



Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-417

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the domain. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is shared as Share1.

You need to ensure that authenticated users can request assistance when they are denied access to the resources on Server1.

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

- A. Enable the Enable access-denied assistance on client for all file types policy setting for GPO1.
- B. Configure the Customize message for Access Denied errors policy setting of GPO1.
- C. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on DC1.
- D. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service on Server1.
- E. Assign the Read Attributes NTFS permission on Folder1 to the Authenticated Users group.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

* To configure access-denied assistance by using Group Policy

Open Group Policy Management. In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click Group Policy Management.

Right-click the appropriate Group Policy, and then click Edit.

Click Computer Configuration, click Policies, click Administrative Templates, click System, and then click Access-Denied Assistance.

Right-click Customize message for Access Denied errors, and then click Edit. Select the Enabled option.

Etc

*You can configure access-denied assistance within a domain by using Group Policy, or you can configure the assistance individually on each file server by using the File Server Resource Manager console.

Reference: Deploy Access-Denied Assistance

NEW QUESTION 2

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a user account named User1 in the domain.

You need to ensure that User1 can use Windows Server Backup to back up Server1. The solution must minimize the number of administrative rights assigned to User1. What should you do?

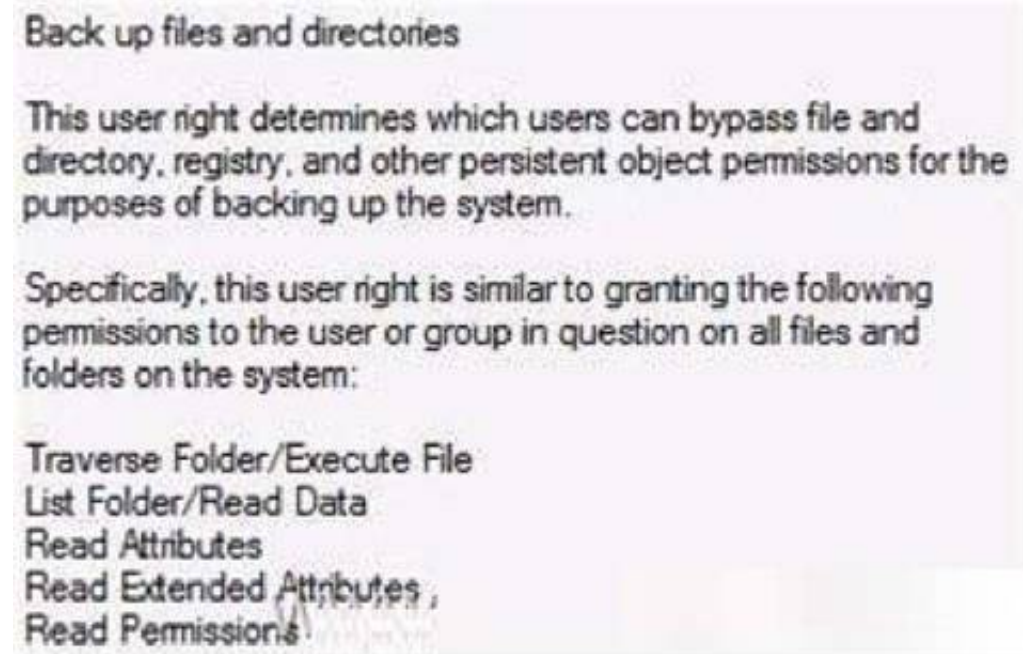
- A. Assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right.
- B. Add User1 to the Backup Operators group.
- C. Add User1 to the Power Users group.
- D. Assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right and the Restore files and directories user right.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Backup Operators have these permissions by default:

However the question explicitly says we need to minimize administrative rights. Since the requirement is for backing up the data only no requirement to restore or shutdown then assigning the "Back up files and directories user right" would be the correct.



Back up files and directories

This user right determines which users can bypass file and directory, registry, and other persistent object permissions for the purposes of backing up the system.

Specifically, this user right is similar to granting the following permissions to the user or group in question on all files and folders on the system:

- Traverse Folder/Execute File
- List Folder/Read Data
- Read Attributes
- Read Extended Attributes
- Read Permissions

NEW QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. IPAM is configured currently for Group Policy-based provisioning.

You need to change the IPAM provisioning method on Server1. What should you do?

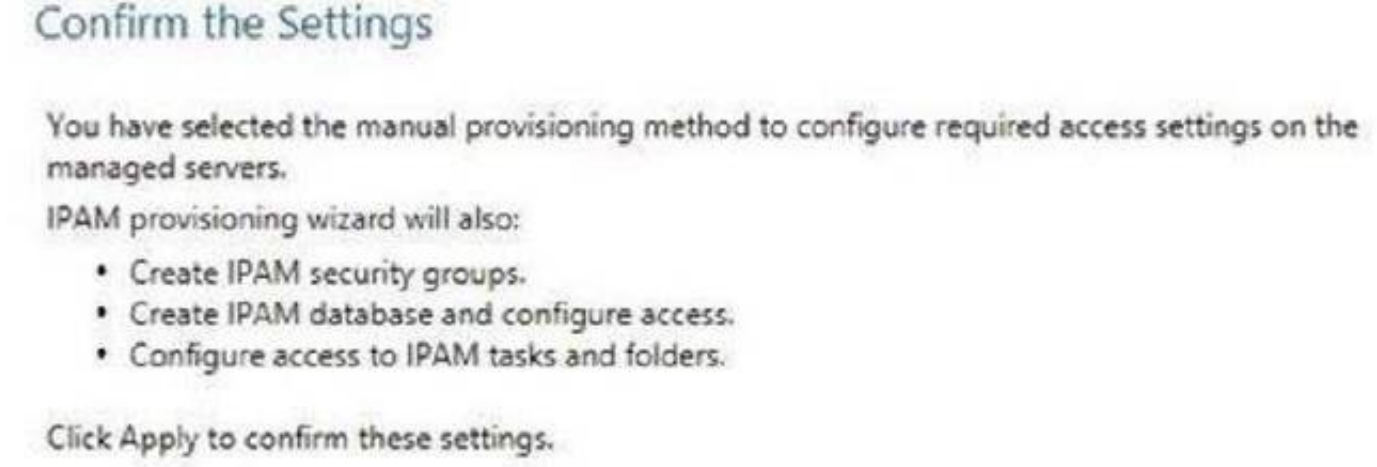
- A. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
- B. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
- C. Run the Set-IPAMConfigurationcmdlet.
- D. Reinstall the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature.
- E. Delete IPAM Group Policy objects (GPOs) from the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:

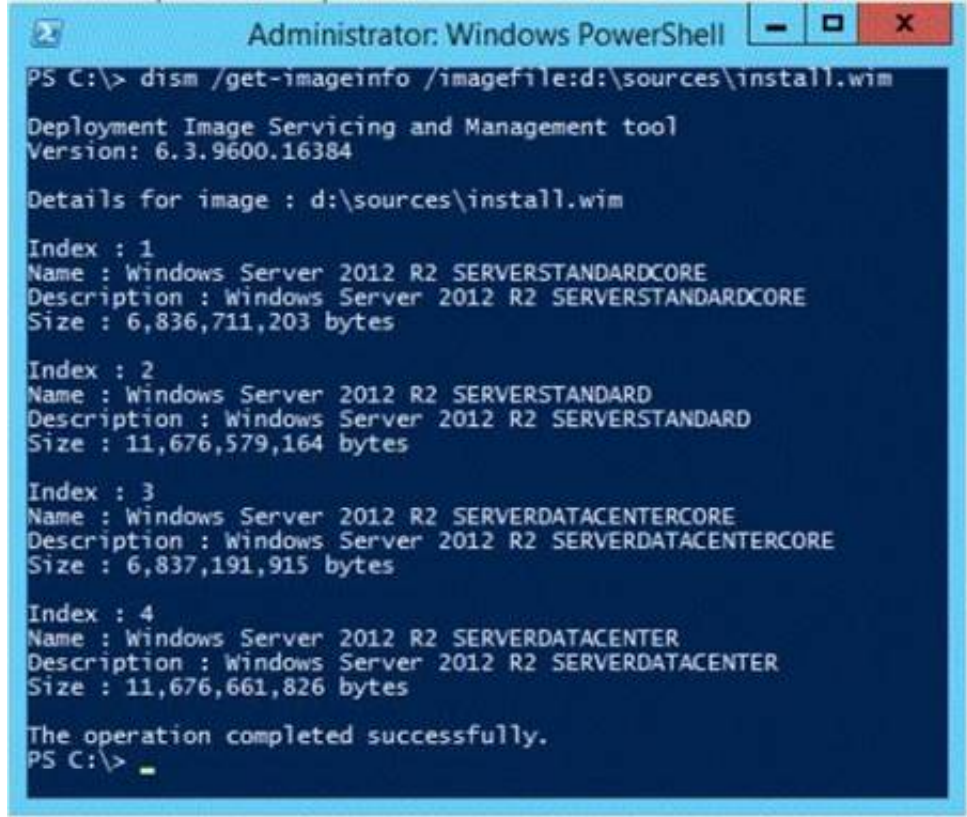
You cannot change the provisioning method after completing the initial setup. When you install IPAM and configure either manual OR GPO, you receive the same

message about not being able to change the provisioning method. As a matter of fact, I set it up in my lab and configured it as GPO. Here is a copy/paste of the message that is presently on the IPAM home page in server manager:
 "The access configuration mode cannot be modified after completing the IPAM provisioning wizard" Also, the help console in IPAM displays this when searching about provisioning methods: "The managed server provisioning method cannot be changed after you complete the IPAM provisioning wizard."



NEW QUESTION 4

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter.
 You have a WIM file that contains the four images of Windows Server 2012 R2 as shown in the Images exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You review the installed features on Server1 as shown in the Features exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to install the Server Graphical Shell feature on Server1.
 Which two possible sources can you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Index 1
- B. Index 2
- C. Index 3
- D. Index 4

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is an enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com.
 Your user account is assigned the certificate manager role and the auditor role on the contoso.com CA. Your account is a member of the local Administrators group on Server1.
 You enable CA role separation on Server1.
 You need to ensure that you can manage the certificates on the CA. What should you do?

- A. Remove your user account from the local Administrators group.
- B. Assign the CA administrator role to your user account.
- C. Assign your user account the Bypass traverse checking user right.
- D. Remove your user account from the Manage auditing and security log user right.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:

? Connection type: External network

? Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled

Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.

You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize

network downtime for the virtual machines. What should you do?

- A. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as an internal network.
- B. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Private network.
- C. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Internal network.
- D. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as a private network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can change the connection type of a virtual switch from the virtual switch manager without having to remove it. A private virtual network is isolated from all external network traffic on the virtualization server, as well any network traffic between the management operating system and the external network. This type of network is useful when you need to create an isolated networking environment, such as an isolated test domain.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=WS.10%29.aspx> <http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 7

A server named Server01 is running Server Core at your companies IT house. It is already configured with the AD DS role but you also want to add AD CS to the server. What must you do to add Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) to this server?

- A. Reinstall the server with the full version of Windows Server 2008
- B. Install the AD CS role
- C. Install the RODC role
- D. Install the AD FS role

Answer: B

Explanation:

Server 2012 allows AD CS in core mode. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831373.aspx> What's New in AD CS?

New and changed functionality

Several new capabilities are available in the Windows Server 2012 R2 version of AD CS. They include:

Integration with Server Manager

Deployment and management capabilities from Windows PowerShell?All AD CS role services run on any Windows Server 2012 R2 version All AD CS role services can be run on Server Core

Support for automatic renewal of certificates for non-domain joined computers Enforcement of certificate renewal with same key Support for international domain names

Increased security enabled by default on the CA role service AD DS Site Awareness for AD CS and PKI Clients

NEW QUESTION 8

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Add-WindowsPackagecmdlet
- B. Disable User Account Control (UAC)
- C. Specify an alternate source path
- D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1.

You need to expand Disk1.

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

- A. From File and Storage Services, extend Disk1.
- B. From File and Storage Services, add a physical disk to the storage pool.
- C. From Disk Management, extend the volume.
- D. From Disk Management, delete the volume, create a new volume, and then format the volume.
- E. From File and Storage Services, detach Disk1.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

On Server1, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1.

A user named User1 is the member of the local Administrators group on Server1.

User1 attempts to modify the settings of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set- Vmcmdlet.
 What should you instruct User1 to do? Exhibit:



- A. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges
- B. Install the Integration Services on VM1
- C. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group
- D. Import the Hyper-V module.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1.
 You need to ensure that only the members of the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.
 What should you do?

- A. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group
- B. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group
- C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group
- D. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default Everyone can print. This permissions need to be removed.

NEW QUESTION 12

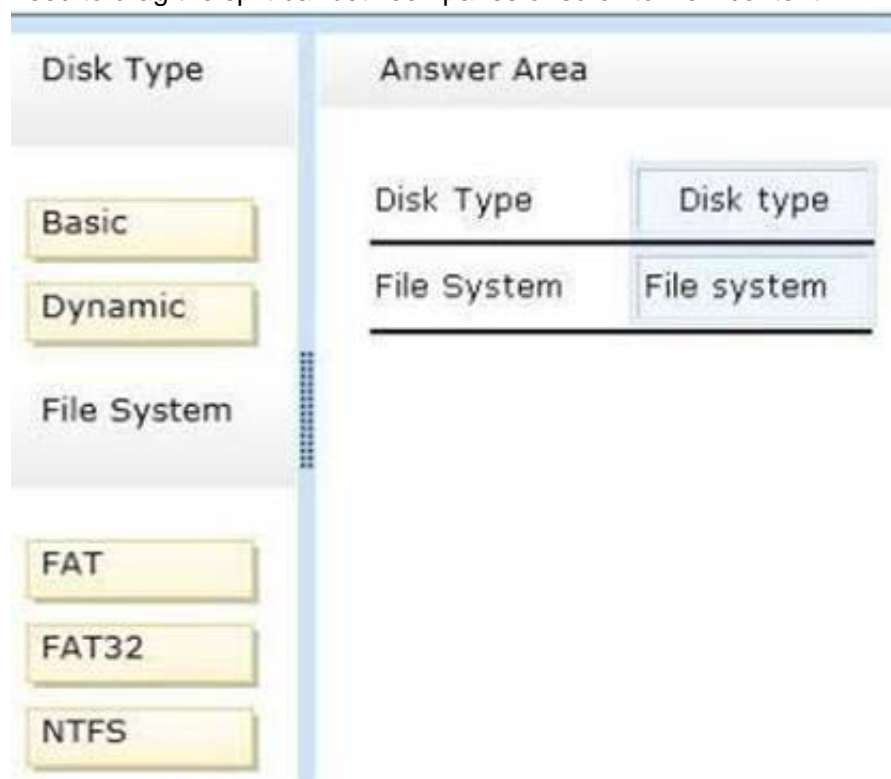
DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.

How should you configure the witness disk?

To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness

Witness configuration

As a general rule when you configure a quorum, the voting elements in the cluster should be an odd number. Therefore, if the cluster contains an even number of voting nodes, you should configure a disk witness or a file share witness. The cluster will be able to sustain one additional node down. In addition, adding a witness vote enables the cluster to continue running if half the cluster nodes simultaneously go down or are disconnected.

A disk witness is usually recommended if all nodes can see the disk. A file share witness is recommended when you need to consider multisite disaster recovery with replicated storage. Configuring a disk witness with replicated storage is possible only if the storage vendor supports read-write access from all sites to the replicated storage.

The following table provides additional information and considerations about the quorum witness types.

| Witness type | Description | Requirements and recommendations |
|--------------|--|---|
| Disk witness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Dedicated LUN that stores a copy of the cluster databaseMost useful for clusters with shared (not replicated) storage | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Size of LUN must be at least 512 MBMust be dedicated to cluster use and not assigned to a clustered roleMust be included in clustered storage and pass storage validation testsCannot be a disk that is a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)Basic disk with a single volumeDoes not need to have a drive letterCan be formatted with NTFS or ReFSCan be optionally configured with hardware RAID for fault toleranceShould be excluded from backups and antivirus scanning |

NEW QUESTION 13

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed.

You have a support technician named Tech1. Tech1 is a member of the IPAM Administrators group on Server1 and Server2.

You need to ensure that Tech1 can use Server Manager on Server1 to manage IPAM on Server2.

To which group on Server2 should you add Tech1?

- A. WinRMRemoteWMIUsers_
- B. IPAM MSM Administrators
- C. Remote Management Users
- D. IPAM Administrators

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13444.windows-server-2012servermanagertroubleshooting-guide-part-ii-troubleshoot-manageability-status-errors-inserver-manager.aspx>

Windows Server 2012 Server Manager Troubleshooting Guide, Part II: Troubleshoot Manageability Status Errors in Server Manager Error <computer name>: Configuration refresh failed with the following error: The metadata failed to be retrieved from the server, due to the following error: Access is denied. The user is attempting to manage the remote server with a credential that has only standard user (not a member of the Administrators group) access rights on the target server, and the user has not enabled standard user remote management of the target server. By default, an account with standard user access rights is not a part of the WinRM remote WMI user's group, and can perform limited management tasks on a remote server in Server Manager. To allow standard users more management access rights on a target server, run the Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemotingcmdlet on the target server, in a Windows PowerShell session that has been opened with elevated user rights (Run as Administrator). For more information about how to use this cmdlet (and disable standard user management access when it is no longer needed), see the cmdlet Help topic for nableServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

[This link is external to TechNet Wiki. It will open in a new window.]

NEW QUESTION 15

Your network contains one Active Directory domain. The domain contains a DirectAccess deployment.

You need to ensure that when the DirectAccess connection is active, the connection appears as "Contoso Internal Network -Authorized Users Only" on the DirectAccess clients.

What should you configure in the DirectAccess client Group Policy object (GPO)?

- A. Friendly Name
- B. Corporate Resources
- C. User Interface
- D. Prefer Local Names Allowed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com.

You implement DirectAccess.

You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection. Which connection properties should you view?

To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

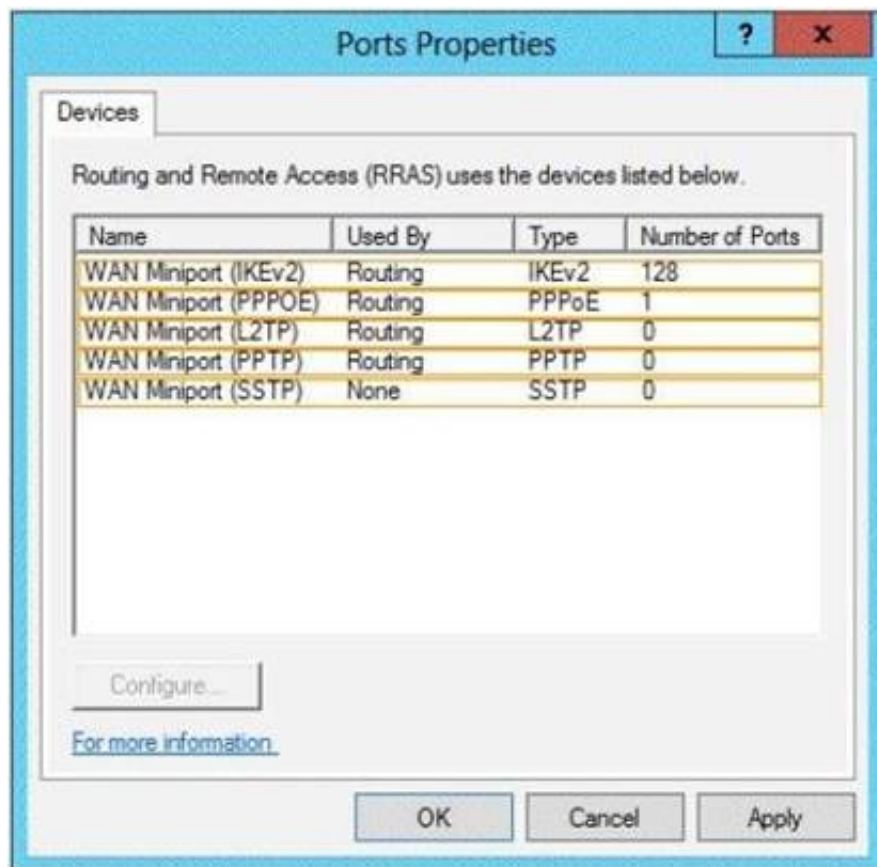
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 22

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Remote Access server role installed. You need to configure the ports on Server1 to ensure that client computers can establish VPN connections to Server1 by using TCP port 443. What should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298(v=ws.10).aspx)

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

NEW QUESTION 26

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster2.

