Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. 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 in 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/hh831410.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contain several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.
You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB). Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

A. DHCP guard
B. Port mirroring
C. Router guard
D. MAC address

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/5b3a0a9d-26a2-49ba- bbbe- 29d11fcbb7ce/nlb-on-hyperv?forum=winserverhyperv
For NLB to be configured you need to enable MAC address spoofing.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.
Servers are restarted only occasionally.
You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

A. Run dsquery computer and specify the –staiepwd parameter.
B. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the SearchScope parameter.
C. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the lastLogon property.
D. Run dsquery server and specify the –o parameter

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computer accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named AllComputers. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. You link GP1 to the AllComputers OU.
You need to ensure that GP1 applies only to computers that have more than 8 GB of memory.
What should you configure?

A. The Security settings of GP1
B. The Block Inheritance option for AllComputers
C. The Security settings of AllComputers
D. The WMI filter for GP1

Answer: D

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 (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied). If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied. WMI filters, like GPOs, are stored on a per-domain basis. A WMI filter and the GPO it is linked to must be in the same domain.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10:
Implementing Group Policy, p.470, 482 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176 WMI filtering using GPMC

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You need to ensure that when new client computers join the domain, their computer accounts are created in OU1 by default.
What should you do?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Move-ADObjectcmdlet.
B. From a command prompt, run the redircmp.exe command.
C. From ADSI Edit, configure the properties of the OU1 object.
D. From Ldp, configure the properties of the Computers container.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in CN=Computers.
The CN=Computers container is a computer-protected object. For backward compatibility reasons, you cannot (and must not) remove it.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619.aspx

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.
You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

A. From the Services Console, configure the recovery settings
B. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter
C. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -PassThrough parameter
D. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the sdset parameter

Answer: B

Explanation:
Sc config, Modifies the value of a service’s entries in the registry and in the Service Control Manager database.
obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}
Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is LocalSystem. password= <Password>
Specifies a password. This is required if an account other than the LocalSystem account is used.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You reconfigure DC2 as a member server in the domain.
You need to add DC2 as the first domain controller in a new domain in the forest. Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership
B. Install-AddsDomainController
C. Install WindowsFeature
D. Install AddsDomain
E. Rename-AdObject
F. Set AdAccountControl
G. Set-AdGroup
H. Set-User

Answer: C

Explanation:
Since a member server does not have Active Directory Domain Services installed, you must install this role before you can configure the new Domain Controller (which would require you to run Install-ADDSForest).

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. 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

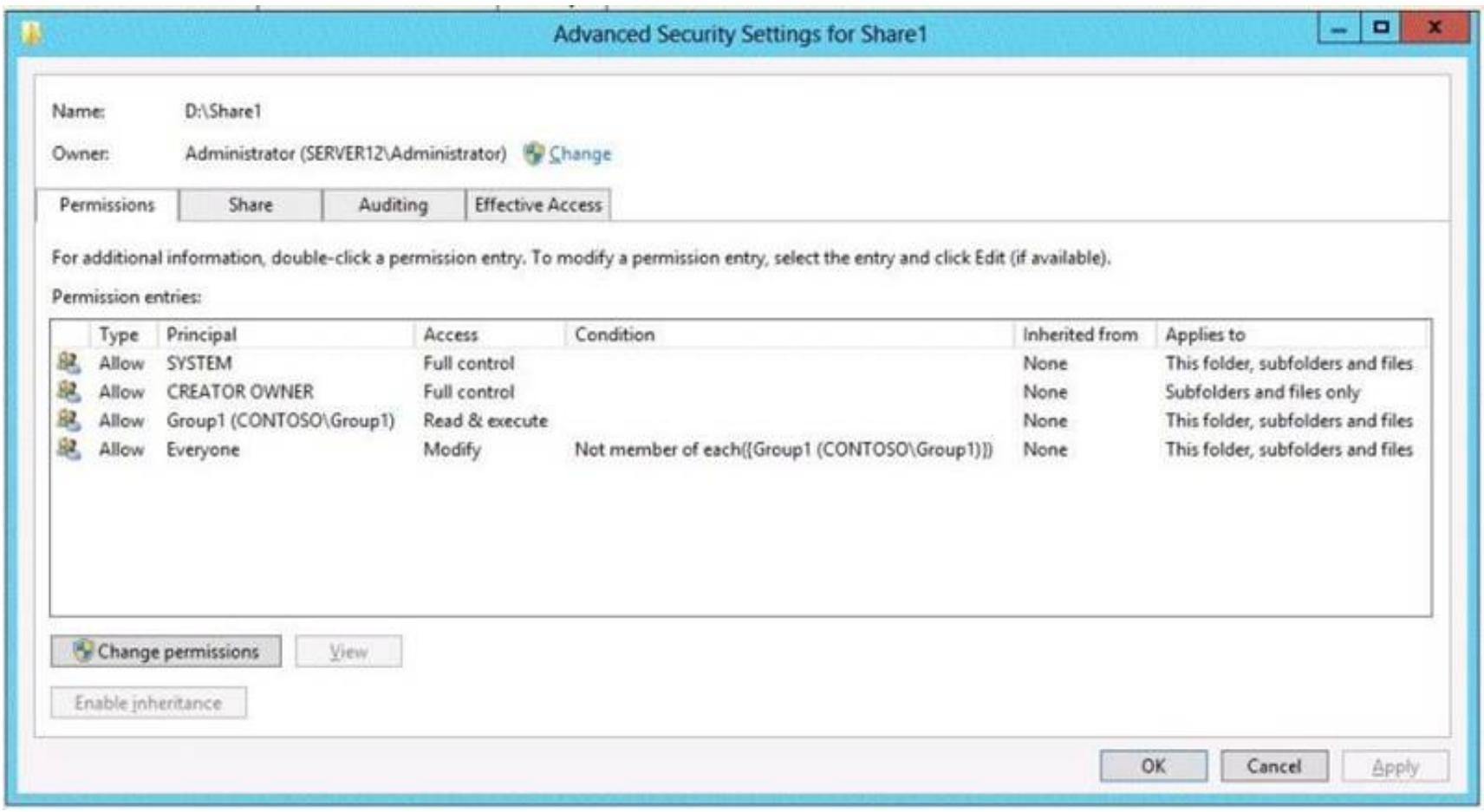
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM2 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).
You need to ensure that the next time VM2 restarts, you can connect to the WDS server by using PXE.
Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

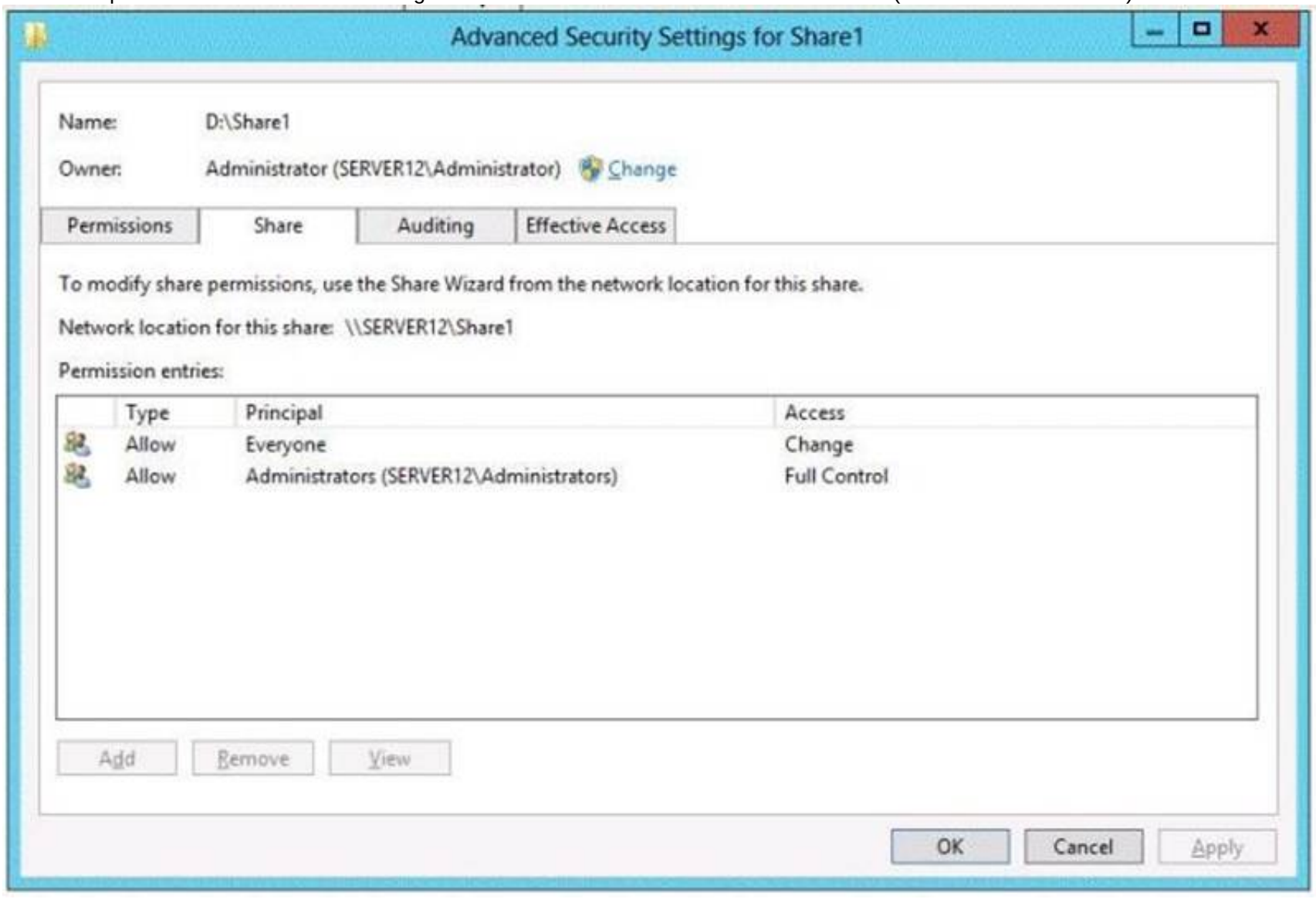
Answer: G

Explanation:
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 Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

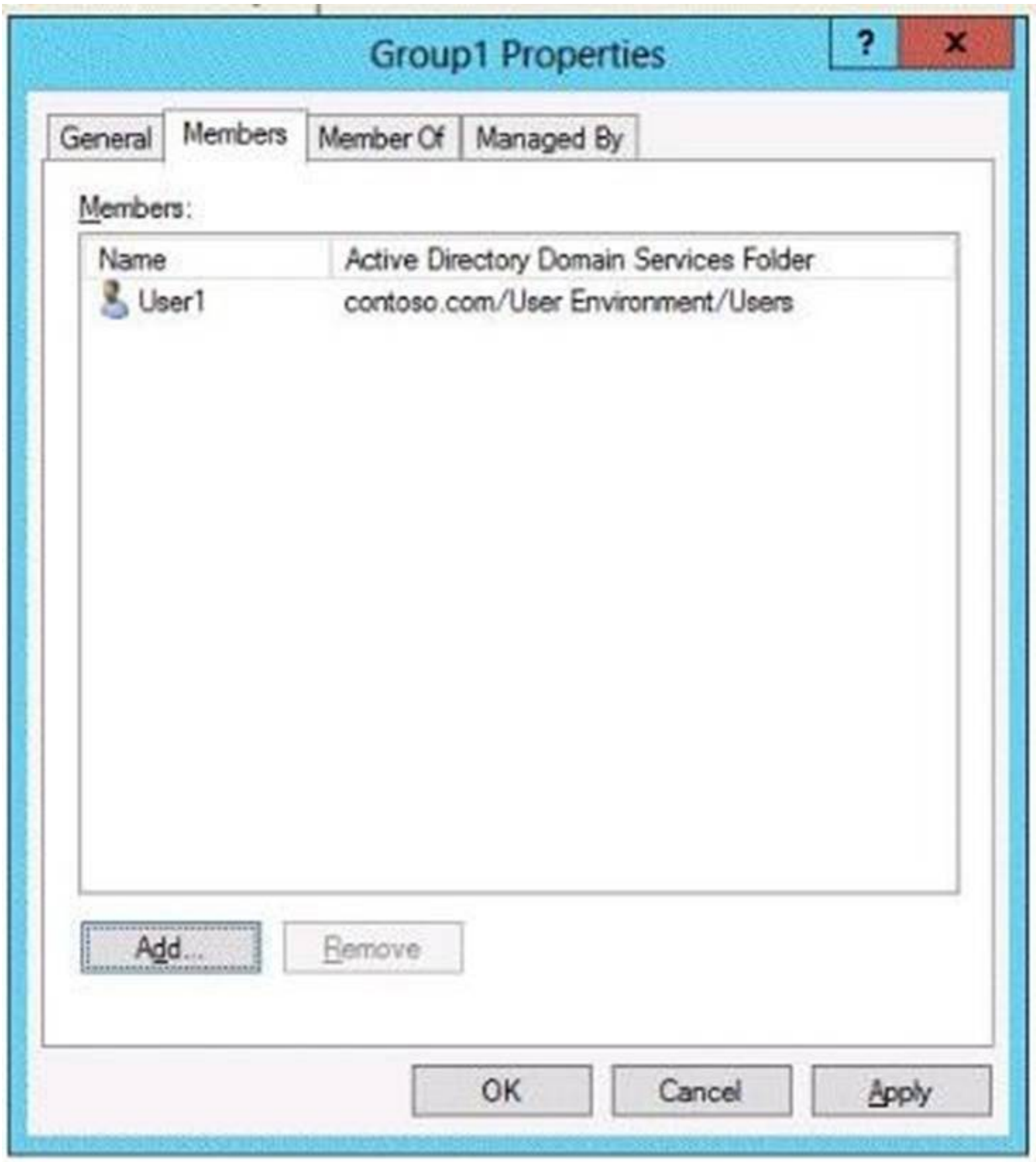
NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a shared folder named Share1. The folder permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Folder Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Share permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Share Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have a group named Group1. The members of Group1 are shown in the Group1 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
CONTOSO\User1 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	○	
CONTOSO\User2 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	○	
CONTOSO\Administrator will be able to delete the files in Share1.	○	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
NTFS permissions control access to the files and folders stored on disk volumes formatted with the NTFS file system. Share permissions control access to folders over a network. To access a file over a network, a user must have appropriate share permissions (and appropriate NTFS permissions if the shared folder is on an NTFS volume).Granting a user Full Control NTFS permission on a folder enables that user to take ownership of the folder unless the user is restricted in some other way.User1 was not granted Full Control permission.
The Administrators have Full Control permission. I assume that User2 is an administrator since the Group1 exhibit shows only User1 as a member.
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx
Exam Reference 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2:
Configure server roles and features, Objective 2.1: Configure file and share access, p.75- 80

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com.
You discover that when users join computers to the domain, the computer accounts are created in the Computers container.
You need to ensure that when users join computers to the domain, the computer accounts are automatically created in an organizational unit (OU) named All_Computers.
What should you do?

A. From a command prompt, run the redircmp.exe command.
B. From ADSI Edit, configure the properties of the OU1 object.
C. From Ldp, configure the properties of the Computers container.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Move-ADObject cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This command redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in All_Computers.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619.aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a single location named Site1. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the DHCP Server server role installed.
All client computers receive their IPv4 configurations dynamically.
The domain will expand to include a second location named Site2. A server named Server2 will be deployed to Site2. Site1 and Site2 will connect to each other by using a WAN link.
You need to ensure that the clients in both sites receive their IPv4 configurations from Server1.
In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on each server. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

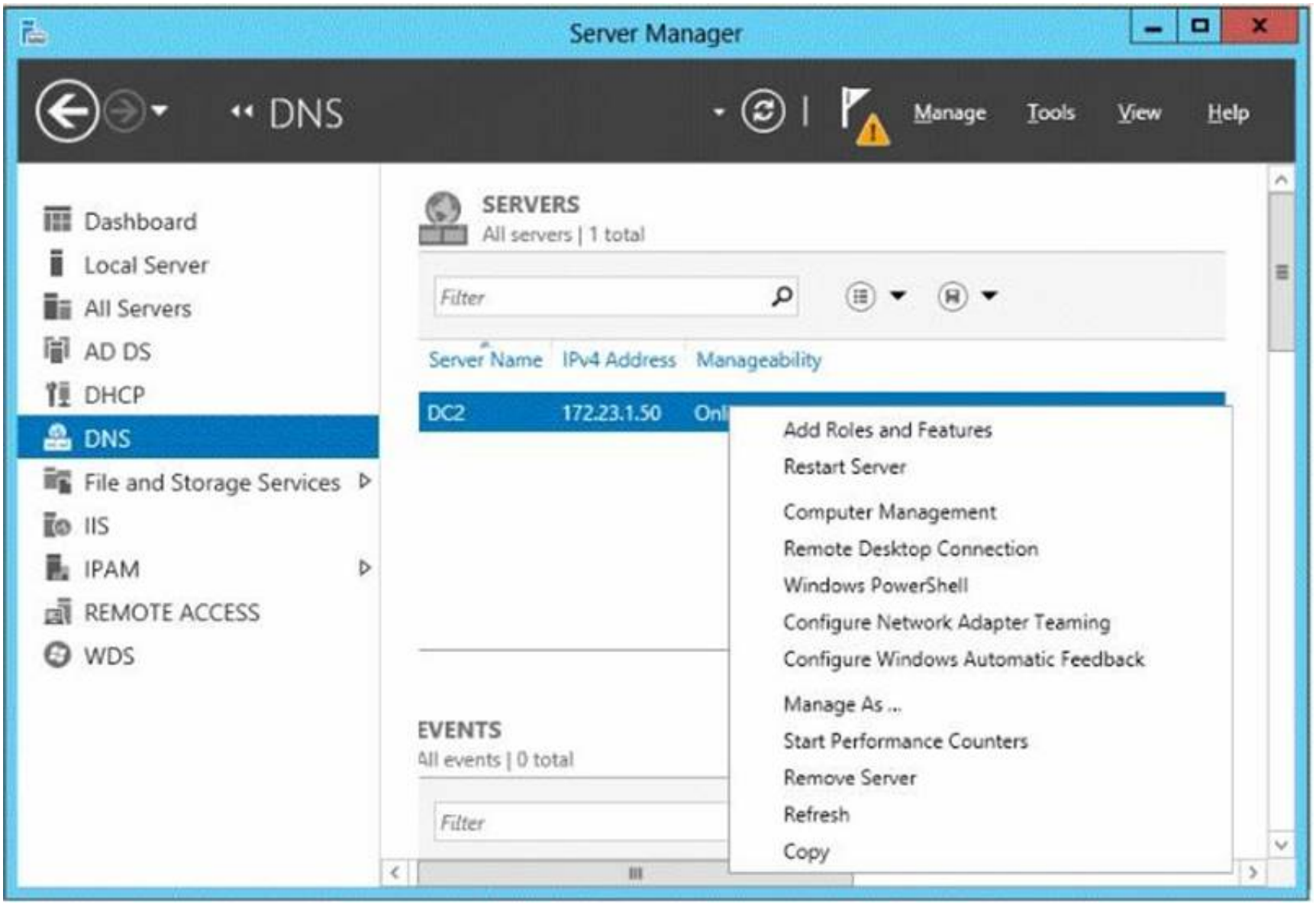
	Server1	Server2
Create a new scope.	○	○
Add a routing protocol.	○	○
Install the Remote Access server role.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469766%28v=WS.10%29.aspx
Exam Reference: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.192, 196

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2.All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.
On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on Server1, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the
Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you right-click DC2, you see the option to run DNS Manager.
What should you do?

A. On Server1, install the Role Administration Tools.
B. In the domain, add Server1 to the DNS Admins group.
C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig.
D. On DC2, install the Feature Administration Tools.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Domain Name System (DNS) role is a role that provides a standard method for
associating names with numeric Internet addresses. This lets users refer to network computers by using easy-to-remember names instead of a long series of numbers. Windows DNS services can be integrated with DHCP services, eliminating the need to add DNS records as computers are added to the network.

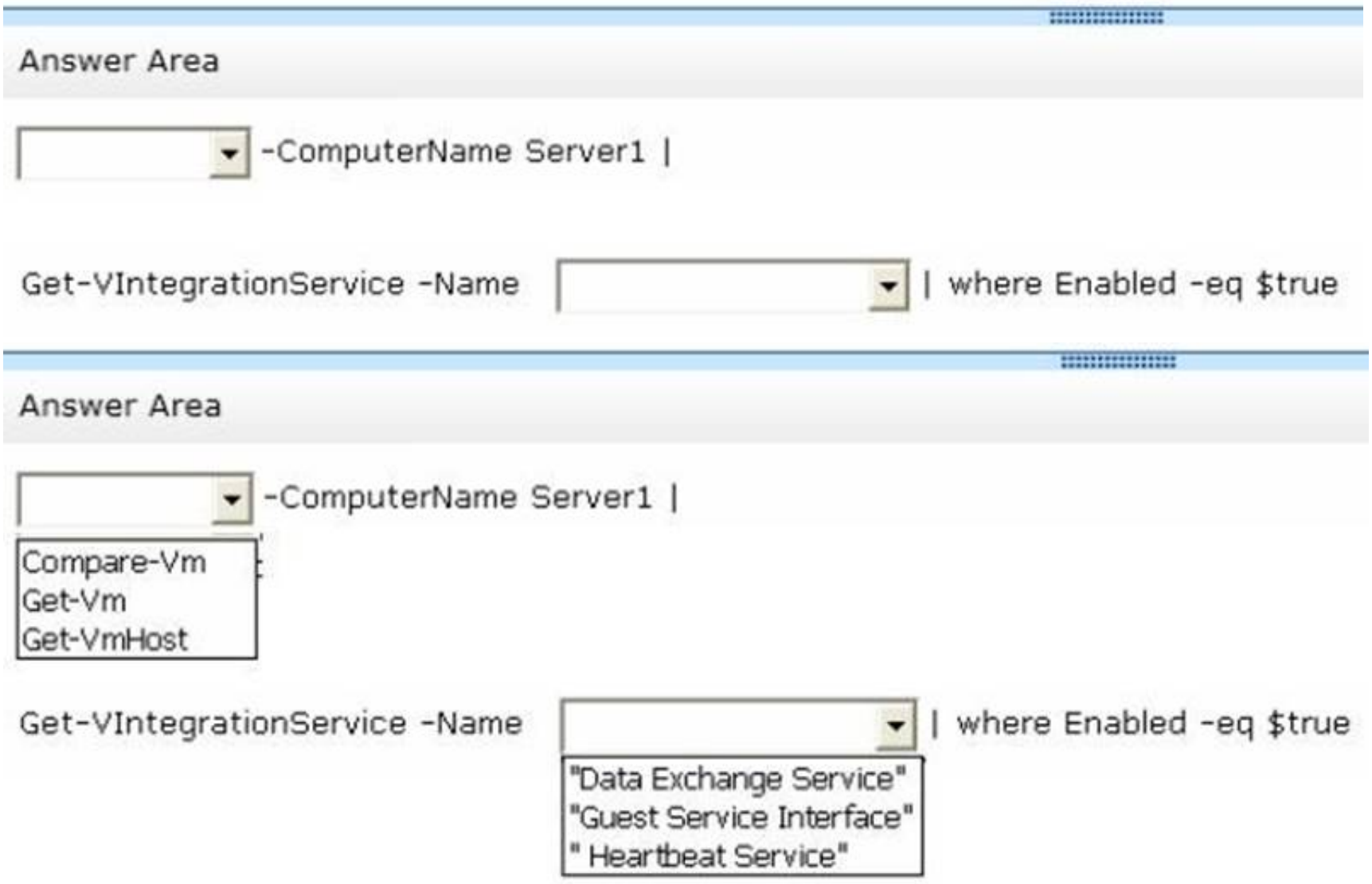
NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2.
You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The new domain controller will have the following configurations:
? Schema master
? Global catalog server
? DNS Server server role
? Active Directory Certificate Services server role
You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory
Domain Services Configuration Wizard.
Which two configurations should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Install the DNS Server role.
B. Enable the global catalog server.
C. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.
D. Transfer the schema master.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Installation Wizard will automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server. ADCS and schema must be done separately.

NEW QUESTION 17
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch.
You have a file that you want to copy to all of the virtual machines.
You need to identify to which servers you can copy files by using the Copy-VmFile cmdlet. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer
area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 1)
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 Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear.
You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1. What should you do?

A. On Server1, modify the Group Policy filtering options of GPO1.
B. On a domain controller, create a Group Policy central store.
C. On Server2, install the Group Policy Management feature.
D. On Server1, configure the security filtering of GPO1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pre-Requisites
To use Group Policy for printer deployment you will need to have a Windows Active Directory domain, and this article assumes that your Domain Controller is a Windows 2008 R2 Server. You will also need the Print Services role installed on a server (can be on your DC), and you will be using the Print Management and Group Policy Management consoles to configure the various settings. It’s assumed that you have already followed Part One and have one or more printers shared

on your server with the necessary drivers, ready to deploy to your client computers.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and three global security groups named Group1, Group2 and, Group3.
You need to add User1 to Group1, Group2, and Group3. Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership
B. Install-AddsDomainController
C. Install-WindowsFeature
D. Install-AddsDomain
E. Rename-AdObject
F. Set-AdAccountControl
G. Set-AdGroup
H. Set-User

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Add-ADPrincipalGroupMembershipcmdlet adds a user, group, service account, or computer as a new member to one or more Active Directory groups.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617203.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You plan to use Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to confirm that the Application Identity service is running on all file servers.
You define the following configuration in the Windows PowerShell Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE):

```
Configuration Configuration1
{
   Service Service1
   {
      Name = "AppIDSvc"
      StartupType = "Automatic"
   }
}
```

You need to use DSC to configure Server1 as defined in the configuration. What should you run first?

