

EasyMCSE Lab



Cram Bible

Internet Information Server 4.0

Exam 70-87

(Release 4.0)

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IIS 4.0 Concepts

IIS can be installed on a stand-alone machine or in almost any other configuration. It can be installed on a workstation or server, but a workstation should be used only as a test environment and is not suitable for most purposes.

IIS automatically creates a user account upon installation, with the username of IUSR_computername. This is the account used for anonymous access and is granted Log on Locally user rights by default. The account is necessary for anonymous logon access to your Web site, and permissions applied to it control the permissions for the anonymous user. You even can go so far as to disable anonymous access if security is a concern.

Components	
Component	Description
WWW Service	A generic stateless protocol that uses Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP) to allow users to access the Internet via the World Wide Web.
FTP Service	Service that allows users to transfer files over the Internet using the File Transport Protocol (FTP).
NNTP Service	Provides ability to host single-server discussion groups. Designed to host private discussion forums and does not support news feeds or message replication for the global Usenet NNTP.
SMTP Service	Allows Web applications to send and receive email messages that can be set to trigger when error messages are received. Can also hide source domains by using a Masquerade name on outbound messages.
Transaction Server	Allows distributed transaction applications be developed for IIS. Simplifies Web applications development for multi-user environments by providing low-level system interaction.
Index Server	Provides IIS with a full featured web site content indexing. Allows you to index site contents for easy searching.
Certification Server	Allows individual web servers the ability to issue, revoke and renew X.509 digital certificates to clients. These certificates provide client identity and can do away with manual authentication.
Site Server Express	An Express version of Microsoft's Site Server. Provides a wide variety of analysis tools to keep tabs on Web sites, along with several publishing utilities.
Message Queue Server	Enables applications to communicate via a message queue system, even when remote systems are off-line.
Internet Connection Services	An extension for Windows NT RAS. ICS adds several enhancements to RAS that improve administration and management.
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	The new management, administration and control interface that is added to Windows NT. Can manage all aspects of the network environment through the use of program controls called <i>snap-ins</i> .
Data Access & SDK	Includes ActiveX Data Objects, Remote Data Service, and Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) drivers. Also, includes Software Development Kit (SDK) which contains detailed documentation about developing customized interfaces.
Distributed Internet Architecture (DNA)	Architectural framework that enables the deployment of scalable computing solutions over any type of network.
Internet Explorer 4.01	Microsoft's Web browser that must be installed prior to IIS 4.0.
Windows Scripting Host (WSH)	A language independent, shell based host that adds a wide range of scripting capabilities to Windows NT. Supports VBScript and Jscript and is based on the ActiveX scripting engine.

Installation

Hardware Requirements	
Intel Based	RISC Based
486 66MHz	RISC processor 150MHz
32MB RAM	32MB RAM
50MB Disk Space	50MB Disk Space
Software Requirements	
Windows NT 4.0 w/Service Pack 3	
Internet Explorer 4.01	
Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack	

Configuration

TCP/IP

IP Addressing			
Address Class	Range	Hosts Available	Default Subnet Mask
A	1 - 126	16,777,214	255.0.0.0
B	128 - 191	65,534	255.255.0.0
C	192 - 223	254	255.255.255.0

Class C Subnets	
Subnet Mask (4 th Octet)	Available Hosts
128	128
192	64
224	32
240	16
248	8
252	4
254	2

TCP Port settings - are used by clients to connect to your FTP or WWW site. You can change the settings to unique TCP port numbers, but you must announce this setting to all clients who want to access your server.

Default Port Settings	
Service	Port
FTP	21
SMTP	25
WWW	80
NNTP	119
SSL	443
NNTP w/SSL	563

Authentication

Allow Anonymous Access - for WWW Service. Enables clients to connect to your Web site without requiring a username or password by using the default account of IUSR_computername.

Basic Authentication - This method is used if you do not specify anonymous access and you want a client connecting to your Web site to enter a valid Windows NT username and password to log on. This sends a password in clear text format, with the passwords being transmitted in an unencrypted format.

Windows NT Challenge/Response - This setting is used if you want the Windows NT Challenge/Response feature to authenticate the client attempting to connect to your Web site. The only Web browsers that support this feature include Internet Explorer 2.0 and higher. During the challenge/response procedure, cryptographic information is exchanged between the client and server to authenticate the user.

Allows Anonymous Access - for FTP service. This authentication method allows the administrator the ability to specify that anonymous connections are allowed, or only anonymous connections are allowed, or the administrator can configure user and group accounts. You cannot specify that only anonymous connections are allowed until you have first allowed anonymous connections.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) - enables you to protect communications over a network, whether that network be an intranet or the Internet. It does so by establishing a private and encrypted communication link between the user and the server. SSL can be used not only to authenticate specific users, but also the anonymous user. If SSL is enabled and a user attempts anonymous access, the Web server will look for a valid certificate on the client and reject those lacking one. To use SSL, you must obtain a digital certificate from an authentication authority and use Key Manager to generate keys. SSL URLs begin with https:// instead of http://.

Reverse DNS Lookup - Increased security can be obtained by requiring reverse DNS lookup on incoming messages. This causes the IP address to be reversed requiring DNS to resolve it.

Host Headers - Allow multiple host-names to be associated with one IP address. With this feature, a separate IP address is not needed for every virtual server you support. Most of the later Client browsers support this feature, but many older ones do not.

Keep-Alives - This feature enables clients to maintain open connections. This way, a client does not need to re-establish connections for each request. By enabling Keep-Alives, you decrease the amount of time a client waits to connect to another document or application on your site. But you also increase the amount of resources devoted to this client.

Virtual Servers (Sites)

The major benefit of virtual servers is that they enable you to expand your site beyond the limitations of a single site per server. You can combine a number of different sites (domain names) on a single server through the implementation of virtual servers. Also known as multi-homed hosts, multi-homed servers, or just plain multi-homing, virtual servers enable one host to respond to requests for different Domain Names.

All of the previous domain names are Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs). A fully qualified domain name completely specifies the location of the host. An FQDN specifies the host name, the domain or subdomain the host belongs to, and any domains above in the hierarchy until the root domain in the organization is specified. On the Internet, the root domain in the path is something like com, but on a private network the top-level domains may be named according to some internal naming convention.

An example of an FQDN is www.easymcse.com, which refers to a server called www located in the subdomain called easymcse in the domain called com. Referring to a host by its FQDN is similar to referring to a file by its complete directory path. However, a complete file name goes from general to specific, with the file name at the rightmost part of the path.

In order to create a virtual server, you must first have created a directory to publish (local or virtual).

Virtual Directories

As the name implies, virtual directories are entities that do not exist, but give you the ability to reference relative file locations to make it appear as if they are in a directory. By so doing, you can get around issues such as disk space and determining where best to store files.

The disadvantage to using virtual directories is a slight decrease in performance if they reside on a different server because files must be retrieved from the LAN. The only other downside is that virtual directories are not visible in directory listings and must be accessed through explicit links within HTML files.

Virtual directories must exist on servers that all reside within the same NT domain and within the domain in which the IIS Server resides. Aside from this restriction, the directories can be either local or remote.

If you choose to create the virtual directory on a local computer, the Internet Service Manager can be used to assign an alias to it.

Blocking IP Addresses

One of the many methods of securing IIS is by controlling access based on individual or group IP Addresses. When a singular IP address in question has been explicitly denied or granted access, there is little to determine other than verifying the default configuration. For example, if the default configuration specifies that all computers will be granted access and the IP address in question is in the exception list, then the address will be denied access.

The more difficult part, and what you will most likely find in the exam, is a situation in which an IP address group is in the exception list. In this case determining if a particular IP address will be permitted access involves determining if the IP address in question is part of one of the exception groups.

Exception "Groups" are merely ranges of IP address. The range is determined by a subnet address, which in this context merely indicates the range size, and a valid subnet address based on the subnet mask. For instance, to block all IP addresses between 100.100.96.0 and 100.100.128.0 you would specify an IP Address of 100.100.96.0 and a Subnet Mask of 255.255.224.0.

The chart below should help in determining range sizes:

IP Block Sizes

Bit Pattern	Subnet Mask	Provided Subnets	Range Size
10000000	128	2	128
11000000	192	4	64
11100000	224	8	32
11110000	240	16	16
11111000	248	32	8
11111100	252	64	4
11111110	254	128	2

The Range Size is merely the number of hosts (theoretical) supported by the given subnet mask. The IP address entered as the lower boundary (the subnetwork address) must be a valid subnetwork address

based upon the subnet mask you enter. In other words, when converted to binary, all bits should be "masked".

By using combinations of ranges you can block any series of IP addresses necessary. For instance, you need to block 41 addresses from 10.100.100.35 to 10.100.100.75. You would use the following:

Individual IP address:

10.100.100.35

Group:

10.100.100.36 , Subnet 255.255.255.224

10.100.100.68, Subnet 255.255.255.248

Managing Resources

Microsoft Management Console - is the primary utility used for most tasks. Accessed by choosing Internet Service Manager from the Programs menu, it is used for almost everything, including creating and sharing new directories or virtual directories, or servers.

Internet Service Manager - Tool used to remotely administer Web and FTP sites. This tool uses your browser as an interface and is also known as *HTMLA*.

IIS Directory Rights - There are five rights that you can select for IIS access that work in conjunction with all other rights. Like share rights, the IIS rights are in addition to NTFS rights and of greatest value when you are using anonymous access. Allowing Read access lets users view a file if their NTFS permissions also allow it. Taking away Read, however, prevents users from viewing the file, regardless of what the NTFS permissions may be. Most restrictive permissions always apply.

IIS Directory Permissions
Read Access
Script Access
Execute Access
Write Access
Directory Browsing

The names of the rights are pretty self-explanatory as to what they offer. The only caveats to note are that Read and Script access are assigned by default, and Execute is a superset of Script access. With virtual directories (which must exist on servers all within the same NT domain) you can get around issues such as disk space, determining where best to store files, and so forth. You should also have a scripts directory under every virtual home directory to handle the executables there.

The Internet Service Manager (HTML) - enables you to manage the FTP and WWW services remotely. You can do almost everything you can locally, with the exception of making MIME Registry changes or stopping and starting services.

MIME Mapping - is used to define the type of file sent to the browser based upon the extension. If your server is supplying files in multiple formats, it must have a MIME mapping for each file type, or browsers will most likely be unable to retrieve the file. Mappings can be added or changed with REGEDIT or REGEDT32.

Integration and Interoperability

Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)

Databases such as Oracle or Microsoft SQL (Structured Query Language) Server can be used with IIS to supply the information to fulfill a query, update information, and add new data through the Web almost as easily as if a user were sitting on a Local Area Network.

ODBC is an API (Application Programming Interface) that provides a simple way to connect to an existing database. It was designed by Microsoft to address the issue of any number of applications needing to interface with SQL server. Authentication can be done by Windows NT or SQL. If SQL is chosen, it uses standard logon security, and a SQL Server user ID and password must be given for all connections. If you choose to use Windows NT authentication, the Windows NT user account is associated with a SQL Server user account, and integrated security is used to establish the connection, regardless of the current security mode at the server.

To use ODBC, you create a query and template for how the output is to look. There are four major file components to IIS's implementation of ODBC.

ODBC File Types	
File Type	Description
.htm	The file containing the hyperlink for a query. The request comes from the browser and merely specifies the URL for the .idc (Internet Database Connector) file on IIS.
.htx	A file of HTML extensions containing the template document with placeholders for the result. Database fields that it receives are known as containers. Logic can be included with <%if...%> and <%endif%>, as well as <%else%> statements.
.idc	The file containing the data source file information and SQL statement. Four required parameters are Datasource, Username, Template, and SQLStatement. SQLStatement is the list of commands you want to execute
Httpodbc.dll	The ODBC dynamic link library included with IIS server.

Index Server

Index Server differs from the ODBC discussion in the files used to hold the queries. Rather than using the .IDC file, Index Server uses an .IDQ (Internet Data Query) file. The .IDQ file should always be placed in the Scripts directory, and it requires Execute or Script permission to function properly.

There are two sections to the file: It begins with a tag of [Query] (the first section), followed by the [Names] section. The Names section is purely optional and not used most of the time. If it is used, it defines nonstandard column names that are referred to in a query. The Query section of the file is all that is required, and it can contain parameters, variables, and conditional expressions.

Index server is an extremely capable full-text indexing engine that integrated directly into IIS 4.0. Using open filters, It is able to index the contents of any file type (provided a filter is available) including MS Word, MS Excel, and HTML files. All indexing occurs behind the scenes and each query to an index can utilize advanced query techniques and fuzzy searches.

There are two types of files associated with the Index Server, IDQ and HTX files. IDQ files provide the query information including the scope (index location) and the restriction (the query) to be performed. The HTX file is an output template that when combined with the query results form the final HTML output presented to the client.

The size of your index will be up to 40% of the size of your corpus (data). For example, if you have 500 MB of data, your index files will be up to 200 MB in size.

Index Types

There are two basic types of indexes utilized by Index Server; in-memory and persistent. Both types of indexes are created automatically and all interaction between the indexes occurs automatically.

Word List

An in-memory index is also called a "word-list". As soon as a document is filtered it is stored in a word-list. The word list only exists in memory. Once there are enough word lists, they are all merged into a "shadow index" and written to disk.

Shadow Index

The Shadow Index is a persistent index, that is on disk instead of in memory. There can be multiple shadow indexes and shadow indexes are from time to time merged together into larger shadow indexes. Eventually the shadow indexes are all written into the Master Index.

Master Index

The Master Index is also a persistent index. All data eventually ends up in the Master Index. It is created and updated during a master merge.

Types of Merges

Merges occur when any two index are combined into one larger index. Merging removes redundant data and speeds up queries. The fewer indexes the faster the query.

Shadow Merge

As you would guess, a shadow merge take place when multiple shadow indexes are combined. It is performed to free the memory used by the word-lists. A shadow merge is first performed prior to all Master Merges. It can also be triggered by various registry entries (MaxWordLists, MinSizeWordLists).

Master Merge

A Master merge merges the data from all existing shadow indexes. During a master merge all the source indexes get replaced with a single master index. This type of merge is very resource intensive depending on the size of the source indexes. This type of merge can be forced by an administrator using the administrative web tools.

Annealing Merge

This is a shadow merge that occurs as a result of the system being idle for an extended length of time while the total number of persistent indexes exceed the MaxIdealIndexes setting. This simply improves performance.

Minimum Requirements

Windows NT 4.0 and IIS 4.0 must be installed in order to use Index Server 2.0. You must also have at least 3 to 12 MB of disk space depending on which language you use, plus whatever additional disk space that will be needed for the catalog file (up to 40% of corpus). You also need at lease a 486DX4, 100Mhz processor. Memory requirements are outlined in the table below.

Memory	
Number of Documents	Minimum Memory
0 to 250,000	32 MB
250,0001 to 500,000	64 MB

500,001 or greater	128 MB
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ISAPI Applications

ISAPI (Internet Server Application Programming Interface) can be used to write applications that Web users can activate by filling out an HTML form or clicking a link in an HTML page on your Web server. The user-supplied information can then be responded to and the results returned in an HTML page or posted to a database.

ISAPI was a Microsoft improvement over popular CGI (Common Gateway Interface) scripting and offers much better performance over CGI because applications are loaded into memory at server runtime. This means that they require less overhead and each request does not start a separate process. Additionally, ISAPI applications are created as DLLs on the server and allow preprocessing of requests and post-processing of responses, permitting site-specific handling of HTTP requests and responses.

ISAPI filters can be used for applications for such functions as customized authentication, access, or logging. You can create complex sites by combining ISAPI filters and applications.

ISAPI works with OLE connectivity and the Internet Database Connector. This allows ISAPI to be implemented as a DLL (in essence, an executable) or as a filter (translating another executable's output). If ISAPI is used as a filter, it is not called by the browser accessing an URL, but rather summoned by the server in response to an event (which could easily be an URL request).

Monitoring and Optimization

Content Analyzer - Is used to generate statistics and verify links.

Import and Report Writer - Uses IIS log files to generate site reports.

Logging

The Active Log Format drop-down list enables you to select the type of log format you want to create. The following are the supported log file formats:

Logging Formats	
Format	Description
Microsoft IIS Log Format	This is a fixed ASCII format that records basic logging items, including username, request date, request time, client IP address, number of bytes received, HTTP status code, and other items. This is a comma-delimited log file, making it easier to parse than other ASCII formats.
NCSA Common Log File Format	This is a fixed ASCII format endorsed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). The data it logs includes remote host-name, username, HTTP status code, request type, and the number of bytes received by the server. Spaces separate different items logged.
ODBC Logging	This is a fixed format that is logged to a database. This log includes client IP address, username, request date, request time, HTTP status code, bytes received, bytes sent, action carried out, and the target. When you choose this option, you must specify the database for the file to be logged to. In addition, you must set up the database to receive that log data.
W3C Extended Log File	This is a customizable ASCII format endorsed by the World

Format	Wide Web Consortium (W3C). This is the default setting. You can set this log format to record a number of different settings, such as request date, request time, client IP address, server IP address, server port, HTTP status code, and more. Data is separated by spaces in this format.
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Performance Monitor

Performance Monitor is used when you want to see trends and patterns of your site's usage. When you install IIS, new objects relating to Web and FTP services are added to Performance Monitor along with specific counters for those services. Objects are individual occurrences of a system resource, such as Web Service, FTP Service, Active Server Pages, Browser, and other items. Counters, on the other hand, are statistics relating to the objects, such as Debugging Requests, Memory Allocated, and Request Wait Time.

Bottlenecks occur when one (or several) hardware resource(s) is being used too much, usually resulting in the draining of another hardware resource. The result is a performance reduction over the entire network. A bottleneck may occur as a result of insufficient server memory or because of too little bandwidth available to the connected users.

Start looking for bottlenecks by running Performance Monitor to create a baseline of activities for your site. You also can use Event Viewer to record events and audit situations on your computer that may require your attention. Another useful tool to use to locate bottlenecks is Task Manager. Task Manager shows you all the ongoing tasks and threads on your computer.

Bandwidth Throttling

Limits total bandwidth by all IIS sites to the kilobytes per second that you can specify. This can be done both by Server and by Site. A site setting will override a server setting.

Troubleshooting

Server Response Codes

When working with the web you often hear about the protocols HTML and HTTP. After all, each time you enter the URL of a web site you begin with "http://". HTML isn't so much a protocol as it is a file format. HTML is simply a defined format for creating web pages. HTTP, on the other hand, is the protocol used to actually find and deliver the web pages. Working together, they create the "WEB".

