


Microsoft

# Windows Server 2003 Network Environment

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PRINTABLES

**PRINTABLE PRACTICE QUESTIONS**  
QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, AND  
DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN AN  
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## Chapter 1

# Managing and Maintaining Physical and Logical Devices

1. Joe is the system administrator for a small company that has just upgraded all of their servers to Windows Server 2003. In addition to upgrading all of their existing servers, they purchased a couple of new ones to use for Terminal Services. Joe has just configured the first disk as a basic disk with primary partitions as follows: C: 8GB D: (Reserved for CD-ROM) E: 10GB F: 10GB G: 10GB All operations were successful. However, when Joe tries to create the fifth partition on the disk, the operation fails. What is the most likely explanation for why Joe can't create the fifth partition?
- A. Joe needs to be a member of the local administrators group.
  - B. There is a corrupted partition table on the disk.
  - C. The fifth partition on a basic disk must be a volume.
  - D. Joe cannot create more than four primary partitions.

[Find the Answer](#) p. 155

2. Janet works in the test lab for a software development firm. Part of her job is to configure the test servers so that the application developers can load and run their applications on them. To streamline the test process, Janet has decided to set up the test servers so that they will boot six versions of Windows Server 2003. Janet wants to configure the single disk on the test servers as follows: C: 10GB (Primary Partition) D: (Reserved for CD-ROM) E: 10GB (Primary Partition) F: 10GB (Primary Partition) G: 10GB (Logical Drive) H: 10GB (Logical Drive) I: 10GB (Logical Drive) After explaining her plan to her supervisor, he tells Janet that it won't work. What is the most likely explanation for Janet's inability to boot from all six of the displayed partitions?
- A. The fifth partition on a basic disk must be a volume.
  - B. Janet cannot create more than four partitions on the disk.
  - C. You cannot boot from logical drives.
  - D. You cannot mix primary partitions and logical drives on the same disk.

[Find the Answer](#) p. 155

3. Janet works in the test lab for a software development firm. Part of her job is to configure the test servers so that the application developers can load and run their applications on them. To streamline the test process, Janet has decided to set up the test servers so that they will boot four versions of Windows Server 2003. Janet wants to configure the single disk on the test servers as follows: C: 10GB (Dynamic Volume) D: (Reserved for CD-ROM) E: 10GB (Dynamic Volume) F: 10GB (Dynamic Volume) G: 10GB (Dynamic Volume) After explaining her plan to her supervisor, he tells Janet that it won't work. What is the most likely explanation for Janet's inability to boot from all of the displayed volumes?
- A. You cannot set up multiple boot volumes on a dynamic disk.
  - B. Janet cannot create more than three volumes on the disk.
  - C. You cannot boot from dynamic volumes.
  - D. Windows Server 2003 requires more than 10GB on the boot/system volume.

[Find the Answer](#) p. 155



4. Janet works in the test lab for a software development firm. Part of her job is to configure the test servers so that the application developers can load and run their applications on them. The motherboard in one of the older servers has failed. Because it's no longer under warranty, Janet decides to remove the functioning parts from the server and use them elsewhere. Because the failed server was running a software-based RAID 5 array using fairly new 72GB drives, Janet decides to swap one of these drives into another server and use it as the boot/system drive. However, when Janet tries to install Windows Server 2003 using a CD based setup to this swapped in drive, the installation procedure fails. What is the most likely explanation for Janet's inability to install Windows Server 2003 on this drive?
- A. Janet needs to be a member of the local administrators group.
  - B. In order to use a swapped drive like this you would need to use the Windows Server 2003 boot installation floppies.
  - C. You cannot install Windows Server 2003 on a dynamic volume.
  - D. The drive is defective.

[Find the Answer](#) p. 155

5. You are one of the server administrators in your Windows Server 2003 domain, which is configured at a Domain functional level of Windows Server 2003 interim. You have been tasked to convert all of the drives that are attached to a Windows Server 2003 system named PRTSRV006 to dynamic. After successfully using Disk Manager to convert all of the physical disks in your server, you try to convert the disk in a USB 2.0 connected drive that you use for archiving sensitive files. However, when you try to select the option to convert the disk to dynamic, the option is not displayed. Why is the Convert to Dynamic disk option not displayed?
- A. You must be a member of the local administrators group.
  - B. Dynamic disks are not supported in laptops or removable disks.
  - C. Dynamic disks are not supported in Windows Server 2003 via a USB 2.0 interface. You will need to use USB 1.1.
  - D. You need to run Chkdsk before the drive can be converted.

[Find the Answer](#) p. 155



## Answers: Chapter 1

1. <b>D</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 2	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 166
2. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 3	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 166
3. <b>A</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 3	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 167
4. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 4	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 167
5. <b>B</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 4	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 168
6. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 5	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 168
7. <b>B</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 5	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 169
8. <b>B</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 6	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 169
9. <b>A</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 7	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 170
10. <b>D</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 8	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 171
11. <b>B</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 9	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 171
12. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 9	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 172
13. <b>D</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 10	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 172
14. <b>A, C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 10	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 173
15. <b>D</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 11	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 173
16. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 12	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 174
17. <b>B</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 13	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 175
18. <b>A, D</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 13	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 176
19. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 14	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 176
20. <b>D</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 14	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 177
21. <b>A</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 15	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 178
22. <b>C</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 16	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 178
23. <b>A</b>	<a href="#">Review Question</a> p. 17	<a href="#">Detailed Explanation</a> p. 179



## Explanations: Chapter 1

1. [Review Question](#) p. 2

**Answers: D**

**Explanation A.** While this is a correct answer in that you must be an administrator or a member of the Backup Operators group (or otherwise delegated the appropriate authority) to perform this action, this is not a correct choice for this scenario. If Joe was able to create other partitions, he obviously already has the necessary rights.

