

CoolCram Demo For (70-224) Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server

You are the Exchange Administrator for your company. You manage three Exchange 2000 Server computers. You discover that the registry of one of the servers is corrupt.

When you restart the server and log on, you notice that both the NetLogon and the exchange services on that server do not start. You must repair that server's registry so you can start the exchange services properly.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows backup to restore the contents of the server's Sysvol folder from the last backup.
- B. Use Windows backup to restore the system state data from the last backup.
- C. At a command prompt, copy the System all file to system Database in the c:\winnt\system32\config folder.
- D. Restart the server by using the last known good configuration.

Answer B

You are the Exchange Administrator for your company. You are planning for disaster recovery for your three Exchange 2000 Server computers named server 1, server2 and server 3. each Exchange server houses three databases. You plan to use a single backup for each storage group.

You must configure the server so that the following goals are met in the event of failure:

You must be able to restore the database on server 1 and server 2 to the state that existing one-minute before the failure.

You must be able to restore all the databases on server 3 simultaneously.

What should you do?

- A. Create one storage group on each server to contain the databases. Enable circular logging on server 1 and server 2. Create a full-text index for the databases on server 3.
- B. Create one storage group on server 1 and server 2 to contain the databases. Create a storage group for each database on server 3. Disable circular logging on server 1 and server 3.
- C. Create one storage group on server 3 to contain the databases. Create a storage group for each database on server1 and server 2. Disable circular logging on server 3.
- D. Create one storage group on server 3 to contain the databases. Create a storage group for each database on server1 and server 2. Create a full-text index for the databases on server 3. Enable circular logging on server 3.

Answer C

You are the Exchange Administrator for your company. You configure an Exchange 2000 Server computer as a recovery server for single mailbox recovery. You restore the database files from your production exchange server's online backup to recovery server. You specify the correct names and paths of the databases, but you are not able to mount the databases. What should you do?

- A. Run **ISINTEG-patch** and then mount the databases.
- B. Change the transaction log file path to match the transaction log file path of the original server.
- C. In system manager, select the **This database can be overwritten by a restore** check box, and then mount the databases.
- D. Enable circular logging on the storage group, and then restart the information store service.

Answer C

You are the Exchange Administrator for your company. The only domain controller on your Windows 2000 network is named as server 1. The only Exchange 2000 Server computer on the network is named server 2. Server 1 fails, and you do not have a backup of the server. You reinstall the domain controller and create a new forest. You need to allow the users in this new forest to access the exchange mailboxes on server2. What should you do?

- A. Run **setup/DisasterRecovery** on server 2, and then run the mailbox clean up agent on the mailboxes.
- B. Perform a normal reinstallation of Exchange 2000 Server on Server 2. Configure the new installation to use your original database files, and then reconnect the mailboxes to the new user accounts.
- C. Join server 2 to the new domain created by server 1, and then run the mailbox cleanup agent on the mailboxes.
- D. Run EXMERGE against the exchange databases, and save the output to a file. Run **setup/DomainPrep** on server2, and then import the EXMERGE data files exchange.

Answer D