. Mirrored volumes provide fault tolerance by using RAID 1, which creates a copy of a volume. To create a mirrored volume, a minimum of two hard disks are required. When you attach a new disk to a computer, you must first initialize the disk to create partitions or volumes. After attaching a new disk, when you first start the Disk Management utility, a wizard will appear and supply a list of new disks detected by the operating system. The new disks are initialized when you complete the wizard. After initializing the disk, you should create partitions or volumes on the disk and then format these volumes or partitions.

If the wizard does not start, you can manually initialize new disks by performing the following steps:
1. Open the Computer Management (Local) snap-in.
2. In the console tree, expand the Computer Management (Local) node, expand the Storage node, and then click the Disk Management node.
3. Right-click the disk you want to initialize, and then click the Initialize Disk option.
4. Select the one or more disks that you want to initialize in the Initialize Disk dialog box. The disk is initialized as a basic disk.

You should not format the new disk. Formatting a disk is the last step that should be done after initializing the disk and creating partitions or volumes on the disk.

You should not create volumes on the new disk at this time because you cannot create partitions or volumes until the disk is initialized.

You should not convert the new disk into a dynamic disk at this time because you cannot convert a disk into a dynamic disk until the disk is initialized.

QUESTION 36
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are migrating from Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You migrate the Domain Name System (DNS) settings from an existing DNS server to the Windows EBS servers. You want to ensure that the DNS Server service functions properly on the Windows EBS servers.

What should you do?

A. Create a **CNAME** record for the Management Server in the forward lookup zone.
B. Create a **CNAME** record for the Messaging Server in the forward lookup zone.
C. Create a **CNAME** record for the Security Server in the forward lookup zone.
D. Create a **SRV** record for the Security Server in the forward lookup zone.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create a **CNAME** record for the Security Server in the forward lookup zone. When you migrate DNS settings from a DNS server that is not integrated with Active Directory, you should do the following on the Management Server and the Messaging Server to ensure that the DNS settings are correct:

- Ensure that both forward and reverse lookup zones are migrated correctly.
- Ensure that both forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory as primary zones.
- Remove legacy name servers from the forward and reverse lookup zones.
- Add a **CNAME** record for Web Proxy Automatic Discovery (WPAD).
- Remove any forwarders and confirm the presence of root hints.

To add a **CNAME** record for WPAD, you should create a new **CNAME** record in the forward lookup zone on the Management Server or the Messaging Server and specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Security Server.

You should not create a **CNAME** record for the Management Server or the Messaging Server in the forward lookup zone. The **CNAME** record is required for WPAD, which is provided by the Security Server. Therefore, you should create a **CNAME** record and specify the FQDN of the Security Server.

You should not create a SRV record for the Security Server in the forward lookup zone. To ensure that the DNS Server services function properly, you should add a **CNAME** record for WPAD that is provided by the Security Server. A SRV record cannot be used to create a record for WPAD.

QUESTION 37
You are the systems administrator for your company. You installed Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on the network. You are in the process of configuring e-mail settings on the Messaging Server. You create a new mail-enabled distribution group named TestDistGrp to test the e-mail configurations before applying them to all users.

You want to configure out-of-office messages for the members of the TestDistGrp. You want to ensure that if any user sends an e-mail to the TestDistGrp, the out-of-office message set by the members of the TestDistGrp is automatically sent to the user.

What should you do?

A. Select the **Send delivery reports to message originato**r option on the **Advanced tab** in the **TestGroup Properties** dialog box.
B. Select the **Send out-of-office message to originator** check box on the **Advanced tab** in the **TestGroup Properties** dialog box.
C. Select the **Allow external out-of-office messages only** option on the **General tab** in the properties dialog box of default remote domain.
D. Select the **Allow external out-of-office messages**, and **out-of-office messages** set by Outlook 2003 or earlier clients or sent by Exchange Server 2003 or earlier servers option on the **General tab** in the properties dialog box of default remote domain.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should select the Send out-of-office message to originator check box on the Advanced tab in the TestDistGrp Properties dialog box. The out-of-office messages are commonly used by users to let other people know when they are not available to respond to e-mail. In Exchange Server 2007, you can configure a mail-enabled distribution group or a mail-enabled security group to allow its members to send out-of-office messages when any user sends an e-mail to the distribution group or the security group. To achieve this, you should select the Send out-of-office message to originator check box on the Advanced tab in the properties dialog box of the distribution group. When you select this check box, users who send messages to the distribution group will receive out-of-office replies from any member of the distribution group that has an out-of-office rule turned on.

You should not select the Send delivery reports to message originator option on the Advanced tab in the TestDistGrp Properties dialog box because this option cannot be used to configure out-of-office messages. The

delivery reports options are used to configure how Non-Delivery Reports (NDR) are handled for a distribution group. When the Send delivery reports to message originator option is selected, an NDR is sent to the message sender.

You should not select the Allow external out-of-office messages only option or the Allow external out-of-office messages, and out-of-office messages set by Outlook 2003 or earlier clients or sent by Exchange Server 2003 or earlier servers option on the General tab in the properties dialog box of default remote domain. These options are used to configure external out-of-office messages for a remote domain. When you select the Allow external out-of-office messages only option, only out-of-office messages that are set as external by an Outlook 2007 client or by using Outlook Web Access are delivered to the remote domain. The Allow external out-of-office messages, and out-of-office messages set by Outlook 2003 or earlier clients or sent by Exchange Server 2003 or earlier servers option allows the following actions:

- Out-of-office messages that are configured as external by an Outlook 2007 client or by using Outlook Web Access are delivered to the remote domain.
- Out-of-office messages that are set by Outlook 2003 or earlier clients, regardless of the server version of their mailbox store, are delivered to the remote domain.
- Out-of-office messages that are sent by servers that are running Exchange 2003 or earlier versions, regardless of the client version that is used to set the out-of-office message, are delivered to the remote domain.

These options are not used to configure out-of-office messages for a distribution group.

QUESTION 38
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network uses Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG). You want to back up the Forefront TMG configuration settings.

Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Perform a backup of the **<*Drive*>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata** folder on the Management Server.
B. Perform a backup of the **<*Drive*>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata** folder on the Security Server.
C. Perform a backup of the **%SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server\Data \ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml** file on the Management Server.
D. Perform a backup of the **%SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server\Data \ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml** file on the Security Server.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should perform a backup of the <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder on the Security Server and a backup of the %SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server \Data\ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file on the Management Server. The configuration settings for Forefront TMG exist on the Security Server and the Management Server. To completely back up Forefront TMG, you must backup the <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder on the Security Server, and copy the %SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business
Server\Data\ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file from the Management Server to a safe location on your network. If you replace the Management Server, you must ensure that you restore the ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file.
You should not perform a backup of the <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder on the Management Server. The <Z?/7Ve>:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft ISA Server\ADAMdata folder is located on the Security Server.
You should not perform a backup of the %SystemDrive%\Program Files\Windows Essential Business Server \Data\ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file on the Security Server. The ISAServerDefaultSettings.xml file is located on the Management Server.