Windows NT and IIS 4.0 server support HTTP version 1.1. HTTP 1.1 supports status codes and reason phrases that can be returned after a client makes a request to the server. If you have ever followed a "dead" link on the web and seen a "404 File not found" error then you have indeed seen an HTTP status code and reason phrase.

You will more than likely run into at least one or two of these status codes on the exam. While you probably won't need to memorize them all, you should at least be familiar with them. The status codes each consist of 3 digits. The first digit designates one of five classifications. The following table summarizes each of the classifications:

Code	Class	Use
1xx	Informational	Not currently used. This class is reserved for future use.
2xx	Success	The HTTP action was received, understood, and completed successfully.
3xx	Redirection	Further action must be taken in order to complete the request.
4xx	Client Error	The request contains incorrect syntax or can not be fulfilled.

5xx	Server Error	The server failed to complete an apparently valid request.
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The next table summarizes the individual status codes and reason phrases for each classification. These are the ONLY status codes supported by NT.

Code	Reason Phrase	Description
200	OK	The request has succeeded.
301	Moved Permanently	The requested URL has been assigned a new permanent address. All future inquiries should go to the new address.
302	Moved Temporarily	The requested URL has been assigned a new temporary address. All future inquired should go the existing address.
304	Not Modified	Allows specialized requests based upon file modification date.
400	Bad Request	The request could not be understood due to syntax.
401	Unauthorized	The request required user authentication.
403	Forbidden	The server understood the request but refuses to fulfill request for unspecified reason. Authentication will not help.
404	Not Found	The requested resource can not be found. Further information not available.
500	Internal Server Error	The server encountered an unexpected condition that prevented it from fulfilling the request.
501	Not Implemented	The server does not support the function required to fulfill the request.
502	Bad Gateway	The server received an invalid response from the gateway or upstream server it accessed in attempting to fulfill the request.

The 403 error is commonly encountered when trying to access a SSL enabled web page without an SSL enabled browser.

The 404 error is most commonly encountered when the requested web page does not exist.

The 500 error may be returned if your anonymous user account does not have the right to log on locally.

The 502 error can be received if trying to connect to an ODBC database and the DSN (data source name) is incorrectly specified in the IDC file.

Cram Contents - Part 1

- 1. You are working on a release of a software product for a large company. You have decided to create an intranet site to allow every member of your large team access to the current build of the product, as well as to current versions of product documentation. You would like to limit access to the site to the people on your team. What feature of Internet Information Server would allow this?**

Answer: Domain Blocking allows you to grant access to the intranet site only to members of your team.

- 2. If you want to set up Internet Information Server to run Microsoft Transaction Server, but also want to take advantage of the remote administration features of Internet Service Manager (HTML), which installation option should you choose?**

Answer: The Minimum installation option gives you Microsoft Transaction Server, but not Internet Service Manager (HTML). If you want both, you need to choose either the Typical or Custom installation option.

- 3. What is the primary function of Microsoft Management Console?**

Answer: Instead of providing functionality by itself, Microsoft Management Console provides a common environment for snap-ins. Snap-ins provide the actual management environment for each associated product. For Internet Information Server, the implemented snap-in is Internet Service Manager. When you start Internet Service Manager, Microsoft Management Console starts and loads the Internet Service Manager snap-in.

- 4. What Internet Information Server tools allow a user to administer a Web site?**

Answer: The Internet Service Manager snap-in is the main administration tool for Internet Information Server. For remote administration, the HTML version of Internet Service Manager provides nearly all of the functionality of the Internet Service Manager snap-in.

- 5. Can you share customized consoles among the members of your group?**

Answer: Once you have created a console you like by loading snap-ins and arranging windows, you can save the console to a file with the default extension of .msc. Because saved consoles are not themselves large files, it is practical to create multiple console files and to share them with the members of your group by e-mail or other means.

- 6. How can a user access the property sheets associated with a particular Web service?**

Answer: In the scope pane of Internet Service Manager, nodes in a tree view represent the different Web services. To access the property sheets of a particular service, right-click its node and then select Properties on the menu that appears.

- 7. What is the purpose of the Internet Information Server metabase?**

Answer: In place of the Windows NT registry, Internet Information Server stores most of its configuration parameters in the metabase, specifically designed for Internet Information Server. The Internet Information Server metabase offers more advanced features than the Windows NT registry, including speed, scriptability, and remote administration.

8. Describe the features provided by the Inetinfo process.

Answer: The Inetinfo process provides shared facilities for the thread pool, cache, logging, and SNMP services. The thread pool contains a group of threads used within the process for a specific operation. The cache stores data for file handles, account information, and log file data for logging to text files. Logging stores information about which users access a site. SNMP is used to monitor a Web server.

9. Which Internet Information Server service layer provides support for process isolation? What component provides process isolation?

Answer: The Application services layer houses the Web Application Manager, which provides support for process isolation.

10. Describe how a data request is routed through the Internet Information Server architecture.

Answer: A data request enters an Internet Information Server server through the Windows NT systems services, is passed to the Web services, and then forwarded to Application services. The response retraces the route of the request.

11. You are interested in changing your Web site configurations pertaining to connections—how many users are connecting, how many users can connect, and how long you tolerate an idle connection before dropping it. Where would you go to adjust these functions?

Answer: Use the Web Site property sheet to can adjust the number of connections allowed and the connection timeout limit. Use the Performance property sheet to adjust the anticipated number of daily connections to your site in order to optimize server performance.

12. You are working on the beta release of a new product and want to allow the members of your team—and no one else—to access documentation on the intranet. Which property sheet helps you to configure your Web site in this way, and what are the steps you must take to configure your site?

Answer: Use the Directory Security property sheet to grant or deny access by IP address. Select the Denied Access check box to deny access to all computers by default. Then click Add to list the addresses of team members who are granted access to the Web site.

13. You are concerned about users having Write privileges to your Web site. Which property sheet contains this information? Would a user require any special browser functionality in order to write to a Web site?

Answer: The Home Directory property sheet contains check boxes for indicating Read or Write privileges to your Web site. If the Write check box is cleared, users cannot write to your Web site. A user wanting to write to a Web site

must use a browser that supports the PUT feature of the HTTP 1.1 protocol standard.

14. After installing Internet Information Server, you configure 10 virtual servers. To verify that the virtual servers are working, you copy the Default.asp file from Inetpub\Wwwroot into the home folder of each virtual server. When you test each of the virtual servers, none of the images on the page are displayed. After troubleshooting, you determine that all of the images are in virtual directories, and these virtual directories are only accessible from the default Web site. How do you make them accessible from all virtual servers?

Answer: Create a new virtual directory for each virtual server. Make sure that each virtual directory references the physical folder where the images are stored.

15. You are the administrator for an intranet at a small accounting firm with 10 employees and 15 computers running Windows NT 4.0. After installing Internet Information Server and configuring three virtual servers, users complain they can only display the default WWW server. What must you do so that the virtual servers are working?

Answer: You must set up a HOSTS file for each client to download, or set up and configure a DNS server.

16. How does the processes for creating a digital signature differ from that for creating a digital envelope?

Answer: The process for creating a digital signature uses the sender's private key to encrypt the signature and the recipient uses the corresponding public key to decrypt and verify the signature. The accompanying message is sent unencrypted; the role of the digital signature is only to confirm authorship. The process for creating a digital envelope involves encrypting the message using the recipient's public key so that the recipient—presumably the only person with access to the corresponding private key—can decrypt and read the message.

17. What purpose do digital certificates serve in the process of providing for secure and private communication on the Internet? Why would an organization choose to issue its own certificates rather than relying on an independent certificate authority?

Answer: Digital certificates are used to verify the identity of the individual, browser, or server with which you are communicating. An organization may choose to issue its own digital certificates in order to have full control over the policies associated with the issuing, managing, and revoking certificates, as well as the format and content of the certificates themselves.

18. What is the difference between the server queue and the server log? Which allows you to revoke certificates?

Answer: The server queue maintains copies of every certificate request you have ever received. The server queue includes the information contained in each request, in addition to whether you issued a certificate to the requestor. The server log maintains copies of all certificates you have

issued, and is administered using the server log. This component includes information about every certificate you have issued, including whether you have chosen to revoke it. If you want to revoke a certificate you have issued, locate it using the server log and then click Revoke Certificate.

19. World Wide Importers has over 1,000 sales people worldwide. All sales people are required to use their laptops to dial-in long distance to the company's Microsoft Access database to check stock levels. This is done four or five times a day by each sales person, and results in large telephone bills for World Wide Importers. The sales force complains that the telephone lines are often tied up for hours limiting their access. Can you recommend a way using Internet Information Server to reduce the telephone costs and improve access?

Answer: World Wide Importers might set up a secure Internet Information Server Web site for their sales people. After implementing the ODBC for Microsoft Access, the Web pages can be designed so that sales people can read and update the database. Each sales person can use a local Internet Service Provider (ISP) to do this, thereby reducing the telephone bills and the access problem.

20. How can using ASP enable you to create dynamic Web sites?

Answer: Using ASP, you can combine HTML, scripts, and reusable components to publish content to the Web. ASP enables a Web developer to deliver content that is customized for specific users based on that individual's preferences, their demographics, or something more basic, such as whether the client's browser will accept content displayed in frames.

21. Is the object that causes a Web browser to see different content every time the user opens or reloads a file or Web page a built-in or installable object? How could this feature be useful to advertisers?

Answer: The Content Rotator is an installable ASP object. It relies on information in the Content Schedule file to determine how frequently to display new content to Web browsers. The Content Schedule file can be configured to return vital information—such as how frequently users click a given advertisement—to Web administrators. The Content Rotator also allows administrators with little or no HTML experience to manage the placement of new advertisements.

22. Will any of the installable ASP components track Web page hits or ensure that only the appropriate users are allowed to access sensitive documents or Web pages?

Answer: The Page Counter component displays hits to your Web page. Because it is launched in the Application scope, it works quickly and is easy to implement. The Permission Checker component verifies that a user has permission to access a given file or Web page before granting that individual access. You can also configure this component to automatically test permissions to all the Web pages linked to a given page so that only those links the user can access are displayed.

23. What is required in order to index files saved as proprietary formatted documents, such as Microsoft Word files?

Answer: Indexing proprietary formatted documents requires content filters. Index Server includes several default content filters. The default filters are for text files, HTML files, Word 95 and Word 97 files, Excel 95 and Excel 97 files, PowerPoint 95 and PowerPoint 97 files, and properties on binary files. To index other document types you must obtain and install the appropriate content filters, which are available from independent software vendors.

24.You have a URL off of a page to another page. You now change the contents of the second page to have information you want to secure with SSL. How do you change the URL to signify this change after you have added the SSL?

Answer: https://

25.You had 50 MB of data that index server was tracking. You add 100 more and users complain it is too slow. What do you do?

Answer: Redo the master index

26.You have 3 web sites running on one IIS server. When a user uses index server to do a query, he gets data back from all of the web sites. What do you do?

Answer: Create an index for each site

27.What factors can impact Index Server performance?

Answer: The factors that can impact Index Server performance include the number of documents indexed, the size of the data corpus, the rate of queries, and the kind of queries made.

28.What can you do to reduce the time it takes to return results for frequently queried documents?

Answer: Using the Index Server snap-in, you can add to the property cache files that are frequently queried. Querying file properties stored in cache reduces the query response time.

29.What feature shows you the exact portion of a document that satisfies your query?

Answer: Hit highlighting not only shows you the exact portion of the document that satisfies your query, but displays the sought-after content in red, italic text. To see the hit highlighting for a particular result abstract, click Show Highlights (condensed) or Show Highlights (full text). These links appear at the bottom of each result abstract in the results set.

30.How can you exclude certain folders from being indexed?

Answer: Indexing and searching in Index Server is based on virtual roots, and you can exclude virtual directories from indexing through Internet Information Server Internet Service Manager by clearing the Index This Resource check box on the Directory property sheet. Alternatively, in your .idq files, you can specify files to be prevented from appearing in search results.

31.If a user does not have access to a specific file on an Internet or intranet site, will they see that file returned in the results set?

Answer: When filtering the documents, Index Server also saves the associated access control setting created in the Windows NT File System (NTFS). This access control setting is used by Index Server to determine if a user has access to the file. If a user does not have access to the file, it will not appear in the results set thereby denying that individual access to the file.

32.One of the board members of the Woodgrove Bank is still unclear on the need for Microsoft Transaction Server. He would like you to make a presentation at the next board meeting explaining the benefits of Microsoft Transaction Server. He would like the presentation to include an example of a bank transaction that has gone wrong. What might you present?

Answer: A good example would include the discussion all of the components used in a transaction. For a bank transaction example, you could use the following scenario:

A user uses his browser to connect to the bank's Web site. This uses the client, network, and receiver components.

The receiver component would be the component of Microsoft Transaction Server to accept the call.

In the next several minutes, 100 additional customers use their browsers to connect to the bank. Microsoft Transaction Server uses its receiver, queue manager, connection manager, context manager, and security manager components. The receiver manages congestion, the queue manager prioritizes the requests in the order they were received, the connection manager tracks the work of each client, the context manager keeps track of each user's identity, and the security manager prevents unauthorized users from accessing the data or applications.

The user transfers money between two accounts, which impacts more than one database. Microsoft Transaction Server uses its thread pool, service logic, configuration manager, database connection manager, and synchronization manager components and the data for the transaction.

The thread pool supplies the threads for the users. The service logic performs the debit, credit, and transfer functions. The synchronization manager coordinates the transaction between databases. The configuration manager manages the thread pool and other resources. The database connection manager allocates database connections.

Before the transaction is completed, the connection between SQL servers is broken. Synchronization manager detects the incomplete transaction and rolls the databases back to their original state.

33.John set up 3 Anonymous logins to IIS with different passwords and suddenly nobody can access the sites. They are using NT authenticated logins.

Answer: John did not change the passwords in NT to match

34.What are the three tiers of the three-tier application model, and what is the function of each layer?

Answer:

- Presentation. The client consists mostly of a GUI such as a browser used to display Web pages. Services such as database connection and business services are obtained from middle-tier servers. This results in less

overhead for the user, but more network traffic for the system as components are distributed among different computers.

- **Business/Data Components.** Middle-tier components can implement data rules or business rules. They provide the logic between the client computer and the data source. This is the layer where necessary line-of-business rules and logic exist. Business rules can consist of business algorithms, or legal or government regulations. Data rules consist of rules to keep the data structures consistent, within a specific database as well as among multiple databases. These can exist on a server computer to assist in resource sharing. They can be used to enforce business and data rules. Because they are not tied to a specific client, they can be used by all applications.
- **Data Access.** The data access tier represents a computer running a database where information is stored; this is the actual DBMS access layer. It can be accessed through the data/business rules layer, and on occasion directly by the Presentation layer itself. It consists of data access components (rather than raw DBMS connections) to aid in resource sharing and to allow clients to be configured without installing libraries or drivers on each client.

35. The Woodgrove Bank, a new bank, will have operations in 16 locations. Each location will have account information stored in separate Microsoft SQL Server databases. The bank's management is going to hire a group of software developers to write code to synchronize transactions between all 16 databases. Bank management has hired you as a consultant to oversee the consultants' work. You want to create a proposal to persuade management to use Microsoft Transaction Server. What are some items to include in your proposal?

Answer: Microsoft Transaction Server is a product that provides the components that synchronize the transactions between databases. This saves substantial time creating, testing, and debugging code.

Microsoft Transaction Server guarantees that transactions are always completed or rolled back. Transactions do not stop responding in an unknown state.

Microsoft Transaction Server supports ActiveX, which means developers can write code using Microsoft Visual Basic, Microsoft Visual C++, and Visual J++ to access ActiveX components.

Microsoft Transaction Server manages low-level system resources such as threads, file I/O, and so on so that developers do not have to add this complexity into their applications.

36. What is the difference between the Tree View WebMap and the Cyberbolic View WebMap?

Answer: The Tree View gives a more traditional graphical representation of a Web site—it closely resembles the tree-like structure of Windows NT Explorer—whereas the Cyberbolic view displays a more dynamic representation. The Tree view allows you to expand or collapse different hierarchical branches of the Web site's structure, so you can choose to see only those resources that appear a single step away from the home page, or you can view the objects on every level. The Cyberbolic view allows you to choose to view your Web site with a single object as the point-of-focus, but does not give you the option of expanding or collapsing your view.

37. Will the Site Summary report allow you to check on the number of images, video, or audio on your Web site? How could this information be useful?

Answer: Yes, the object statistics section of the Site Summary report lists the number of images and video and audio clips you have on your site. This information could be useful in helping you to determine whether you have enough—or too much—of this sort of content on your Web site.

38. What is the purpose of the Quick Search feature of Content Analyzer? Will any of the preconfigured searches indicate whether objects on your site are too large for users to download quickly?

Answer: The Quick Search feature of Content Analyzer enables users to search their Web sites for errors and potential weaknesses. Running the Load Size over 32 K quick search indicates which objects on your Web site are larger than 32 K, and therefore might require streamlining to reduce their download time.

39. Which detail report provides information about the individuals who visit your Web site? What kind of information does the report give you?

Answer: The User and Visits detail reports both provide information on users who visit your Web site. The User detail report lets you know the total number of users who visit your site, how many first time visitors you have, and charts usage trends. It also provides information on averages; the average number of times individual users visit your site and the average number of visits from different users per organization, and the average number of requests and length of visit per user.

40. You have a 500MB corpus, how much free disk space does Index server require to index?

Answer: 200MB (40%)

41. You have one IP address and two virtual servers how do you do it?

Answer: Custom HTTP header

42. You have two virtual servers how do you do it?

Answer: Custom HTTP header & Two IP addresses

43. You have 64MB of RAM and 64MB of virtual memory. You want to improve Index server performance, so you increase the cache, but performance decreases, why?

Answer: The cache is now using virtual memory

44. You want to save your entire website and all links off it to your laptop, what do you use?

Answer: Site Server Express

45. You want to determine all files on your website which are greater than 32K?

Answer: Site Server Express

46.You change the port number of your FTP site and try to connect to it and can't why?

Answer: You are trying to connect with the default port number

47.ISAPI threads are increasing and taking up too many resources.

Answer: Run each application in its own memory space

48.Where are MIME mappings stored?

Answer: In the Metabase

49.You need to change the port of 200 web sites, what is the quickest way to do this?

Answer: Use the WSH

50.You enable SSL on a virtual directory. A user is complaining that they can not see any files, but you can. What do you do?

Answer: Install an SSL capable browser on the client.

51.You have a separate directory for each client and they are only allowed to access their own directory. What is the best security method?

Answer: Client certificates.

52.Managers have access to a special directory. Mary is promoted to manager, but she can not access the directory. Mary has the same permissions as Bill, who can access the directory. What do you need to do so that Mary has access?

