

Exam: 070-215 (Part 2)

**Title: Windows 2000 Server** 

Version: V-12

Note: Study the Questions and answers in this file before you take you final test.

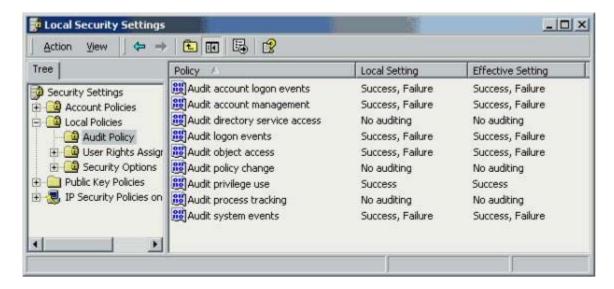
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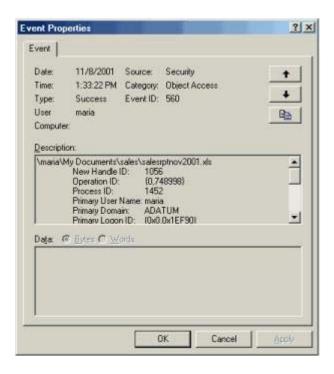
**QUESTION 182.** You are the network administrator for Test-king. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named Test-kingA.

You suspect that someone is unsuccessfully attempting to access a confidential file in the folder D:\Maria on Test-kingA. You configure the local Group Policy for Test-kingA as shown in the Local Security Settings exhibit.



You configure auditing on drive D to track Full Control access for the Everyone group. This auditing change is propagated to and inherited by child objects on Drive D.

You open the Security log and discover that it is filled with multiple entries of the type shown in the Event Properties exhibit.



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You need to prevent these entries from re-appearing. What should you do?

A. In the Audit account logon events local Group Policy, clear the Failure check box.

B. In the Audit object access local Group Policy, clear the Success check box.

C. In the Auditing Entry for Local Disk d:\ dialog box, replace the Everyone group with the Administrators group.

D. In the Auditing Entry for Local Disk d:\ dialog box, replace the Everyone group with the Authenticated Users group.

E. In the Audit privilege use local Group Policy, clear the Success check box.

Answer: B

Explanation: We only need to track failed access attempts.

**Incorrect Answers** 

A: This is an Object Access event, not an account logon event.

C: We do not only want to audit Administrators. We should audit the Everyone group.

D: We do not only want to audit Authenticated users. We should audit the Everyone group.

E: This is an Object Access event, not a Privileged use event.

**QUESTION 183.** You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Test-king1. A printer named PrinterColor is configured on Test-king1.

You want to allow only users in the Administrators group and users in the Managers group to print to PrinterColor. You also want to allow users in the Managers group to pause and resume their print jobs, and you want to ensure that users in the Administrators group have full control permission for PrinterColor. What should you do?

To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions in the simulation of the Printers folder.

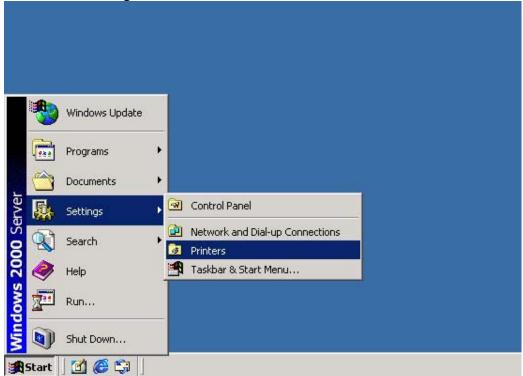
Answer:

By default, the Everyone group and the Power Users group have permission to print to the printer. Therefore, these groups need to be removed from the printer DACL (Discretionary Access Control List). You want the Managers group to use the printer so they will need to be added to the printer DACL. The Managers group must also be able to pause and resume their print jobs. When a user sends a print job to the printer, they become a member of a system group named CREATOR OWNER until the print job has finished. For a user to be able to pause and resume their print jobs, the CREATOR OWNER group needs the 'Manage Documents' permission. The 'Manage Documents' permission, when applied to the CREATOR OWNER group only allows the user to 'manage' his or her print jobs. If the Management group had the 'Manage Documents' permission, they would be able to 'manage' any print job sent to the printer.

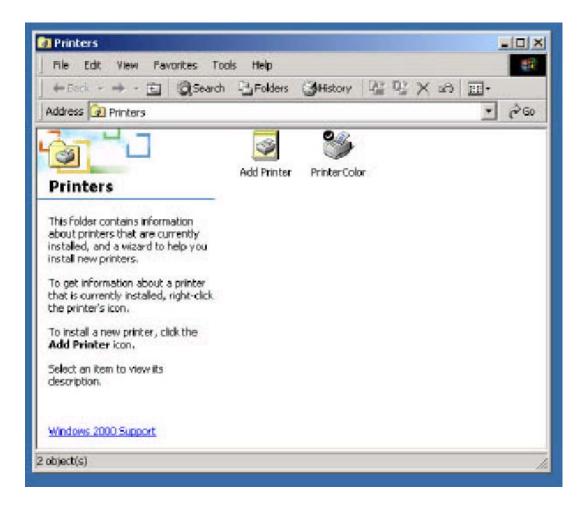
The following steps outline the procedure:

Step 1.