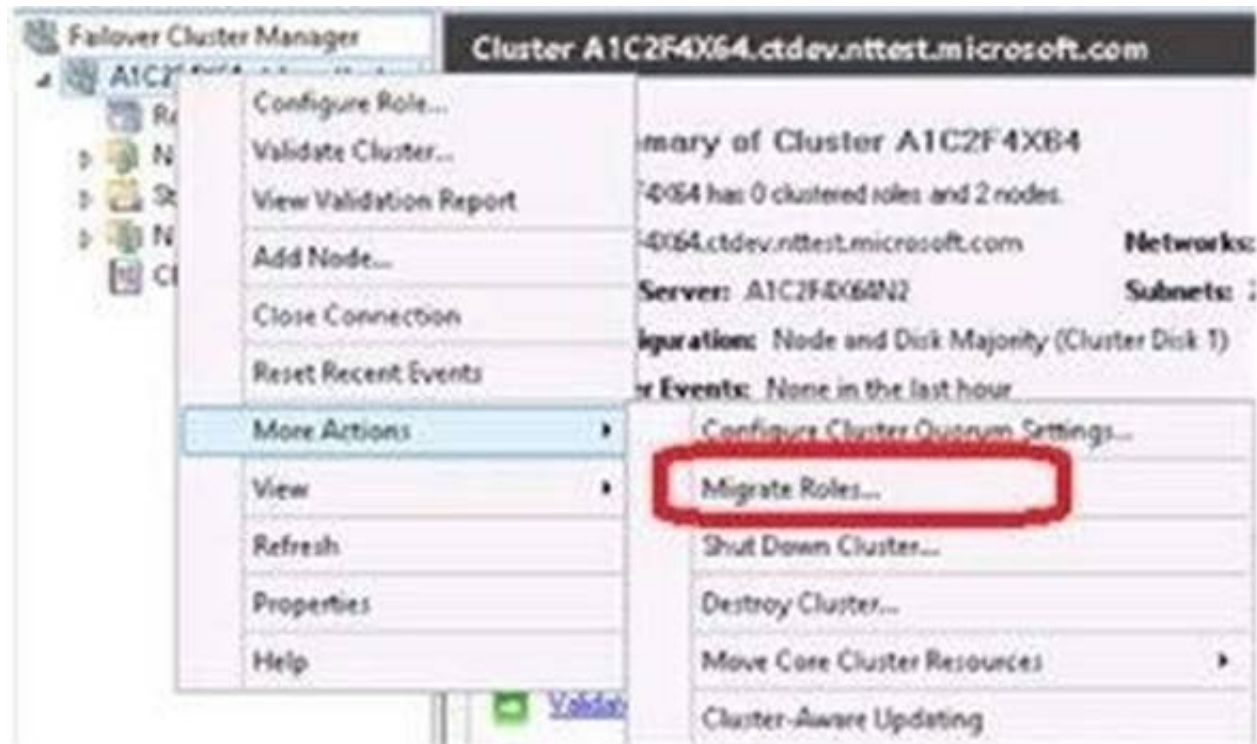
You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

- A. On a server in Cluster1, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- B. On a server in Cluster2, configure Cluster-Aware Updating.
- C. On a server in Cluster1, click Migrate Roles.
- D. On a server in Cluster1, click Move Core Cluster Resources, and then click Select Node...

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/06/25/10323434.aspx>



C. The Cluster Migration Wizard (Migrate a Cluster Wizard) will appear – press Next:



NEW QUESTION 27

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

| Hardware component | Configuration |
|--------------------|---|
| Processor | Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA) |
| Memory | 32 GB of RAM |
| Disk | Two local 4-TB disks |
| Network | Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported |

You install Windows Server 2012 on VM2 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). You need to ensure that the next time, VM2 restarts, you can connect to the WDS server by using PXE.

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: G

Explanation:

G. Configure the BIOS of the computer to enable PXE boot, and set the boot order so that it is booting from the network is first.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p. 335

NEW QUESTION 31

You have a server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You discover that the DNS resolution is slow when users try to access the company intranet home page by using the URL <http://companyhome>.

You need to provide single-label name resolution for CompanyHome that is not dependent on the suffix search order.

Which three cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone
- B. Add-DnsServerResourceRecordCName
- C. Set-DnsServerDsSetting
- D. Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone
- E. Set-DnsServerEDns
- F. Add-DnsServerDirectory Partition

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 35

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 does not have Internet connectivity.

All roles are removed completely from Server1.

You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Source folder. You need to install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

Which folder should you use as the source?

To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 36

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to change the precedence order of the GPOs. What should you use?

- A. Dcgpofix
- B. Get-GPOReport
- C. Gpfixup
- D. Gpresult
- E. Gptedit.msc
- F. Import-GPO
- G. Restore-GPO
- H. Set-GPInheritance
- I. Set-GPLink
- J. Set-GPPermission
- K. Gpupdate
- L. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: I

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461022.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 37

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a checkpoint of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.

You need to ensure that the current state of VM1 is contained in a single virtual hard disk file.

The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1. What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt run dism.exe and specify the /commit-image parameter.
- B. From a command prompt, run dism.exe and specify the /delete-image parameter.
- C. From Hyper-V Manager, delete the checkpoint.
- D. From Hyper-V Manager, inspect the virtual hard disk.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers runs Windows Server 2012 R2.The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a Hyper-V host. You plan to create a cloned domain controller named DC3 from an image of DC1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add the computer account of DC1 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- B. Create a DCCloneConfig.xml file on DC1.
- C. Add the computer account of DC3 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- D. Run the Enable-AdOptionalFeaturecmdlet.
- E. Modify the contents of the DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml file on DC1.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

* Cloneable Domain Controllers Group (located in the Users container). Membership in this group dictates whether a DC can or cannot be cloned. This group has some permissions set on the domain head that should not be removed. Removing these permissions will cause cloning to fail. Also, as a best practice, DCs shouldn't be added to the group until you plan to clone and DCs should be removed from the group once cloning is complete. Cloned DCs will also end up in the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

* DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more.

NEW QUESTION 44

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two DHCP servers named DHCP1 and DHCP2 that run Windows Server 2012.

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a member server named Server1 and you run the Run Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioningcmdlet.

You need to manage the DHCP servers by using IPAM on Server1. Which three actions should you perform?

To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| Configure server discovery. | |
| Provision the IPAM server. | |
| Set the manageability status of the server. | |
| Install the IPAM client feature. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---|---|
| Configure server discovery. | Provision the IPAM server. |
| Provision the IPAM server. | Configure server discovery. |
| Set the manageability status of the server. | Set the manageability status of the server. |
| Install the IPAM client feature. | |

NEW QUESTION 45

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has 2 dual- core processors and 16 GB of RAM.

You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1. You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use up to 8 GB of memory. The solution must ensure that both virtual machines can be started simultaneously. What should you configure on each virtual machine?

- A. Dynamic Memory
- B. NUMA topology
- C. Memory weight
- D. Ressource Control

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a server named Server1.

You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script.

You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller. Which file extension should you use to save the script?

- A. .bat
- B. .ps1
- C. .xml
- D. .cmd

Answer: B

Explanation:

The View Script button is used to view the corresponding PowerShell script. The PowerShell script extension is .ps1. The Answer could logically be either a .cmd file or a .bat file.

According to <http://www.fileinfo.com/>:

BAT Settings file created by Corel Painter or Palette of colors used by Dr. Halo bitmap images **BAT** DOS batch file used to execute commands with the Windows Command Prompt (cmd.exe); contains a series of line commands that typically might be entered at the DOS command prompt; most commonly used to start programs and run maintenance utilities within Windows. **XML** XML (Extensible Markup Language) data file that uses tags to define objects and object attributes; formatted much like an .HTML document, but uses custom tags to define objects and the data within each object; can be thought of as a text-based database.

CMD Batch file that contains a series of commands executed in order; introduced with Windows NT, but can be run by DOS or Windows NT systems; similar to a .BAT file, but is run by CMD.EXE instead of COMMAND.COM.

NEW QUESTION 54

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

Server1 is the enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com. You need to enable CA role separation on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Certutil command
- B. The Authorization Manager console
- C. The Certsrv command
- D. The Certificates snap-in

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server.

Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy.

You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network.

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

- A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.
- B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.
- C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.
- D. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.
- E. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

*Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices

This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices.

To prepare the Active Directory forest

On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration

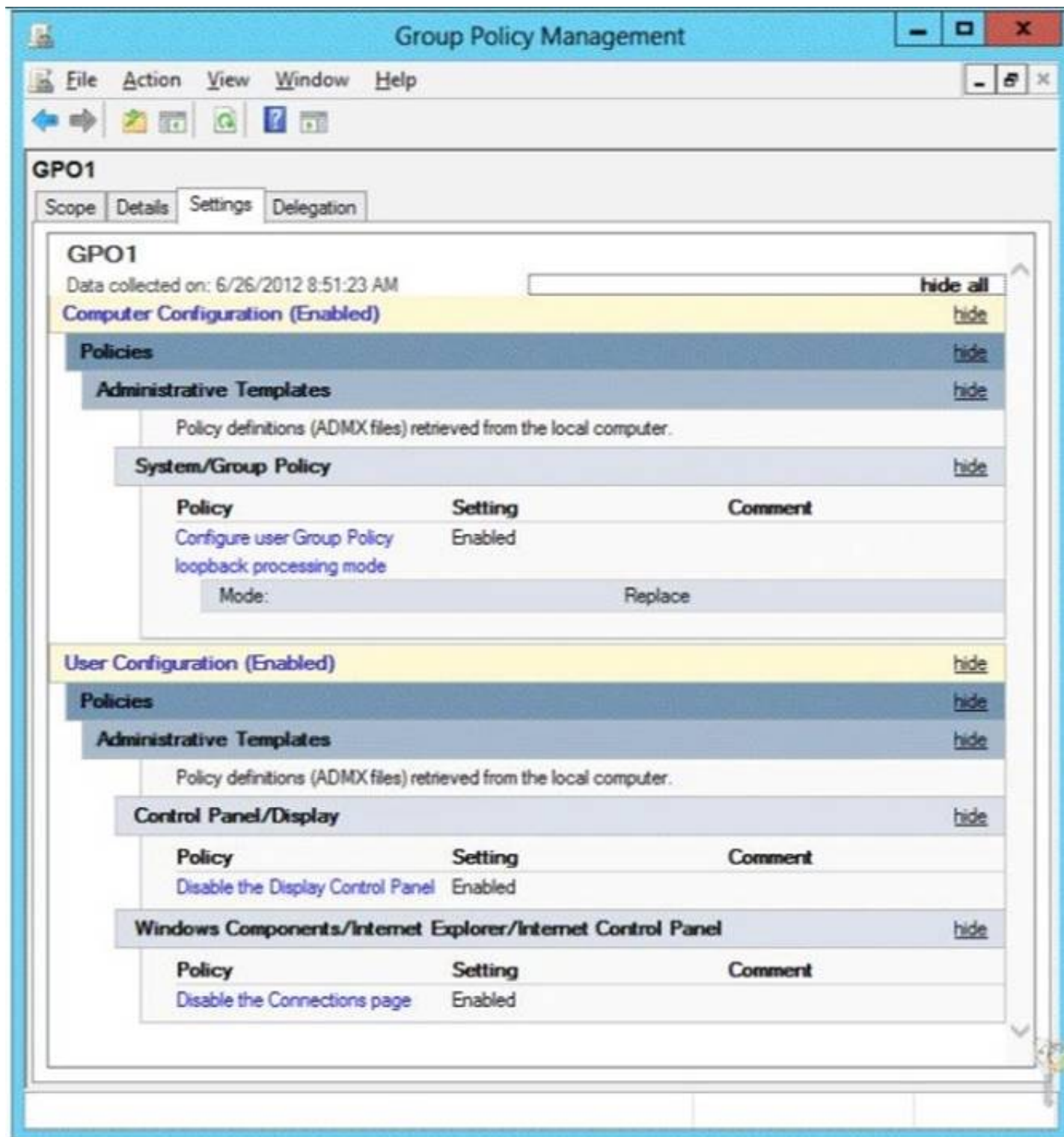
*Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node To enable Device Registration Service

1. On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration
2. Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

NEW QUESTION 58

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named AHServers.OU.

You create and link a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01 to AllServer.OU. GPO1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that GPO1 only applies to servers that have Remote Desktop Services (RDS) installed. What should you configure?

- A. Item-level targeting
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. Security Filtering
- D. Block Inheritance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer. When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied. If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

NEW QUESTION 63

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. The domain contains a top-level organizational unit (OU) for each department. A group named Group1 contains members from each department. You have a GPO named GPO1 that is linked to the domain. You need to configure GPO1 to Apply settings to Group1 only. What should you use?

- A. Dcgpofix
- B. Get-GPOReport
- C. Gpfixup
- D. Gpresult
- E. Gptedit.msc
- F. Import-GPO
- G. Restore-GPO
- H. Set-GPInheritance
- I. Set-GPLink
- J. Set-GPPermission
- K. Gpupdate
- L. Add-ADGroupMember

Answer: J

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461038.aspx>

Set-GPPermissions

Grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain.

Syntax

```
Set-GPPermissions -Guid <Guid> -PermissionLevel <GPPermissionType> -TargetName <string> -TargetType {<Computer> | <User> | <Group>}
```

```
Set-GPPermissions [-Name] <string> -PermissionLevel <GPPermissionType> -TargetName <string> -TargetType {<Computer> | <User> | <Group>}
```

```
Set-GPPermissions -All -PermissionLevel <GPPermissionType> -TargetName <string> -TargetType {<Computer> | <User> | <Group>} [-Quiet]
```

Detailed Description

Grants a level of permissions to a security principal (user, security group, or computer) for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain. You use the TargetName parameter to specify the security principal. You can use the Name or the Guid parameter to set the permission level for the security principal on a single GPO, or you can use the All parameter to set the permission level for all GPOs in the domain.

By default, if the security principal already has a higher permission level than the specified permission level, the command will not change the permission level. You can use the -Quiet parameter to ensure that the existing permission level is replaced by the new permission level.

NEW QUESTION 67

Your network contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that Server1 can provide iSCSI storage for Server2 and Server3. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Install the iSCSI Target Server role service and configure iSCSI targets
- B. Start the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator Service and configure the iSCSI Initiator Properties
- C. Install the iSNS Server service feature and create a Discovery Domain
- D. Install the Multipath I/O (MPIO) feature and configure the MPIO Properties

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has six network adapters. Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3.

You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1.

You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.

A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP.

You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1. How many reservations should you identify?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: B

Explanation:

2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP 2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP

2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 3: Managing Networking using Windows PowerShell, p. 253

NEW QUESTION 69

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You are configuring a central access policy for temporary employees.

You enable the Department resource property and assign the property a suggested value of Temp.

You need to configure a target resource condition for the central access rule that is scoped to resources assigned to Temp only.

Which condition should you use?

- A. (Department.Value Equals "Temp")
- B. (Resource.Department Equals "Temp")
- C. (Temp.Resource Equals "Department")
- D. (Resource.Temp Equals "Department")

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/hh846167.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 74
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. You implement DirectAccess and an IKEv2 VPN. You need to view the properties of the VPN connection. Which connection properties should you view? To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

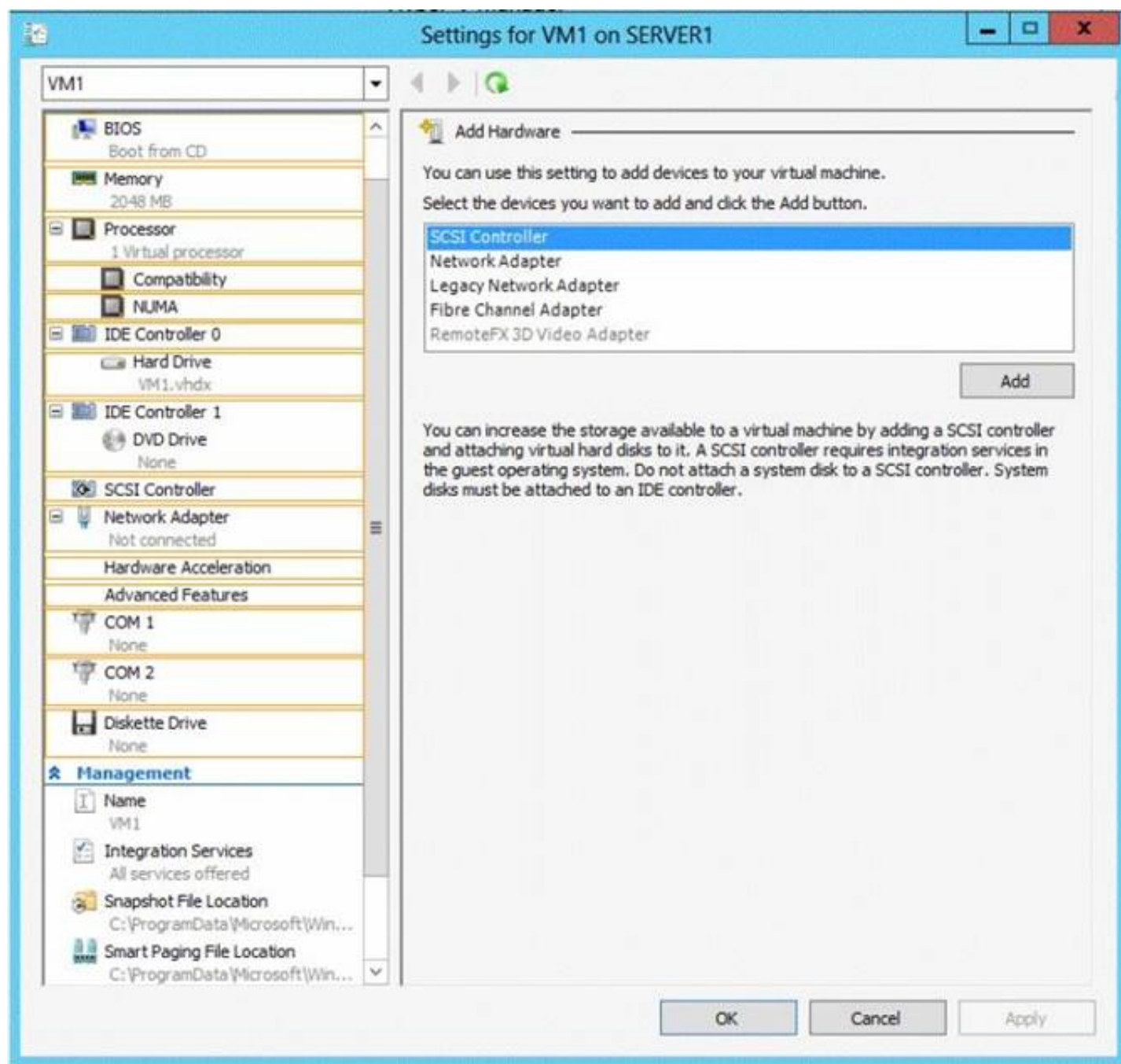


NEW QUESTION 76
HOTSPOT

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that are configured as shown in the following table.

| Host name | Configuration |
|-----------|--|
| Server1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Intel i7 processor16 GB of memory1 TB of hard disk spaceTwo network adapters |
| Server2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">4 Intel Xeon processors64 GB of memory4 TB of hard disk space4 network adapters |

You create a virtual machine on Server1 named VM1.
You plan to export VM1 from Server1 and import VM1 to Server2.
You need to ensure that you can start the imported copy of VM1 from snapshots. What should you configure on VM1?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

* If the CPUs are from the same manufacturer but not from the same type, you may need to use Processor Compatibility.
 (Incorrect) The network adapter is already disconnected.

NEW QUESTION 78

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

| Hardware component | Configuration |
|--------------------|---|
| Processor | Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA) |
| Memory | 32 GB of RAM |
| Disk | Two local 4-TB disks |
| Network | Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported |

You need to configure VM4 to track the CPU, memory, and network usage. What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx> Hyper-V Resource Metering in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta"

IT organizations need tools to charge back business units that they support while providing the business units with the right amount of resources to match their needs. For hosting providers, it is equally important to issue chargebacks based on the amount of usage by each customer. To implement advanced billing strategies that measure both the assigned

capacity of a resource and its actual usage, earlier versions of Hyper-V required users to develop their own chargeback solutions that polled and aggregated performance counters. These solutions could be expensive to develop and sometimes led to loss of historical data. To assist with more accurate, streamlined chargebacks while protecting historical information, Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta" introduces Resource Metering, a feature that allows customers to create cost-effective, usage-based billing solutions. With this feature, service providers can choose the best billing strategy for their business model, and independent software vendors can develop more reliable, end-to-end chargeback solutions on top of Hyper-V.