QUESTION 39
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on your company's network. Before installing EBS 2008, you want to identify and repair compatibility or network health issues on the network. In addition, you want to record the current network settings. To achieve this, you decide to install the Preparation Wizard and the Planning Wizard.

Which of the following statements should you consider while installing the wizards? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard** must be installed on separate computers.
B. The **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard** must be installed on the same computer.
C. The **Planning Wizard** must be run within 14 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard.**
D. The **Planning Wizard** must be run within 30 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard**.

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should consider the following statements while installing the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard:**

- The **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard** must be installed on the same computer.
- The **Planning Wizard** must be run within 14 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard.**
- The **Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard** must be run within 30 days of completing the **Planning Wizard.**

The **Preparation Wizard** determines whether your environment meets the technical requirements for EBS 2008. The **Planning Wizard** collects information about the network settings that will be used during the installation of EBS 2008. You must run these wizards before installing EBS 2008. After running the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard,** you must install EBS 2008 on three different servers in the following sequence: Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server.

The option stating that the **Preparation Wizard** and the **Planning Wizard** must be installed on separate computers is incorrect because both the wizards must be installed on the same computer.

The option stating that the **Planning Wizard** must be run within 30 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard** is incorrect because the **Planning Wizard** must be run within 14 days of completing the **Preparation Wizard.**

The option stating that the **Windows** EBS **Management Server Installation Wizard** must be run within 14 days of completing the **Planning Wizard** is incorrect because the **Windows EBS Management Server Installation Wizard** must be run within 30 days of completing the **Planning Wizard.**

QUESTION 40
You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on your company's network. The network contains 40 desktop computers used by 60 users. You install a custom application on the server that will be used by everyone in the network.

You want to purchase the appropriate number of licenses to allow your users to access the EBS server.

What is the most cost-effective solution?

A. Purchase 60 premium user Client Access Licenses (CALs)
B. Purchase 60 standard user Client Access Licenses (CALs).
C. Purchase 40 premium device Client Access Licenses (CALs).
D. Purchase 40 standard device Client Access Licenses (CALs).

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should purchase 40 standard device Client Access Licenses (CALs) to minimize your costs. Windows EBS 2008 provides two licensing models: the EBS 2008 CAL Suite, for accessing standard features, and EBS 2008 CAL Suite for Premium, for accessing premium features of Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition. The CALs can be device-based or user-based. If you choose device-based CALs, you must purchase a CAL for every device that needs to access the server. With device CALs, any user can access the server from the licensed device. Device CALs are useful when a device is used by more than one person to access the server. In this scenario, there are 40 computers used by 60 individuals to access the Standard Edition of Windows EBS 2008. Therefore, purchasing 40 standard device-based CALs will minimize the costs.

You should not purchase 60 standard or premium user CALs. If you choose user CALs, you must purchase a CAL for every individual who is given named access to the server. User CALs enable a user to access the server from any device. User CALs are cost-effective when users operate more than one device to access the network. In this scenario, you have 60 users but only 40 devices that access the server. Therefore, acquiring 60 premium user CALs is not required. This solution would purchase more CALs than is necessary. In addition, Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition is not used on the network, so premium CALs are not required.
You should not purchase 40 premium device CALs. In this scenario, you have the Standard Edition of EBS 2008. It is not necessary to purchase premium CALS for a Standard Edition deployment.

QUESTION 41
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a server running Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. You back up some important data on Windows SBS 2003 and store it on a tape drive.

You migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server 2008. A server named Serverl is configured as the Management Server. You want to restore data stored on the tape drive to Serverl.

Which files should you restore to Serverl?

A. files with a **.bck** extension
B. files with a **.bkf** extension
C. files with a **.bak** extension
D. files with a **.bkp** extension

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should restore the files with a **.bkf** extension. Windows SBS 2003 uses Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility for backup and restore. A backup created by using Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility has a **.bkf** extension. A backup file in **.bkf** format or in a backup tape created by using the Ntbackup.exe utility is a proprietary format that can be read by the Ntbackup.exe utility only. Backups with **.bkf** extensions cannot be restored using the Windows Server Backup utility available in Windows Server 2008. Therefore, you should download and install the Ntbackup.exe utility on Serverl.

All other options are incorrect because .bck, **.bak,** and **.bkp** are not valid extensions for backups created using Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility. A backup created with either Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility has a **.bkf** extension. Therefore, you should restore files with a **.bkf** extension.

QUESTION 42
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on

the network and migrate from Exchange Server 2003 to the Messaging Server. You want to remove the Exchange Server 2003 server from the network and ensure that the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) traffic from the Internet is routed to the Messaging Server.

What should you do?

A. Create an MX record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server.
B. Create an A record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server.
C. Create a PTR record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server.
D. Create an SRV record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create an MX record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server. You should decommission your existing Exchange Server after migrating the mailboxes, public folders, and other settings to the new Messaging Server. Before decommissioning the Exchange Server from the network, you must verify that the mail flow is configured properly to route through the Messaging Server. To verify that the SMTP traffic from the Internet is routed to the Messaging Server, you should create an MX record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server. A mail exchange (MX) record defines hosts that are configured to accept mail for a given domain.

You should not create an A record, PTR record, or SRV record for the Messaging Server on the DNS server because an MX record defines hosts that are configured to accept mail for a given domain. An A record, also known as a host record, is used to map machine or resource host names to IP addresses. A PTR record, also known as a pointer record, is used for reverse lookup queries to resolve IP address to names. A SRV, also known as Service Location record, is used to locate Active Directory infrastructure services.

QUESTION 43
You are the network administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network contains domain controllers that run Windows NT 4.0 Server, Windows 2000 Server, and Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1). You want to implement Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network.

What should you do to be able to successfully deploy Windows EBS 2008 on your network by involving minimum administrative effort? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Upgrade all Windows NT 4.0 Server domain controllers to Windows NT 4.0 SP4.
B. Remove all Windows NT 4.0 Server domain controllers from the network.
C. Remove all Windows 2000 Server domain controllers from the network.
D. Install at least one Windows Server 2008 domain controller.
E. Upgrade all Windows 2000 Server domain controllers to Windows 2000 Server SP4.

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should remove all Windows NT 4.0 Server domain controllers from the network and upgrade all Windows 2000 Server domain controllers to Windows 2000 Server SP4. Windows EBS 2008 does not support domain controllers that run Windows NT. Therefore, before installing Windows EBS 2008, you must remove all domain controllers from your network that run Windows NT or upgrade those domain controllers to Windows 2000 Server SP4.
You should not upgrade all Windows NT 4.0 Server domain controllers to Windows NT 4.0 SP4. Windows EBS

2008 does not support domain controllers that run Windows NT.

You should not remove all Windows 2000 Server domain controllers from the network. Windows EBS 2008 supports domain controllers running Windows 2000 Server SP4. You only need to upgrade the Windows 2000 Server domain controllers with the appropriate service pack.