Click Start > Settings > Printers.



This will open the Printers folder as shown below.

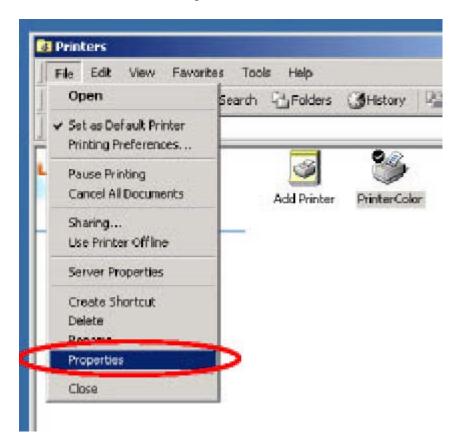


Step 2. We need to access the Properties of the PrinterColor printer. To do this, select the printer and click the file menu.

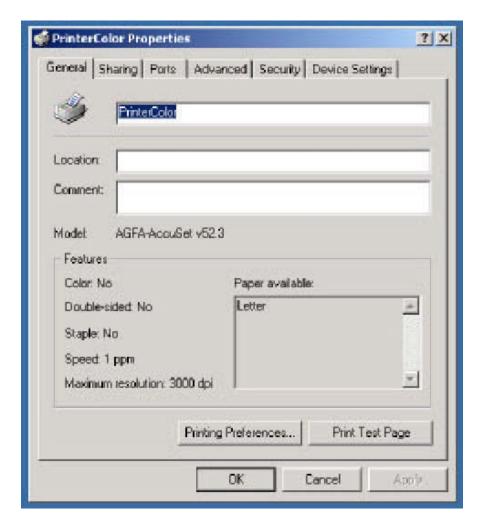


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Step 3. In the File menu, select Properties.



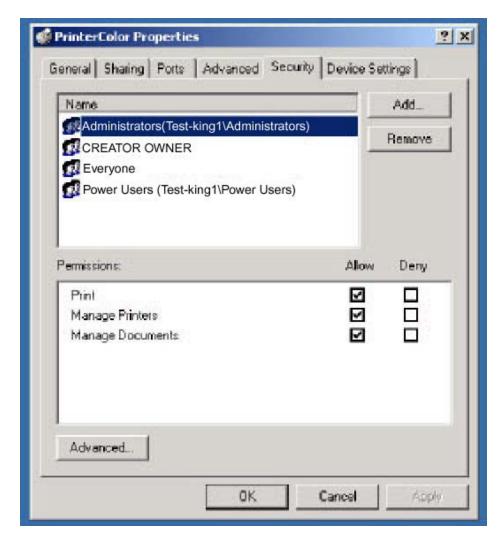
The following dialog box is displayed.



Step 4. Click the Security tab.



The following dialog box is displayed.

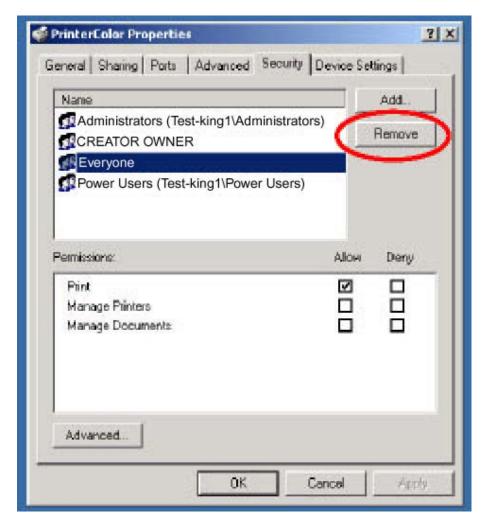


In the above picture, you can see that the Administrators group is selected and that it has full control of the printer (all the 'Allow' checkboxes are selected).

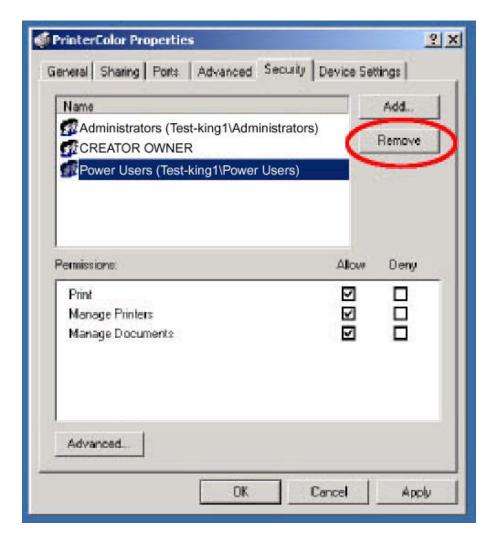
Step 5

The first thing we need to do is to remove the print permissions for the Everyone group and the Power Users group. To remove the print permissions for the Everyone group, select the Everyone group and click the Remove button.

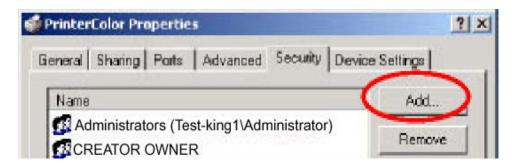
Note: We could just clear the 'Allow' checkboxes, but the Everyone group would still be listed. For ease of administration, it's better to remove any unneeded groups from the list.



