70-646 Q&As

Pro: Windows Server 2008

Pass Microsoft 70-646 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/70-646.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

You need to implement a solution for the branch office file servers that meets the company\\'s technical requirements. What should you implement on the branch office file servers?

A. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) quotas

B. Network Policy Server (NPS) connection request policies

C. NTFS disk quotas

D. Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM) resource allocation policies

Correct Answer: A

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766468%28WS.10%29.aspx

Establishing audit policy is an important facet of security. Monitoring the creation or modification of objects gives you a way to track potential security problems, helps to ensure user accountability, and provides evidence in the event of a

security breach.

There are nine different kinds of events you can audit. If you audit any of these kinds of events, Windows?records the events in the Security log, which you can find in Event Viewer.

Account logon events. Audit this to see each instance of a user logging on to or logging off from another computer in which this computer is used to validate the account. Account logon events are generated in the domain controller\\'s Security

log when a domain user account is authenticated on a domain controller. These events are separate from Logon events, which are generated in the local Security log when a local user is authenticated on a local computer. Account logoff

events are not tracked on the domain controller.

Account management. Audit this to see when someone has changed an account name, enabled or disabled an account, created or deleted an account, changed a password, or changed a user group.

Directory service access. Audit this to see when someone accesses an Active Directory-directory service object that has its own system access control list (SACL).

Logon events. Audit this to see when someone has logged on or off your computer (either while physically at your computer or by trying to log on over a network).

Object access. Audit this to see when someone has used a file, folder, printer, or other object. While you can also audit registry keys, we don\\'t recommend that unless you have advanced computer knowledge and know how to use the

registry. Policy change. Audit this to see attempts to change local security policies and to see if someone has changed user rights assignments, auditing policies, or trust policies.

Privilege use. Audit this to see when someone performs a user right.

Process tracking. Audit this to see when events such as program activation or a process exiting occur.

System events. Audit this to see when someone has shut down or restarted the computer, or when a process or program tries to do something that it does not have permission to do. For example, if malicious software tried to change

a setting

on your computer without your permission, system event auditing would record it.

Topic 15, School of Fine Art

Scenario

COMPANY OVERVIEW

School of Fine Art is an educational institution that has a main campus and two satellite campuses. The main campus is located in New York. The satellite campuses are located in Los Angeles and Chicago. The main campus has

approximately 4,000 users made up of students, faculty, and employees. Each satellite campus has approximately 1,000 users made up of students, faculty, and employees.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The network contains a single Active Directory domain named fineartschool.net.

All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2. All client computers run either Windows XP or Windows 7.

The network contains Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) and Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V).

Existing Network Infrastructure

The main campus has the following servers:

-

A file server that contains confidential files

-

A print server that has several printers installed

-

A server that has the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server role installed All client computers are updated by using the WSUS server.

The main campus has a computer lab. The lab has 50 client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

The computer accounts for the lab computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named LabOU. The user accounts and computer accounts for all of the students are located in an OU named StudentsOU. Both OUs are child objects in

the fineartschool.net domain.

The relevant Group Policy objects (GPOs) are configured as shown in the following table.

GPO name	Linked to
GPO1	Fineartschool.net domain
GPO2	LabOU
GPO3	StudentsOU

REQUIREMENTS

Technical Requirements

The computer lab must meet the following requirements:

-Ensure that the user settings in all domain-level GPOs are App1ied to each student.

-Prevent the settings in all domain-level GPOs from being App1ied to the client computers in the computer lab.

The update management infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

-Each campus must control the updates for its respective campus.

-Update status reports must be sent weekly to the Enterprise Administrator on the main campus.

Application Requirements

All client computers will be upgraded to Windows 7 Enterprise.

An Application named App1 runs on every client computer. App1 is only compatible with Windows XP. App1 must remain available after all of the operating system upgrades are complete.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

-App1 must be available from the Start menu.

-The management of App1 must be centralized.

-Each user must have a unique instance of App1.

Security Requirements

Security for the file server on the main campus must meet the following requirements:

-Unauthorized users must be prevented from printing sensitive files stored on the server.

-The contents of the server* s hard disks must remain secure if the physical security of the server is compromised.

Problem Statements

Users report that they receive a different desktop environment every time they log on to a client computer in the computer lab.

The print server on the main campus has reliability issues. A malfunction on a single printer often causes other printers to malfunction.