You should not install at least one Windows Server 2008 domain controller. To deploy Windows EBS 2008, your domain must have at least one domain controller running Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2 or Windows Server 2008. In this scenario, you already have a domain controller running Windows Server 2003 SP1. Therefore, installing a Windows Server 2008 domain controller is not required.

QUESTION 44
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All clients use the Messaging Server to send and receive e-mails. All clients have a default mailbox size limit. Adam, a user in the sales department, receives a large number of company-related e-mails and wants his mailbox size limit increased. You agree to increase the mailbox size limit for Adam.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. Use the **Set-MailboxDatabase** cmdlet with the **ProhibitSendReceiveQuota** parameter.
B. Use the **Set-Mailbox** cmdlet with the **ProhibitSendReceiveQuota** parameter.
C. Use the **Set-MailboxDatabase** cmdlet with the **IssueWarningQuota** parameter.
D. Use the **Set-Mailbox** cmdlet with the **IssueWarningQuota** parameter.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter. You can configure the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter to specify the mailbox size at which the user associated with this mailbox can no longer send or receive messages. You can configure the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter for a mailbox database or an individual mailbox. When you set the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter on a mailbox, that mailbox setting overrides the value that is set for the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter on the mailbox database. Alternatively, you can configure the storage limits for a mailbox on the Mailbox Settings tab in the properties dialog box of the mail user.

You should not run the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet with the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter. This command configures storage quotas on a per-database basis. When you configure quotas for a mailbox database, it is applied to all mailboxes in that database unless the mailbox is configured not to use mailbox database defaults. Configuring quotas for a mailbox database is useful when you want all mail users to have the same mailbox size limits. In this scenario, you want to increase the mailbox size limit only for a single user. Therefore, you should run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet instead of the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet.

You should not run the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet with the IssueWarningQuota parameter because the IssueWarningQuota parameter cannot be used to specify the mailbox size limit. The IssueWarningQuota parameter specifies the mailbox size at which a warning message is sent to the user informing the user that the user's mailbox is about to reach its size limit. The IssueWarningQuota parameter in the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet applies to all mailboxes in a mailbox database that do not have an individual warning quota parameter set.

You should not run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the IssueWarningQuota parameter because the IssueWarningQuota parameter cannot be used to specify the mailbox size limit. The IssueWarningQuota parameter specifies the mailbox size at which a warning message is sent to the user informing the user that the user's mailbox is about to reach its size limit. When you set the IssueWarningQuota parameter on a mailbox, that mailbox setting overrides the value that is set for the IssueWarningQuota parameter on the mailbox database.

QUESTION 45
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The Management Server contains a volume named **SecData** that contains confidential data. You want to back up the **SecData** volume with the Windows Server Backup utility.

Which command can you use?

A. **Wbadmin enable backup -allCritical**
B. **Wbadmin enable backup -include**
C. **Wbadmin start backup -include**
D. **Wbadmin start backup -allCritical**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the **Wbadmin start backup -include** command. **Wbadmin.exe** is a command-line tool that allows you to back up and restore your computer, volume, and files from a command prompt. The **Wbadmin start backup** command runs a backup with specified parameters. The **-include** parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of volume drive letters, volume mount points, or GUID-based volume names to include in the backup.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup -include** command because this command is used to create a daily backup schedule or to modify an existing backup schedule. When this command is run without any parameters, it displays the currently scheduled backup settings.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup - allCritical** command or the **Wbadmin start backup - allCritical** command because the **-allCritical** parameter is used to back up all critical volumes that contain system state data.

QUESTION 46
Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 is installed on your company's network. You want to configure a backup schedule on all the Windows EBS servers. You log on to the Management Server using an account that is a member of the Backup Operators group.

You discover that the Windows Backup utility is not available on the server. You want to be able to configure a backup schedule on all the Windows EBS servers while incurring minimal costs.

What should you do?

A. Install the Windows Server Backup feature on all the Windows EBS servers.
B. Install System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM) 2007 on one of the Windows EBS servers.
C. Install the Ntbackup.exe utility on all the Windows EBS servers.
D. Log on to the server by using an account that is a member of the Administrators group.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should install the Windows Server Backup feature on all the Windows EBS servers. In Windows Server 2008, the Windows Server Backup is an optional feature that backs up and recovers the operating system, and restores files and folders that are stored on the server. The Windows Server Backup feature is not installed with Windows Server 2008 by default. You should run the Add Features Wizard from the Server Manager to install

Windows Server Backup in Windows Server 2008 or Windows EBS 2008.

You should not install System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM) 2007 on one of the Windows EBS servers. System Center DPM 2007 is a server software application that can be used for disk-based and tape-based data protection and recovery for computers in and across Active Directory domains. However, installing System Center DPM 2007 would incur additional costs.

You should not install the Ntbackup.exe utility on all the Windows EBS servers. Windows Backup or the Ntbackup.exe utility is available in versions of Windows operating system released prior to Windows Vista. A downloadable version of this utility is available that can be installed on Windows Server 2008, but it can only be used for recovering backups created by using the Ntbackup.exe utility and cannot be used to create new backups in Windows Server 2008.

You should not log on to the server using an account that is a member of the **Administrators** group because this will not ensure that the Windows Backup utility is available on the server. To make the Windows Server Backup utility available on the server, you must first install it with the **Add Features Wizard** from the Server Manager snap-in. Members of the Backup **Operators** group or the **Administrators** group can use this utility.

QUESTION 47
You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. The network contains 1500 users that are managed by Windows EBS servers. You are in the process of configuring the Messaging Server.

Management wants to send mass mailers to all users in certain departments of the company. Some mass mailers are required to be mailed only to users in a specific department. To achieve this, you want to create a group that uses recipient filters and conditions to derive its membership at the time the message is sent.

Which type of group should you create?

A. **Mail-enabled distribution** group
B. **Mail-enabled security** group
C. **Mail-enabled public** folder
D. Dynamic distribution group

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should create a dynamic distribution group. The mail-enabled Active Directory service group objects that are used to expedite the mass sending of e-mail messages are referred to as distribution groups. There are three types of distribution groups in Exchange Server 2007: mail-enabled distribution groups, mail-enabled security groups, and dynamic distribution groups. Dynamic distribution groups use recipient filters and conditions to derive their membership at the time the message is sent.

You should not create a mail-enabled distribution group. Though mail-enabled distribution groups are used to expedite the mass sending of e-mail messages and other information, this type of group does not use recipient filters and conditions to derive their membership. When you create a mail-enabled distribution group, you are required to add the contact objects to the group manually. A contact object is a mail-enabled Active Directory contact that contains information about people or organizations that exist outside an Exchange organization. Each mail contact has an external e-mail address and all messages sent to the mail contact are routed to this external e-mail address. Mail contacts can appear in the Global Address List (GAL) and other address lists, and can be added as members to distribution groups.

You should not create a mail-enabled security group. Mail-enabled security groups are also security principals that can be used to distribute messages as well as to assign permissions. Mail-enabled security groups do not use recipient filters and conditions to derive their membership.