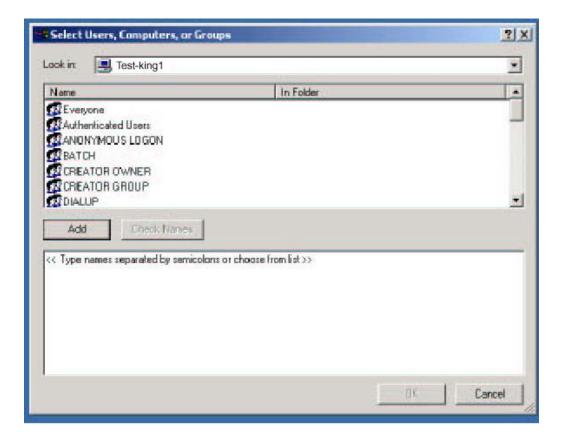
Step 6. Now we can repeat step 5 to remove the Power Users Group.



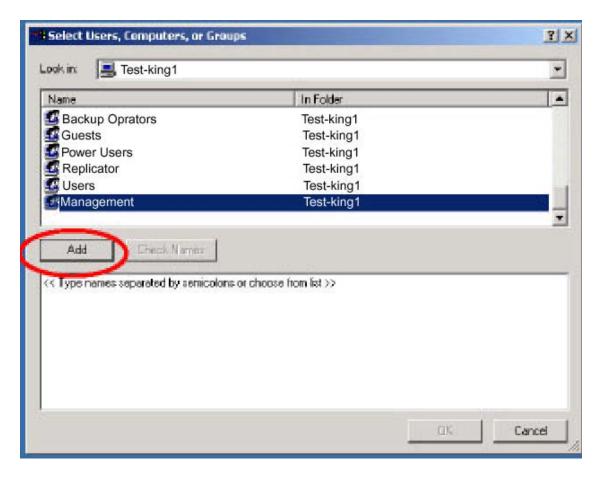
Step 7. The next step is to add the Management group to the list. To do this click the Add button.



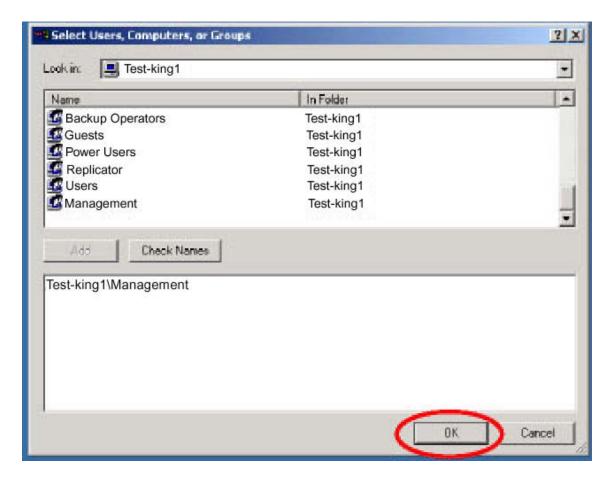
The following dialog box is displayed.



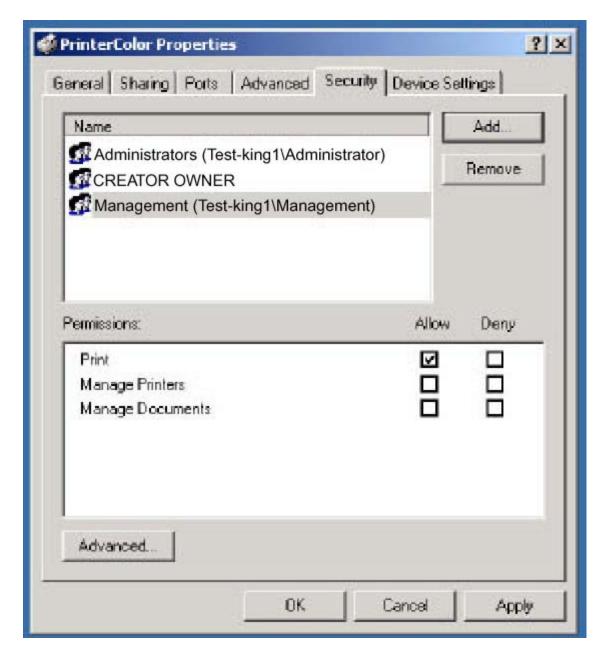
Scroll down the list, select the Management group and click the Add button.



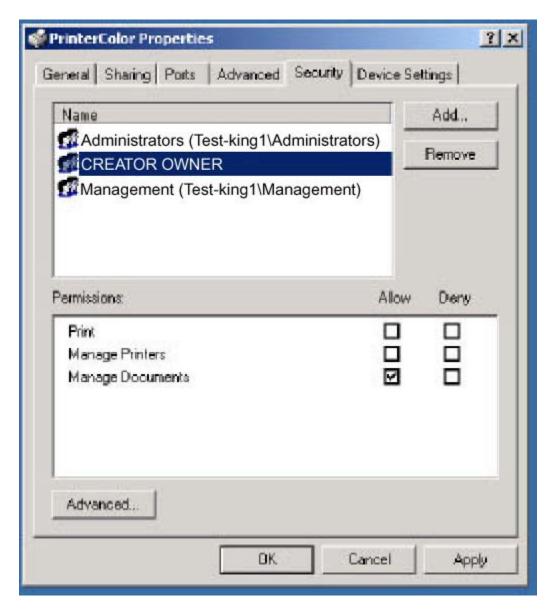
Then click the OK button.



