Permissions Exercise - Student

QUESTION NO: 1

You are the ITC for your school. Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008.
All client computers run Windows 7 Pro.
Each of the departments (English, Math etc) has an exclusive shared folder on a server named Fileserver.

You need to ensure that the Department heads can reset file permissions for any file and folder on the Fileserver for their respective departments. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer is a complete solution. Select two.)

A. Assign the Department Head the **Allow - Full Control** NTFS permission for each folder.
B. Assign the Department Head the **Take ownership of files or other objects** user right.
C. Assign the Department Head the **Bypass traverse checking** user right.
D. Assign the Department Head the **Act as part of the operating system** user right.

Answer: A, B
Explanation: The Allow Full Control permission's access level is as follows: View and list folders and files; view the contents of files; write data to files; add folders and files; delete folders, files, and file contents; view and set attributes and extended attributes; change permissions for folders and files; take ownership of folders and files.
The special permission Take Ownership can be granted to any user or group. A user with
Allow Take Ownership permission can take ownership of the resource. These two options will ensure that managers will have the ability to reset file permissions for a file or folder on Filesserver with the least amount of administrative effort.
Incorrect answers:
C: Bypassing traverse checking permission will allow the users to navigate through the folder, but this is not what is required. The Department Head needs to be able to reset file permissions.
D; This option involves too much administrative effort.

QUESTION 2

You are the network administrator for your school. The network consists of a single Active Directory forest containing two domains, Lowerschool.com and Upperschool.com.

The functional level of both domains is Windows 2008
Lowerschool.com contains two domain controllers running Windows 2008 and three domain controllers running Windows 2003 server. A member server named TestData (located in the Lowerschool domain) hosts applications and files that all teachers need to access.
You need to enable all teachers in Upperschool.com to access the applications and files on the TestData Server.

Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer is a part of a complete solution. Select three.)
A. Create a domain local group named TestdataUsers in Lowerschool.com.
B. Create a domain local group named TestdataUsers in Uppershool.com.
C. Add the Users group from Lowerschool.com to TestdataUsers.
D. Add the Users group from Upperschool.com to TestdataUsers.
E. On Testdata, grant the appropriate permissions to the Users group from Upperschool.com.
F. On Testdata, grant the appropriate permissions to TestdataUsers.

Answer: A, D, F.
Explanation: Domain local groups can contain user accounts, universal groups, and global groups from any domain in the tree or forest. A domain local group can also contain other domain local groups from its own local domain. To enable the all users to connect to the applications and files on Contoso9, a member server that resides on sc.Contoso.com; you need to create a domain local group in ch.Contoso.com.
Then you should add the de.Contoso.com users to this group and then grant the appropriate permissions to the "united" group. This should enable that all users have access to applications and files on Contoso9.
Incorrect answers:
B: The domain local group should be created in ch.Contoso.com since this is where Contoso9 resides.
C: It follows logically that the de.Contoso.com users group should be added to the domain
local group that was created and not the users ofch.Contoso.com
E: Permissions should be granted to the DeutchUsers not to the ch.Contoso.com Users.

QUESTION 3

You are a network administrator for your school. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Combermere.com. All servers run Windows Server 2003. All client computers run Windows **XP Professional.**

A server named Exams contains a folder that is shared as EndofTermMarks. A global group named YearHeads has permission to access the shared folder.
One user reports that he needs access to the EndofTermMarks shared folder. You add his user account to the YearHeads global group. When the user attempts to connect to the shared folder by typing \\Exams\ EndofTermMarks, he receives the following error message: "\\Exams\ EndofTermMarks is not accessible. You might not have permissions to use the network resource. Contact the administrator of this server to find out if you have access permissions. Access is denied.
You need to ensure that the user can access the EndofTermMarks shared folder on Exams.
What should you do?
A. Instruct the user to type **\\Combermere\ EndofTermMarks ** when he attempts to access the folder.
B. Add the Anonymous Logon group to the ACL for the **EndofTermMarks** shared folder.
C. Select the Replace permission entries on all child object with entries shown here that apply to child objects check box.
D. Instruct the user to log off and log on again before he accesses the folder.