A. Service1
B. Configuration1
C. Start DscConfiguration
D. Test-DscConfigu ration

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a script that will create and mount a virtual hard disk. Which tool should you use?

A. diskpart.exe
B. vdsldr.exe
C. fsutil.exe
D. vds.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 1)
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.
You create a security template named Template1 by using the security template snap-in. You need to apply Template1 to Server2.
Which tool should you use?

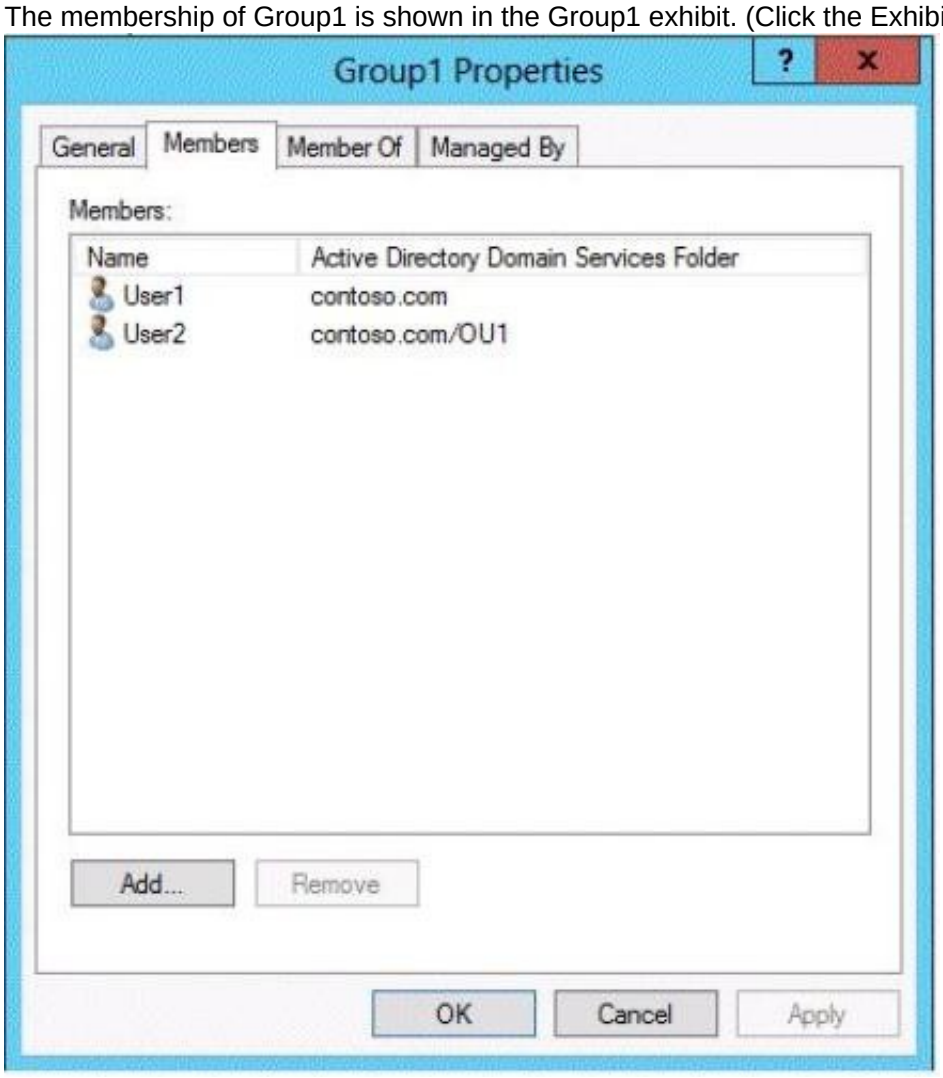
A. Security Templates
B. Computer Management
C. Security Configuration and Analysis
D. System Configuration

Answer: C

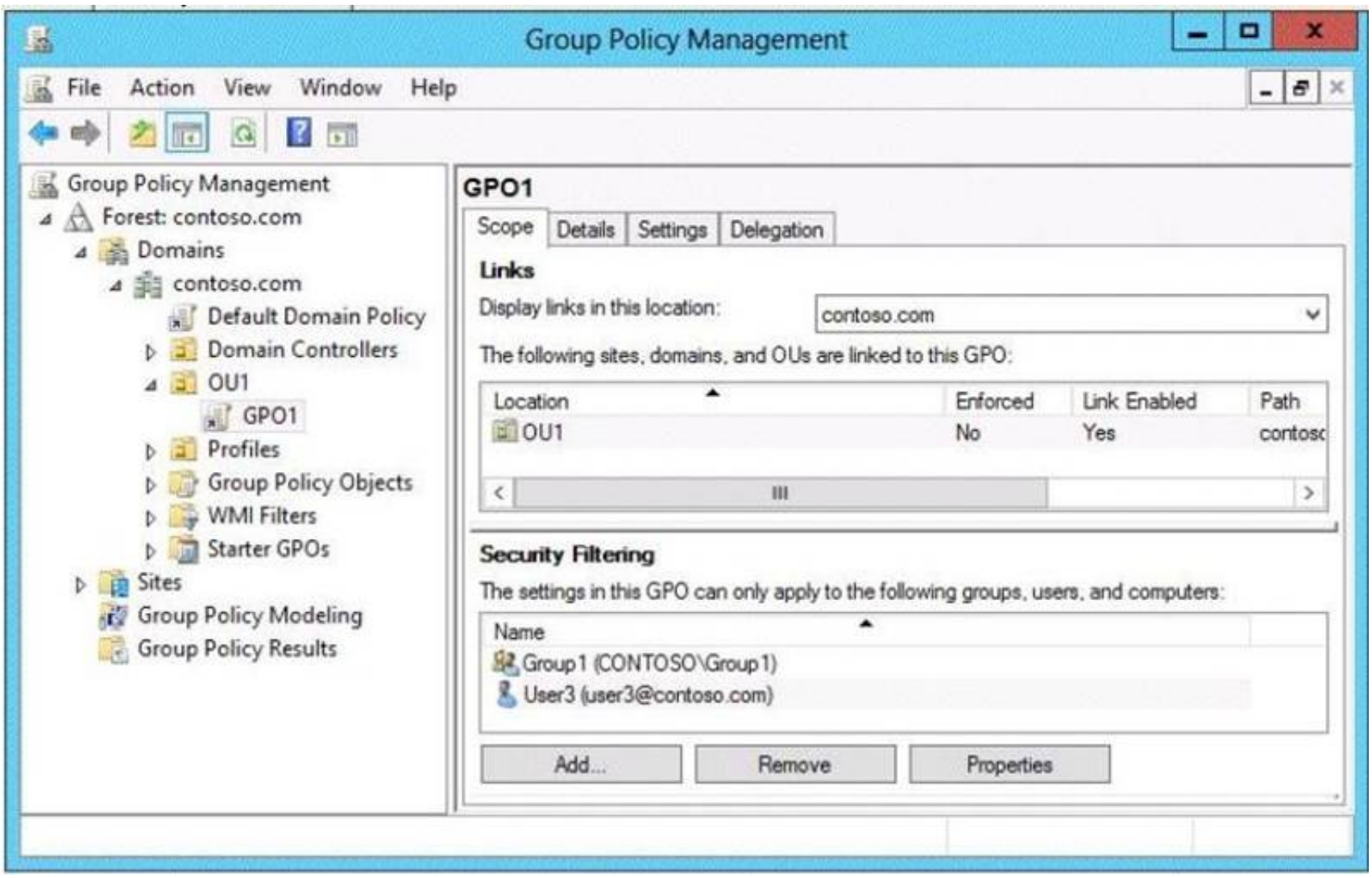
Explanation:
A security policy is a combination of security settings that affect the security on a computer. You can use your local security policy to edit account policies and local policies on your local computer.
A. Template was already created – Provide standard security option to use in security policies
B. Needs to be applied at the GP level
C. Security templates are inactive until imported into a Group Policy object or the SecurityConfiguration and Analysis
D. Tool to ID windows problems

NEW QUESTION 33
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 as shown in the OU1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You configure GPO1 to prohibit access to Control Panel. GPO1 is linked to OU1 as shown in the GPO1 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
User1 can access Control Panel.	○	○
User2 can access Control Panel.	○	○
User3 can access Control Panel.	○	○
User4 can access Control Panel.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Group Policy does NOT APPLY TO SECURITY GROUPS, only users and computers in an OU. Consequently, the only users in the OU are User2 and User4. Since the Security Filtering specifies that the policy will only apply to users/computers in the OU who are members of Group1 or User3, User4 will not have the policy applied. Since User2 is, in fact, a member of Group1, the policy will be applied to user 2. Thus, the only user who will not be able to access the control panel is User2.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.
You create a LUN on the SAN to host the virtual hard drive files for the virtual machines. You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk for VM1 on the LUN. The solution must prevent
VM1 from being paused if the LUN runs out of disk space. Which type of virtual hard disk should you create on the LUN?

A. Dynamically expanding VHDX

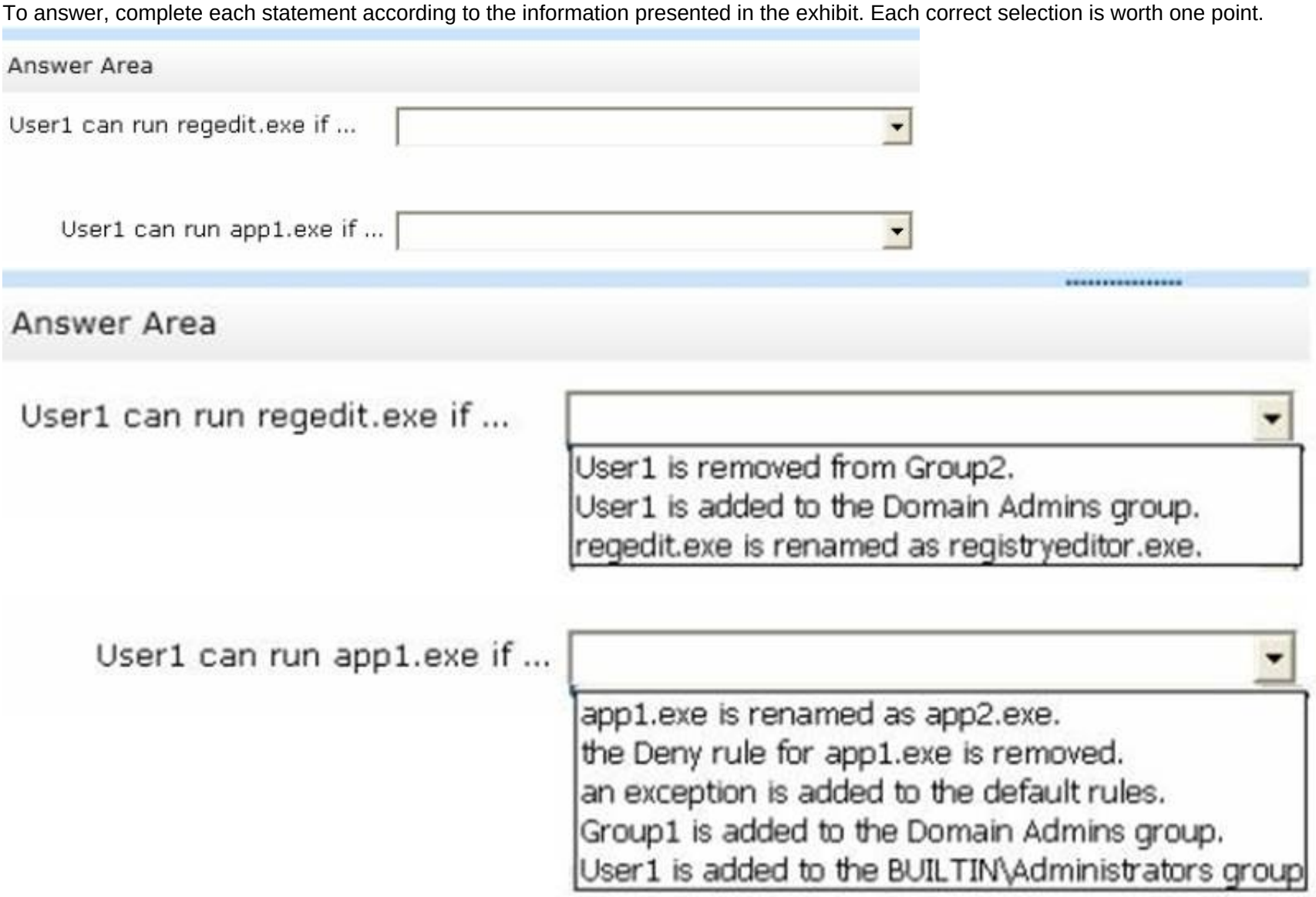
B. Fixed-size VHDX
C. Fixed-size VHD
D. Dynamically expanding VHD

Answer: B

Explanation:
The virtual disk needs to be a VHDX file since it is going to be over 2TB in size and it must be fixed-size so that the space is already taken on the server (that way the server does not run out of space as the volume grows) even if the actual virtual disk does not yet hold that amount of data.

NEW QUESTION 43
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
All servers are configured to enforce AppLocker policies. You install a server named Server1.
On Server1, you install an application named App1.exe in a folder located on C:\App1.
You have two domain groups named Group1 and Group2.A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group2.
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to contoso.com. You create the executable rules as shown in the exhibit by using the Create Executable
Rules wizard. (Click the Exhibit button.)

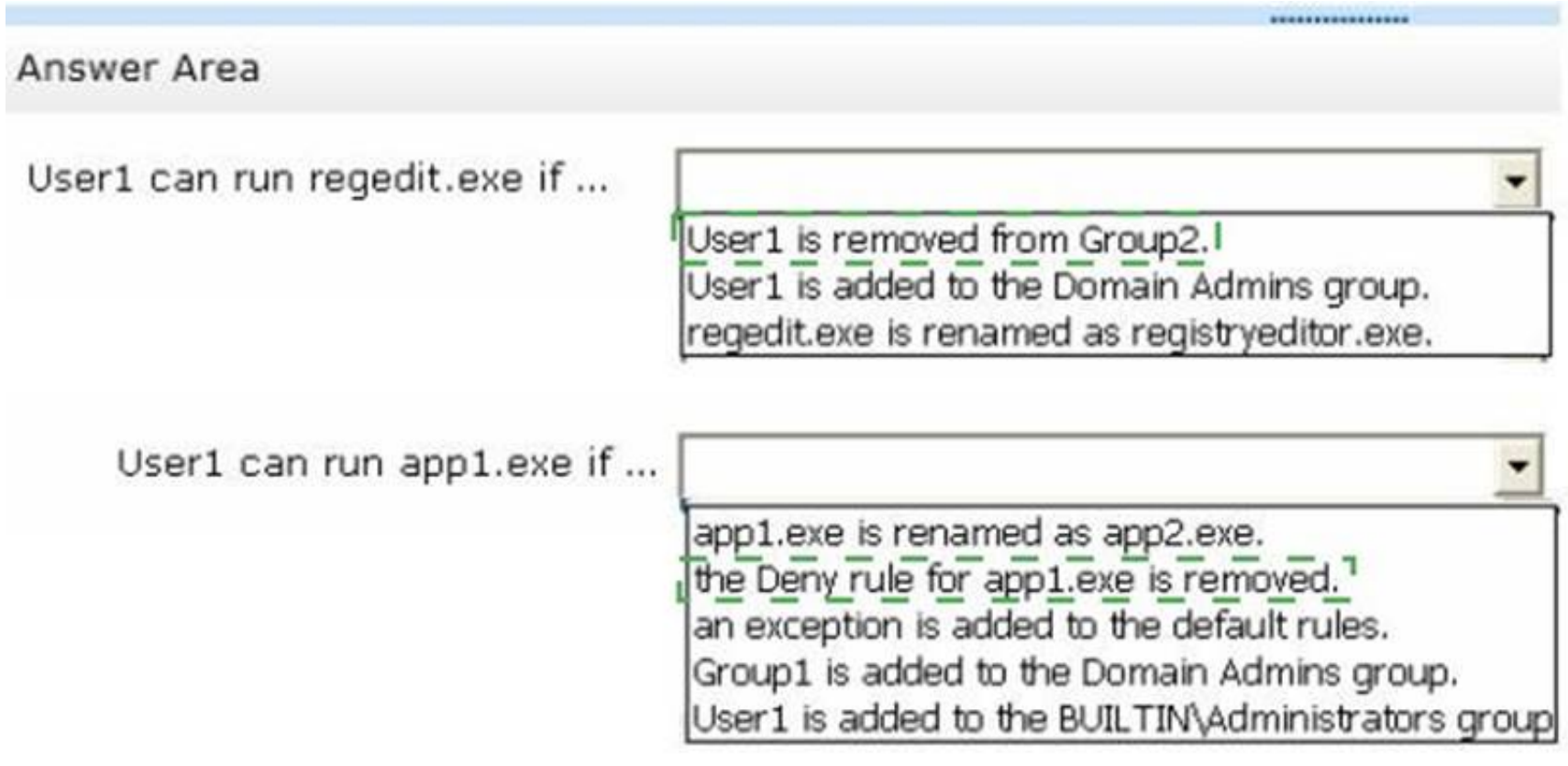
To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 1)
You have virtual machine named VM1.
VM1 uses a fixed size virtual hard disk (VHD) named Disk1.vhD. Disk1.vhd is 200 GB. You shut down VM1.
You need to reduce the size of disk1.vhd.
Which action should you select from the Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard?

A. Merge
B. Compact
C. Shrink
D. Convert

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
What should you do?

A. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1.
B. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
C. Modify the permission on the \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies folder.
D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Delegation of Control Wizard allows you to delegate tasks, active Directory Object types and to set permissions.

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.
You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1.Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080.
You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the application can connect to Server2.
Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

A. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
B. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
C. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444
D. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080.
B. All ports outbound allowed by default.
D. Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs an inbound rule for 6444.
By default, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks all unsolicited inbound network traffic, and allows all outbound network traffic. For unsolicited inbound

network traffic to reach your computer, you must create an allow rule to permit that type of network traffic. If a network program cannot get access, verify that in the Windows Firewall with
Advanced Security snap-in there is an active allow rule for the current profile. To verify that there is an active allow rule, double-click Monitoring and then click Firewall.
If there is no active allow rule for the program, go to the Inbound Rules node and create a new rule for that program. Create either a program rule, or a service rule, or search for a group that applies to the feature and make sure all the rules in the group are enabled. To permit the traffic, you must create a rule for the program that needs to listen for that traffic. If you know the TCP or UDP port numbers required by the program, you can additionally restrict the rule to only those ports, reducing the vulnerability of opening up all ports for the program.

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers OU.
You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.
What should you configure?

A. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to the Domain Controllers OU
B. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to the domain
C. a Local Users and Groups preferences setting in a Group Policy linked to ServersOU
D. a Restricted Groups setting in a Group Policy linked to Servers OU

Answer: C

Explanation:
A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change
D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group Why use Group Policy preferences?
Unlike Group Policy settings, which App1y to both local computer policy and Active
Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:
System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables User and group accounts for the local computer
VPN and dial-up networking connections Printer configuration and mapping
Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services
Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management
Start Menu properties and menu items

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers run 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 DefaultDCCIoneAllowList.xml file on DC1.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
A. Cloneable Domain Controllers Group There’s a new group in town. It’s called Cloneable Domain Controllers and you can find it 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.
B. DCCloneConfig.xml
There’s one key difference between a cloned DC and a DC that is being restored to a previous snapshot:
DCCloneConfig.XML.
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. This file can be generated in a few different ways.
The New-ADDCCloneConfigcmdlet in PowerShell By hand with an XML editor
By editing an existing config file, again with an XML editor.
Reference: Virtual Domain Controller Cloning in Windows Server 2012.

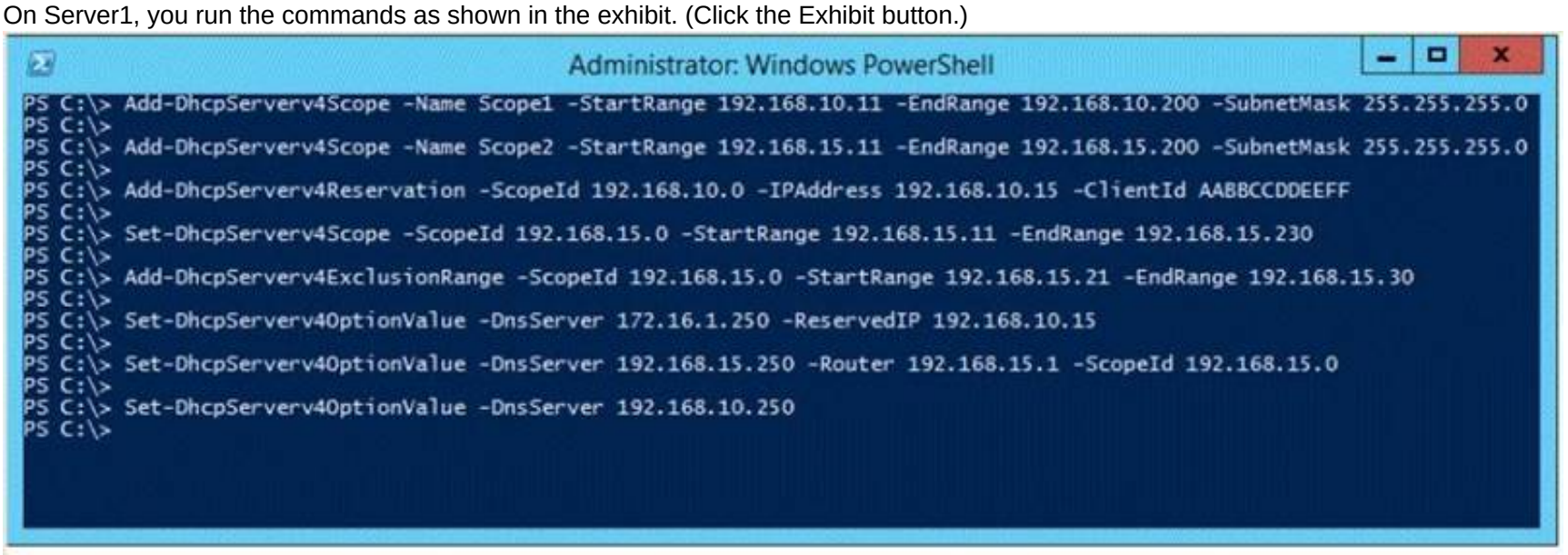
NEW QUESTION 64
- (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create a storage pool that will contain a new volume.
You need to create a new 600-GB volume by using thin provisioning. The new volume must use the parity layout.
What is the minimum number of 256-GB disks required for the storage pool?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

