



70-216

Microsoft

*Implementing and Administering a Microsoft Windows
2000 Network Infrastructure*

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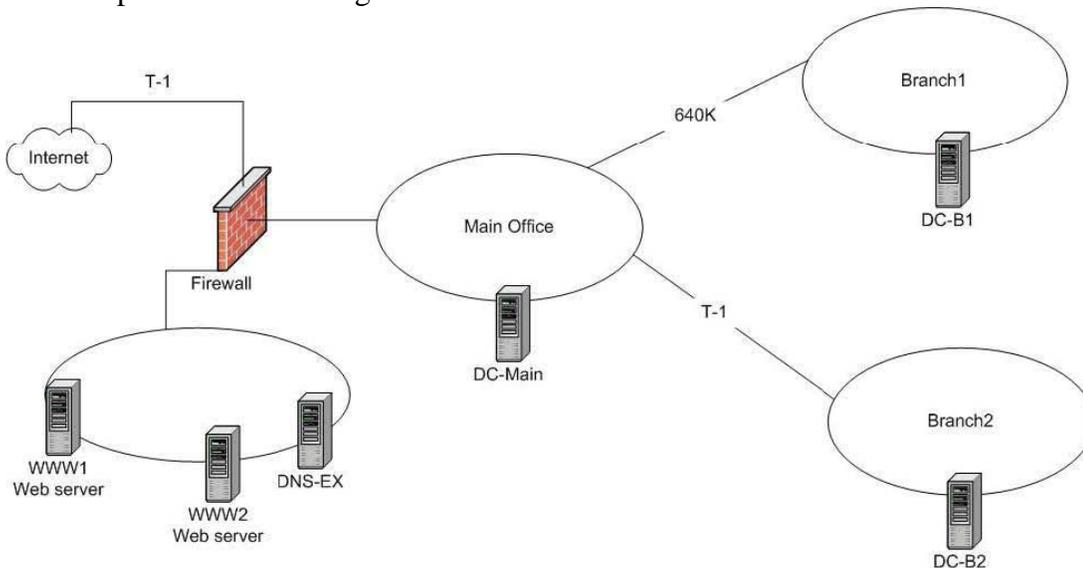
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QUESTION 1

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network, which consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. The relevant portion of its configuration is shown in the exhibit.



The main office contains 2,000 client computers. Branch1 contains 350 client computers. Branch2 contains 600 client computers. Each office has its own domain controller. The domain controllers are named DC-main, DC-B1, and DC-B2.

Your DMZ network includes two Web servers that run Windows 2000 Server and Internet Information Services (IIS). Each web server contains a copy of a Web application used by internal users. Each Web server also hosts the company Web site, which is available to external users through the Internet. Company policies require that internal network information must never be accessible to external users. You install the DNS Server service on the domain controllers in each office and on a stand-alone Windows 2000 Server computer in the DMZ network.

Now you need to ensure that all company users can access the Web application, and that external users can access the company Web site. You also need to ensure that all access is evenly distributed across the two Web servers. Your solution must reduce name resolution traffic, and zone transfer traffic across the WAN links, and it must provide redundancy if any DNS server fails.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate DNS zone type and configuration option to each DNS server. You might need to use some zone types and configuration options more than once.

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	DC-Main	DC-B1 & DC-B2	DNS-EXT
Zone type:			
Record type:	A (host) records for Web servers	A (host) records for Web servers	A (host) records for Web servers
Configuration option:			
Possible zone types:	Active Directory Integrated zone	Standard primary zone	Standard secondary zone
Possible configuration options:	Enable recursive queries.	Enable dynamic updates.	Enable round robin.