You should not create a mail-enabled public folder. A mail-enabled public folder is a public folder that has an e-

mail address. When you mail-enable a public folder, users can post messages to the folder, send e-mail messages to the folder, and sometimes receive e-mail messages from the public folder. A mail-enabled public folder does not use recipient filters and conditions to derive their membership.

QUESTION 48
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are in the process of installing System Center Essentials 2007 Service Pack 1 (SP1) on the Management Server. You want to ensure that the Management Server supports the installation of System Center Essentials SP1.

Which components must be installed on the Management Server? (Choose all that apply. Each correct answer represents a unique solution.)

A. Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0
B. Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) 2.0
C. Windows Installer 3.0
D. Microsoft Management Console (MMC) 3.0

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The System Center Essentials 2007 Management Server has the following requirements:
- The operating system must be Windows Server 2008 Standard Edition or Enterprise Edition SP1 or later, or Windows Small Business Server 2003 Standard Edition or Premium Edition, SP 1 or later.
- Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0 and Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) 2.0 must be enabled.
- Active Directory must be deployed in the environment.

All other options are incorrect because the System Center Essentials 2007 Management Server requires IIS 6.0 and BITS 2.0.

QUESTION 49
You are the network administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You install Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) on the Security Server.

The developers need to access foreign language training programs from an e-learning site on the Internet. The modules of these training programs are typically non-streaming audio files. The site also contains some less-used larger video files that are over 15 MB in size. The audio files are relatively smaller, around 1 MB in size.
To provide faster access to the audio files, you configure a cache drive on EBS-TMG1 and create a cache rule on EBS-TMG1. You observe that even the bigger video files are also cached. You need to prevent the larger video files from being cached. You need to ensure that the cache drive is used optimally and only caches the smaller files.

What should you do?

A. Configure the Maximum cache size option.
B. Decrease the Time-To-Live (TTL) value of the bigger objects.
C. Modify the cache rule, and specify the size of the objects that can be cached.
D. Modify the memory parameters, and specify the size of the objects that can be cached in the memory.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should modify the cache rule and specify the size of the objects that can be cached. The cache drive is used to store the cached content. Cache rules are defined to specify what type of content can be cached. Cache rules can also be used to define how Web information is stored and returned to the users from the cache. You can run the New Cache Rule Wizard to configure cache rules. You can configure the Do not cache objects larger than option on the Cache Advanced Configuration page to specify the size of the objects that can be cached. After you configure the Do not cache objects larger than option, the objects that are larger than the specified size will not be cached.

You should not configure the Maximum cache size option. The Maximum cache size option defines the size of the cache drive. The cache drive is used to store the cached content. The Maximum cache size option does not enable you to specify the size of the objects that can be cached.

You should not decrease the TTL value of the bigger objects. Decreasing the TTL value of the larger objects will ensure that these objects do not remain in the cache for a longer time, but this will not prevent the heavier video files from being cached. The value of TTL specifies the amount of time for which the content should remain in the cache before expiring. When a user requests Web content that is stored in the cache and has not expired, Forefront TMG server returns the content to the user from its cache. The users cannot access the content from its original source unless the content in the cache has expired. This sometimes disables the users from viewing the latest updated content. To enable the users to see the most recent version of the site, you should create a cache rule for the Web site Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and then you should enable the Never, no content will ever be cached option on the Cache Content page. The Never, no content will ever be cached option ensures that Forefront TMG server will not cache any of the requested content from that Web site, and will retrieve it from the Web site instead.

You should not modify the memory parameters and specify the size of the objects that can be cached in the memory. You can use memory parameters to specify the maximum size of objects that can be stored in memory or to specify the percentage of available RAM made available for caching. In this scenario, you want to optimize the use of the cache drive and ensure that only smaller files are cached. To do this, you should modify the cache rule you already created.

QUESTION 50
You are preparing a computer named Server1 for deploying Windows Essential Business Server 2008. Serverl will act as the Messaging Server. You want to create a partition for the system volume on Server1.

What is the minimum size of the partition you will need to create for this purpose?

A. 10 GB
B. 20 GB
C. 45 GB
D. 50 GB

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In Windows Essential Business Server 2008, all three servers, namely the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server, require a minimum of 45 GB for the system volume partition. However, the minimum partition size required by each type of server for the data volume is different. The Management Server requires a 30 GB minimum partition for the data volume. The Security Server requires a 10 GB partition for the data volume. The Messaging Server requires a 20 GB minimum partition for the data volume.

The options stating 10 GB, 20 GB, and 50 GB are incorrect because these are not the minimum partitions sizes required by the Messaging Server for system volume. The Messaging Server requires a minimum of 50 GB for the system volume partition.

QUESTION 51
You administer a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The network contains a Forefront

Threat Management Gateway (TMG) installed on the Security Server. All the client computers in the domain run Windows XP Professional.

The company has recently opened a new branch office. You install another Forefront TMG server named TMG2 in the branch office that is connected to the main office through a WAN connection. Most of the client computers in the branch office network have Firewall clients installed. A few client computers are configured as Web Proxy clients.

You are required to minimize the load on TMG2 by preventing Web Proxy clients from looping back through the firewall to access internal Web servers while connecting to servers by using a single label name.

What should you do to achieve the stated goal by involving minimum administrative effort?

A. On **TMG2**, select the **Bypass proxy for Web server** in this network option on the **Web Browser** tab in the properties dialog box of the internal network.
B. On **TMG2**, select the **Directly access computers specified** in the **Domains tab** option on the **Web Browser tab** in the properties dialog box of the internal network.
C. On **TMG2**, add the list of computer addresses or domain names that you want to configure for Direct Access.
D. On **TMG2**, configure the list of domain names available on the internal network to include the branch domain.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should select the Bypass proxy for Web server in this network option on the Web Browser tab in the properties dialog box of the internal network on TMG2 . The Bypass proxy for Web servers in this network option configures the Web Proxy clients to connect directly to the Web servers on their local network. This option allows the Web proxy client computers to bypass their Web proxy configuration while connecting to servers by using a single label name, such as http://srvl. If you use the single label name to connect to a Web server, the Web browser ignores the Web proxy settings and connects directly to the Web server. This is known as direct access. While using direct access, the connection is not handled by the Forefront TMG server, and the Forefront TMG server does not perform name resolution on behalf of the client computer. Therefore, the client computer must perform the name resolution on its own. If the client computers are configured as Web Proxy clients, then you should configure the Web browser on the client computers to include the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of their domain.

You should not select the Directly access computers specified in the Domains tab option on the Web Browser tab in the properties dialog box of the internal network on TMG2 . This option allows Web Proxy client computers to bypass the Web proxy configuration while connecting to hosts belonging to a domain included in the Domains tab on the Internal Properties dialog box. To ensure that clients bypass the Web proxy filter for Web servers located in the client network, you will have to add Web servers' domain to the Domains tab. This will require more administrative effort than configuring the Bypass proxy for Web server in this network option.

