

Examnotes Guide for Exam 70-218 Managing a Microsoft Windows 2000 Network Environment



Abstract

This Study Guide has been created to help guide your studies towards taking the 70-218 exam to achieve your MCSA certification from Microsoft. This is a new certification track and is based on the Administration side of house. This is going to be a stepping stone certification to get to the Windows 2000 MCSE.

Resources

The following links can help in your preparation for your exam:

- [Exam Preparation Guide](#)
- [MCSA Home Page](#)

Other Links:

- [Benefits of MCSA Certification](#)
 - Benefits include discounts and invites to Microsoft special events, available only to those with the MCSA credential.
- [Requirements for MCSA Certification](#)
 - Read the MCSA certification requirements and learn about what exams you need to take to earn your MCSA credential.
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
 - Find answers to commonly asked questions about MCSA exam and certification questions
- [Other Certification Options](#)
 - Learn about the other technical and desktop certifications that Microsoft has to offer and see which ones interest you
- [TechNet](#)
 - Microsoft TechNet provides resources to help you deploy, maintain, and support Windows 2000 operating systems
- [Microsoft Press](#)
 - Visit Microsoft Press, your online bookstore, for books and products to help you get the most out of the Windows 2000 operating systems

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- [Windows 2000 Site](#)
 - Visit the Windows 2000 site for the latest information on using, installing, and supporting Windows products
- [Microsoft Events](#)
 - Search for Windows 2000 trade shows and conferences in your area that are sponsored or supported by Microsoft
- [MSDN](#)
 - The MSDN Windows 2000 Developer Center offers essential information and news on Windows 2000 from a developer's perspective

Exam info:

- Exam 70-218 is available in its beta version *December 17-21, 2001*
- While it is in its beta version, this exam is numbered 71-218

Credit Toward Certification

- When you pass this exam, you achieve [Microsoft Certified Professional](#) status. You also earn credit toward the following certifications:
 - **Core** credit toward [Microsoft Certified System Administrator on Microsoft Windows 2000](#) certification
 - **Elective** credit toward [Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer on Microsoft Windows 2000](#) certification

Preparation Tools

In addition to your hands-on experience working with the product, you may want to use the following tools and training to help you prepare for this exam:

- [Step-by-Step Guide to Preparing for a Microsoft Certified Professional Exam](#)
 - The Step-by-Step Guide describes a concise, six-step approach to preparing for an MCP exam, and is a compendium of MCP exam-preparation resources.
- [Microsoft Official Curriculum](#)
 - The Microsoft Official Curriculum (MOC) consists of courses designed by Microsoft product groups that support the certification exam process. You can choose from instructor-led classroom training, self-paced training kits, and online training.
- [Microsoft Press](#)
 - Visit Microsoft Press, your online bookstore, for books and CD-ROMs to help you get the most out of Microsoft products. Microsoft Press offers a full line of study materials for MCP exams.
- [Practice Tests](#)
 - Practice tests offered by Microsoft Approved Practice Test Providers enable you to assess and receive feedback on your level of knowledge and exam-readiness prior to taking a certification exam. Although your score on a practice test doesn't necessarily indicate what your score will be on a certification exam, a practice test gives you the opportunity to answer questions that are similar to those on the certification exam and can help you identify your areas of greatest strength and weakness.

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Audience Profile

Candidates for this exam work in medium to very large computing environments that use Microsoft Windows 2000 network and directory services. Candidates have at least six months of experience administering, supporting Windows 2000 server, and client operating systems that use Active Directory services in environments that have the following characteristics

- From 200 to 26,000 users are supported
- From two to 100 physical locations are included.
- Typical network services and resources include messaging, file and print, proxy server or firewall, Internet and intranet, remote access, and client computer management
- Connectivity needs include connecting branch offices and individual users at remote locations to the corporate network and connecting corporate networks to the Internet

Skills Being Measured

This certification exam measures your ability to administer, support, and troubleshoot information systems that incorporate Microsoft Windows 2000. Before taking the exam, you should be proficient in the job skills listed below.

Creating, Configuring, Managing, Securing, and Troubleshooting File, Print, and Web Resources

- Publish resources in Active Directory. Types of resources include printers and shared folders.
- Manage data storage. Considerations include file systems, permissions, and quotas.
- Create shared resources and configure access rights. Shared resources include printers, shared folders, and Web folders.
- Configure and troubleshoot Internet Information Services (IIS)
 - Configure virtual directories and virtual servers.
 - Troubleshoot Internet browsing from client computers.
 - Configure authentication and SSL for Web sites.
 - Configure FTP services.
 - Monitor and manage network security. Actions include auditing and detecting security breaches.

Configuring, Administering, and Troubleshooting the Network Infrastructure

- Troubleshoot routing. Diagnostic utilities include the tracert command, the ping command, and the ipconfig command.
- Configure and troubleshoot TCP/IP on servers and client computers. Considerations include subnet masks, default gateways, network IDs, and broadcast addresses.
- Configure, administer, and troubleshoot DHCP on servers and client computers.
 - Detect unauthorized DHCP servers on a network.
 - Configure authorization of DHCP servers.
- Configure, administer, and troubleshoot DNS.
- Troubleshoot name resolution on client computers. Considerations include WINS, DNS, NetBIOS, the Hosts file, and the Lmhosts file.

Managing, Securing, and Troubleshooting Servers and Client Computers

- Install and configure server and client computer hardware.
- Troubleshoot starting servers and client computers. Tools and methodologies include Safe Mode, Recovery Console, and parallel installations.
- Monitor and troubleshoot server health and performance. Tools include System Monitor, Event Viewer, and Task Manager.
- Install and manage Windows 2000 updates. Updates include service packs, hot fixes, and security hot fixes.

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Configuring, Managing, Securing, and Troubleshooting Active Directory Organizational Units and Group Policy

- Create, manage, and troubleshoot User and Group objects in Active Directory.
 - Create and configure accounts for new and existing users. Types of accounts include user and computer.
 - Troubleshoot groups. Considerations include nesting, scope, and type.
- Manage object and container permissions.
- Diagnose Active Directory replication problems.
- Deploy software by using Group Policy. Types of software include user applications, antivirus software, line-of-business applications, and software updates.
- Troubleshoot end-user Group Policy.
- Implement and manage security policies by using Group Policy.

Configuring, Securing, and Troubleshooting Remote Access

- Configure and troubleshoot remote access and virtual private network (VPN) connections.
- Troubleshoot Routing and Remote Access policy.
- Implement and troubleshoot Terminal Services for remote access.
- Configure and troubleshoot Network Address Translation (NAT) and Internet Connection Sharing

Preparation Guide for Exam 70-218 Managing a Microsoft Windows 2000 Network Environment

This is a very general Guide to get you coordinated with the objectives of this exam. As an MCSE 2000 candidate, you should have most of these skills mastered anyway, but make sure you drill down a little into each objective listed and know it cold!

Remember that the focus for the exam lies in the “Administrative” side of tasks, not Engineering. You will have better odds of you know as much as you can about design, and systems engineering per say, but it is not mandatory for this exam as per the posted objectives. Again, they all steer towards the MCSA – administration side of the equation. Good Luck!

Creating, Configuring, Managing, Securing, and Troubleshooting File, Print, and Web Resources

This Section focuses on the administration and configuration of ADS, Printing and File Sharing administration, Storage management, permissions, IIS, FTP and auditing. To be a solid administrator, you should know these skills cold anyway.

Publish resources in Active Directory. Types of resources include printers and shared folders.

