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QUESTION: 1
A disaster recovery plan should contain data, hardware, and software that are critical for a business. Which of the following are disaster recovery planning steps? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Prioritize business processes
B. Monitor the plan
C. Identify alternate sites
D. Identify and assess the risks

Answer: D, A, C

Explanation:
A disaster recovery plan should contain data, hardware, and software that are critical for a business. It should also include plans for a sudden loss, such as a hard disc crash. When putting together a disaster recovery plan, an organization should follow these steps:
1. Identify and assess the risks.
3. Prioritize technology services.
4. Define recovery strategies.
5. Secure facilities.
6. Identify alternate sites.
7. Use redundancy and failover.
9. Test the plan.
10. Update the recovery plan.

QUESTION: 2
You work as a Server Administrator for company Inc. The company has a Windows 2008 R2 network environment. You need to install Windows Server Backup to back up registry information, domain controller configuration, and file systems of a domain controller. Choose and reorder the steps that you will take to accomplish the task.
Answer:

1. Run Server Manager from Start > Administrative Tools > Server Manager.
2. In the left pane of Server Manager, click the Features option.
3. In the right pane, click the Add Features option.
4. Select the Windows Server Backup checkbox in the Features listbox.
5. Click the Next button.

Explanation:
Take the following steps to install Windows Server Backup on Windows Server 2008 R2:
1. Run Server Manager from Start > Administrative Tools > Server Manager.
2. In the left pane of Server Manager, click the Features option.
3. In the right pane, click the Add Features option. This will run Add Features Wizard.
4. On the Select Features page of Add Features Wizard, select the Windows Server Backup checkbox in the Features listbox. Click the Next button.
5. On the Confirm Installation Selections page, select the Install button.

6. The Installation Progress page will show the progress of the installation.
7. On the Installation Results page, click the Close button.
QUESTION: 3
After the promotion of a computer to a domain controller, a user can use various MMC snap-in consoles to manage Active Directory. Which of these consoles are used for administering and publishing information in the directory, which includes managing users, groups, computers, domains, domain controllers, and organizational units?

A. Active Directory Users and Computers
B. Active Directory Sites and Services
C. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
D. Active Directory Administrative Center

Answer: D

Explanation:
Active Directory Administrative Center console is used for administering and publishing information in the directory, which includes managing users, groups, computers, domains, domain controllers, and organizational units. Answer: A is incorrect. Active Directory Users and Computers console is used for managing users, groups, computers, and organizational units. Answer: C is incorrect. Active Directory Domains and Trusts console is used for administering domain trusts, domain and forest functional levels, and user principal name (UPN) suffixes. Answer: B is incorrect. Active Directory Sites and Services console is used for administering replication of directory data among all sites in an Active Directory Domain Services forest.

QUESTION: 4
Which of the following statements are true about Resmon? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. It is used for parental control and filtering, and controls which Web sites can be visited and which programs can have Internet access.
B. It is a system monitoring tool.
C. It enables users to view and monitor complete resource information about their computer.
D. It is a lightweight utility for local host monitoring that is queried by tools like nagios over http.

Answer: B, D, C
**Explanation:**
Resmon is a system monitoring tool. It is a lightweight utility for local host monitoring that is queried by tools like nagios over http. It enables users to view and monitor complete resource information about their computer, similar to some of the features found in Task Manager. Answer: A is incorrect. iProtectYou is software that is used for parental control and filtering, and controls which Web sites can be visited and which programs can have Internet access. This tool can specify the access permission to users and groups on a computer. It also specifies words or phrases that will determine whether an email, Instant Message, Web site is blocked. It also blocks other sites that fall into specific categories, such as pornography, violence, etc. Certain newsgroups can also be blocked if they are not included in the database of child-safe groups.

**QUESTION: 5**
Which of the following statements best describe the functions of RD Connection Broker in network infrastructure? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It is used to permit a user to reconnect to his existing session in a load-balanced RD Session Host server farm.
B. It is used to integrate with Hyper-V to provide virtual machines by using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection.
C. It is used to redirect users to a shared virtual machine pool where a virtual machine is dynamically assigned.
D. It is used to enable a user to evenly distribute the session load among RD Session Host servers in a load-balanced RD Session Host server farm.