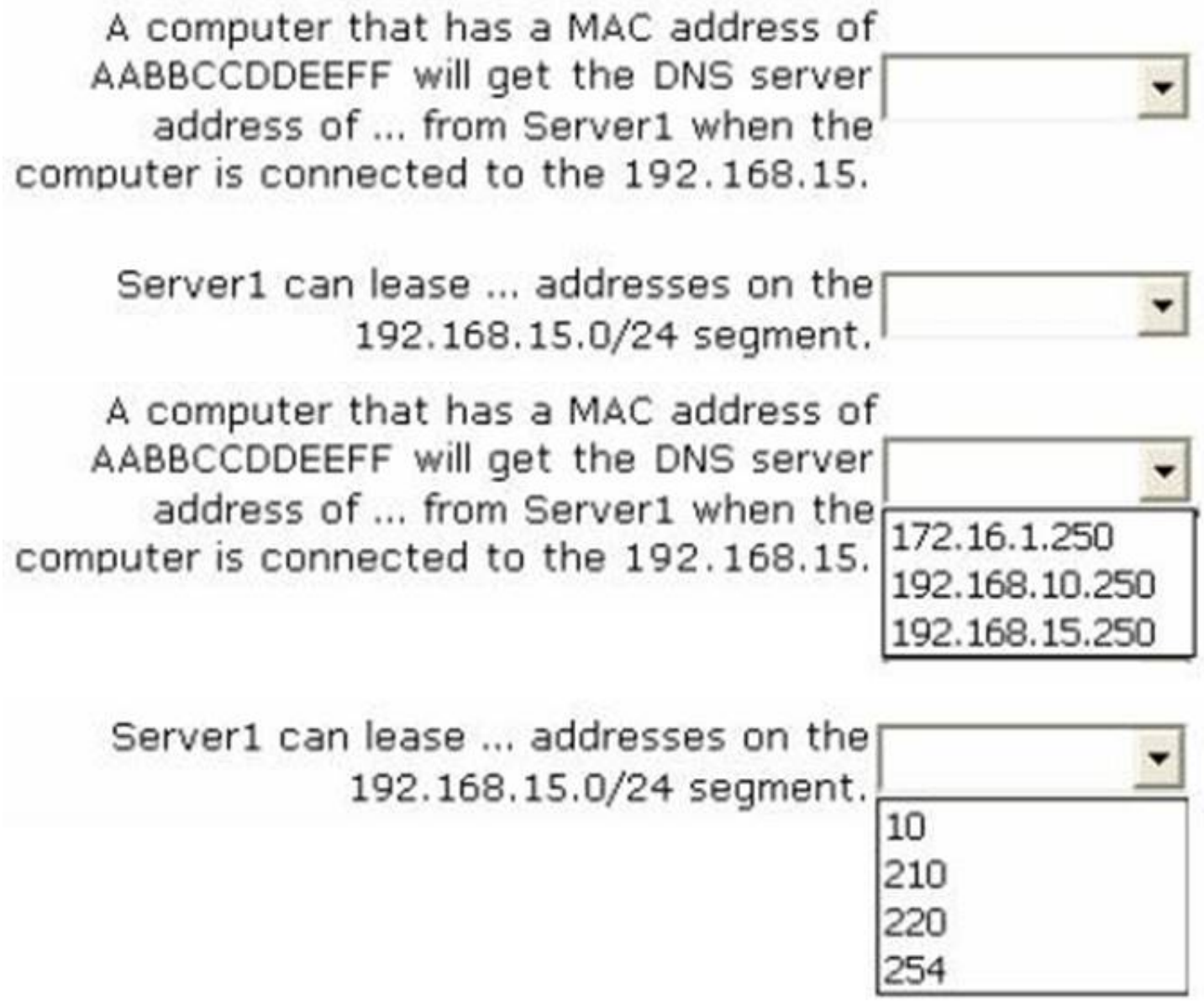
Answer: C

Explanation:
It takes 3 discs (minimum) in order to create a storage pool array with parity. If this array were using fixed provisioning, this would not be enough given the 256MB capacity (since only 2/3rds of 256 X 3 - less than 600 - could be used as actual data with the rest being parity bits), but since this array uses thin provisioning, a 600GB volume could technically be set up on a 20GB disc and it would still show as 600GB. (So, essentially, the question really becomes how many drives it takes in a storage pool to create a parity array.)
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx http://www.ibeast.com/content/tools/RaidCalc/RaidCalc.asp http://www.raid-calculator.com/default.aspx https://www.icc-usa.com/raid-calculator

NEW QUESTION 66
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you run the commands as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



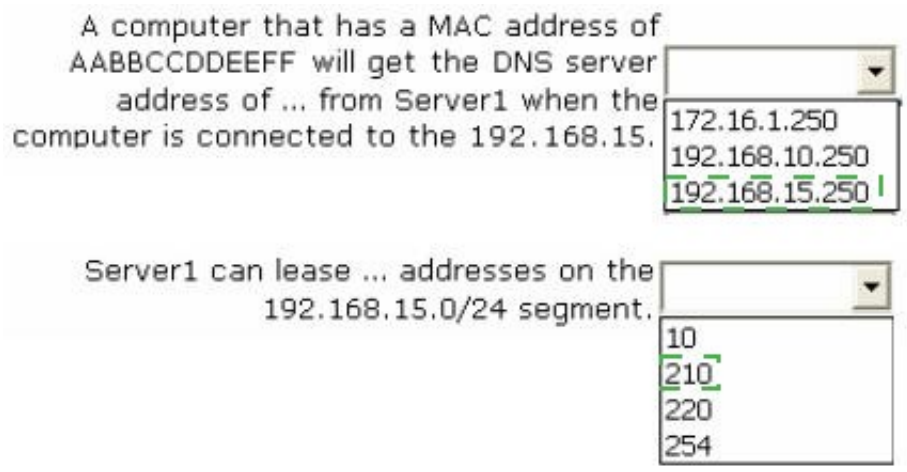
To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

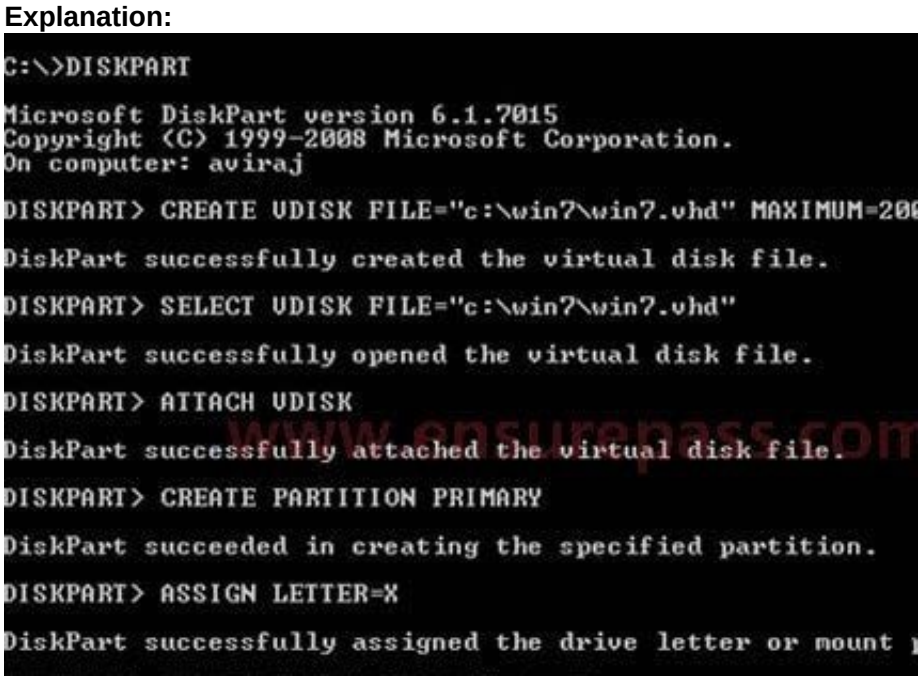


NEW QUESTION 71
DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a new volume on Server1.
The new volume must have the following configurations:
? Be stored on a new virtual hard disk
? Be assigned the drive letter G
? Have the NTFS file system
In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?
To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

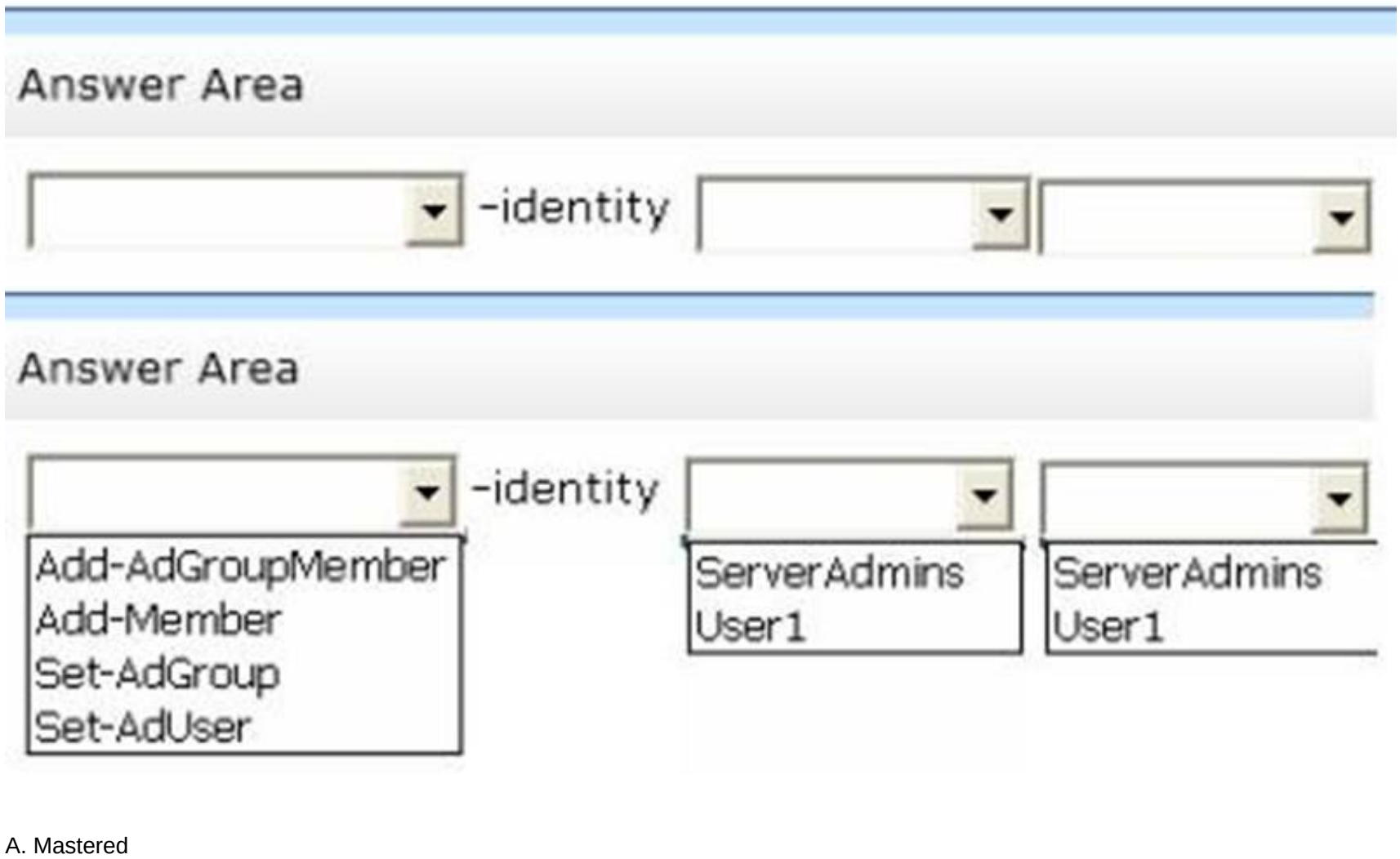
Explanation:



Note: Example:
createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000 attachvdisk
create partition primary assign letter=g
format
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252576.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487.aspx

NEW QUESTION 74
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to add a user named User1 to a group named ServerAdmins.

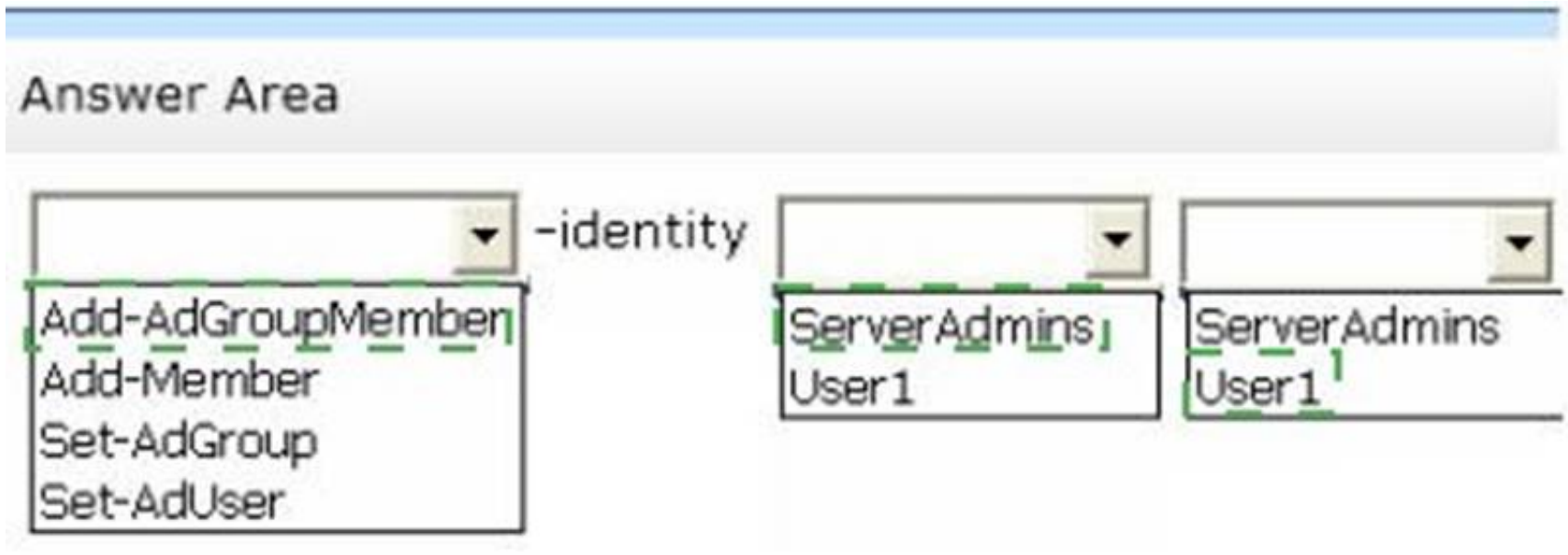
What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



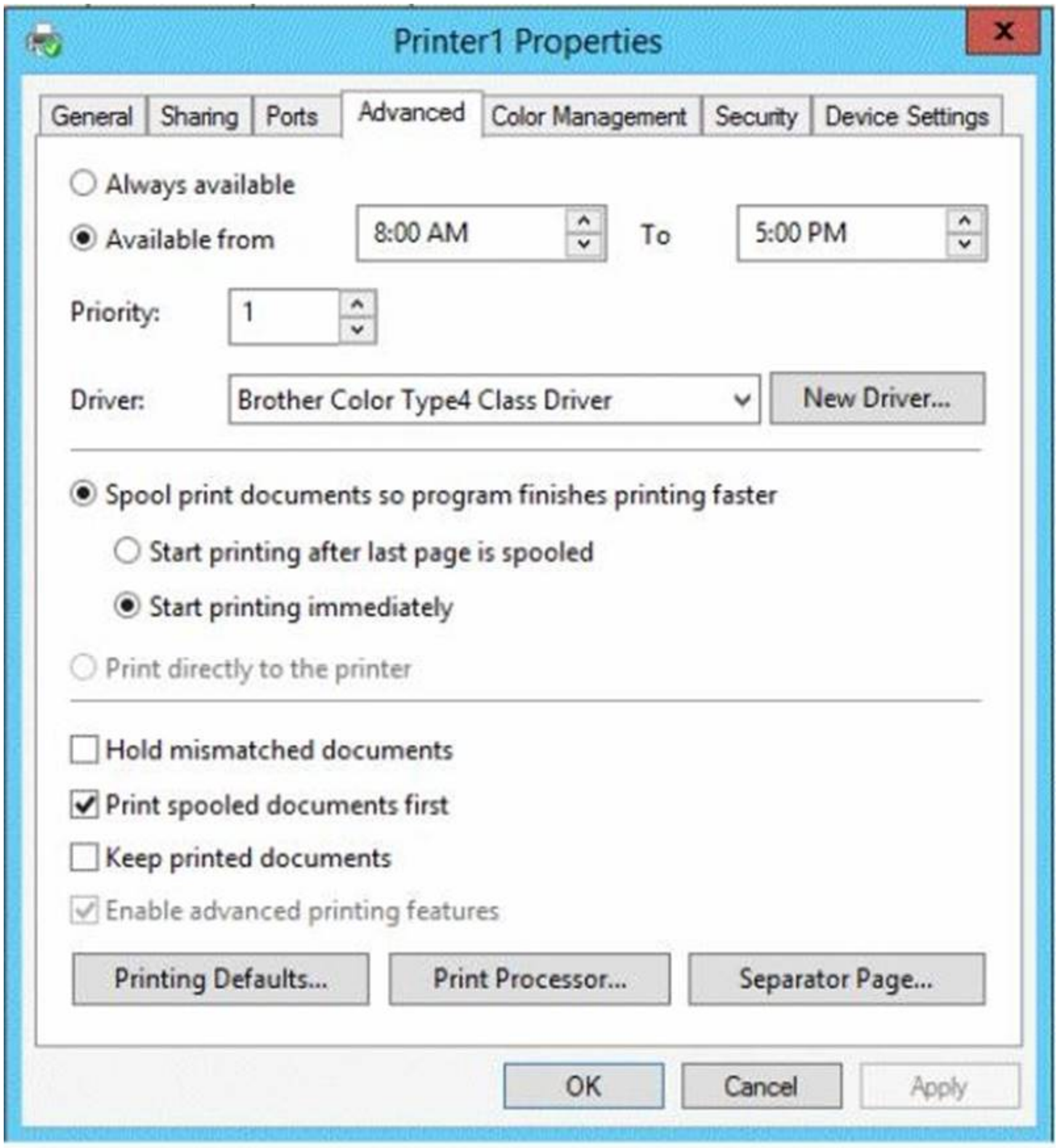
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

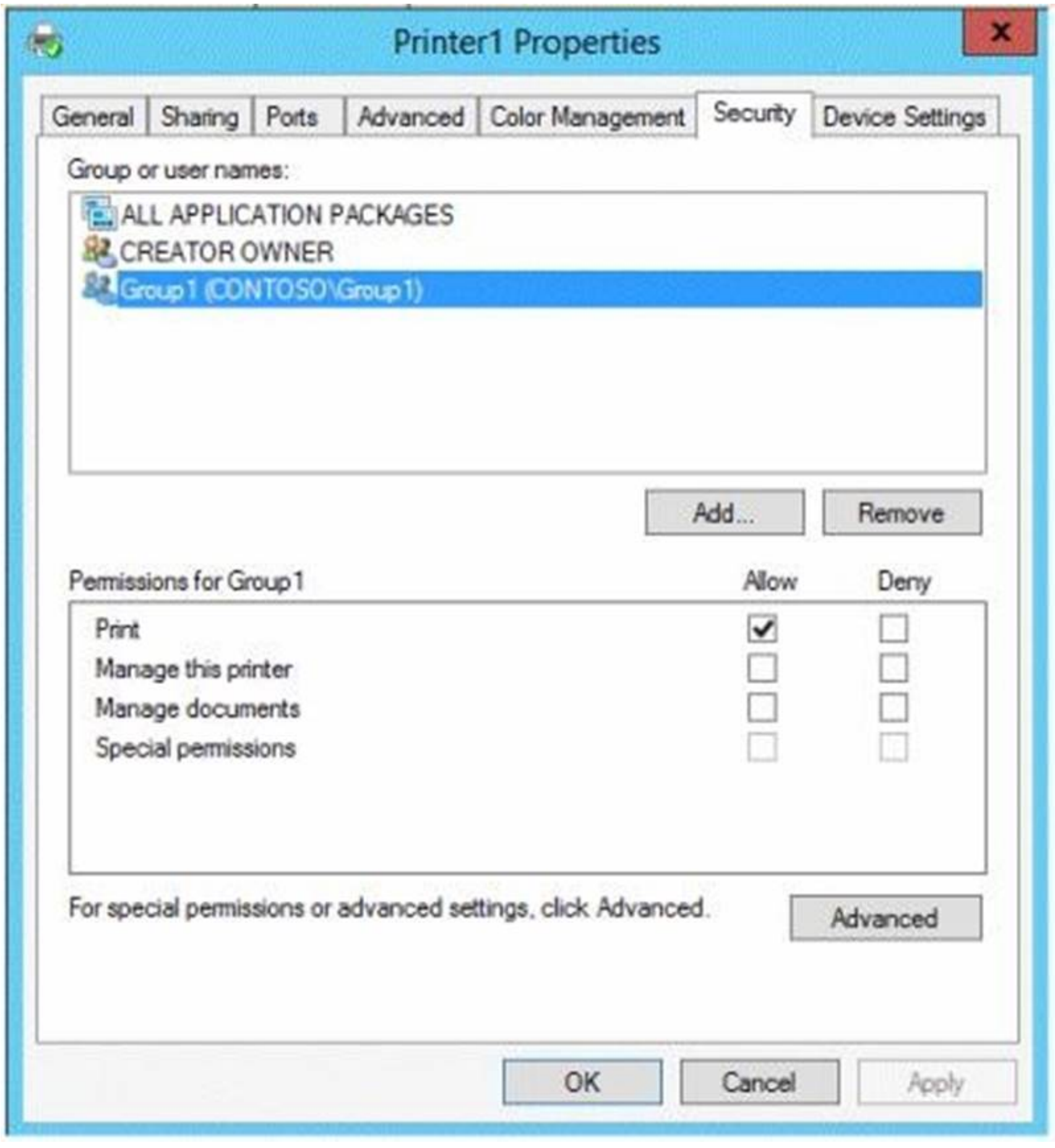
Explanation:



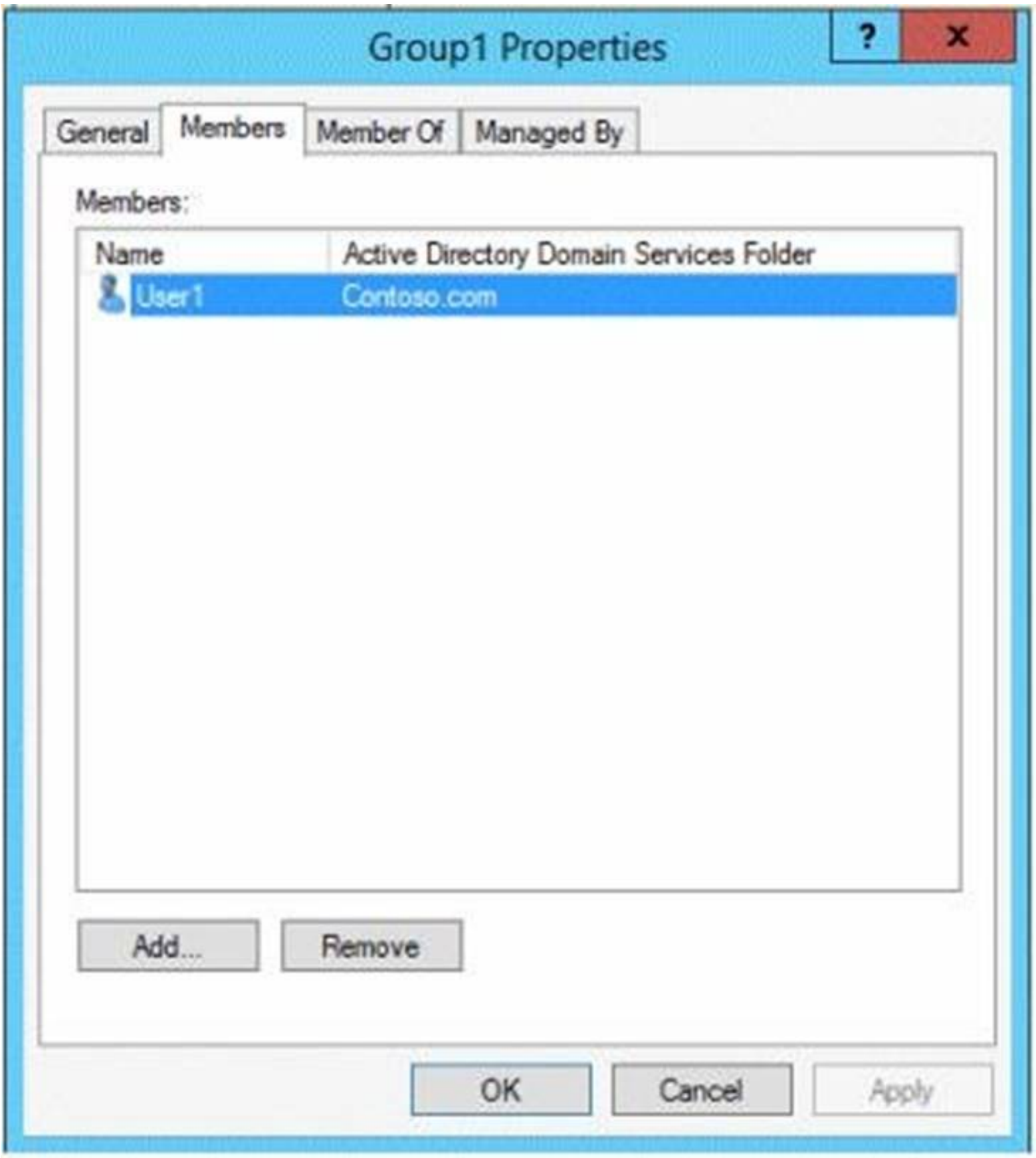
NEW QUESTION 78
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1.
The Advanced settings of Printer1 are shown in the Advanced exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Security settings of Printer1 are shown in the Security exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Members settings of a group named Group1 are shown in the Group1 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
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	○	○
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	○	○
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

	Yes	No
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	○	○
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	○	○
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On Server1, you create a printer named Printer1. You share Printer1 and publish Printer1 in Active Directory.
You need to provide a group named Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1. What should you do?

A. From Print Management, configure the Sharing settings of Printer1.
B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Security settings of Server1- Printer1.
C. From Print Management, configure the Security settings of Printer1.
D. From Print Management, configure the Advanced settings of Printer1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If you navigate to the Security tab of the Print Server Properties you will find the Permissions that you can set to Allow which will provide Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.
Set permissions for print servers
? Open Print Management.
? In the left pane, click Print Servers, right-click the applicable print server and then click Properties.
? On the Security tab, under Group or users names, click a user or group for which
you want to set permissions.
? Under Permissions for <user or group name>, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions listed as needeD.
? To edit Special permissions, click Advanced.
? On the Permissions tab, click a user group, and then click Edit.
? In the Permission Entry dialog box, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 2)
You have 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. VM1 has several snapshots.
You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

A. Delete the existing snapshots, and then modify the settings of VM1.
B. Right-click VM1, and then click Move.
C. Right-click VM1, and then click Export.
D. PauseVM1, and then modify the settings of VM1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You will need to navigate to the Hyper-V Management snap-in (C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V) and from there access the Snapshot file Location tab where you can change the settings for the VM1 snapshot file location. However, since there are already several snapshots in existence, you will need to delete them first because you will not be able to change the location of the snapshot file while there is an existing snapshot.
You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

NEW QUESTION 84
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1.