Metrics collected for each virtual machine

§ Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.

§ Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.

§ Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).

§ Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).

§ Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.

§ Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter. § Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter To enable Hyper-V resource metering on hyper-v host HV01 run the following PowerShell commands:

Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Enable-VMResourceMetering

By default the collection interval for Hyper-v metering data is one hour to change this interval the following

PowerShell command can be used "value used in the command below is one minute": Set-vmhost computername HV01 ResourceMeteringSaveInterval 00:01:00

To get all VMs metering data run the following PowerShell command: Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Measure-VM

To get a particular VM "test01" metering data run the following PowerShell command: Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 -Name "test01" | Measure-VM

NEW QUESTION 82

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a custom Active Directory Application partition.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Netdom
- B. Ntdsutil
- C. Dsmod
- D. Dsmain

Answer: B

Explanation:

* To create or delete an application directory partition Open Command Prompt. Type:ntdsutil

At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management

At the domain management command prompt, type:connection At the server connections command prompt,

type:connect to server ServerName At the server connections command prompt, type:quit At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:

* partition management

Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.

/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2

Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller. Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use create nc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:

* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 86

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. A network administrator creates a Group Policy central store.

After the central store is created, you discover that when you create new Group Policy objects (GPOs), the GPOs do not contain any Administrative Templates.

You need to ensure that the Administrative Templates appear in new GPOs. What should you do?

- A. Add your user account to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- B. Configure all domain controllers as global catalog servers.
- C. Copy files from %Windir%\Policydefinitions to the central store.
- D. Modify the Delegation settings of the new GPOs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.

NEW QUESTION 90

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.

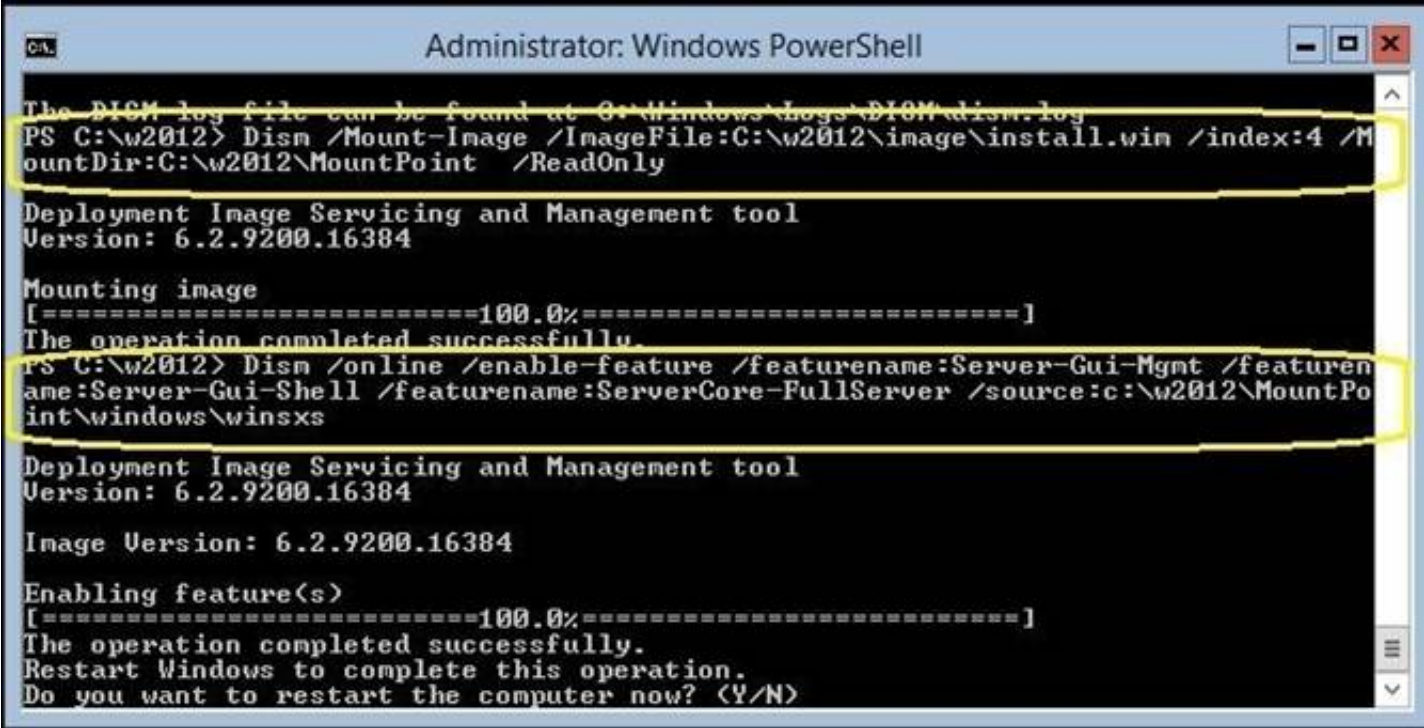
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The imagex.exe command
- B. The ocsetup.exe command
- C. The setup.exe command
- D. The dism.exe command

Answer: D

Explanation:

The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the systax for DISM:
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:Server- Gui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt



NEW QUESTION 95

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. Recently, all of the domain controllers that ran Windows Server 2003 were replaced by domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. From Event Viewer, you discover SYSVOL journal wrap errors on a domain controller named dc10.contoso.com. You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which three actions should you perform on DC10? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

| | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Stop the File Replication Service (FRS) service. | |
| Start the File Replication Service (FRS) service. | |
| Start the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. | |
| Stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. | |
| Modify the registry. | |
| Modify the computer object for DC10 in Active Directory. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:
? (step 1) For an Authoritative Restore you must stop the NTFRS services on all of your DCs
? (Step 2) In the registry location: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\NtFrs\Parameters\Backup/Restore\Process
? Clean up the folders on all the remaining servers (Policies, Scripts, etc) – renamed them with .old extensions.
? Set the BurFlags to D2 on all remaining servers and then start NTFRS.
? Wait for FRS to replicate.
? Clean up the .old stuff if things look good.
? If the “D4 won’t solve the problem try the “D2 value.

NEW QUESTION 99

Your network contains two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the File Server role service installed. On Server2, you create a share named Backups. From Windows Server Backup on Server1, you schedule a full backup to run every night. You set the backup destination to \\Server2\Backups. After several weeks, you discover that \\Server2\Backups only contains the last backup that completed on Server1. You need to ensure that multiple backups of Server1 are maintained. What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the Windows Store Service (WSService) service.
- B. Change the backup destination.
- C. Modify the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) settings.
- D. Configure the permission of the Backups share.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Server name | Role |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Server1 | Direct Access and VPN |
| Server2 | File Server |
| Server3 | Hyper-V |

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From the Remote Access Management Console, reload the configuration.
- B. Add Server2 to a security group in Active Directory.
- C. Restart the IPsec Policy Agent service on Server2.
- D. From the Remote Access Management Console, modify the Infrastructure Servers settings.
- E. From the Remote Access Management Console, modify the Application Servers settings.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Unsure about these answers:

- ? A public key infrastructure must be deployed.
- ? Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles.
- ? ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.
- ? Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:
Windows Server® 2012 R2 Windows 8.1 Enterprise
Windows Server® 2012
Windows 8 Enterprise Windows Server® 2008 R2 Windows 7 Ultimate
Windows 7 Enterprise
- ? Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication.
- ? Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported.
- ? Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

NEW QUESTION 106

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Both servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.

The network contains an enterprise certification authority (CA). All servers are enrolled automatically for a certificate-based on the Computer certificate template.

On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is replicated to Server2. You need to encrypt the replication of VM1.

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

- A. On Server2, modify the Hyper-V Settings.
- B. On Server1, modify the settings of VM1.
- C. On Server2, modify the settings of VM1.
- D. On Server1, modify the settings of the virtual switch to which VM1 is connected.
- E. On Server1, modify the Hyper-V Settings.
- F. On Server2, modify the settings of the virtual switch to which VM1 is connected.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Once you change the Hyper-V Settings of Server 2 to encrypt replications with a certificate, you then need to change the replication information of VM1 to use the secure connection.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134240.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 109

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 contains a file server role named FS1 and a generic service role named SVC1. Server1 is the preferred node for FS1. Server2 is the preferred node for SVC1.

You plan to run a disk maintenance tool on the physical disk used by FS1.

You need to ensure that running the disk maintenance tool does not cause a failover to occur.

What should you do before you run the tool?

- A. Run Suspend-ClusterNode.
- B. Run cluster.exe and specify the offline parameter.
- C. Run Suspcnd-ClusterResource.
- D. Run cluster.exe and specify the pause parameter.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 113

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 and a member server named Server1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.

From the Provision IPAM wizard, you select the Group Policy Based provisioning method and enter a GPO name prefix of IPAM1.

You need to provision IPAM by using Group Policy.

What command should you run on Server1 to complete the process? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Import-Gpo

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning

Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning

-Domain Contoso.com

-Server Server1.contoso.com

-TargetName Dc1.contoso.com

-GpoPrefixName Ipam1

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Import-Gpo

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning

Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning

-Domain Contoso.com

-Server Server1.contoso.com

-TargetName Dc1.contoso.com

-GpoPrefixName Ipam1

NEW QUESTION 115

Which terminology is being described below?

A trust allows resources in your domain (the domain that you are logged on to at the time that you run the New Trust Wizard) to be accessed more quickly by users in another domain (which is nested within another domain tree) in your forest.

- A. one-way, outgoing, shortcut
 B. two-way, incoming, shortcut
 C. one-way, outgoing, forest
 D. two-way, incoming, forest

Answer: A

Explanation:

The direction of the trust is inverse of the direction of the authorization not forest as we're asked for a trust only between 2 domains. a forest trust would provide trust between every single domain of the forest.

NEW QUESTION 119

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3.

On Server1, you create a NIC team named Team1 by using NIC1 and NIC2. You configure Team1 to accept network traffic on VLAN 10.

You need to ensure that Server1 can accept network traffic on VLAN 10 and VLAN 11. The solution must ensure that the network traffic can be received on both VLANs if a network adapter fails.

What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, change the load balancing mode of Team1.
 B. Run the New-NetLbfoTeamcmdlet.
 C. From Server Manager, add an interface to Team1.
 D. Run the Add-NetLbfoTeamMembercmdlet.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

DRAG DROP

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a volume that will remain online if two disks in the volume fail. The solution must minimize the number of disks used to create the volume.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Add five physical disks. | |
| Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to Hot Spare . | |
| Create a virtual disk. | |
| Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation. | |
| Add three physical disks. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Add five physical disks.

Box 2: Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation. Box 3: Create a virtual disk.

NEW QUESTION 123

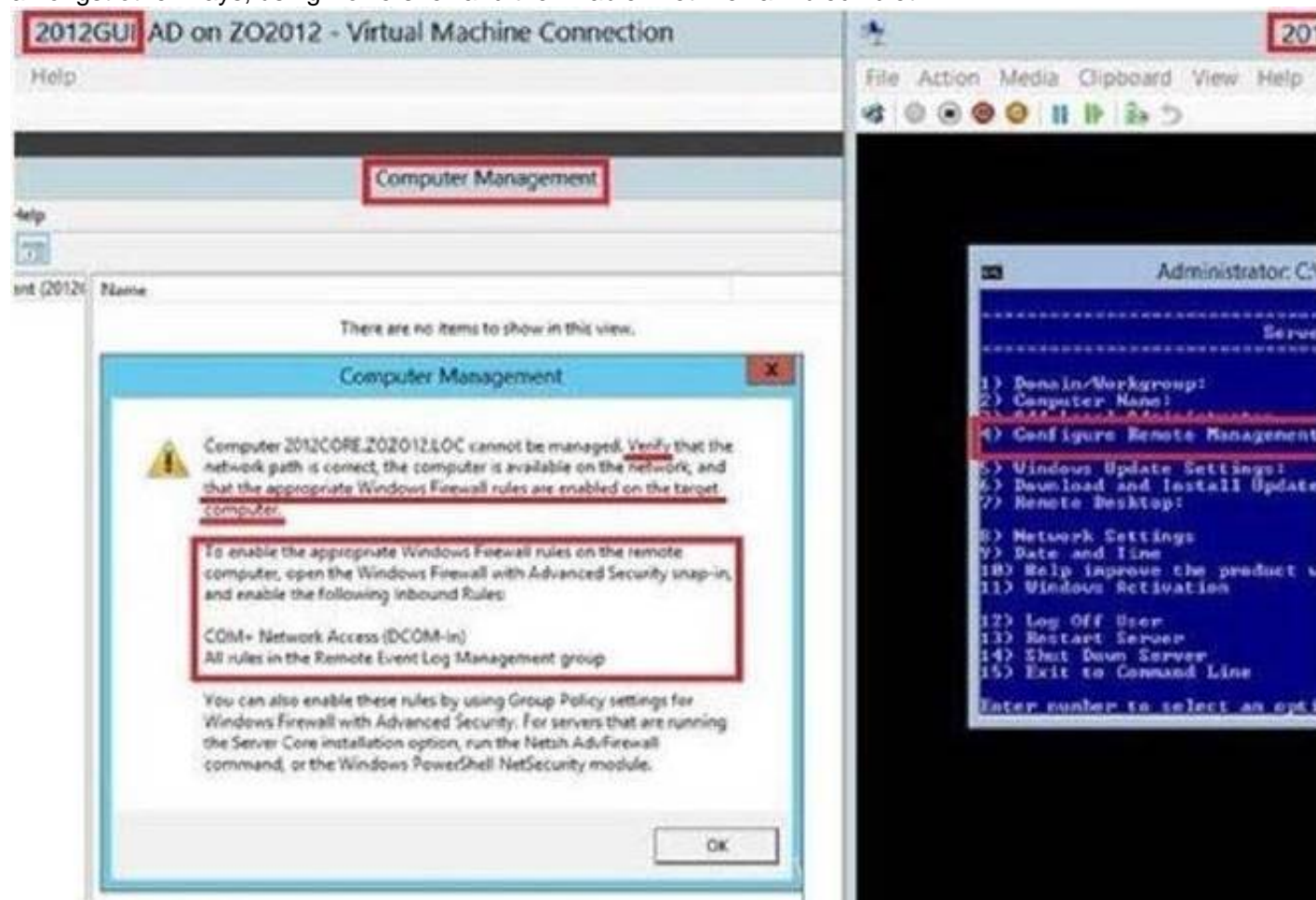
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain. You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1. What should you do on Server2?

- A. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- B. Run the Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- C. Run sconfig.exe and configure the network settings.
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.

Answer: B

Explanation:

As we can see on the following screenshot, Remote Management is enabled by default on a new Server Core installation of 2012 (so we don't have to configure it on Server2) BUT that's not enough as it only enables WinRM-based remote management (and computer management is not WinRM- based of course). To enable the remote management from an MMC (such as server manager, or computer manager), we have to enable exception rules in the Firewall, which can be done, amongst other ways, using Powershell and the Enable- NetFirewallRulecmdlet.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554869.aspx> Enable-NetFirewallRule

Detailed Description

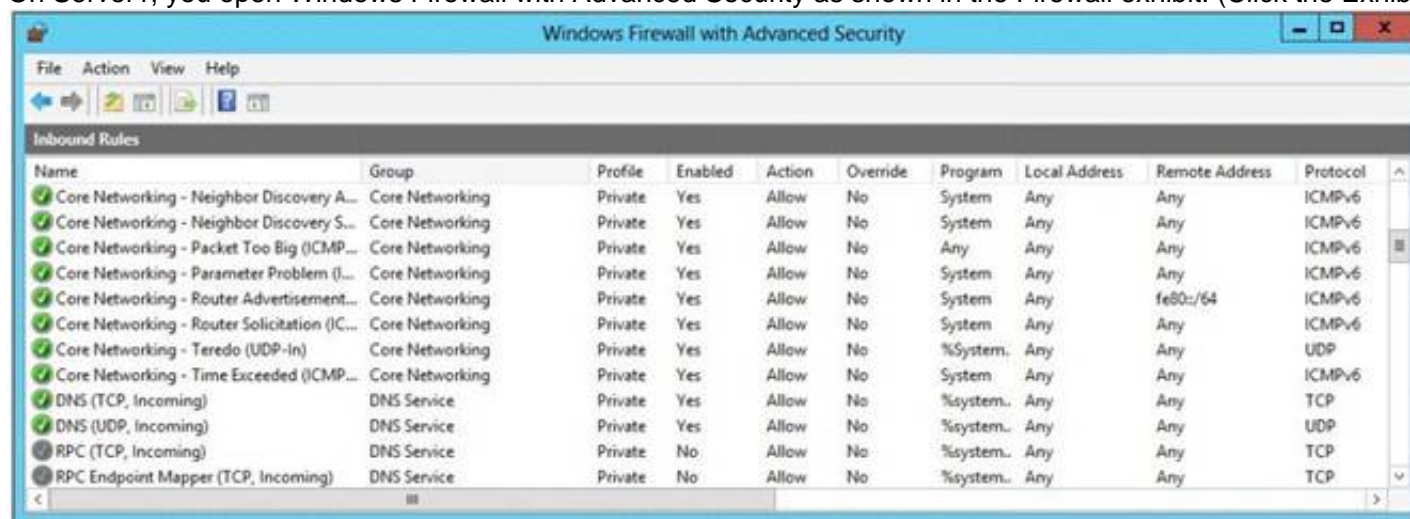
The Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet enables a previously disabled firewall rule to be active within the computer or a group policy organizational unit. This cmdlet gets one or more firewall rules to be enabled with the Name parameter (default), the DisplayName parameter, rule properties, or by associated filters or objects. The Enabled parameter for the resulting queried rules is set to True.

NEW QUESTION 127

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located in the perimeter network and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. You apply a security template to Server1. After you apply the template, users report that they can no longer resolve names from contoso.com. On Server1, you open DNS Manager as shown in the DNS exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



On Server1, you open Windows Firewall with Advanced Security as shown in the Firewall exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users can resolve contoso.com names. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, disable the DNS (TCP, Incoming) rule and the DNS (UDP, Incoming) rule.
- B. From DNS Manager, modify the Zone Transfers settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. From DNS Manager, unsign the contoso.com zone.
- D. From DNS Manager, modify the Start of Authority (SOA) of the contoso.com zone.
- E. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, modify the profiles of the DNS (TCP, Incoming) rule and the DNS (UDP, Incoming) rule.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 130

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a custom Active Directory application partition. Which tool should you use?

- A. Eseutil
- B. Dsadd
- C. Dsmod
- D. Ntdsutil

Answer: D

Explanation:

* To create or delete an application directory partition

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management

? At the domain management command prompt, type:connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:connect to server ServerName

? At the server connections command prompt, type:quit

? At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:

* partition management

Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).

This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.

/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2

Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller.

Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use createnc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:

* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 131

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that is configured as an enterprise root certification authority (CA). All users in the domain are issued a smart card and are required to log on to their domain-joined client computer by using their smart card. A user named User1 resigned and started to work for a competing company. You need to prevent User1 immediately from logging on to any computer in the domain. The solution must not prevent other users from logging on to the domain. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Users and Computers
- B. Certificate Templates
- C. The Security Configuration Wizard
- D. The Certificates snap-in

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 136

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

| Hardware component | Configuration |
|--------------------|---|
| Processor | Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA) |
| Memory | 32 GB of RAM |
| Disk | Two local 4-TB disks |
| Network | Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported |

You install a network monitoring application on VM2. You need to ensure that all of the traffic sent to VM3 can be captured on VM2. What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: J

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror What's New in Hyper-V Virtual Switch Port Mirroring

With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port. There are a range of applications for port mirroring an entire ecosystem of network visibility companies exist that have products designed to consume port mirror data for performance management, security analysis, and network diagnostics. With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic. The following examples configure port mirroring so that all traffic that is sent and received by both MyVM and MyVM2 is also sent to the VM named MonitorVM. Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM PortMirroring Source Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM2 PortMirroring Source Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MonitorVM PortMirroring Destination

NEW QUESTION 140

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

| Setting | Configuration |
|-------------|---------------|
| Minimum RAM | 2048 MB |
| Maximum RAM | 4096 MB |
| Disk type | Fixed size |
| Disk size | 100 GB |

You plan to create a checkpoint of VM1. You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1. What should you do before you create the checkpoint?