Answer: D
Explanation: When a user logs on to the network, an access token is created that lists the users' group memberships. This access token is used when the user tries to access a resource. If you change a user's group membership, the change will not be reflected in the access token until the user logs off and logs on again.
Instructing the use to log off and then on again will ensure that all the connections will be made. It could have been that the user tried to access the folder before he was granted access. And to effect those changes of adding that particular user to gain access needs to be enabled. This action should enable access to the shared folder.
Incorrect answers:
A: The user account has already been added to the AllManagers global group and there is thus no need to type \\Contoso32\ManagerData\ when attempting to gain access.
B: It will be a hu ge security breach if anonymous access is enabled.
C: By following option C, you will not be granting access to the user.

QUESTION 4

You are the network administrator for your school. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named LodgeSchool.com. All servers run Windows Server 2008.
All data is stored in shared folders on network file servers. The data for each department is stored in a departmental shared folder. Users in each department are members of the departmental
global group. Each departmental global group is assigned the Allow - Full Control permission for the corresponding departmental shared folder.
Requirements state that all access to shared folders must be configured by using global groups.
A user named Dr King teaches in the English department. Dr King needs to be able to modify files in the shared folder.
You need to ensure that Dr King has the minimum permissions for the shared folder that he needs to do his job. You need to achieve this goal while meeting domain requirements and without granting unnecessary permissions.
What should you do?
A. Add Dr King's user account to the global group.
B. Assign the global group the **Allow - Change** permission for the shared folder.
C. Create a new global group. Add Dr K-ing' user account to the group. Assign the new global group the **Allow - Change** permission for the shared folder.
D. Assign Dr King's user account the **Allow - Change** permission for the shared folder.

Answer: C
Explanation: The best way to accomplish this task is to create a new global group. You need to add Dr King's user account to the group and assign the new global group the Allow - Change permission for the Marketing shared folder. Global groups can include other groups and user/computer accounts from only the domain in which the group is defined. Permissions for any domain in the forest can be assigned to global groups.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This would mean that Dr. King would have permissions on other folders as well. We need to ensure that Dr King has the minimum permissions for the Marketing shared folder that he needs to do his job **B:** This would mean that the whole SALES group would have permissions on Marketing. We need to ensure that Dr King has the minimum permissions for the Marketing shared folder that he needs to do his job.
D: Microsoft does NOT want you to give user account permissions to files. We must

do this through making use of groups.

QUESTION 5

You are the network administrator for Contoso.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2008, and all client computers run Windows 7 Pro.

You create and share a folder named Sales on a member server. You apply the default share permission and NTFS permissions to Sales. Then you create a folder named SalesForecast in Sales. You apply the default NTFS permissions to SalesForecast.

Managers in the sales department are members of a domain user group named SalesManagers. When members of SalesManagers try to add files to SalesForecast, they receive the "Access is denied" error message.

You need to configure permissions on these folders to fulfil the following requirements:
• Members of SalesManagers must be able to create, modify, and delete files in both folders.
• All other domain users must only be able to read files in both folders.
What should you do?
A. Configure the share permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Change** permission to the Everyone group. Configure the NTSF permissions on SalesForecast to assign the **Allow – Write** permission to the SalesManagers group.

B. Configure the share permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Change** permissions to the SalesManagers group.
Configure the NTSF permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Write** permissions to the SalesManagers group.

C. Configure the share permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Change** permissions to the Everyone group.
Configure the NTFS permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Modify** permission to the SalesManagers group.

D. Configure the share permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Change** permission to the SalesManagers group.
Configure the NTFS permissions on Sales to assign the **Allow - Modify** permission to the SalesManagers group.

Answer: D

Explanation: By default, the Everyone group has only Read and Execute permissions on the root of each drive.
These permissions are not inherited by subfolders; the Everyone group has no permissions by default to a newly created folder or file.
Similarly, when you create a shared drive or folder, the Everyone group now has only Read permission by default, rather than full control. This is quite a change from earlier versions of Windows, where every new folder gave everyone full control via both NTFS and share permissions.
The following configurations should be carried out when configuring the correct permissions:
• Share Permissions - Sales Folder - Everyone group - Allow Read Permissions.
• Share Permissions - Sales Folder - SalesManagers group - Allow Change Permissions.
• NTFS Permissions - Sales Folder - Everyone group - Allow Read Permissions.
• NTFS Permissions - Sales Folder - SalesManagers group - Allow modify Permissions.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This would prevent the SalesManagers group being able to delete files in the SalesForecast folder.
B: This would prevent the SalesManagers group being able to delete files in the SalesForecast and Sales folder.
C: This option would work, however answer D would be a better and more secure

QUESTION 6

You are the network administrator for Contoso.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. Some client computers run Windows 7, and the rest run Windows XP Professional.