Group name	Folder permission	Share permission
Group1	Read and Write	Full Control
Group2	Read	Read
Group3	Read & Execute	Change

A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group2. A user named User2 is a member of Group2 and Group3.
You need to identify which actions the users can perform when they access the files in Share1.
What should you identify?
To answer, select the appropriate actions for each user in the answer area.

Actions	User1	User2
Read the files.	☐	☐
Edit the contents of the files.	☐	☐
Delete files created by other users.	☐	☐
Modify the permissions on the files.	☐	☐
Run executable files.	☐	☐

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	User1	User2
Read the files.	☑	☑
Edit the contents of the files.	☑	☐
Delete files created by other users.	☐	☐
Modify the permissions on the files.	☐	☐
Run executable files.	☐	☑

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 2)

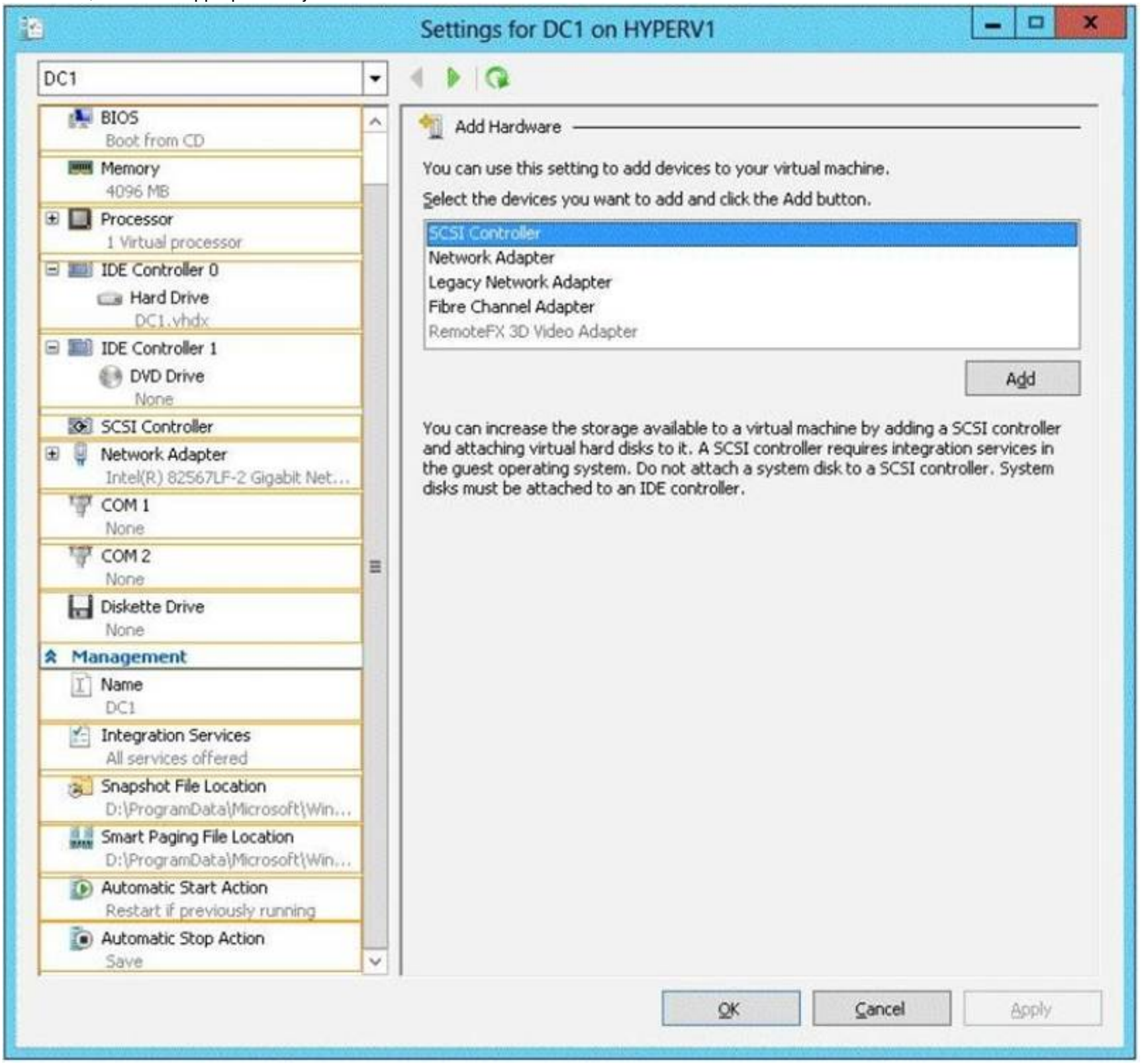
You plan to deploy a file server to a temporary location.
The temporary location experiences intermittent power failures. The file server will contain a dedicated volume for shared folders.
You need to create a volume for the shared folders. The solution must minimize the likelihood of file corruption if a power failure occurs.
Which file system should you use?

A. NFS
B. FAT32
C. ReFS
D. NTFS

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ReFS file system allows for resiliency against corruptions with the option to salvage amongst many other key features like Metadata integrity with checksums, Integrity streams with optional user data integrity, and shared storage pools across machines for additional failure tolerance and load balancing, etc.

NEW QUESTION 93
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Hyperv1 and a domain controller named DC1. Hyperv1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC1 is a virtual machine on Hyperv1.
Users report that the time on their client computer is incorrect.
You log on to DC1 and verify that the time services are configured correctly.
You need to prevent time conflicts between the time provided by DC1 and other potential time sources.
What should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hyper-V integration services are updated with a new service that allows Hyper-V administrators to copy files to the virtual machine while the virtual machine is running without using a network connection.
In previous versions of Hyper-V, a Hyper-V administrator may have needed to shut down a virtual machine to copy files to it.A new Hyper-V integration service has

been added that allows the Hyper-V administrator to copy files to a running virtual machine without using a network connection. This will eliminate time conflicts.

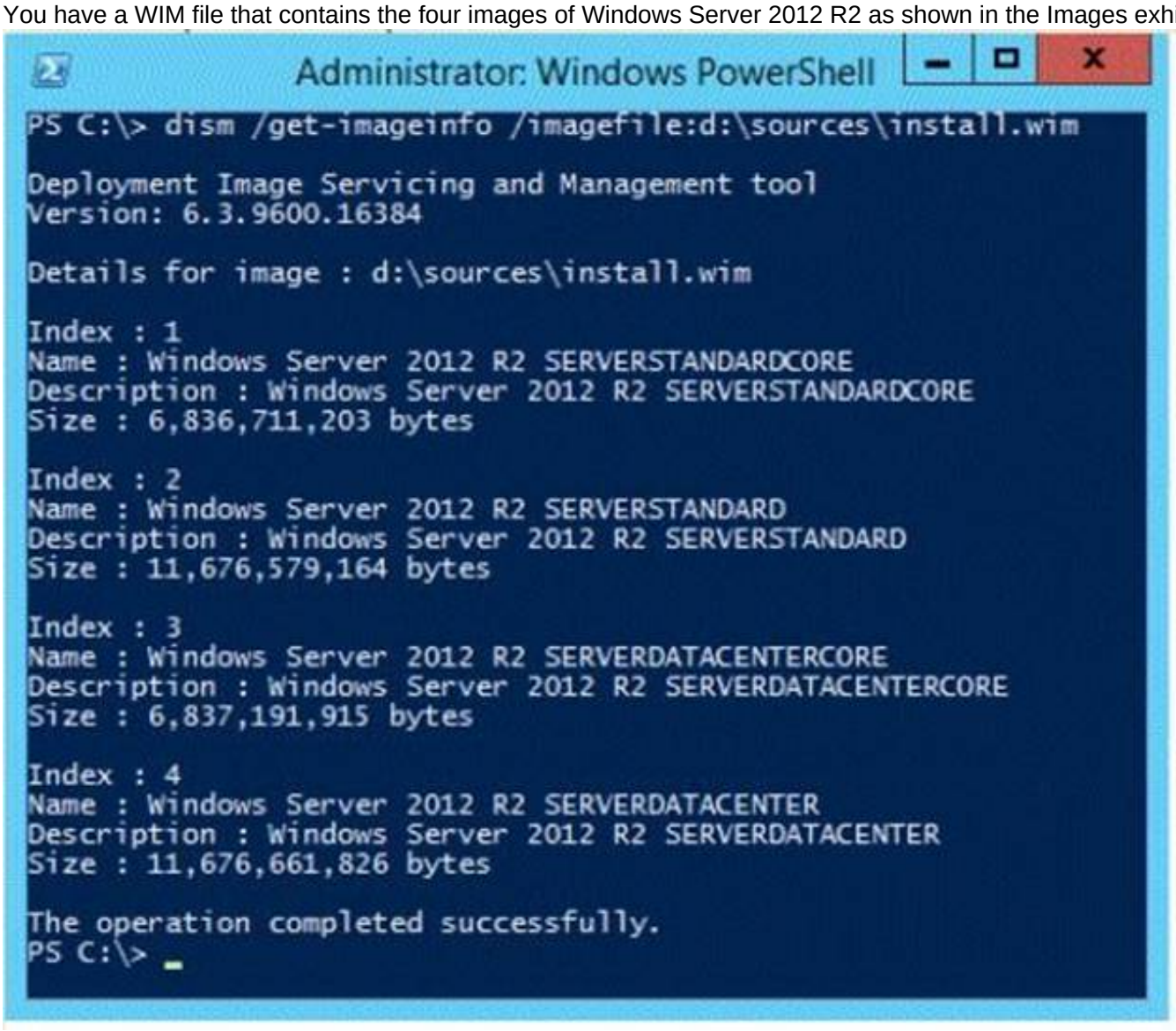
NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named Server1 and you join Server1 to the domain.
You need to ensure that you can view processor usage and memory usage information in Server Manager.
What should you do?

A. From Server Manager, click Configure Performance Alerts.
B. From Performance Monitor, create a Data Collector Set (DCS).
C. From Performance Monitor, start the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
D. From Server Manager, click Start Performance Counters.

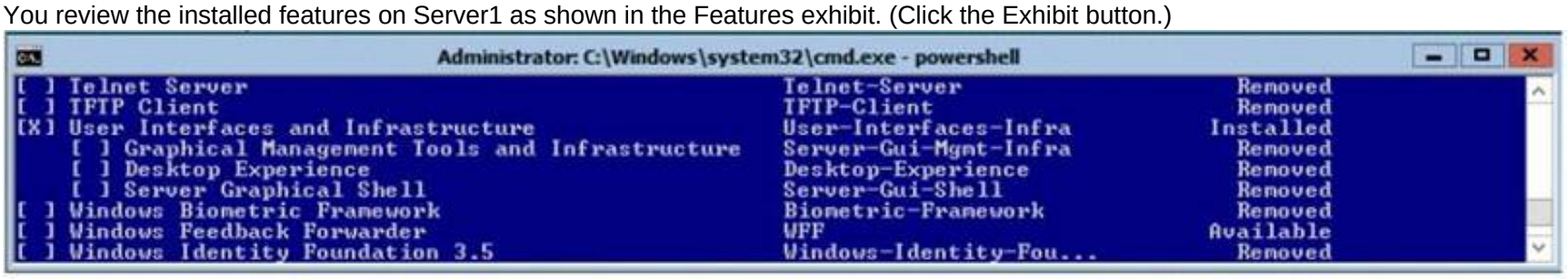
Answer: D

Explanation:
You should navigate to the Server Manager snap-in and there click on All Servers, and then Performance Counters. The Performance Counters, when started can be set to collect and display data regarding processor usage, memory usage, amongst many other resources like disk-related and security related data, that can be monitored.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb734903.aspx

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 2)
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.)

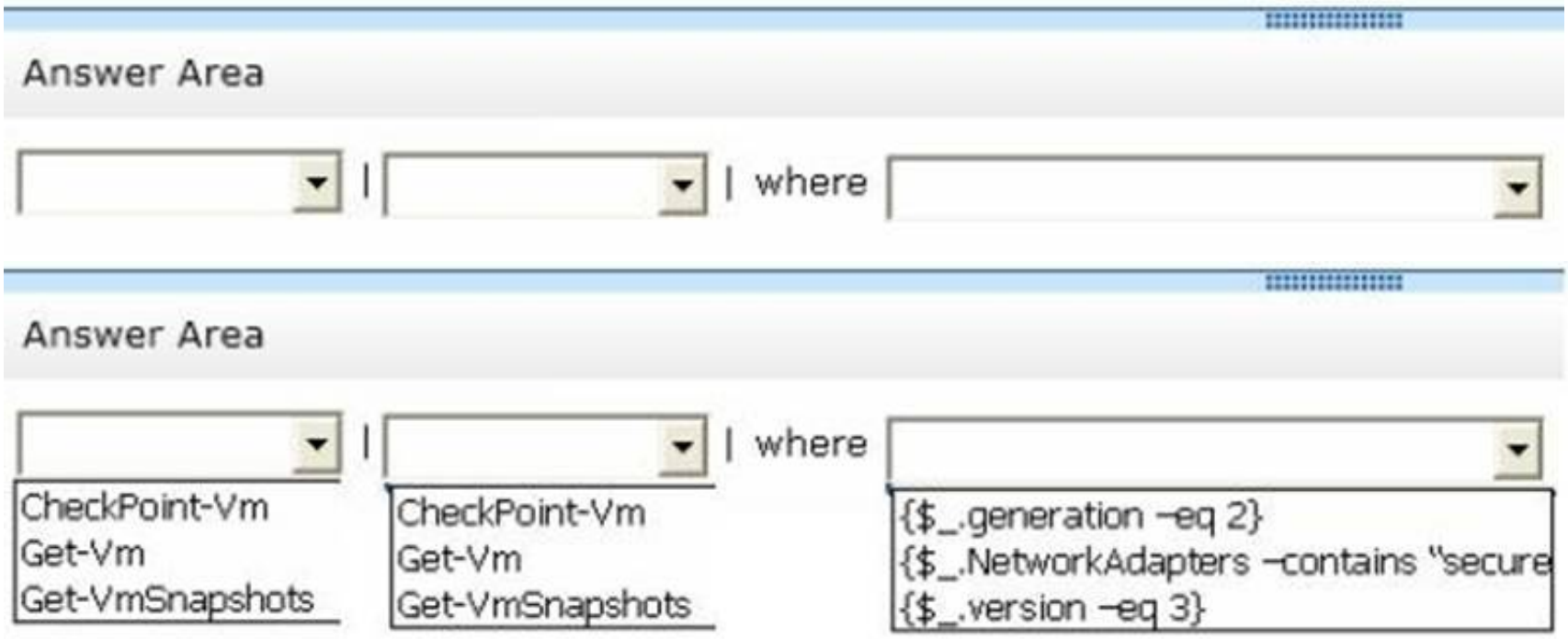
A. Index 1
B. Index 2
C. Index 3
D. Index 4

Answer: BD

Explanation:
These images (since they are Full GUI, not CORE), contain the binaries necessary to install all GUI elements.
When you install Windows Server 2012 R2, you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI. The “Server with a GUI” option is the

Windows Server 2012 R2 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The “Server Core Installation” option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the “Server with a GUI” option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default. Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option.
Reference: Windows Server Installation Options

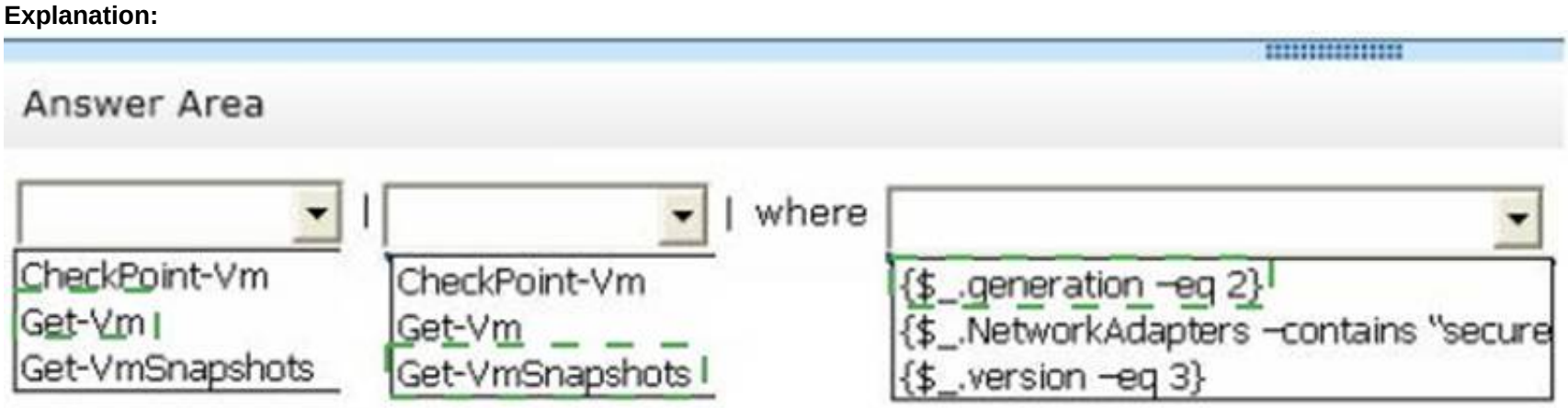
NEW QUESTION 101
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines.
You need to create a script to list all of the virtual machines that have checkpoints and support Secure Boot.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



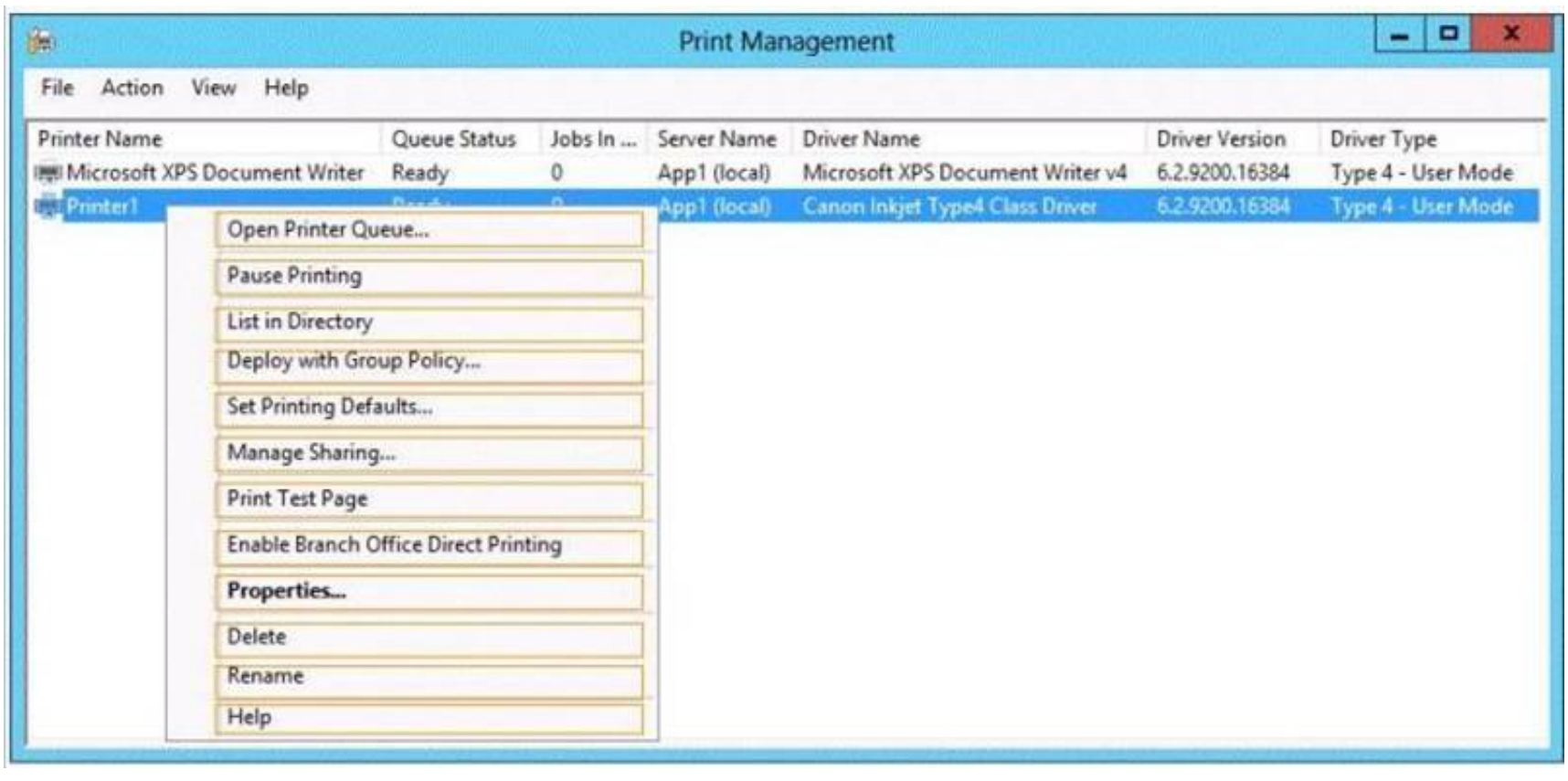
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 104
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8.
The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 connects to a network-attached print device.
You plan to connect all of the users in the sales office to Printer1 on App1.
You need to ensure that if App1 fails, the users can continue to print to Printer1. What should you configure on App1? To answer, select the appropriate option in the
answer area.

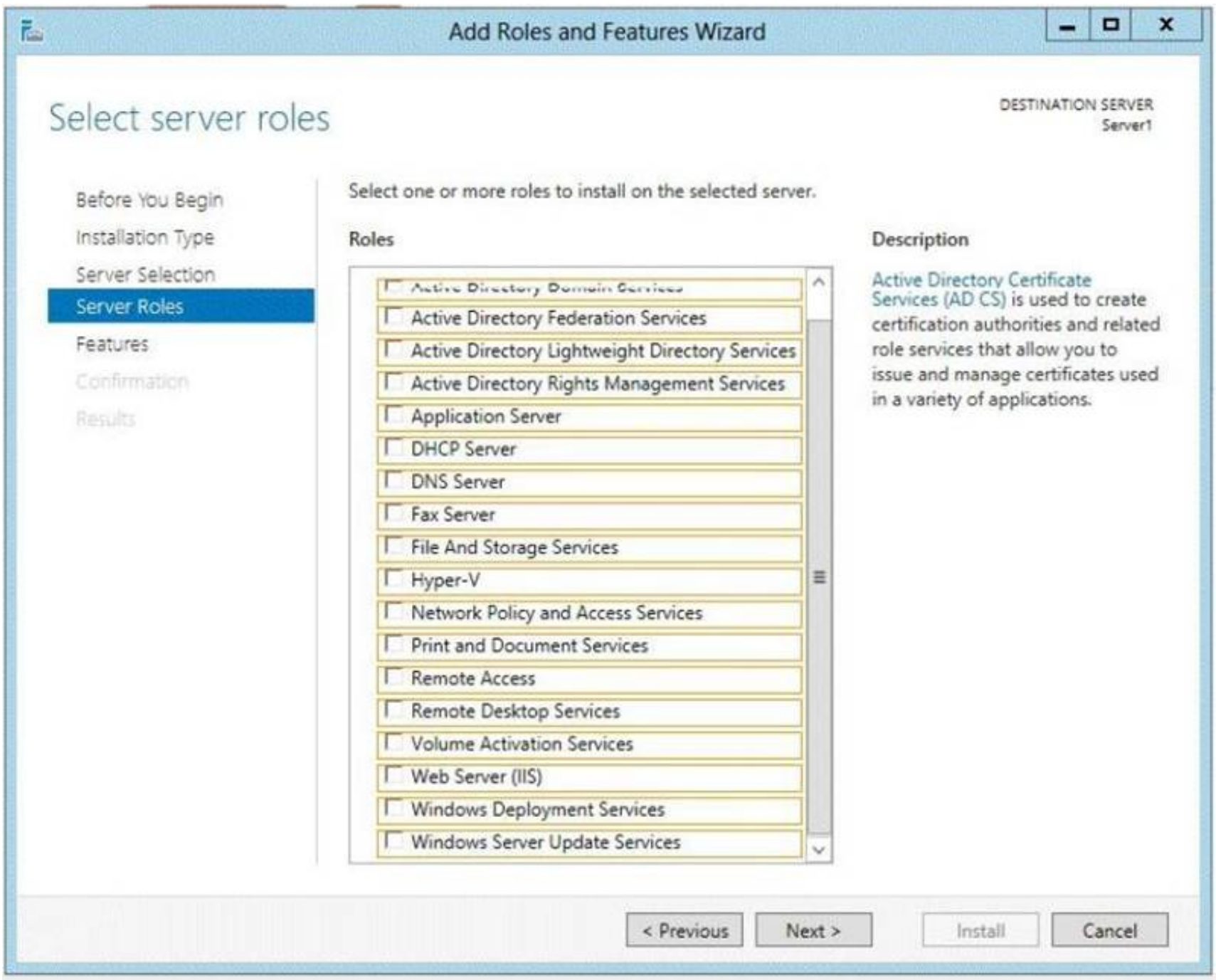


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Direct printer will bypass the need to print via the print server.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 2.3 Configure Print and Document services, Chapter 2: Configure Server roles and Features, p.104, 107.

