

## 1: Windows NT workstation exam guide ( edition) | Open Library

*This certification exam measures your ability to implement, administer, and troubleshoot information systems that incorporate Windows NT Server version in a simple computing environment.*

The server editions of Windows NT 4. There are new administrative wizards and a lite version of the Network Monitor utility shipped with System Management Server. The Enterprise edition introduced Microsoft Cluster Server. This eliminated a process-to-process context switch in calling GDI functions, resulting in a significant performance improvement over Windows NT 3. This, however, also mandated that graphics and printer drivers had to run in kernel mode as well, [18] resulting in potential stability issues. The change to move the GDI to run in the same process context as its caller was prompted by complaints from NT Workstation users about real-time graphics performance, but this change put a considerable onus on hardware manufacturers to update device drivers. Previous versions of Windows NT included the Task List utility, but it only shows applications currently on the desktop. The task manager offers a more convenient way of getting a snapshot of all the processes running on the system at any given time. Internet Explorer 2 was bundled with Windows NT 4, which updated versions included with each service pack. Much of the stability was gained through the use of protected memory and the hardware abstraction layer. Direct hardware access was disallowed and "misbehaving" programs were terminated without needing the computer to be restarted. The trade-off was that NT required much more memory 32 MB for normal desktop use, MB or more for heavy 3D applications in comparison to consumer targeted products such as Windows Third-party device drivers were an alternative to access the hardware directly, but poorly written drivers became a frequent source of the infamous error known as the Blue Screen of Death BSoD that would require the system to be restarted. Many basic DOS programs would run; however, graphical DOS programs would not run because of the way they accessed graphics hardware. Although Windows NT 4. Also, Windows NT 4. The difference between the NT family and 9x family would remain until the release of Windows XP in On the other hand, the hardware itself had become powerful enough to handle the API processing overhead. Windows 95, however, can only run on x Editions[ edit ] Windows NT 4.

2: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - Free, Practice NT Server Exam

*Exam Internetworking with Microsoft TCP/IP on Microsoft Windows NT measures your ability to implement and administer TCP/IP on Windows NT Server The TCP/IP exam is important for three certifications.*

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The server editions of Windows NT 4. There are new administrative wizards and a lite version of the Network Monitor utility shipped with System Management Server. The Enterprise edition introduced Microsoft Cluster Server. This eliminated a process-to-process context switch in calling GDI functions, resulting in a significant performance improvement over Windows NT 3. This, however, also mandated that graphics and printer drivers had to run in kernel mode as well, [13] resulting in potential stability issues. The change to move the GDI to run in the same process context as its caller was prompted by complaints from NT Workstation users about real-time graphics performance, but this change put a considerable onus on hardware manufacturers to update device drivers. Previous versions of Windows NT included the Task List utility, but it only shows applications currently on the desktop. The task manager offers a more convenient way of getting a snapshot of all the processes running on the system at any given time. Internet Explorer 2 was bundled with Windows NT 4, which updated versions included with each service pack. Comparison with Windows 95 Edit While providing much greater stability than Windows 95, it was less flexible from a desktop perspective. Much of the stability was gained through the use of protected memory and the hardware abstraction layer. Direct hardware access was disallowed and "misbehaving" programs were terminated without needing the computer to be restarted. The trade-off was that NT required much more memory 32 MB for normal desktop use, MB or more for heavy 3D applications in comparison to consumer targeted products such as Windows Third-party device drivers were an alternative to access the hardware directly, but poorly written drivers became a frequent source of infamous errors known as Blue Screen of Death BSoD that would require the system to be restarted. In spite of shipping a year later than Windows 95, by default, there is no Plug and Play support and no Device Manager on Windows NT 4, which greatly simplifies installation of hardware devices although limited support could be installed later. Many basic DOS programs would run; however, graphical DOS programs would not run because of the way they accessed graphics hardware. Although Windows NT 4. Also, Windows NT 4. The difference between the NT family and 9x family would remain until the release of Windows XP in On the other hand, the hardware itself had become powerful enough to handle the API processing overhead. Windows 95, however, can only run on x

## 4: Windows NT - Wikipedia

*Trounce the Windows NT Server Exam The Windows NT Server exam concentrates on Windows NT architecture, disk management, Windows NT domain structures, installation and configuration details and hard to find facts about Control Panel applets, DHCP, DNS, WINS, RAS, security, policies, profiles, optimization and NetWare connectivity.*