Answer:

	DC-Main	DC-B1 & DC-B2	DNS-EXT
Zone type:	Active Directory Integrated zone	Active Directory Integrated zone	Standard primary zone
Record type:	A (host) records for Web servers	A (host) records for Web servers	A (host) records for Web servers
Configuration option:	Enable round robin.	Enable round robin.	Enable round robin.
Possible zone types:	Active Directory Integrated zone	Standard primary zone	Standard secondary zone
Possible configuration options:	Enable recursive queries.	Enable dynamic updates.	Enable round robin.

Explanation:

The proposed solution meets the following requirements:

* all company users can access the Web site.

We have set up DC-Main, DC-B1 & DC-B2 correctly.

* all access is evenly distributed across the Web servers.

We have enabled Round Robin on all DNS servers.

* reduce the name resolution and zone traffic across the WAN links.

This is assured since we are use Active Directory Integrated zones on the domain controllers.

* provides redundancy if any DNS server fails.

This is met on the domain controllers, but not on DNS-ext. If DNS-ext fails then there is no redundancy for the external users' access to the company Web site.

This suggests that we should use a secondary zone on DNS-ext. DNS-ext cannot, however, be allowed to access any internal resources so this is out of the question.

QUESTION 2

You are the network administrator for Certkiller . The network consists of a Windows 2000 domain named Certkiller .com.

Certkiller implements the northwindtraders.com DNS zone as a standard primary DNS zone. This zone is stored on a UNIX BIND DNS Server named ServerA

A. A Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerB

is configured as a DNS Server and hosts a secondary DNS zone for the northwindtraders.com zone.

You need to monitor zone transfers from ServerA to ServerB to ensure that ServerA implements incremental zone transfers. How should you configure ServerB?

A. Use the DNS console to test both simple and recursive DNS queries. Define the test to run at regular intervals. Use the DNS console to examine the results.

B. Use the performance logs and Alerts Console to monitor the activity of the DNS: IXFR, Response Received Counter.

C. Run the dnscmd Server A command and view the results in a text file.

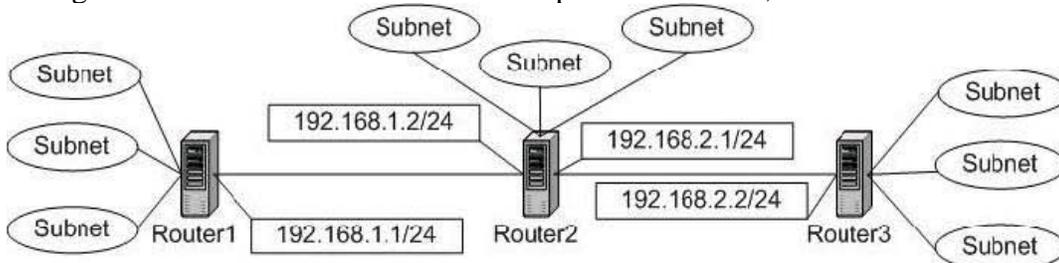
D. Run the net statistics server command and view the result in a text file.

Answer: B

Explanation: IXFR is short for incremental zone transfer. AXFR is short for full zone transfer. We can monitor incremental zone transfers by monitoring the DNS: IXFR, Response Received Counter.

QUESTION 3

You are the network administrator for Certkiller .com. You plan to create a fully routed network. You configure three Windows 2000 Server computers as routers, as shown in the following diagram.