You should not add the list of computer addresses or domain names that you want to configure for direct access on TMG2 . Direct access indicates that clients should not go through Forefront TMG in order to access resources on their own network. Direct access is a configuration that affects both Web Proxy clients as well as Firewall clients. You are only required to affect the Web Proxy clients.

You should not configure the list of domain names available on the internal network to include the branch domain. Doing this without also checking the Directly access computers specified in the Domains tab option will affect only Firewall clients and not Web Proxy clients. Even if you did check that box, you are only required to affect Web Proxy clients.

QUESTION 52

You are the systems administrator for your company. You configure a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment on the network. The network consists of a single Windows Server 2003 Active Directory domain. Client computers run Windows Vista or Windows XP. You want to ensure that all client computers can be managed using Group Policy preference items.

What should you do to achieve the stated goal with the least administrative effort and cost?

A. Upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2).
B. Upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista.
C. Raise the Windows Server 2003 domain to Windows Server 2008.
D. Upgrade all client computers on the network to Windows Vista Service Pack 1 (SPl).

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows XP SP2. Windows Server 2008 contains several new Group Policy preferences in the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Group Policy preferences allow you to configure, deploy, and manage operating system and application settings you were not able to manage previously by using Group Policy. Group Policy preference items can be used to manage computers running Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 SPl, and Windows XP with SP2.

You should not upgrade the Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista. Computers running Windows XP SP2 can be managed by using Group Policy preference items. Upgrading Windows XP client computers to Windows Vista would involve more administrative effort and cost.

You should not raise the Windows Server 2003 domain to Windows Server 2008 because Group Policy preferences will work in a Windows Server 2003 domain.

You should not upgrade all client computers on the network to Windows Vista SPl. Group Policy preference items can be used to manage computers running Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 SPl, and Windows XP with SP2. Therefore, upgrading all client computers to Windows Vista SPl is not required.

QUESTION 53
You are the systems administrator for your company. You are installing Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You are installing the Management Server. You need to install the driver for the hard disk controller. To do this, you want to temporarily stop the installation of EBS 2008 and access Control Panel.

What should you do?

A. Press the **SHIFT+F1** keys, type **control.ex**e at the command prompt, and press the **ENTER** key.
B. Press the **SHIFT+F10** keys, type **control.exe** at the command prompt, and press the **ENTER** key.
C. Press the **SHIFT+F8** keys, type **control.exe** at the command prompt, and press the **ENTER** key.
D. Press the **Windows Logo+R** keys, type **control.exe** in the Run dialog box, and press the **OK** button.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should press the SHIFT+F10 keys, type control.exe at the command prompt, and press the ENTER key to stop installation and access Control Panel in order to install the driver for the hard disk controller.

While installing the Management Server, Security Server, or Messaging Server, you can select separate hard disk drives or partitions on which to store the application files and data files. If you decide to store the application and data files on separate hard drives, you will need at least two hard drives. However, if you decide to store the application files and data files on RAID volumes, you will need more hard drives. You can also choose to store all of the files on a single hard disk drive or partition. The Management Server Installation Wizard allows you to format a hard disk drive or create a partition during the installation. You can also install the driver for the hard disk controller during the installation. To do this, you can access Control Panel by pressing the SHIFT+F10 keys, typing control.exe at the command prompt, and pressing the ENTER key. Alternatively, you can perform the following steps to open Control Panel:

1. Press the CTRL+ALT+DELETE keys, and then click the Start Task Manager button.
2. In Task Manager, click the File menu, and then click the New Task (Run) option.
3. In the Create new Task dialog box, type runas /user:computername\administrator control.exe, and then click the OK button.
4. In the Runas window, type the password for the local Administrator account, and then press the ENTER key.

You should not press the SHIFT+F1 keys, type control.exe at the command prompt and press the ENTER key because the SHIFT+F1 key combination cannot be used to open the command prompt.

You should not press the SHIFT+F8 keys, type control.exe at the command prompt, and press the ENTER key because the SHIFT+F8 key combination cannot be used to open the command prompt.

You should not press the Windows Logo+R keys, type control.exe in the Run dialog box, and press the OK button because this is not a supported method to temporarily stop the installation of EBS 2008 to access Control Panel.

QUESTION 54
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You are migrating from Windows Small Business Server 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008.

The network contains a Domain Name System (DNS) server named DNS1 that contains a standard primary zone for the domain. You migrate the DNS settings from DNS1 to the Windows EBS servers. You want to ensure that the DNS zones are configured correctly on the Windows EBS servers.

What should you do? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Management Server.
B. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Messaging Server.
C. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Security Server.
D. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Management Server.
E. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Messaging Server.
F. Ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Security Server.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. When you install Windows EBS 2008, you can configure

Windows EBS to join a new or an existing Active Directory domain. When you configure Windows EBS to join a new domain, the DNS Server service is installed on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. Both these servers are configured as primary servers for the new domain with an Active Directory-integrated zone. When you configure Windows EBS to join an existing domain, the Installation Wizard detects if the DNS zone for the specified domain is an Active Directory-integrated zone or a stand-alone zone. If the DNS zone is not integrated with Active Directory, the DNS Server service is not installed on the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

In this case, you should manually prepare the DNS Server services for migration. To do this, you should perform the following steps:

1. Log on to the existing DNS server by using a domain administrator account if the server is joined to the domain. If the DNS server is not joined to the domain, log on to the server as local administrator.
2. Open the DNS snap-in by going to Start > Administrative Tools > DNS.
3. In the left pane, expand the Forward Lookup Zones node, right-click the domain to which you joined Windows EBS, and then click the Properties option.
4. Click the Start of Authority (SOA) tab and verify that the value in the Primary server field matches the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the primary DNS server that you are using now.
5. If you see a different server name in this field, the DNS server you are using is not the primary DNS server for this zone. You must perform these steps on the primary DNS server, which is the server specified in this field.
6. Click the Zone Transfers tab, and verify that the Allow zone transfers check box and the Only to servers listed on the Name Servers tab option is selected.
7. Click the Name Servers tab, and then click the Add button.
8. In the Server fully qualified domain name field in the New resource record dialog box, type the FQDN of the Management Server. Then click the Resolve button.
9. Click the OK button to close the Properties dialog box.

When you migrate DNS settings from a DNS server that is not integrated with Active Directory, you should do the following on the Management Server and the Messaging Server to ensure that the DNS settings are correct:

- Ensure that both forward and reverse lookup zones are migrated correctly.
- Ensure that both forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory as primary zones.
- Remove legacy name servers from the forward and reverse lookup zones.
- Add a CNAME record for Web Proxy Automatic Discovery (WPAD).
- Remove any forwarders, and confirm the presence of root hints.

You should not ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are integrated with Active Directory on the Security Server. During the installation of Windows EBS, the DNS Server services are installed only on the Management Server and the Messaging Server. Therefore, you should check the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

You should not ensure that the forward and reverse lookup zones are configured as primary zones on the Management Server, Messaging Server, or Security Server. Windows EBS requires Active Directory-integrated zones to function correctly. Also, these zones are configured only on the Management Server and the Messaging Server, and not on the Security Server.