For a Major Lesson in Active Directory, you can visit Technet (the Link is in the Links section of the exam guide) to get full explanations on how to install it and set it up. In this section, you need to know how to administer File and Print solutions with it:

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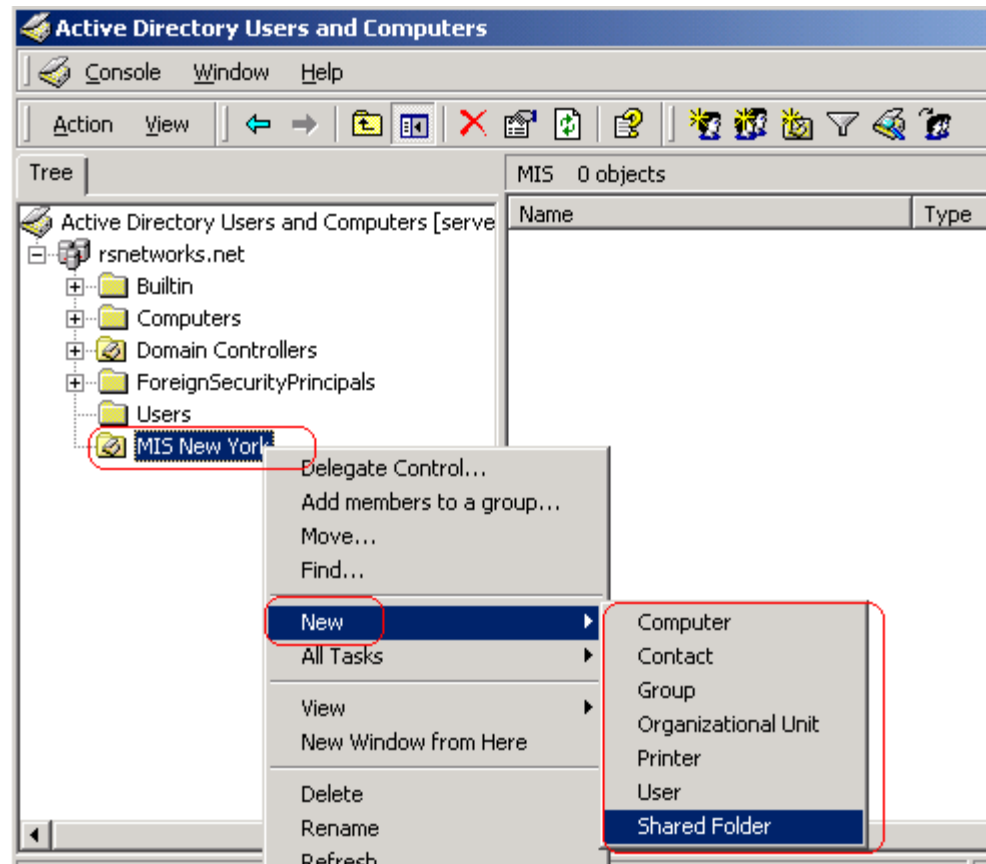
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Publishing Resources:

To publish resources in Active Directory, follow the steps listed:

Open the Active Directory User and Computers MMC and you can work off either a preexisting OU or right off the Domain Root. Either way, right click the OU and select new “whatever” you want to publish as seen below:



Go through the exercises of everything you see above. Publish a new printer, and Shared Folder as the Objective calls for.

Manage data storage. Considerations include file systems, permissions, and quotas.

Enabling Quotas:

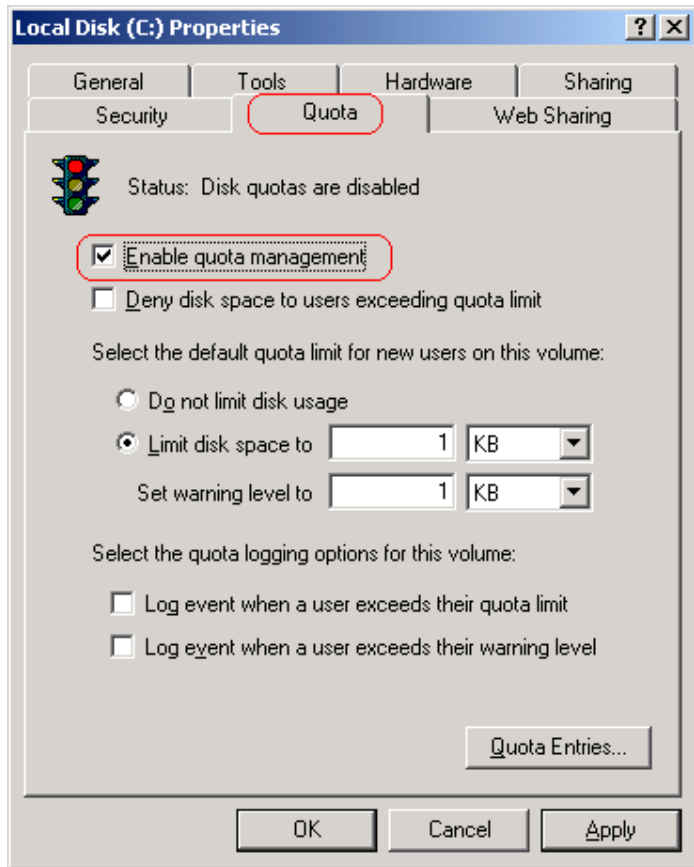
You need to know the basics of configuring a Quota system on your Hard Disks.

Right Click a Hard Disk in your system and go to properties. You will find the Quota tab and the option to enable quotas. When you configure this, it may take awhile for the disk to be scanned. Be sure you know the basics of setting up Quotas.

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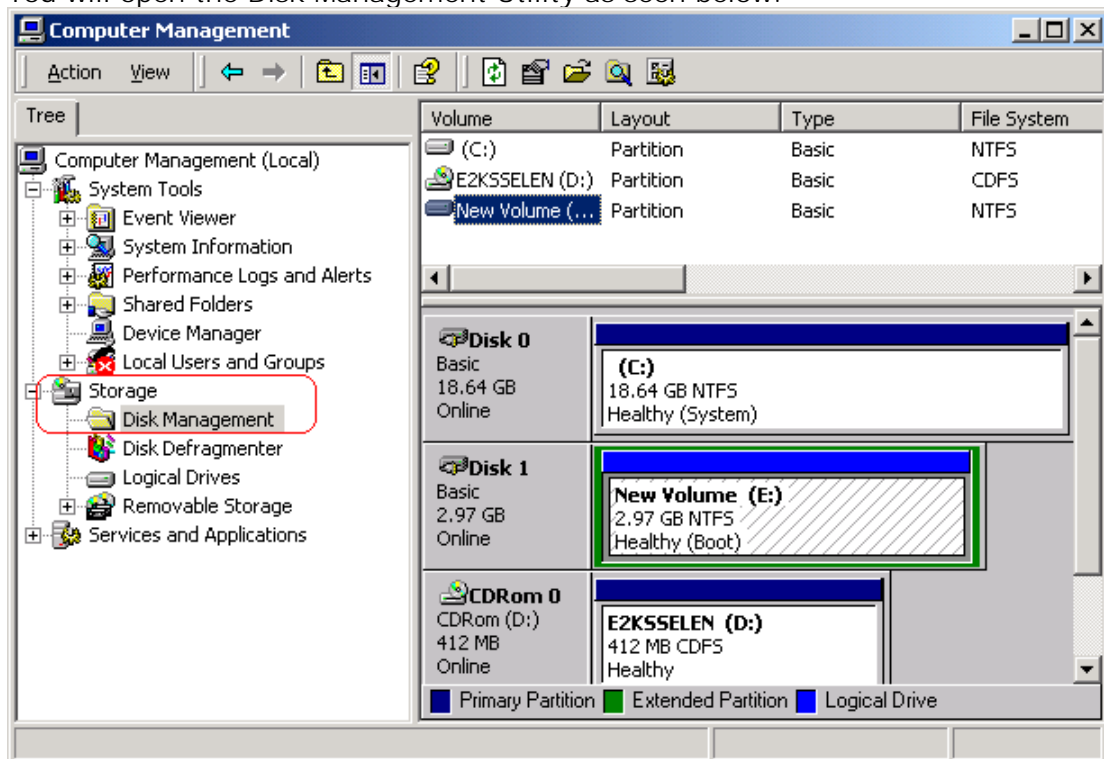


This Quota tab and dialog box can also be reached within Computer Management (as seen Below) and right clicking the drive and going to properties.

Managing Disks and File Systems:

When you open the Computer Management MMC, you will see the Storage Icon within it. Drill down to the Disk Management Utility (Folder) and click on it.