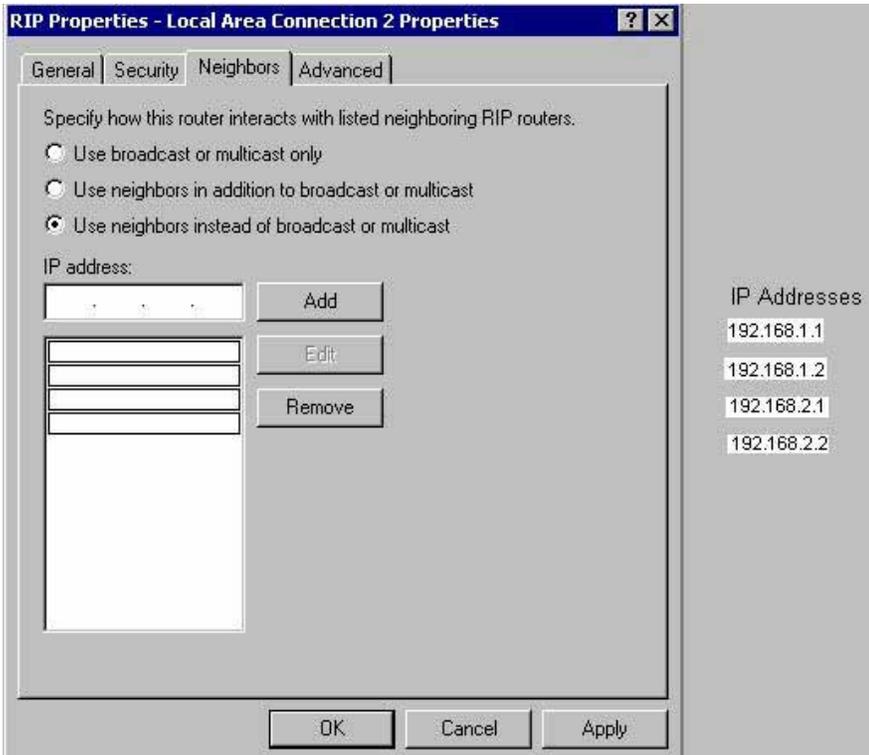


You install RIP on all three routers, accepting all default settings. To ensure that RIP traffic is received only by the RIP routers, you configure the RIP properties on all three routers to use neighbors instead of broadcast or multicast routing.

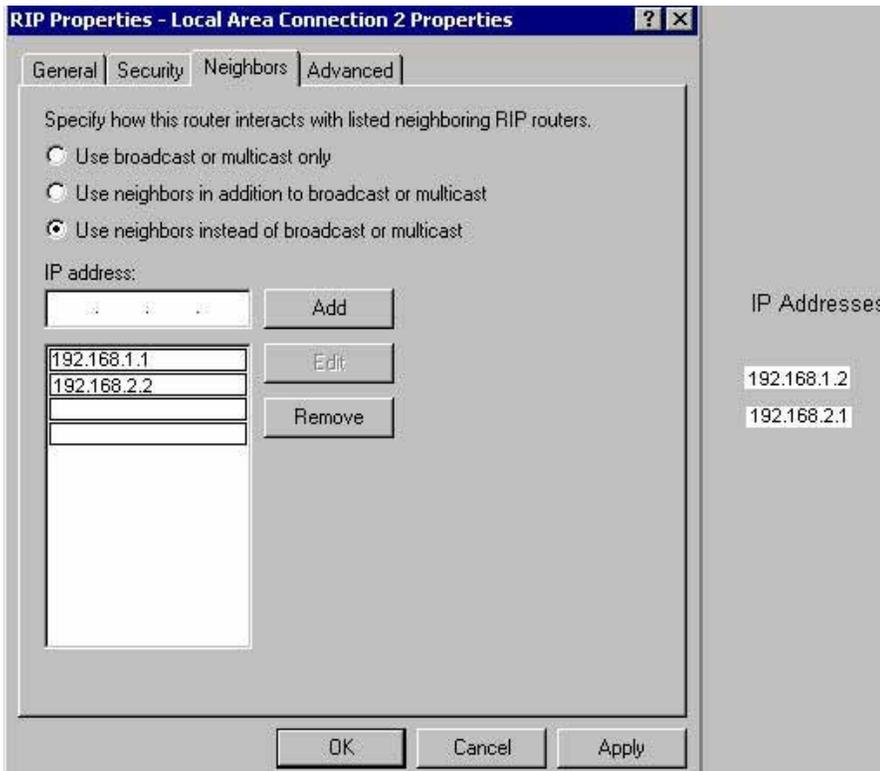
You now discover that hosts on Router1 subnets can communicate only with hosts on other Router1 subnets. To correct this problem, you need to reconfigure the RIP properties on the 192.168.1.2 interface on Router2.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the correct IP address or addresses to the appropriate locations in the dialog box. Use the minimum number of necessary IP addresses.