Answer: Stop and restart the WWW service

53.You install IIS on a Win95 machine and want to use Index server, what do you need to do?

Answer: Upgrade to NT Server

54.You are behind a firewall and want to administer an IIS server with HTMLA, what port does the firewall have to let through.

Answer: RPC listener port

55.If you select an error to edit from the Custom Errors tab, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit J), which 3 options can you use to specify an error page?

- a. Default
- b. Local
- c. File
- d. URL
- e. Redirect

Answer: A C D

56.What command, from the command line, can you issue to view the shares on an NT Server?

- a. netview
- b. net view \\servername
- c. net shares \\servername
- d. net view shares
- e. none of the above

Answer: B

57.Which of the following can you use to monitor FTP Sessions?

- a. netstat
- b. ipconfig
- c. Performance Monitor
- d. Server Manager
- e. regedit

Answer: A C

58.You have decided to use an NT Server for your FTP server. You want the UNIX machines to be able to access the FTP server in their native format. What setting must you enable to allow traditional UNIX FTP style listings instead of the normal DOS-style listings?

- a. Select "UNIX" from the "Directory Listing Style" on the Home Directory tab of the Services properties of a FTP server in the Internet Service Manager utility
- b. Format the partition you wish to use, using Disk Administrator, to NTFS and check the box labeled "Enable UNIX Naming"
- c. Install UNIX Naming services from services in control panel and restart the server
- d. Do nothing. Microsoft FTP services can automatically detect the UNIX clients and provide them with the proper UNIX style FTP listing.
- e. none of the above

Answer: A

59.Situation:

You have an IIS server configured for your company. It acts as BOTH and Internet and Intranet server. However, you don't want certain computers accessing this IIS server.

You have a DNS server on your network.

Required Result:

-The computer workstations on your internal company network MUST be able to access the IIS server.

Optional Desired Results:

- Other Internet users should be able to access the IIS server as long as they aren't the ones you want to exclude.
- You don't want to use Windows NT Challenge/Response.

Proposed Solution:

-Select the Directory Security tab, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit H), in the Internet Service Manager for all of the IIS services that your company uses. Click the Edit button in the IP Addresses and Domain Name Restrictions box. Select Denied Access for the default. Click the Add button and enter the appropriate IP Addresses for ALL of your company's computers on the network.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

60.Situation:

You have an IIS FTP server configured for Internet access. A user in your company, Tom, uses a graphical FTP client which he uses to FTP from your company's UNIX server. However, when he tries to view files from the IIS FTP server, he is unable to see any files.

The Home Directory tab from the FTP properties is shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit N).

Required Result:

-Tom should be able to see a list of all the files in the IIS FTP server for which he has access.

Optional Desired Results:

- Other users should be able to see a listing of files on the IIS FTP server, and still use whatever FTP program to access that server.
- The Home FTP directory should remain the same.

Proposed Solution:

-Have Tom use a different FTP utility that is known to work with the IIS server.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

61.Situation:

You are planning to set up a Web server for your company, which is designed to allow Web users from the Internet to be able to find out about products for your company. Also, you want remote employees to be able to view company information useful to their work in the field. However, keeping certain pages is important.

Required Result:

-Anyone, regardless of whether they work for the company or not, should be able to access the public web pages in their browser.

Optional Desired Results:

-Company field employees should be able to access their private pages, while non-employees should not be able to access those pages.
-Employees should be able to use a browser from any manufacturer, including Netscape or Microsoft.

Proposed Solution:

-Install IIS and put the Web pages on a NTFS partition. Put the private pages in a different directory than the public pages and assign directory permissions to the Domain Users group, while assigning No Access to IUSR_computername user. Use Basic Authentication to authenticate users.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

62.Situation:

You are planning to set up an Web server for your company, which is designed to allow Web users from the Internet to be able to find out about products for your company. Also, you want remote employees to be able to view company information useful to their work in the field. However, keeping certain pages is important.

Required Result:

-Anyone, regardless of whether they work for the company or not, should be able to access the public web pages in their browser.

Optional Desired Results:

-Company field employees should be able to access their private pages, while non-employees should not be able to access those pages.
-Employees should be able to use a browser from any manufacturer, including Netscape or Microsoft.

Proposed Solution:

-Install IIS and put the Web pages on a FAT partition. Use the ATTRIB command to make the private Web pages read-only.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

63.Situation:

You have installed Windows NT Server and IIS on a server to be used as an Internet-based online catalog for your company. Currently, you have an InterNIC assigned range of IP addresses.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server by typing a name rather than an IP address.

Optional Desired Results:

-The DNS records should be handled by the company in-house, rather than by an ISP.

-There should be some fault tolerance for the name servers, so if one fails, the other is able to handle the name lookups.

Proposed Solution:

-Obtain a registered domain name from InterNIC and have the ISP configure the DNS servers.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

64.To view the properties for the Administration Web site from the following screen shown (IIS4 - Exhibit A), you would click on the Administration Web Site in the tree on the left, then click on the _____ button on the toolbar.

- a. Report
- b. Servers
- c. Services
- d. Properties
- e. Internet

Answer: D

65.What is the default port for the HTTP service?

- a. 80
- b. 21
- c. 1023
- d. 1024
- e. 70

Answer: A

66.What is the minimum memory required to run the Index Server on a Windows NT Server?

- a. 16 MB
- b. 32 MB
- c. 48 MB
- d. 64 MB
- e. 128 MB

Answer: B

67.What services can be added when installing IIS?

- a. Gopher
- b. DNS
- c. WWW
- d. FTP
- e. DHCP

Answer: C D

68.Which of the following attributes can be set on a virtual directory?

- a. Read
- b. Write
- c. Execute
- d. Require a secure SSL channel
- e. No Access

Answer: A B C D

69.Situation:

You have an IIS server configured for your company. It acts as BOTH and Internet and Intranet server. However, you don't want certain computers accessing this IIS server.

You have a DNS server on your network.

Required Result:

-The computer workstations on your internal company network MUST be able to access the IIS server.

Optional Desired Results:

-Other Internet users should be able to access the IIS server as long as they aren't the ones you want to exclude.

-You don't want to use Windows NT Challenge/Response.

Proposed Solution:

-Select the Directory Security tab, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit H), in the Internet Service Manager for all of the IIS services that your company uses. Click the Edit button in the IP Addresses and Domain Name Restrictions box. Select Denied Access for the default. Assign the correct permissions on the content directories on an NTFS partition.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: D

70. When does the Index Server 2.0 first start indexing?

- a. when the Content Index service starts up
- b. after the Internet server process starts
- c. after the first search
- d. after installation of Transaction Server
- e. when the server service starts up

Answer: A

71. What service should you enable for checking your security of an IIS Server?

- a. Security
- b. Auditing
- c. Firewall
- d. Directory
- e. File

Answer: B

72. ISAPI is an acronym for _____.

- a. Internet Server Application Protocol Interface.
- b. Internet Server Application Programming Interface.
- c. Interface Server Application Protocol Internet.
- d. Internet Service Application Protocol Interface.
- e. Internet Service Application Programming Interface.

Answer: B

73. If you wanted to disable indexing on a virtual root of an Index Server, which option would you select from the Index Server Administration Page, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit Q)?

- a. View/Update indexing of virtual roots
- b. View unfiltered documents
- c. Index statistics
- d. Force merge now
- e. Force scan virtual roots

Answer: A

74. ISAPI allows programs to be written as _____ and _____.

- a. gateways
- b. interpreters

- c. applications
- d. connectors
- e. filters

Answer: CE

75. Will Internet Information Server installed on an Intel platform computer differ from Internet Information Server installed on an Alpha platform computer?

Answer: Internet Information Server installed on an Alpha platform computer is nearly as functional as Internet Information Server installed on the Intel platform, but lacks Visual Basic and Visual J++ components and samples, as well as the Server-Side Java Virtual Machine.

76. Does Internet Information Server have any particular Web browser requirements?

Answer: Yes, any installation of Internet Information Server requires Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.01.

77. If you want to run Microsoft SMTP Service, do you need to configure your operating system in any special way before installing Internet Information Server?

Answer: Yes, Microsoft SMTP Service requires the use of NTFS.

78. Which permissions can be set to allow execution an .idc file in the Application Settings box?

- a. None
- b. Script
- c. Execute

Answer: B C

79. An HTTP 401 error is a result of:

- a. The page has been moved permanently
- b. It was a bad request.
- c. It is an internal server error.
- d. The request requires user authentication.
- e. page being malformed

Answer: D

80. What directory listing styles are permitted for the FTP server?

- a. AS/400
- b. VAX
- c. UNIX
- d. MS-DOS
- e. Windows NT

Answer: C D

81.Situation:

You have installed Windows NT Server and IIS on a server to be used as an Internet-based online catalog for your company. Currently, you have an InterNIC assigned range of IP addresses.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server by typing a name rather than an IP address.

Optional Desired Results:

-The DNS records should be handled by the company in-house, rather than by an ISP.

-There should be some fault tolerance for the name servers, so if one fails, the other is able to handle the name lookups.

Proposed Solution:

-Obtain a registered domain name from InterNIC. Install the DNS service on the IIS server. Configure another DNS server on another Windows NT machine. Configure both the primary and secondary zones on each server.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

82.IDQ is an acronym for _____.

- a. Intranet Data Question
- b. Internet Data Query
- c. Internet Database Question
- d. Intranet Database Question
- e. none of the above

Answer: B

83.What command will show the active opens, passive opens, failed connection attempts, reset connections, current connections?

- a. netstat
- b. netstat -a
- c. netstat -s -p tcp
- d. netstat -n
- e. ipconfig

Answer: C

84.Situation:

You have an IIS server at a remote site configured for your company. You want to be able to have administrators administer the remote IIS server via the Internet. However, you have security concerns about unauthorized users accessing the HTML-based Internet Service Manager.

Required Result:

-Members of the Administrators group must be able to manage the remote IIS server via the HTML Internet Service Manager.

Optional Desired Results:

-The URL used should be different to help prevent random guessing for the location of the HTML version of Internet Service Manager.

-Users connecting to the content side of the IIS server should NOT be required to use a specific browser.

Proposed Solution:

-Configure the remote IIS Server to be a multi-homed server, with 2 IP addresses for the network card in the server. Assign the 2nd IP address to the \iisadmin virtual directory, while leaving the IP addresses blank for the other data. In the Windows NT Explorer, verify that only administrators can access the iisadmin directory.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

85.If you wanted to select an incremental forced scan on a virtual root of an Index Server, which option would you select from the Index Server Administration Page, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit Q)?

- a. View/Update indexing of virtual roots
- b. View unfiltered documents
- c. Index statistics
- d. Force merge now
- e. Force scan virtual roots

Answer: E

86.Which three of the following are example applications of ISAPI filters?

- a. logging
- b. security
- c. compression
- d. handling HTML form data
- e. planning

Answer: A B C

87.Which of the following are the ways to monitor performance of the Index Server?

- a. Performance Monitor
- b. pview.exe
- c. an .ida script

- d. Adding the Index Server item into the MMC
- e. Server Manager

Answer: A C D

88.What two methods can you use to monitor HTTP sessions?

- a. Internet Server Manager
- b. netstat
- c. nbtstat
- d. Performance Monitor
- e. httpmon

Answer: B D

89.What are the two persistent indexes?

- a. word indexes
- b. word lists
- c. shadow index
- d. master index
- e. slave index

Answer: C D

90.The three main stages of the Indexing Process are?

- a. normalization
- b. parsing
- c. chunking
- d. word breaking
- e. filtering

Answer: A D E

91.What would be the cause of the following error message: HTTP/1.0 500 Server Error (Logon failure: the user has not been granted the requested logon type at this computer.)?

- a. Incorrect anonymous account
- b. Account is not set for Logon locally
- c. The password was incorrect
- d. the server is not installed
- e. File rights are not set correctly

Answer: B

92.What Protocols do you need install before you install Internet Information Server?

- a. NWLink
- b. NetBIOS
- c. NetBEUI
- d. DLC
- e. TCP/IP

Answer: E

93.What does the Internet term URL stand for?

- a. Universal Resource Locator
- b. Uniform Resource Locator
- c. Universal Resource Location
- d. Universal Real Location
- e. Unique Real Location

Answer: B

94.What are the two key events to Audit for IIS?

- a. Logon and Logoff
- b. File and Object Access
- c. Use of User Rights
- d. Security Policy Changes
- e. Process Tracking

Answer: A B

95.Situation:

You are planning to set up an Web server for your company, which is designed to allow Web users from the Internet to be able to find out about products for your company. Also, you want remote employees to be able to view company information useful to their work in the field. However, keeping certain pages is important.

Required Result:

-Anyone, regardless of whether they work for the company or not, should be able to access the public web pages in their browser.

Optional Desired Results:

-Company field employees should be able to access their private pages, while non-employees should not be able to access those pages.

-Employees should be able to use a browser from any manufacturer, including Netscape or Microsoft.

Proposed Solution:

-Install IIS and put the Web pages on a NTFS partition. Put the private pages in the same directory as the public pages and clear the Allow Anonymous checkbox on all WWW Service directories. Use Windows NT Challenge/Response Authentication to authenticate users.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: D

96.Situation:

You have installed Windows NT Server and IIS on a server to be used as an Internet-based online catalog for your company. Currently, you have an InterNic assigned range of IP addresses.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server by typing a name rather than an IP address.

Optional Desired Results:

-The DNS records should be handled by the company in-house, rather than by an ISP.

-There should be some fault tolerance for the name servers, so if one fails, the other is able to handle the name lookups.

Proposed Solution:

-Obtain a registered domain name from InterNIC. Install the DNS service on the IIS server. Contact your ISP to configure a primary DNS server. Create a secondary zone on your DNS server.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

97.What are three ways of controlling access to the IIS?

- a. Username and password
- b. IP Address(es)
- c. SSL
- d. PCT
- e. Directories

Answer: A B E

98.CGI is an acronym for _____.

- a. Complex Gateway Interlace
- b. Common Gateway Interlace
- c. Common Gateway Interface
- d. Complex Gateway Interface
- e. none of the above

Answer: C

What is the default port for the FTP service?

- a. 80
- b. 21
- c. 1023
- d. 1024
- e. 70

Answer: B

99. What are the three types of indexes?

- a. word indexes
- b. word lists
- c. persistent index
- d. shadow index
- e. master index

Answer: B D E

100. Which two are critical to an HTX file?

- a. <%loopdetail%>
- b. <%startdetail%>
- c. <%begindetail%>
- d. <%stopdetail%>
- e. <%enddetail%>

Answer: C E

101. Which item would you select from the Index Server Administration Page, shown in figure (IIS4 - Exhibit Q), if you wanted to view items such as: the number of active, cached, pending, or rejected queries?

- a. View/Update indexing of virtual roots
- b. View unfiltered documents
- c. Index statistics
- d. Force merge now
- e. Force scan virtual roots

Answer: C

102. What is the default port for the Gopher service?

- a. 80
- b. 21
- c. 1023
- d. 1024
- e. 70

Answer: E

103. An HTTP 400 error is a:

- a. Bad Request
- b. Unauthorized User
- c. Forbidden Login
- d. Not Found Error
- e. Internal Server Error

Answer: A

104. What do you need install before you can install Internet Information Server?

- a. TCP/IP Protocol
- b. DHCP
- c. IE 4.0
- d. DNS
- e. NT Service Pack 3

Answer: A C E

105. How would you limit access or hide access to your HTTP service?

- a. change your HTTP server port number to a number higher than 1023
- b. only install browsers on workstation you want to use the service
- c. block out all IP addresses and allow only the ones you want to have access
- d. put your server on its own network
- e. install a firewall

Answer: A

106. Which protocols are provide Packet Level Security?

- a. UDP
- b. SSL
- c. PCT
- d. TCP
- e. PPTP

Answer: B C E

107. What Service should you disable for security purposes on for an Internet Web Server running NT?

- a. FTP Service
- b. Gopher Service
- c. DNS Service
- d. Server Service
- e. Workstation Service

Answer: D

108. By default the group Everyone has what set of rights to an NTFS drive?

- a. No Access
- b. Read
- c. Read, Write, Change
- d. Read and Execute
- e. Full Control

Answer: E

109. What is the version of the HTTP protocol that IIS currently supports?

- a. 0.9
- b. 1.0

- c. 1.1
- d. 2.0
- e. 3.0

Answer: C

110. An HTTP 401 error is an indication to the client that

- a. they do not have enough memory
- b. everything is ok
- c. they failed the authorization test
- d. the file they are trying to retrieve cannot be found
- e. server has had an internal error

Answer: C

111. Where do you view the Audited Events?

- a. event viewer --> IIS Log
- b. event viewer --> Security Log
- c. event viewer --> Audit Log
- d. event viewer --> Application Log
- e. event viewer --> System Log

Answer: B

112. Which directory holds the services file?

- a. %systemroot%\System32\drivers\dns
- b. %systemroot%\System32\drivers\etc
- c. %systemroot%\System32\temp
- d. %systemroot%\System32\config
- e. %systemroot%\System32\etc

Answer: B

113. A modem connected at 28.8 Kbps will support ____ simultaneous users.

- a. 2-10
- b. 10-20
- c. 10-500
- d. 50-500
- e. 500+

Answer: A

114. Situation:

You have been asked to connect your company's internal network to the Internet. However, security is a concern since you don't want Internet users to access resources to your internal network.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server and other servers on the Internet from workstations on your company network.

Optional Desired Results:

- Internet users should NOT be able to access any resources on the internal company network.
- TCP/IP should be used on the company's internal network.

Proposed Solution:

-Configure TCP/IP on the Internet server. Use TCP/IP on your internal network from the client computers to the Internet server. Configure a third party firewall between the Internet server and the internal network.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.

115. Which permissions can be set to allow execution an .exe file in the Application Settings box?

- a. None
- b. Script
- c. Execute

Answer: C

116. What command, from the command line, do you issue to convert a partition from FAT to NTFS?

- a. FAT2NTFS
- b. CONVERT drive: /fs:ntfs
- c. CONVERT FAT Drive to NTFS
- d. CHANGE drive: /fs:ntfs
- e. none of the above

Answer: B

117. What piece of software is not installed by default by the Typical installation using the IIS 4.0 installation program?

- a. Gopher Service
- b. Active Server Pages
- c. WWW Service
- d. Internet Service Manager (HTML)
- e. FTP Service

Answer: A

118. What is the minimum amount of RAM required to run IIS 4.0?

- a. 8 MB

- b. 16 MB
- c. 32 MB
- d. 64 MB
- e. greater than 64MB

Answer: C

119. Situation

You have an IIS server at a remote site configured for your company. You want to be able to have administrators administer the remote IIS server via the Internet. However, you have security concerns about unauthorized users accessing the HTML-based Internet Service Manager.