- A. Decrease the Maximum RAM.
- B. Convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- C. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
- D. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is stopped The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks only.
For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is running
The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks and the data in memory.
Note: A checkpoint saves the state of each virtual hard disk that is attached to a virtual machine and all of the hard disk's contents, including application data files.
For virtual machines on Hyper-V and VMware ESX Server hosts, a checkpoint also saves the hardware configuration information. By creating checkpoints for a virtual machine, you can restore the virtual machine to a previous state.

NEW QUESTION 142

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Dynamic Access Control policy named Policy1. You create a new Central Access Rule named Rule1. You need to add Rule1 to Policy1. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

-Members

Answer Area

Add-AdCentralAccessPolicyMembe
New-AdCentralAccessRule
Set-AdCentralAccessPolicy
Set-AdCentralAccessRule

Policy1
Rule1

-Members

Policy1
Rule1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Add-AdCentralAccessPolicyMembe
New-AdCentralAccessRule
Set-AdCentralAccessPolicy
Set-AdCentralAccessRule

Policy1
Rule1

-Members

Policy1
Rule1

NEW QUESTION 147

You have a server named Server1.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server1.
You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to set the access scope of all the DHCP servers that are managed by IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which user role should you assign to User1?

- A. IP Address Record Administrator Role
- B. IPAM Administrator Role
- C. IPAM MSM Administrator Role
- D. IPAM DHCP Scope Administrator Role

Answer: A

Explanation:

IPAM ASM Administrators
IPAM ASM Administrators is a local security group on an IPAM server that is created when you install the IPAM feature. Members of this group have all the privileges of the IPAM Users security group, and can perform IP address space tasks in addition to IPAM common management tasks.
Note: When you install IPAM Server, the following local role-based IPAM security groups are created:
IPAM Users
IPAM MSM Administrators IPAM ASM Administrators IPAM IP Audit Administrators IPAM Administrators

NEW QUESTION 150

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to collect the error events from all of the servers on Server1. The solution must ensure that when new servers are added to the domain, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.

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

- A. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscription.
- B. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscription.
- C. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

To set up a Source-Initiated Subscription with Windows Server 2003/2008 so that events of interest from the Security event log of several domain controllers can be forwarded to an administrative workstation

* Group Policy

The forwarding computer needs to be configured with the address of the server to which the events are forwarded. This can be done with the following group policy setting:

Computer configuration-Administrative templates-Windows components-Event forwarding- Configure the server address, refresh interval, and issue certificate authority of a target subscription manager.

* Edit the GPO and browse to Computer Configuration | Policies | Administrative Templates

| Windows Components | Event Forwarding - Configure the server address, refresh interval, and issuer certificate authority of a target Subscription Manager

NEW QUESTION 154

Your manager has asked you to create various user objects using Windows PowerShell. Which of the following must you do to accomplish this?

- A. Use the Create-User createUser
- B. Use the objUser = new OUUser statement
- C. Use the AddUser method of ADSI
- D. Invoke the Create method of OU

Answer: D

Explanation:

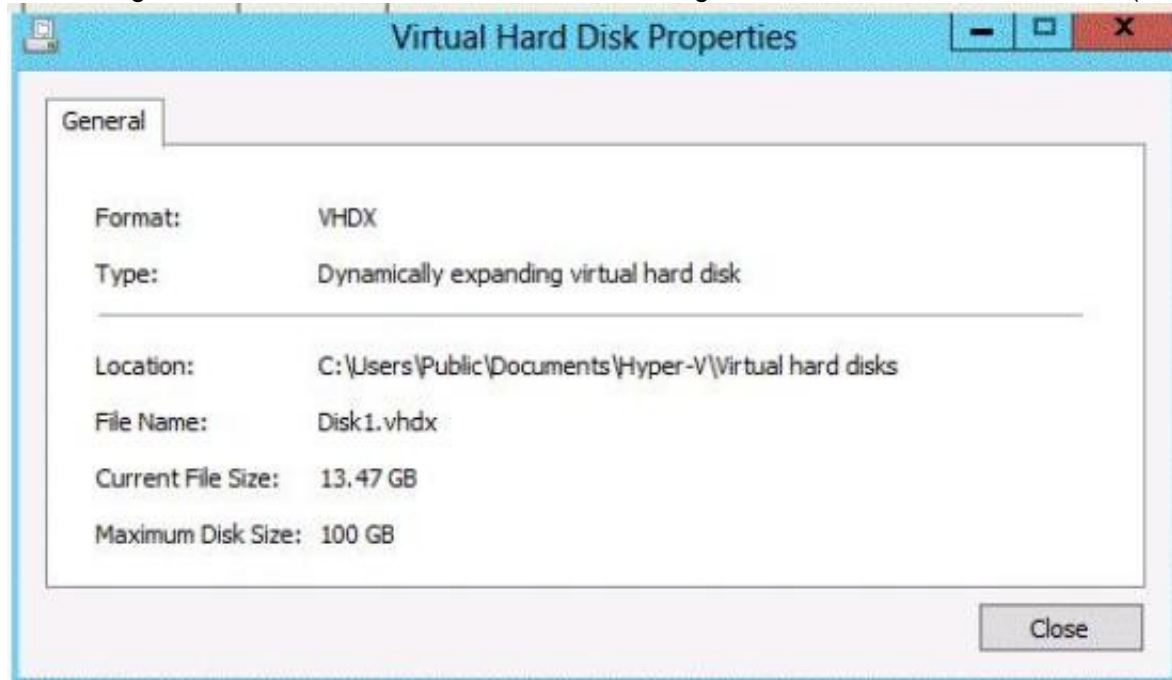
<http://www.mysmallcorneroftheweb.co.uk/programming-softwaredevelopment/powershellcreatingconfiguring-a-active-directory-user> The user is created by first defining the OU and then invoking the ou Create method.

```
function Add-ADUser ($FirstName, $LastName) {  
    $slogon = $lastName + $firstName.subString(0,1)  
    $domain = "DC=domainName,DC=com"  
    # Bind to Users a particular OU  
    $ou = [ADSI]"LDAP://OU=Users,$domain"  
    # Create new user in AD  
    $newUser = $ou.Create("user","CN=$lastName $firstName")  
    # Bind common Memberships  
    $allUsers = [ADSI]"LDAP://CN=AllUsers,OU=Recipients,$domain"  
    $groups = @($allUsers)  
    # Modify new users details  
    $newUser.put("sAMAccountName",$slogon)  
    $newUser.put("givenName",$firstName)  
    $newUser.put("sn",$lastName)  
    $newUser.put("DisplayName","$lastName $firstName")  
    $newUser.put("userPrincipalName", $slogon + "@domain.com")  
    $newUser.put("profilePath","\\domainController\profiles\$slogon")  
    $newUser.SetInfo()  
  
    $newUser.put("userAccountControl","512")  
    $newUser.SetInfo()  
  
    $newUser.psbase.Invoke("SetPassword","Password1")  
    $newUser.psbase.CommitChanges()  
  
    # Add user to required memberships  
    foreach ($group in $groups) {  
        $members = $group.member  
        $group.member = $members + $newUser.distinguishedName  
        $group.setInfo()  
    }  
  
    # Optional code for creating a Exchange Mailbox for the newly created user  
    Enable-Mailbox -Identity "domain\$slogon" `   
        -Database "exchangeServer\Storage Group\Mailbox Database"  
}
```

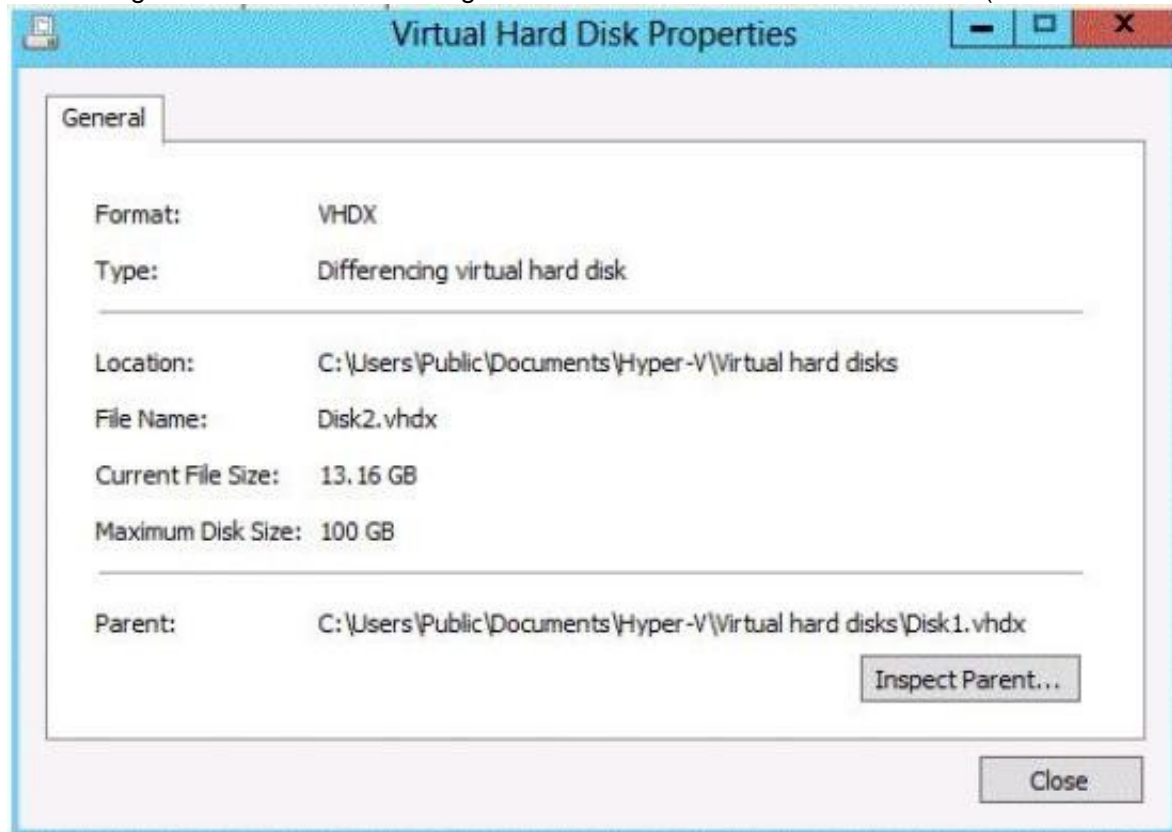
NEW QUESTION 159

HOTSPOT

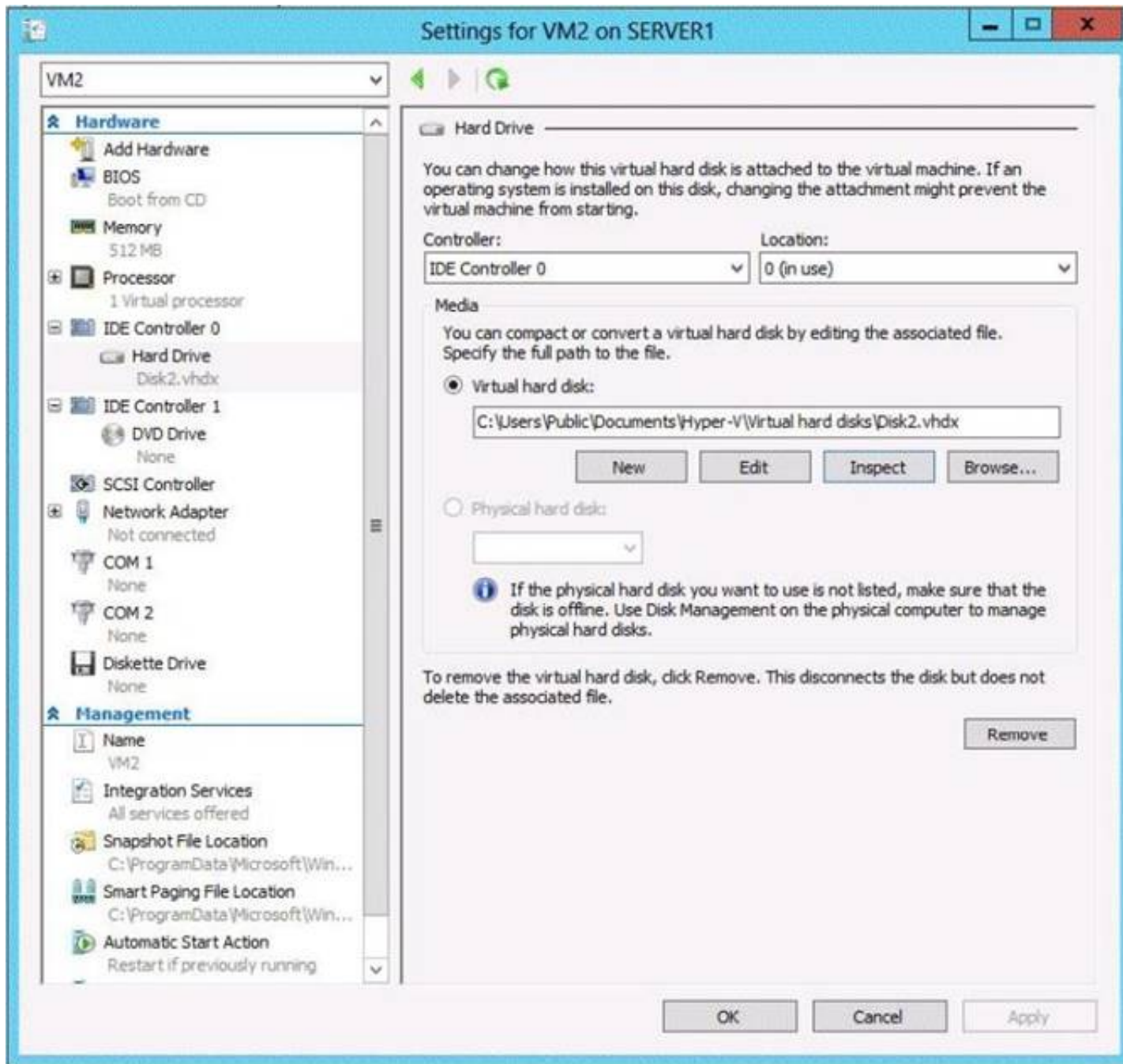
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)



The settings for Disk1.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk1.vhdx exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The settings for Disk2.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk2.vhdx exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)



Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you want to compact a differencing virtual hard disk or an undo disk, you must merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.

You can compact a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk. You cannot compact any other type of virtual hard disk. However, you can convert a fixed-size virtual hard disk to a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk and then compact the disk. If you want to compact a differencing virtual hard disk or an undo disk, you must merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708394\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708394(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 162

Your IT company has a large helpdesk department that deals with various types of calls from printer errors through to Application deployment. To give the help desk more responsibility you want to let them reset user passwords and unlock user accounts. This will speed up their response times for common support calls. Which of the following tools should you use to accomplish this?

- A. The Delegation of Control Wizard

- B. The Advanced Security Settings dialog box
- C. DSUTIL
- D. DSACLS

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145442.aspx>

Tasks to Delegate

1 out of 8 rated this helpful - Rate this topic

Updated: December 30, 2008

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012

| Item | Details |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Delegate the following common tasks | <div>The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Create, delete, and manage user accountsReset user passwords and force password change at next logon |

NEW QUESTION 165

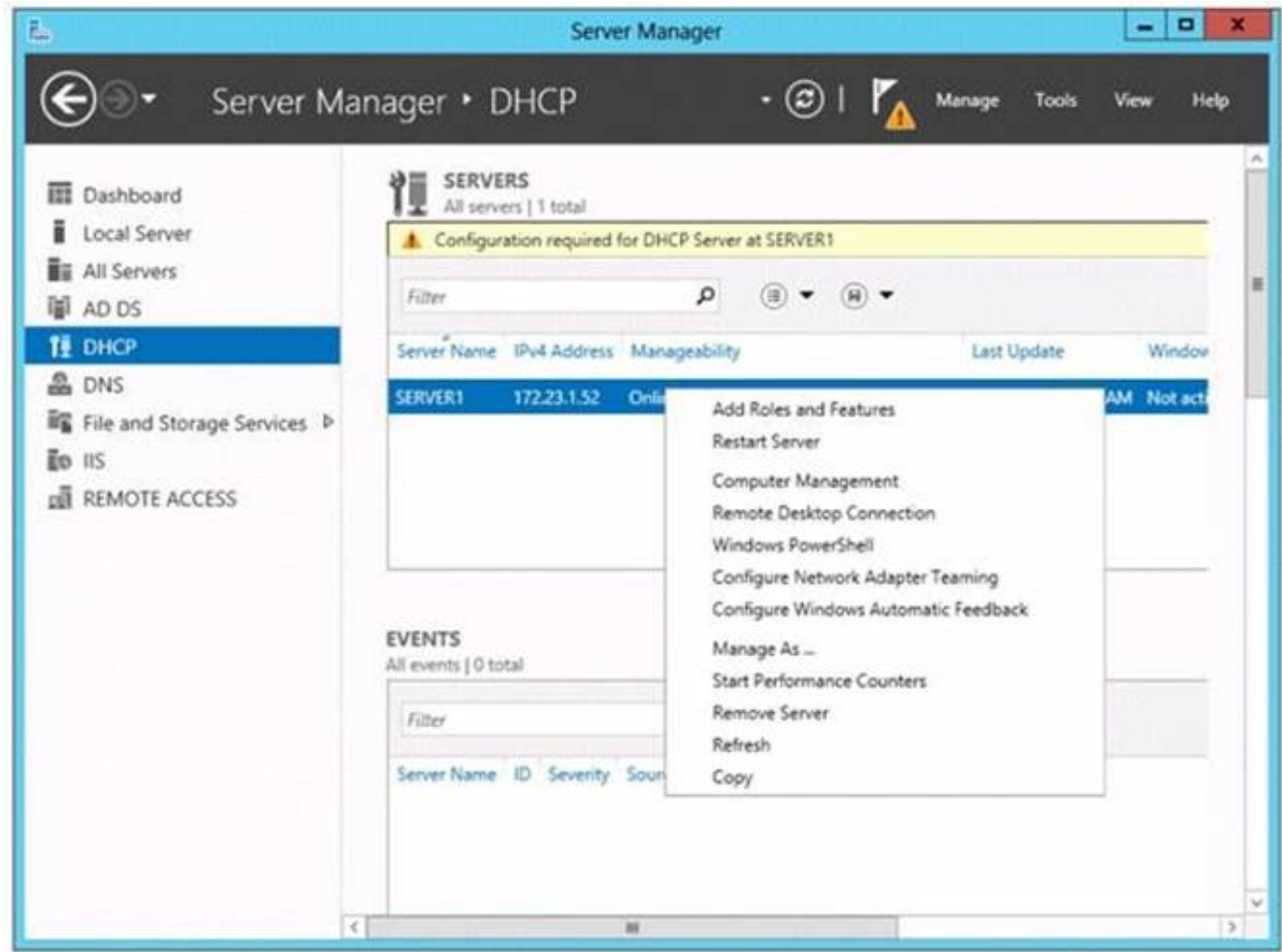
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to OU1. You configure the Group Policy preference of GPO1 to add a shortcut named Link1 to the desktop of each user. You discover that when a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is removed permanently from the desktop. You need to ensure that if a user deletes Link1, the shortcut is added to the desktop again. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Link1 shortcut preference of GPO1
- B. Enable loopback processing in GPO1
- C. Enforce GPO1
- D. Modify the Security Filtering settings of GPO1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
- B. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig.
- C. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.
- D. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>

"In Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview and Windows Server 2012 R2, remote management

is enabled by default. Before administrators can connect to a computer that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2 remotely by using Server Manager, Server Manager remote management must be enabled on the destination computer if it has been disabled."

NEW QUESTION 172

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you perform?

- A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
- B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
- C. online servicing by using Dism
- D. offline servicing by using Dism

Answer: C

Explanation:

\A. Not least effort

\B. Not least effort

\C. dism /online /set-edition

\D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: DISM /online /Set- Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get- TargetEditions option.

If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command DISM /online

/Get-CurrentEdition. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>

/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.

The server will restart twice.

NEW QUESTION 177

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.Server1 and Server2 are configured as Hyper-V replicas of each other.

Server2 hosts a virtual machine named VM5. VM5 is replicated to Server1.

You need to verify whether the replica of VMS on Server1 is functional. The solution must ensure that VM5 remains accessible to clients.

What should you do from Hyper-V Manager?