The default permission for the Management group is 'Print', which is what we want.



Step 8. We can select the CREATOR OWNER group and verify that it has the Manage Documents permission.



Step 9. Click the OK button to close the dialog box.



Step 10. Close the Printers folder.



**QUESTION 184.** You are the network administrator for Test-king. The network contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named Toronto, which is configured as shown in the following table.

| <b>Drive</b> | Label  | Contents               |  |
|--------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| C            | System | System files           |  |
| D            | Mgmt   | Manager's home folders |  |
| E            | Employ | Employees' home folder |  |

Company policy does not allow you to limit the amount of disk space that is available for managers to use. At 9:00 A.M. on a business day, you discover that drive D contains no free space. You need to increase the capacity of drive D by at least 7 GB so that managers can continue to save files to their existing home folders. You also need to ensure that no data is lost and that user disruption is minimized. What should you do to accomplish these goals?

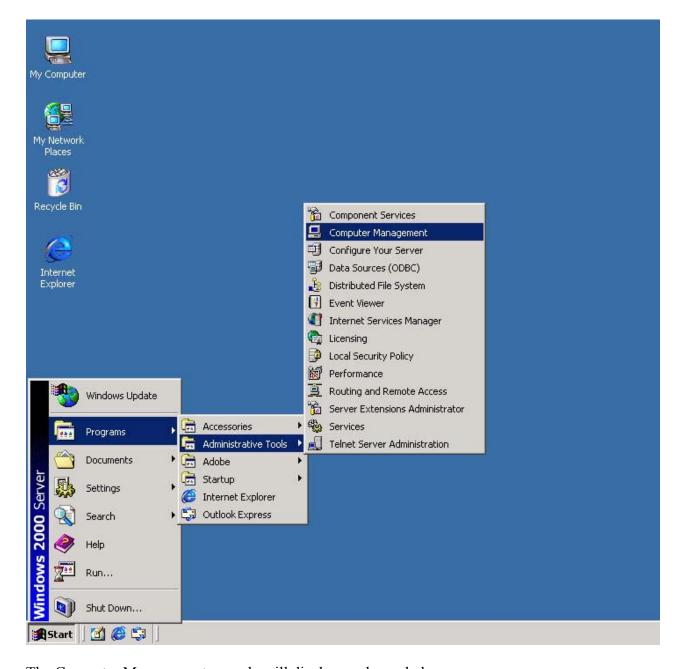
To answer, click the Simulation button and then perform the appropriate actions in the simulation of Windows 2000 Server.

#### Answer:

You'll see in the simulation that the disk is a dynamic disk. With a dynamic disk, you can increase the capacity of a drive by extending the simple volume into free space on the disk. The following steps outline the procedure:

## Step 1.

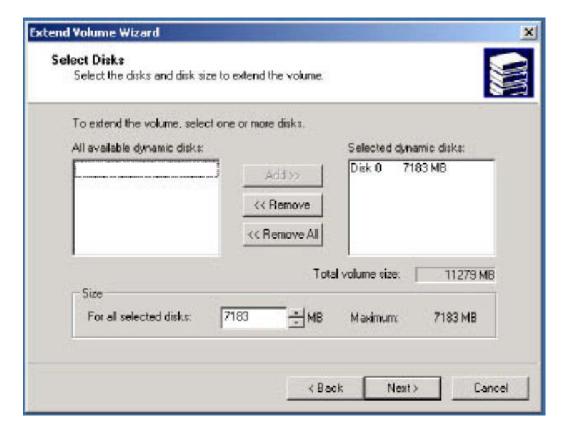
To expand a simple volume, we use Disk Administration, which can be found in the Computer Management console.



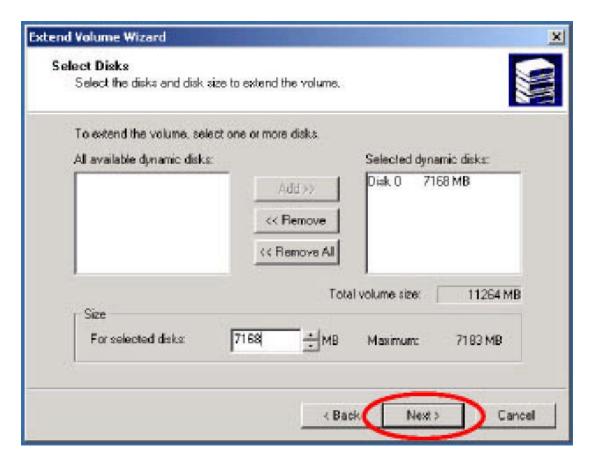
The Computer Management console will display as shown below.

The Extend Volume wizard will open as shown below.