Required Result:

-Members of the Administrators group must be able to manage the remote IIS server via the HTML Internet Service Manager.

Optional Desired Results:

- The URL used should be different to help prevent random guessing for the location of the HTML version of Internet Service Manager.
- Users connecting to the content side of the IIS server should NOT be required to use a specific browser.

Proposed Solution:

-Configure the remote IIS Server to use the Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication method. Remove the Basic (Clear Text) method. In the Windows NT Explorer, verify that only administrators can access the iisadmin directory.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: C

120. What are the benefits of the ODBC Connector?

- a. Requires no programming
- b. Provides high performance
- c. Includes the ODBC driver
- d. Runs in-process as an ISAPI extension
- e. Pre-process messages

Answer: A B C D

121. ODBC is an acronym for _____.

- a. Open Data Basic Connection
- b. Open Database Connectivity
- c. Open Database Configuration
- d. Other Database Connections
- e. none of the above

Answer: B

122. What do you have to modify to change the default FTP port?

- a. change it in FTP Service Properties only
- b. change it in FTP Service Properties
- c. modify the services file only
- d. modify the services file
- e. modify the LMHOSTS file

Answer: B D

123. A T3 connection will support ____ simultaneous users.

- a. 2-3
- b. 10-20
- c. 20-50
- d. 100-500
- e. 4500+

Answer: E

124. Which takes precedence the services file or the registry settings?

- a. the services file
- b. the registry
- c. the setting in Internet Service Manager
- d. the hosts file
- e. the lmhosts file

Answer: A

125. What are two components of an .idc file?

- a. httpodbc.dll
- b. ODBC Data Source
- c. form for user input
- d. hyperlinks
- e. SQL statement

Answer: B E

126. Which service provides name resolution on the Internet?

- a. WINS
- b. DHCP
- c. DNS
- d. Host file
- e. LMHOSTS file

Answer: C

127. Situation:

You have an IIS FTP server configured for Internet access. A user in your company, Tom, uses a graphical FTP client which he uses to FTP from your

company's UNIX server. However, when he tries to view files from the IIS FTP server, he is unable to see any files.

The Home Directory tab from the FTP properties is shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit N).

Required Result:

-Tom should be able to see a list of all the files in the IIS FTP server for which he has access.

Optional Desired Results:

-Other users should be able to see a listing of files on the IIS FTP server, and still use whatever FTP program to access that server.

-The Home FTP directory should remain the same.

Proposed Solution:

-Create a new virtual directory. Give Tom permissions to access that virtual directory.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: D

128. A virtual directory assigned to an IP Address is _____.

- a. accessible only on that IP Address.
- b. accessible from all IP Addresses.
- c. accessible from no IP Addresses.
- d. not allowed.
- e. a security violation.

Answer: A

129. The recommended physically installed memory for 250,000-500,000 documents is?

- a. 32 MB
- b. 64-128 MB
- c. 128-256 MB
- d. 256 or more
- e. 512 or more

Answer: C

130. You have set up multiple virtual hosts on your server, how many SSL keys do you need to install to secure the server?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. one per virtual host

- d. one for each virtual host that needs to be secured
- e. None

Answer: A

131. What tools can you use to test communication with your server?

- a. ping
- b. tracert
- c. comcheck
- d. ipconfig
- e. netstat

Answer: A B D

132. What happens if directory browsing is allowed?

- a. If a default document is not specified, the user gets a directory listing
- b. the web site is less secure
- c. it won't work if directory browsing is not allowed
- d. the user can navigate the directory structure
- e. the user can see all the directories on the server

Answer: A B D

133. What type of HTTP server response message is a 5xx?

- a. Success
- b. Redirection
- c. Client Error
- d. Server Error
- e. Informational

Answer: D

134. What are the three components of an .idc file?

- a. SQL statements
- b. Forms
- c. Data Source Name
- d. Hyperlinks
- e. Name of the HTX template

Answer: A C E

135. Situation:

You have an IIS server configured for your company. It acts as BOTH and Internet and Intranet server. However, you don't want certain computers accessing this IIS server.

You have a DNS server on your network.

Required Result:

-The computer workstations on your internal company network MUST be able to access the IIS server.

Optional Desired Results:

- Other Internet users should be able to access the IIS server as long as they aren't the ones you want to exclude.
- You don't want to use Windows NT Challenge/Response.

Proposed Solution:

-Select the Directory Security tab, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit H), in the Internet Service Manager for all of the IIS services that your company uses. Click the Edit button in the IP Addresses and Domain Name Restrictions box. Select Granted Access for the default. Click the Add button and enter the appropriate IP Addresses for ALL of the computers you want to restrict.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

136. How much free disk space is required for the storing of Index Server data?

- a. roughly 30% of the size of the corpus.
- b. roughly 40% of the size of the corpus.
- c. roughly 50% of the size of the corpus.
- d. roughly 60% of the size of the corpus.
- e. none of the above

Answer: B

137. In what formats can you log hits to the web server?

- a. ODBC Database
- b. NCSA
- c. IIS Log File format
- d. CERN
- e. W3C Extended Log format

Answer: A B C E

138. What are the names of the Items that can be monitored with Performance Monitor?

- a. FTP Server
- b. Gopher Service
- c. HTTP Server
- d. Internet Information Services Global
- e. WWW Service

Answer: A B C D

139. Situation:

You have installed Windows NT Server and IIS on a server to be used as an Internet-based online catalog for your company. Currently, you have an InterNIC assigned range of IP addresses.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server by typing a name rather than an IP address.

Optional Desired Results:

-The DNS records should be handled by the company in-house, rather than by an ISP.
-There should be some fault tolerance for the name servers, so if one fails, the other is able to handle the name lookups.

Proposed Solution:

-Obtain a registered domain name from InterNIC. Install the DNS service on the IIS server. Create a primary zone. Contact your ISP to configure a secondary DNS server.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

140. Situation:

You have an IIS FTP server configured for Internet access. A user in your company, Tom, uses a graphical FTP client which he uses to FTP from your company's UNIX server. However, when he tries to view files from the IIS FTP server, he is unable to see any files.

The Home Directory tab from the FTP properties is shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit M).

Required Result:

-Tom should be able to see a list of all the files in the IIS FTP server for which he has access.

Optional Desired Results:

-Other users should be able to see a listing of files on the IIS FTP server, and still use whatever FTP program to access that server.
-The Home FTP directory should remain the same.

Proposed Solution:

-Change the Directory Listing Style from MS-DOS to UNIX.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.

d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: A

141. Under which tab in FTP Service Properties do you setup the Welcome Message, and the Exit Message?

- a. FTP Site
- b. Security Accounts
- c. Messages
- d. Home Directory
- e. Directory Security

Answer: C

142. Which of the following accounts need to be assigned the Log On Locally user right?

- a. The anonymous access account (the IUSR_computername account).
- b. The account specified when creating virtual directories.
- c. The accounts specified in .idc files for access to databases.
- d. The user accounts specified by clients.

Answer: A B C D

143. Which of the following affect the performance of IIS?

- a. ODBC logging
- b. ISAPI filters
- c. File System
- d. IIS cache size
- e. the number of htm files

Answer: A B C D

144. Situation:

You have been asked to connect your company's internal network to the Internet. However, security is a concern since you don't want Internet users to access resources to your internal network.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server and other servers on the Internet from workstations on your company network.

Optional Desired Results:

-Internet users should NOT be able to access any resources on the internal company network.

-TCP/IP should be used on the company's internal network.

Proposed Solution:

-Configure TCP/IP on the Internet server. Use TCP/IP on your internal network from the client computers to the Internet server. Configure the Internet server with RIP(Routing Information Protocol) for Internet protocol.

a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.

- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

145. What three ways can you view the properties of a Web or FTP site from the Internet Service Manager, shown in the figure (IIS4 - Exhibit A)?

- a. Double-click on the Web or FTP Site in the left hand window.
- b. Right-click on the Web or FTP Site in the left hand window and select Properties from the drop down menu.
- c. Single-click on the Web or FTP Site in the left hand window and Select, Action, Properties from the menu.
- d. Single-click on the Web or FTP Site in the left hand window and Select, View, Properties from the menu.
- e. Single-click on the Web or FTP Site in the left hand window and click the Properties icon on the toolbar.

Answer: B C E

146. What are the two components of the URL?

- a. the protocol
- b. the access method
- c. the host name
- d. the separator
- e. the port name

Answer: A C

147. Situation:

You have installed Windows NT Server and IIS on a server to be used as an Internet-based online catalog for your company. Currently, you have an InterNIC assigned range of IP addresses.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server by typing a name rather than an IP address.

Optional Desired Results:

-The DNS records should be handled by the company in-house, rather than by an ISP.

-There should be some fault tolerance for the name servers, so if one fails, the other is able to handle the name lookups.

Proposed Solution:

-Install DHCP on the IIS server, and have it assign IP addresses to all incoming clients.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.

- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: D

- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

148. Situation:

You are planning to set up an Web server for your company, which is designed to allow Web users from the Internet to be able to find out about products for your company. Also, you want remote employees to be able to view company information useful to their work in the field. However, keeping certain pages is important.

Required Result:

-Anyone, regardless of whether they work for the company or not, should be able to access the public web pages in their browser.

Optional Desired Results:

-Company field employees should be able to access their private pages, while non-employees should not be able to access those pages.

-Employees should be able to use a browser from any manufacturer, including Netscape or Microsoft.

Proposed Solution:

-Install IIS and put the Web pages on a NTFS partition. Put the private pages in a different directory than the public pages and assign directory permissions to the Domain Users group, while assigning No Access to IUSR_computername user. Use Windows NT Challenge/Response Authentication to authenticate users.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

149. An example of an ISAPI filter is _____.

- a. Proxy Server
- b. DNS Server
- c. DHCP Server
- d. FTP Server
- e. WWW Server

Answer: A

150. The index server uses what file extension by default for queries?

- a. ida
- b. idq

- c. idc
- d. htx
- e. asp

Answer: B

151. What components of the operating system get changed as a result of the installation?

- a. The registry
- b. The list of services
- c. The user account database
- d. Performance monitoring counters
- e. The user environment

Answer: A B C D

152. How many virtual FTP servers can you setup?

- a. as many as you want
- b. none
- c. one
- d. five
- e. the same as the number of IP addresses bound

Answer: E

153. What is the username that gets created when you install IIS?

- a. Administrator
- b. Guest is enabled
- c. IUSR_computername
- d. anonymous
- e. supervisor

Answer: C

c. IUSR_computername

154. Why would you want to create multiple catalogs?

- a. to distribute queries
- b. to support virtual servers
- c. to provide fault tolerance
- d. to support virtual directories
- e. to keep track of more items

Answer: A B

155. Situation:

You have an IIS server at a remote site configured for your company. You want to be able to have administrators administer the remote IIS server via the Internet. However, you have security concerns about unauthorized users accessing the HTML-based Internet Service Manager.

Required Result:

-Members of the Administrators group must be able to manage the remote IIS server via the HTML Internet Service Manager.

Optional Desired Results:

-The URL used should be different to help prevent random guessing for the location of the HTML version of Internet Service Manager.
-Users connecting to the content side of the IIS server should NOT be required to use a specific browser.

Proposed Solution:

-Configure the remote IIS Server to be a multi-homed server, with 2 IP addresses for the network card in the server. Assign the 2nd IP address to the \iisadmin virtual directory, while leaving the IP addresses blank for the other data. Configure the remote IIS Server to use the Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication method. In the Windows NT Explorer, verify that only administrators can access the iisadmin directory.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: B

156. You are the administrator for an intranet at a large accounting firm with 1000 employees and 1500 computers running Windows NT 4.0. After installing Internet Information Server, creating three virtual servers, and installing DNS, users complain they can only display the default WWW server. What must you do so that the clients can display the pages on the virtual servers?

Answer: You must edit the property sheet for each virtual server and add a name in the Host Headers Name box.

157. You are a consultant to a company interested in recording details about the activities of users who access their FTP site. Which feature of Internet Information Server allows the company to monitor user activity, and which property sheet is used to configure this feature?

Answer: Your client is interested in the logging feature of Internet Information Server. You can enable and configure logging from the FTP Site property sheet.

158. You are interested in greeting the users who access your FTP site with a standard message. Does the FTP service support custom messages? How would you go about creating one?

Answer: The FTP service supports custom Welcome, Exit, and Maximum Connections error messages. To configure this feature, use the Messages property sheet.

159. You want to restrict access to your intranet's FTP site except to one specific group in your organization. Which property sheet helps you to

configure your FTP site in this way, and what are the steps you must take to configure your site?

Answer: Use the Directory Security property sheet to grant or deny access by IP address. Select the Denied Access check box to deny access to all computers by default. Then click Add to list the addresses of group members who are granted access to the FTP site.

160. Which tools do you use to administer SMTP service?

Answer: Both Internet Service Manager and Internet Service Manager (HTML) are used to administer SMTP service.

161. What is the purpose of the default Mailroot folder named Badmail?

Answer: The Badmail folder is used for storing messages that cannot be delivered and also cannot be returned to their senders.

162. In terms of SMTP service process, what happens to messages once they have reached the Queue folder?

Answer: Messages that reach the Queue folder are sorted for local or remote delivery. Local messages are moved from the Queue to the Drop folder and delivered directly. Messages designated for remote delivery are first sorted by domain, then SMTP service determines whether the server for the intended recipient is ready to receive messages by attempting to contact the server and deliver the message. If the server is not ready, the message is returned to the queue for a predetermined waiting period before delivery is reattempted. When SMTP service makes contact with the recipient's server, it verifies the identity of the recipients, and sends the message, completing the process.

163. What purpose is served by pausing SMTP service?

Answer: An administrator may choose to pause SMTP service in order to perform updates or maintenance on the service. When the service is paused, new client connections are prevented, while the service continues to process existing client connections and continues to deliver queued messages.

164. Which SMTP service property sheets are used to configure aspects related to security?

Answer: The Directory Security property sheet is used to specify the method of secure communication for the server, as well as to set TCP/IP access restrictions, and to grant or deny access to all computers by default. The Operators property sheet allows the administrators to specify which users can access the server.

165. What is the process involved with viewing articles posted on Microsoft NNTP service, and are there any built-in controls to prevent unauthorized users from accessing newsgroups?

Answer: A user wanting to view articles contacts Microsoft NNTP service using Microsoft Internet News and Mail or another news client and requests a list of available newsgroups. Before returning such a list, NNTP service verifies that the user is authorized to access newsgroups on the server. As the client requests specific newsgroups, and then requests particular articles posted in

those newsgroups, NNTP service continues to verify that the user is authorized to access the requested material before returning it to the user. The Microsoft NNTP service administrator can restrict access to particular newsgroups by setting Windows NT Server permissions, or by limiting access by IP address of the client computer.

166. How do you ensure that articles posted to a particular newsgroup are not offensive or inappropriate for a given audience?

Answer: As an administrator, you can configure properties associated with content control using the Home Directory property sheet. Another option is to use a moderated newsgroup. In establishing a moderated newsgroup, you specify a moderator using the NNTP Settings property sheet for that newsgroup. Articles submitted to the moderated newsgroup are not posted until the moderator approves them. Rejected articles are discarded, or the moderator may choose to return the article to its submitter along with a note explaining the reason it was rejected.

167. A company has hired you as a consultant to oversee and make recommendations on the security of their Web site running Internet Information Server. The company has employees that log on to its secure Web site using the Internet. You discover that they are using basic authentication as their only security measure. What changes are you going to recommend to the company? What type of security should they company be using on their secure Web site?

Answer: Remove basic authentication, because the user's password is sent unencrypted over the Internet. The appropriate authentication method for the company would be Windows NT Challenge/Response, which ensures password encryption.

168. The same company has launched a second Web site to allow customers to purchase books over the Internet using their credit card. They have hired you to review the security on this Web site. The company is using only Windows NT Challenge/Response, but they are wondering why they are not getting any customers to use the customer Web site. What changes are you going to recommend to the company? What type of security should the company be using on their customer Web site?

Answer: Remove Windows NT Challenge/Response because it prevents anyone from gaining access to the customer Web site unless they have a valid user name and password. Instead, the company should allow anonymous logons so customers can access the Web site. To provide security for the credit card information, they should configure SSL on the folders that handle credit card numbers.

169. You are the LAN administrator for a small school. You are going to be setting up a Web site by installing Internet Information Server on an NTFS partition. As a security measure, what Windows NT Server group permissions should you remove?

Answer: You should remove permissions for the Everyone group for all resources. You can then add permissions as necessary. In addition, you should remove any permissions on the network shares unless these permissions are necessary.

170. You are the new administrator for a worldwide organization. While examining the C:\Inetpub\Wwwroot folder properties, you notice that NTFS has granted full Read and Write permissions to the Everyone group. Internet Information Server, on the other hand, has the Read, Write, Script, and Execute properties disabled for the same folder. Which setting applies?

Answer: The Internet Information Server setting applies in this case. The Everyone group contains all users and groups, including the Internet Guest account and the Guest group. By default, the Everyone group has full control of all files created on an NTFS drive. If there are conflicts between your NTFS and Internet Information Server settings, the most restrictive settings are used.

171. You are the Web administrator for a banjo manufacturer. After setting up Internet Information Server, you want to ensure that all client requests are processed as anonymous requests. How would you configure password authentication to process all client requests as anonymous requests?

Answer: If the Basic and Windows NT Challenge/Response check boxes are both cleared and the Allow Anonymous check box is selected, all client requests are processed as anonymous requests.

172. You have an Intranet and the finance area has documents located there that only they should be able to see. John is new to the company. You add him to the finance users group yet he still cannot log in. What do you do?

Answer: Give John NT permissions also

173. What is the difference between authentication and encryption?

Answer: Authentication is the process of confirming the identity of the entity with which you are communicating. Encryption is the process of scrambling data—often using a public and private key pair—so that only the intended recipient can unscramble the data and read the message.

174. Why is a digital certificate required for SSL encryption?

Answer: Each entity or organization registers with an authentication authority. Once registered, you can provide a digital certificate to prove your authorization to others registered with the same authentication authority.

175. What is the minimum CPU required to run IIS 4.0?

- a. 33 MHz 80386
- b. 66 MHz 80486
- c. 90 MHz Pentium
- d. 120 MHz Pentium
- e. Dual Pentium processors

Answer: B

176. Situation:

You have been asked to connect your company's internal network to the Internet. However, security is a concern since you don't want Internet users to access resources to your internal network.