NEW QUESTION 105
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1.
You add a new network segment to the network.
On the new network segment, you deploy a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent. Which server role should you install on Server1?
To answer, select the appropriate role in the answer area.

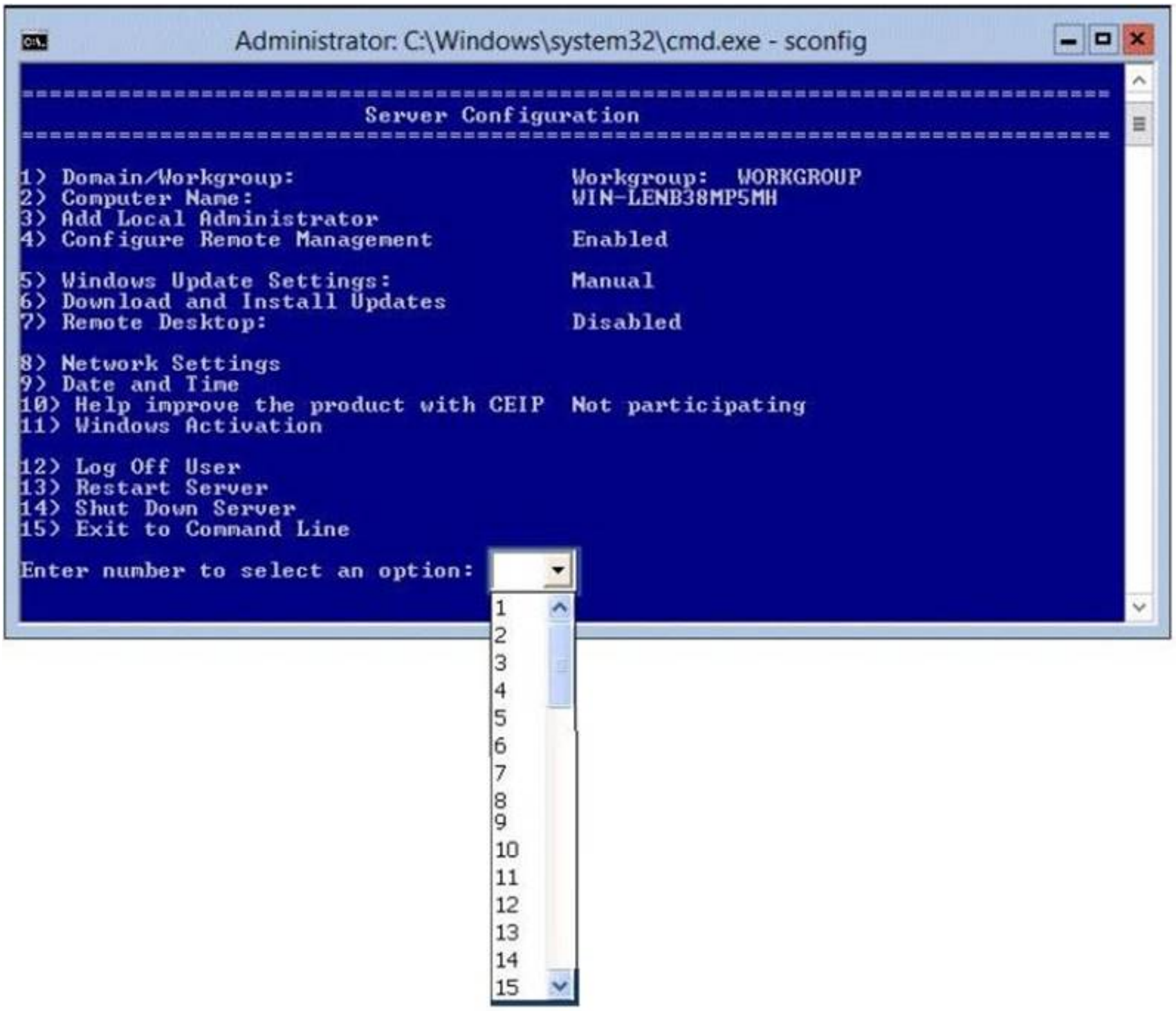


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you opt to create a centralized or hybrid DHCP infrastructure, you will need a DHCP relay agent on every subnet that does not have a DHCP server on it. Many routers are capable of functioning as DHCP relay agents, but in situations where they are not, you can configure a Windows Server 2012 computer to function as a relay agent.
In Windows Server 2012 R2 the DirectAccess feature and the RRAS role service were combined into a new unified server role. This new Remote Access server role allows for centralized administration, configuration, and monitoring of both DirectAccess and VPN- based remote access services. Additionally, Windows Server 2012 R2 DirectAccess provided multiple updates and improvements to address deployment blockers and provide simplified management.
References: http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx

NEW QUESTION 109
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server. You need to ensure that you can add the new server to Server Manager on Server1.
What should you configure on the new server? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

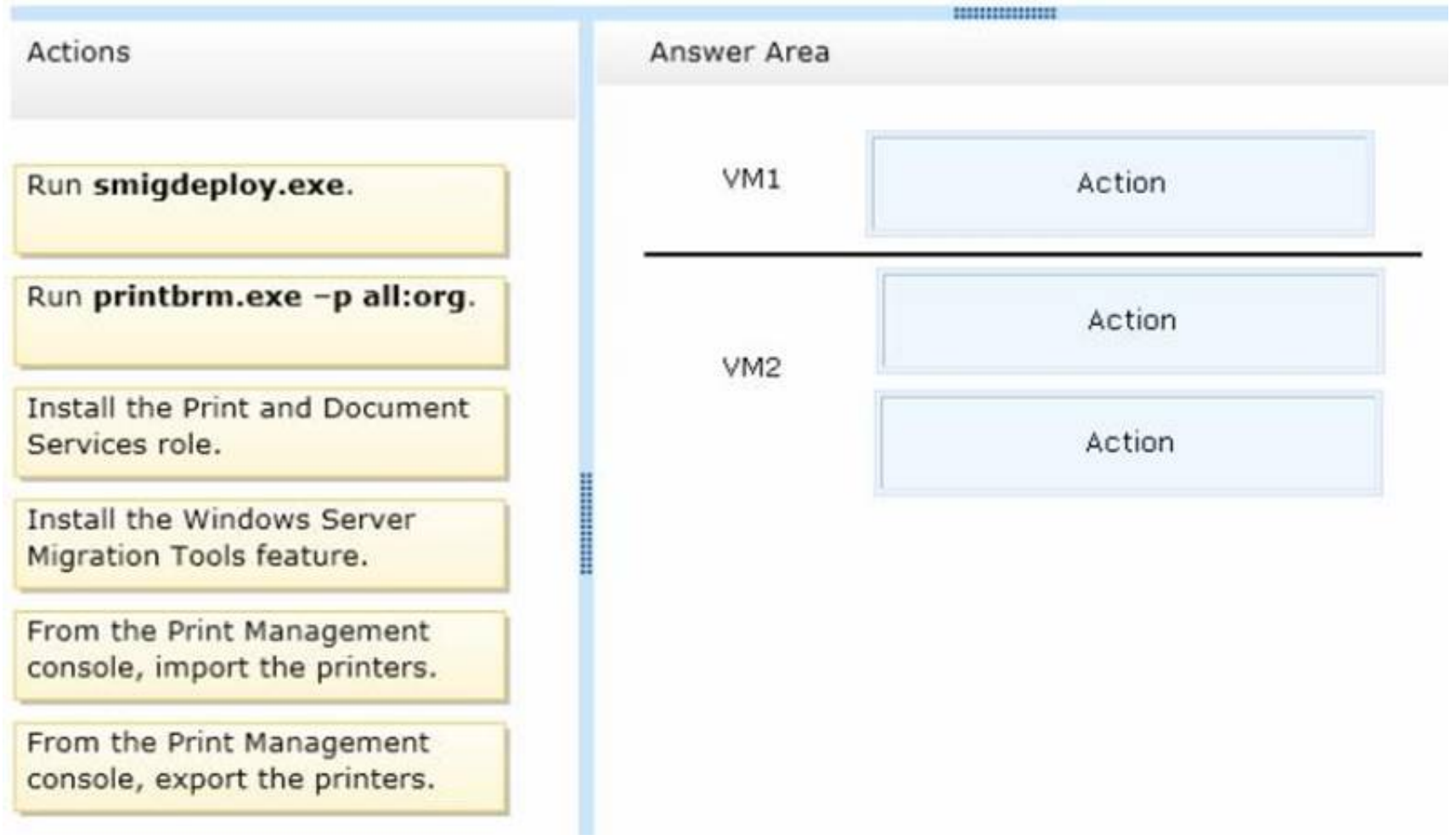
Explanation:
You can add a computer to server manager using IP address. So you need to configure Network Settings. If the server is not member of a domain, you can admin it remotely.
8 - Network Settings
You will require a network connection to the server to manage it from a different server, therefore you need to configure the network settings to enable Remote Management.

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.
You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.
You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server. You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client
computers.
What should you do on Server1?

A. Create a primary zone named “root”.
B. Create a primary zone named "GlobalNames".
C. Create a forwarder that points to 169.254.0.1.
D. Create a primary zone named “.”.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 115
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2. Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?
To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action 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:
Note:
On VM1 we export the printers. On VM2 we first install the Print and Document Services role, and then import the printers.
You must install the Print and Document Services role on the destination server before you begin the migration process.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1. What should you do?

A. From Server1, run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
B. From Server2, run the winrm command.
C. From Server2, run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
D. From Server1, run the winrm command.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1).Both servers are member servers.
On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.
You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the
solution.Choose two.)

A. Run the systempropertiesremot
B. execommand.
C. Run the Fnable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
D. Run the Enable-PsSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
E. Run the Confiqure-SMRemoting.ps1script.
F. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server. To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell
On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights.To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator.
In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned
Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions.
Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable.

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. 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

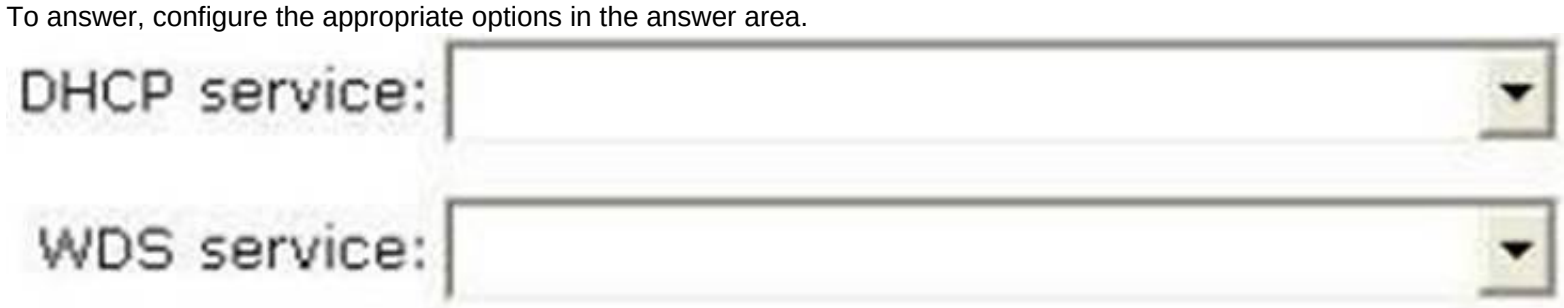
VM3 is used to test applications.
You need to prevent VM3 from synchronizing its clock to Server1. What should you configure?

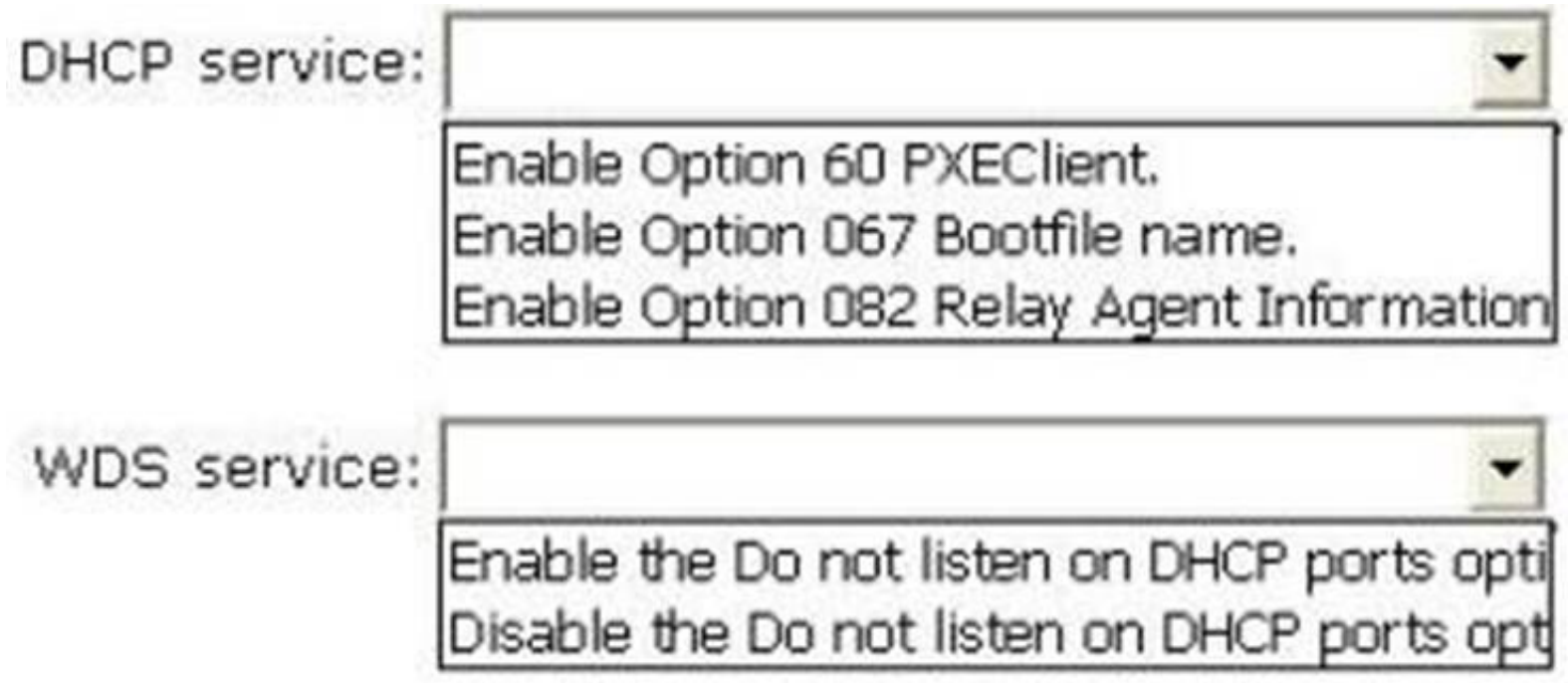
A. NUMA topology
B. Resource control
C. Resource metering
D. Virtual Machine Chimney
E. The VLAN ID
F. Processor Compatibility
G. The startup order
H. Automatic Start Action
I. Integration Services
J. Port mirroring
K. Single-root I/O visualization

Answer: I

Explanation:
Integration Services settings on virtual machines includes services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heart beat, and Backup (volume snapshot services. Thus you should disable the time synchronization using Integration Services.
References:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2008/08/29/backing-up-hyper-v-virtual-machines.aspx
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

NEW QUESTION 128
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.
You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.
You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?
To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.





A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enable Option 60 PXEClient
Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option
Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67 WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only. But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.
The DHCP option 60, when set to “PXEClient” is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to “PXEClient”.
If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.
To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP
Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.
This procedure does the following: Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters \UseDhcpPorts to 0.
Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1.
You need to ensure that User1 can manage the group membership of Group1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership
B. Install-AddsDomainController
C. Install-WindowsFeature
D. Install-AddsDomain
E. Rename-AdObject
F. Set-AdAccountControl
G. Set-AdGroup
H. Set-User

Answer: G

Explanation:
The Set-ADGroup cmdlet modifies the properties of an Active Directory group. You can modify commonly used property values by using the cmdlet parameters. For example, the
–ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1. Which tool should you use?

A. Computer Management
B. Server Manager
C. Share and Storage Management
D. New-VirtualDisk

Answer: A

Explanation:
For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.
- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.
In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.
You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain. You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1.You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get- GPO cmdlet and the Copy- GPO cmdlet.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the New- GPO cmdlet and the Import- GPO cmdlet.
C. From Group Policy Management, create a new starter GP
D. Right-click the new starter GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
E. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Croup Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.
B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.
C. This would create a starter GPO, not a GPO.
D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from rom the GPO's original which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different f domain.
The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU).
The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.
The Restore-GPO cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.
Since the GPO's original domain is different and there is no trust relationship between forests, you should execute the New-GPO command and import the already existing command into the 'new' domain.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit.
You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share
– Advanced option.
You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share – Advanced to create the new share. What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

A. Configure the Advanced system settings.
B. Run the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
C. Run the Set-SmbShare cmdlet.
D. Install the Share and Storage Management tool.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Install-WindowsFeature will install one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a server named Server1 and 10 Web servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to push the settings from Server1 to all of the Web servers.
On Server1, you modify the file set for the Web servers.
You need to ensure that all of the Web servers have the latest configurations. Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

A. Get-DcsConfiguration
B. Restore-DcsConfiguration
C. Set-DcsLocalConfigurationManager
D. Start-DcsConfiguration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Topic 2)
You are configuring the IPv6 network infrastructure for a branch office.
The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:DB8:0:C000::/58 address space for use in the branch office.
You need to identify the maximum number of IPv6 subnets you can create. How many IPv6 subnets should you identify?

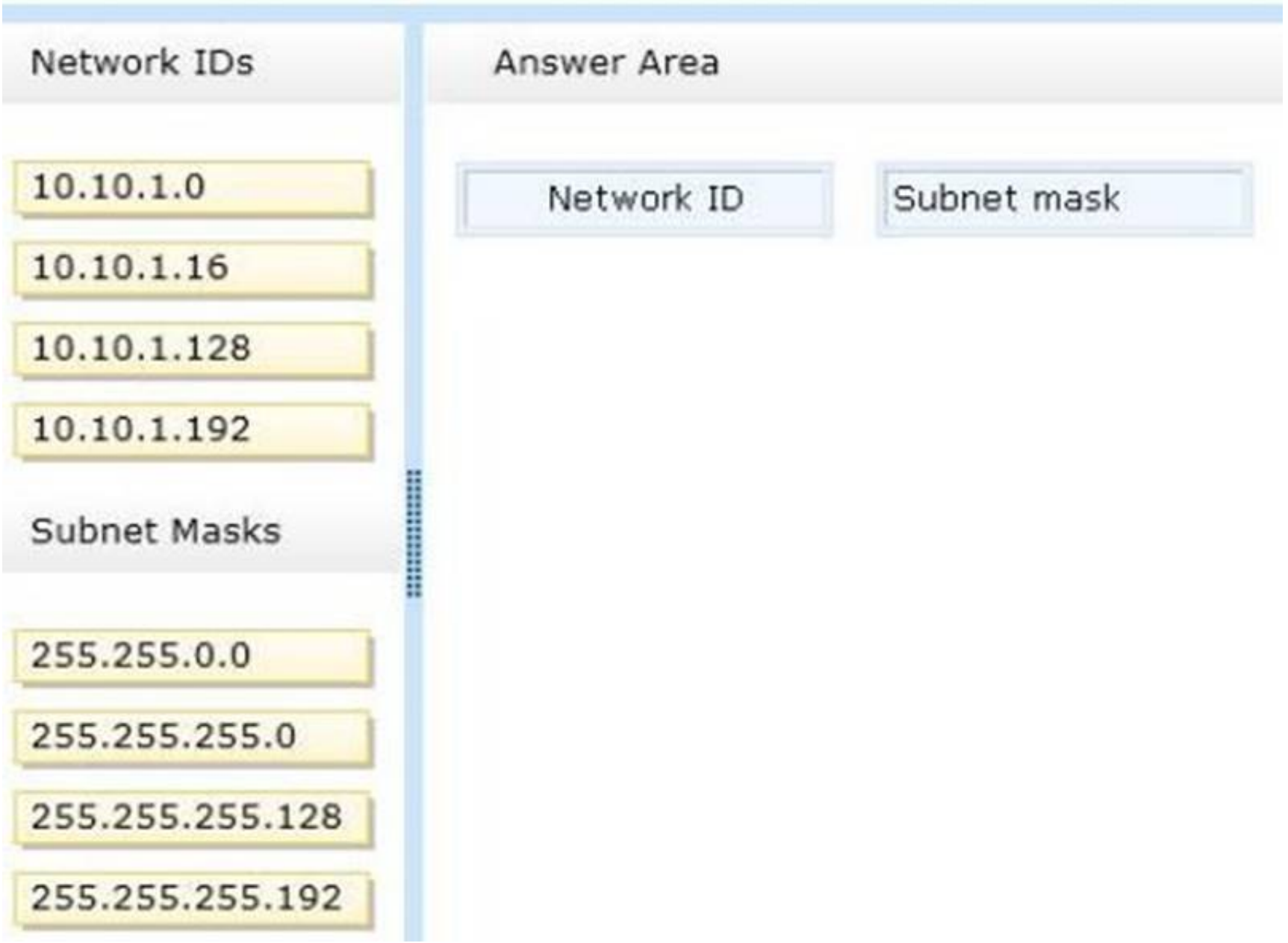
A. 32

B. 64
C. 128
D. 1024

Answer: B

Explanation:
IPv6 has 128-bit (16-byte) source and destination IP addresses. Although 128 bits can express over 3.4×1038 possible combinations, the large address space of IPv6 has been designed for multiple levels of subnetting and address allocation from the Internet backbone to the individual subnets within an organization.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379516%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 147
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You are configuring a test network. The test network contains a subnet named LAN1. LAN1 uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/27.
You plan to add a new subnet named LAN2 to the test network. LAN1 and LAN2 will be connected by a router.
You need to identify a valid network ID for LAN2 that meets the following requirements:
? Ensures that hosts on LAN2 can communicate with hosts on LAN1.
? Supports at least 100 IPv4 hosts.
? Uses only private IP addresses.
Which network ID should you use?
To answer, drag the appropriate network ID and subnet mask to the correct location in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Subnet Mask specifies which bits of the IP address identify the host system and which bits identify the network where the host system resides.

CIDR prefix-length	Dotted-Decimal	# Individual Addresses	# of Classful Networks
/13	255.248.0.0	512 K	8 Bs or 2048 Cs
/14	255.252.0.0	256 K	4 Bs or 1024 Cs
/15	255.254.0.0	128 K	2 Bs or 512 Cs
/16	255.255.0.0	64 K	1 B or 256 Cs
/17	255.255.128.0	32 K	128 Cs
/18	255.255.192.0	16 K	64 Cs
/19	255.255.224.0	8 K	32 Cs
/20	255.255.240.0	4 K	16 Cs
/21	255.255.248.0	2 K	8 Cs
/22	255.255.252.0	1 K	4 Cs
/23	255.255.254.0	512	2 Cs
/24	255.255.255.0	256	1 C
/25	255.255.255.128	128	1/2 C
/26	255.255.255.192	64	1/4 C
/27	255.255.255.224	32	1/8 C

References:
Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.192, 196

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1.
You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet.
You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers. What should you modify first?

A. The environment variables on all of the servers
B. The execution policy on all of the servers
C. The execution policy on all of the client computers
D. The environment variables on all client computers

Answer: C

Explanation:
The default execution policy of Windows Server 2012 is RemoteSigned meaning that as long as a valid signature is used on the scripts, they will run. However, the client computers have a default execution policy of restricted meaning that no scripts will run in PowerShell whatsoever, so this would have to be changed before the scripts could be executed on the client computers.

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 2)
You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6.
What should you do?