- A. On Server1, execute a Planned Failover.
- B. On Server1, execute a Test Failover.
- C. On Server2, execute a Planned Failover.
- D. On Server2,execute a Test Failover.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Test Failover is an operation initiated on your replica virtual machine (here VM5 on Server1) which allows you to test the sanity of the virtualized workload without interrupting your production workload or ongoing replication.

Note: At a high level, Hyper-V Replica supports three types of Failover: Test Failover

Planned Failover Unplanned Failover

NEW QUESTION 178

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the members of the Remote Management Users group
- B. Add a RADIUS client
- C. Modify the Dial-in setting of User1
- D. Create a connection request policy

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 183

Your IT manager is concerned that someone is trying to gain access to your company's computers by logging on with valid domain user names and various password attempts.

Which audit policy should you monitor for these activities?

- A. Policy Change
- B. Account Logon
- C. Privilege Use
- D. Directory Service Access

Answer: B

Explanation:

Old (removed questions as came out before the exam release =>invalid but can be The Account Logon audit category in Windows Server 2008 generates events for credential validation. These events occur on the computer that is authoritative for the credentials

NEW QUESTION 188

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You modify the properties of a system driver and you restart Server1.

You discover that Server1 continuously restarts without starting Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to start Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1 in the least amount of time.

The solution must minimize the amount of data loss.

Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

- A. Repair Your Computer
- B. Disable Driver Signature Enforcement
- C. Last Known Good Configuration (advanced)
- D. Disable automatic restart on system failure

Answer: C

Explanation:

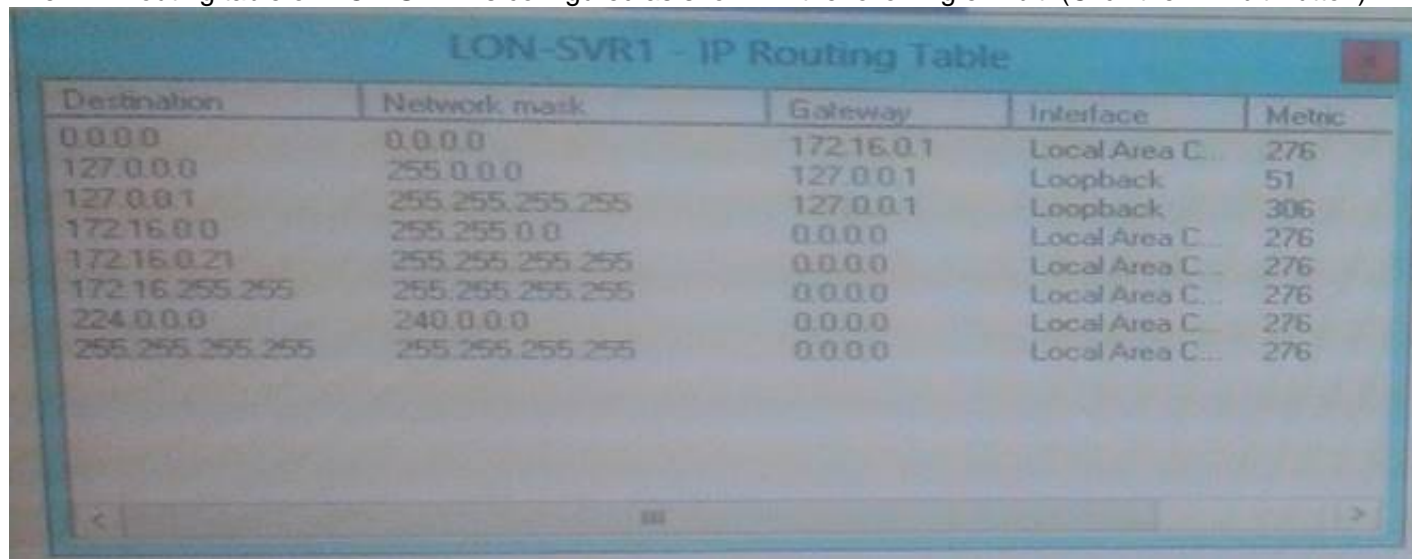
Last known good configuration is used when a modification made to the registry base prevent the computer to restart normally (like after installing an Application for example, or a driver...).

NEW QUESTION 191

HOTSPOT

You have a server named LON-SRV1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. LON-SRV1 has the Remote server role installed. LON-SRV1 is located in the perimeter network.

The IPv4 routing table on LON-SRV1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit Button)



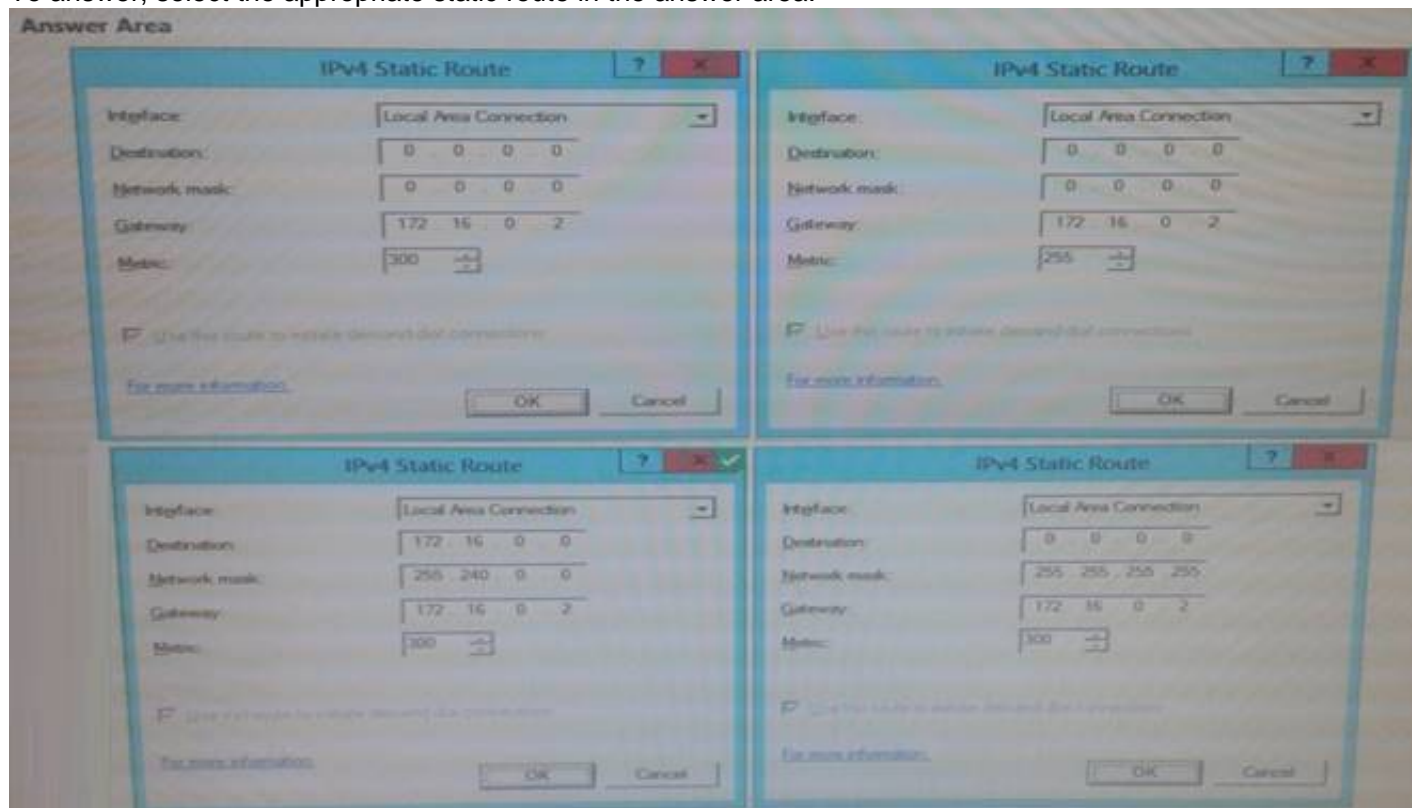
| Destination | Network mask | Gateway | Interface | Metric |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------|
| 0.0.0.0 | 0.0.0.0 | 172.16.0.1 | Local Area C... | 276 |
| 127.0.0.0 | 255.0.0.0 | 127.0.0.1 | Loopback | 51 |
| 127.0.0.1 | 255.255.255.255 | 127.0.0.1 | Loopback | 306 |
| 172.16.0.0 | 255.255.0.0 | 0.0.0.0 | Local Area C... | 276 |
| 172.16.0.21 | 255.255.255.255 | 0.0.0.0 | Local Area C... | 276 |
| 172.16.255.255 | 255.255.255.255 | 0.0.0.0 | Local Area C... | 276 |
| 224.0.0.0 | 240.0.0.0 | 0.0.0.0 | Local Area C... | 276 |
| 255.255.255.255 | 255.255.255.255 | 0.0.0.0 | Local Area C... | 276 |

Your company purchases an additional router named Router1. Router1 has an interface that connects to perimeter network and an interface that connects to the Internet. The IP address of interface that connects to the perimeter network is 172.16.0.2.

You need to ensure that LON-SRV1 will route traffic to the internet by using Router1 if the current default gateway is unavailable.

How should you configure the static route on LON-SRV1?

To answer, select the appropriate static route in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Perimeter network: 172.16.0.0
Perimeter gateway: 172.16.0.2

NEW QUESTION 192

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains an OU named OU2. OU2 contains a user named User1. User1 is the member of a group named Group1. Group1 is in the Users container. You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

| GPO name | Linked to | Enforced setting | Additional permissions |
|----------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| GPO1 | Contoso.com | Disabled | Not applicable |
| GPO2 | Contoso.com | Enabled | Group1 – Deny Apply Group Policy |
| GPO3 | OU1 | Disabled | Not applicable |
| GPO4 | OU1 | Enabled | Group1 – Deny Read |
| GPO5 | OU2 | Disabled | Group1 – Full control |

The Authenticated Users group is assigned the default permissions to all of the GPOs. There are no site-level GPOs. You need to identify which three GPOs will be applied to User1 and in which order the GPOs will be applied to User1. Which three GPOs should you identify in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three GPOs from the list of GPOs to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Answer Area

GPO1

GPO2

GPO4

GPO5

GPO3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: GPO1
Box 2: GPO3
Box 3: GPO5
Note:
* Box 1: Domain GPOs are applied before OU GPOs.

NEW QUESTION 196

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named CONT1 and CONT2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. CONT1 has a shared printer named Printer1. CONT2 connects to Printer1 on CONT1. When you attempt to remove Printer1 from CONT2, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You successfully delete the other printers installed on CONT2.

You need to identify what prevents you from deleting Printer1 on CONT2. What should you identify?

- A. Printer1 is deployed as part of a mandatory profile
- B. Printer1 is deployed by using a Group Policy object (GPO)
- C. Your user account is not a member of the Print Operators group on CONT2
- D. Your user account is not a member of the Print Operators group on CONT1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. A user named User1 is a member of the IPAM Users group on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to modify the DHCP scopes on Server2. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

- A. IPAM ASM Administrators on Server1
- B. IPAMUG in Active Directory
- C. DHCP Administrators on Server2
- D. IPAM MSM Administrators on Server1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Server2 "DHCP Users" group membership is required to modify scopes on Server2 of course DHCP

Administrators can proceed these tasks too. From the MSPress book "Upgrading your skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012 R2" IPAM Provisioning IPAM installation sets up various periodic data collection tasks to collect relevant data from managed DNS, DHCP, DC and NPS servers to enable address space management, multiserver management and monitoring and event catalog scenarios. All IPAM tasks launch under the Network Service account, which presents the local computer's credentials to remote servers. To accomplish this, administrators must enable read access and security permissions for the required resources over managed servers for the IPAM server's computer account. Further the relevant firewall ports need to be configured on these managed servers. IPAM Access Settings The following table provides a mapping of the IPAM functionality and managed server role type to access setting and FW rule required by IPAM periodic tasks

IPAM Access Monitoring

IPAM access monitoring tracks the provisioning state of the following statuses on the server roles, which are displayed in the details pane of the IPAM server inventory view

NEW QUESTION 201

You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs on a host named Host1.

You configure VM1 to replicate to another host named Host2. Host2 is located in the same physical location as Host1.

You need to add an additional replica of VM1. The replica will be located in a different physical site.

What should you do?

- A. From VM1 on Host2, click Extend Replication.
- B. On Host1, configure the Hyper-V settings.
- C. From VM1 on Host1, click Extend Replication.
- D. On Host2, configure the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2013/12/10/hyper-v-replica-extend-replication.aspx>

Once that is done, go to replica site and from Hyper-V UI manager select the VM for which you want to extend the replication. Right click on VM and select "Replication->Extend Replication ...". This will open Extend Replication Wizard which is similar to Enable Replication Wizard.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn551365.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134240.aspx>

NOTE: You configure a server to receive replication with Hyper-V Manager, in this situation the replica site is assumed to be the Replica Server. Therefore you extend replication from VM1 on Host2.

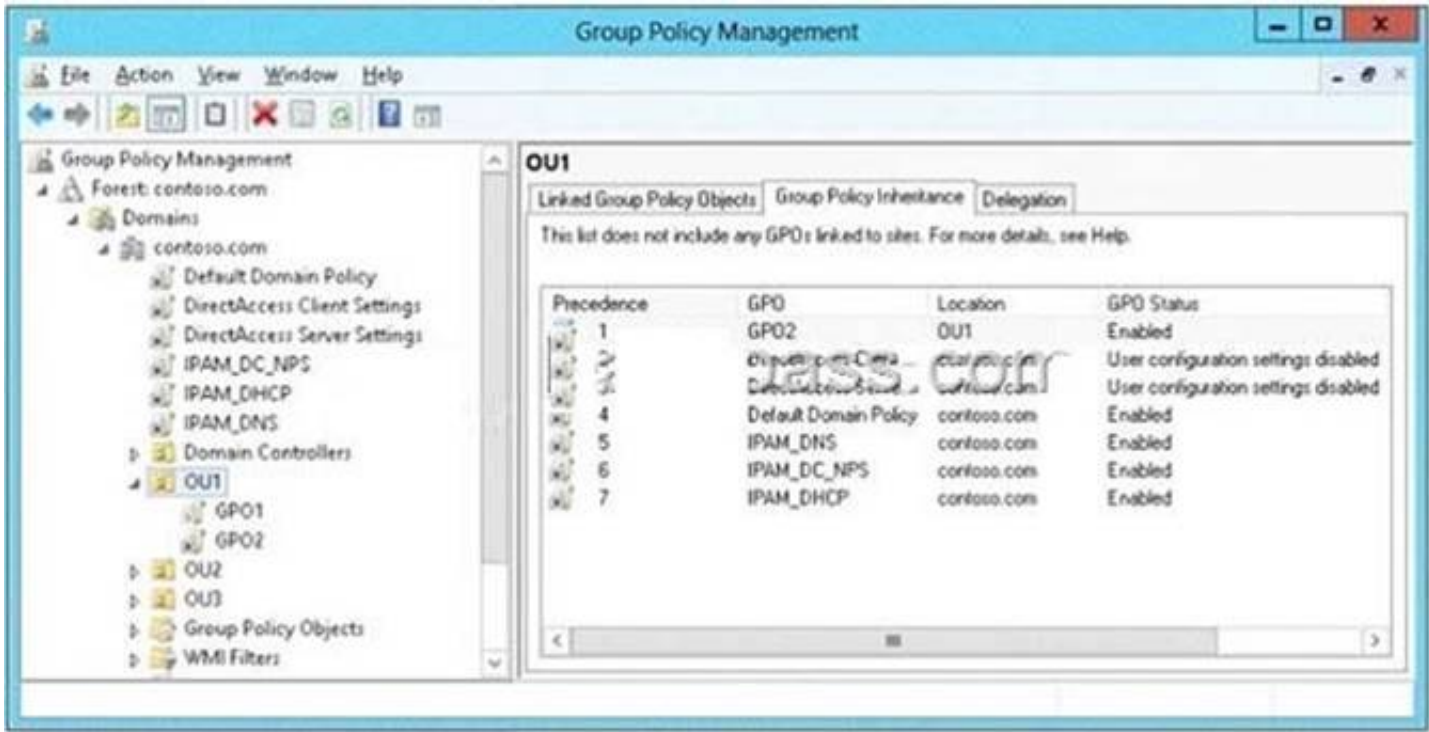
NEW QUESTION 203

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts in the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.

You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the Folder Redirection settings in GPO1 apply to the marketing users. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1
- B. Enable the link of GPO1
- C. Enforce GPO1
- D. Modify the link order of GPO1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 206

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server3. The network contains a standalone server named Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Server name | Role |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Server1 | Active Directory Federation Services |
| Server2 | Web Application Proxy |
| Server3 | Web Server (IIS) |

Server3 hosts an application named App1. App1 is accessible internally by using the URL https://app1.contoso.com. App1 only supports Integrated Windows authentication. You need to ensure that all users from the Internet are pre-authenticated before they can access App1. What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct actions. Each server may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Server1

Server2

Server3

Answer Area

Create a relying party trust:

Enable constrained delegation:

Run the Publish New Application Wizard:

Install a certificate for app1.contoso.com:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Web application proxy Active Directory Federation Services relaying party trust Note:
Box 1: add a new relying party trust by using the AD FS Management snap-in and manually configure the settings on a federation server.
Box 2: When publishing applications that use Integrated Windows authentication, the Web Application Proxy server uses Kerberos constrained delegation to authenticate users to the published application.
Box 3-4: To publish a claims-based application
? On the Web Application Proxy server, in the Remote Access Management console, in theNavigationpane, clickWeb Application Proxy, and then in theTaskpane, clickPublish.
? On thePublish New Application Wizard, on theWelcomepage, clickNext.
? On thePreauthenticationpage, clickActive Directory Federation Services (AD FS), and then clickNext.
? On theRelying Partypage, in the list of relying parties select the relying party for the application that you want to publish, and then clickNext.
? On thePublishing Settingspage, do the following, and then clickNext:

NEW QUESTION 211

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You attach a 4-TB disk to Server1. The disk is configured as an MBR disk. You need to ensure that you can create a 4-TB volume on the disk. Which Diskpart command should you use?

- A. Automount
- B. Convert
- C. Expand
- D. Attach

Answer: B

Explanation:

You will need to convert the disk to a GPT since GPT disks allows for partitioning and not MBR disks.