Required Result:

-Users must be able to get to the Internet server and other servers on the Internet from workstations on your company network.

Optional Desired Results:

-Internet users should NOT be able to access any resources on the internal company network.

-TCP/IP should be used on the company's internal network.

Proposed Solution:

-Configure TCP/IP and NWLink (IPX/SPX) on the Internet server. Use NWLink (IPX/SPX) on your internal network from the client computers to the Internet server.

- a. The proposed solution produces the required result and produces ALL of the optional desired results.
- b. The proposed solution produces the required result but only ONE of the optional desired results.
- c. The proposed solution produces the required result but does NOT produce any of the optional desired results.
- d. The proposed solution does NOT produce the required result.

Answer: D

177. A dedicated 56K Frame Relay line will support ____ simultaneous users.

- a. 5-10
- b. 10-20
- c. 10-500
- d. 50-500
- e. 500 and more

Answer: B

178. What kinds of data sources can you query with an .idc file?

- a. anything that is ODBC compliant
- b. SQL databases only
- c. Access databases only
- d. SQL and Access databases only
- e. AS/400 DB2 databases

Answer: A

179. How do you use the DNS service to load balance between multiple web servers?

- a. put the DNS service on all servers
- b. create multiple entries with the same host name
- c. make sure the computer name is the same for all
- d. add the WINS service
- e. add a secondary DNS server

Answer: B

180. How would you add a new MIME type to the server?

- a. use the Internet Service Manager utility via the MMC
- b. use mimedit.exe
- c. use regedit.exe
- d. use Server Manager
- e. use Notepad

Answer: A C

181. Will Internet Information Server load properly on a computer running Windows NT Workstation or Windows 95 operating systems? Will the resulting Internet Information Server system be fully functional?

Answer: Internet Information Server loaded on a Windows NT Workstation or Windows 95 computer installs as Microsoft Personal Web Server because it lacks some of the key functionality associated with Windows NT Server.

182. You are a consultant to a firm that wants to allow customers to search through documents at their Web site. Which component of Internet Information Server enable the user to do this? Will Internet Information Server running on a Windows 95-based computer fully support this component? What about Internet Information Server running on a computer that runs Windows NT Workstation?

Answer: The component that enables full-text searching is Index Server. Index Server works with Internet Information Server running on a computer that runs Windows NT Workstation, but is not supported by Internet Information Server running on Windows 95.

Simulations

The following are some of the simulations that our test-takers have reported back to us.

- Be able to create a web site and a FTP site using Microsoft Management Console.
 - Be able to deny an single IP address access to a web site while allowing everyone else access to connect. This should be done in the Microsoft Management Console.
 - Be able to assign a virtual FTP directory to another machine. They gave it as \win95\public\information\. The main web site was already set up for you. This should be done in the Microsoft Management Console.
 - Be able to assign a different port to a FTP site you create. They give you the name of the site and the directory to attach it to. This should be done in Microsoft Management Console. Be able to look at the settings for security of a site in the Microsoft Management Console and answer this question: How will the password and user name be transferred between the client and the server
- A. Both will be encrypted
 - B. The user name will be encrypted, the password will not
 - C. The password will be encrypted, the user name will not

- D. Neither will be encrypted (This was the answer to one since the site was set up to allow anonymous access to everyone.)
- Be able to only allow access to a range of IP addresses based off of their address and subnet mask. For example, the address range is 193.251.244.5 through 193.251.244.21. The key here is to know the right subnet mask so remember the table you had to learn in the TCP/IP exam. (By the way, the numbers here are bogus)

Cram Contents - Part 2

Host headers for IP address should be placed?

- A.the HOSTS file on the NT servers
- B.LMHOSTS file on the NT servers and clients
- C.In the WINS database
- D.DNS database

Answer: C, D

(The best answer is and should be DNS when you only have one option.)

You set up three intranet web sites and set them to use host headers. How do users find them?

- A.Install modified Hosts file to the server
- B.Install modified Hosts file to all the clients
- C.Install modified LMHOSTS file to all the clients
- D.Modify the WINS server

Answer: D

You have configured a virtual directory called on your server called "White Horse". After doing so, some people cannot access it. What should you do?

- A.Change name to Whitehorse
- B.Assign NTFS rights to the directory

Answer: A

You set up an FTP site and a virtual directory and set the listing to DOS. Afterwards, not all users can access it.

- A.Set listing styles to UNIX
- B.Assign NTFS rights

Answer: A

You configure your web page to access an SQL database. When trying to access you get the error "unable to find resource".

- A.ODBC drivers not configured (correctly).
- B.Protocol changed from TCP/IP to Named Pipes

Answer: A

A user tries to connect to a database via your company Web site and receives the error "ODBC "General Network Error..". What's the problem?

Answer: Due to the heavily used database has been recently moved to another server.

You use an ODBC MS database. The data source not found ODBC Error 80004005 MS OLE ODBC Provider ODBC error drive ODBC Driver Manager data source name not found no default driver specified. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. ODBC driver has not been configured
- B. Database name has not been currently configured
- C. Data source is configured incorrectly
- D. IIS computer name resolves the DSN
- E. The name SQL server database

Answer: C

There are two domains Sales and Marketing (no trust specified). IIS is running on Sales1 in Sales and wants to index something on the Marketing1 server in Marketing. What should you do?

- A. Create an account on Marketing1 that can be accessed from Sales
- B. Make Marketing1 part of Sales domain

Answer: A

Configuring a web site for CGI and ISAPI with execute rights in the "\scripts" directory (where the CGI and ISAPI are placed). But cannot read the ISAPI files, why?

- A. execute rights on ntfs
- B. read on ntfs for directory
- C. read access on directory
- D. stop and restart the WWW-service

Answer: D

You have a document called .stm which is being read as an html document do you change the mime mapping of:

- A. .text/stml mime
- B. .text/html mime

Answer: B

You set up a web site on your intranet. Clients use different browsers. When some clients try to access pages they receive an error message like "Error 401.2, Browser does not support required encryption method..."

- A. Browser does not support SSL
- B. Site using NT Challenge/Response authentication method

Answer: B

You are behind a firewall and want to administer an IIS server with HTMLA, what port does the firewall have to let through?

- A. SSL
- B. RPC port
- C. HTMLA uses HTTP on a port chosen randomly at installation.

Answer: B

Trouble with slow access on IIS computer. Discover via performance monitor that the server has low processor usage and high network bandwidth usage. What should you do?

- A. Add RAM
- B. Add another network adapter
- C. increase timeout connection for your web site

Answer: B

Discover that the average reading of local retry queue length is 6. How can you improve it?

- A. Decrease local retry queue length interval
- B. Increase connection timeout
- C. Decrease remote queue max hop count

Answer: A

You install MS NNTP Service. You want to provide search capabilities for the newsgroup of your xxxxx to your users. What should you do?

- A. Implement MS Index Server. Use .IDQ files to search for the newsgroup
- B. Implement ODBC connections to the MS SQL Server. Use SQL queries to search for the newsgroup.

C. Instruct users to use the search capabilities for a newsgroup reader.
D. Do nothing. It is not possible to search for newsgroup for marked messages.
Answer: A

You import 2 log files per day. You have 900 users accessing your site. You want to reduce Import time & Resolution time. What should you do?
A.Increase IP address time out resolution time
B.decrease IP address time out resolution time
Answer: B

Your web site uses virtual directories on 4 servers. You want to create a summary of all images on your site. How?
A.Generate images report from site server express.
B.Issue query using index server
Answer: A

How can you decrease the number of threads used by Web applications?
A.Run all apps in a separate memory space
B.Add RAM to IIS computer
Answer: B

You have a high number of not found errors on your web site. Why?
A.Wrong virtual directory configuration
B.Wrong permission for anonymous account
C.excessive traffic on network segment
D.error on HTML codes on pages
Answer: A

You are the administrator of a web site that runs MS index server. You have 100MB of files in the index server. You added 50 more and the new data is taking longer.
A. Force master merger

You want to limit access to the FTP server. You change control connection TCP/IP port number 20962 on the IIS computer. You then connect from another computer on the same network by specifying the computer IP address in the FTP client application. You receive the following error message: Implement Explorer cannot open the internet site FTP:\\10.2.1.10\\. Operation timed out. What is the cause of the problem?
A. The FTP client application is attempting to connect to a well known TCP/IP port.
B. The IP stack on the client computer does not support connections over 1000.
C. The host file on the client computer does not include 20962 after the IP address on the IIS computer.
D. The LMHOSTS file on the client computer does not include 20962 file after the IP entry on the IIS computer.
Answer: A

You suspect that there is a CGI script running on this server that is not releasing threads. What should you do?
A.Use Perf. Monitor to monitor the threads\threads state counter
B.Stop and start the WWW service of your IIS computer
C.Use Perf. Monitor to monitor the IIS globe cache fault headers counter.
D.Use Event Viewer to monitor the application faults.
Answer: C

You are the administrator of IIS computer that runs MS NNTP Service. Your server has a single home directory configured with the single RAID area. As the number of messages stored in the newsgroup increases, users report server responses to slows. What can you do to improve the response time?

- A. Configure MULTIPLE virtual directories in a SINGLE drive area
- B. Configure multiple virtual directories in a multiple drive area

Answer: A

You have a functioning PERL script in the IIS Server1 you move the script to another IIS computer nam Server2 you test the script it does not work. you verify that script is located in the same server. You also verify that all users have the single script execute and common. What should you do?

- A. Install a PERL interpreter.

Which IIS computer configuration setting are stored in the Metabase

- A.Virtual server and directory settings
- B.HTTP-specific properties
- C.Computer and Web Site properties
- D.Logging properties.
- E.FTP-specific properties
- F.File properties
- G.Filter properties
- H.SSL Key properties.

Answer: All

You want to find an unfiltered file on your web site. How?

- A. @unfiltered=true

You want to host three web sites on a single IIS. Ten users will need to be able to access each of the web sites simultaneously. Which operation system must you use on IIS computer?

- A. MS NT Server

You want to create a virtual directory for your web site that points to the directory on a NetWare server. You define the virtual directory by using a UNC path that points to a directory on the NetWare Server, you configure Read access permissions on the Script permissions for the virtual directory. You find that you are unable to read the files on a Netware Server by using the virtual directory. What should you do?

- A. Create an IIS ISUR computername account. On the Netware Server configure the appropriate Netware file permissions.
- B. Move the data from the Netware Server to the MS NT Server computer. Create a virtual directory to point to the Windows NT Server.
- C. Configure the Read access permissions. Write access permission and Execute permissions on the virtual directory.
- D. Connect to the NetWare Server by using the IP address rather than the UNCE path.

Answer: A

You generate and install a security certificate on IIS computer. You also enable SSL security on the restrictive directory of the web site. You want to make the files of this directory available by using SSL. What must you do?

- A. Change all hyper links that point to the files in the Directory so that the hyperlinks begin with HTTPS rather than HTTP.
- B. Change the Basic account so it does not have file permission to the files on the directory

- C. Rename all files in the directory with the ".stm" extensions, then modify the length of the files so that they reflect to the new file names.
- D. Rename all files in all directories with shtml extensions, then modify any lengths of those files that they are reflected to the new file names.

Answer: A

The default web sites uses the same IP address and port number as the home directory on the second web site on an IIS computer. You add both Web Sites (with different names) to your internet DNS. When you try to connect to the second web site you connect to the default web site instead. What should you do to connect to the second web site?

- A. Add the host header to the second web site
- B. Configure the second web site to use a different home directory
- C. Configure the service files on the IIS computer and map the second web site named to the host headers.
- D. Configure the host on the IIS computer and map the second web site named to the IP address.

Answer: A

You enable DNS for host name resolution on all of the client computers prior to using DNS on all your clients computers. Use HOSTS files for name resolution, you now change an IP address on your IIS computer. You use host headers to identify web sites on your IIS computer. Users report that some of their clients computers are unable to access the web site or the IIS computer. These client computers were able to access the web site prior to enabling DNS. What should you do?

- A. Change the DNS entries to the IIS computer
- B. Change the DNS for each web site on the IIS computer
- C. Change the host file on the IIS computer
- D. Change the host files on each of the clients computers that use DNS.

Answer: A

You plan to install IIS on a MS Windows NT computer. You want to host multiple web sites. You have a single IP address that is available for your IIS computer. What should you do?

- A. Configure host headers for each web site. Use DNS to map them all to the same IP address.
- B. Configure host headers for web site. Instruct users to access the web site by using the IP address.
- C. Configure a proxy server to translate the single IP address to multiple addresses in the IIS computer
- D. Configure all web sites with the same IP address and a different port number.

Answer: A

You are the administrator of IIS network site for the Finance Department of your company. You disabled anonymous access to the IIS computer. The Finance Department accepts numerous personal changes. You must ensure that security is maintained. You want to minimize the amount of time it takes to enable and disable browsing for servers and individual users in the Finance Department . What should you do.

- A. Configure the Department users as members of the MS Windows NT Server Users group and give this group access to the desired files and directories.
- B. Configure the users of the computer Finance. Provide a password and account for each finance users of the MS NT Server.

C. Assign the Finance user group permission for your Finance Department files
D. Consider the NTFS file permissions and NTFS directory permissions for each Finance Department user so that each user can access the Finance Department files.

Answer: A

You configure a MS NNTP Service to provide access to newsgroups for 400 users. Half of the users access the newsgroups by using your intranet. The other half uses it by accessing the newsgroup by using the internet. Internet users access the newsgroup by using readers that do not support MS Windows NTCR Authentication. These users all have the same access privilege on the same newsgroup. How should you configure security so that you can provide security access to both the internet and intranet users?

- A. Configure SSL client authentication for all users. Require SSL client authentication.
- B. Configure Windows NT domain accounts for all users. Enable Basic Authentication for the MS NNTP Service.
- C. Configure MS NT domain account for all users. Allow Anonymous access.
- D. Configure Windows NT domain account for all internet users. Configure SSL client certifications for all internet users map all of these certifications to a single Window NT account.

Answer: B

You are the administrator of an Internet web site. You want to create standard web sites for each department of your company. You want to do this as effectively as possible. What should you do?

- A. Create web site for each department by using the Internet Service Manager. Configure each web site to conform to the standard configuration.
- B. Develop a script to create a web site that configures to the standard configuration. Use MS Window Scripting host to create a department web site.
- C. Configure the default web site to the standard configuration. Create a virtual directory on the default web site for each department.
- D. Configure the default site to the standard configuration. Use the default web site configuration to configure the department web sites.

Answer: D

You use Internet Service Manager to administer a web site and Server in Sales you want to change the administrator port for the internet service manager HTML to 3359. What should you do?

- A. Change the TCP/IP port number for that administrator web site to 3359
- B. Change the SSL port number to administer the web site to 3359.
- C. Change the TCP/IP port number for the default web site to 3359
- D. Change the SSL port number for the web site in SALES to 3359.

Answer: A

You install MS SMTP service. Users report that it takes up to 48 hours to receive unrelated messages notification. You want users to receive undeliverable messages notification in shorter amount of time. What should you do?

- A. Decrease the retry interval to 30 minutes
- B. Increase the maximum time number out to 60
- C. Perform DNS server looked on incoming messages
- D. Select local messages clear and type the SMTP site tab.

Answer: A

You are the administrator for an Internet Web site that users report that some web pages download slowly. You want to find all pages on the Web site that are larger than 32K. What should you use?

- A. MS site server express content analyzer.
- B. Internet server manager.

Answer: A

You want to log activity locally on your IIS computer. You want to do this with the minimum impact on performance. How should you configure IIS logging?

- A. To log a standard text file.
- B. To log a text file that is an NTFS compress director.
- C. To log a SQL database that has a small field size.
- D. To log a SQL database that has a large field size.

Answer: A

You run WWW Service on a MS SQL Server on your computer. You enable SSL and you install an SSL ISAPI filter. After ISAPI is enabled, users report that access to a WWW Service is slower than before. What should you do?

- A. Add another CPU.
- B. Add RAM.
- C. Increase the disk drive space.
- D. Increase the size of the paging file.

Answer: A

You want to decrease the amount of RAM that Index Server uses.

(Choose 2)

- a) Increase the number of Word lists
- b) Decrease the number of Word lists
- c) Increase the size of Word lists
- d) Decrease the size of Word lists

Answer: B, D

Cram Contents - Part 3

What information is contained in the metabase?

- a. IIS Help file location
- b. Web site home directory location
- c. MMC snap-in information
- d. Site Server toolbar settings

Answer: b

You are the system administrator of a firm dealing with images and artwork through the Internet. You have a RAID5 disk array on the IIS Server 4.0 computer. The Web site home directory is located on the RAID5 disk array. Within months, the information stored on this IIS Server 4.0 computer doubles. Now people accessing the Web site of the company start complaining that the Web site is slower than before. How do you improve the performance of the Web site?

- a. Move the files in the home directory to a virtual directory on the RAID5 disk array.
- b. Move the files in the home directory to multiple RAID5 disk arrays.
- c. Move the files in the home directory to one volume set in the RAID5 disk array.
- d. Move the files in the home directory to separate virtual directories on a single RAID5 disk array.

Answer: b

John is accessing the Web site of his company from home. While browsing the site, he receives the following error message:

HTTP/1.1 403 Access Forbidden

Which of the following problems could be causing the above error?

- a. The system administrator of the Web site changed John's access to the Web site yesterday.
- b. The default document has not been specified in the Web site, Properties, Documents tab.
- c. The hypertext link John is trying to access is broken.
- d. Windows Challenge/Response is being used.

Answer: b

As a security measure, you change the TCP port in FTP Site Properties to 19,860. Some users complain that they are unable to access the FTP site. What might be the cause of the problem?

- a. You cannot set the TCP port to a number above 1023.
- b. The users having problems are still accessing port number 21.
- c. The users must access port number 80.
- d. You cannot set the TCP port to an even number.

Answer: b

Which of the following is the default TCP port number for the WWW service?

- a. 20
- b. 21
- c. 25
- d. 80

Answer: d

You want to monitor FTP service sessions in real time. What is the best utility to use?

- a. netstat
- b. Performance Monitor
- c. Windows NT Application Event Viewer
- d. FTP Logging

Answer: b

What are the requirements for the installation of the SMTP service?

- a. DHCP
- b. NTFS
- c. TCP/IP on the clients
- d. Server NetBIOS name resolution
- e. Server host name resolution

Answer: b, c, e

During the installation of IIS on the Windows NT server named EASYMCSE, an account named IUSR_EASYMCSE is created.

After one week Mike, the system administrator, changes that account's default password in the Web Site Properties, Directory Security, Anonymous user account.

The users start complaining that they cannot log on as anonymous users. What should Mike do to fix this problem?