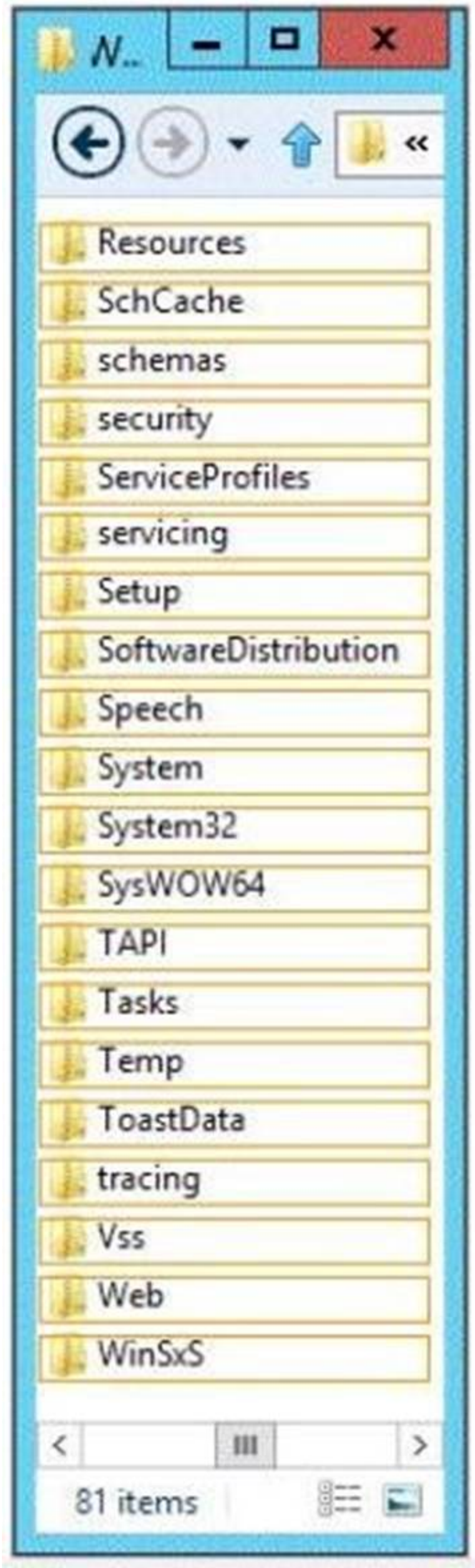
A. From Sconfig, configure the Network Settings.
B. Run the sc.exe command and specify the config parameter.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetIpv6Protocol cmdlet.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Set-DnsClientServerAddresscmdlet sets one or more IP addresses for DNS servers associated with an interface. This cmdlet statically adds DNS server addresses to the interface. If this cmdlet is used to add DNS servers to the interface, then the DNS servers will override any DHCP configuration for that interface.
PS C:\> Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses "10.0.0.1","10.0.0.2")
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592692.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx

NEW QUESTION 156
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.
All roles are removed completely from DHCP1.
You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Mount folder.

You need to install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1 by using Server Manager. Which folder should you specify as the alternate path for the source files?
To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
WinSxS, the side-by-side component store enables administrators to activate any of the features included with Windows Server 2012 R2 without having to supply

an installation medium.

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.
All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.
You configure a server named Server2 as an ISATAP router. You add a host (A) record for ISATAP to the contoso.com DNS zone.
You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router. What should you do?

A. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.
B. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
C. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
D. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList command will change the settings of a global query block list which you can use to ensure that client computers locate the ISATAP router.
Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called “Global Query Block list”, which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD. This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy. The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name. This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because any authorized client can register any unused host name, even a host name that might have special significance for certain Applications. This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user’s computer. Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables. Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com. In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative. Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user’s own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network. The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service. Add-DnsServerResourceRecord – The Add-DnsServerResourceRecordcmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server. You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types. By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings. Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList – The Set- DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockListcmdlet changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify. If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list. Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Topic 2)
You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.
On Server1, you add Server2 to Server Manager.
When you attempt to connect to Server2 from Server Manager, you receive the following error message: "Credentials not valid."
You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager on Server1.
What should you do?

A. On Server 2, run the Configure-SmRemoting cmdlet.
B. On Server 1, run the Set-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
C. On Server 1, run the Set-Item cmdlet.
D. On Server 2, install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

Answer: C

Explanation:
Since they are both workgroup members, server 2 will have to be added to server 1 as a trusted host

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Topic 2)
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. Install Windows Identity Foundation (WIF) 3.5.
B. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.
Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 2)
Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Network ID	Router address
Main	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.0.1
Branch1	172.16.18.0/24	172.16.18.1
Branch2	172.16.17.0/24	172.16.17.1
Branch3	172.16.16.0/24	172.16.16.1
Branch4	172.16.19.0/24	172.16.19.1

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.
Which command should you run?

A. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
B. route.exe add -p 172.16.16.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
C. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.16.0.0
D. route.exe add -p 172.16.18.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1

Answer: B

Explanation:
These parameters will allow communication with all the hosts.

CIDR prefix-length	Dotted-Decimal	# Individual Addresses	# of Classful Networks
/13	255.248.0.0	512 K	8 Bs or 2048 Cs
/14	255.252.0.0	256 K	4 Bs or 1024 Cs
/15	255.254.0.0	128 K	2 Bs or 512 Cs
/16	255.255.0.0	64 K	1 B or 256 Cs
/17	255.255.128.0	32 K	128 Cs
/18	255.255.192.0	16 K	64 Cs
/19	255.255.224.0	8 K	32 Cs
/20	255.255.240.0	4 K	16 Cs
/21	255.255.248.0	2 K	8 Cs
/22	255.255.252.0	1 K	4 Cs
/23	255.255.254.0	512	2 Cs
/24	255.255.255.0	256	1 C
/25	255.255.255.128	128	1/2 C
/26	255.255.255.192	64	1/4 C
/27	255.255.255.224	32	1/8 C

References:
Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.192, 196

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Topic 2)

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 Enterprise. 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
B. an offline servicing by using Dism
C. an online servicing by using Dism
D. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p. 44
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring Servers, p. 19-22

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Topic 2)
You have a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has two dual-core processors and 32 GB of RAM. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1.
You create two virtual machines on Server1 that each have 8 GB of memory.
You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for both virtual machines to access memory.
What should you configure on each virtual machine?

A. Resource control
B. Memory weight
C. Dynamic Memory
D. NUMA topology

Answer: D

Explanation:
Windows Server 2012 introduced support for projecting a virtual NUMA topology into Hyper-V virtual machines. This capability can help improve the performance of workloads running on virtual machines that are configured with large amounts of memory.

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains a Windows Server 2012 R2 image named Server12.wim.Server12.wim contains the images shown in the following table.

Index number	Image name
1	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard Server Core
2	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard
3	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter Server Core
4	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter

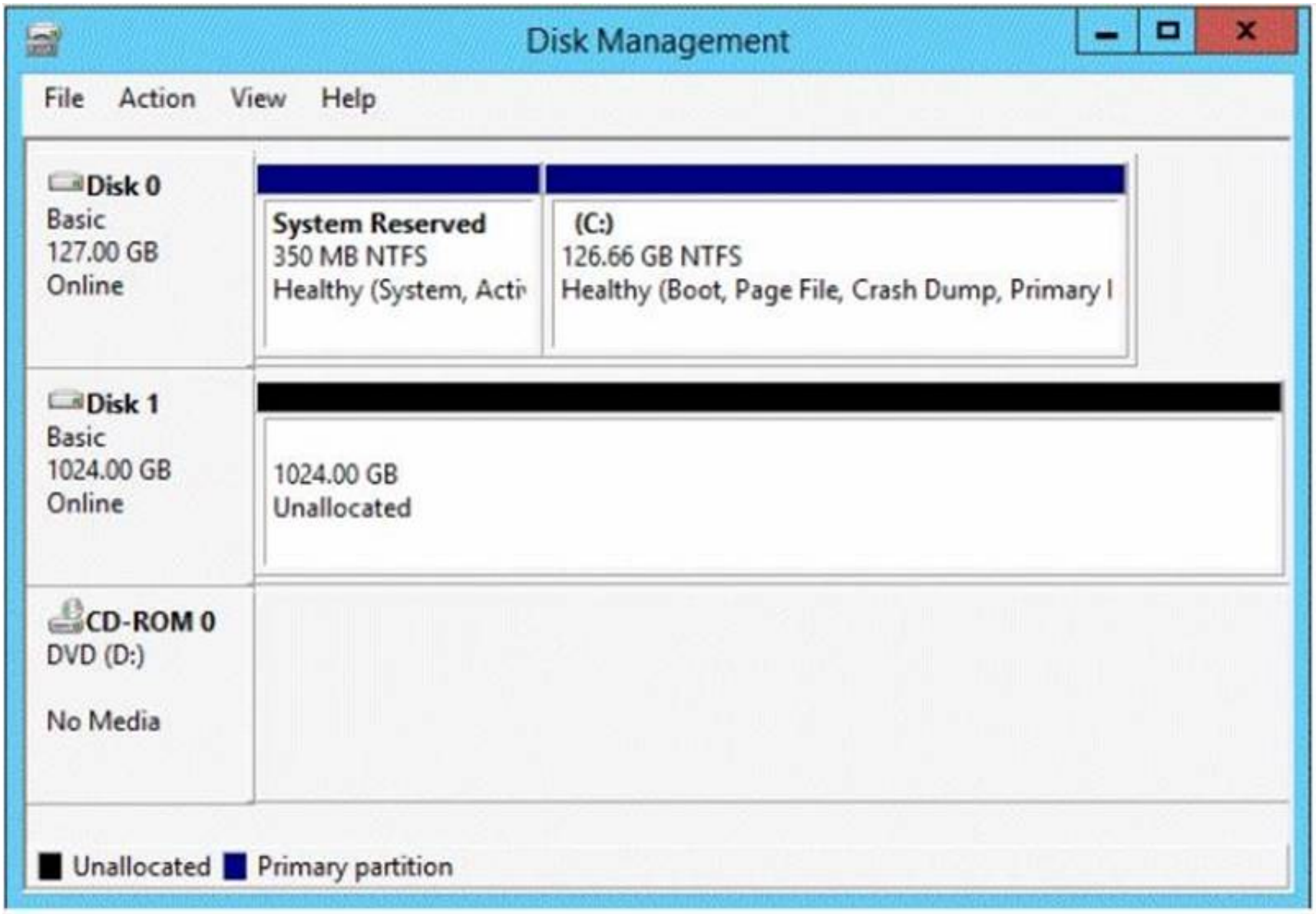
You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter image.
You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. Which command should you run first?

A. dism.exe /image:c:\Server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename:servermigration
B. dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount
C. imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012 r2 datacenter"
D. imagex.exe /apply c:\Server12.wim 4 c:\

Answer: B

Explanation:
This command will mount the image before making any changes.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You add an additional disk to Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users can access the additional disk from drive C. What should you do?

A. Convert Disk 0 to a dynamic disk and add a mirror.
B. Create a simple volume on Disk 1 and mount the volume to a folder.
C. Convert Disk 0 and Disk 1 to dynamic disks and extend a volume.
D. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk and create a spanned volume.

Answer: B

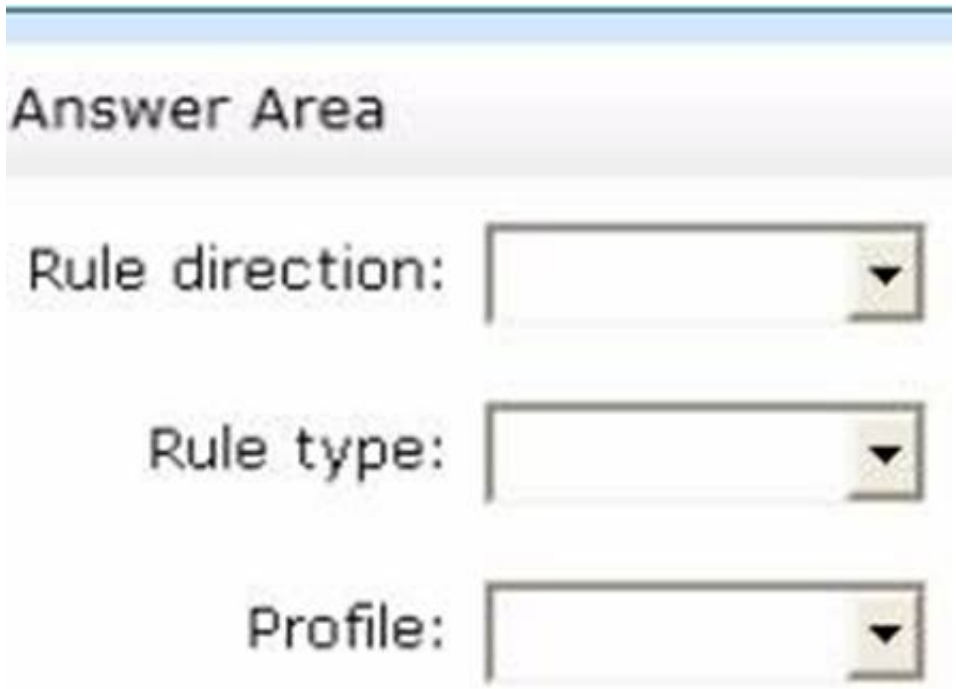
NEW QUESTION 179
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1.
You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script.
You 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?

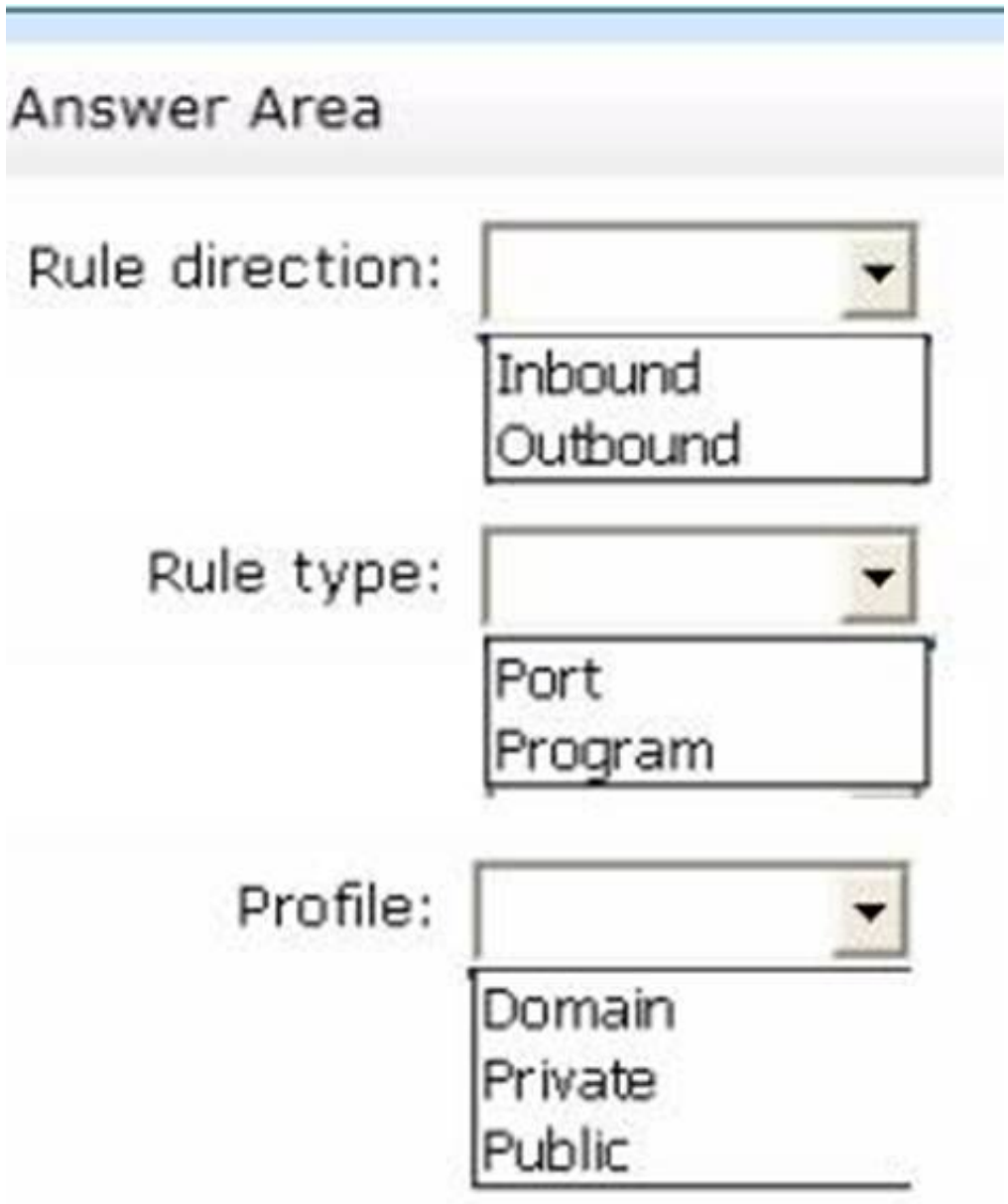
A. .bat
B. .cmd
C. .ps1
D. .xml

Answer: C

Explanation:
PowerShell scripts are saved with the extension ".ps1".
From http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574105.aspx
The Review Options page in Server Manager also offers an optional View Script button to create a Unicode text file that contains the current ADDS Deployment configuration as a single Windows PowerShell script. This enables you to use the Server Manager graphical interface as a Windows PowerShell deployment studio. Use the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard to configure options, export the configuration, and then cancel the wizard. This process creates a valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.

NEW QUESTION 181
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to create a Windows Firewall rule to prevent administrators from using Internet Explorer to access the Internet while they are logged on interactively to the servers. The solution must not prevent administrators from accessing websites on the internal network.
How should you configure the rule?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

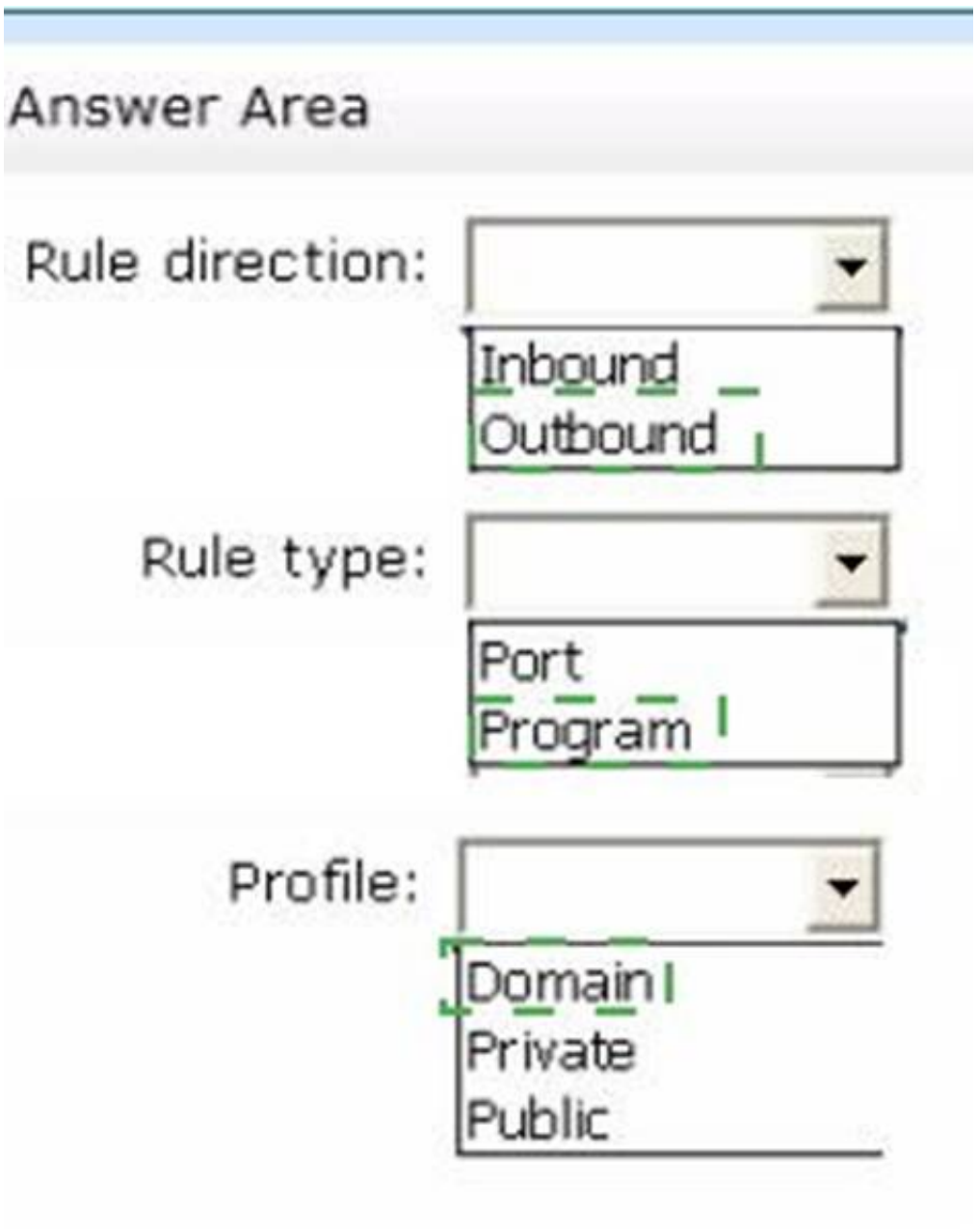




A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 2)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.
You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
? Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.
What should you create?

A. A simple space
B. A spanned volume
C. A mirrored space
D. A parity space

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.
B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant
C. Fault tolerant but Not max space
D. Fault tolerant and better space ratio
Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

NEW QUESTION 184
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Domain name or workgroup	Network profile
Server1	Contoso.com	Domain
Server2	Workgroup	Public

You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed by using Server Manager from Server1. In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on Server1 and Server2.Make
only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

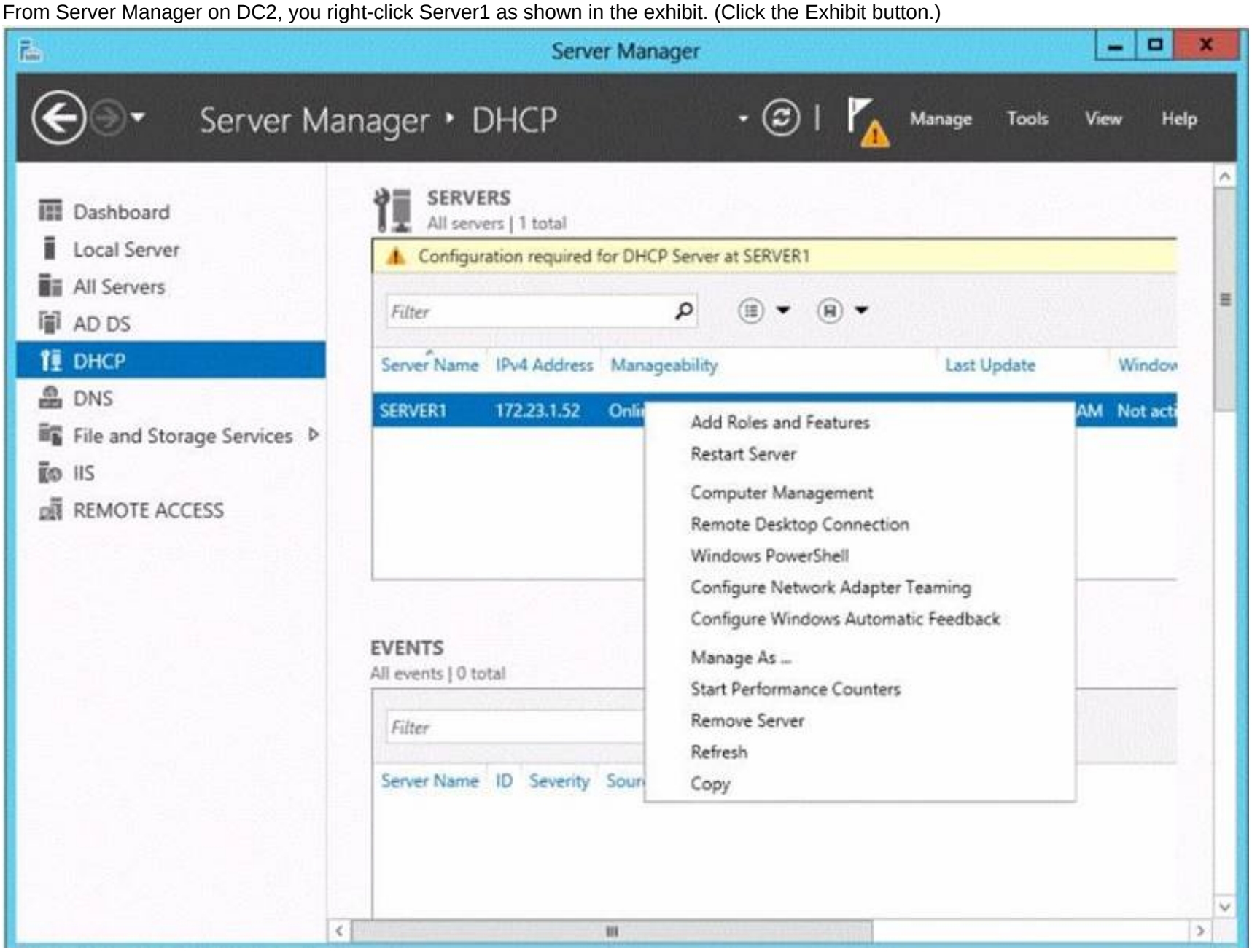
	Server1	Server2
Modify the TrustedHosts list.	○	○
Set the network profile to Private.	○	○
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Modify the TrustedHosts list - Server1
Set the network profile to Private- Server2
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry - Server 2
On the computer that is running Server Manager, add the workgroup server name to the TrustedHosts list.

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Topic 2)
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. In the domain, add DC2 to the DHCP Administrators group.
B. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrmquickconfig.