You will open the Disk Management Utility as seen below:



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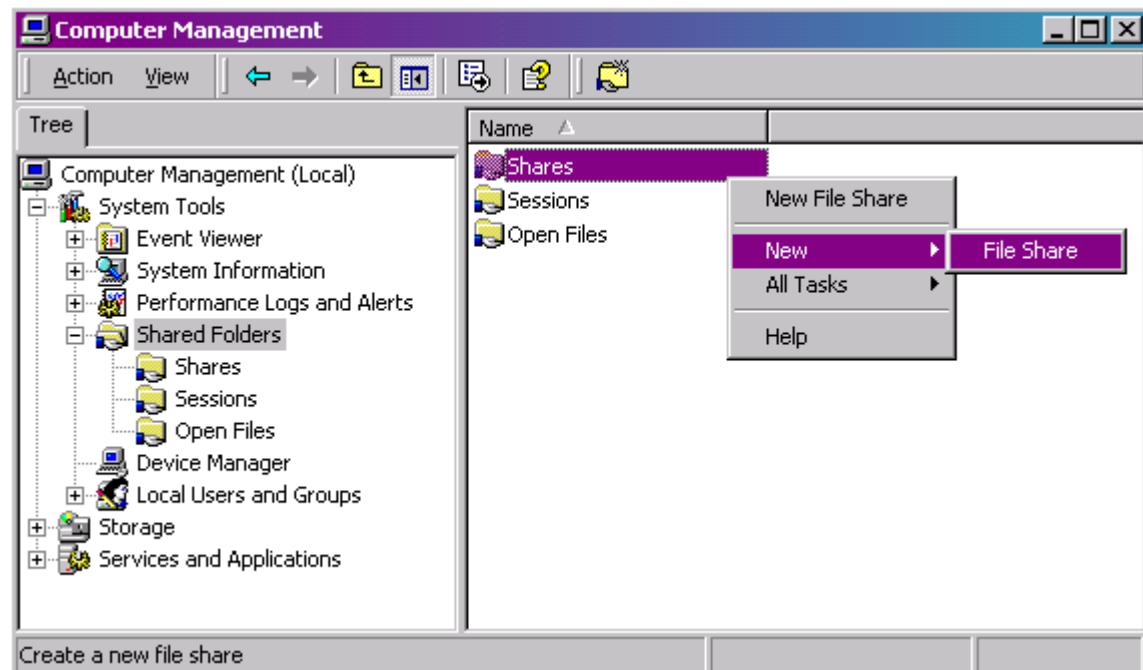
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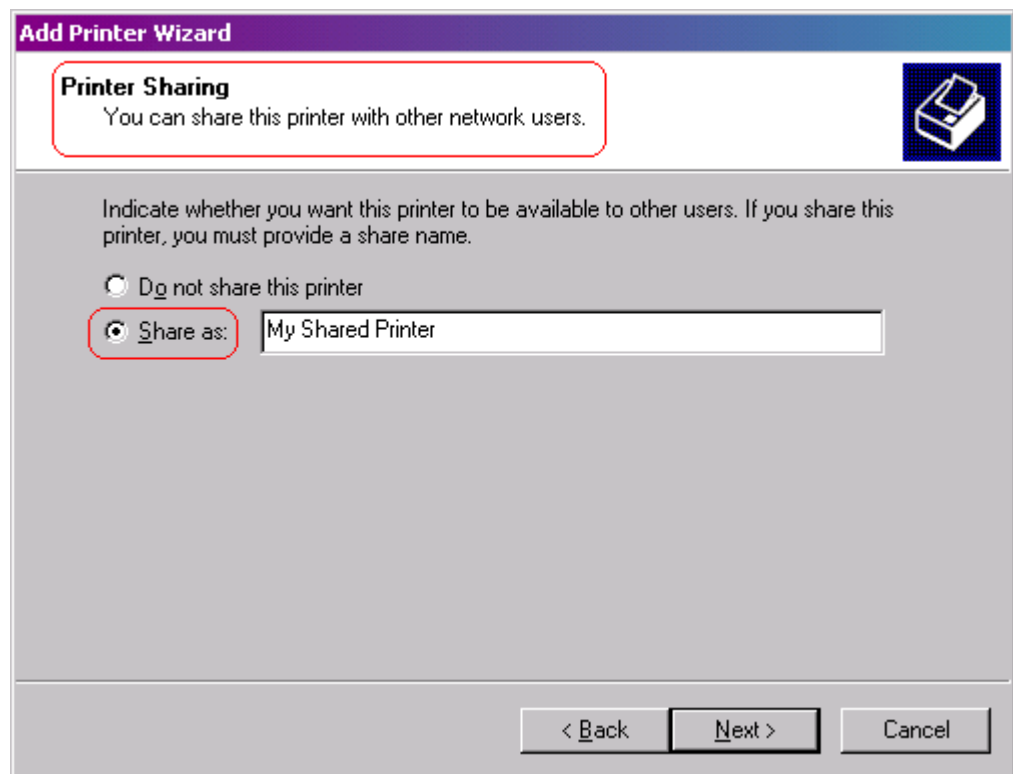
When this Utility is opened you will be able to Change file systems, format drives, create dynamic disks and do any other disk management tasks. Make sure you have these down cold to take this exam.

Create shared resources and configure access rights. Shared resources include printers, shared folders, and Web folders.

Shared Folders:

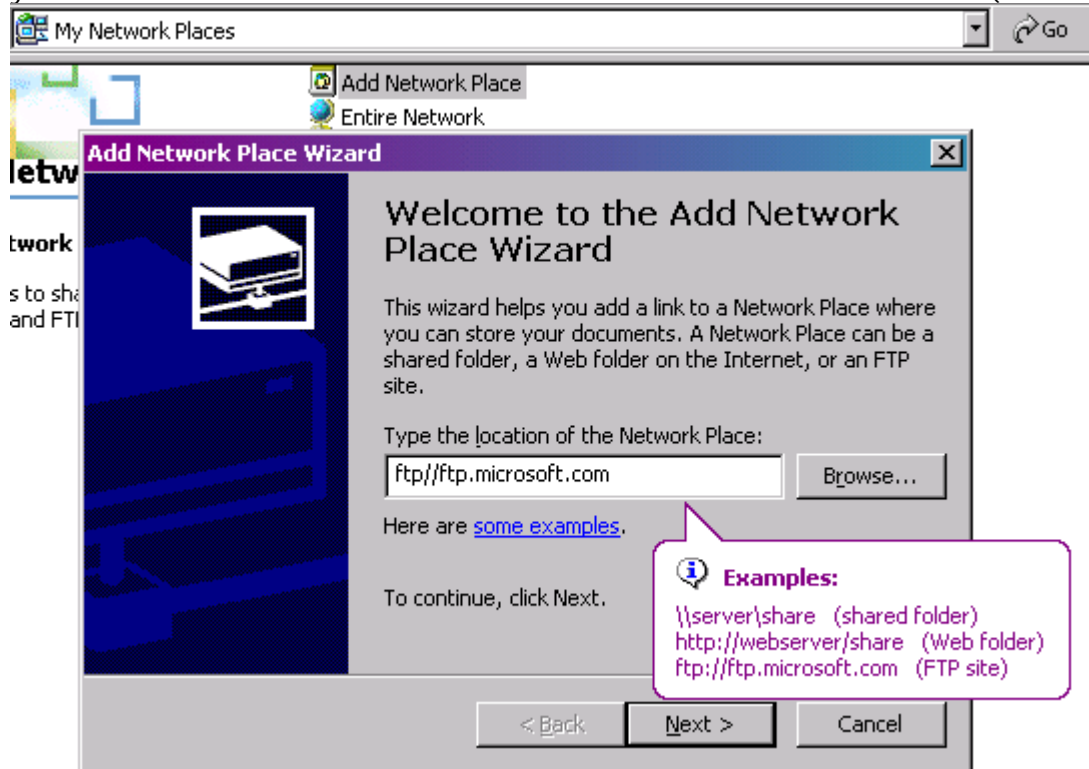


Shared Printers:



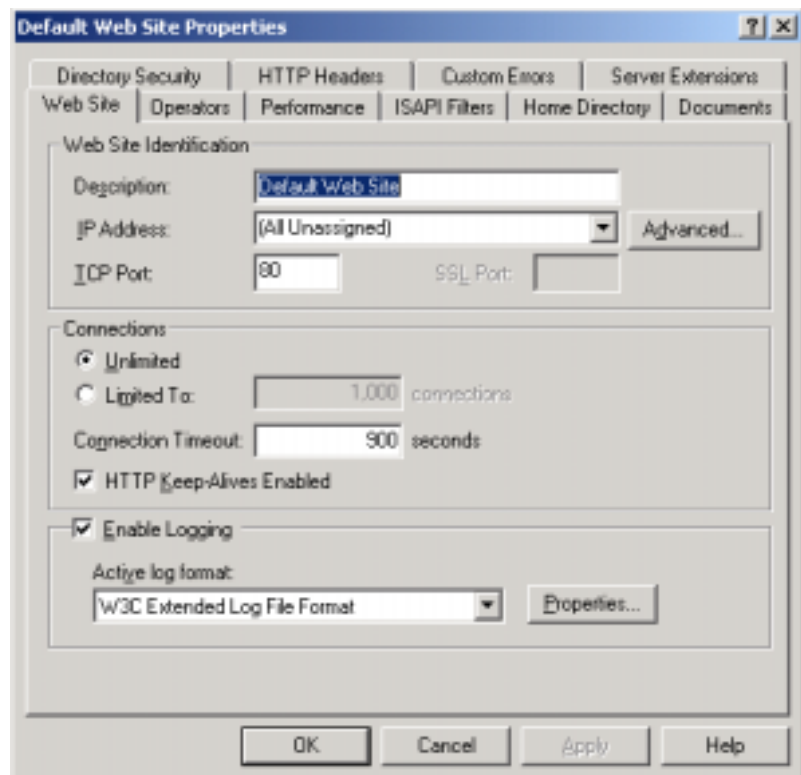
Web Folders:

To add a "Web Folder" you need to know what a web folder is. It is simply a spot on the web that you want to access (like a shared drive) and maintain a mapping to. This can be viewed in "my Network Places" and when you enter is, you need to click on the "Add Network Place" Icon to invoke the Wizard. (As seen below)



The Wizard will walk you through the installation (configuration) of this folder. This will be something you see all the time if you do web design and update sites via the Internet with FrontPage. Web Folders are the easiest way to connect so you don't have to enter the URL in every time. Make sure you know how to create one.

