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QUESTION 1

You need to recommend a domain controller deployment strategy for Branch2 that meets the museum\\\'s technical requirements. What should you recommend for Branch2?

A. Deploy two writable domain controllers in ad.baldwinmuseumofscience. Configure both domain controllers as global catalog servers.

B. Deploy two read only domain controllers (RODCs) in ad.baldwin museum of science. Configure both RODCs as global catalog servers.

C. Deploy one writable domain controller in baldwinmuseumofscience.com and one writable domain controller in ad.baldwinmuseumofscience. Enable universal group membership caching.

D. Deploy one read only domain controller (RODC) in baldwinmuseumofscience.com and one writable domain controller in ad.baldwinmuseumofscience. Enable universal group membership caching.

Correct Answer: A

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd735489%28WS.10%29.aspx

Read-only domain controllers (RODCs) do not introduce any significant new considerations for determining whether to make a branch domain controller a global catalog server. Global catalog placement generally requires planning unless you have a single-domain forest. In a single-domain forest, you can configure all domain controllers as global catalog servers without causing any additional replication or an increase in disk size or CPU usage.

However, only domain controllers that are designated as global catalog servers can respond to global catalog queries on the global catalog Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) port 3268. Designating all domain controllers as global catalog servers eliminates server or network capacity planning concerns about which domain controllers can respond to global catalog queries by applications or other domain controllers.

In a multiple-domain forest, deciding whether a domain controller should be a global catalog server takes extra planning. As a general rule, it is best to make branch-office domain controllers (including branch-office RODCs) be global catalog servers so that authentication--and, generally, any global catalog query--can be performed by using just the RODC. This comes, however, at the price of replicating the partial attribute set for objects from every domain in the forest to the branch office, which may be expensive in terms of network and disk usage if some domains have large amounts of users, computers, or groups with a high rate of updates.

If you determine that you cannot make the branch-office domain controller a global catalog server, you should enable universal group caching in that site. With universal group membership enabled, a domain controller must connect to a global catalog server across a wide area network (WAN) link only for initial logons in the site.

Thereafter, universal group membership can be checked from a local cache.

QUESTION 2

You need to identify each help desk user who bypasses the new corporate security policy. What should you do?

A. Configure Audit Special Logon and define Special Groups.

B. Configure Audit Other Privilege Use Events and define Special Groups.

C. Configure Audit Sensitive Privilege Use and configure auditing for the HelpDesk group.

D. Configure Audit Object Access and modify the auditing settings for the HelpDesk group.

Correct Answer: A

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772635%28WS.10%29.aspx

This security policy setting determines whether the operating system generates audit events when:

A special logon is used. A special logon is a logon that has administrator-equivalent privileges and can be used to elevate a process to a higher level.

http://support.microsoft.com/kb/947223

Special Groups is a new feature in Windows Vista and in Windows Server 2008. The Special Groups feature lets the administrator find out when a member of a certain group logs on to the computer. The Special Groups feature lets an

administrator set a list of group security identifiers (SIDs) in the registry. An audit event is logged in the Security log if the following conditions are true:

Any of the group SIDs is added to an access token when a group member logs on.

Note An access token contains the security information for a logon session. Also, the token identifies the user, the user\\'s groups, and the user\\'s rights.

In the audit policy settings, the Special Logon feature is enabled.

QUESTION 3

You need to recommend changes to Web1 that meet the company\\'s Application requirements for the WebApp2 deployment. What should you recommend?

A. Add a second IP address.

B. Configure request filtering.

C. Create separate Application pools.

D. Add worker processes to the DefaultAppPool.

Correct Answer: C

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753449%28WS.10%29.aspx

An application pool is a group of one or more URLs that are served by a worker process or a set of worker processes. Application pools set boundaries for the applications they contain, which means that any applications that are running

outside a given application pool cannot affect the applications in the application pool.

Application pools offer the following benefits:

Improved server and application performance. You can assign resource-intensive applications to their own application pools so that the performance of other applications does not decrease.

Improved application availability. If an application in one application pool fails, applications in other application pools are not affected.

Improved security. By isolating applications, you reduce the chance that one application will access the resources of another application.

In IIS 7, application pools run in one of two modes: integrated mode and classic mode. The application pool mode affects how the server processes requests for managed code. If a managed application runs in an application pool with

integrated mode, the server will use the integrated, request-processing pipelines of IIS and ASP.NET to process the request. However, if a managed application runs in an application pool with classic mode, the server will continue to route

requests for managed code through Aspnet_isapi.dll, processing requests the same as if the application was running in IIS 6.0.