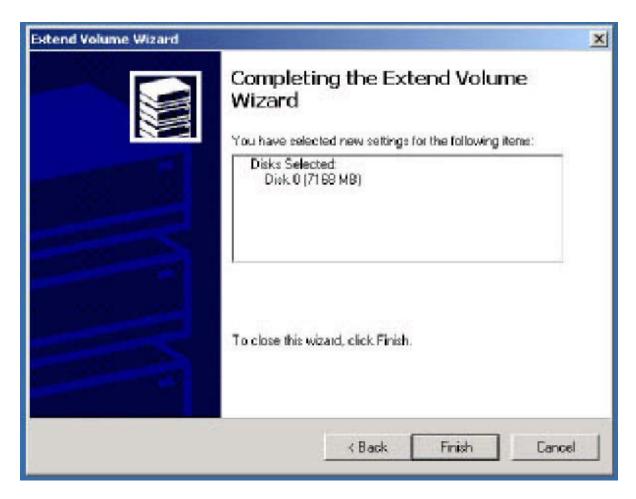
The following dialog box will be displayed.



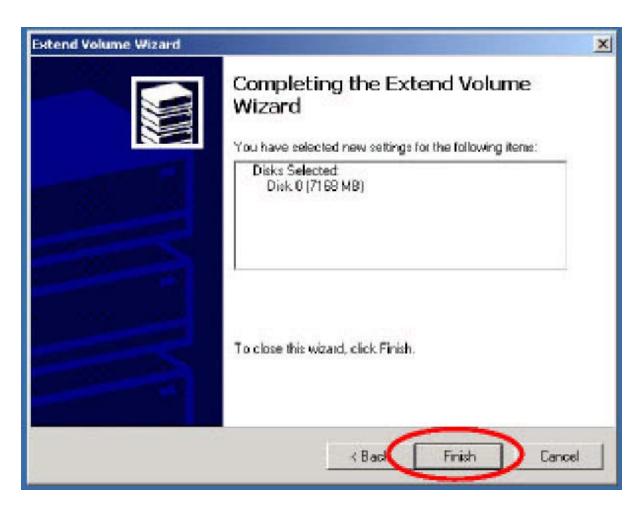
Step 5. Step 6.



The following dialog box is displayed.



Step 7.



You will be returned to Disk Management.

| ©€Disk 0<br>Dynamic<br>19.01 GB<br>Online | System (C:)<br>4.00 GB NTFS<br>Healthy (System | Mgmt (D:)<br>4,00 GB NTFS<br>Healthy | Employ (E:)<br>4.00 GB NTPS<br>Healthy | Mgmt (D:)<br>7.00 GB NTPS<br>Healthy | 15<br>Un |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|

As you can see in the above picture, Drive D now occupies two areas of the hard disk. If you click on one area of Drive D, the other area is also highlighted, demonstrating the fact that these two areas are treated as a single drive in Windows. This is shown below.



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## Step 8.



**QUESTION 185.** You are installing Windows 2000 server on Windows NT using an unattended installation. You find out the SCSI adapter is not supported by Microsoft HCL. You find out from the manufacturer that a new driver is available for installing on Windows 2000. How should you enter this information in the unattended installation?

- A. Specify \$OEM\$/Textmode
- B. Specify \$OEM\$/C\$/Drivers
- C. Create a subfolder pointing to the share point
- D. Create a subfolder called drivers.

Answer: A Explanation:

Reference: Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - 288344, HOWTO: Unattended Installation of Third Party Mass Storage Drivers in Windows NT and Windows 2000 This article describes how to pre-install third party mass storage drivers on the Microsoft Windows NT and Microsoft Windows 2000 platforms. This article assumes that the drivers that are supplied by the third party are using the Txtsetup.oem method for installation.

#### MORE INFORMATION

This example assumes that you are preinstalling the drivers by using a distribution folder and that the distribution folder has already been created.

- 1. If it does not already exist, create a \$OEM\$ directory under your distribution folder. For example: X:\i386\\$OEM\$
- 2. Create a directory named TEXTMODE under the \$OEM\$ directory. For example:

### X:\i386\\$OEM\$\TEXTMODE

- 3. Copy the driver files from the third party into this directory. This consists of a Txtsetup.oem file and at least one driver file (the .sys file), although there may be more. Copy all of the files into the TEXTMODE directory.
- 4. Edit the X:\i386\\$OEM\$\Textmode\Txtsetup.oem file by using any standard text editor such as Notepad or EDIT.
- 5. Etc.

**QUESTION 186.** You are the network administrator of a small Windows 2000 Active Directory domain Test-king.com.

The domain contains one shared print device with default settings. An employee named Tess frequently prints high-priority documents that she needs to have immediately. Tess reports missing critical deadlines because of the large number of print jobs ahead of hers in the queue.

You need to ensure that Tess's print jobs are always the next to be printed, regardless of the number of other jobs waiting in the print queue.

Which action or actions should you take to achieve this goal? (Choose all that reply)

- A. Create a new printer on the print server that points to the same print device.
- B. Create another print port on the print server that points to the same print device.
- C. In the properties of the new printer, click the Advanced tab and change the priority to 10.
- D. In the properties of the new printer, change the priority to 1.
- E. In the properties of the original printer, click the Advanced tab and change the priority to 10.
- F. Configure Barbara's computer to use the new printer.
- G. Configure the Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) Client on Barbara's computer.

Answer: A, C, F.

Explanation: To answer this, we need to understand the difference between a printer and a print device. A print device is the hardware device that spits out the paper. A printer is a software interface that sends print jobs to the print device. You can have multiple printers sending print jobs to the same print device. In this scenario, we create another printer (A) with a higher priority than the existing printer (C) and configure Tess's computer to use the new printer (F).