QUESTION 55
You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on a server named Serverl, which has a 64-bit processor.

What is the minimum operating system requirement?

A. Windows 2000 Server Service Pack 4 (SP4)
B. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
C. Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2)
D. Windows Server 2008

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows Server 2008 is the only supported operating system for Windows EBS 2008. Because Windows EBS 2008 is available only as a 64-bit operating system, the server hardware must have a 64-bit processor. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition is comprised of three separate servers that act as the Management Server, Messaging Server, and Security Server.

Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition requires a fourth server that can run either the 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the operating system.

Windows EBS 2008 cannot run on Windows 2000 Server SP4, Windows Server 2003 SPl, or Windows Server 2003 SP2. Windows Server 2008 is the only supported operating system for Windows Essential Business Server 2008.

QUESTION 56
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 server named EBS1 on the network. EBS1 contains a shared folder named **Public** that contains user files. You want to ensure that each user maps to the \\EBSl\Public folder at each logon, regardless of future changes.

What should you do?

A. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public** command on each computer.
B. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /home** command on each computer.
C. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /persistent:yes** command on each computer.
D. Run the **Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public\%USERNAME% /persistent:yes** command on each computer.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /persistent:yes command on each computer. The Net use command is used to connect a computer to or disconnect a computer from a shared resource. This command also controls persistent network connections with the /persistent parameter. Specifying the /persistent:yes parameter saves all connections as they are made and restores them at next logon. Running the Net use / persistent:yes command ensures that all existing connections are restored at the next logon.

An alternative solution would be to use the Map Network Drive dialog box and select the Reconnect at logon check box to specify which connections should be restored at each logon. To open the Map Network Drive dialog box, you should double-click the My Computer icon on the desktop, click the Tools menu, and select the Map Network Drive option. Alternatively, you can right-click the My Computer icon on the desktop and select the Map Network Drive option.

You should not run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public command on each computer because this command will not restore the connection to the \\EBSl\Public folder at the next logon. You can include this command in a logon script to ensure that the connection to the \\EBSl\Public folder is restored at each logon.

You should not run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public /home command on each computer. The /home parameter is used to connect a user to the home directory.

You should not run the Net use Z: \\EBSl\Public\%USERNAME% /persistent:yes command on each computer. The %USERNAME% parameter indicates that the user running this command has a user folder in the \\EBSl \Public folder, which is not specified in this scenario. Therefore, specifying \\EBSl\Public\%USERNAME% in the command will result in an error.

QUESTION 57
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network contains a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista. Using System Center Essentials, you want to create and deploy a software package to all computers.

What is the minimum permission that you will require to perform this task?

A. membership in the **Domain Admins** group
B. membership in the **Schema Admins** group
C. membership in the **local Administrators** group on each client computer
D. membership in the **Power Users** group

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You must have membership in the Domain Admins group to create and deploy a software package to all computers using System Center Essentials. Perform the following steps to create and deploy a software package:

1. Open Windows Essential Business Server Administration Console by going to Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server.
2. Click the Computers and Devices tab, and then click the Create and deploy a software package option in the Tasks pane.
3. Click the New Software Package option in the Actions pane and follow the steps in the wizard.

You can also create a software package that contains a response file to perform a silent installation that does not require user input. A response file is a text file saved with an .iss extension. It contains configuration and setup parameters for the products and components that are being installed.

All other options are incorrect because to create and deploy a software package to computers by using System Center Essentials, you must use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.

QUESTION 58
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The network also contains a Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 computer named EBS1. You manage all computers and devices on the network by using System Center Essentials in Windows EBS.

You add to the domain a new client computer running Windows Vista, which will be managed by EBS1. You run the Computer and Device Management Wizard to discover the new computer. However, the detailed information about the computer is not displayed on the Managed Computers and Devices page. You want to see the detailed information about the computer on the Managed Computers and Devices page.

What should you do?

A. Restart the **Computer and Device Management Wizard.**
B. Restart EBS1.
C. Run the **gpupdate /force** command on EBS1.
D. Run the **gpupdate /force command** on the new client computer.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the gpupdate /force command on the new client computer. When you connect a computer running Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows Server to the domain, System Center Essentials in Windows EBS can discover and manage the computer. Either you can configure System Center Essentials for automatic discovery, or you can use the Computer and Device Management Wizard to discover the new computers and install the management agent on them. After you add a computer to the domain and run the Computer and Device Management Wizard, it can take 90-120 minutes for the Group Policy settings to be applied to the computer. Until the Group Policy settings are applied to the computer, you cannot see detailed information about the computer on the Managed Computers and Devices page. You can, however, accelerate this process by running the gpupdate /force command on the computer that requires discovery.

You should not run the gpupdate /force command on EBSl because this command must be run on the computer that requires discovery. In this scenario, you want to the detailed information about the new client computer that you added to the network. Therefore, you must run the gpupdate /force command on the new client computer.

You should not restart the Computer and Device Management Wizard. After you add a computer to the domain and run the Computer and Device Management Wizard, it can take 90-120 minutes for the Group Policy settings to be applied to the computer. Until the Group Policy settings are applied to the computer, you cannot see detailed information about the computer on the Managed Computers and Devices page. Therefore, restarting the Computer and Device Management Wizard will not be useful in this scenario because that will not cause the Group Policy settings to be applied to the new computer.

You should not restart EBSl. The problem stated in the scenario occurs when the Group Policy settings are not applied to the new computer that needs to be discovered. Restarting EBSl will not ensure that the Group Policy settings are applied to the new computer, and this solution may disrupt client connections to the server.

QUESTION 59
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on the network. You are preparing the three servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server.

Which of the following statements should you keep in mind? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each.
B. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.
C. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.
D. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each, and all three servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system. Therefore, the servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server must have at least one 64-bit processor each. The version of Windows Server 2008 in Windows EBS requires that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same AD DS domain.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest is incorrect. Only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are required to be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed is incorrect. Only the Management Server must have the AD DS operations manager and other related roles installed.

QUESTION 60
You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 on your company's network. You want to provide fault tolerance for the data stored on the Messaging Server.
Which two types of dynamic volumes can you use for this purpose? (Choose two. Each correct answer presents a unique solution.)

A. simple volumes
B. spanned volumes
C. striped or RAID-0 volumes
D. mirrored or RAID-1 volumes
E. RAID-5 volumes

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can use mirrored or RAID-1 volumes and RAID-5 volumes for fault tolerance. Dynamic disks provide features that are not provided by basic disks, including volumes that span multiple disks and volumes that provide fault tolerance. There are five types of dynamic volumes: simple, spanned, striped (RAID-0), mirrored (RAID-1), and RAID 5. Among these, only mirrored (RAID-1) volumes and RAID-5 volumes provide fault tolerance.

To create dynamic volumes, you must first change basic disks to dynamic disks. To do this, you can either use the Disk Management snap-in or the Diskpartexe utility.