D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 192
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory.
From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover that the 50 printers are not visible.
You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects in Active Directory Users and Computers.
Which option should you select? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in you should navigate to the Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers tab if you want to view printer objects that are shared.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 5: Active Directory Administration, Lesson 1: Administering Active Directory objects using ADAC, p.195

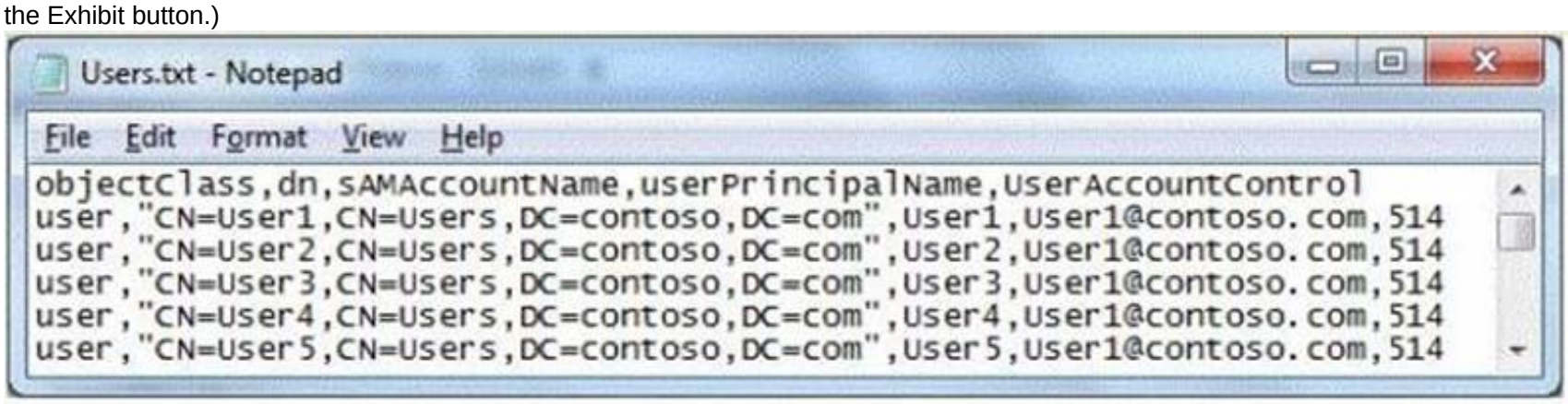
NEW QUESTION 194
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.
You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:
? Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com.
? Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP).
Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?
To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct configuration in the answer area. Each cmdlet 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.

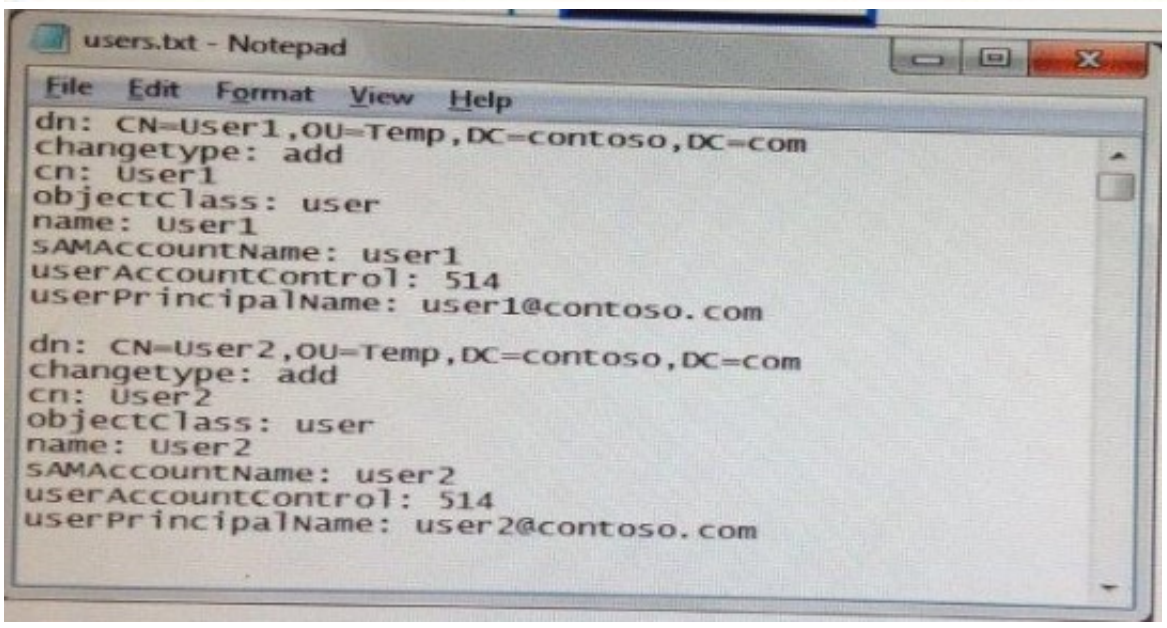
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition: Creates a DNS application directory partition. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone: Adds a primary zone to a DNS server.
Set-DNSServer Overwrites a DNS server configuration.
SET-DNSServerForwarder Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server Set-DNSServerDSSetting Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.
Set-DNSServerSetting Modifies DNS server settings.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845(v=wps.620).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887(v=wps.620).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Topic 2)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
An administrator provides you with a file that contains the information to create user accounts for 200 temporary employees. The file is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





You need to automate the creation of the user accounts. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
Which tool should you use?

A. Ldifde
B. csvde
C. Dsadd
D. Net user

Answer: B

Explanation:
csvde – Imports and exports data from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using files that store data in the comma-separated value (CSV) format. You can also support batch operations based on the CSV file format standard.
Net user – Adds or modifies user accounts, or displays user account information.
Ldifde – Creates, modifies, and deletes directory objects. You can also use ldifde to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to

other applications or services, and populate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) with data from other directory services.
Dsadd – Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a .csv file and make sure the parameters are correct.
You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma- separated value format.
Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 5: Install and administer Active Directory, Objective 5.2: Create and Manage Active Directory Users and Computers, p. 269

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that has a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2.
Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the File Server server role installed.
You need to upgrade Server1 to Windows Server 2012 R2 with the graphical user interface (GUI).
The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Preserve the server roles and their configurations.
? Minimize administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation.When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature.
C. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation.When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature

Answer: D

Explanation:
A-Server is on 2008 R2 core, must install 2012 R2 core and then GUI
B-Not least effort
C- Not least effort
D- Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 R2 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported.
However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 R2 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes.

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a domain controller named DC1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. DC1 has a standard primary DNS zone for contoso.com.
You need to ensure that only client computers in the contoso.com domain will be able to add their records to the contoso.com zone.
What should you do first?

A. Sign the contoso.com zone.
B. Modify the Security settings of DC1.
C. Modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
D. Store the contoso.com zone in Active Directory.

Answer: D

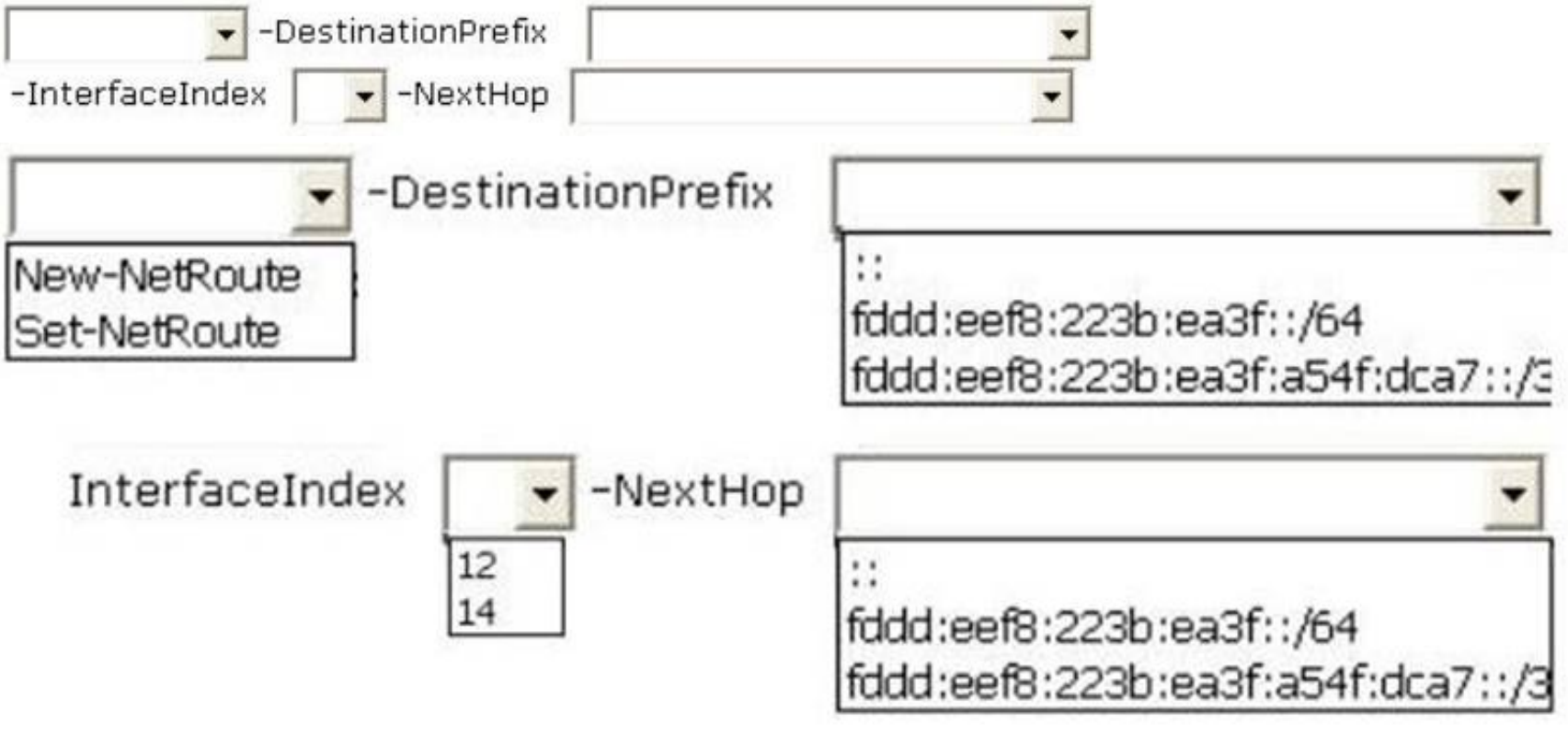
Explanation:
Only Authenticated users can create records when zone is stored in AD.
Secure dynamic updates allow an administrator to control what computers update what names and prevent unauthorized computers from overwriting existing names in DNS.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 2: Implementing DNSSEC, p. 237
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755193.aspx

NEW QUESTION 209
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6.
The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

ifIndex	DestinationPrefix	NextHop	RouteMetric	PolicyStore
12	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
1	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::107b:3378:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
14	fe80::5efe:192.168.0.221/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::/64	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3106:2aa7/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
1	::1/128	::	256	ActiveStore

You verify that Server2 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.
What command should you run on Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Before a routing table is used, the destination cache is checked for an entry matching the destination address in the packet being forwarded. If the destination cache does not contain an entry for the destination address, the routing table is used to determine:
The next-hop address - For a direct delivery (in which the destination is on a local link), the next-hop address is the destination address in the packet. For an indirect delivery (in which the destination is not on a local link), the next-hop address is the address of a router.
The next-hop interface - The interface identifies the physical or logical interface that is used to forward the packet either to its destination or to the next router.

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Domain controller
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	Domain controller
Server1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	File server
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	File server

You need to ensure that you can use Server Manager on DC1 to manage DC2.
Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)
A. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on DC2.
B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC1.
C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on DC1.
D. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC2.
E. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on DC2.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012 R2. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool.
You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems.
Windows Management Framework 3.0. To use this release of Server Manager to access and manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must first install .NET Framework 4.0, and then install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on those servers.
Reference:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd.
You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
? Minimize the amount of disk space used.
What should you do?

A. Create a fixed-size VHD
B. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
C. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD?
D. Create a dynamically expanding VHD
E. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
F. Create differencing VHDs that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
D. Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent. A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk. The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk.
The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

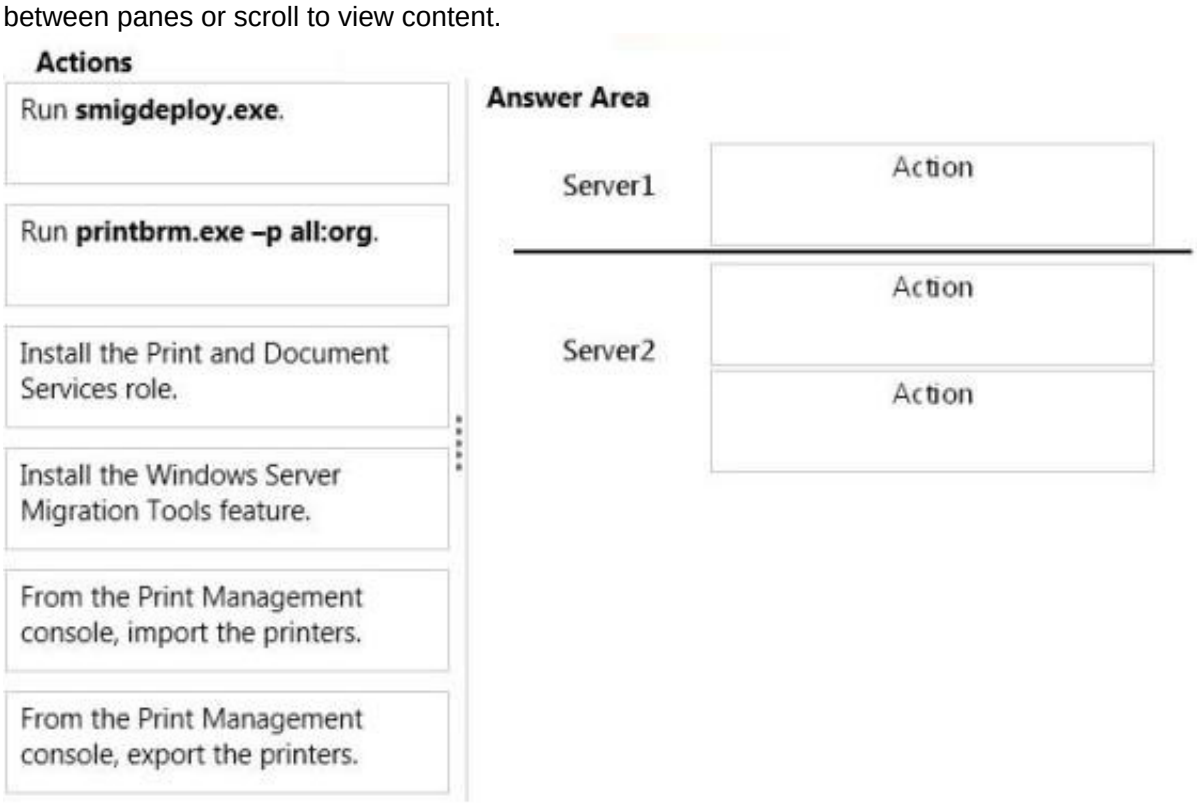
NEW QUESTION 220
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You try to install the Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5 Features feature on Server1, but the installation fails repeatedly.
You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
B. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.
C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.
Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and Features, p. 117
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

NEW QUESTION 225
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
You have a print server named Server1Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a file server named Server2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to migrate all of the printers on Server1 to Server2. Which actions should you perform on the servers?
To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action 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.

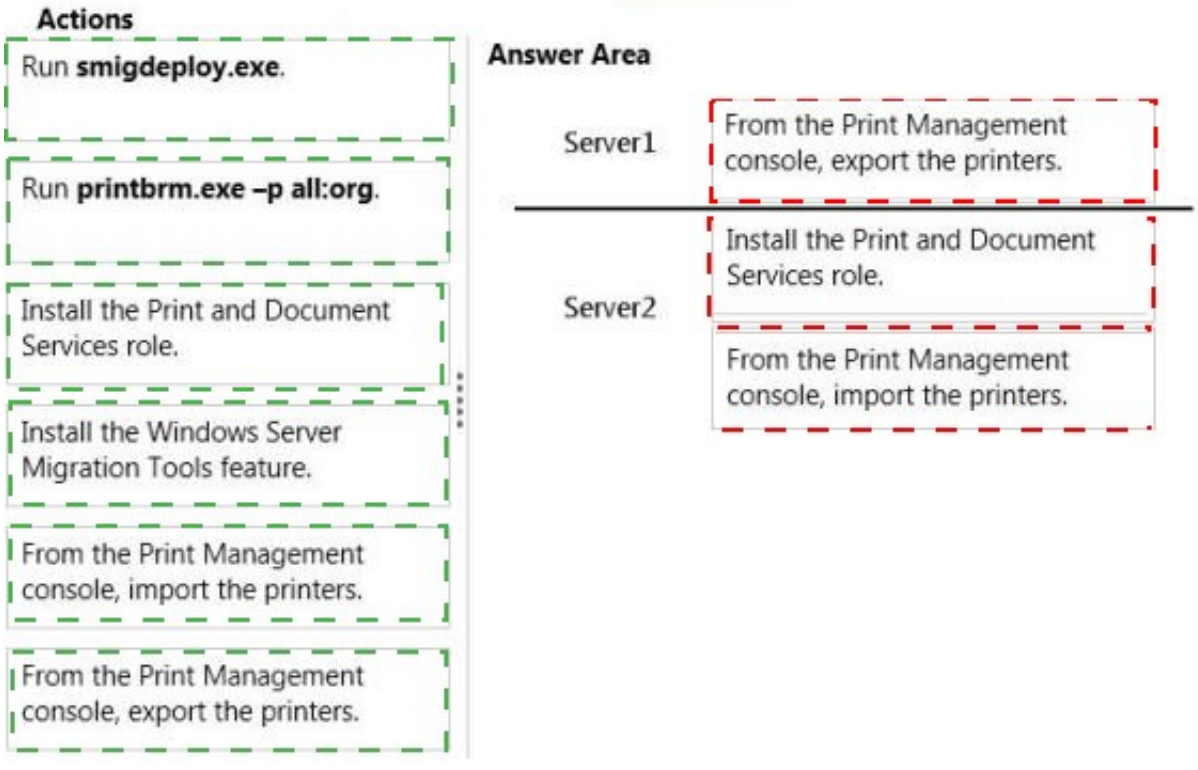


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer:

A

Explanation:



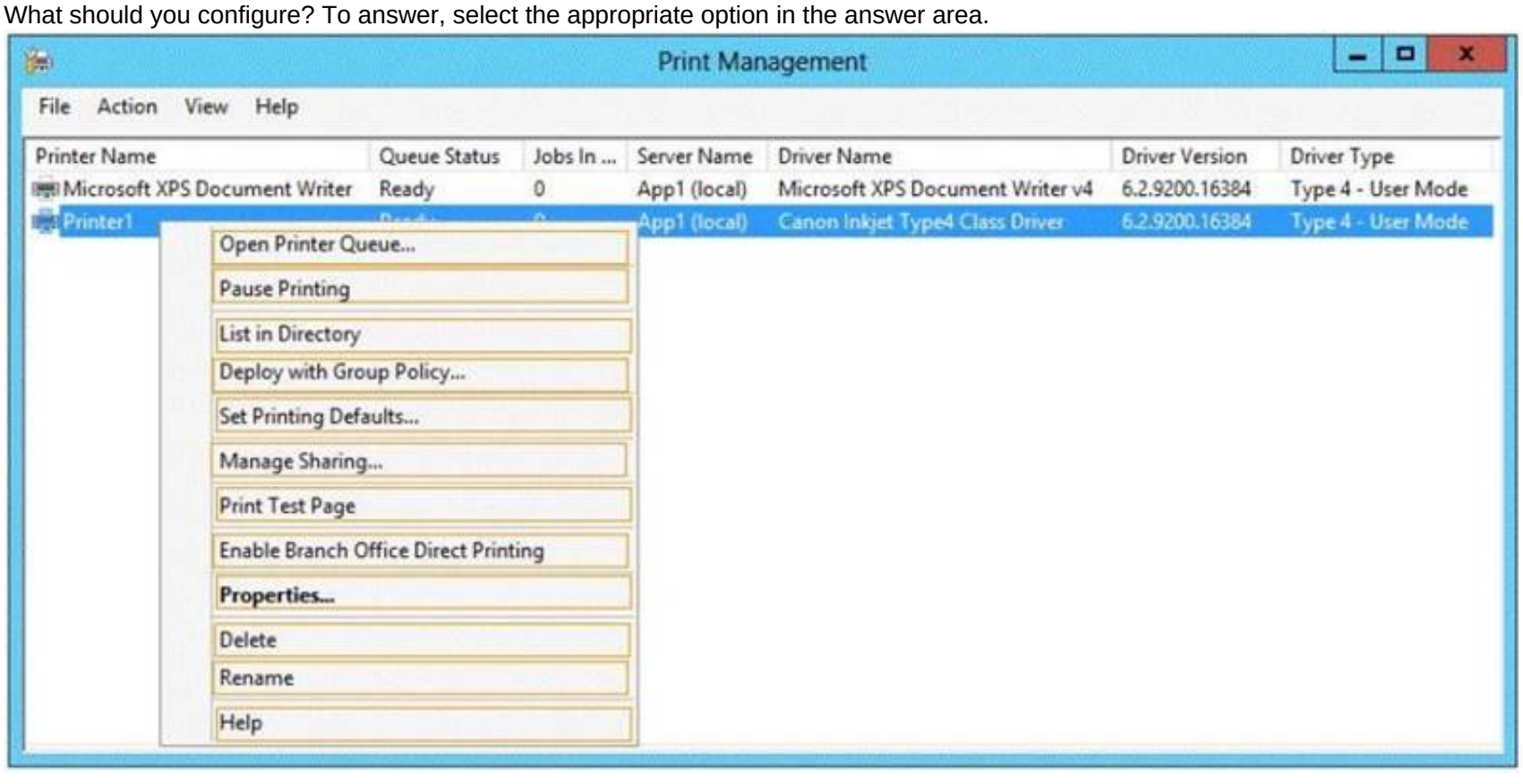
NEW QUESTION 230
- (Topic 3)
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all related components and files from Server1.
What should you run on Server1?

A. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Remove
B. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Remove
C. msiexec.exe /uninstall iexplore.exe /x
D. msiexec.exe /uninstall explorer.exe /x

Answer: B

Explanation:
A. Would be a server core install
B. No IE or taskbar, explorer or control panel
C. Would leave components
D. Would leave components
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the “Minimal ServerInterface”.
This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, but Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed.
Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still present.
If the server has a full installation of Windows Server, and I need to bring the server down to minimal server interface, I only need to remove the Server-GUI-Shell.

NEW QUESTION 233
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.
All client computers run Windows 8.
The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1.
You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.
What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enabling Branch Office Direct Printing is a new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 that helps branch-office sites reduce their wide area network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of spooling print jobs to a print queue on the print server.
Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.
Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems: Windows Server 2012
Windows 8
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 9: Print and Document Services, Lesson 1: Deploying and managing print servers, p. 443 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134152.aspx.

NEW QUESTION 235
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192168.1.10, an end address of 192.168.1.50, and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192.
You need to ensure that Scope1 has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. What should you do first?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4PolicyIPRange cmdlet.
B. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Set-DhcpServerv4Scope
Sets the properties of an existing IPv4 scope on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server service.
? Syntax:
Parameter Set: WithoutRange
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean>] [-AsJob] [- CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-ComputerName <String>] [-Delay <UInt16>] [-Description
<String>] [-LeaseDuration <TimeSpan>] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32>] [-Name <String>] [-NapEnable <Boolean>] [-NapProfile <String>] [-PassThru] [-State <String>] [- SuperscopeName <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-Type <String>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [
<CommonParameters>] Parameter Set: WithRange
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> -EndRange <IPAddress> -StartRange
<IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean>] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [- ComputerName <String>] [-Delay <UInt16>] [-Description <String>] [-LeaseDuration
<TimeSpan>] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32>] [-Name <String>] [-NapEnable <Boolean>] [- NapProfile <String>] [-PassThru] [-State <String>] [-SuperscopeName <String>] [- ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-Type <String>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

NEW QUESTION 240
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain
contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.
On Server1, you create a share named Documents.
You need to ensure that users can recover files that they accidently delete from Documents.
What should you do?

