

**Exam : Microsoft 70-210**

**Title : Installing, Configuring and  
Administering Microsoft  
Windows 2000 Professional**

**Version : Demo**

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server. You then check the network servers and find that the Windows NT Server 4.0 computer running WINS has stopped responding due to a hard disk failure. You want to enable the computers to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Repair and restart the WINS server.
- B. Repair the WINS server and upgrade the server to Windows 2000 Server.
- C. Configure the Active Directory server to run DHCP.
- D. Configure a static entry in WINS that points to the RIS server.
- E. Create and use the RIS boot disk.
- F. Run RIPrep.exe to create a non-PXE-compliant startup disk.

**Answer: E AND C**

3. You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 35 new computers on the company LAN.

First, you create a distribution folder on the network server. Then you create a network boot disk to install Windows 2000 Professional from the distribution folder.

Now you need to create a batch file, which the network boot disk will execute to start the installation. You must specify a source path and temporary drive for the installation files. You also need to install the accessibility options within the batch file. The batch file must execute a hardware-specific application to run after the GUI-mode Setup has completed.

Which command must you specify in the batch file?

- A. Z:\i386\winnt /s:z:\i386 /t:d /a /e:z:\hardware\setup.exe
- B. Z:\i386\winnt /s:z:\i386 /r:winnt.tmp /a /e:z:\hardware\setup.exe
- C. Z:\i386\winnt32 /s:z:\i386 /tempdrive:d /cmd:z:\hardware\setup.exe
- D. Z:\i386\winnt32 /s:z:\i386 /cmdcons:z:\hardware\setup /makelocalsource

**Answer: A**

4. You want to install Windows 2000 Professional on 45 new computers on your company's network. You first install Windows 2000 Professional on one of the new computers.

You log on to the computer by using the local Administrator account. You install Microsoft Office 97, a virus scanner, and other company-standard applications. You then create a RIS image of the computer you configured.

You want to configure the RIS image so that the standard applications will be accessible to the user when the user first logs on to the network.

What should you do?

- A. Run Rbfg.exe before installing the standard applications.
- B. Run RIPrep.exe before installing the standard applications.
- C. Copy the All Users profile to the Default Users profile.

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D. Copy the local Administrator account profile to the Default Users profile.

**Answer: D**

5. You are upgrading Computer1 and Computer2 from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You successfully upgrade Computer1. During the upgrade of Computer2, a series of power outages interrupts the upgrade.

You discover that the upgrade of Computer2 is incomplete. Furthermore, you find that Computer2 can no longer run Windows NT Workstation 4.0. Computer2 does not support booting from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. You decide to use Computer1 to help recover the failed upgrade.

What should you do?

A. On Computer1, copy the CD-ROM driver and the system files named Ntdetect.com, Ntbootdd.sys, Ntdll.dll, and Setupldr.bin to a formatted floppy disk. On Computer2, restart the upgrade by using the floppy disk. Then run Winnt32 /debug from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

B. On Computer1, copy the CD-ROM driver and the system files named Ntdetect.com, Ntbootdd.sys, Ntdll.dll, and Setupldr.bin to a formatted floppy disk. On Computer2, restart the upgrade by using the floppy disk. Then run Winnt32 /rx from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM.

C. On Computer1, run Makebt32.exe from the Bootdisk folder on the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. On Computer2, restart the upgrade by using the newly created floppy disks.

D. On Computer1, perform a remote installation from a network share. On Computer2, when the text portion of Setup has completed, resume the installation by using Setup Manager.

**Answer: C**

6. You want to upgrade 100 computers from Windows 98 to Windows 2000 Professional. You use Setup Manager to create the Unattend.txt file. The hardware on each computer is configured identically.

You upgrade 10 of the computers. You notice that the monitors on the 10 computers go blank after Windows 2000 Professional loads. You restart one of the computers in safe mode, and find that the monitor appears to be working.

Which change should you make to Unattend.txt to configure your video settings correctly?

To answer, click the appropriate line on the Unattend.txt - Notepad screen.

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**Answer: D**

8. You are the administrator of your company's network. You want to deploy a Windows 2000 Professional service pack to 10 computers in the Development organizational unit (OU).

You create a Windows Installer package file for the service pack. You use the package file to successfully install the service pack to other computers in the domain. You assign the package file to the Development OU. After the installation, you notice that the service pack was not installed on any of the 10 computers.

You want to ensure that the service pack is successfully installed on the computers in the Development OU. What should you do?