Configure and troubleshoot Internet Information Services (IIS)



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Directory Security

This is the property sheet that you use to set your web servers security. Be VERY familiar with this tab and its options for the exam. The Secure Communications button on the bottom of the dialog box is used to create a server certificate with the certificate wizard. You can also configure SSL options here as well. The IP Address and Domain Name restrictions are where you can grant or deny access to resources via IP or Domain name. The top button is where you can configure the Anonymous access and authentication control. Know how to configure Anonymous access; what happens when you change it and what the IUSR_*Servername* account does.

HTTP Headers

This is the property sheet that you use to configure content expiration, Add a custom HTTP header, enable content ratings and add MIME mappings.

Custom Errors

This is the property sheet that you use to via standard errors for HTTP, and edit them if needed. Know the basic 400 and 500 errors like: 502 Bad Gateway, 500 Internal server error and 403 with the Forbidden error

Server Extensions

This is the property sheet that you use to work with FrontPage server extensions if you have them installed, enabled and ready to go. Configure FP server Extensions to allow FrontPage to connect to and edit the site remotely.

Web Site

This is the property sheet (as seen above) that you will use to set the Identification parameters needed for your website to include the IP address and port. You can limit connections and enable logging

Operators

This is the property sheet that you use to specify which users have "operator" privileges to the site

Performance

This is the property sheet that you use to configure the properties for memory and bandwidth usage. You can configure bandwidth throttling and process throttling

ISAPI Filters

This is the property sheet that you use to set the options for ISAPI filters. (ISAPI – Internet Services Application Programming Interface) An ISAPI filter responds to events during the processing of an HTTP request

Home Directory

This is the property sheet that you use to change the default directory that you web site uses as the Home Directory. (Wwwroot) You can also set permissions, redirect the site, and always remember the ramifications of configuring Directory Browsing

Documents

This is the property sheet that you use to set the sites "default" home page. A common addition is to add "index.htm" and move it to the top as it is most widely used. You can also append a footer to the sites documents here as well.

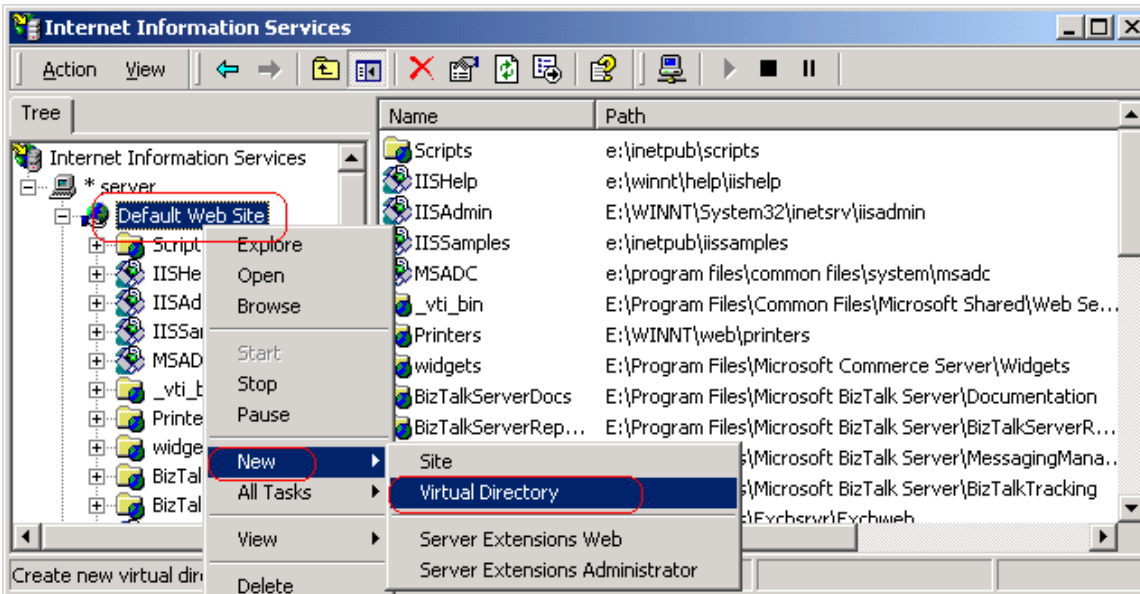
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Configure virtual directories and virtual servers

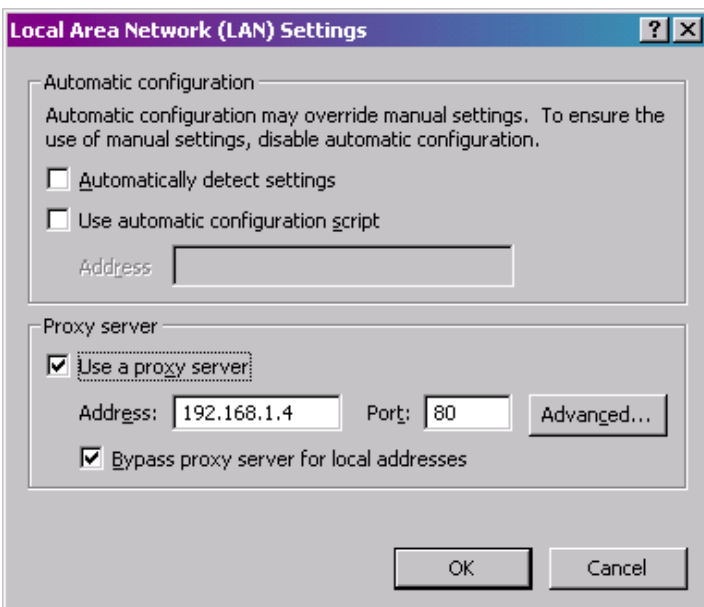
This task should be commonplace for the IIS Guru, but if not, then follow the steps seen below to configure Virtual objects within IIS.



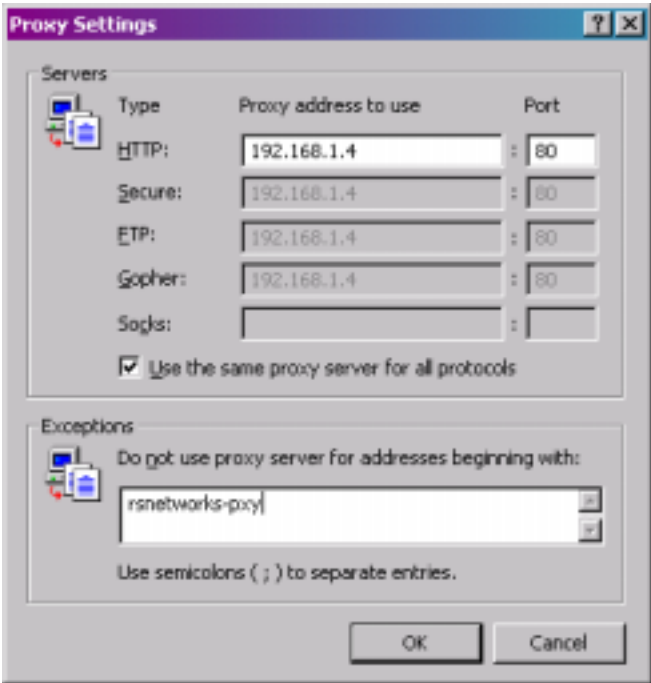
Once you open the Virtual Directory Menu option, you will open a Wizard to guide you through the installation of the Virtual Directory. One thing to make sure you do prior to running the Wizard is to make sure that you have a Folder created and waiting for the creation of this Virtual Directory. You will be asked to browse to it during the Wizards process.