You should not use simple volumes, spanned volumes, or striped volumes because they do not provide fault tolerance. A simple volume is a portion of a physical disk that provides dynamic storage, equivalent to primary partitions in Windows NT 4.0 or earlier. When you expand a simple volume to one or more dynamic disks on the same computer, it becomes a spanned volume. Therefore, spanned volumes combine areas of unallocated space from multiple disks into one logical volume, allowing you to use all of the space and all drive letters on a multiple-disk system more efficiently.

Striped volumes are created by combining areas of free space on two or more disks into one logical volume. Striped volumes use RAID 0, which stripes data across multiple disks. Striped volumes cannot be extended or mirrored, and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks in the striped volume fails, the entire volume fails.

QUESTION 61
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. The company's network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003 installation. You are migrating from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You are in the process of installing EBS 2008 on the network.

Which Windows EBS servers are automatically promoted to domain controllers? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Management Server
B. Security Server
C. Messaging Server
D. Database Server

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Management Server and the Messaging Server are automatically promoted to domain controllers. When you install Windows EBS 2008, Windows EBS installs the Management Server and the Messaging Server to domain controllers for the domain. When you choose to join an existing domain during installation of the Management Server, replication between the Management Server and existing domain controllers automatically starts. The Active Directory objects that are replicated automatically include users, groups, computers, and Group Policy Objects (GPOs). When you migrate from Windows SBS 2003 to Windows EBS 2008, you can use the Ntdsutil.exe and Repadmin.exe utilities to ensure that existing domain controllers replicate successfully.

The Security Server and the Database Server are not automatically promoted to domain controllers when you install Windows EBS 2008.

QUESTION 62
You are the systems administrator for your company. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. You want to verify the installation of SQL Server 2008 Express Edition on the Windows EBS servers.

On which two servers should you verify this? (Choose two.)

A. Management Server
B. Security Server
C. Messaging Server
D. Database Server

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should verify the installation of SQL Server Express by checking the EBS Management Server and Messaging Server. Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition installs three types of servers: the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server. SQL Server 2008 Express Edition is installed automatically on the Management Server and the Messaging Server.

You should not verify on the Security Server because SQL Server 2008 is not installed on the Security Server.

You cannot verify on the Database Server because the Database Server is installed when you install Windows EBS 2008 Premium Edition. In this scenario, you have installed Windows EBS 2008 Standard Edition, which does not install the Database Server.

QUESTION 63
You are the systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain named verigon.com. The network contains a Windows Small Business Server (SBS) 2003. You are upgrading to Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008. You locate the existing logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts on SBS 2003 that are referenced by user objects.

Where should you copy these scripts to upgrade to EBS 2008 successfully?

A. C:\Windows\System32
B. C:\Windows\Resources
C. \\verigon.com\SYSVOL
D. \\verigon.com\NETLOGON

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should copy the scripts to the \\verigon.com\NETLOGON folder. Logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts run automatically when certain incidents occur, such as when a user logs on or logs off or when a computer starts or shuts down. While upgrading from SBS 2003 to EBS 2008, you can check the Group Policy Objects (GPOs) or the logon script settings of user objects to locate the existing logon, logoff, startup, and shutdown scripts. To ensure that the upgrade process is successful, all scripts that are used by user objects must be copied to the \\domainname\NETLOGON folder.

You should not copy the scripts to the C:\Windows\System32 or C:\Windows\Resources folder because this will not allow the upgrade process to finish successfully. All scripts that are used by user objects must be copied to the NETLOGON folder of your domain.

You should not copy the scripts to the \\verigon.com\SYSVOL folder because the scripts that are used by GPOs must be copied to this folder. In this scenario, the scripts are used by user objects. The scripts used by user objects must be copied to the NETLOGON folder of your domain.

QUESTION 64
You install Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Premium Edition on the network. The Database Server is named SQL1 and runs a single instance of SQL Server 2008. You discover that the msdb system database is not functioning properly. You want to repair the system database. To achieve this, you want to restart SQL1 in single-user mode.

Which command should you use to restart the instance?

A. **Sqlservr.exe -s**
B. **Sqlservr.exe -x**
C. **Sqlservr.exe -n**
D. **Sqlservr.exe -m**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the Sqlservr.exe -m command. The Sqlservr.exe command-line utility allows you to start, stop, and pause an instance of SQL Server 2008. This utility is typically used to troubleshoot SQL server issues or to perform major maintenance on the server. The -m parameter specified with the Sqlservr.exe command starts an instance of SQL Server in single-user mode.

When you run SQL Server from the command line, SQL Server runs in the security context of the user and not the security context of the account assigned to run SQL Server during setup. Therefore, when starting SQL Server from the command line, you must ensure that the account you use has appropriate permissions to start SQL Server. When starting an instance of SQL Server, you must use the sqlservr.exe utility in the appropriate directory for that instance. For the default instance, you should run the sqlservr.exe utility from the \MSSQL \Binn directory. For a named instance, you should run the sqlservr.exe utility from the \MSSQL$instance_name \Binn directory.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -s command because the -s parameter does not cause an instance of SQL server to start in single-user mode. The -s parameter starts a named instance of SQL Server. If you do not specify any named instance with the -s parameter, the default instance of SQL Server is started.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -x command because the -x parameter does not cause an instance of SQL

server to start in single-user mode. The -x parameter disables monitoring features, such as performance monitor counters.

You should not run the Sqlservr.exe -n command because the -n parameter does not cause an instance of SQL server to start in single-user mode. The -n parameter starts a named instance of SQL Server without using the Windows application log to record SQL Server events. When you want to start a named instance by using the -n parameter, you should also specify the -s parameter because if you do not use both parameters, the default instance will attempt to start.

QUESTION 65
You are the administrator of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You are configuring the Messaging Server for mobile device users. You enable Exchange ActiveSync to allow mobile device users to access their e-mail remotely over a wireless network. A user named Adam is leaving your company. You want to disable the ActiveSync feature for Adam only.

Which cmdlet should you use?

A. **Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy**
B. **Set-Mailbox**
C. **Set-MailUser**
D. **Set-CASMailbox**

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet. Exchange ActiveSync is an Exchange synchronization protocol that enables mobile device users to access their e-mail, calendar, contacts, and tasks, even while they are working offline. When you install the Client Access server role, Exchange ActiveSync is enabled by default. You can also manually enable or disable ActiveSync for a user or a group of users by using the Exchange Management Console or the Exchange Management Shell. You can run the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet from the Exchange Management Shell to enable or disable ActiveSync for a user or a group of users. The Set-CASMailbox cmdlet allows you to set client access-related attributes for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Microsoft Office Outlook Web Access, Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3), and Internet Message Access Protocol version 4 (IMAP4) for a specified user. You can also use the Set-ActiveSyncVirtualDirectory command to configure Exchange ActiveSync settings on a particular virtual directory. This can be useful when you want to enable mobile device users to access only specific virtual directories.
You should not use the Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet because this cmdlet cannot be used to enable or disable the ActiveSync feature for a user or a group of users. The Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy cmdlet enables you to apply a variety of mailbox policy settings to a server. The Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies are used to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users.