Note: The default priority of a printer is 1. When multiple printers are configured to print to the same print device, the print jobs from the printer with the highest priority will be printed first.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: The port is used by the print device. We need another printer that sends print jobs to the same port (print device) as the existing printer.
- D: The default priority is 1. We need to increase this so the new printer will have a higher priority than the existing printer.
- E: This will increase the priority of the existing printer. Therefore, other print jobs will print before Tess's print jobs.
- G: IPP is used for connecting to remote printers over the internet. This is not relevant to this scenario.

**OUESTION 187.** You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer named Test-kingA.

Test-kingA runs two applications named App1 and App2. Both applications are used only by your company's accounting department. Test-kingA also runs an application named Report1. Report1 is scheduled to run automatically at the end of each month and takes several hours to complete.

The company's network also contains an intranet Web server named Test-kingB. Report1 generates reports by using Internet Explorer to access Test-kingB. Users report that there is a delay of at least two minutes each time they attempt to use App1 or App2 at the end of each month.

You need to reduce the delay that the users experience when they attempt to use App1 or App2. What should you do?

- A. Run the Start command to start App1 and App2 with a high priority.
- B. Schedule the Start command to start Report1 during nonbusiness hours at the end of each month.
- C. Configure Report1 to save reports to \Test-kingA\Reports. Reconfigure Test-kingB to have a new virtual directory named Reports.

Point Reports to \\Test-kingA\\Reports.

D. Install Internet Information Services (IIS) on Test-kingA.

Configure Report1 to save reports on Test-kingA.

Instruct all users to view reports by using Internet Explorer to connect to Test-kingA.

Answer: B.

Explanation: The Report1 application runs for several hours at the end of each month, and slows down the

server hosting App1 and App2. It makes sense to run the Report1 application outside business hours. This would ensure users suffer no delays when using App1 and App2.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This is not necessary and is not recommended. Running an application with high priority can affect other processes running on the server. Answer B is a much simpler solution.

C: This would cause a virtually unnoticeable improvement on performance. The server will still run App1 and App2 slowly when the Report1 application is running.

D: Similar to answer C, this would not improve performance enough to solve the problem.

**QUESTION 188.** Test-king's network consists of Windows 2000 Professional and UNIX client computers. You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on the network. All computers that are connected to the network use TCP/IP as their only network protocol.

Several laser print devices are attached to the UNIX computers. You want to enable the Windows 2000 Professional computers to print to these printers. You want to make the minimum number of configuration changes necessary to achieve this goal. What should you do?

A. Install Simple TCP/IP services on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Configure printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer to print to the print device attached to the UNIX computers.

B. Install Print Services for UNIX on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Configure shared printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Configure the UNIX computers to print to these shared printers.

C. Disconnect the print devices from the UNIX computers and connect them to the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Share the printers, and configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers and the UNIX computers to print to the shared printers.

D. On the Windows 2000 Server computer, configure shared printers that connect to the print devices attached to the UNIX computers.

Configure the Windows 2000 Professional computers to print to the shared printers on the Windows 2000 Server computer.

Answer: D.

Explanation: We need to enable the Windows 2000 Professional clients to print to the print devices attached to the UNIX computers. The simplest way is to create shared printers on a Windows 2000 Server computer, and configure the Windows 2000 Professional clients to connect to the shared printers.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Simple TCP/IP Services is not relevant to Windows 2000 printing.

B: This answer is how you could configure UNIX clients to use the print devices. We need to enable the Windows 2000 Professional clients to use the print devices.

C: It is not necessary to disconnect the print devices from the UNIX computers and connect them to the Windows 2000 Server computer. Therefore, this is not the simplest solution.

**QUESTION 189.** You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server network at Test-king Inc. You need to support the mobile sales representative's remote access to Test-king's Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft

Exchange 2000 mail server. The security requires that all remote users use a third-party authentication device before accessing the company's internal resources.

You need to implement the correct authentication settings. What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and configure all computers to use Microsoft NTML version 2.0.
- B. Create a Routing and Remote Access policy and configure all computers to use MS-CHAP v2.
- C. Create a Routing and Remote Access policy and configure all computers to use EAP.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and configure all computers to use IPSec security.

Select the Server required option and link the GPO to the domain.

Answer: C.

Explanation: EAP stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol. This means it can be configured to use different types of authentication devices such as a third-party device mentioned in this question. Incorrect Answers:

A: This is an authentication method used in Windows domains. It is not used for third-party authentication devices.

B: MS-CHAP v2 is a Windows authentication method. It is not used for third-party authentication devices.

D: IPSec is not used for third-party authentication devices.

**QUESTION 190.** You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain Test-king.com. The domain contains 20 Windows 2000 Professional computers and two Windows 2000 Server computers. For the domain, you want to set an account policy that locks any user's account after three consecutive failed logon attempts. You also want to ensure that only administrators will be able to unlock the account.

Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

- A. Set the Account lockout duration value to 0.
- B. Set the Account lockout duration value to 3.
- C. Set the Account lockout threshold value to 0.
- D. Set the Account lockout threshold value to 3.
- E. Set the Reset account lockout counter after value to 0.
- F. Set the Reset account lockout counter after value to 3.

Answer: A, D.

Explanation: The account lockout duration is the time in minutes after which the account will be unlocked.