References:

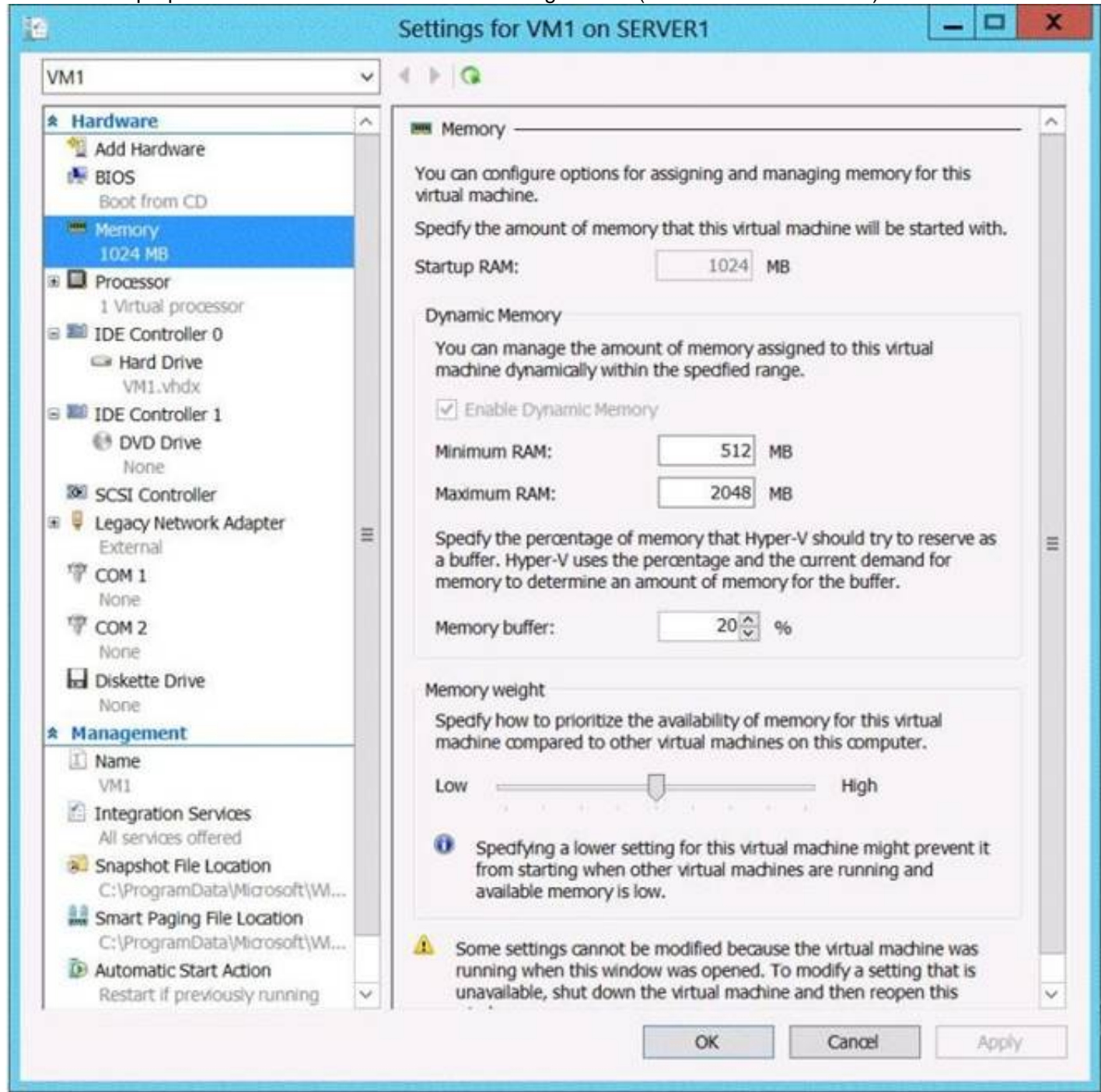
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Server 2012: Objective 1.3: Installing and Configuring servers, Chapter 1: p. 42-43

NEW QUESTION 215

DRAG DROP

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. You view the properties of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure bandwidth management for VM1.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter. | |
| Enable Hyper-V resource metering. | |
| Shut down VM1. | |
| Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter. | |
| Add a network adapter to VM1. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Shut down VM1. Box 2: Add a network adapter to VM1.
Box 3: Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter.
You should configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter to manage bandwidth.

NEW QUESTION 220

You create trusts in Windows Server 2008 with the New Trust Wizard. Which one of the following authentication types is being described below:
An authentication setting that permits unrestricted access by any users in the specified forest to all available shared resources that are located in any of the domains in the local forest.

- A. Domain-wide authentication
- B. None of these
- C. Selective authentication
- D. Forest-wide authentication

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 222

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GPO2 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.

GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1 are Applied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

- A. The GPO Status
- B. WMI Filtering
- C. GPO links
- D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selecting D Item-Level targeting until further notice.

Old explanation before answer choice changed was C, GPO Links

A GPO can be associated (linked) to one or more Active Directory containers, such as a site, domain, or organizational unit. Multiple containers can be linked to the same GPO, and a single container can have more than one GPO linked to it. If multiple GPOs are linked to one container, you can prioritize the order in which GPOs are applied.

Linking GPOs to Active Directory containers enables an administrator to implement Group Policy settings for a broad or narrow portion of the organization, as required.

NEW QUESTION 224

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.

You need to ensure that only computers that send a statement of health are checked for Network Access Protection (NAP) health requirements.

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

- A. The NAS Port Type constraints
- B. The MS-Service Class conditions
- C. The Health Policies conditions
- D. The NAP-Capable Computers conditions
- E. The Called Station ID constraints

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The NAP-Capable ensures that the machine is able to send a statement of health, and the Health Policy tells it which policy to evaluate against.

NEW QUESTION 228

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.

You make a change to GPO1.

You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Set-AdComputer cmdlet
- B. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)
- C. Server Manager
- D. The Gpupdate command

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPUpdate.exe on their computer. Starting with Windows Server? 2012 and Windows?8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container. Note: Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a scriptable Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in, providing a single administrative tool for managing Group Policy across the enterprise. GPMC is the standard tool for managing Group Policy. Incorrect:

Not B: Secedit configures and analyzes system security by comparing your current configuration to at least one template.

Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (GPUpdate)

NEW QUESTION 232

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.

You create a global group named RODC_Admins.

You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1.

The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Member Of settings of the RODC1 account.
- D. From a command prompt, run the dsmgmt local roles command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731885.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732473.aspx>

Manages Administrator Role Separation for a read-only domain controller (RODC).

Administrator role separation provides a nonadministrative user with the permissions to install and administer an RODC, without granting that user permissions to do any other type of domain administration.

NEW QUESTION 235

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.

You need to configure DCS1 to log data to D:\logs. What should you do?

- A. Right-click DCS1 and click Properties.
- B. Right-click DCS1 and click Save template...
- C. Right-click DCS1 and click Export list...
- D. Right-click DCS1 and click Data Manager...

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is under the Directory tab from the DCS properties. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749267.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 239

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.

You need to log all DHCP clients that have windows Firewall disabled.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Create a connection request policy. | |
| Create a network policy. | |
| Create a remediation server group. | |
| Create a Windows Security Health Validator (WSHV) configuration. | |
| Create a health policy. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/es-es/library/dd314198%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/es-es/magazine/2009.05.goat.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/es-es/library/dd314173%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://ripusudan.wordpress.com/2013/03/19/how-to-configure-nap-enforcement-for-dhcp/> <http://technet.microsoft.com/es-es/magazine/2009.05.goat.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd125379%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772356%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Network policy Properties

Overview | Conditions | Constraints | Settings

Configure the settings for this network policy.
 If conditions and constraints match the connection request and the policy grants access, settings are applied.

Settings:

RADIUS Attributes

Standard

☒ Vendor Specific

Network Access Protection

NAP Enforcement

☒ Extended State

Routing and Remote Access

Multilink and Bandwidth Allocation Protocol (BAP)

IP Filters

Encryption

IP Settings

Specify whether you want to enforce Network Access Protection for this policy.

☒ Allow full network access
 Allows unrestricted network access for clients when the connection request matches the policy. Use this option for reporting mode.

☐ Allow full network access for a limited time
 Allows unrestricted network access until the specified date and time. After the specified date and time, health policy is enforced and non-compliant computers can access only the restricted network.

Date: 6/1/2007 Time: 12:00:00 PM

☐ Allow limited access
 Non-compliant clients are allowed access only to a restricted network for updates.

Remediation Server Group and Troubleshooting URL
 To configure a Remediation Server Group, a Troubleshooting URL, or both, click Configure.

Configure...

Auto remediation

☒ Enable auto-remediation of client computers
 Automatically remediate computers that do not meet health requirements defined in this policy.

OK Cancel Apply

Network Policy Server Ripusudan

File Action View Help

NPS (Local)

- RADIUS Clients and Servers
 - RADIUS Clients
 - Remote RADIUS Server Group
- Policies
 - Connection Request Policies
 - Network Policies
 - Health Policies
- Network Access Protection
 - System Health Validators
 - Remediation Server Group
 - Accounting

System Health Validators allow SHVs, configure the SHVs and

Name

Windows Security Health Validator

Configure...

Windows Security Health Validator

Status - Configured

Error Code Configurations:

SHV unable to contact required services

SHA unable to contact required services

SHA not responding to NAP Client

SHV not responding

Vendor specific error code received

Windows Security Health Validator Properties

Settings

To open and configure the system health validator program, click Configure.

Error code resolution

Select how to resolve the following error codes that may be returned for this system health validator and its associated system health agent when a client requests network access.

SHV unable to contact required services Noncompliant

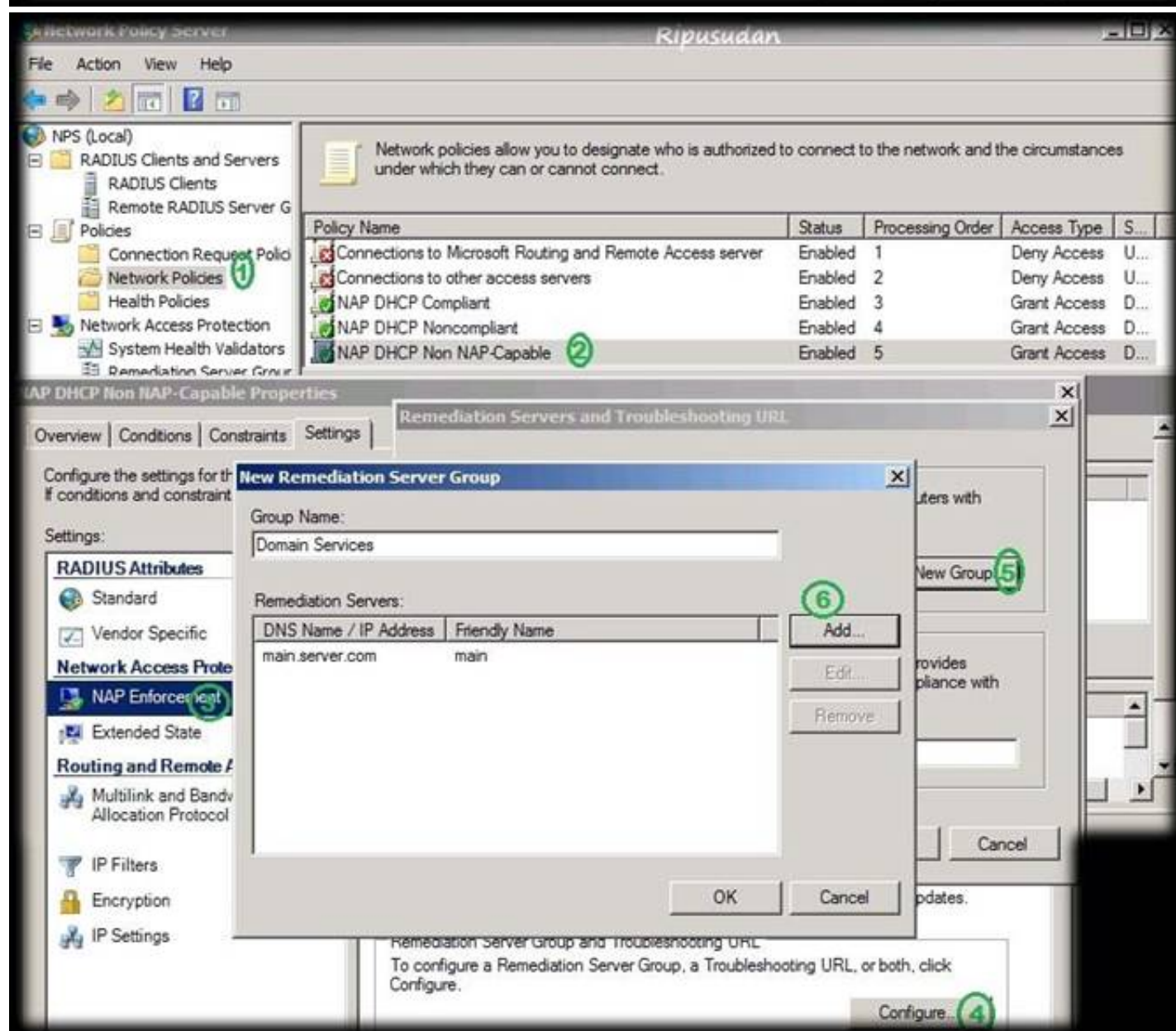
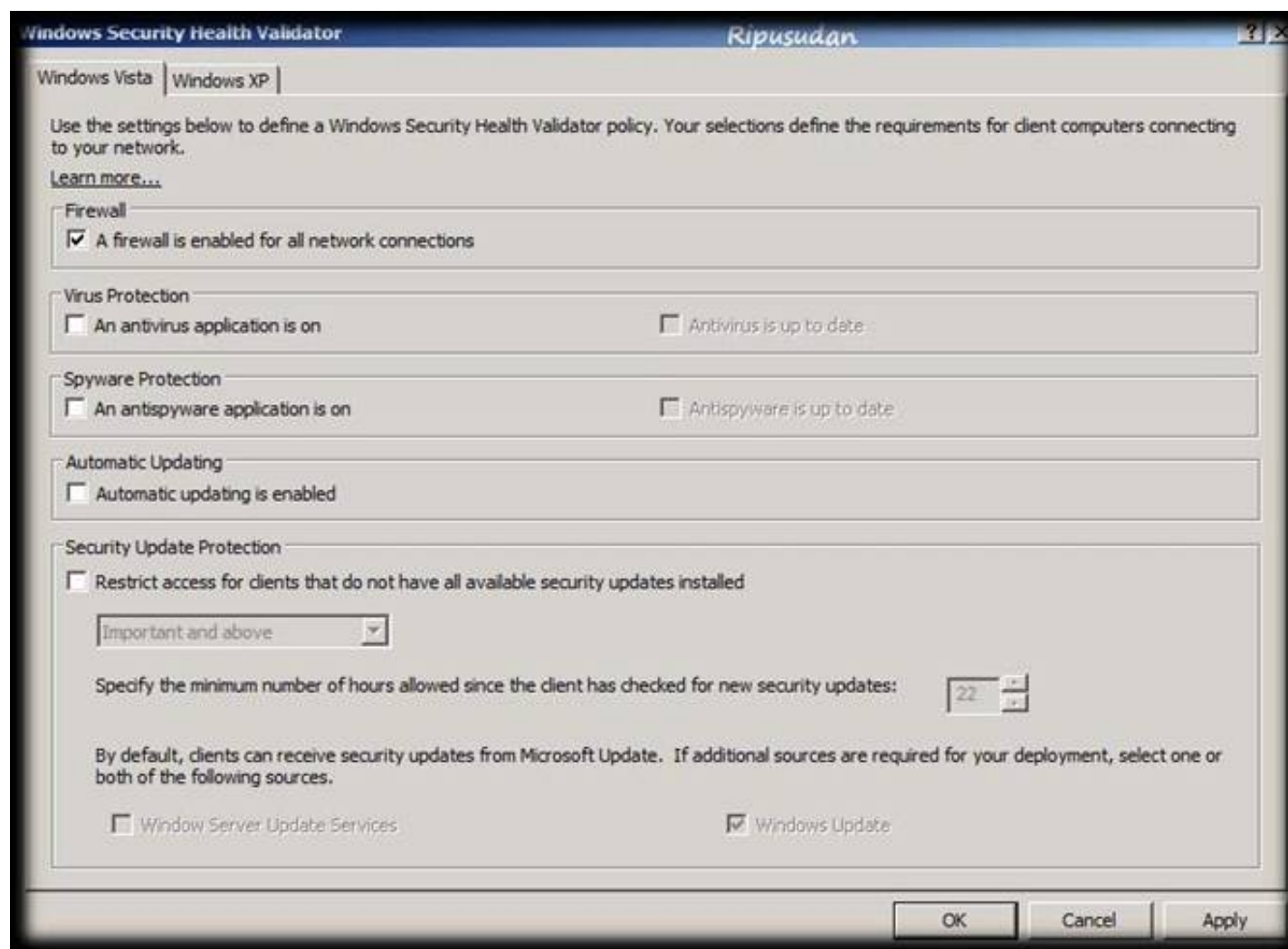
SHA unable to contact required services Noncompliant

SHA not responding to NAP Client Noncompliant

SHV not responding Noncompliant

Vendor specific error code received Noncompliant

OK Cancel Apply



* With NPS, you can create client health policies using SHVs that allow NAP to detect, enforce, and remediate client computer configurations. WSHA and WSHV provide the following functionality for NAP-capable computers: The client computer has firewall software installed and enabled.

* Example measurements of health include:

The operational status of Windows Firewall. Is the firewall enabled or disabled?

In NAP terminology, verifying that a computer meets your defined health requirements is called health policy validation. NPS performs health policy validation for NAP.

NEW QUESTION 244

You have a server named Data1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard.

You need to configure Data1 to run a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

- A. An online servicing by using Dism
- B. An offline servicing by using Dism
- C. An upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2

D. A clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2

Answer: A

Explanation:

\A. Not least effort

\B. Not least effort

\C. `dism /online /set-edition`

\D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: `DISM /online /Set-Edition:ServerEnterprise/`

ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing andManagement tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition ofWindows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windowsimage to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the `/Get-TargetEditions` option. If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additionaldomain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller thatruns on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command `DISM /online`

`/Get-CurrentEdition`. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run `DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>`

`/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXXXX`

`/AcceptEula`,providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server2008-r2-without-media.aspx

<http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgradingwindows- edition-with-dism>

NEW QUESTION 248

You are a network administrator of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the Network Policy Server role service installed.

You enable Network Access Protection (NAP) on all of the DHCP scopes on Server1. You need to create a DHCP policy that will apply to all of the NAP non-compliant DHCP clients.

Which criteria should you specify when you create the DHCP policy?

A. The user class

B. The vendor class

C. The client identifier

D. The relay agent information

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 250

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and 10 web servers. All of the web servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named WebServers_OU. All of the servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you need to collect the error events from all of the web servers. The solution must ensure that when new web servers are added to WebServers_OU, their error events are collected automatically on Server1.

What should you do?

A. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscriptio

B. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.

C. On Server1, create a collector initiated subscriptio

D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.

E. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscriptio

F. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure forwarder resource usage setting.

G. On Server1, create a source computer initiated subscriptio

H. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Configure target Subscription Manager setting.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 255

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 has access to four physical disks. The disks are configured as shown in the following table.

| Disk name | Disk setting |
|-----------|--|
| Disk1 | NTFS with BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled |
| Disk2 | FAT32 |
| Disk3 | ReFS |
| Disk4 | NTFS |

You need to ensure that all of the disks can be added to a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV). Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

Choose two.)

A. Enable BitLocker on Disk4

B. Disable BitLocker on Disk1

C. Format Disk2 to use NTFS

D. Format Disk3 to use NTFS

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 259

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.

You need to add an RODC to the domain by using the Install From Media (IFM) option. Which tool should you use to create the media?

- A. the ntdsutil command
- B. the Set-ADDomain cmdlet
- C. the Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet
- D. the dsadd command
- E. the dsamain command
- F. the dsmgmt command
- G. the net user command
- H. the Set-ADForest cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use the Ntdsutil.exe tool to create installation media for additional domain controllers that you are creating in a domain. By using the Install from Media (IFM) option, you can minimize the replication of directory data over the network. This helps you install additional domain controllers in remote sites more efficiently.

Reference: Installing AD DS from Media [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 264

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured for RADIUS accounting.

Server1 is configured as a VPN server and is configured to forward authentication requests to Server2.

You need to ensure that only Server2 contains event information about authentication requests from connections to Server1.