QUESTION 2

You need to recommend a solution for managing the shared folders that meets the company\\'s technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Computer Management

B. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)

C. Share and Storage Management

D. Storage Explorer

Correct Answer: A

Windows 2003 doesn\\'t support Share and Storage Management, therefore changed to A again.

Some of the servers run Windows 2003 if all servers were 2008 then Share And Storage Manager would be used

QUESTION 3

Your company has two branch offices that connect by using a WAN link. Each office contains a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 and that functions as a file server.

Users in each office store data on the local file server. Users have access to data from the other office.

You need to plan a data access solution that meets the following requirements:

-Folders that are stored on the file servers must be available to users in both offices.

-Network bandwidth usage between offices must be minimized.

-Users must be able to access all files in the event that a WAN link fails.

What should you include in your plan?

A. On both servers, implement DFS Replication.

B. On both servers, install and configure File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) and File Replication Service (FRS).

C. On one server, install and configure File Server Resource Manager (FSRM). On the other server, install and configure File Replication Service (FRS).

D. On one server, install and configure Distributed File System (DFS). On the other server, install and configure the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS).

Correct Answer: A

MCITP Self-Paced Training Kit Exam 70-646 Windows Server Administration:

DFS Replication provides a multimaster replication engine that lets you synchronize folders on multiple servers across local or WAN connections. It uses the Remote Differential Compression (RDC) protocol to update only those files that

have changed since the last replication. You can use DFS Replication in conjunction with DFS Namespaces or by itself.

File Replication Service (FRS) The File Replication Service (FRS) enables you to synchronize folders with file servers that use FRS. Where possible you should use the DFS Replication (DFSR) service. You should install FRS only if your

Windows Server 2008 server needs to synchronize folders with servers that use FRS with the Windows Server 2003 or Windows 2000 Server implementations of DFS.

The main tool for implementing shared folder replication in a Windows Server 2008 network is DFS Replication.

Using DFS Namespace to Plan and Implement a Shared Folder Structure and Enhance Data Availability

When you add the DFS Management role service to the Windows Server 2008 File Services Server role, the DFS Management console is available from the Administrative Tools menu or from within Server Manager. This console provides

the DFS Namespaces and DFS Replication tools as shown in Figure 6-31 DFS Namespaces lets you group shared folders that are located on different servers into one or more logically structured namespaces. Each namespace appears to

users as a single shared folder with a series of subfolders.

This structure increases availability. You can use the efficient, multiple-master replication engine provided by DFSR to replicate a DFS Namespace within a site and across WAN links. A user connecting to files within the shared folder

structures contained in the DFS Namespace will automatically connect to shared folders in the same AD DS site (when available) rather than across a WAN. You can have several DFS Namespace servers in a site and spread over several

sites, so if one server goes down, a user can still access files within the shared folder structure.

Because DFSR is multimaster, a change to a file in the DFS Namespace on any DFS Namespace server is quickly and efficiently replicated to all other DFS Namespace servers that hold that namespace. Note that DFSR replaces the File

Replication Service (FRS) as the replication engine for DFS Namespaces, as well as for replicating the AD DS SYSVOL folder in domains that use the Windows Server 2008 domain functional level. You can install FRS Replication as part of

the Windows Server 2003 File Services role service, but you should use it only if you need to synchronize with servers that use FRS with the Windows Server 2003 or Windows 2000 Server implementations of DFS.

QUESTION 4

You need to recommend a solution for users in the branch office to access files in the main office.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. a BranchCache server that operates in Distributed Cache mode

B. a BranchCache server that operates in Hosted Cache mode

C. a domainbased Distributed File System (DFS) namespace and DFS Replication

D. a standalone Distributed File System (DFS) namespace and DFS Replication

Correct Answer: B

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd755969%28WS.10%29.aspx

requirement = Minimize the amount of time it takes for users in the branch offices to access files on the file servers in the main office BranchCacheTM is a feature in Windows-7 and

Windows Server?2008 R2 that can reduce wide area network (WAN) utilization and enhance network application responsiveness when users access content in a central office from branch office locations. When you enable BranchCache, a

copy of the content that is retrieved from the Web server or file server is cached within the branch office. If another client

in the branch requests the same content, the client can download it directly from the local branch network without

needing to retrieve the content by using the Wide Area Network (WAN).