**Explanation B.** This is not a correct answer. If the partition table was corrupted, Joe wouldn't have been able to create the other four partitions.

**Explanation C.** This is not a correct answer. You can create primary partitions, extended partitions, and logical drives on basic disks; and basic and dynamic volumes of dynamic disks. You cannot mix partitions and volumes on the same disk.

**Explanation D.** This is the correct answer. You can have up to four primary partitions, or three primary partitions and an extended partition that contains multiple logical drives, on a single physical hard disk that is configured as a basic disk. The basic disk was the only type supported in versions of Windows prior to Windows 2000.

PrepLogic Question: [9183-100](#)

2. [Review Question](#) p. 3

**Answers: C**

**Explanation A.** This is not a correct answer as you cannot mix partitions and volumes on the same disk.

**Explanation B.** This is not a correct answer. You can have up to four primary partitions, or three primary partitions and an extended partition that contains multiple logical drives, on a single physical hard disk that is configured as a basic disk. The basic disk was the only type supported in versions of Windows prior to Windows 2000.

**Explanation C.** This is the correct answer: You can have up to four primary partitions, or three primary partitions and an extended partition that contains multiple logical drives, on a single physical hard disk that is configured as a basic disk. However, logical drives are not bootable.

In order for the system to start in a basic disk configuration one of the partitions needs to be marked as active and needs to contain the Windows boot files. On Intel-based computers running the Windows operating system, the system partition must be a



primary partition that has been marked as active for startup purposes.

**Explanation D.** This is not a correct answer. You can have up to four primary partitions, or three primary partitions and an extended partition that contains multiple logical drives, on a single physical hard disk that is configured as a basic disk. The basic disk was the only type supported in versions of Windows prior to Windows 2000.

PrepLogic Question: [9183-101](#)

3. [Review Question](#) p. 3

**Answers: A**

**Explanation A.** This is the correct answer: A dynamic disk can only be booted from a single volume on that disk. You can boot Windows Server 2003 from a basic disk, or on a dynamic volume that was converted from a basic boot volume/partition.

**Explanation B.** This is not a correct answer as a dynamic disk can have an unlimited number of volumes.

**Explanation C.** This is not a correct answer.

You can convert a basic disk containing the system or boot partitions to a simple system or boot volumes dynamic disk. You cannot mark an existing dynamic volume as active.

You can convert a basic disk containing the boot partition (which contains the operating system files) to a dynamic disk. After the disk is converted, the boot partition becomes a simple boot volume once the computer is restarted.

**Explanation D.** This is not a correct answer as Windows Server 2003 requires a 2GB boot/system partition, with 4GB recommended.

PrepLogic Question: [9183-102](#)

4. [Review Question](#) p. 4

**Answers: C**

**Explanation A.** This is not a correct answer as Administrative rights do not apply during an installation.

**Explanation B.** This is not a correct answer as Windows Server 2003 does not include boot installation floppies.

**Explanation C.** This is the correct answer: You can install Windows Server 2003 only on a basic disk, or on a dynamic volume that was converted from a basic boot



volume/partition.

**Explanation D.** This is not a correct answer. You can install Windows Server 2003 only on a basic disk, or on a dynamic volume that was converted from a basic boot volume/partition.

PrepLogic Question: [9183-103](#)

5. [Review Question](#) p. 4

**Answers: B**

**Explanation A.** This is not a correct answer. With the account being used you were able to convert all of the physical disks in your server so the account used already had appropriate rights.

**Explanation B.** This is the correct answer: Dynamic disks are not supported in laptops or removable disks, such as Zip disks or disks connected via a Universal Serial Bus (USB) or FireWire (IEEE 1394) interface.

**Explanation C.** This is not a correct answer. Dynamic disks are not supported in laptops or removable disks, such as Zip disks or disks connected via any version of Universal Serial Bus (USB) or FireWire (IEEE 1394) interface.

**Explanation D.** This is not a correct answer. Dynamic disks are not supported in laptops or removable disks, such as Zip disks or disks connected via a Universal Serial Bus (USB) or FireWire (IEEE 1394) interface.

PrepLogic Question: [9183-104](#)

6. [Review Question](#) p. 5

**Answers: C**

**Explanation A.** This is not a correct answer as the Disk Management snap-in is not available in Windows NT 4.0.

**Explanation B.** This is not a correct answer as running CHKDSK will not allow you to access the disk. Older operating systems cannot access a dynamic disk, either as a boot device or for file storage. Only Windows 2000, 2003, and XP machines recognize dynamic disks.

**Explanation C.** This is the correct answer: Older operating systems cannot access a dynamic disk, either as a boot device or for file storage. Only Windows 2000, 2003, and XP machines recognize dynamic disks.