Configure troubleshoot account policy. Considerations include password uniqueness, password length, password age, and account lockout. Not all users are created equal. As a result, you need to be able to adjust account permissions and restrictions at a domain, not a resource, level to suit individuals or groups. Account policy enables you to control the password complexity and change policy to ensure that security is maintained in your domain. Configure and troubleshoot system policies. Considerations include client computer operating systems, file locations and names, and interaction between local security policy and system policies. Configure user-specific system policies. Often you will find a need to customize the environment in which users work. This might include logon banners, wallpaper available, icons on the desktop, and Start menus. System policies enable you to easily apply these kinds of environmental restrictions to a user without having to run scripts or to configure each machine by hand. Implement auditing and monitor security. Implementation includes configuring audit policy, enabling auditing on objects, and analyzing audit logs. Auditing enables you to track resource access and to check for possible attempts to access forbidden resources. Configuring audit policies, enabling auditing, and doing analysis will enable you to get a good picture of resource access both successful and failed in your domain. Analyze and configure the operating system environment and the user environment by using Security Configuration Manager. Apply the appropriate security template based on server function. Analyze the current environment and customize existing security templates to meet organizational security requirements. The Security Configuration Manager enables you to create security configurations that you can use to ensure that all your machines meet a specific minimum-security standard. It also enables you to audit the configurations of your Windows NT machines to see where changes are required. In addition, it also enables you to just apply a standard configuration to each machine. Configure and troubleshoot trust relationships. Considerations include cross-domain resource access and one-way trusts versus two-way trusts. In a multidomain environment, the issue of allowing users from one domain to access the resources in another comes to the fore. Trusts are the primary mechanism for allowing such access. This objective introduces you to the creation, maintenance, and troubleshooting of trusts and the resource access issues that they solve. Study Strategies The account policy section might seem straightforward. On the exam, you might not get tripped up by the mechanics of the settings. However, you could get tripped up by the implications of them. Be sure that you have a good understanding of why certain settings are important, and when you would use them. That way, if you are given questions with seemingly incidental information about the minimum or maximum password length, you can determine whether the information provided is important to the question or just peripheral data. When studying for the parts of the exam pertaining to system policy, you cannot avoid opening the policy editor and creating a policy file. POL as well as the path in which to save them. You also should play with the policy editor in both Policy mode and Registry mode. Because the Security Configuration Manager is new, expect a number of questions on it. You need to know the GUI as well as command-line versions and what each will do. Know at least the four main switches to use in the command-line editor. In addition, be familiar with the major sections you can modify in the GUI version and how a template becomes a database and then how you can use that database to analyze and configure a Windows NT system. For the trust portion of the exam, you need to understand the terminology of trusts. This cannot be overstated. Be sure you understand which is the trusted and trusting domain in a one-way trust relationship. Be sure you understand what is meant when you are told that A trusts B. Know about the intransitivity of trust relationships. Also, know the five trust models and what the basic configuration is users in trusted domains, resources in trusting domains. Introduction As you can see by the chapter outline, this chapter covers a variety of advanced topics. The concept that binds them all together is that of security. In a secure environment, the following are true: Users are asked to change their password frequently account

policy. Users get access only to the system resources that they need to access system policy. All servers are maintained at an identifiable standard of security Security Configuration Manager. The interaction between domains is controlled and done in a way so as not to compromise the security of either domain trusts. This chapter discusses all of these topics.

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*www.enganchecubano.coms Server New Install Tips- Disable Enhanced Security Configuration, Install Media Player How to reset domain admin password on a Windows Server*

Screenshot of Microsoft Windows NT 4. It is a bit Windows system available in both workstation and server editions with a graphical environment similar to that of Windows. It also includes most applications introduced with Windows. Internally, Windows NT 4. The Windows NT 4. Features Windows NT 4. The server editions of Windows NT 4. There are new administrative wizards and a lite version of the Network Monitor utility shipped with System Management Server. The Enterprise edition introduced Microsoft Cluster Server. This eliminated a process to process context switch in calling GDI functions, resulting in a significant performance improvement over Windows NT 3. This however also mandated that graphics and printer drivers had to run in kernel mode as well, resulting in potential stability issues. However, OpenGL hardware-accelerated graphics were solidly supported since the very first moment and successfully used by many video games and 3D applications. In early releases of 4. The change to move the GDI to run in the same process context as its caller was prompted by complaints from NT Workstation users about realtime graphics performance, but this change put a considerable onus on hardware manufacturers to update device drivers. Even when manufacturers, primarily graphics hardware manufacturers, wrote 4. On Windows NT 4. Previous versions of Windows NT included the Task List application, but it only shows applications currently on the desktop. To monitor how much CPU and memory resources are being used, users were forced to use Performance Monitor. The task manager offers a more convenient way of getting a snapshot of all the applications running on the system at any given time. With Windows NT 4. Microsoft offered up to Internet Explorer 6. Sysprep was introduced as a deployment tool with Windows NT 4. Comparison with Windows 95 While providing much greater stability than Windows 95, it was also less flexible from a desktop perspective. Much of the stability was gained by the use of protected memory and the hardware abstraction layer. Direct hardware access was disallowed and "misbehaving" applications were terminated without needing the computer to be restarted. The trade-off was that NT required an excessive amount of memory 32 MB for normal desktop use, MB or more for heavy 3D applications in comparison to consumer targeted products such as Windows. Third-party device drivers were an alternative to access the hardware directly, but poorly written drivers became a frequent source of "stop errors". Such failures began to be referred to as the "blue screen of death" or BSOD and would require the system to be restarted in such cases. These errors were very rare if using the appropriate drivers and it was not uncommon for NT servers or workstations to run for months at a time without failure. By comparison, Windows consumer versions at the time were much less stable and popularized the belief that all Windows versions were unreliable. Many basic DOS applications would run, however graphical DOS applications would not run due to the way they accessed graphics hardware. Although Windows NT 4. Also, Windows NT 4. On the other hand, the hardware itself had become powerful enough to handle the API processing overhead acceptably. Editions Windows NT 4. Client Windows NT 4. Servers Windows NT 4. Enterprise Server was designed for high-demand, high-traffic networks. The same functionality was called Terminal Services in Windows and later server releases, and also powers the Remote Desktop feature that first appeared in Windows XP. Embedded Windows NT 4. It is the same system as the standard Windows NT 4. It was succeeded by Windows XP Embedded.

### 6: Productivity Point International (Author of Windows NT Server Exam Guide)

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### 7: News, Tips, and Advice for Technology Professionals - TechRepublic

*Page 1. Server Operating System White Paper Guide to Microsoft Windows NT Profiles and Policies Page 2.*

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