A value of 0 means the account will never be unlocked until an administrator unlocks it.

The account lockout threshold is the number of failed login attempts before the account is locked.

Incorrect Answers:

B: This setting will unlock a locked account after 3 minutes. We need the account to remain locked until an administrator unlocks it.

C: This setting means an account will never be locked due to failed login attempts. We need an account to lock after 3 failed login attempts.

E: This setting determines the number of minutes that must elapse after a failed logon attempt before the failed logon attempt counter is reset to 0 bad logon attempts. The available range is 1 minute to 99,999 minutes.

F: This setting determines the number of minutes that must elapse after a failed logon attempt before the failed logon attempt counter is reset to 0 bad logon attempts. This setting is not part of the solution to this question.

QUESTION 191. You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Server computer that hosts a Web site for Test-king Ltd. Customers use the Web site to obtain information about their orders and invoices. The customers use a variety of Web browser, including non-Microsoft browsers, to access the site. In order to improve Web site security, you decide to require customers to log on to the Web site with a user name and password. For each customer, you create a user account and provide a password. You configure the Web site's directory security, as shown in the exhibit.



Some customers now report that they cannot log on to the Web site.

You need to ensure that all customers can access the Web site.

What should you do?

A. In the Web site's security access properties, select the Read check box.

B. Move the Web site files to a FAT32 partition.

Reconfigure the Web site to point to the new home folder.

- C. Ensure that the NTFS file permissions on the files in the Web site allow Read access for all customer user accounts
- D. Configure the Web site's directory security to use Basic authentication only.

Configure the domain name that contains the customer's user accounts to be the default domain.

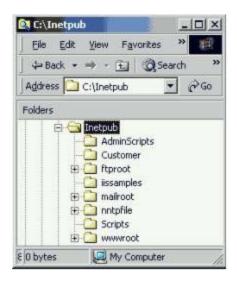
Answer: D.

Explanation: The question states that some customers use non-Microsoft browsers. To enable non-Microsoft browsers to authenticate, we should enable Basic Authentication. By setting the default domain, we will ensure that the customers authenticate against their domain user accounts.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This must already be selected. If this wasn't selected, no one would be able to access the web site.
- B: This will remove all security on the web site folder and files. This is obviously not recommended.
- C: This is enabled by default and is necessary. However, the problem lies with the authentication methods, which is why we need to enable Basic Authentication.

**QUESTION 192.** You are the network administrator for an Internet service provider (ISP). On a Windows 2000 Server computer that has FTP services installed, you enable a customer to use FTP to authenticate and upload to the customer's Web site content folder, which is named C:\Inetpub\Customer. The folder structure is organized as shown in the exhibit.



You create a local user named Ftpuser for the customer and grant Ftpuser the Log on locally right.

You open the Internet Information Services console and click the Security Accounts tab for the FTP site. You discover that the Allow only anonymous connections check box is not selected. You grant Ftpuser Change NTFS permissions on C:\netpub\Customer. When the customer attempts to connect to this FTP site as Ftpuser, the customer receives the following message:

"Access denied". You confirm that the customer is using the correct URL.

You need to allow your customer the necessary FTP access to the customer's Web site content folder only.

What should you do?

A. Create a FTP virtual directory named Ftpuser.

Grant the Write permission.

Set the root folder to C:\Inetpub\Customer.

B. On the FTP site, set the root folder to C:\Inetpub\Customer.

Grant the Write permissions.

C. Create an FTP virtual directory named Ftproot.

Grant the Write permissions.

Set the root folder to C:\Inetpub\Customer.

D. In the Local User Management console, set the home folder of Ftpuser to C:\Inetpub\Customer.

Answer: B

Explanation: When someone connects to an FTP site, they will see the contents of the 'root' folder. The default root folder for an IIS FTP site is C:\inetpub\ftproot. In this scenario, the root folder needs to be changed to C:\inetpub\customer. The customer has the necessary NTFS permissions to the folder; however, to be able to write to the folder, you must enable the write option in the FTP site properties.

Incorrect Answers:

A: It is not necessary to create a virtual directory if the root folder is set to necessary folder (in this case C:\inetpub\customer).

C: It is not necessary to create a virtual directory if the root folder is set to necessary folder (in this case C:\inetpub\customer).

D: The home folder of a user account does not affect FTP access.

**QUESTION 193.** One of the file servers in the domain is a Windows 2000 Server computer named Test-kingfiles.

Test-kingfiles contains a shared folder named Accounting, which is used to store data for the company's accounts payable department.

The permissions on the Accounting folder are configured as shown in the following table.

Type of permissionsAccountPermissionsShareAcctPay domain local groupFull ControlNTFSEveryoneFull Control

Mr King is an employee in the operations department. He uses a Windows 2000 Professional client computer. His manager requests that King be granted access to the files in the Accounting folder. You add King's user account to the AcctPay domain local group, but he still cannot access the files in the Accounting folder. You need to ensure that King can access the files.

What should you do?