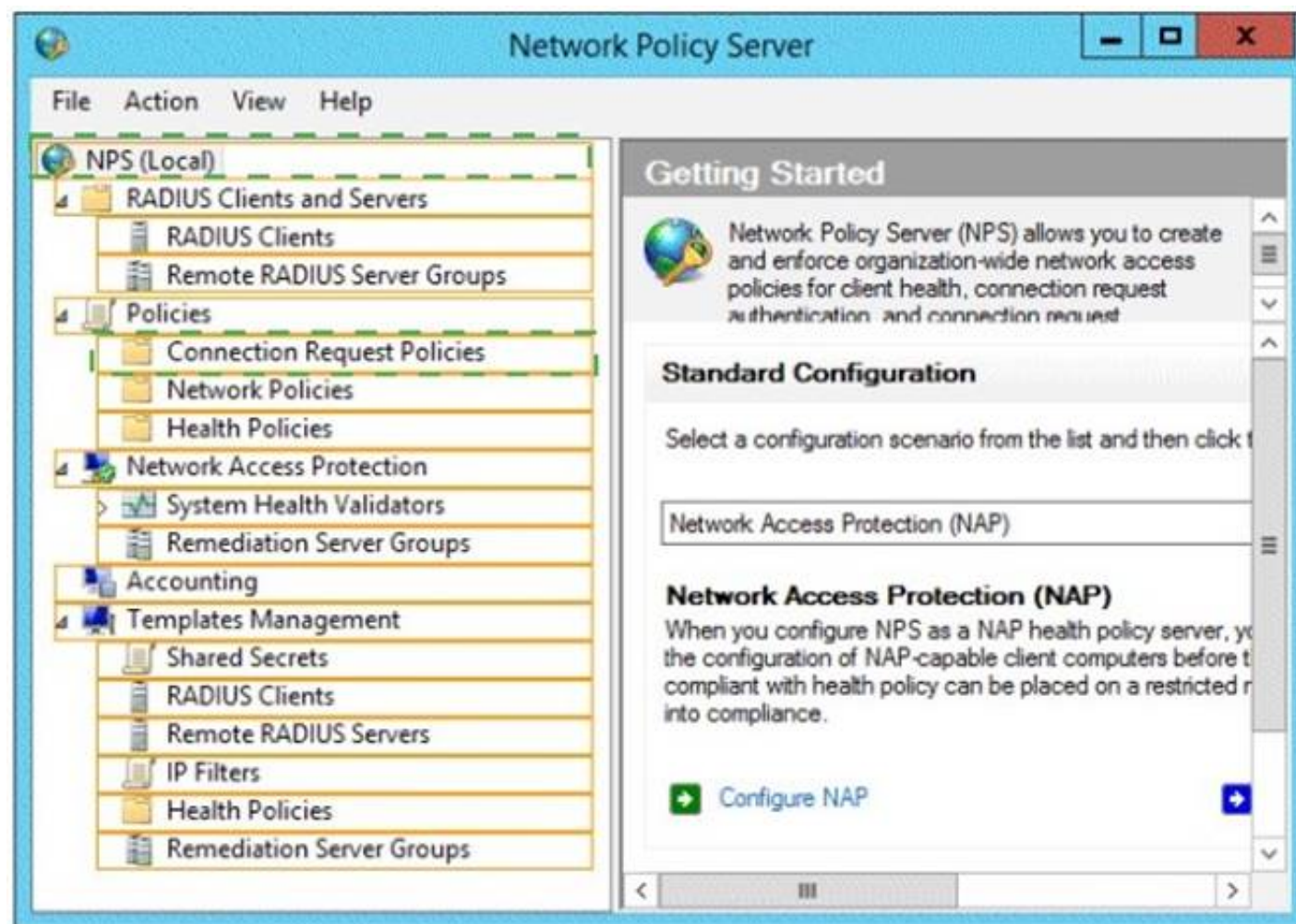
Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 268

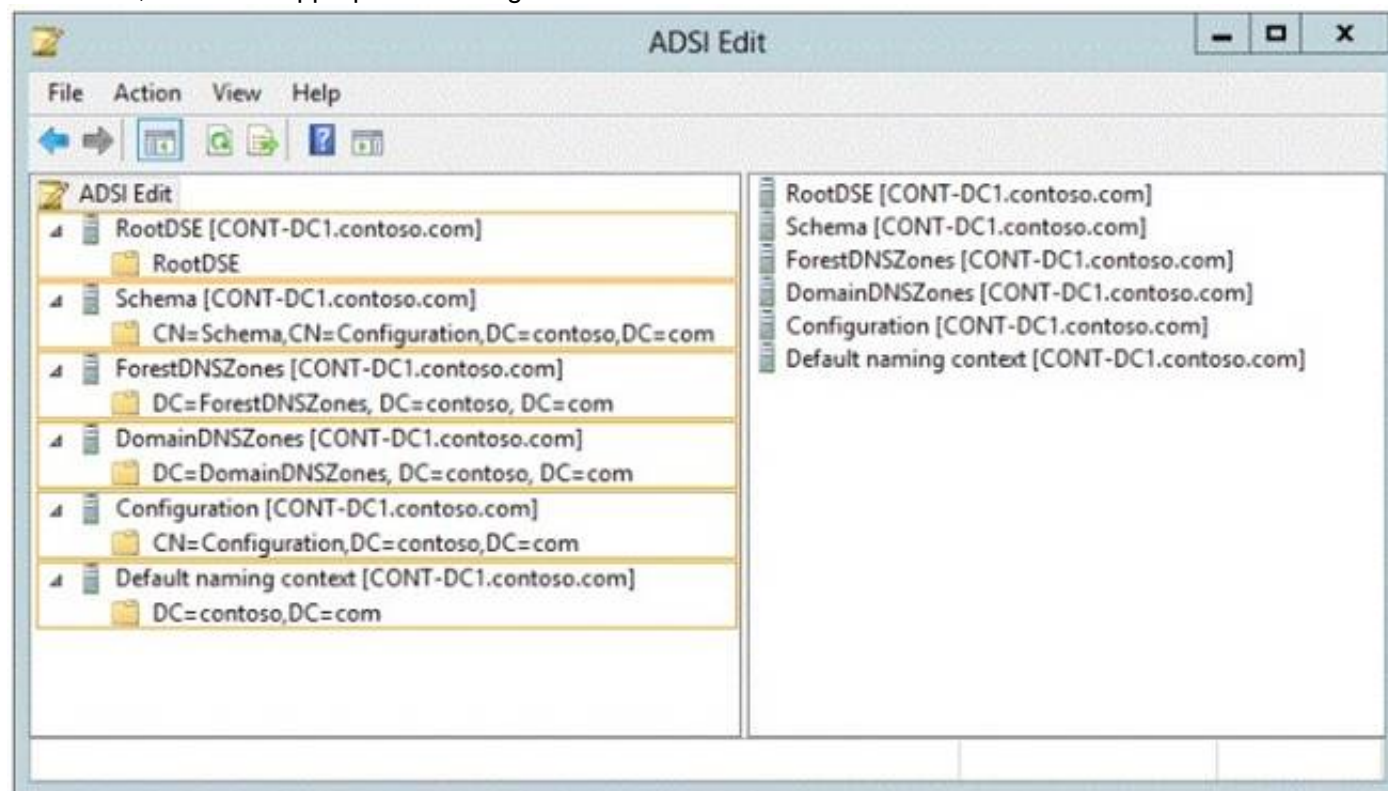
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as DNS servers. All DNS zones are Active Directory-integrated. Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You need to modify the amount of time deleted objects are retained in the Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Which naming context should you use?

To answer, select the appropriate naming context in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Starting in Windows Server 2008 R2, Active Directory now implements a true recycle bin. No longer will you need an authoritative restore to recover deleted users, groups, OU's, or other objects. Instead, it is now possible to use PowerShell commands to bring back objects with all their attributes, backlinks, group memberships, and metadata.

The amount of time that an object can be recovered is controlled by the Deleted Object Lifetime (DOL). This time range can be set on the msDS-deletedObjectLifetime attribute. By default, it will be the same number of days as the Tombstone Lifetime (TSL). The TSL set for a new forest since Windows Server 2003 SP1 has been 180 days*, and since by default DOL = TSL, the default number of days that an object can be restored is therefore 180 days. If tombstoneLifetime is NOT SET or NULL, the tombstone lifetime is that of the Windows default: 60 days. This is all configurable by the administrator.

Set-ADObject -Identity "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Partition "CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com" -Replace: @("msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime" = 365)

msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2

Is set on the "CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT, CN=Services, CN=Configuration, DC=COMPANY,DC=COM" container

Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable

To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe

To open Ldp.exe, click Start, click Run, and then type ldp.exe.

To connect and bind to the server hosting the forest root domain of your Active Directory environment, under Connections, click Connect, and then click Bind.

In the console tree, right-click the CN=Directory Service,CN=Windows NT,CN=Services,CN=Configuration container, and then click Modify.

In the Modify dialog box, in Edit Entry Attribute, type msDS-DeletedObjectLifetime.

In the Modify dialog box, in Values, type the number of days that you want to set for the tombstone lifetime value. (The minimum is 3 days.)

In the Modify dialog box, under Operation click Replace, click Enter, and then click Run.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd392260%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2009/08/27/the-ad-recycle-bin-understanding-implementing-best-practices-and-troubleshooting.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 269

You have a laptop named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

Computer1 has a wired network adapter and a wireless network adapter. Computer1 connects to a wireless network named Network1.

For testing purposes, you install Windows Server 2012 R2 on Computer1 as a second operating system. You install the drivers for the wireless network adapter.

You need to ensure that you can connect to Network1 from Windows Server 2012 R2. What should you do?

- A. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies settings.
- B. From Server Manager, install the Wireless LAN Service feature.
- C. Restart the WLAN AutoConfig service.
- D. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the settings of Windows ConnectionManager.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994698.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 270

HOTSPOT

Your network contains a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a zone named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are members of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

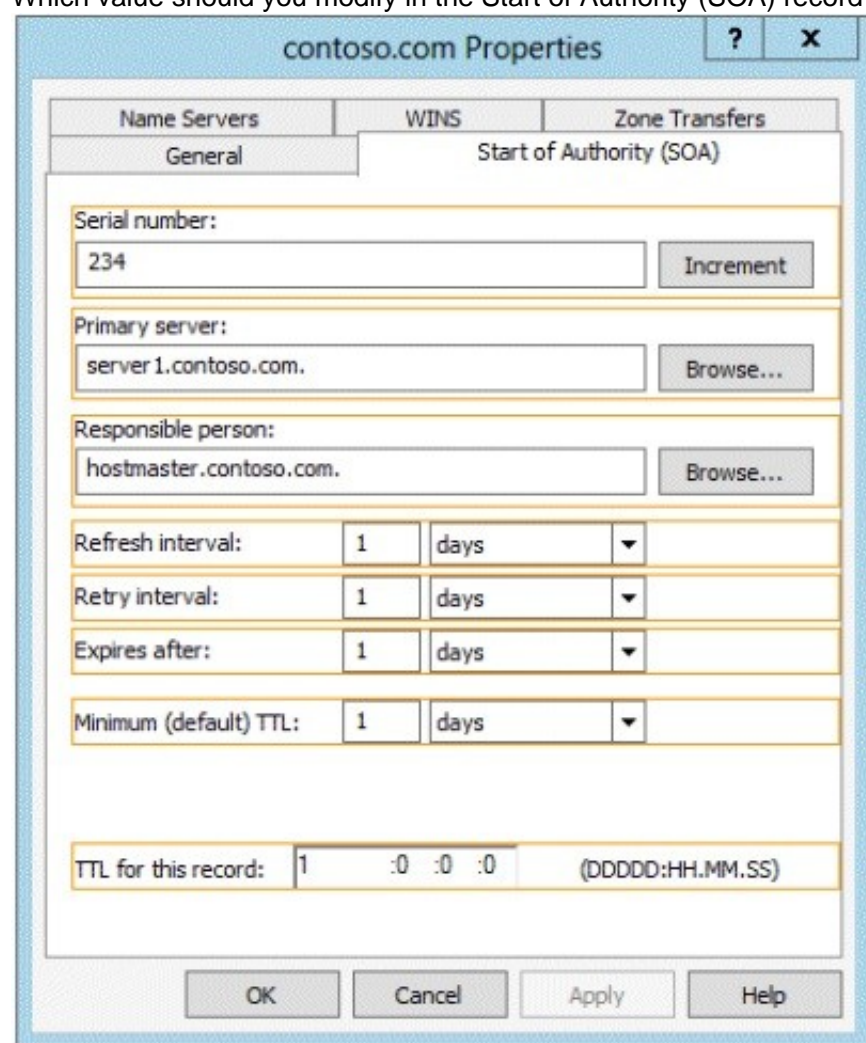
You change the IP address of Server2.

Several hours later, some users report that they cannot connect to Server2.

On the affected users' client computers, you flush the DNS client resolver cache, and the users successfully connect to Server2.

You need to reduce the amount of time that the client computers cache DNS records from contoso.com.

Which value should you modify in the Start of Authority (SOA) record? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

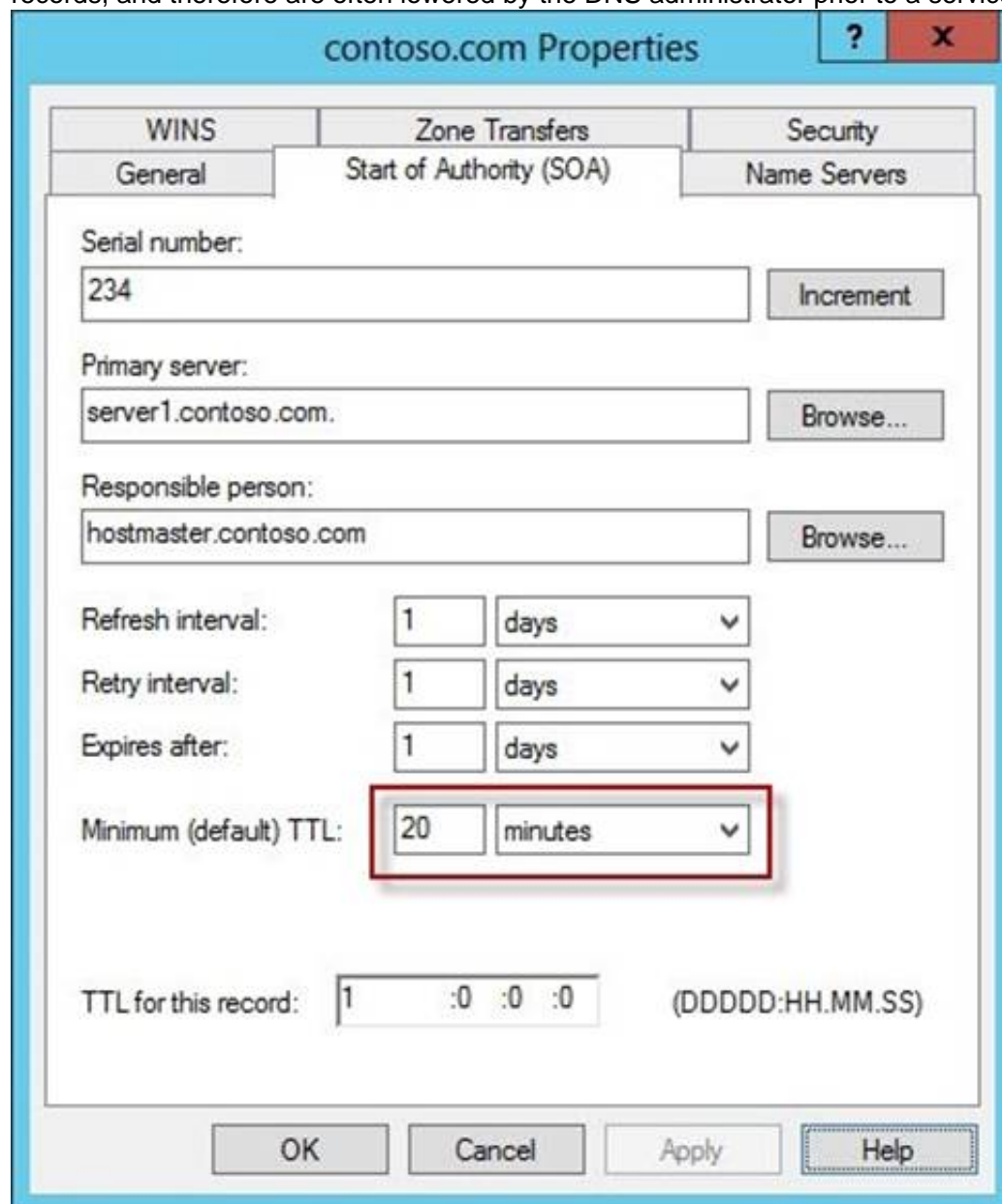
The Default TTL, is just that a default for newly created records. Once the records are created their TTL is independent of the Default TTL on the SOA. Microsoft DNS implementation copies the Default TTL setting to all newly created records their by giving them all independent TTL settings.

SOA Minimum Field: The SOA minimum field has been overloaded in the past to have three different meanings, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, the default TTL of RRs which did not contain a TTL value and the TTL of negative responses.

Despite being the original defined meaning, the first of these, the minimum TTL value of all RRs in a zone, has never in practice been used and is hereby deprecated. The second, the default TTL of RRs which contain no explicit TTL in the master zone file, is relevant only at the primary server. After a zone transfer all RRs have explicit TTLs and it is impossible to determine whether the TTL for a record was explicitly set or derived from the default after a zone transfer. Where a server does not require RRs to include the TTL value explicitly, it should provide a mechanism, not being the value of the MINIMUM field of the SOA record, from which the missing TTL values are obtained. How this is done is implementation dependent.

TTLs also occur in the Domain Name System (DNS), where they are set by an authoritative name server for a particular resource record. When a caching (recursive) nameserver queries the authoritative nameserver for a resource record, it will cache that record for the time (in seconds) specified by the TTL. If a stub resolver queries the caching nameserver for the same record before the TTL has expired, the caching server will simply reply with the already cached resource record rather than retrieve it from the authoritative nameserver again.

Shorter TTLs can cause heavier loads on an authoritative nameserver, but can be useful when changing the address of critical services like Web servers or MX records, and therefore are often lowered by the DNS administrator prior to a service being moved, in order to minimize disruptions.



```
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /displaydns

Windows IP Configuration

dc1
-----
Record Name . . . . . : dc1.home.local
Record Type . . . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . . . : 1196
Data Length . . . . . : 4
Section . . . . . : Answer
A (Host) Record . . . . : 192.168.1.10
```

```
> set type=soa
> dc1
Server: dc1.home.local
Address: 192.168.1.10

home.local
primary name server = dc1.home.local
responsible mail addr = hostmaster.home.local
serial = 281
refresh = 900 (15 mins)
retry = 600 (10 mins)
expire = 300 (5 mins)
default TTL = 1200 (20 mins)
dc1.home.local internet address = 192.168.1.10
```

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/297510/en-us> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/297510/en-us> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_to_live
<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2308.html#ixzz0qVpTEitk>

NEW QUESTION 272

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.

Your company has users who work from home. Some of the home users have desktop computers. Other home users have laptop computers. All of the computers are joined to the domain.

All of the computer accounts are members of a group named Group1. Currently, the home users access the corporate network by using a PPTP VPN. You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration and you specify Group1 as the DirectAccess client group.

The home users who have desktop computers report that they cannot use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.

The home users who have laptop computers report that they can use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.

You need to ensure that the home users who have desktop computers can access the network by using DirectAccess.

What should you modify?

A. The WMI filter for Direct Access Client Settings GPO

- B. The conditions of the Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server policy
- C. The membership of the RAS and IAS Servers group
- D. The security settings of the computer accounts for the desktop computers

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default settings includes creating a GPO that has a WMI filter for laptops only.



NEW QUESTION 275

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Print1.

Your company implements DirectAccess.

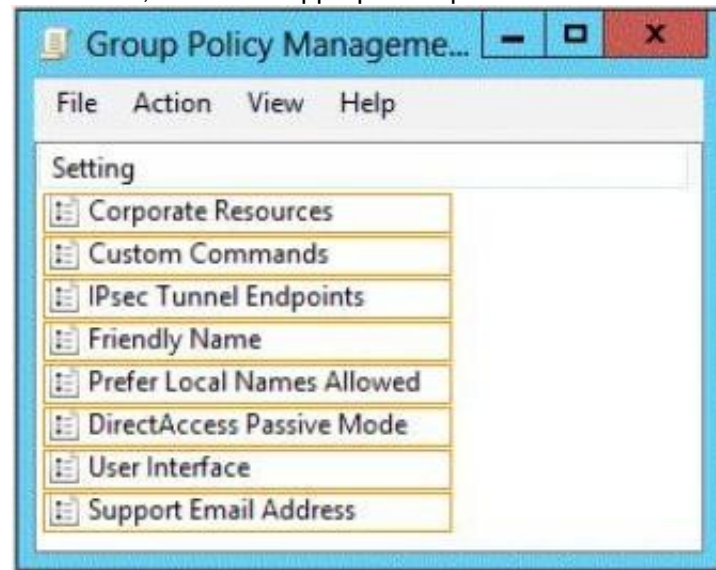
A user named User1 frequently works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a print server named Print1.

While working at the customer's office, User1 attempts to connect to Print1. User1 connects to the Print1 server in contoso.com instead of the Print1 server at the customer's office.

You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to the Print1 server in the customer's office.

Which Group Policy option should you configure?