This whitepaper provides an overview of BranchCache, explains the different modes in which BranchCache operates, and describes how BranchCache is configured. The paper also explains how BranchCache works with Web servers and

file servers and the steps BranchCache takes to determine that the content is up-to-date.

Hosted Cache mode

The Hosted Cache is a central repository of data downloaded from BranchCache enabled servers into the branch office by BranchCache enabled clients. The configuration of Hosted Cache mode is described later in this document.

Hosted Cache mode does not require a dedicated server. The BranchCache feature can be enabled on a server that is running Windows Server 2008 R2, which is located in a branch that is also running other workloads. In addition,

BranchCache can be set up as a virtual workload and run on a server with other workloads, such as File and Print.

Figure 2 illustrates Hosted Cache mode and provides a simplified illustration of the document caching and retrieval process.

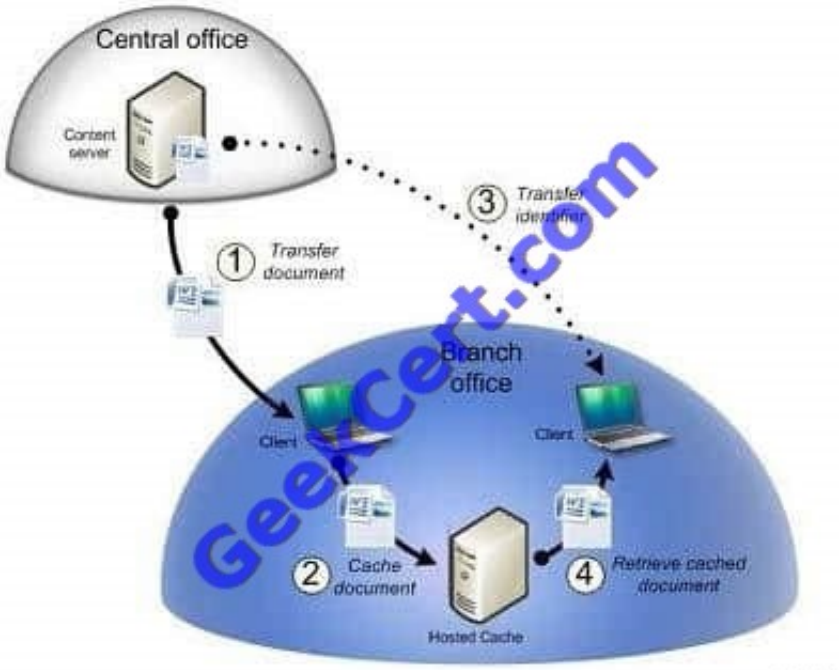

Figure 2 Hosted Cache mode

QUESTION 5

You need to recommend a file access solution for the Templates share.

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

A. Add File2 as a namespace server for \\fabrikam.com\dfs.

B. Add \\File2\templates as a folder target for \\fabrikam.com\dfs\templates.

C. In the Group Policy preferences of GPO2 and GPO3, add new mapped drives.

D. Create a DFS Replication group that contains \\File1\templates and \\File2\templates.

Correct Answer: BD

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753479%28WS.10%29.aspx

Distributed File System (DFS) Namespaces and DFS Replication offer simplified, highly-available access to files, load sharing, and WAN-friendly replication. In the Windows Server?2003 R2 operating system, Microsoft revised and renamed

DFS Namespaces (formerly called DFS), replaced the Distributed File System snap-in with the DFS Management snap-in, and introduced the new DFS Replication feature. In the Windows Server?2008 operating system, Microsoft added the

Windows Server 2008 mode of domain-based namespaces and added a number of usability and performance improvements.

What does Distributed File System (DFS) do?

The Distributed File System (DFS) technologies offer wide area network (WAN)-friendly replication as well as simplified, highly-available access to geographically dispersed files. The two technologies in DFS are the following:

DFS Namespaces. Enables you to group shared folders that are located on different servers into one or more logically structured namespaces. Each namespace appears to users as a single shared folder with a series of subfolders. This

structure increases availability and automatically connects users to shared folders in the same Active Directory Domain Services site, when available, instead of routing them over WAN connections.

DFS Replication. DFS Replication is an efficient, multiple-master replication engine that you can use to keep folders synchronized between servers across limited bandwidth network connections. It replaces the File Replication Service (FRS)

as the replication engine for DFS Namespaces, as well as for replicating the AD DS SYSVOL folder in domains that use the Windows Server 2008 domain functional level.