Troubleshoot Internet browsing from client computers

You need to know how to configure a clients browser to access the internet. This should be fairly simplistic as most people who are getting ready to take this exam went through Windows 2000 Pro and Server and "supposedly have one year in the field as per Microsoft" so this would mean that configuring a browser should be pretty simple. If this is the case then know the basics of why a Browser will have a problem and how to correct it, AND how to configure Proxy access through any type of Proxy or Caching server. Below you can see the settings to allow the clients browser to access the Internet through a Proxy:



Make sure you know what the Bypass Proxy check box does. This will allow the user to access local Intranet servers without the request going to the Proxy first. The Second half of this is to enter the name of the Intranet server in the box below:

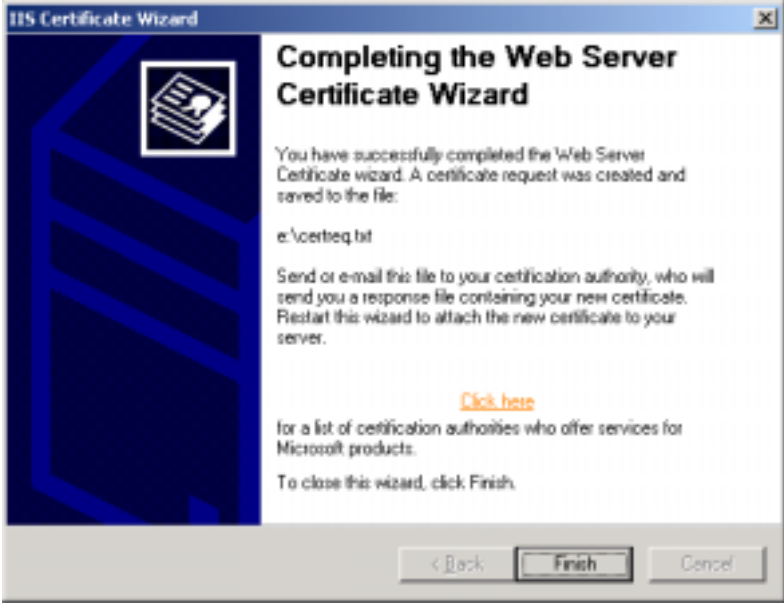


My Intranet server is called *rsnetworks-pxy* and the Proxy server will not be queried for its location.

Other issues that can arise is IP or DNS issues. If your DNS solution goes down the drain, then you can access the internet via DNS names unless the resolution is from the local Hosts file. Know how to troubleshoot this, and what the error looks like on the Web Browser. (This is VERY common)

Configure authentication and SSL for Web sites

Open the ISM (Internet Services Manager) and go to the Site you want to work on. Right click the site and go to properties. Open the Sites properties and go to the click on the Directory Security Tab. On the bottom of the dialog box, you will see a button called Server Certificate. Click on the button to invoke the Wizard for creating certificates.

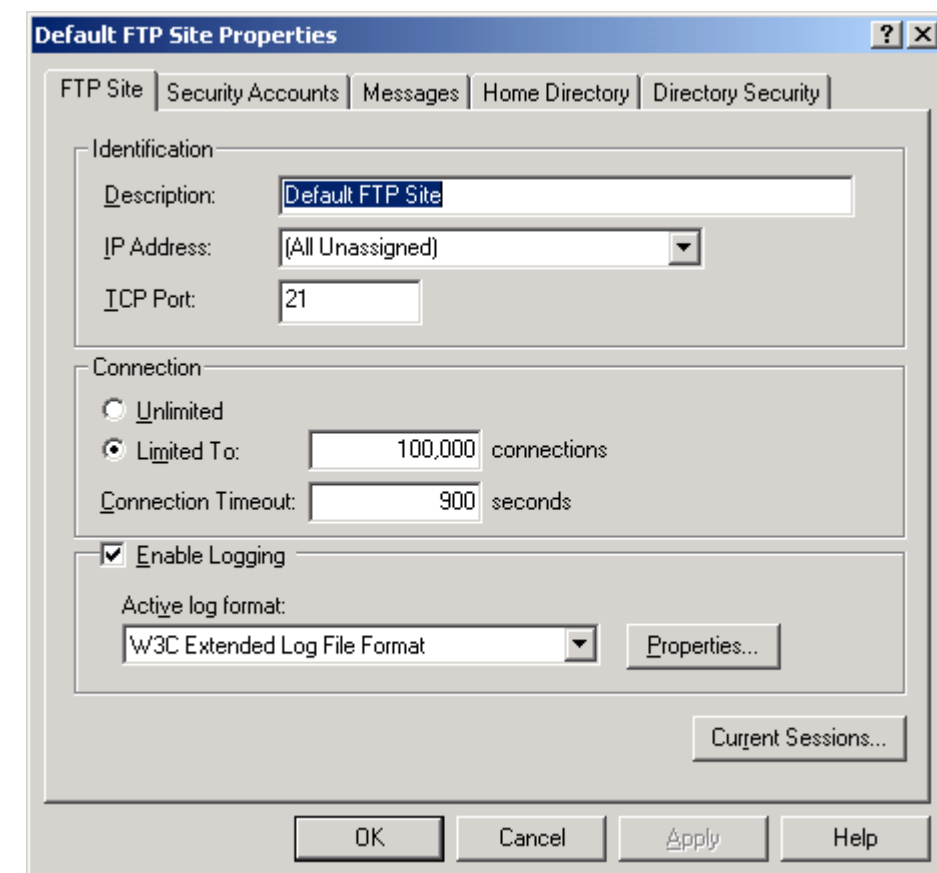


Remember that the IIS Certificate Wizard will save the certificate request as a TXT file (default name is certreq.txt)

To configure authentication, open the same exact location within the site and click on the top button to set the authentication control. (Anonymous access preferred)

Configure FTP services

Open the IIS MMC and right click the actual server icon on the top of the MMC. Not a site, but the server itself and go to "new" and when you do you will see "FTP Site". You may not have the service installed by default on the server so you need to know how to install it. Start => Settings => Control Panel => Add/Remove Programs => select the option to "add/remove Windows components" => Click on IIS and go to "details". Click on the FTP server service and select it. Install it. Now, go back and repeat the first step and it should allow you to install a new FTP site.



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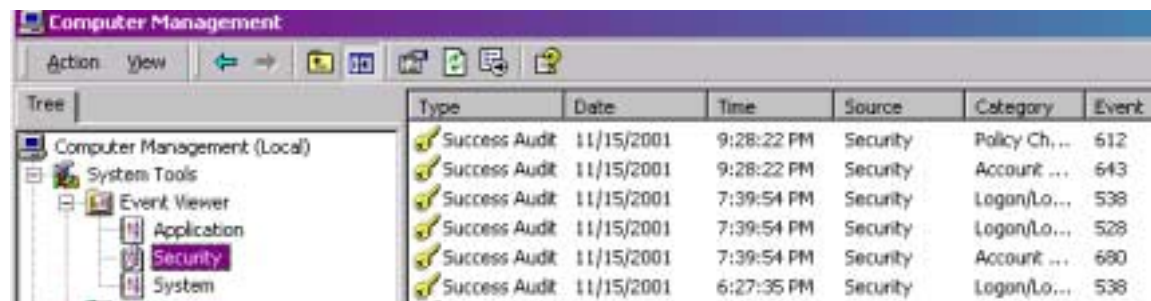
Monitor and manage network security. Actions include auditing and detecting security breaches.

Configure Auditing and Monitor it:

You need to know how to configure and monitor auditing. Remember that auditing is not enabled by default on a Windows 2000 system. You configure auditing in the Local Security Policy MMC (or domain policy on a server). As seen below:



Once configured, you can "monitor it in the Event Viewer's Security Log. As seen below:



Know the basics of configuring security.

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Configuring, Administering, and Troubleshooting the Network Infrastructure

Troubleshoot routing. Diagnostic utilities include the `tracert` command, the `ping` command, and the `ipconfig` command.

For this section, you need to know the basics of Routing and how Ip works. You should know your address ranges and problems related to addresses being in the wrong subnet, wrong mask, default gateway and issues with basic routing protocols. You don't need to be a pro, but remember that you got these questions in the Windows 2000 Professional exam. This exam is supposed to be a bit more difficult that that so be prepared. I added some other utilities to this section that were not under this section but can still help you troubleshoot routing issues. Here are the utilities you can use to help troubleshoot:

Ipconfig

Display current TCP/IP network configuration values, and update or release Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) allocated leases, and display, register, or flush Domain Name System (DNS) names.