- a. Re-install IIS.
- b. Re-generate the randomly generated password.
- c. Change the IUSR_EASYMCSE account password in User Manager to the same password assigned in IIS.
- d. Change the Guest account password in User Manager to the same password assigned in IIS.

Answer: c

Mike was a member of the Sales group. In the restructuring of the company, he is promoted to the Finance department of the company. The Finance department people access an ISAPI application, Books.dll, over the intranet.

Mike tries to use this application, but he receives an error message. Tom, another employee of the Finance department, is able to run the application without any problems. What is the best way to allow Mike to run the finance application?

- a. Give Mike the appropriate NTFS file permissions on the finance application.
- b. Add Mike to the Finance group using User Manager for Domains.
- c. Configure Mike's account to give him access to all the files being accessed by the Finance department.
- d. Mike has to use an SSL-enabled browser to use the finance application on the intranet.

Answer: b

What can be saved in the MMC file which has the extension .msc?

- a. Loaded snap-ins
- b. Web site security settings
- c. Window configuration
- d. Virtual directory location
- e. TCP port numbers for Web sites

Answer: a, c

John's friend gives him the URL of a new Web site he designed himself. John goes home and tries to access the new site, but he gets the following message:

Error 403.2 Access Forbidden

Why did John get this error message?

- a. SSL is not being used on the browser.
- b. SSL is being used on the browser.
- c. Windows NT Challenge/Response is being used.
- d. The NTFS file permissions are not correct.

Answer: d

Your company has been assigned one IP address from InterNic. You want to configure two virtual servers on IIS 4.0. What is the best way you can configure two virtual servers using just one IP address?

- a. Assign the same IP address to each server.
- b. You cannot configure two virtual servers using just one IP address. You must obtain another IP address.
- c. Use custom HTTP headers on IIS 4.0.
- d. Add host headers on IIS 4.0.

Answer: d

You are away from your office for a meeting with representatives of a prospective client. Your company creates Web sites for its customers. You want to show the representatives a sample of a site you developed, but they do not have an Internet connection. You have access to the Internet in your hotel room, and you have a laptop computer running Windows NT Server 4.0. You decide to download a Web site, along with all of its links and linked pages, onto your laptop to show the representatives. What can you use to do this?

- a. Microsoft Certificate Server
- b. Microsoft Transaction Server
- c. Microsoft Index Server
- d. Microsoft Site Server Express

Answer: d

You have a Web site named www.EasyMCSE.com. The IP address of the site is 209.1.86.6. Which utility will help in the resolution of your site's Internet domain name to its IP address?

- a. WINS
- b. DHCP
- c. DNS
- d. TCP/IP

Answer: c

You have a Web site which contains a lot of image and audio files. You want to find out how many HTML pages have images which are larger than 32K. What is the easiest way to find this out?

- a. Perform a Windows NT Explorer search for files larger than 32K.
- b. Perform an Index Server search for files larger than 32K.
- c. Use a Webmap in Site Server Express and search Load Size over 32K.
- d. Set the Performance Monitor counter for Files over 32K.

Answer: c

You are the IIS administrator of your Web site, and you want to make your Web site secure. You want a certain range of computers to be unable to access the Web site.

In the Directory Security tab and in the IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions in the Web Site properties, you check the Granted Access option

and type the following in the exception list: IP address 125.45.65.32 and subnet mask 255.255.255.248.

Which range of computers will be denied access to your Web site?

- a. IP addresses 125.45.65.32 to 125.45.65.39
- b. IP addresses 125.45.65.32 to 125.45.65.57
- c. IP addresses 125.45.65.64 to 125.45.65.71
- d. IP addresses 125.45.65.64 to 125.45.65.79

Answer: a

You have 2 IIS servers: one in Los Angeles and one in Seattle. Each location has 100 Web sites on its IIS server. To limit bandwidth usage, you want to change the maximum number of connections for each Web site to 1000.

What is the easiest way to change the maximum connections parameter in Web Site Properties for each of the 200 Web sites?

- a. Use Internet Service Manager to change ports on individual sites.
- b. Use Internet Service Manager (HTML) to change ports on individual sites.
- c. Write a VB script and run it at both IIS servers.
- d. Write a VB script and run it at one IIS server.
- e. Write a VB script and run it at all 200 virtual Web sites.

Answer: d

You have installed a new content filter on the Index Server. You issue a query for documents that you know are in the directory in which the content filter is installed, but you get no response. What is the best way to fix this problem?

- a. Force a full scan.
- b. Force an incremental scan.
- c. Force a master merge.
- d. Force a shadow merge.

Answer: a

In IIS 4.0, where are the MIME settings stored?

- a. Registry
- b. Metabase
- c. Windows Explorer, File, Options
- d. Internet Service Manager

Answer: b

On your IIS server, you have defined a virtual directory on a server running NetWare Server 4.11. During virtual directory configuration, you enter the UNC path for the virtual directory.

You have also configured the IUSR_<computername> account with the necessary Read permission using Windows NT User Manager for Domains.

Anonymous users still cannot connect to the Web site on the virtual directory. What is the most likely reason that these users cannot connect to the site?

- a. You cannot enter an UNC name for a NetWare-based virtual directory.
- b. You have to give Execute permission on the resources to the IUSR_<computername> account.
- c. You have to create a similar IUSR_<computername> account on the NetWare server which has access to the resources in the NetWare server.
- d. You cannot have a virtual directory on a NetWare server. Copy the files from the NetWare server to the Windows NT server and make that the path to the virtual directory.

Answer: c

On your Microsoft Index Server, the word lists are taking up too much memory. What can you do to decrease the amount of memory used by the word lists?

- a. Decrease the number of word lists.
- b. Increase the number of word lists.
- c. Decrease the size of word lists.
- d. Increase the size of word lists.
- e. You cannot adjust the size of word lists.
- f. You cannot adjust the number of word lists.

Answer: a, c

Carol is interested in setting up a private Web site that would be accessed on the intranet. What can you use to authenticate users to this intranet Web site?

- a. Microsoft Certificate Server
- b. Microsoft Transaction Server
- c. Microsoft Site Server
- d. Microsoft Internet Information Server

Answer: a

You are the IIS administrator of your Web site. In the IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions dialog box, you check the Denied Access option and type the following in the exception list: IP address 192.80.245.96 and subnet mask 255.255.255.224.

Which range of computers will be granted access to your Web site?

- a. IP addresses 192.80.245.48 to 192.80.245.63
- b. IP addresses 192.80.245.48 to 192.80.245.79
- c. IP addresses 192.80.245.96 to 192.80.245.111
- d. IP addresses 192.80.245.96 to 192.80.245.127

Answer: d

In Windows NT, which group should a user belong to if he has to manage IIS using the Internet Service Manager (HTML)?

- a. Everyone
- b. Domain Users
- c. Administrators
- d. Internet Users

Answer: c

What would you use to add your company logo to the bottom of every page on your company's Web site?

- a. A .htx template
- b. A .htm template
- c. A server-side include
- d. You cannot automatically add the logo. You must cut and paste it into each Web page.

Answer: c

Which of the following can you do from the Internet Service Manager (HTML)?

- a. Start and stop the Web site.
- b. Change the anonymous logon account for the Web site.
- c. Change the type of password authentication.
- d. Change the TCP port number.

Answer: a, b, c, d

You create a remote virtual directory called EASYMCSE on the IIS server EASYMCSE1. The physical directory is located on a server called EASYMCSE2. Anonymous users cannot access the virtual directory from your Web site.

Which of the following is causing the problem?

- a. The account name and password which IIS will use to access the virtual directory have not been assigned in Web Site Properties.
- b. Users have not been assigned the necessary share permissions to access the directory.
- c. IIS is configured for Basic authentication.
- d. IIS is configured for Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.

Answer: a

You are in an organization which has 200 Windows NT users. These users have to access three intranet Web sites which have been set up to use host headers. You do not have DNS enabled on the intranet.

How can you let the users resolve the names of these intranet sites?

- a. Add a HOSTS file on the Internet Information Server.
- b. Add a HOSTS file on each client.
- c. Add a LMHOSTS file on each client.
- d. Add static IP addresses in the WINS server and enable WINS server resolution.

Answer: b

You have an IIS 4.0 installation which has 32 MB of RAM and 44 MB of virtual memory. You get calls that the Index Server is slow, so you increase the property cache value. But the Index Server is still slow. Why?

- a. The property cache is now using the RAM.
- b. The property cache is now using the virtual memory.
- c. The RAM is now using the virtual memory.
- d. You cannot change the property cache value.

Answer: a

As a user, you have to download sensitive information from the Web server to your client. Which of the following would you use to access this information over the Internet?

- a. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)
- b. Windows NT Challenge/Response Authentication
- c. Microsoft Site Server
- d. NTFS file system

Answer: a

You do not want users to be able to search for certain high-security documents in your company which have the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in the heading. How can you prevent them from doing this?

- a. Use restrictive NTFS file permissions on the directory where documents are stored.
- b. Use the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in the noise word file.
- c. Use the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in the loud word file.
- d. Use the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in the restricted word file.

Answer: b

You have configured a Web site to log usage in an ASCII text file. Where can you get information on the user names and number of hits for the Web site?

- a. Web Application log in Event Viewer
- b. Web Site Properties, Number of hits field
- c. Web log file in %systemroot%\system32\LogFiles
- d. Performance Monitor

Answer: c

In an organization, there are two domains: Finance and Technology. There is no trust relationship between the two domains.

IIS 4.0 and Index Server 2.0 are running on the server Finance1 in the Finance domain. The server Technology1 is located in the Technology domain. The system administrator wants to index \\Technology1\Data.

What should the administrator do to index the information using Microsoft Index Server?

- a. Create an account in the Technology domain that has access to the IIS server in the Finance domain.
- b. Create an account in the Finance domain that has permission to connect to \\Technology1\Data.
- c. Create a trust relationship in which the Technology domain trusts the Finance domain.
- d. You cannot use Microsoft Index Server to index across domains; the servers should be in the same domain.

Answer: b, c

When you run Microsoft Index Server (HTML), you see the following error message with certain browsers:

Cannot open the Internet site http://localhost/iisadmin/isadmin/admin.htm

What is the most likely cause of this error?

- a. Allow Anonymous authentication is selected.
- b. Basic authentication is selected.
- c. Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication is selected.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: a

You have an application file with the extension .frm. Whenever you click its link, your browser opens it as a text file instead of running the associated application, FormBuild. What should you do to fix this problem?

- a. Edit the text/html entry under
\\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\\SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\Services\\Inetinfo\\Parameters\\Mime Map.
- b. Create a MIME mapping for .frm on the IIS server.
- c. Modify the MIME mapping for .frm on the IIS server, and use text/html as the MIME type.
- d. Remove the MIME mapping for .frm on the IIS server.

Answer: b

What is the result of reducing the permissible amount of word lists in Index Server?

- a. Shadow merges will occur less often.
- b. Full scan will occur more often.
- c. Master merges will occur more often.
- d. The number of persistent indexes will increase.

Answer: c

You do not want anonymous users to be able to access your Web site. You have assigned the NTFS permission READ to the IUSR_<computername> account. What group should have NO ACCESS permission?

- a. Everyone
- b. Interactive
- c. Network
- d. Guests

Answer: d

You have SSL (Secure Socket Layer) enabled on the Web site of EasyMCSE Lab. Which URLs will the users be able to access?

- a. <http://www.EasyMCSE.com/public>
- b. <https://www.EasyMCSE.com/private>
- c. <httpssl://www.EasyMCSE.com/private>
- d. <httpssi://www.EasyMCSE.com/private>

Answer: a, b

Which of the following rights should the IUSR_<computername> account have?

- a. Access this computer from a network
- b. Take ownership of files or other objects
- c. Log on remotely
- d. Log on locally

Answer: d

After you install SSL (Secure Socket Layer) on your Web server, the performance of the server decreases. What is the best way to fix this problem?

- a. Remove SSL (Secure Socket Layer).
- b. Increase the paging file size.
- c. Upgrade to a faster processor.
- d. Create more free space on the hard drive on which SSL (Secure Socket Layer) has been installed.

Answer: c

Your data that is retrieved using Index Server has grown to 200 MB, and people have started complaining that their Index Server queries are slow.

You add another 100 MB free space to Index Server, but there is still no improvement in performance. How can you improve the query response?

- a. Perform a master merge.
- b. Perform a shadow merge.
- c. Filter all documents into the 100 MB of free space.
- d. Start and stop the WWW Service.

Answer: a

You are running SMTP Service on your IIS 4.0. You want e-mail message FROM lines to show a different domain name than the local domain name. Where should you enter the different domain name?

- a. SMTP Properties, Delivery Tab, in the Alias Domain
- b. SMTP Properties, Delivery Tab, in the Masquerade Domain
- c. SMTP Properties, Delivery Tab, in the Smart Host
- d. SMTP Properties, Messages Tab, in the Masquerade Domain

Answer: b

You have 2 GB of corpus in the Index Server. To function optimally, what percentage of free space does the system need on the hard drive on which it is loaded?

- a. 20%
- b. 30%
- c. 40%
- d. None.

Answer: c

You have a serious security problem in your company's IIS, which is installed on the PDC: Anonymous users have the same access privileges as domain users. What is the reason for this security lapse?

- a. The Allow Anonymous option is not checked in Web Site Properties.

- b. IIS is installed on the PDC.
- c. The IUSR_<computername> account is in the Everyone group.
- d. The Allow Anonymous option is checked in Web Site Properties.

Answer: b

You have a serious security problem in your company's IIS, which is installed on the PDC: Anonymous users have the same access privileges as domain users. What is the best way to correct this problem?

- a. Re-install IIS on a Windows NT member Server.
- b. Redefine the access privileges of each user.
- c. Remove IUSR_<computername> from the Domain Users global group and add it to the Guests group using User Manager for Domains.
- d. Install SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to counter the effect of the access privileges of the anonymous users.
- e. Disable the Windows NT Guest account.

Answer: c

You are the system administrator of the FTP site for a large software company. Your team has designed the FTP site so that if traffic increases by 100% in the next year, the site will be able to accommodate the increase in traffic. The FTP site allows your customers to download the latest software updates. Users start to complain that the site is sometimes inaccessible, but at other times it is perfectly fine. You set up Performance Monitor to test the system and identify the problem. Which counter will you use to find the problem?

- a. Total Non-Anonymous Users
- b. Total Anonymous Users
- c. Current Anonymous Users
- d. Maximum Anonymous Users

Answer: d

A user issues a query to find all the files on the Web site having a link to "Anti-Dandruff Shampoos" and related articles.

You know that the result should be a bunch of articles, but a message appears on the screen saying that the directory cannot be found. You remember that you had recently moved the index catalog to another disk.

What should you check to find out what is causing the problem?

- a. The CiScope parameter in the .IDQ file
- b. The NTFS file permissions on the documents
- c. The CiCatalog parameter in the .IDQ file
- d. The .HTX file

Answer: c

Which of the following is true of the HTTP keep-alive option?

- a. It increases the access speed of the Web site.
- b. It transports data without any errors.
- c. It helps in downloading large files like image and audio files.
- d. It keeps the last page accessed in cache.

Answer: a, c

How can you limit the number of records returned by a query issued to an Index Server?

- a. Define the number of records in the CiScope parameter of the .IDQ file.
- b. Define the number of records in the CiMaxRecordsPerPage parameter in the .IDQ file.
- c. Define the number of records in the CiMaxRecordsInResultSet parameter in the .IDQ file.

d. This number cannot be limited within the scope of Index Server.

Answer: c

You have Index Server installed on your company's IIS. Paul enters a query in the Index Server, and it returns files that should not be returned because they are highly confidential documents and are stored in a proprietary format. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- a. The hard drive containing the documents is formatted as a FAT file system and proper file permissions cannot be set.
- b. The hard drive containing the documents is formatted as a NTFS file system and proper file permissions have not been set.
- c. Paul is using Internet Explorer as the browser.
- d. Paul is using Netscape as the browser.

Answer: a, b

Bob uses the Index Server to access the knowledge base. He is in charge of the help desk on a company's toll-free number, and has to give responses immediately. He finds that the responses to his queries are taking too long. How can he avoid this problem?

- a. Force master merges more often.
- b. Reduce the number of users accessing the Index Server.
- c. Split the catalog into multiple catalogs.
- d. Move some data to another server.

Answer: a, b, c, d

Mary works at the technical support center of a software company. She is often forced to put people on hold while she refers to the hard copy of the technical manual for her company's software.

This is because her queries often fail to return any data, though she knows the data is present. What can be causing the problem?

- a. Corrupted Index Server files
- b. Overloaded Index Server
- c. Network Connectivity problem
- d. Wrong NTFS file permissions on documents

Answer: a, b, c, d

You are the administrator of your company's Web site. The employees complain that they cannot log on to some special areas of the Web site as employees, whereas when they log on from home as anonymous users they can get into those areas.

What can be causing this problem?

- a. The password of the IUSR_<computername> account is not the same in User Manager for Windows NT and Web Site Properties.
- b. NTFS file security is not defined properly.
- c. The browser which the employees are using in the office does not support SSL (Secure Socket Layer).
- d. Windows NT Challenge/Response password authentication is being used when the users access the Web site from the office.

Answer: b

Mark has IIS installed on the Windows NT server which contains the company's Web site. He also has one virtual server with its home directory on a NetWare server. When users try to connect to that virtual server, they get the following error message:

Logon failure: unknown user or password

The Windows NT server has the IPX/SPX protocol installed. What might be the cause of this logon failure?

- a. The user account and password are invalid on the NetWare server.
- b. The user account and password are invalid on the Windows NT server.
- c. The user account and password are invalid on either the NetWare server or the Windows NT server.
- d. The network is not using TCP/IP as the network protocol.

Answer: c

What permission allows anonymous users to upload to an FTP site, but not to download from that site?

- a. Read
- b. Write
- c. Execute
- d. Read and Write

Answer: b

Your company has a Web site and an FTP site on IIS on a Windows NT member server. You have enabled Basic and Windows NT Challenge/Response password authentication on IIS.

You have some important information on a directory which you want accessible only by company employees who have valid usernames and passwords, and you specifically do not want anonymous users to be able to access the Web site. To which account group must you assign NO ACCESS permission?

- a. Interactive group
- b. Network group
- c. Guests group
- d. Everyone group
- e. Internet Guests group

Answer: c

Your company's FTP site is implemented using IIS on a Windows NT server. You have configured a two-line welcome message in FTP Site Properties. You are using the UNIX directory listing style.

Some browsers have problems connecting to the FTP site, receiving an error message instead. What can be done to fix this problem?