Users in the accounting department require a shared folder for their own use only.
The accounting users must be able to read, edit, and delete files in the shared folder.

You create the shared folder and use default share permissions. You assign the Allow - Full Control NTFS permission to members of the Administrators group. You assign the Allow - Modify NTFS permission to the accounting users.

However, accounting users report that they cannot access the shared folder.

How should you solve this problem?

A. Change the type of setting on the folder to **Documents (for any file types).**
B. Change the NTFS permissions on the folder to assign the **Allow - Delete Sub-**

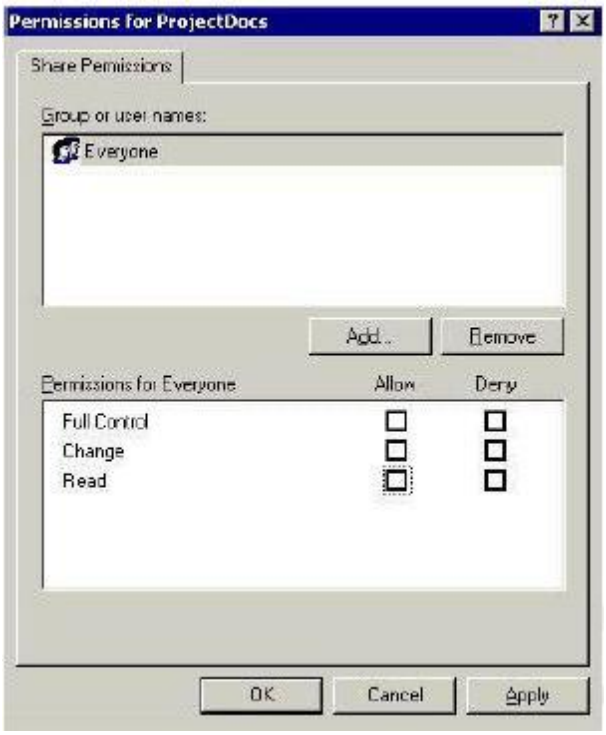
Folders and Files permission to the accounting users.
C. Add the accounting users as owners of the folder.
D. Change the share permissions to assign the **Allow - Full Control** permission to the accounting users.

Answer: D
Explanation: By default, the Everyone group has only Read and Execute permissions on the root of each drive. These permissions are not inherited by subfolders; the Everyone
group has no permissions by default to a newly created folder or file. Similarly, when you
create a shared drive or folder, the Everyone group now has only Read permission by default, rather than full control. This is quite a change from earlier versions of Windows, where every new folder gave everyone full control via both NTFS and share permissions.
To grant the accounting users access to the shared folder so that that can read, write, edit
and delete files, they need the Allow-Full control permission.
Incorrect answers:
A: Changing the file type to whatever type will not solve the problem of access to the shared folder. It is a permissions issue not a file type issue.
B: Assigning the Allow-Delete Subfolders and Files permission to the accounting users enables the object to delete a file or subfolder, even if the Delete permission has not been granted to the object. Though, this does not solve the access problem.
C: Taking Ownership enables the object to change the owner of a file or folder to the object's user ownership.
But what is needed in this scenario is to have Allow-Full Control permission. Changing ownership of the file effectively removes the user that created the file from the CREATOR OWNER group for that file, and that user's access to the file reverts to the default access he or she has based on the folder permissions