You should not use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet because this cmdlet cannot be used to enable or disable the ActiveSync feature for a user or a group of users. The Set-Mailbox cmdlet is used to modify the settings of an existing mailbox.

You should not use the Set-MailUser cmdiet because this cmdiet cannot be used to enable or disable the ActiveSync feature for a user or a group of users. The Set-MailUser cmdiet is used to modify the mail-related attributes of an existing user in the Active Directory service.

QUESTION 66
You administer the Messaging Server in a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. You configure Outlook Web Access (OWA) on the Messaging Server to enable users to access their mailboxes from the Internet. You want to ensure that when users access their mailboxes by using OWA, the logon credential and password information is stored in cookies.

Which authentication method should you configure for OWA?

A. Digest authentication
B. Forms-based authentication
C. Smart card and certificate authentication
D. RSA SecurID authentication

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You should configure forms-based authentication. Forms-based authentication enables a logon page for Outlook Web Access only. This authentication method uses a cookie to store the user's encrypted logon credentials in the Internet browser, enabling the Exchange Server 2007 to monitor the activity of Outlook Web Access sessions on public and private computers. If an Outlook Web Access session is idle for a longer than a specified period, the server blocks access until the user re-authenticates the logon credentials.

You should not configure the Digest authentication method because it does not store user credentials in a cookie. Digest authentication transmits passwords over the network as a hash value for additional security. Digest authentication is not fully secure if the user is unable to close the browser and end the browser process between sessions.

You should not configure the Smart card and certificate authentication method because this authentication method does not store user credentials in a cookie. This authentication method uses a certificate stored on a smart card. A certificate authentication method uses the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols. In EAP-TLS certificate authentication, the client and the server prove their identities to one another.
You should not configure the RSA SecurID authentication method because this authentication method does not store user credentials in a cookie. RSA SecurID is a third-party product that can be used for authentication on the Client Access server.

QUESTION 67
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network is configured as a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. The Management Server contains a volume named **SecData** that contains confidential data. You want to back up the **SecData** volume with the Windows Server Backup utility.

Which command can you use?

A. **Wbadmin enable backup -allCritical**
B. **Wbadmin enable backup -include**
C. **Wbadmin start backup -include**
D. **Wbadmin start backup -allCritical**

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should run the **Wbadmin start backup -include** command. **Wbadmin.exe** is a command-line tool that allows you to back up and restore your computer, volume, and files from a command prompt. The **Wbadmin start backup** command runs a backup with specified parameters. The **-include** parameter specifies a comma-delimited list of volume drive letters, volume mount points, or GUID-based volume names to include in the backup.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup -include** command because this command is used to create a daily backup schedule or to modify an existing backup schedule. When this command is run without any parameters, it displays the currently scheduled backup settings.

You should not run the **Wbadmin enable backup - allCritical** command or the **Wbadmin start backup - allCritical** command because the **-allCritical** parameter is used to back up all critical volumes that contain system state data.

QUESTION 68
You are the systems administrator for your company. The network consists of a Windows Essential Business Server 2008 environment. All client computers on the network run Windows Vista.
You have configured multiple logon scripts in a Group Policy Object. You want to ensure that the system waits for the logon scripts to finish running before starting the Windows Explorer interface program and creating the desktop.
Which policy setting should you configure

A. **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Maximum** wait time for Group Policy scripts
B. **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** logon scripts synchronously
C. **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** logon scripts visible
D. **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run** legacy logon scripts hidden

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should configure the Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run logon scripts synchronously policy setting. When enabled, this policy setting directs the system to wait for the logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop. If you enable this setting, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. The Run logon scripts synchronously policy setting ensures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working.

You should not configure the Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Maximum wait time for Group Policy scripts policy setting. This policy setting specifies how long the system will wait for scripts applied by Group Policy to run. This setting limits the total time allowed for all logon, startup, and shutdown scripts applied by Group Policy to finish running.

You should not configure the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run logon scripts visible policy setting because this policy setting is used to display the instructions in the logon scripts as they run.

You should not configure the User Configuration\Administrative Templates\System\Scripts\Run legacy logon scripts hidden policy setting because this policy setting is used to hide the instructions in logon scripts written for Windows NT 4.0 and earlier.

QUESTION 69
You are a systems administrator for your company. The company's network consists of a single Active Directory domain. You install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 on the network. The servers on the network run Windows Server 2008, and all client computers run Windows Vista.

You recently discovered that some network users are modifying the registry settings on their computers. You want to configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to track registry changes on all client computers.

What should you do?

A. Enable the Audit process tracking group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.
B. Enable the Audit system events group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.
C. Enable the Audit object access group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.
D. Enable the Audit privilege use group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer:
Enable the Audit object access group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group.

Explanation:
You should enable the Audit object access group policy setting for the Everyone group to achieve objective in this scenario. Enabling the Audit object access policy to audit both successful and unsuccessful events allows you to audit each user attempt to access an object. Objects include files, folders, printers, registry keys, and Active Directory objects. To access Group Policy and configure the Audit object access policy, you should perform the following steps:

1. Open the Windows EBS Administration Console by clicking Start > All Programs > Windows Essential Business Server.
2. Click the Users and Groups tab, and then click the Group Management option.
3. In the tasks pane, click the Start Group Policy Management Console option.
4. Under the Group Policy menu, scroll down to the following node: Computer Configuration\Security Settings \Local Policies\Audit Policy.
5. In the right pane, right-click the Audit object access policy setting and click the Properties option.
6. In the Audit Object Access Properties dialog box, select the Success and Failure audit events.

You should not enable the Audit process tracking group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group. The Audit process tracking policy setting allows you to audit only those events related to processes on the computer, such as program activation, process exit, handle duplication, and indirect object access.

You should not enable the Audit system events group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group. The Audit system events policy setting allows you to audit only those events related to a computer restart or shutdown.

You should not enable the Audit privilege use group policy setting to audit both successful and unsuccessful events for the Everyone group. The Audit privilege use policy setting allows you to audit events related to a user performing a task controlled by a User Rights Assignment in Group Policy.

QUESTION 70
You are the systems administrator for your company. You want to install Windows Essential Business Server (EBS) 2008 Standard Edition on the network. You are preparing the three servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server.

Which of the following statements should you keep in mind? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each.
B. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.
C. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.

D. All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
All three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have at least one 64-bit processor each, and all three servers must be part of the same Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Windows Essential Business Server 2008 Standard Edition is available only as a 64-bit operating system. Therefore, the servers that will function as the Management Server, Security Server, and Messaging Server must have at least one 64-bit processor each. The version of Windows Server 2008 in Windows EBS requires that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be part of the same AD DS domain.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest is incorrect. Only the Management Server and the Messaging Server are required to be domain controllers in the root domain of the forest.

The option stating that all three Windows EBS 2008 servers must have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) role installed is incorrect. Only the Management Server must have the AD DS operations manager and other related roles installed.