Answer:



Explanation: We must manually configure the neighbors of the 192.168.1.2 interface on Router2. We must add the appropriate interface of Router1 and Router3. These are 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.2.2 respectively.

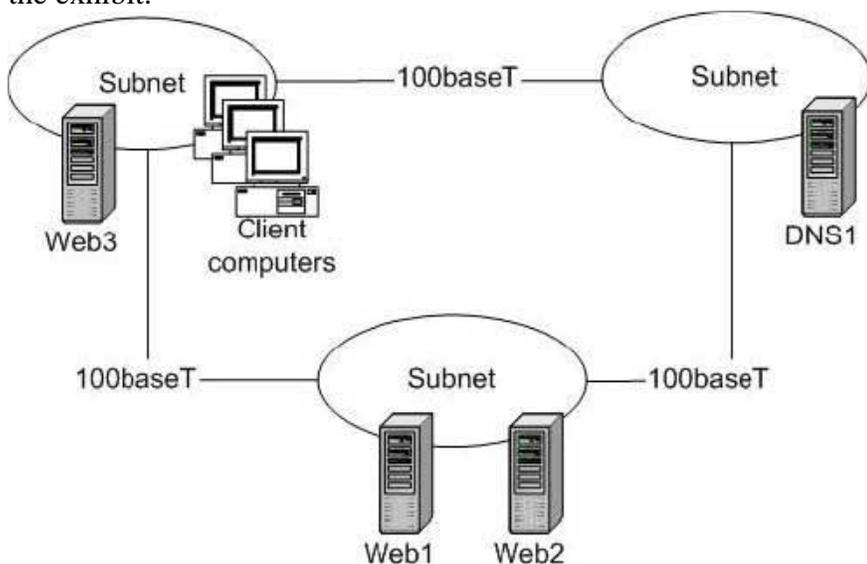
Incorrect answers:

192.168.1.2: 192.168.1.2 is the interface itself. It should not be added as a route.

192.168.2.1: 192.168.2.1 is another interface on Router2 and should not be added.

QUESTION 4

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's network. The relevant portion of its configuration is shown in the exhibit.



Web1, Web2, and Web3 are Windows 2000 Server computers running a Web application named FinanceApp. All three servers contain identical content. The client computers are configured to use DNS1 for name resolution. DNS1 is configured with a single standard primary zone. DNS1 is also configured to distribute name resolution requests for the FinanceApp equally across Web1, Web2, and Web3.

Users report that access to FinanceApp is very slow. On investigation, you discover that the W3SVC log files on Web1 and Web2 are empty. The W3SVC log files on Web3 are very large.

You need to improve response time to FinanceApp. What should you do?

- A. Configure DNS1 to allow dynamic updates.
- B. Ensure that round robin is enabled on DNS1.
- C. Disable the LocalNetPriority setting on DNS1.
- D. Promote DNS1 to domain controller and convert the DNS zone to an Active Directory integrated zone.

Answer: C

Explanation: By default, the Microsoft DNS server gives priority to the "closest" A record to the client's IP address when there are multiple A records for a name. This is designed so that the client application will attempt to connect to the closest (and fastest) IP available. This overrides Round-robin and the DNS server returns Host resources that are local to the requestor instead of using round robin. However round robin can be enabled by disabling the LocalNetPriority setting on the DNS server.

In our scenario the clients will only use the web server located on their own subnet, Web3, unless we disable the LocalNetPriority setting.

Note 1: The simplest load-balancing method uses DNS round-robin. When round-robin is enabled the DNS

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