- a. Enable FTP directory annotation.
- b. Check the protocol being used for connection.
- c. Reduce the welcome message to one line.
- d. Add the maximum connections message.

Answer: c

By default, which permission does IIS grant to the Scripts virtual directory?

- a. Read
- b. Execute
- c. Script
- d. No Access

Answer: b

What must be configured on the operating system before you can install IIS 4.0? (Select two.)

- a. FAT
- b. TCP/IP
- c. NTFS
- d. PPTP

Answer: b, c

You are the administrator of your company's Web site. There is a lot of traffic on the Web site and you are feeling constrained by the hardware. You want to improve the Web server performance by disconnecting inactive connections.

What is the best way to minimize the inactive connections to your Web site?

- a. Change the default TCP port.
- b. Increase the connection timeout in Web Site Properties.
- c. Decrease the connection timeout in Web Site Properties.
- d. Grant Access to Fast Connections only.

Answer: c

What is the best way to improve the performance of your IIS server?

- a. Enable SSL.
- b. Disable SSL.
- c. Install SQL Server on the IIS server.
- d. Add the NetBEUI protocol on the IIS server.

Answer: b

Which services can be installed during the IIS 4.0 installation process?

- a. GOPHER service
- b. FTP publishing service
- c. WWW publishing service
- d. Proxy Server service

Answer: b, c

Which of the following will shorten the download time from the IIS Web Server?

- a. Enabling SSL
- b. Enabling HTTP keep-alives
- c. Enabling Disk Compression
- d. Adding FTP Service on the IIS computer and creating an FTP site for downloading

Answer: b

You have sensitive information on your Web site. You have enabled Windows NT Challenge/Response on the IIS server. Which of the following is true?

- a. The data is encrypted, but the password is not encrypted.
- b. The data is not encrypted, but the password is encrypted.
- c. Both the data and the password are encrypted.
- d. Neither the data nor the password is encrypted.

Answer: b

How can you search documents that have been corrupted in the Microsoft Index Server?

- a. Issue a query: @filtered = true
- b. Issue a query: @unfiltered = true
- c. Issue a query: @scanned <> true
- d. Issue a query: @unfiltered <> true

Answer: b

You have confidential company information on your Web site. You have enabled Basic authentication on the Web site. Which of the following is true?

- a. The data is encrypted, but the password is not encrypted.
- b. The data is not encrypted, but the password is encrypted.
- c. Both the data and the password are encrypted.

d. Neither the data nor the password is encrypted.

Answer: d

You have installed SSL on your IIS Server. In which of the following cases would you need two certificates on your IIS 4.0?

- a. You have two IP addresses on one IIS 4.0 server.
- b. You have two home directories on one IIS 4.0 server.
- c. A second organization shares the same IIS 4.0 server.
- d. You create a virtual server on the IIS 4.0 server.

Answer: c

Which account in Windows NT User Manager must have Log On Locally rights?

- a. The Guest account
- b. The Internet Guest account
- c. All user accounts
- d. None of the above. Log On Locally rights jeopardize the security of the IIS 4.0 server.

Answer: b

Which of the following methods of logging the usage activity of IIS 4.0 yields the best performance?

- a. Logging to a SQL Database
- b. Logging to a text file
- c. Logging to the Windows NT application log
- d. Logging to a non-ODBC database

Answer: b

Which of the following can be used to monitor the performance of an Index Server? (Select two.)

- a. Performance Monitor
- b. .IDA script
- c. Network Monitor
- d. Application Log in Event Viewer

Answer: a, b

You want to include a copyright notice in every page of your company's Web site. What would you do to accomplish this?

- a. Change the .IDC file.
- b. Change the .HTM file to a .HTX file.
- c. Use server-side include in the .HTM file.
- d. Change the .IDQ file.

Answer: c

You want to make sure that anonymous users cannot access the FTP site on your IIS server. You have the following NTFS permissions set on the FTP home directory:

Administrators	FULL CONTROL
Guests	RX
Users	RX

What should you do to prevent anonymous users from accessing the FTP site?

- a. Give NO ACCESS permission on the home directory to the Everyone group.
- b. Give NO ACCESS permission on the home directory to IUSR_<computername>.
- c. Remove READ permission on the home directory from the Guests group.
- d. Remove READ permission on the home directory from the Users group.

Answer: b, c

In the IIS you are managing, the Scripts virtual directory has IIS Read permission. When you run an .IDC script, you receive the following error message:

ERROR 403: Access Forbidden

What should you do to keep the error from occurring?

- a. Assign NTFS Read permission on the wwwroot directory to the user.
- b. Assign NTFS Read permission on the Scripts virtual directory to the user.
- c. Assign IIS Execute permission to the wwwroot directory.
- d. Assign IIS Execute permission to the Scripts virtual directory.

Answer: d

You have a virtual directory named Easy MCSE on your IIS installation. Some users complain that whenever they try to access the directory through a link on your home page, they get the following error:

HTTP Error 404: Object Not Found

Other users do not have this problem. What should you do so that all the users can access the directory?

- a. Change the Web browser to an SSL-enabled browser.
- b. Change the IIS permission on the wwwroot directory to Execute.
- c. Change the directory name from Easy MCSE to EasyMCSE.
- d. Change the IIS permission on the Scripts virtual directory to Read.

Answer: c

In your organization, you have 512 MB of RAM in the IIS computer. The Web site on the server contains mainly static Web pages. You want the Web server to return query results in less time when a query is submitted.

How can you improve the query response?

- a. Disable memory caching.
- b. Disable the object-cache scavenger.
- c. Decrease the ObjectCacheTTL value.
- d. Add an entry to the LMHOSTS file.

Answer: b

You have a Scripts virtual directory in your IIS installation. This virtual directory has the Read permission. You want certain Java scripts to run on the client side whenever clients access your Web site.

What must you do so that the clients can run the Java scripts?

- a. Assign IIS Execute permission to the Scripts virtual directory.
- b. Assign IIS Script permission to the Scripts virtual directory.
- c. Assign IIS Write permission to the Scripts virtual directory.
- d. Do nothing. The Java scripts will run by default.

Answer: d

You make Bob a member of a group that has permission to run ISAPI applications in the Scripts virtual directory. You have also made sure that all other users in the group can run the ISAPI applications.

What else must you do before Bob can run the ISAPI applications?

- a. Assign IIS Script permission to the Scripts virtual directory.
- b. Assign IIS Execute permission to the Scripts virtual directory.
- c. Assign IIS Read permission to the Scripts virtual directory.
- d. Do nothing. Bob can run the ISAPI applications.

Answer: d

You have created a virtual directory and want the FTP users to access it using a Web browser. What must you do to give users access to the virtual directory?

- a. Change the directory listing style to MS-DOS.

- b. Change the directory listing style to UNIX.
- c. Tell the user to add the directory alias to the end of the URL to access the directory.
- d. Tell the user to use the IP address of the virtual directory to access the directory.

Answer: c

You want to use the Internet Service Manager (HTML) to administer the IIS remotely. You have only Allow Anonymous password authentication enabled. You get the following error:

Error: This page cannot be opened without authentication.

What can be causing this error?

- a. Basic authentication is not enabled in Web Site Properties.
- b. Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication is not enabled in Web Site Properties.
- c. The user is not a member of the Administrators group of Windows NT.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: a, b, c

The IP address resolution on your company network used to be performed using the HOSTS file. You recently changed this, instead configuring the DNS server on the network for IP address resolution. You then assigned a new computer name to the IIS server.

Users are complaining that they now cannot access the Web site. How can you fix this problem?

- a. Add the host name of the IIS computer in the DNS server.
- b. Install the HOSTS file on the IIS server.
- c. Use a LMHOSTS file instead of the HOSTS file.
- d. Enable a DHCP server on the network for IP address resolution.

Answer: a

You are required to configure three Web sites on a single IIS computer using a single IP address. What is the best way to configure the three sites with only one IP address?

- a. Assign a different IP address in the DNS server for each of the three different Web sites and map these IP addresses to a single IP address.
- b. Assign one IP address to all three Web sites, and modify the DNS server to map the single IP address to three different host names.
- c. Use three different host header names for the single IP address.
- d. Access the Web sites using NetBIOS names instead.

Answer: b, c

Pam is the webmaster of her company's corporate site. She often travels to other cities on company assignments, and has to configure the Web site from her hotel room.

To do this, she uses her Windows 95 laptop computer. She does not have IIS installed on her computer. What is the best way for Pam to configure the Web site?

- a. Using Internet Service Manager
- b. Using Internet Service Manager (HTML)
- c. Using MMC snap-ins
- d. Pam cannot configure the Web site with a Windows 95 computer.

Answer: b

A user tries to connect to the SQL database through the corporate Web site and receives the following error message:

```
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80004005'  
[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][DBMSOCON]  
General Network error. Check your network document
```

What best describes the cause of the above error?

- a. The user has insufficient permissions to access the database.
- b. The database was recently moved to another server.
- c. The user has insufficient permissions to access RESOURCES in the database.
- d. The database was recently renamed.

Answer: b

The Site Server database has imported a log file that contains daily usage logs of the Web site. You notice that some entries are missing from this report. Why are these entries missing?

- a. The Log File Rotation Transitions parameter is set up to discard open visits.
- b. The client IP addresses could not be mapped to host names.
- c. The clients have invalid IP addresses.
- d. The Log File Rotation Transitions parameter is set up to commit open visits.
- e. The Log File Rotation Transitions parameter is set up to store open visits for next import.

Answer: e

Mike tries to connect to the SQL database through the corporate intranet and receives the following error message:

```
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80004005'  
[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][dbnmpntw]ConnectionOpen  
(CreateFile())
```

What best describes the cause of the above error?

- a. The user has insufficient permissions to access the database.
- b. The database was recently moved to another server.
- c. The user has insufficient permissions to access RESOURCES in the database.
- d. The database is using a connection method other than named pipes.

Answer: a

A user tries to connect to the SQL database through the corporate Web site and receives the following error message:

```
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80004005'  
[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver]Login Failed ()
```

What best describes the cause of the above error?

- a. The user has insufficient permissions to access the database.
- b. The database was recently moved to another server.
- c. The user has insufficient permissions to access RESOURCES in the database.
- d. The database is using a connection method other than named pipes.

Answer: a

As the system administrator, you want to secure sensitive information on the server. What would you do to secure this information with the minimum effect on the system performance?

- a. Enable Basic and Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
- b. Enable SSL on all directories.
- c. Enable SSL only on directories that need to be secured.
- d. Use client certificates.

Answer: a, c, d

In which of the following situations would you need multiple certificates on the IIS Server?

- a. Multiple departments access the Web sites.
- b. Your IIS server hosts Web sites for multiple companies.
- c. Your IIS server has links to servers in different domains.
- d. None of the above. You cannot assign multiple certificates on the IIS Server.

Answer: b

The Perl Scripts are moved from your company's existing IIS server to a new installation of IIS Server on a different computer. Users complain that they now cannot run the Perl scripts. Why?

- a. The Perl Scripts have to be recompiled again.
- b. The Perl Scripts folder must be given Read permission.
- c. The Perl Scripts folder must be given Execute permission.
- d. The Perl Script Interpreter has to be installed on the new computer.

Answer: d

You are the system administrator of your company. To keep up the performance of the newsgroup site, you set up an expiration policy on NNTP with a time limit of 10 days and a size limit of 250MB.

Which best describes the expiration policy of the NNTP site?

- a. When any articles in a group are older than 10 days, they are deleted.
- b. When the total size of articles in the group exceeds 250MB, the oldest articles are deleted.
- c. When the articles are 10 days old and the total size of the articles in the group exceeds 250MB, then the oldest articles are deleted.
- d. When either the articles are 10 days old or the total size of the articles in the group has increased to 250 MB, the articles are backed up, but they are not deleted.

Answer: a, b

In your IIS server on the corporate intranet, you have a separate virtual directory for each department. The users in each department are only allowed to access their own directory.

Without doing a lot of administration, what is the best way to ensure that users do not access any other directory?

- a. Use NTFS folder permissions to set up access.
- b. Use client certificates.
- c. Enable SSL on the client side.
- d. Enable SSL on the server side.

Answer: b

You are the administrator on Server1 and you set up a virtual directory to \\Server2\webroot2. Users complain that when they access the virtual directory, they get the following error message:

Directory inaccessible, unable to login

Which of the following is causing this error?

- a. The user account specified when creating the virtual directory has insufficient NTFS rights.

- b. The user accessing the virtual server has insufficient NTFS rights.
 - c. You cannot set up a virtual directory using a UNC path.
 - d. You must restart the IIS computer after setting up the virtual directory.
- Answer: a

What are the minimum requirements for Microsoft Index Server?

- a. A 386 computer with 16 MB of RAM and Windows NT Server 4.0 installed
 - b. A 486 computer with 16 MB of RAM and Windows NT Server 4.0 installed
 - c. A 386 computer with 32 MB of RAM and Windows NT Server 4.0 installed
 - d. A 486 computer with 32 MB of RAM and Windows NT Server 4.0 installed
- Answer: b

You find that your IIS server performance has gone down since you added a Web site with a large number of images and graphics. Before you added this site, the web server's performance was excellent.

The Web sites that existed prior to the new site had small HTML pages and were very limited sites. What is the fastest way to optimize your web server's performance?

- a. Enable SSL on the Web site.
- b. Enable the HTTP keep-alive option.
- c. Move the new image-oriented Web site to a virtual directory.
- d. Enable client certificates.

Answer: b

What are the two ways to improving the performance of the Web sites hosted on the IIS 4.0 server?

- a. Limit the maximum number of concurrent users.
- b. Enable SSL (Secured Sockets Layer).
- c. Restrict the amount of bandwidth used by IIS.
- d. Decrease the size of the paging file.

Answer: a, c

You install IIS on a Windows 95 machine and want to use Index Server. What do you need to do?

- a. Stop and start the Content Index service.
- b. Restart the Windows 95 machine.
- c. Upgrade to Windows NT Server and install IIS 4.0.
- d. Issue a query.

Answer: c

What information is contained in the metabase?

- a. IIS Help file location
- b. Virtual directory security information
- c. MMC snap-in information
- d. Site Server toolbar settings

Answer: b

What is stored in the Microsoft Management Console (.msc) file?

- a. Loaded snap-ins
- b. Web site home directory location
- c. IIS Help file location
- d. Virtual directory security information

Answer: a

What is stored in the Microsoft Management Console (.msc) file?

- a. Window configuration

- b. Web site home directory location
- c. IIS Help file location
- d. Virtual directory security information

Answer: a

John is accessing the Web site of his company from home. While browsing the site, he receives the following error message:

HTTP/1.1 403 Access Forbidden

John does not have any trouble accessing the Web site from his office. Which of the following problems could be causing the above error?

- a. The system administrator of the Web site changed John's access to the Web site yesterday.
- b. SSL is enabled on the Web site, and John does not have an SSL-capable browser.
- c. The hypertext link John is trying to access is broken.
- d. Windows Challenge/Response is being used.

Answer: b

As a security measure, you change the TCP port in Web Site Properties to 8080. Some users complain that they are unable to access the Web site. What might be the cause of the problem?

- a. You cannot set the TCP port to a number above 1023.
- b. The users having problems are still accessing port number 80.
- c. The users have to access port number 21.
- d. You cannot set the TCP port to an even number.

Answer: b

Mike was a member of the Sales group. In the restructuring of the company, he is promoted to the Finance department of the company. The Finance department people access an ISAPI application, Books.dll, over the intranet. Mike tries to use this application, but he receives an error message. Tom, another employee of the Finance department, is able to run the application without any problems. Tom and Mike have the same NTFS permissions on Books.dll. How would you resolve this problem?

- a. Restart WWW Publishing Service.
- b. Assign Mike the NTFS Read permission on Books.dll.
- c. Assign Mike the NTFS Read permission on the folder containing Books.dll.
- d. Assign Mike the IIS Read permission on the virtual directory containing Books.dll.

Answer: a

Your company has been assigned one IP address from InterNic. You want to configure two virtual servers on IIS 4.0. What is the best way you can configure two virtual servers using just one IP address?

- a. Use host name resolution on the client.
- b. You cannot configure two virtual servers using just one IP address. You must obtain another IP address.
- c. Use custom HTTP headers on IIS 4.0.
- d. Add host headers on IIS 4.0.

Answer: a, d

You are away from your office for a meeting with representatives of a prospective client. Your company creates Web sites for its customers.

You want to show the representatives a sample of a site you developed, but they do not have an Internet connection. You have access to the Internet in your hotel room, and you have a laptop computer running Windows 95. You decide to download a Web site, along with all of its links and linked pages, onto your laptop to show the representatives. What can you use to do this?

- a. Microsoft Certificate Server
- b. Microsoft Transaction Server
- c. Microsoft Index Server
- d. Microsoft Site Server Express

Answer: d

You have a Web site which contains a lot of image and audio files. You want to find out how many HTML pages have images which are larger than 32K. What is the easiest way to find this out?

- a. Use Microsoft Excel to sort all files by size.
- b. Use SQL to query for files larger than 32K.
- c. Use a Webmap in Server Site Express and search Load Size over 32K.
- d. Set the Performance Monitor counter for Files over 32K.

Answer: c

You are the IIS administrator of your Web site, and you want to make your Web site secure. You want a certain range of computers to be unable to access the Web site.

In the Directory Security tab and in the IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions in the Web Site properties, you check the Granted Access option and type the following in the exception list: IP address 125.45.65.32 and subnet mask 255.255.255.240.

Which range of computers will be denied access to your Web site?

- a. IP addresses 125.45.65.32 to 125.45.65.39
- b. IP addresses 125.45.65.32 to 125.45.65.47
- c. IP addresses 125.45.65.32 to 125.45.65.35
- d. IP addresses 125.45.65.32 to 125.45.65.57

Answer: b

You want to block a computer from accessing your Web site, called MyWeb, on your IIS Server. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select MyWeb and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select MyWeb and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Denied Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default Web Site and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name and go to its Properties. Select Edit WWW Master Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: a

You are testing your Web site, called MyWeb, on your IIS Server. You want to allow only one designated computer to access your Web site. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select MyWeb and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select MyWeb and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Denied Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default Web Site and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name and go to its Properties. Select Edit WWW Master Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Single Computer" option. Enter the IP address of the computer to be denied access.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: b

You want to block computers with IP addresses 130.10.10.96 to 130.10.10.127 from accessing your Web site, called MyWeb, on your IIS Server. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select MyWeb and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Group of Computers" option. Enter the network ID 130.10.10.96 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.224.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select MyWeb and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Group of Computers" option. Enter the network ID 130.10.10.96 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.240.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default Web Site and go to its Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Group of Computers" option. Enter the network ID 130.10.10.96 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.224.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name and go to its Properties. Select Edit WWW Master Properties. Select the Directory Security Tab. Select Edit IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions. Select the Granted Access option and click on Add. Select the "Group of Computers" option. Enter the network ID 130.10.10.96 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.224.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: a

You want to create a virtual server which will be called CorpA on your IIS. It should be configured with an IP address of 130.10.10.64 and a home directory of C:\InetPub\wwwroot. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name. Select Action, New, Web Site. Enter CorpA in the Web Site Description field. Select IP address 130.10.10.64 from the drop-down list. Use the default TCP port (80).