- A. Use Computer Management to start the Windows Installer service on all of the computers in the Development OU.
- B. Use the local Administrator account to log on to the computers in the Development OU. Then redeploy the service pack to the computers in the Development OU.
- C. Run WinINSTALL LE to repair the package file. Then redeploy the service pack to the computers in the Development OU.
- D. Add the user accounts from the Development OU to the DACL. Grant the user accounts Read permission to the service pack deployment directory.

**Answer: D**

9. You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on 30 new computers. You also need to deploy a Windows 2000 Professional Service Pack during the installation.

First, you create a network distribution folder named InstallFiles. You copy the i386 folder from the Windows 2000 Professional CD to the InstallFiles folder.

What should you do next?

- A. Copy the Service Pack files to the InstallFiles\Misc folder.
- B. Copy the Service Pack files to the InstallFiles\%OEM% folder.
- C. From an existing client computer, run the Update -u command from the Service Pack to the InstallFiles folder.
- D. From an existing client computer, run the Update -s:InstallFiles command from the Service Pack to the InstallFiles folder.

**Answer: D**

10. You copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD to a shared network folder named \\Server1\Win2000p. You use the shared folder to perform over-the-network installations of Windows 2000 Professional on new computers purchased by your company.

You receive a Windows 2000 Service Pack CD. You apply the Service Pack to Server1 and to the \\Server1\Win2000p folder.

You discover that the Service Pack contains several files that are incompatible with the new computers. You

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want to make sure that the Service Pack files are not installed on any new computers until the problem has been corrected. What can you do?

- A. Use Update.exe from the Service Pack CD on Server1. Select the Uninstall option.
- B. Copy the contents of the Windows 2000 Professional CD to \\Server1\Win2000p again, allowing the operating system to overwrite newer files while copying.
- C. Run \\Server1\Win2000p\WinNT32.exe /u on the new computers.
- D. Run Update.exe /s:\\Server1\Win2000p /u from the Service Pack CD on Server1.

**Answer: B**

11. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network includes 75 Windows NT Workstation 4.0 computers. You are adding 50 new PXE-compliant computers to the network. The hardware on each computer is configured identically.

You are using a RIS image to deploy Windows 2000 Professional to the 50 computers. You successfully install Windows 2000 Professional on the first 10 computers. However, you cannot install Windows 2000 Professional on the remaining 40 computers.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the DHCP scope to add additional IP addresses.
- B. Run Rbfg.exe from the RemoteInstall\Admin folder on the RIS server.
- C. Modify the startup sequence in the CMOS of the remaining computers.
- D. Create computer accounts for the remaining computers in Active Directory.

**Answer: A**

12. You need to install Windows 2000 Professional on a new computer in your network. You use the Setup Manager wizard to configure a fully automated installation script file. You begin an unattended installation and leave the office.

When you return, the installation has reached the GUI-mode Setup and you see the following error message: "Unattended Setup is unable to continue because a Setup parameter specified by your system administrator or computer manufacturer is missing or invalid."

You need to complete the installation. What must you do?

- A. In the Unattended section of the answer file, set the OemPreinstall property to Yes.
- B. In the NetBinding section of the answer file, specify the Enable variable.
- C. In the UserData section of the answer file, specify the ProductID variable.
- D. In the GuiUnattended section of the answer file, set the OemSkipWelcome property to 1.

**Answer: C**

13. You want to upgrade 150 computers from Windows NT Workstation 4.0 to Windows 2000 Professional. You create an Unattend.txt file by using Setup Manager. You copy the file to a floppy disk.

You then start the installation on a test computer by using the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM. You

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insert the floppy disk after the computer starts.

Although you had set the user interaction level to full unattended mode, you are prompted for all the required parameters. You want to ensure that the unattended installation does not prompt you for input.

What should you do?

- A. Add a [Data] section to Unattend.txt, and set the UnattendedInstall parameter to Yes.
- B. Add an [Unattend] section to Unattend.txt, and set the OEMPreInstall parameter to Yes.
- C. Rename Unattend.txt on the floppy disk to Winnt.sif.
- D. Create a \\${Oem}\\$1 folder on the hard disk of the test computer, and copy Unattend.txt to the folder.

**Answer: C**

14. You are preparing to install Windows 2000 Professional on 75 new computers. You want to create a standard installation image to use on all of the new computers. The computers have several different configurations of hard disks and other hardware components.

You install Windows 2000 Professional and the other standard software on one of the computers. You log on to the computer by using the local Administrator account. You configure the standard applications and customize the desktop settings you intend to deploy.

You run Setup Manager and create the Sysprep.inf file. You copy Sysprep.exe and Setupcl.exe to the C:\Sysprep folder. You run Sysprep.exe and then run your third-party disk imaging software.