Switch	What does it do?
<code>/all</code>	Produces a detailed configuration report for all interfaces.
<code>/flushdns</code>	Removes all entries from the DNS name cache.
<code>/registerdns</code>	Refreshes all DHCP leases and reregisters DNS names
<code>/displaydns</code>	Displays the contents of the DNS resolver cache.
<code>/release <adapter></code>	Releases the IP address for a specified interface.
<code>/renew <adapter></code>	Renews the IP address for a specified interface.
<code>/showclassid <adapter></code>	Displays all the DHCP class IDs allowed for the adapter specified.
<code>/setclassid <adapter> <classID to set></code>	Changes the DHCP class ID for the adapter specified.
<code>/?</code>	Displays this list.

Netdiag

Check all aspects of the network connection

Switch	Name	Function
<code>/q</code>	Quiet output	Lists only tests that return errors.
<code>/v</code>	Verbose output	More extensive listing of test data as tests are performed.
<code>/l</code>	Log output	Stores output in NetDiag.log, in the default directory.
<code>/debug</code>	Most verbose output	Complete list of test data with reasons for success or failure.
<code>/d: <DomainName></code>	Find DC	Finds a domain controller in the specified domain.
<code>/fix</code>	Fix DNS problems	Compares DNS value to host file.
<code>/DcAccountEnum</code>	Enumerate DC	Enumerates Domain Controller computer accounts.
<code>/test: <test name></code>	Single test	Runs only the test specified by <code><test name></code> . For a complete list, type <code>netdiag /?</code> .
<code>/skip: <test name></code>	Skip test	Skips the named test.

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Ping

Send ICMP Echo Requests to verify that TCP/IP is configured correctly and that a remote TCP/IP system is available

Switch	Function
-t	Pings the specified host until stopped. To see statistics and continue type Control-Break. To stop type Control-C.
-a	Resolves addresses to host names.
-n <count>	Sets number of echo requests to send.
-l <size>	Sends packets of a particular size.
-f	Sets the "Don't Fragment" flag in outgoing packets.
-i <TTL>	Specifies a Time To Live for outgoing packets.
-v <TOS>	Specifies type of service.
-r <count>	Records the route for count hops.
-s <count>	Timestamp for count hops.
-j <host-list>	Loose source route along host-list.
-k <host-list>	Strict source route along host-list.
-w	Sets a long wait periods (in milliseconds) for a response.

Pathping

Trace a path to a remote system and report packet losses at each router along the way

Switch	Name	Function
-n	Host names	Does not resolve addresses to host names.
-h <Max hops>	Maximum hops	Maximum number of hops to search for target.
-g <destination address> <router IP addresses or NetBIOS names>	Router -list	Use a loose source route along host-list.
-p <milliseconds>	Period	Number of milliseconds to wait between pings.
-q <Number queries>	Num_queries	Number of queries per hop.
-R	RSVP test	Checks to see if each router in the path supports the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), which allows the host computer to reserve a certain amount of bandwidth for a data stream. The -R switch is used to test for Quality of Service (QoS) connectivity.
-T	Layer 2 tag	Attaches a layer 2 priority tag (for example, for IEEE 802.1p) to the packets and sends it to each of the network devices in the path. This helps in identifying the network devices that do not have layer 2 priority configured properly. The -T switch is used to test for Quality of Service (QoS) connectivity.
-w <milliseconds>	Time-out	Waits this many milliseconds for each reply.

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Route

Display the IP routing table, and add or delete IP routes

Switch	Function
-f	Clears the routing table of all gateway entries. If this is used in conjunction with one of the other commands, the tables are cleared prior to running the command.
-p	When used with the Add command, this switch adds the route to the routing table and to the Windows 2000 registry. The route is automatically added to the routing table each time the TCP/IP protocol is initialized. By default, routes added without the -p switch are only stored in the RAM-based IP routing table and are not preserved when the TCP/IP is restarted. This option is ignored for all other commands.
Print <destination>	Prints a route to the specified host. Optionally, prints the routes for the specified destination.
Add <destination> Mask <netmask> <gateway> Metric <metric> if <interface>	Adds a route for the specified destination using the forwarding IP address of the gateway. The metric and if options are not required.
Delete <destination>	Deletes a route for the specified destination.
Change <destination> Mask <netmask> <gateway> Metric <metric> if <interface>	Modifies an existing route.
Mask <netmask>	Specifies that the next parameter is the network mask value. If a netmask value is not specified, it defaults to 255.255.255.255.
Metric <metric>	Specifies the cost to reach the destination. Routes with lower metrics are chosen over routes with higher metrics. A typical use of the metric value is to indicate the number of routers that must be crossed to reach the destination.
if <interface>	Specifies the IP address of the interface over which the destination is available

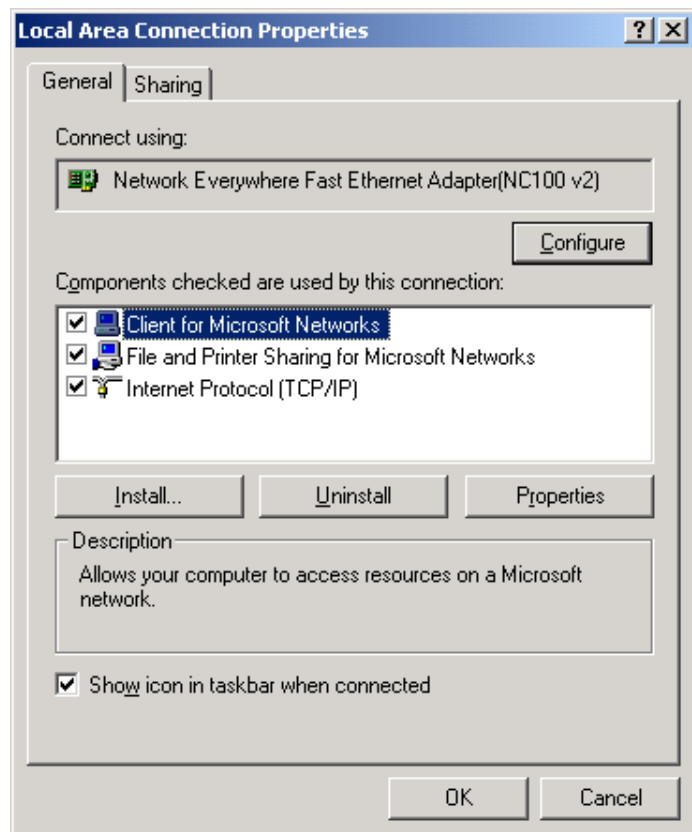
Tracert

Trace a path to a remote system

Switch	Function
-d	Specifies to not resolve addresses of router interfaces to host names.
-h <maximum_hops>	Specifies a maximum number of hops to reach destination.
-j <host_list>	Specifies loose source routing along the host-list.
-w <timeout>	Indicates how many milliseconds to wait for each reply.

Configure and troubleshoot TCP/IP on servers and client computers. Considerations include subnet masks, default gateways, network IDs, and broadcast addresses.

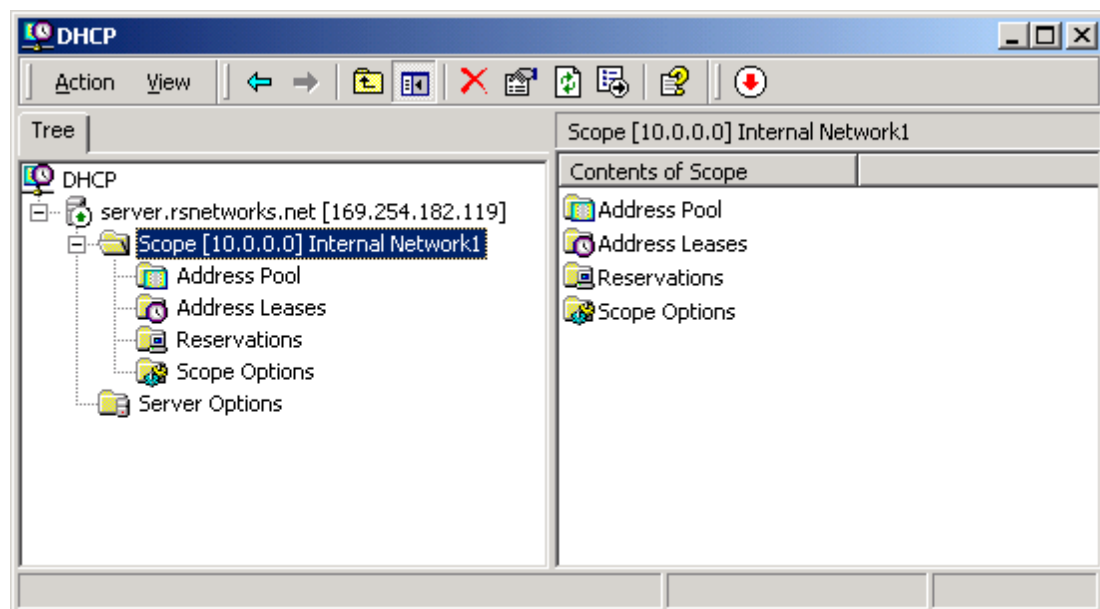
You need to know this Dialog box inside and out – no questions asked. You must know the basics of adding a client, a service, a protocol and how to configure them all. Know how to configure the NIC card as well.