Use the default SSL port (443). Enter the path for the home directory as C:\InetPub\wwwroot. Use the default "Allow anonymous access to this Web site" option. Use the default access permissions. Click the Start icon to start the Web site.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name. Select Action, New, Virtual Directory. Use CorpA as the alias. Use C:\InetPub\wwwroot as the physical path. Use the default access permissions. Make sure the IIS computer has the IP address 130.10.10.64.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default Web Site. Select Action, New, Virtual Directory. Use CorpA as the alias. Use C:\InetPub\wwwroot as the physical path. Use the default access permissions. Make sure the IIS computer has the IP address 130.10.10.64.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Administration Web Site. Select Action, New, Virtual Directory. Use CorpA as the alias. Use C:\InetPub\wwwroot as the physical path. Use the default access permissions. Make sure the IIS computer has the IP address 130.10.10.64.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: a

You want to create a virtual server which will be called CorpA on your IIS. It should be configured with an IP address of 130.10.10.64 and a home directory of C:\InetPub\wwwroot. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name. Select Action, New, Web Site. Enter CorpA in the Web Site Description field. Select IP address 130.10.10.64 from the drop-down list. Use the default TCP port (80).

Use the default SSL port (443). Enter the path for the home directory as C:\InetPub\wwwroot. Use the default "Allow anonymous access to this Web site" option. Use the default access permissions. Click the Start icon to start the Web site.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name. Select Action, New, Virtual Directory. Use CorpA as the alias. Use C:\InetPub\wwwroot as the physical path. Use the default access permissions. Make sure the IIS computer has the IP address 130.10.10.64.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default Web Site. Click the Advanced button next to IP Address. In Multiple Identities for this Web Site, add an entry: IP address 130.10.10.64, TCP Port 80, and Host Header Name CorpA.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Administration Web Site. Select Action, New, Virtual Directory. Use CorpA as the alias. Use C:\InetPub\wwwroot as the physical path. Use the default access permissions. Make sure the IIS computer has the IP address 130.10.10.64.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: a

You want to enable FTP and Web log files on your IIS server. The FTP site is called CorpFTP, and the Web site is called CorpWeb. You want new log files to be started automatically when the log file size reaches 10 MB. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpFTP. Go to Properties. Check Enable Logging. Select an Active Log format. Click on Log Properties. In the General Properties tab, select the option "When file size reaches" and enter 10 MB. Specify the log file directory path (such as %systemroot%\system32\logfiles).

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpWeb. Go to Properties. Check Enable Logging. Select an Active Log format. Click on Log Properties. In the General Properties tab, select the option "When file size reaches" and enter 10 MB. Specify the log file directory path (such as %systemroot%\system32\logfiles).

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select your IIS computer name. Select Action, Properties. Select Edit Master Properties for WWW Service. Check Enable Logging. Select an Active Log format. Click on Log Properties.

In the General Properties tab, select the option "When file size reaches" and enter 10 MB. Specify the log file directory path (such as %systemroot%\system32\logfiles).

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select your IIS computer name. Select Action, Properties. Select Edit Master Properties for FTP Service. Check Enable Logging. Select an Active Log format. Click on Log Properties. In the General Properties tab, select the option "When file size reaches" and enter 10 MB. Specify the log file directory path (such as %systemroot%\system32\logfiles).

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: a, b

You want to create a custom error message for HTTP Error 404 for all Web sites on your IIS server. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select your IIS computer name. Select Action, Properties. Select Edit Master Properties for WWW Service. Select the Custom Errors tab. Select and edit HTTP Error 404 Properties. In the Error Mapping Properties dialog box, select message type "File" and enter the pathname of the message file (for example, C:\winnt\help\common\Custom404.htm). In Inheritance Overrides, select all child nodes.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the first Web site name. Select Action, Properties. Select the Custom Errors tab. Select and edit HTTP Error 404 Properties.

In the Error Mapping Properties dialog box, select message type "File" and enter the pathname of the message file (for example, C:\winnt\help\common\Custom404.htm). In Inheritance Overrides, select all child nodes.

Repeat this procedure for each Web site on the IIS server.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default Web Site. Select Action, Properties. Select Edit Master Properties for WWW Service. Select the Custom Errors tab. Select and edit HTTP Error 404 Properties.

In the Error Mapping Properties dialog box, select message type "File" and enter the pathname of the message file (for example, C:\winnt\help\common\Custom404.htm). In Inheritance Overrides, select all child nodes.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select your IIS computer name. Select Action, Properties. Select Edit Master Properties for WWW Service. Select the Custom Errors tab. Select and edit HTTP Error 404 Properties. In the Error Mapping Properties dialog box, select message type "File" and enter the pathname of the message file (for example, C:\winnt\help\common\Custom404.htm). In Inheritance Overrides, do not select any child nodes.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: a

Yesterday you used User Manager for Domains to change the password of the Internet User account (which had been the default password before this change) on your IIS computer, EASYMCSE.

You have received several messages from users complaining that they cannot anonymously access the FTP site, CorpFTP. Which of these procedures would you follow to solve this problem?

Procedure 1. Use User Manager for Domains. Select IUSR_EASYMCSE. Select User Properties. Replace the password with the default password for IUSR_EASYMCSE.

Procedure 2. Use User Manager for Domains. Select IWAM_EASYMCSE. Select User Properties. Replace the password with the default password for IWAM_EASYMCSE.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpFTP. Select the Directory Security Tab. Edit Anonymous Access and Authentication Control. Edit Account Used for Anonymous Access.

Enter the same password that you entered for IUSR_EASYMCSE in User Manager for Domains.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpFTP. Select the Directory Security Tab. Edit Anonymous Access and Authentication Control. Edit Account Used for Anonymous Access.

Check Enable Automatic Password Synchronization.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: c, d

You want to create a new FTP site, CorpFTP, and allow users to upload files to it and download files from it. You want to use C:\InetPub\corpftp as the home directory. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name. Select Action, New, FTP Site. Enter CorpA in the FTP Site Description field. Select the IP address from the drop-down list. Use the default TCP port (21). Enter the path for the home directory as C:\InetPub\corpftp. Check the Read permission option. Start the FTP site.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default FTP Site. Select Action, Properties. Enter CorpA in the FTP Site Description field. Select the IP address from the drop-down list. Use the default TCP port (21). Enter the path for the home directory as C:\InetPub\corpftp. Check the Read and Write permission options.

Procedure 3. Create a folder, C:\InetPub\corpftp. Use Internet Service Manager. Select the IIS server computer name. Select Action, New, FTP Site. Enter CorpA in the FTP Site Description field. Select the IP address from the drop-down list.

Use the default TCP port (21). Enter the path for the home directory as C:\InetPub\corpftp. Check the Read and Write permission options. Start the FTP site.

Procedure 4. Create a folder, C:\InetPub\corpftp. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default FTP Site. Select Action, Properties. Enter CorpA in the FTP Site Description field. Select the IP address from the drop-down list. Use the default TCP port (21). Enter the path for the home directory as C:\InetPub\corpftp. Check the Read and Write permission options.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: c

You want to allow anonymous users to access your FTP site, CorpFTP, and you want to log the anonymous accesses. Which of these procedures would you follow to perform this task?

Procedure 1. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpFTP. Select Action, Properties. Check Enable Logging. Select an Archive Log format. In Log Properties, make sure the General Logging Properties (and Extended Logging Properties, if applicable) are configured.

Procedure 2. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpFTP. Select Action, Properties. Select the Security Access tab. Enable Allow Anonymous Connections. Check Enable Logging. Select an Archive Log format. In Log Properties, make sure the General Logging Properties (and Extended Logging Properties, if applicable) are configured.

Procedure 3. Use Internet Service Manager. Select CorpFTP. Select Action, Properties. Select the Security Access tab. Enable Allow Only Anonymous Connections. Check Enable Logging. Select an Archive Log format. In Log Properties, make sure the General Logging Properties (and Extended Logging Properties, if applicable) are configured.

Procedure 4. Use Internet Service Manager. Select Default FTP Site. Select Action, Properties. Check Enable Logging. Select an Archive Log format. In Log Properties, make sure the General Logging Properties (and Extended Logging Properties, if applicable) are configured.

- a. Procedure 1
- b. Procedure 2
- c. Procedure 3
- d. Procedure 4

Answer: b

In Windows NT, which group should a user belong to if he has to manage IIS using the Internet Service Manager (HTML)?

- a. Server Operators
- b. Account Operators
- c. Administrators
- d. Power Users

Answer: c

You want to be able to administer your Web server from a remote computer using the Netscape Navigator browser. Which authentication method should be enabled on the IIS server?

- a. Allow Anonymous Access
- b. Basic Authentication
- c. Windows NT Challenge/Response

d. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

Answer: b

You want to be able to administer your company's Web server from any computer on the Internet using the Internet Explorer browser. Your Web server is protected by a firewall, implemented using Proxy Server.

Which authentication method should be enabled on the IIS server?

- a. Allow Anonymous Access
- b. Basic Authentication
- c. Windows NT Challenge/Response
- d. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

Answer: b

You want to administer your Web server from a remote computer using a Web browser. What should you do?

- a. Connect to the default Web site on the IIS server using the default TCP port.
- b. Connect to the default Web site on the IIS server using TCP port 80.
- c. Connect to the Administration Web site on the IIS server using TCP port 80.
- d. Connect to the Administration Web site on the IIS server using the TCP port dynamically assigned by IIS.

Answer: d

You want to be able to administer your company's Web server from any computer on the Internet. Your Web server is protected by a firewall, implemented using Proxy Server. What should you do to enable remote administration?

- a. Do nothing. You can administer your Web server from a remote computer using Internet Service Manager.
- b. Enable RPC Listener Port on the proxy server to allow traffic on a designated port.
- c. Install SSL on the IIS server and use the SSL port to connect to the Web server.
- d. Install IIS 4.0 on the remote computer.

Answer: b

For security reasons, you want user names and passwords to be encrypted when users access your FTP site. What should you do on the IIS server?

- a. Install SSL.
- b. Choose the Allow Only Anonymous Connections option.
- c. Choose the Basic Authentication option.
- d. Choose the Windows NT Challenge/Response Authentication option.
- e. You cannot encrypt the user names and passwords.

Answer: e

Users complain that their index queries do not return a complete list of documents. You notice that the noise file is very large, so you remove the file. What effect will this have on the Index Server?

- a. Users will now be able to get more accurate hits.
- b. Queries will be processed faster.
- c. Queries will be processed slower.
- d. Queries will be processed at the same speed.

Answer: a, c

You installed a CGI script in the directory C:\Scripts. Using Internet Service Manager, what permissions would you assign to the Scripts folder so that users can run the script?

- a. Read
- b. Script
- c. Execute
- d. Read and Script
- e. Read and Execute

Answer: b

You installed a Perl interpreter, Perl.exe, in C:\Programs. Using Internet Service Manager, what permissions would you assign to the Programs folder so that users can run CGI scripts written in Perl?

- a. Read
- b. Script
- c. Execute
- d. Read and Script
- e. Read and Execute

Answer: c

You installed an ISAPI application, Hits.dll, in C:\Programs. Using Internet Service Manager, what permissions would you assign to the Programs folder so that users can use this application?

- a. Read
- b. Script
- c. Execute
- d. Read and Script
- e. Read and Execute

Answer: c

You installed a CGI application, Hits.exe, in C:\Programs. Using Internet Service Manager, what permissions would you assign to the Programs folder so that users can use this application?

- a. Read
- b. Script
- c. Execute
- d. Read and Script
- e. Read and Execute

Answer: c

You are the system administrator of the FTP site for a large software company. Your team has designed the FTP site so that if traffic increases by 100% in the next year, the site will be able to accommodate the increase in traffic. The FTP site allows your customers to download the latest software updates. Users start to complain that the site is sometimes inaccessible, but at other times it is perfectly fine.

You set up Performance Monitor to test the system and identify the problem. Which counter will you use to find the problem?

- a. Total Connections
- b. Maximum Connections
- c. Current Connections
- d. Current Anonymous Users

Answer: b

You have created an FTP site, CorpFTP, on the IIS server. You want to use the Internet Service Manager (HTML) to administer the IIS from a remote computer on the intranet.

What authentication method would you enable in the Authentication Methods dialog box for the Administration Web site?

- a. Allow Anonymous Access
- b. Allow Only Anonymous Access
- c. Basic authentication
- d. Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication

Answer: c, d

Users on your intranet do not know how to use the FTP command line. They want to use their browser to download files from the department Web site, SalesFTP, using the URL ftp://ftp.sales.com.

For the users to be able to do this, what must be started on the IIS server?

- a. Default FTP site
- b. Default Web site
- c. Administration Web site
- d. None of the above

Answer: d

You have created an FTP site, CorpFTP, on the IIS server. You want to use the Internet Service Manager (HTML) to administer the IIS from a remote computer on the intranet. What must be started on the IIS server?

- a. CorpFTP site
- b. Default FTP site
- c. Default Web site
- d. Administration Web site

Answer: d

When you install IIS using Custom Installation and select all computers, which objects are added to Performance Monitor?

- a. Active Server Pages
- b. Content Index Filter
- c. Web Service
- d. Internet Information Service Global

Answer: a, b, c, d

Which tool can you use for remote administration of a Web site?

- a. Internet Service Manager
- b. Internet Service Manager (HTML)
- c. Microsoft Transaction Server
- d. Index Server

Answer: a, b

Which component of IIS provides support for process isolation?

- a. Web Application Manager
- b. The Inetinfo process
- c. Internet Database Connector
- d. Server Side Include

Answer: a

Which features are provided by the Inetinfo process?

- a. Thread pool
- b. Cache
- c. SNMP Services
- d. Logging

Answer: a, b, c, d

You have created a virtual server on an IIS server. You copied Default.asp from the Default Web Site's home folder to the home folder of the virtual

server. When users connect to your virtual server, the images in the home page are not displayed.

What could be causing this problem?

- a. The images are stored in virtual directories which do not exist on the virtual server.
- b. The images were not copied from the Default Web Site.
- c. The images have Execute permission for the Default Web Site only.
- d. The browser does not support images in Default.asp.

Answer: a

You create ten virtual Web servers on the IIS server using ten different IP addresses. Users complain that they can only access the Default Web Site. What must you do to allow users to access the virtual servers?

- a. Install a HOSTS file on each client.
- b. Install a HOSTS file on a server for each client to download.
- c. Install and configure a DNS server.
- d. Install a DHCP server.

Answer: a, b, c

You create ten virtual Web servers on the IIS server using a single IP address. You also install and configure DNS, and configure the users' computers to use DNS. Users complain that they can only access the Default Web Site.

What must you do to allow users to access the virtual servers?

- a. Install a HOSTS file on each client.
- b. Install a HOSTS file on a server for each client to download.
- c. Add a host header for each virtual server.
- d. Add a HTTP header for each virtual server.

Answer: c

You want to temporarily take the Web site offline to configure custom error messages. You do not want it to be accessible to any user during this maintenance period. How can you accomplish this?

- a. Remove all access permissions from the Web site home folder.
- b. Stop the Web site.
- c. Pause the Web site.
- d. Delete the Web site from the MMC.

Answer: a, b

Your company sells its products to several countries. Your IIS server has a Web site which will be used by your company's customers throughout the world. This Web site will allow customers to purchase products using their credit cards.

How would you implement security on the Web site?

- a. Enable Allow Anonymous Access.
- b. Enable SSL on the folders used to process the credit card orders.
- c. Enable Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication.
- d. Enable Basic authentication.

Answer: a, b

Your Web site home folder has the NTFS permissions of Read and Write assigned to the Guests group. In your IIS configuration, you have assigned Read permission and removed Write, Script, and Execute permissions on the same folder.

What are the effective permissions of anonymous users on the home folder?

- a. Read
- b. Write

c. Script
d. Execute
Answer: a

You want to allow only anonymous users on your Web site. Which options should be checked in the Authentication Methods dialog box?

a. Allow Anonymous Access
b. Basic authentication
c. Windows NT Challenge/Response authentication
d. Allow Only Anonymous Access
Answer: a

You want to place an advertisement on your home page which shows the special sale item of the season. What will enable you to implement this feature?

a. Content Index
b. Content Rotator
c. Site Server Express
d. Microsoft Transaction Server
Answer: b

You have an FTP site that has files and updates for the products your company makes. This site is accessed regularly both by company employees and people who are not employees.

You do not want employees to use their usernames and passwords to access the site, for fear of this information being intercepted by hackers.

Which of the following should you do in the Security Accounts tab in the FTP site properties of your company's FTP site?

a. Check Allow Anonymous Connections.
b. Uncheck Allow Anonymous Connections.
c. Check Allow Only Anonymous Connections.
d. Uncheck Allow Only Anonymous Connections.
Answer: a, c

The number of employees in your company has doubled in the last year. You notice that it takes too much time for the SMTP process to deliver mail. How can you improve the performance of the SMTP server?

a. Enable SSL on the SMTP server.
b. Move the mail folders to another server.
c. Increase the Local Queue Retry Interval.
d. Decrease the Local Queue Retry Interval.
Answer: c

A user tries to connect to the SQL database through the corporate Web site and receives the following error message:

Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80004005'
[Microsoft][ODBC Driver Manager] Data Source Name not found and no default driver specified

What best describes the cause of the above error?

a. The user has insufficient permissions to access the database.
b. The database was recently moved to another server.
c. The user has insufficient permissions to access RESOURCES in the database.
d. ODBC Driver is not properly configured on the Web server.
Answer: d

You are configuring a Web site. You design to Deny all incoming IP except the following group. IP address:192.168.0.96, Subnet mask:255.255.255.224

What IPs do you accept?

- a. 192.168.0.96 To 192.168.0.127
- b. 192.168.0.91 To 192.168.0.120
- c. 192.168.0.127 To 192.168.0.200
- d. 192.168.0.95 To 192.168.0.131

Answer: a

What are the requirements for SMTP? (choose 3)

- a. FAT
- b. NTFS
- c. TCP/IP
- d. WINS
- e. DNS

Answer: b, c, e