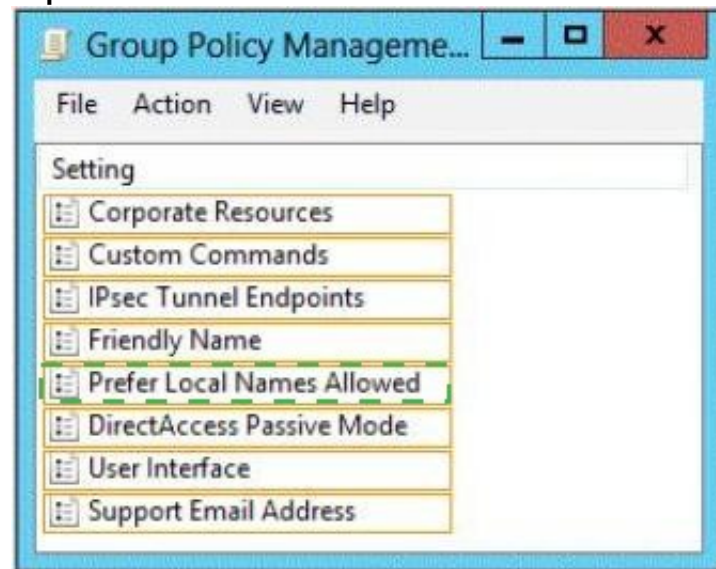
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 277

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and configured. For all users, you are deploying smart cards for logon. You are using an enrollment agent to enroll the smart card certificates for the users. You need to configure the Contoso Smartcard Logon certificate template to support the use of the enrollment agent. Which setting should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

Contoso Smartcard Logon Properties

Superseded Templates | Extensions | Security | Server

General | Compatibility | Request Handling

Cryptography | Subject Name | Issuance Requirements

Require the following for enrollment:

☒ CA certificate manager approval

☒ This number of authorized signatures: 1

If you require more than one signature, autoenrollment is not allowed.

Policy type required in signature:
 Application policy

Application policy:
 Any Purpose

Issuance policies:

Add... Remove

Require the following for reenrollment:

☒ Same criteria as for enrollment

☐ Valid existing certificate

☐ Allow key based renewal (*)

Requires subject information to be provided within the certificate request.

* Control is disabled due to [compatibility settings](#).

OK Cancel Apply Help

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserversecurity/thread/162e1108-bd46-4b2b-9ea0-4fff8949a810>
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725621\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725621(v=WS.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 280

HOTSPOT

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the iSCSI Target Server role service installed. You run the New-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet as shown in the New-IscsiVirtualDisk exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> New-IscsiVirtualDisk -Path C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\Disk2.vhdx -SizeBytes 10GB -ComputerName server2.contoso.com

ClusterGroupName : Server2.Contoso.com
ComputerName      : Server2.Contoso.com
Description       : 
DiskType          : Dynamic
HostVolumeId      : {90C0B44E-0393-11E3-AF15-806E6F6E6963}
LocalMountDeviceId : 
OriginalPath      : 
ParentPath        : 
Path              : C:\iscsiVirtualDisks\Disk2.vhdx
SerialNumber      : 2923C70B-EB08-4112-9363-FC20C692E15F
Size              : 10737418240
SnapshotIds       : 
Status            : NotConnected
VirtualDiskIndex  : 1206444880

PS C:\>
  
```

To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibits. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Disk2.vhdx is ... disk space on drive C.

not using any
using 4 MB of
using 10 GB of

Before an iSCSI initiator can connect to Disk2.vhdx, you must ...

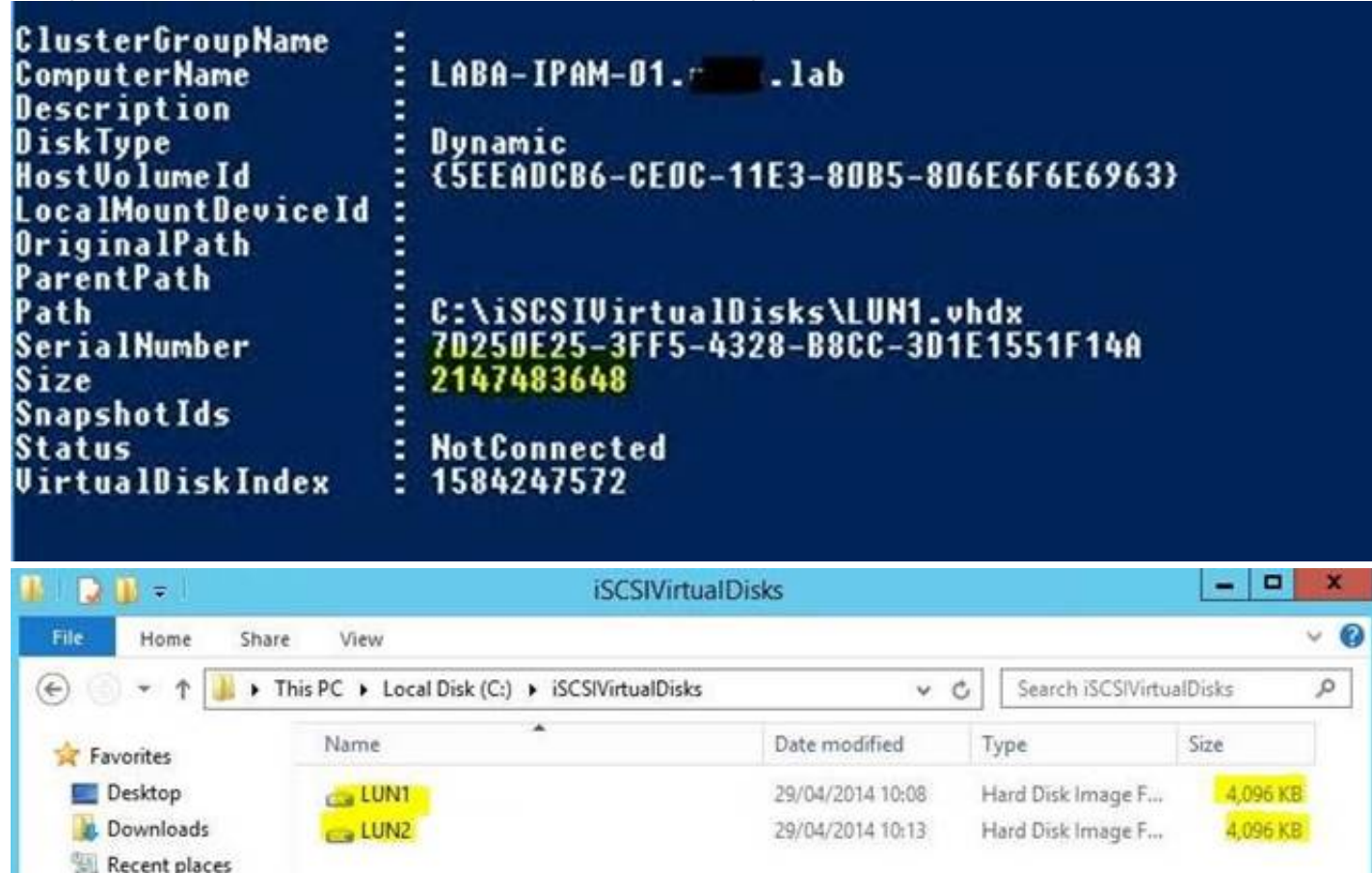
assign Disk2.vhdx to a target.
modify the NTFS permissions of Disk2.vh
mount Disk2.vhdx by running dism.exe.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using 4MB of space as it is dynamic and not fixed. Therefore grows as data is written. 4096KB is the actual size of the VHDX



NEW QUESTION 281

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. You make a change to GPO1. You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Secedit command
- B. The Invoke-GpUpdatecmdlet
- C. Group Policy Object Editor
- D. Server Manager

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 284

Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10. On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails. You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder. You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

- A. Dfsogui.msc
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Ldp
- D. Replmon

Answer: B

Explanation:

Verify that replication is working as designed. Download the Ultrasound Monitoring and Troubleshooting Tool for File Replication Services from the Microsoft Download Center to verify the health of the current FRS environment.

NEW QUESTION 288

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured as an enterprise certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that all of the users in the domain are issued a certificate that can be used for the following purposes:

Email security

Client authentication Encrypting File System (EFS)

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

- A. Modify the properties of the User certificate template, and then publish the template.
- B. From a Group Policy, configure the Certificate Services Client Certificate Enrollment Policy settings.
- C. From a Group Policy, configure the Automatic Certificate Request Settings settings.
- D. Duplicate the User certificate template, and then publish the template.
- E. From a Group Policy, configure the Certificate Services Client Auto-Enrollment settings.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The default user template supports all of the requirements EXCEPT autoenroll as shown below:

| Permissions for Authenticated Users | Allow | Deny |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Full Control | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Read | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Write | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Enroll | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

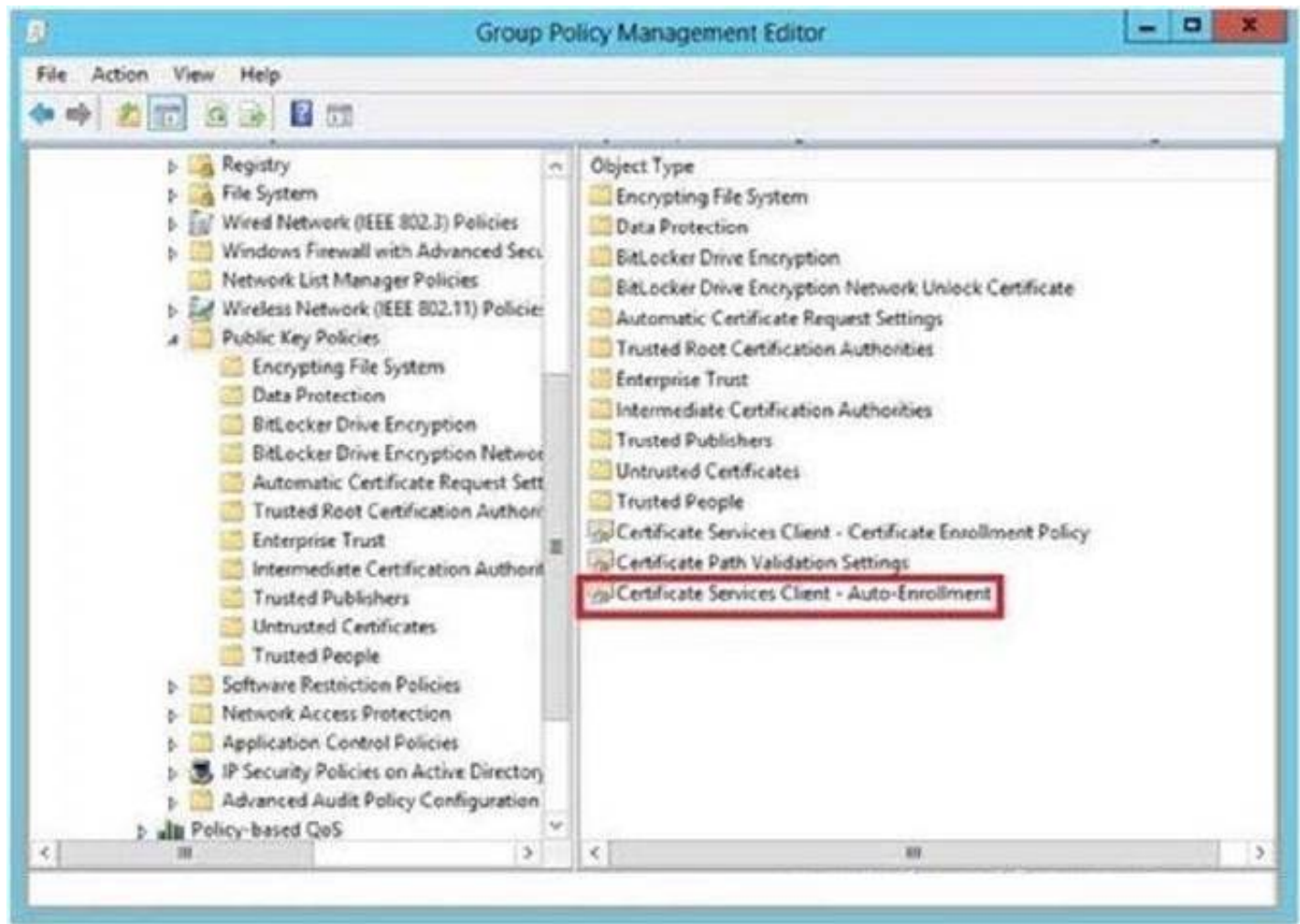
For special permissions or advanced settings, click Advanced.

Advanced

However a duplicated template from users has the ability to autoenroll:

| Permissions for Authenticated Users | Allow | Deny |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Full Control | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Read | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Write | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Enroll | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Autoenroll | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The Automatic Certificate Request Settings GPO setting is only available to Computer, not user.



NEW QUESTION 293

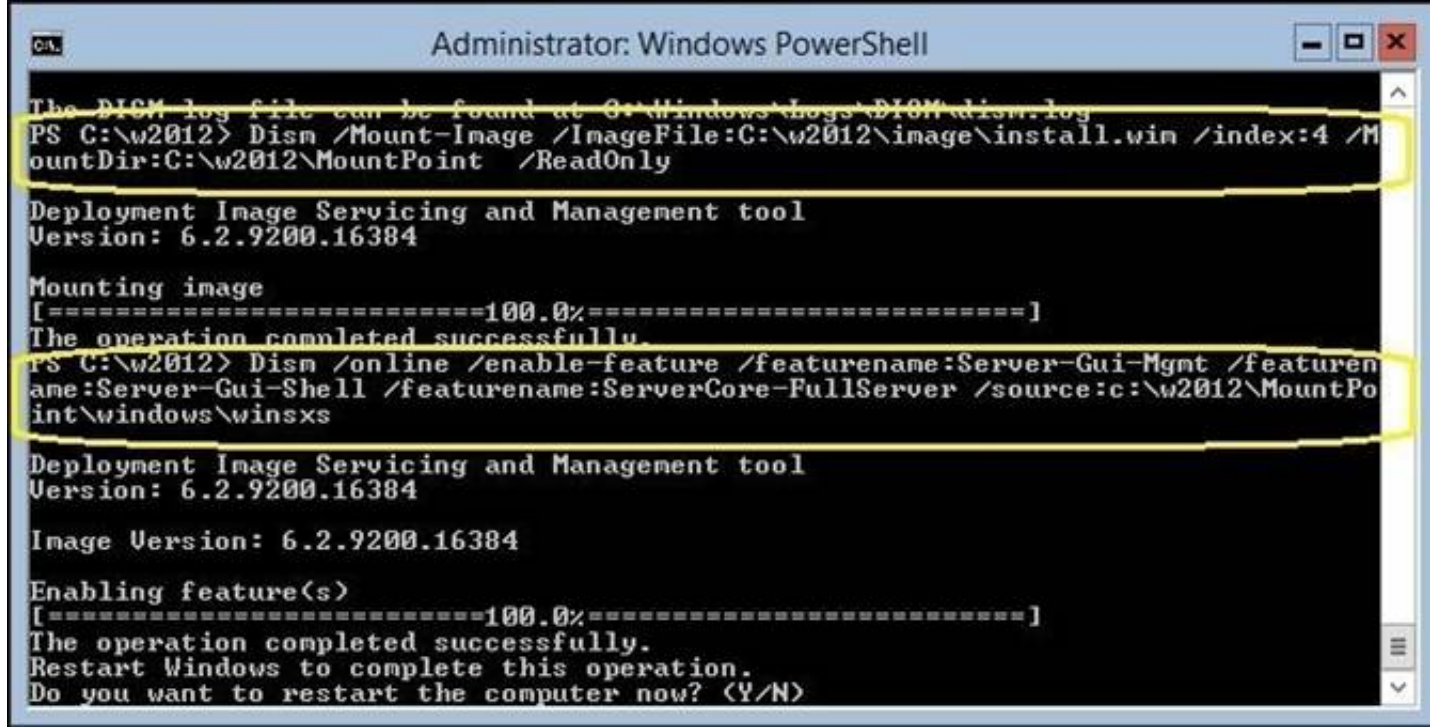
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1. You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. the dism.exe command
- B. the ocsetup.exe command
- C. the setup.exe command
- D. the Install-Module cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:

The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the systax for DISM:
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:Server- Gui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt



NEW QUESTION 297

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

| Setting | Configuration |
|-------------|---------------|
| Minimum RAM | 2048 MB |
| Maximum RAM | 4096 MB |
| Disk type | Fixed size |
| Disk size | 100 GB |

You plan to create a snapshot of VM1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the snapshot of VM1.
What should you do before you create the checkpoint?

- A. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
- B. Convert disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- C. Configure VM1 to have a smaller virtual disk.
- D. Decrease the Minimum RAM.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is stopped The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks only.

For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is running

The checkpoint contains the state of the hard disks and the data in memory.

Note: A checkpoint saves the state of each virtual hard disk that is attached to a virtual machine and all of the hard disk's contents, including application data files.

For virtual machines on Hyper-V and VMware ESX Server hosts, a checkpoint also saves the hardware configuration information. By creating checkpoints for a virtual machine, you can restore the virtual machine to a previous state.

NEW QUESTION 298

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has the Network Policy Server role service installed.

You plan to configure Server1 as a Network Access Protection (NAP) health policy server for VPN enforcement by using the Configure NAP wizard.

You need to ensure that you can configure the VPN enforcement method on Server1 successfully.

What should you install on Server1 before you run the Configure NAP wizard?

- A. A computer certificate
- B. A system health validator (SHV)
- C. The Remote Access server role
- D. The Host Credential Authorization Protocol (HCAP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/dd314165%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 299

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains two domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Domain controller name | Server type | Scheduled task |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| DC1 | Physical server | Daily snapshots of Active Directory |
| DC2 | Hyper-V virtual machine | Daily snapshots of the virtual machine Daily backups of the system state |

Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled.

You discover that a support technician accidentally removed 100 users from an Active Directory group named Group1 an hour ago.

You need to restore the membership of Group1. What should you do?

- A. Perform an authoritative restore.
- B. Perform a non-authoritative restore.
- C. Recover the items by using Active Directory Recycle Bin.
- D. Apply a virtual machine snapshot to VM1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Authoritative restore allows the administrator to recover a domain controller, restore it to a specific point in time, and mark objects in Active Directory as being authoritative with respect to their replication partners. For example, you might need to perform an authoritative restore if an administrator inadvertently deletes an organizational unit containing a large number of users. If you restore the server from tape, the normal replication process would not restore the inadvertently deleted organizational unit. Authoritative restore allows you to mark the organizational unit as authoritative and force the replication process to restore it to all of the other domain controllers in the domain. Incorrect:

Not C: A nonauthoritative restore returns the domain controller to its state at the time of backup and then allows normal replication to overwrite that state with any changes that occurred after the backup was taken.

After you restore the system state, the domain controller queries its replication partners. The replication partners replicate any changes to the restored domain controller, ensuring that the domain controller has an accurate and updated copy of the Active Directory database.

Reference: Performing an Authoritative Restore

NEW QUESTION 304

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains 400 desktop computers that run Windows 8 and 200 desktop computers that run Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3).

All new desktop computers that are added to the domain run Windows 8. All of the desktop computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains startup script settings. You link GPO1 to OU1. You need to ensure that GPO1 is Applied only to computers that run Windows XP SP3.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the Security settings of OU1.
- B. Run the Set-GPInheritancecmdlet and specify the -target parameter.
- C. Create and link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- D. Run the Set-GPLinkcmdlet and specify the -target parameter.

Answer: C

Explanation:

WMI Filtering is used to get information of the system and apply the GPO on it with the condition is met. Security filtering: apply a GPO to a specific group (members of the group)

NEW QUESTION 307

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the HyperV server role installed. Server1 is connected to two Fibre Channel SANs and is configured as shown in the following table.

| Host bus adapter (HBA) name | Fibre Channel SAN name |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| HBA1 | SAN1 |
| HBA2 | SAN2 |
| HBA3 | SAN1 |
| HBA4 | SAN2 |

You have a virtual machine named VM1. You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1. What should you do first?

- A. Create a virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- B. Configure network adapter teaming.
- C. Add one HBA.
- D. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 308

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1.

A user named User1 is the member of the local Administrators group on Server1.

User1 attempts to modify the settings of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set- Vmcmdlet. What should you instruct User1 to do?

- A. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges.
- B. Install the Integration Services on VM1.
- C. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group.
- D. Import the Hyper-V module.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can only use the PowerShell snap-in to modify the VM settings with the vmcmdlets when you are an Administrator. Thus best practices dictate that User1 run the Powershell with elevated privileges. References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713439.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 312

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

| Hardware component | Configuration |
|--------------------|---|
| Processor | Eight quad-core CPUs that have non-uniform memory access (NUMA) |
| Memory | 32 GB of RAM |
| Disk | Two local 4-TB disks |
| Network | Eight network adapters VMQ-supported PCI-SIG-supported |

You need to ensure that VM1 can use more CPU time than the other virtual machines when the CPUs on Server1 are under a heavy load. What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering
- D. Virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: B

Explanation:

\B. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine. Resource control is used in the event where you need to adjust the computing resources of a virtual machine, you can reconfigure the resources to meet the changing needs. You can also specify resource controls to automate how resources are allocated to virtual machines.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p. 335

NEW QUESTION 316

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