TCP/IP basic are expected for the exam. From the Dialog box seen above, click on TCP/IP and select properties. Add the IP address, subnet mask and Default Gateway. Know all the basic address classes and basic Subnetting. Class – A, B and C

Configure, administer, and troubleshoot DHCP on servers and client computers.

Know how to set up the basics of DHCP. Install the service, create a scope, authorize it and set up reservations and exclusions. See below to view the DHCP MMC:

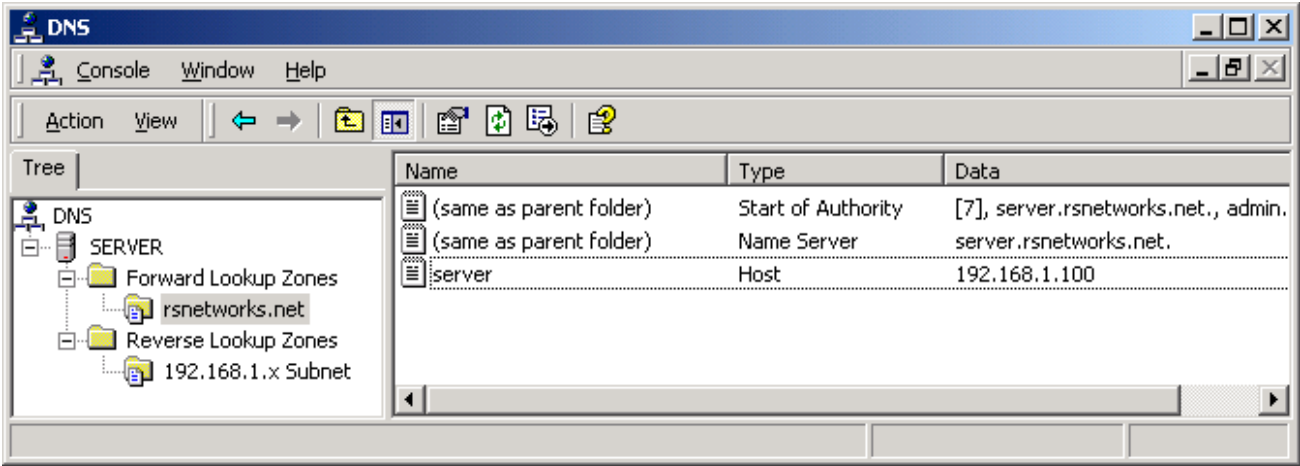


Configure authorization of DHCP servers.

To authorize you should have active directory present. If so, you can open the console and right click the server. Select to "authorize". Make sure you can tell is unauthorized servers are out on your network.

Configure, administer, and troubleshoot DNS.

Know how to install the service, set up a root and create files. Know the different files you can make and how to set up and troubleshoot the forwarders out to the internet. Since this server forwards out to the Internet then it is not the Root, hence the absence of the "." Root file.



Know how to troubleshoot name resolution on client computers. Understand what WINS, DNS, NetBIOS, the Hosts file, and the Lmhosts file are and how to troubleshoot them:

DNS	Domain Name System: Resolves Friendly host names and IP addresses
WINS	Windows Internet Naming Service: Resolves NetBIOS names to IP
NETBIOS	A protocol that uses 15 (16) character names and special characters and must have a transport: either IPX/SPX, TCP/IP or NetBEUI
HOSTS	A file that is on the local machine that Resolves Friendly host names and IP addresses
LMHOSTS	A file that is on the local machine that Resolves NetBIOS names to IP

Managing, Securing, and Troubleshooting Servers and Client Computers

You need to know the Computer Management Console Cold. Make sure you are comfortable with Managing the box from this console (the name of the exam has managing in it, so I am assuming many questions may come from this tool)

Install and configure server and client computer hardware.

Know Device Manager inside and out:



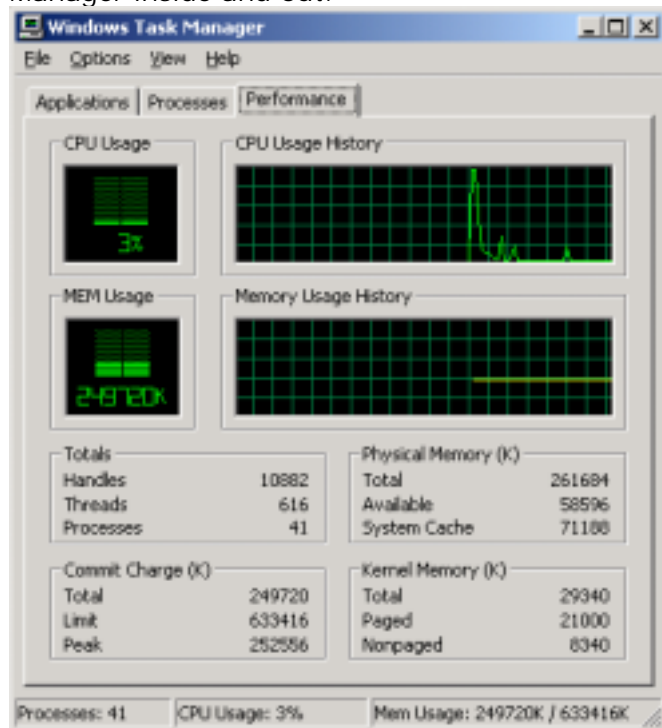
Know how to install hardware, drivers, update drivers and use the troubleshooting assistant. You can find the Device Manager in the Computer Management console or in the System properties => Hardware tab and open Device Manager

Troubleshoot starting servers and client computers. Tools and methodologies include Safe Mode, Recovery Console, and parallel installations.

This is an article to download to tell you everything about Recovery Console that you need to know: [Recovery Console](#)
Know how to use safe mode and what your options are when you select to boot up in another mode other than normal booting routines. Know that a parallel install is a great way to "save the day" if needed – if you really need to get the data on that machine...

Monitor and troubleshoot server health and performance. Tools include System Monitor, Event Viewer, and Task Manager

Know how to troubleshoot with the Performance Monitor (adding the counters) and use it within system monitor. Make sure you have the Event Viewer down cold also. Lastly, make sure you know what to look for and how to use the Task Manager inside and out:



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Know how to stop process and set priorities (real-time, etc)

Install and manage Windows 2000 updates. Updates include service packs, hot fixes, and security hot fixes.

Know how to use Windows Update:

Click Here: [Windows Update](#)

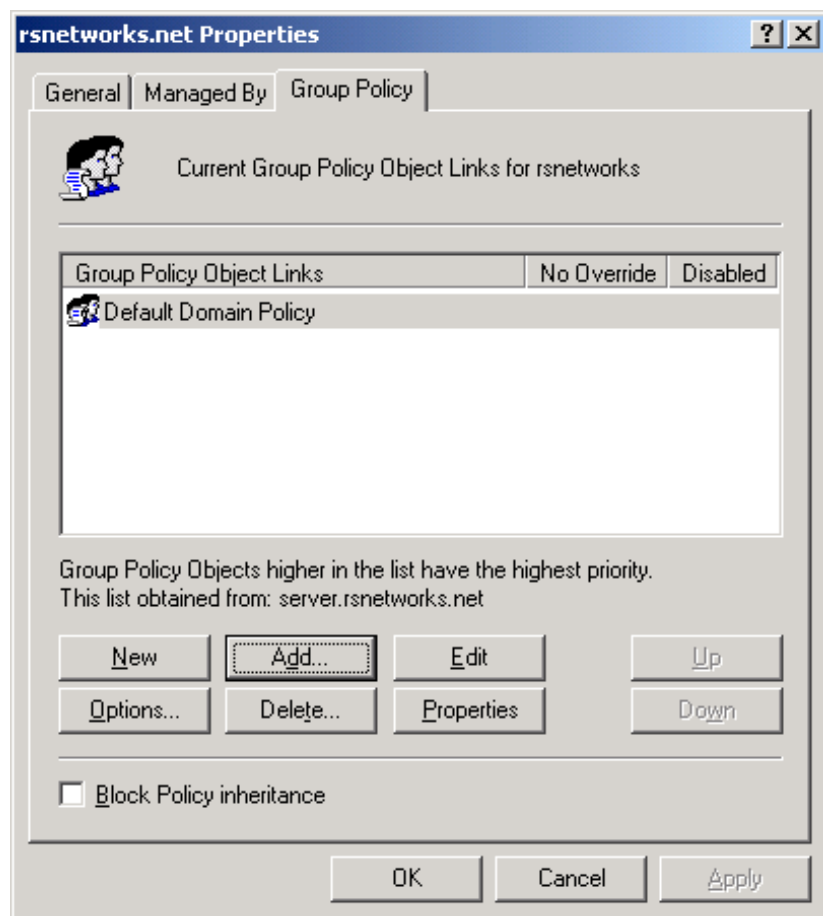


Configuring, Managing, Securing, and Troubleshooting Active Directory Organizational Units and Group Policy