You copy the image to several test computers and restart the computers. When the installation is complete, you find that some of the computers do not function at all. You also find that the desktop settings do not appear as you had configured them on the original computer.

You want to correct the imaging process and ensure that all computers have the same standard desktop.

What should you do? (Choose two.)

- A. Copy Sysprep.inf to the C:\Sysprep folder.
- B. Copy the Administrator profile to the Default User profile. Then grant permissions to the Everyone group to use the profile.
- C. Include the -pnp parameter for Sysprep.exe when you rerun that utility.
- D. Include the -nosidgen parameter for Sysprep.exe when you rerun that utility.

**Answer: C AND B**

15. You are the administrator of your company's network. A user named Peter runs Windows 2000 Professional on his portable computer. Peter wants to be able to work at home on files that were created in the office on the company network. Prior to logging off the network and leaving the office, Peter enables Offline Files.

Peter calls you from home and reports that copies of his folders and files on the network are not available on his portable computer.

What should you instruct Peter to do?

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- A. Enable file and print sharing. Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
  - B. Synchronize all offline files. Peter will be able to access his files at home immediately.
  - C. At the office, make all files available offline. Peter will be able to access his files the next time he logs off the network.
  - D. At the office, create a shortcut to the Offline Files folder. Peter will be able to access his files the next time he logs off the network.

**Answer: C**

16. Your Windows 2000 Professional computer contains a single hard disk configured as a single partition. You want to move a folder named Sales under a folder named Corp on your computer. You want the files in the Sales folder to remain compressed after moving the folder. You want the files in the Corp folder to remain uncompressed. You want to ensure that the files are recoverable in case of any disk problems. You also want to move the files with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Copy the Sales folder to the Corp folder. Do nothing further.
- B. Back up the Sales folder. Move the Sales folder to the Corp folder.
- C. Compress the Corp folder. Then copy the Sales folder to the Corp folder.
- D. Move the Sales folder to a second computer. Then move the Sales folder to the Corp folder.

**Answer: B**

17. Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has 10 shared folders that are available to other network users. A user reports that he cannot access a shared folder named ShareA.

You want to respond to the user's problem as quickly as possible by using an administrative tool. However, you cannot remember the server location of ShareA.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows Explorer to display the file paths of your shared folders.
- B. Use Storage in Computer Management to view logical drive properties.
- C. Use Event Viewer in Computer Management to search for shared folder error messages.
- D. Use System Tools in Computer Management to display the file paths of your shared folders.

**Answer: D**

18. Your Windows 2000 Professional computer has 50 MB of free disk space on drive C and 500 MB of free disk space on drive D. Print jobs are failing because the available space on drive C is inadequate. You want print jobs to be able to use the space on drive D.

What should you do?

- A. From the Print Server Properties dialog box, change the location of the spool folder to any existing file path on drive D.
- B. From the Printer Properties dialog box, use Advanced settings to change the location of the spool folder

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to D:\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers.

C. Copy the C:\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers folder to the D:\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers folder.

D. Mount drive C as a subdirectory on drive D.

**Answer: A**

19. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer that has a shared printer. Several departments in your company use the shared printer.

The sales department frequently prints multiple-page presentation graphics, which take a long time to print. Users in other departments who have short messages to print must wait an unnecessarily long time for their jobs to print.

You want to improve the efficiency of printing for all users who use the shared printer. You want to accomplish this with the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Configure the priority of the printer to 50. Add a new printer, and set the priority to 1. For the new printer, deny Print permission for users in the sales department.

B. Configure the priority of the printer to 50. Add a new printer, and set the priority to 95. For the new printer, deny Print permission for users in the sales department.

C. Monitor the print queue, and raise the priority of all the print jobs that are sent by users who are not members of the sales department.

D. Delete the old printer. Add a new printer, and set the priority to a higher value. Pause the print queue only when graphic-intensive print jobs are printing.

**Answer: B**

20. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Professional computer named Computer1. Computer1 has a shared color laser printer named Printer1. Printer1 will not turn on.

The print queue for Printer1 has three jobs waiting to print. You want to enable the three waiting print jobs to print to an identical print device, which has been shared as Printer2 on Computer2. You also want to allow users who currently connect to Printer1 to automatically use Printer2 without having to reconfigure their default printer.

What should you do?

A. Enable bidirectional support for Printer1.

B. Change the share name of Printer2 to Printer1.

C. Configure Printer1 to add a port, and set the port to \\Computer2\Printer2.

D. Configure the print server properties to use the path \\Computer2\Winnt\System32\Spool\Printers.

**Answer: C**