Most managed applications should run successfully in application pools with integrated mode, but you may have to run in classic mode for compatibility reasons. Test the applications that are running in integrated mode first to determine

whether you really need classic mode.

QUESTION 4

A company has servers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 and a storage area network (SAN) that supports the virtual Disk Service (VDS).

You are designing a storage solution for the servers.

The storage solution must meet the following requirements:

Allow the creation of Fibre Channel (FC) and Internet SCSI (iSCSI) logical unit numbers (LUNs).
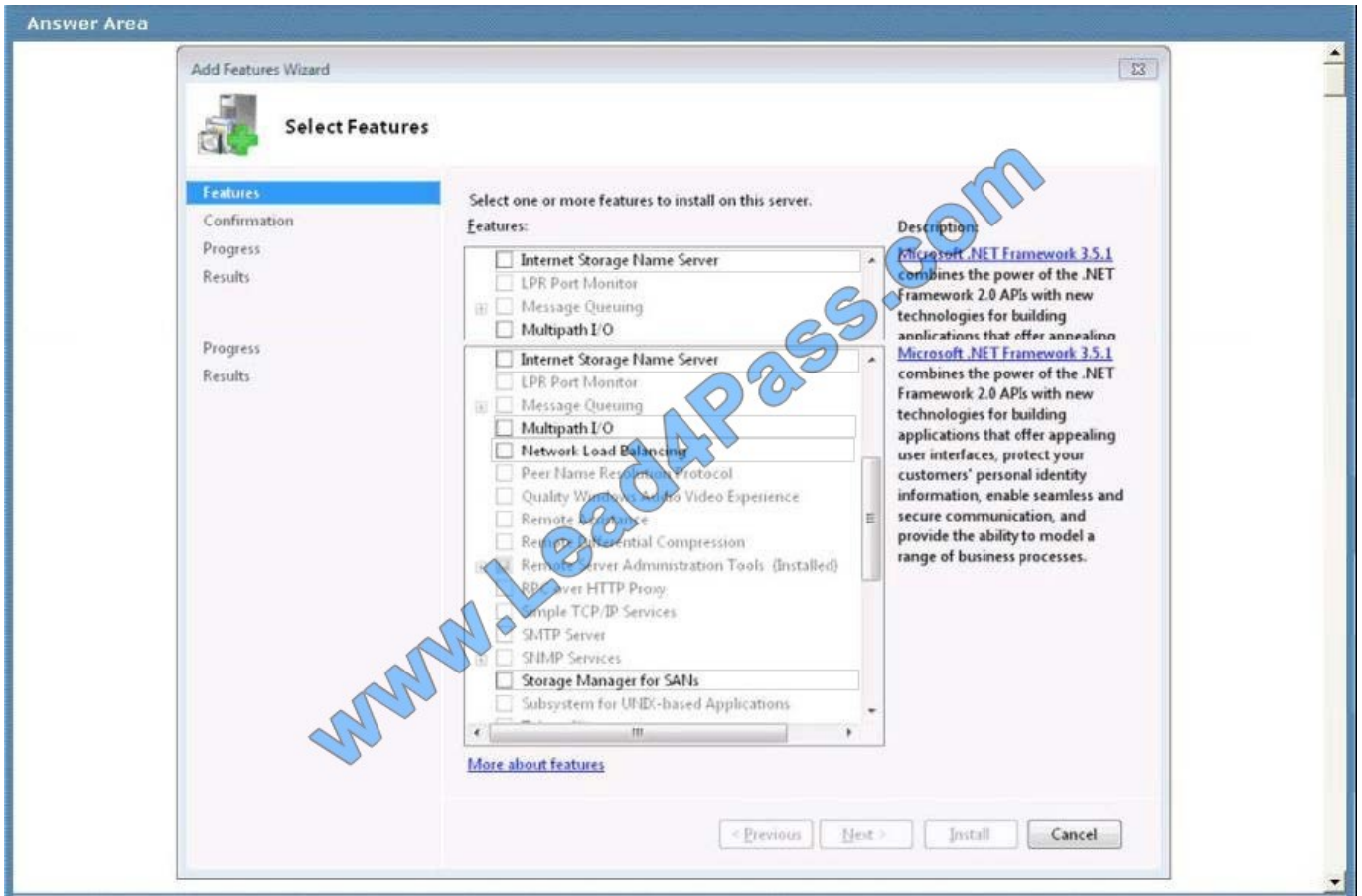
Allow the management of FC and iSCSI LUNs.