**Answer:** A, D

**Explanation:**
The various functions of RD Connection Broker are as follows:
It is used to permit a user to reconnect to his existing session in a load-balanced RD Session Host server farm. It is used to enable a user to evenly distribute the session load among RD Session Host servers in a load-balanced RD Session Host server farm. It is used to provide users access to virtual desktops that are hosted on RD Virtualization Host servers and to RemoteApp programs that are hosted on RD Session Host servers using RemoteApp and Desktop Connection. Answer: B and C are incorrect. Both of these are the functions of RD Virtualization Host.

**QUESTION: 6**
You are working on a Windows 2008 environment. You find that some of applications are not responding while creating a project. You want to terminate these
applications anyhow and start a new session. What will you do to accomplish the task?

A. Use Device Manager.
B. Use Network Monitor.
C. Use System Monitor.
D. Use Task Manager.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
In order to accomplish the task, you should use Task Manager. A task manager is a program used to provide information about the processes and programs running on a computer, as well as the general status of the computer. It can also be used to terminate processes and programs, as well as change the processes priority. The task manager is most commonly accessed by pressing the buttons Control-Alt-Delete. Task manager also displays all the services that are currently running as well as those that were stopped. All information's about the services such as Process ID and their group if they are applicable. Answer: A is incorrect. Device Manager is a tool that can be used to manage devices on a computer. Using Device Manager, users can view and change device properties, update device drivers, configure device settings, and uninstall devices. Device Manager is organized in a tree format with the top branches representing device categories. Users can use Device Manager to identify port resource conflicts. Device Manager can also be used to enable or disable a device. Answer: C is incorrect. System Monitor is a Windows utility that enables users to monitor server activity and performance using predefined objects and counters or user-defined counters. It tracks items such as, I/O, memory usage, user connections, and locks. Although it can monitor the number of locks held, it cannot be used to capture information on particular locks and activities. Answer: B is incorrect. Network Monitor is a tool used to monitor data sent and received by the local computer. Network Monitor can perform the following functions: Capturing or tracing data and filtering it based on different attributes. Monitoring throughput based on percentage of the network used. Monitoring errors, which can be a possible consequence of an overloaded network.

**QUESTION:** 7
You work as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Windows Active Directory-based single domain single forest network. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2008. You are planning to create groups for assigning permissions. Drag and place the appropriate group in front of the group scopes that are given.
The scope of a group defines two characteristics:
It determines the level of security applying to a group. It determines which users can be added to a group. Windows Server 2008 supports the following scopes:
- **Domain Local**: Domain local groups are used to assign permissions to local resources such as files and printers. Members can come from any domain.
- **Global**: Members of this group can access resources in any domain. Members can only come from the local domain.
- **Universal**: Members can be added from any domain in the forest. Members can access resources from any domain. Universal groups are used for managing the security across domains. Universal groups can also contain global groups.

**QUESTION:** 8
You work as a System Administrator for company Inc. The company has a Windows 2008 domain-based network. The network has 120 Windows 7 computers and two Windows Server 2008 R2 servers. You want to ensure that when users log on to any client computer on the network, settings can be changed, but all settings are reset back to their default values when they log on again. What will you do to accomplish the task?

A. Create a Group Policy Object.
B. Create a local user profile.
C. Create a roaming user profile.
D. Create a mandatory user profile.

**Answer:** D
Explanation:
In order to accomplish the task, you should create a mandatory user profile. A mandatory user profile is a preconfigured, read-only roaming user profile that administrators can use to specify settings for users in a Windows environment. With a mandatory user profile, a user can modify the desktop, but any changes made are not saved when the user logs off. The next time the user logs on, the mandatory user profile set by the administrator is downloaded. Answer: B is incorrect. A local user profile is stored locally on the hard drive of the computer on which the user logs on. If the user logs on to a different computer, he gets the default settings for that computer. Answer: C is incorrect. A roaming user profile is stored in a centralized place and can be accessed from the network. When users log on to their computers, they receive the desktop setting as it existed when they logged off. Answer: A is incorrect. A Group Policy Object (GPO) is a collection of group policy settings. It affects the user and computer accounts located in sites, domains, and organizational units (OUs).

QUESTION: 9
You work as a System Administrator for company Inc. You are configuring the iSCSI Initiator program in order to connect a host computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 to an external iSCSI-based storage array. Mark the tab or button that specifies the location of the SAN and Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) servers when you open the iSCSI Initiator program.

Answer:

Explanation:
When you open the iSCSI Initiator program, the Discovery tab specifies the location of the SAN and Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) servers.

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