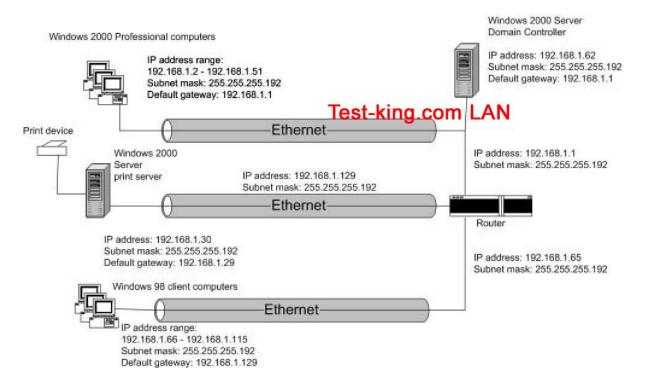
- A. Instruct King to log off his computer and log on again.
- B. Move King's user account to the same Active Directory organizational unit (OU) as Test-kingfiles.
- C. Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant King Full Control permissions.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions on the Accounting folder to grant the AcctPay domain local group Full Control permission.

Answer: A.

Explanation: You have given King access to the files by adding him to a group that has access to the files (the AcctPay group). King will need to log off and log on again to reflect his new group membership. Incorrect Answers:

- B: King's account does not need to be in the same OU as the server (Corpfiles).
- C: King has been added to a group that has Full Control permission on the files. This is sufficient to give him access to the files. You do not need to give King's account explicit permissions to the files.
- D: The AcctPay domain local group already has Full Control NTFS permissions on the accounting folder.

**QUESTION 194.** You are the administrator of Test-king's Windows 2000 domain. The network contains 10 Windows 2000 Server computers, 50 Windows 2000 Professional client computers, and 50 Windows 98 client computers. You install a network interface print device. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You run the Add Printer wizard on your Windows 2000 server computer and enable the Local Printer option. The Windows 2000 Professional client computers can connect to the new printer, but the Windows 98 client computers cannot. All client computers in your company need access to this printer. What should you do?

- A. Install the Directory Services Client for Windows 98 on the Windows 98 computers, and publish the printer in Active Directory.
- B. Change the IP properties on the print server computer.
- C. Change the IP properties on the Windows 98 computers.
- D. Reinstall the printer, and enable the Network Printer option.

Answer: A.

**Incorrect Answers:** 

Explanation: The Directory Services Client for Windows 98 will enable the Windows 98 computers to connect to shared folders and printers published in the Active Directory domain.

- B: The IP properties of the print server are correct. If the IP properties were incorrect, no clients would be able to connect to the print server.
- C: The exhibit shows that the IP configuration of the Windows 98 computers is correct.
- D: When you configure a printer on a print server, you should select the Local Printer option. The Network Printer option should be used on the clients, not the server.

**QUESTION 195.** You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the PayrollData folder to members of the Accounting group. You enable auditing of object access on the server containing PayrollData.

You want to track unauthorized attempts to access the data contained in PayrollData. What should you do?

- A. Audit successful events for List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
- B. Audit failure events for List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
- C. Audit failure events for List Folder/Read Data operations and successful events for Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.
- D. Audit successful events for List Folder/Read Data operations and failure events for Create Files/Write Data operations for the Everyone group on PayrollData.

Answer: B.

Explanation: The question states that you have set appropriate share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the PayrollData folder to members of the Accounting group. Therefore, attempts to access the files by anyone other than members of the Accounting group should fail. To monitor unauthorized attempts to access the files, you should audit "failure events" for List Folder/Read Data (attempts to read the contents of the folder) and Create Files/Write Data (attempts to write to the folder).

Incorrect Answers:

A: We need to audit failure events, not successful events.

C: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data.

D: We need to audit failure events, not successful events for both List Folder/Read Data and Create Files/Write Data.

QUESTION 196. Your Windows 2000 Server computer contains four 16-GB hard disks. Disk 0 is configured as a basic disk. Disk 0 has a single 16-GB partition that contains the operating systems files. Disks 1, 2, and 3 are configured as dynamic disks in a RAID-5 volume. The entire server is backed up to a tape drive each night. During your daily review of the server's event logs, you discover that Disk 1 has failed. You shut down the server and replace Disk 1 with a new hard disk. When you restart the server, Windows 2000 starts normally but the data on the RAID-5 volume is inaccessible. The Disk Management console indicates that Disk 2 has failed also. You replace Disk 2 with a new hard disk. Now you need to recover the data on the RAID-5 volume as quickly as possible. What should you do?

A. Use the Disk Management console to rebuild the RAID-5 partition.

B. Delete and re-create the RAID-5 partition.

Restore the contents of the RAID-5 partition from the most recent tape backup.

C. Use Windows Backup to restore the contents of Disk 2.

Use the Disk Management console to rebuild the RAID-5 partition on Disk 1.

D. Delete and re-create the RAID-5 partition.

Start the server by using a Windows 2000 Server CD-ROM, and select the Repair option.

Answer: B.

Explanation: One simple but very important point to remember is that a RAID-5 volume provides redundancy in case of a single disk failure. If more than one disk in the RAID-5 volume fails, all data on the volume will be lost as is the case in this question. The only way to recover the lost data (after replacing the failed disks) is to delete the old RAID-5 volume and create a new RAID-5 volume. Then we can restore the data from the most recent backup.

**Incorrect Answers:** 

A: You cannot rebuild a RAID-5 volume if more than one disk has failed.

- C: You cannot restore the contents of a single disk that is part of a RAID volume. You must restore the whole volume.
- D: The Repair option is used to repair the Windows 2000 startup files. It is not used to repair a failed RAID volume.