Make sure you know how to create, manage, and troubleshoot User and Group objects in Active Directory. You need to know how to create and configure accounts for new and existing users. Troubleshoot groups. Considerations include nesting, scope, and type. Diagnose Active Directory replication problems

Group Policy:

Types of software include user applications, antivirus software, line-of-business applications, and software updates: Deploy software by using Group Policy.

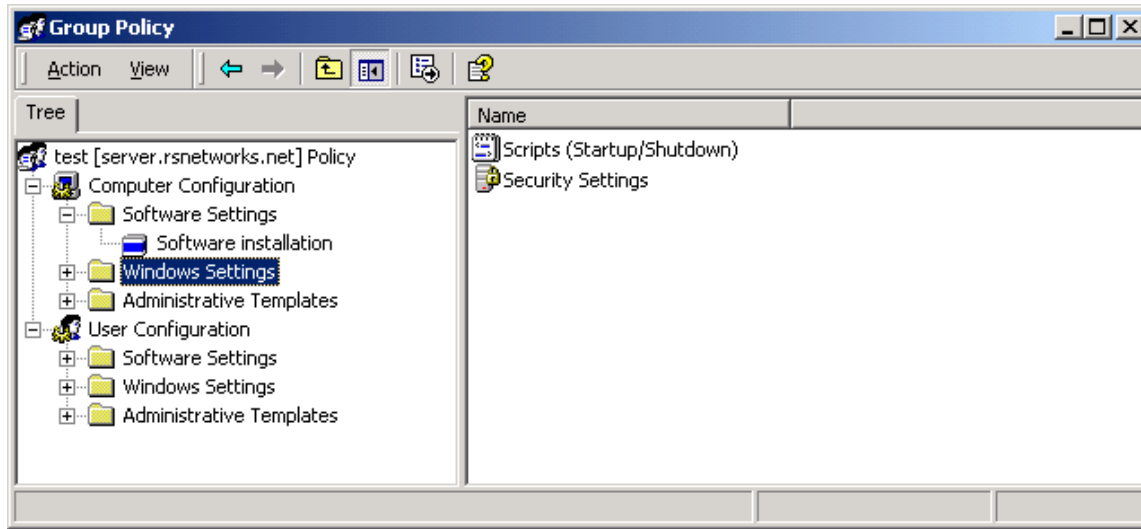


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Know how to open and edit group policy. You can either open the MMC for the Active Directory Users and Computers or right click the server => Go to Properties. When the Dialog box opens to show the servers properties, go to the Group Policy Tab. Once selected you can either make a new GP or edit the default. Once you edit it, you will open the Group Policy MMC as seen below. You can also get to this MMC by making your own. Go to Start => Run => and type MMC. When you open a new MMC, add the Group Policy Snap in to it and save it.



Configuring, Securing, and Troubleshooting Remote Access

Know how to configure a VPN and setup remote access policies

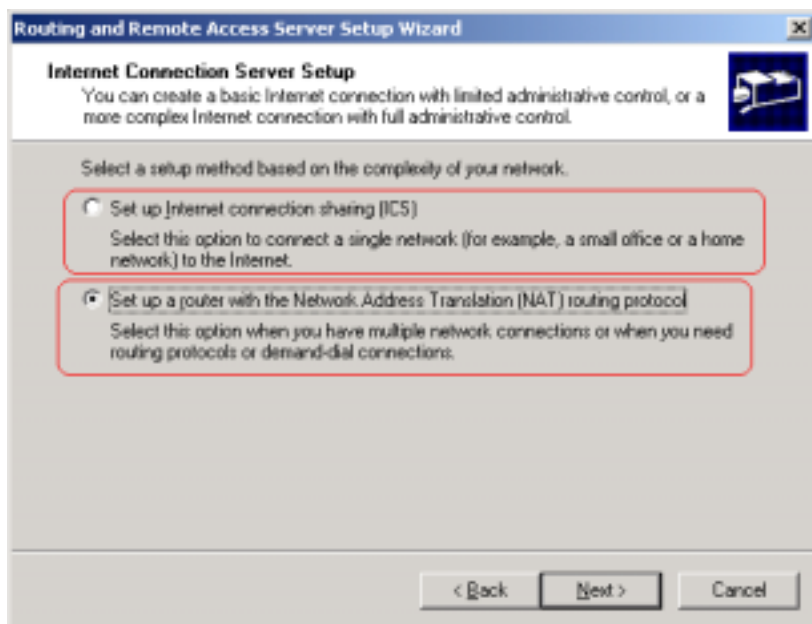
Implement and troubleshoot Terminal Services for remote access

Install Terminal services by going to the Add/remove Programs applet and select add/remove windows components within, then add the Terminal Services components. You only want to set it up for remote access so you can manage your servers remotely

Configure and troubleshoot Network Address Translation (NAT) and Internet Connection Sharing

NAT

Network Address Translation is used to set up multiple network connections need to be translated from one to the other. To use this option go to the RRAS MMC within the Administrative tools folder. Once there, right click your server and start up the Wizard to setup NAT:



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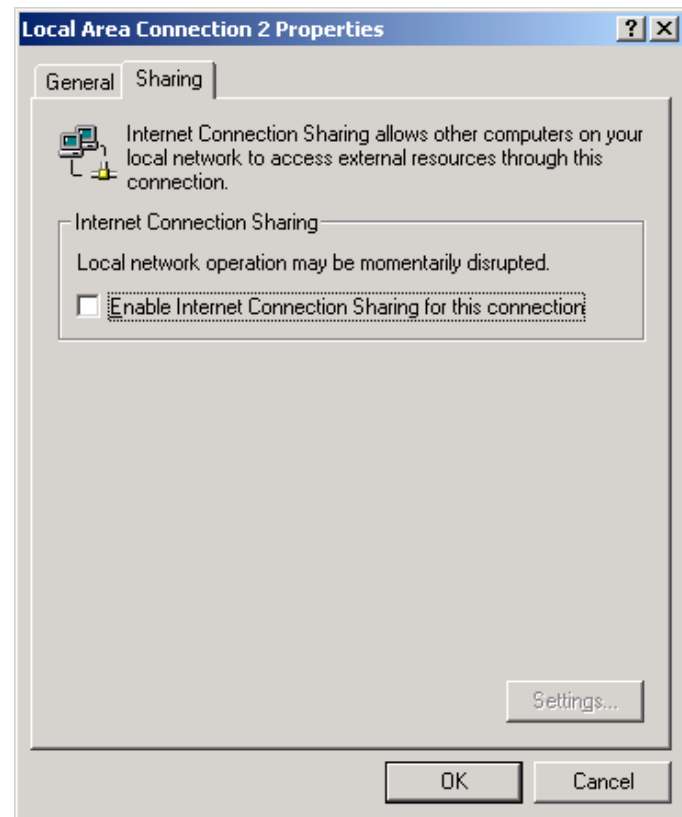
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Follow along and configure your Interfaces correctly, you of course need at least two interfaces to do this

ICS

Know how to configure Internet Connection Sharing.

You can configure ICS from the Wizard above (instead of selecting NAT) or you can do it this way:



This can be found by Go to the Properties of you LAN connection. Go to the Sharing tab within the dialog box (seen above) and select to enable ICS.

Last Tips:

Good luck on the exam, hopefully this opens the objectives up in your mind a little more and to refresh what you learned in the previous exams about Pro and Server. Make Technet your friend and research each area deeper to a full understanding to sit this exam... it will probably be hard due to its popularity level. Remember the Enterprise test? Again, Good Luck!

MCSA Examnotes Created and Compiled by:

Robert J. Shimonski

<http://www.rsnetworks.net>

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