A. Enable shadow copies by using Computer Management.
B. Create a storage pool that contains a two-way mirrored volume by using Server Manager.
C. Modify the Startup type of the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) by using the Services console.
D. Create a recovery partition by using Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a volume using the default values, a task will be scheduled to create shadow copies at 7:00 A.M of next business day. The default storage area will be on the same volume, and its size will be 10 percent of the available space. You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis–that is, you cannot select specific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied.
To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders:
1. Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Computer Management.
2. In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders, click All Tasks, and then click Configure Shadow Copies.
3. In Select a volume, click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable.
4. You will see an alert that Windows will create a shadow copy now with the current settings and that the settings might not be appropriate for servers with high I/O loads. Click Yes if you want to continue or No if you want to select a different volume or settings.
5. To make changes to the default schedule and storage area, click Settings.
Shadow copies - a feature that provides point-in-time copies of files stored on file shares on file servers. Shadow Copies of Shared Folders allows users to view and access shadow
copies, which are shared files and folders as they existed at different points of time in the past. By accessing previous versions of files and folders, users can compare versions of a file while working and recover files that were accidentally deleted or overwritten.
References: Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 7: Hyper-V virtualization, Lesson 1: Deploying and configuring Hyper-V-hosts, p. 302

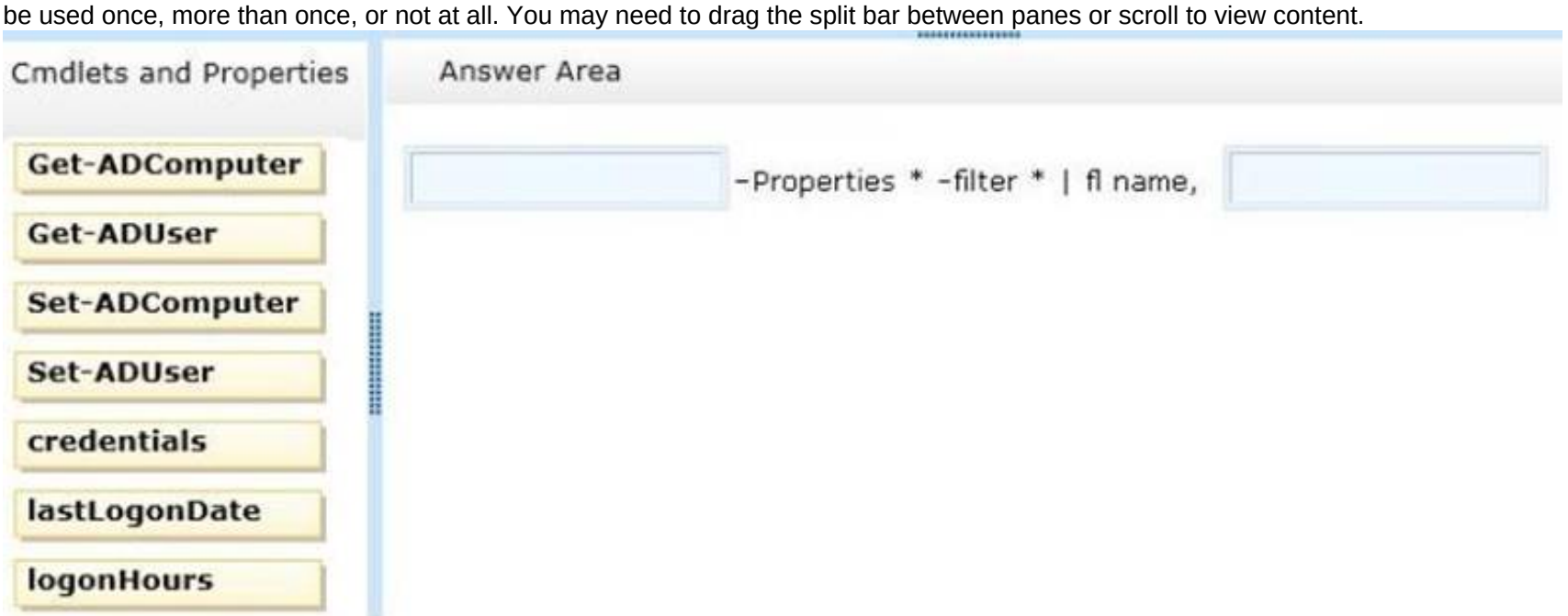
NEW QUESTION 245
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.
In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res_Server2 for Server2. A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.
You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address. What should you modify on Server1?

A. The Name Protection settings of Scope1
B. The MAC address of Res_Server2
C. The Advanced settings of Res_Server2
D. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1

Answer: B

Explanation:
DHCP reservations are given based upon MAC address (at least on IPv4/DHCPv4).
For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server. Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address. You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured. DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based
on the MAC address of that client. The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the ipconfig /all command.
For Linux systems the corresponding command is ifconfig -a. Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the netsh tool.
Media access control (MAC) address authorization functions in the same way as automatic number identification (ANI) authorization, but it is used for wireless clients and clients connecting to your network by using an 802.1X authenticating switch. Since the network adapter was replaced, you need to modify the MAC address on Server1 to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197535%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

NEW QUESTION 250
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is configured as the only domain controller.
You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.
Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?
To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property 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:
The Get-ADUsercmdlet gets a user object or performs a search to retrieve multiple user objects.
lastLogondate is the correct parameter as the questions asks for the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

NEW QUESTION 254
- (Topic 3)
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a standalone server named Server1. You configure Server1 as a VPN server.
You need to ensure that client computers can establish PPTP connections to Server1. Which two firewall rules should you create? (Each correct answer presents part of the
solution. Choose two.)

A. An inbound rule for protocol 47
B. An outbound rule for protocol 47
C. An inbound rule for TCP port 1723
D. An inbound rule for TCP port 1701
E. An outbound rule for TCP port 1723
F. An outbound rule for TCP port 1701

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The following is a list of firewall ports which need to be opened for the various VPN tunnel protocols:
For PPTP:
IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=1723 <- Used by PPTP control path IP Protocol=GRE (value 47) <- Used by PPTP data path
For L2TP:
IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path
For SSTP:
IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=443 <- Used by SSTP control and data path For IKEv2:
IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path) IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path

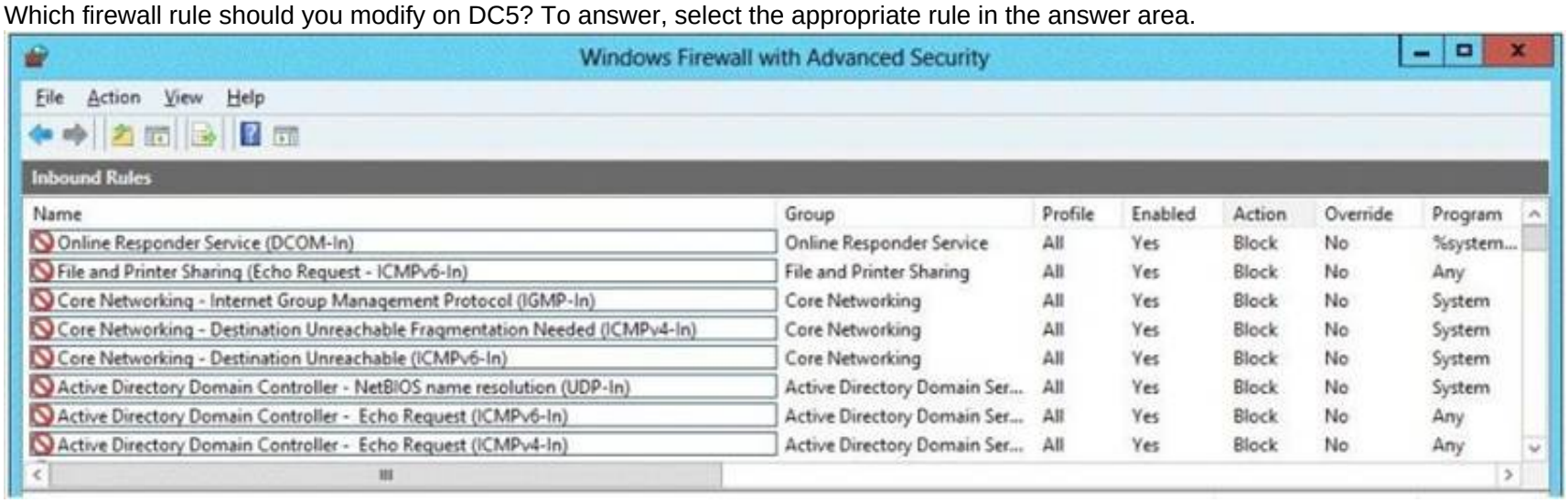
NEW QUESTION 258
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has the File Server server role installed.
On Server1, you create a share named Documents. The Documents share will contain the files and folders of all users.
You need to ensure that when the users connect to Documents, they only see the files to which they have access.
What should you do?

A. Enable access-based enumeration.
B. Configure Dynamic Access Control.
C. Modify the Share permissions.
D. Modify the NTFS permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-Based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can be caused when users connect to a file server and encounter a large number of files and folders that they cannot access. Access-based Enumeration filters the list of available files and folders on a server to include only those that the requesting user has access to. This change is important because this allows users to see only those files and directories that they have access to and nothing else. This mitigates the scenario where unauthorized users might otherwise be able to see the contents of a directory even though they don't have access to it.
Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) can be enabled at the Share properties through Server Manager
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and features, Objective 2.1: Configure file and share access, p. 75- 80.

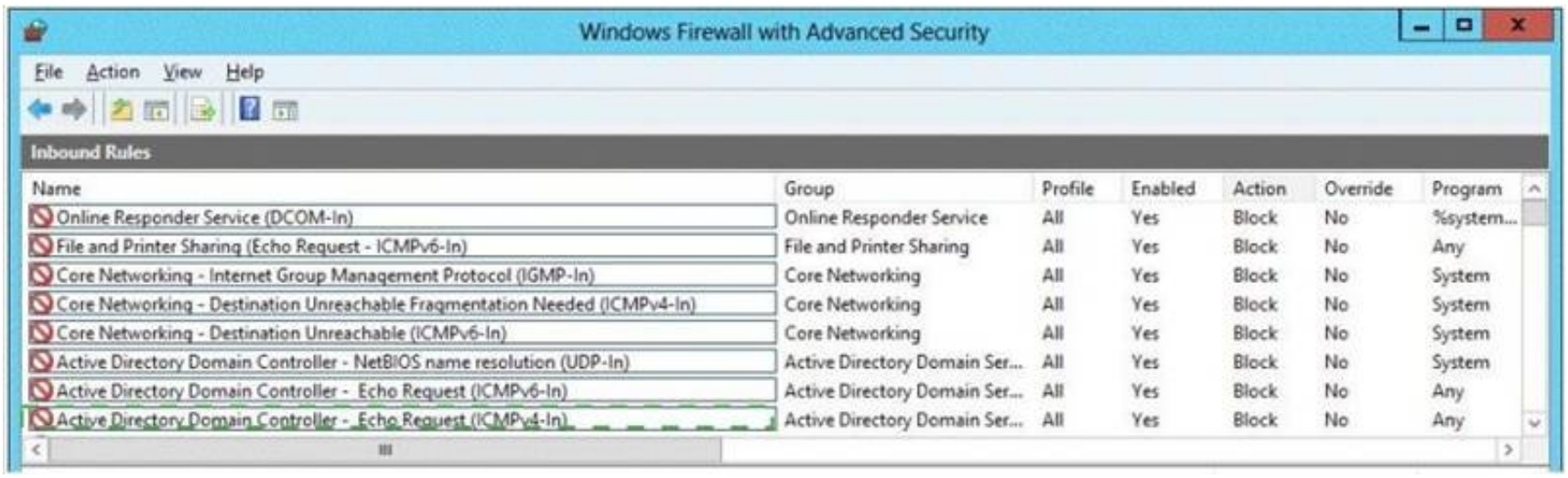
NEW QUESTION 263
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
Your network contains a domain controller named dc5.adatum.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You discover that you can connect successfully to DC5 over the network, but you receive a request timed out message when you attempt to ping DC5.
You need to configure DC5 to respond to ping request.
Which firewall rule should you modify on DC5? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 266
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
When a domain user named User3 attempts to log on to a client computer named Client10, User3 receives the message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that User3 can log on to Client10. What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Logon Workstations setting of User3.
B. On Client10, modify the Allow log on locally User Rights Assignment.
C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Personal Virtual Desktop property of User3.
D. On Client10, modify the Deny log on locally User Rights Assignment.

Answer: A

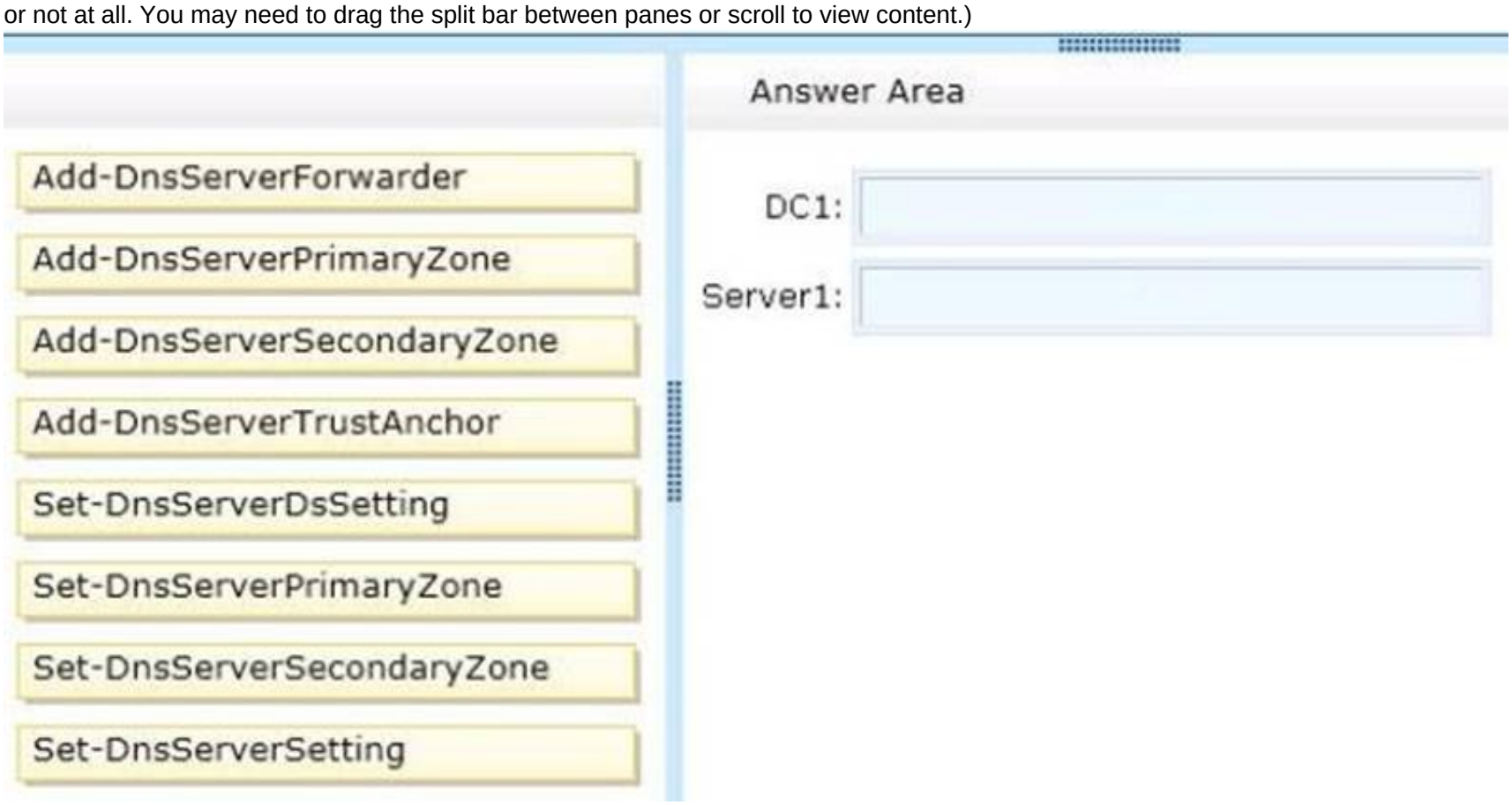
NEW QUESTION 269
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). One of the domain controllers is named DC1.
The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM). What should you do first?

A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
B. Create IFM media on DC1.
C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A. Backs up system state data to be restored
C. Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain
D. Need to add ADDS role first
E. Wrong server
Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions. In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller installation. We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly.
IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic
copied over the WAN link. Things to remember:
If you are deploying your first Domain Controller in the domain, you cannot use IFM.
The OS will need to match the IFM media. (If you create a 2008 R2 IFM, promote a 2008 R2 DC) If you are creating a DC that will be a Global Catalog Server, create your IFM on a Global Catalog Server.
If you are creating a DC that will be a DNS Server, create your IFM on a DNS Server. If you want to copy the SYSVOL, the DC on which you generate the installation media and the new DC must be at least running Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 2 or Windows Server 2008 R2. Membership of the Domain Admins group is the minimum required to complete IFM.

NEW QUESTION 272
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. DC1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1.
You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.
You need to ensure that Server1 can respond authoritatively to queries for the existing contoso.com namespace.
Which cmdlets should you run on each server? (To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct servers. Each cmdlet 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:
The Set-DnsServerPrimaryZonecmdlet changes settings for an existing Domain Name System (DNS) primary zone. You can change values that are relevant for either Active Directory-integrated zones or file-backed zones. This cmdlet should be run on Server1 to make it authoritative. The Add-DnsServerSecondaryZonecmdlet adds a specified secondary zone on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. You can create either a forward lookup zone or a reverse lookup zone. This cmdlet should be run on DC1.

NEW QUESTION 273
- (Topic 3)
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers.
The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Operation master role
DC1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Domain naming master Schema master
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator RID master Infrastructure master

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is in a workgroup.
You need to perform an offline domain join of Server1 to the contoso.com domain. What should you do first?

A. Transfer the PDC emulator role to Dc1.
B. Run the djoin.exe command.
C. Run the dsadd.exe command.
D. Transfer the infrastructure master role to DC1.

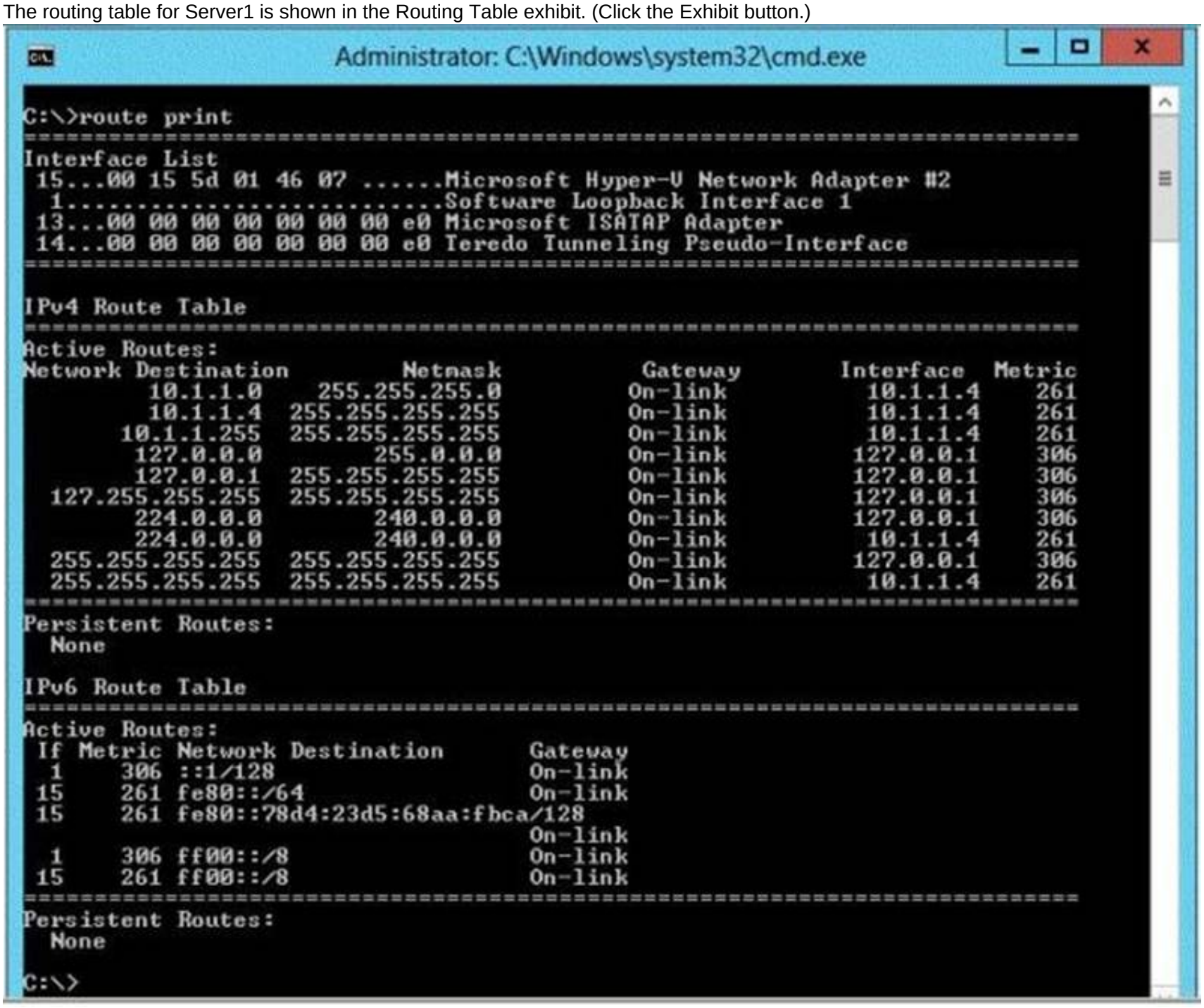
Answer: B

Explanation:
A. Creates a new Active Directory computer.
B. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network
C. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
D. Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

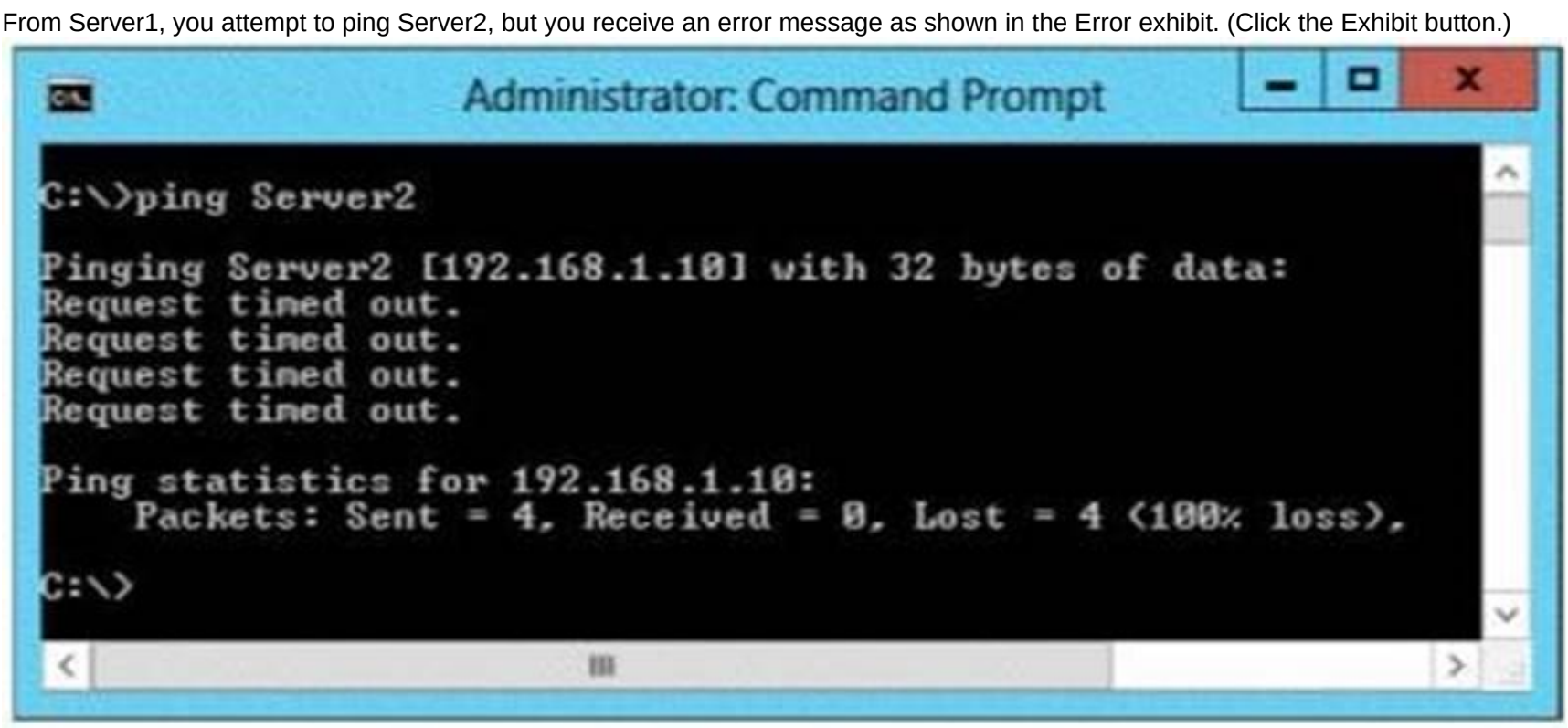
NEW QUESTION 277
- (Topic 3)
You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Windows Firewall	IP address
Server1	Enabled	10.1.1.4
Server2	Disabled	192.168.1.10

The routing table for Server1 is shown in the Routing Table exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



From Server1, you attempt to ping Server2, but you receive an error message as shown in the Error exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can successfully ping Server2 from Server1. What should you do on Server1?

A. Disable Windows Firewall.
B. Modify the subnet mask.
C. Modify the DNS settings.
D. Modify the default gateway settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table.
Route Print displays a list of current routes that the host knows. Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently. TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger inter network. In order for Host A on Network 1 to communicate with Host B on Network 2, Host A first checks its routing table to see if a specific route to Host B exists. If there is no specific route to Host B, Host A forwards its TCP/IP traffic for Host B to its own default gateway, IP Router 1.
The Default Gateway specifies the IP address of a router on the local subnet, which the system will use to access destinations on other networks. If the default gateway settings
are not properly configured, then there can be no successful connection.
Reference:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 269

NEW QUESTION 278
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