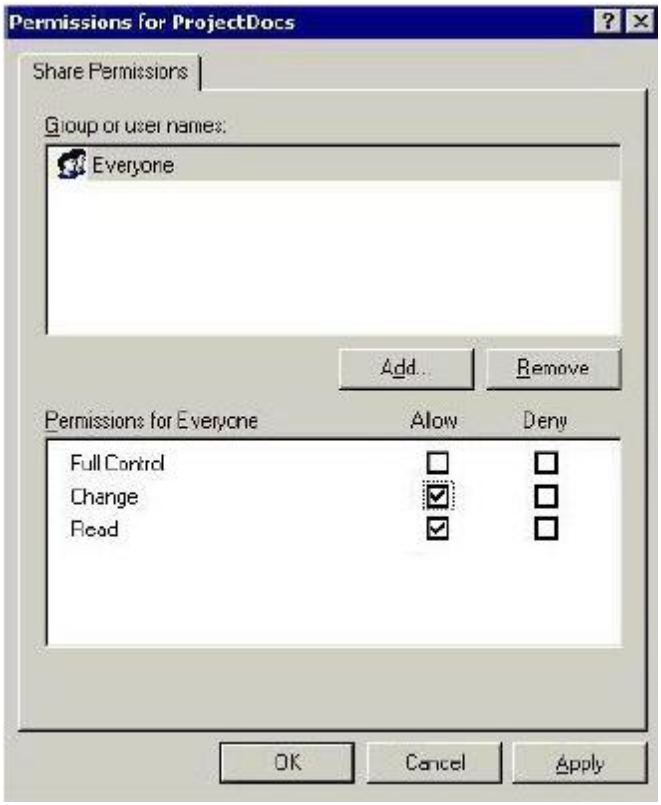
QUESTION 7

QUESTION NO: 13
You are the network administrator for Contoso.com. The network consists of a single
Active Directory domain Contoso.com. All network servers run Windows Server 2003. Most client computers run Windows XP Professional, and the rest run Windows 2000 Professional.
You create and share a folder named ProjectDocs on a member server. The current
state of permissions for the folder is shown in the dialog box.
Users report that they receive an 'Access is denied' error message when they try to
add or create files and folders in ProjectDocs.

You need to configure the permissions on ProjectsDocs to fulfill the following requirements:
• Domain users must be able to create or add files and folder.
• Domain users must not be able to change NTFS permissions on the files or folders that they create or add.
• Domain users must receive the minimum level of required permissions.
What should you do?
To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box.



Answer



Explanation: The default share permission is Everyone - Read. To be able to write to the
shared folder, the users require "Change" permission. The Change permission allows users to Read, Write, Execute and Delete files in the shared folder. Note: the exhibit shows the everyone group. In the exam, if you have the option to
select the groups, then selecting **Domain users - Change** would be a better option. Share permissions can be set only at the folder level, not at the file level. Also note that shared-folder permissions apply only when accessing the resources across the network. These are the two most important ways in which NTFS permissions differ from sharedfolder
permissions.

QUESTION 8

**You are the network administrator for Contoso.com. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain Contoso.com. The functional level of the domain is
Windows 2000 native. All network servers run Windows Server 2008, and all client computers run Windows 7 Pro.**

The network includes a shared folder named Info. Your boss Dr. King reports that he is often unable to access this folder. You discover that the problem occurs whenever more than 10 users try to connect to the folder. You need to ensure that all appropriate users can access Info.
What should you do?
A. Decrease the default user quota limit.
B. Raise the functional level of the domain to Windows Server 2003.
C. Purchase additional client access licenses.
D. Move Info to one of the servers.

Answer: D
Explanation: It is likely that the share exists on a Windows XP client. That would lead to a situation where the Windows XP client computer only allows up to 10 connections at
the same time resulting in users being unable to access ContosoInfo when the 10 connections are full. Moving the shared folder to a server computer
will allow more concurrent connections.
Incorrect Answers:

A: The quota limit is irrelevant to network connections. It only comes into play when considering disk space.
B: The functional level of the domain is not the cause of the problem. The problem stems
from connectivity difficulties when multiple users access the folder. Windows 2000 Native— this level supports Windows 2000 DCs and Windows Server 2003 DCs only. Windows 2000 DCs in native mode move to Windows
2000 native functional level when upgraded to Windows Server 2003.
C: This is not a CAL problem.

QUESTION 9

You are the administrator of Contoso's network. Your accounting department has a Windows Server 2003 computer named ContosoSrvA. This computer hosts a secured application that is shared among several users in the accounting department. All users of the application must log on locally to ContosoSrvA.

You decide to create desktop shortcuts that point to the application. These shortcuts must be available only to new users of ContosoSrvA.
Which folder or folders should you modify on Server? (Choose all that apply) To answer, select the appropriate folder or folders in the work area.

Answer: Default User
Explanation: When a new user logs on to a machine for the first time, a new profile is created for that user.
The "Default User" profile is copied and given the same name as the usemame. Any settings in the Default User profile will be applied to any new users.
Incorrect Answers:
All Users: Settings in this profile apply to all users of the machine, including current users. This is contrary to the requirements set out in the question