You need to ensure that the storage solution meets the requirements.
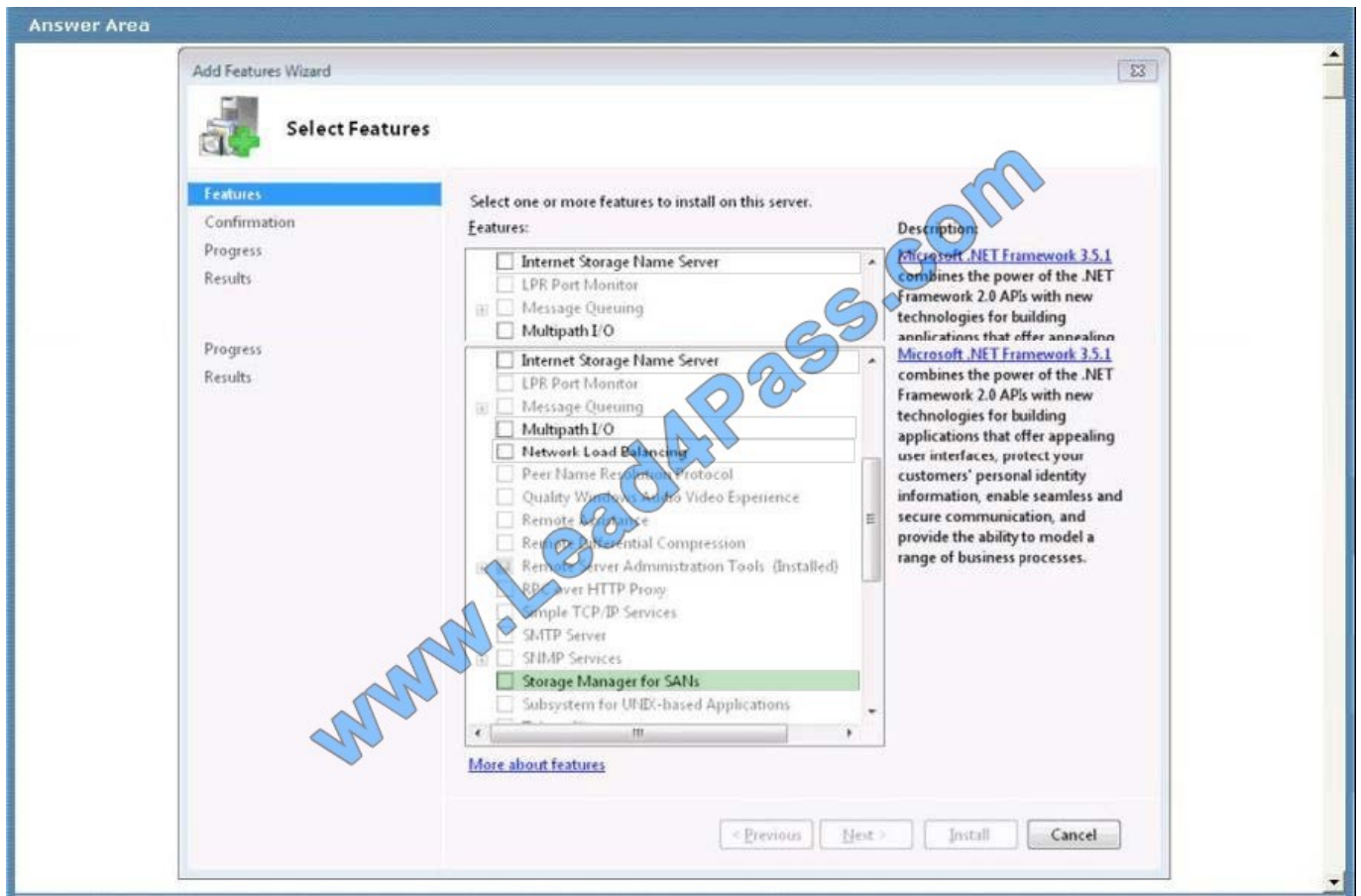
Which feature should you install?

To answer, select the appropriate feature in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Storage Manager for SANs helps you create and manage logical unit numbers (LUNs) on Fibre Channel and iSCSI disk drive subsystems that support Virtual Disk Service (VDS) in your storage area network (SAN).

A LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem. A LUN can comprise a disk, a section of a disk, a whole disk array, or a section of a disk array in the subsystem. Using LUNs simplifies the management of storage resources in your SAN because they serve as logical identifiers through which you can assign access and control privileges.

You can use Storage Manager for SANs to create and manage logical unit numbers (LUNs) on both Fibre Channel and iSCSI disk storage subsystems that support Virtual Disk Service (VDS).

Because of hardware, protocol, and security differences, LUN configuration and management on Fibre Channel and iSCSI environments is different. This section explains those differences, lists the types of LUNs that can be created, and

defines LUNs in the context of partitions and volumes.

Managing LUNs in a Fibre Channel environment In a Fibre Channel environment, LUNs created on a disk storage subsystem are assigned directly to a server or cluster, which accesses the LUN through one or more Fibre Channel host bus

adapter (HBA) ports. You only need to identify the server or cluster that will access the LUN, and then select which HBA ports on that server or cluster will be used for LUN traffic.

When a server or cluster is identified, Storage Manager for SANs automatically discovers the available Fibre Channel HBA ports on that server or cluster. You can also add ports manually by typing their World Wide Name (WWN).

Managing LUNs in an iSCSI environment

Unlike in a Fibre Channel environment, LUNs created on an iSCSI disk storage subsystem are not only assigned to a server or cluster. For iSCSI, LUNs are first assigned to logical entities called targets.

Targets are created in order to manage the connections between an iSCSI device and the servers that need to access it. A target defines the portals (IP addresses) that can be used to connect to the iSCSI device, as well as the security

settings (if any) that the iSCSI device requires in order to authenticate the servers that are requesting access to its resources.

To connect to a target, a server in the storage area network (SAN) uses an iSCSI initiator. An iSCSI initiator is a logical entity that enables the server to communicate with the target. The iSCSI initiator first logs on to the target, and only after

access is granted by the target, the server can start reading and writing to LUNs assigned to that target. Each iSCSI initiator can have one or more network adapters through which communication is established.

As with Fibre Channel environments, you only need to identify the server or cluster that will access the LUN, and Storage Manager for SANs automatically discovers the iSCSI initiators on that server or cluster, and lists all the available

adapters for those initiators. After the iSCSI initiator adapters have been discovered, you can select which adapters will be used for LUN traffic. Types of LUNs

Storage Manager for SANs supports the following types of LUNs.

LUN type	Description
Simple	Simple LUNs use only one physical drive or one portion of a physical drive. This is the most basic type of LUN.
Spanned	Spanned LUNs are simple LUNs that span multiple physical drives.
Striped	Striped LUNs write data across multiple physical drives. Data is divided into blocks and spread among all the drives. Since striping writes d... Striped LUNs cannot be extended or mirrored, and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks containing a striped LUN fails, the entire ... Select this type of LUN when improved I/O performance is required.
Mirrored	Mirrored LUNs are fault-tolerant LUNs that provide data redundancy by creating identical copies of the LUN on two physical drives. All rea... cisk becomes unavailable, but the LUN continues to be available using the unaffected disk. Select this type of LUN when fault tolerance is required.
Striped with parity	Striped LUNs with parity are fault-tolerant LUNs with data and parity spread intermittently across three or more physical disks. If a portion ... information. This type of LUN provides better read performance than a mirrored LUN, but write performance is reduced by the parity calcu... Select this type of LUN when fault tolerance is required and improved read performance is desired.

LUNs, partitions and volumes A LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem. A LUN can comprise a disk, a section of a disk, a whole disk array, or a section of a disk array in the subsystem. This logical reference, when it is assigned to a server in your SAN, acts as a physical disk drive that the server can read and write to. Using LUNs simplifies the management of storage resources in your SAN, because they serve as logical identifiers through which you can assign access and control privileges.

After a LUN has been assigned to a server, you can create one or more partitions on that LUN. Partitions define how much physical space is allocated for storage. For the operating system to start writing and reading data on partitions, you need to create volumes by formatting the partitions using a file system. Volumes define how much logical space is allocated for storage. They can expand over more than one partition.

QUESTION 5

You need to recommend a solution for starting the servers in the San Francisco office from Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE). The solution must meet the company\\'s security requirements. What should you include in the recommendation?

A. an iSCSI initiator

B. the Multipath I/O feature

C. Wake On LAN

D. Windows Deployment Services (WDS)

Correct Answer: D

All Servers are PXE enabled

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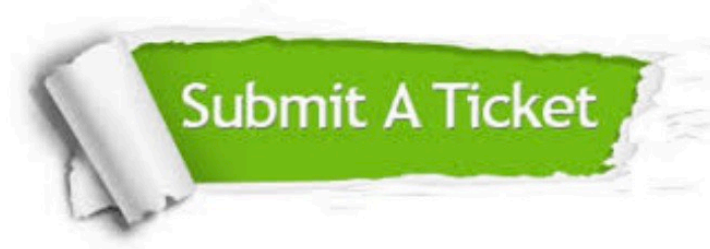Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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