



## **Microsoft**

### **Exam Questions 70-410**

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The DNS zone for contoso.com is Active-Directory integrated. The domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup. You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone. You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone. What should you do?

- A. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC.
- B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- D. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (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 is used in the event where you need to adjust the computing resources of a virtual machine, you can reconfigure the resources to meet the changing needs. You can also specify resource controls to automate how resources are allocated to virtual machines.

References:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 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 3**

- (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-29d11fcb7ce/nlb-on-hyperv?forum=winserverhyperv>

For NLB to be configured you need to enable MAC address spoofing.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (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 6

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has six network adapters. Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3. You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1. You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

1 for each NIC Team (2 total) and 1 for each non-teamed NIC (2 total) -> 4 total IP addresses are required.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 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 plan to schedule a complete backup of Server1 by using Windows Server Backup. You need to ensure that the state of VM1 is saved before the backup starts.

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: I**

**Explanation:**

The Integration Services settings on virtual machines include services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heartbeat, and Backup (volume snapshot services). This snapshot will ensure that the state of VM1 is saved prior to backup.

References: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).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 9**

- (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 10**

- (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. User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.

You need to disable the computer account of Computer1. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Answer: F**

**Explanation:**

**Set-ADAccountControl Enabled**

Specifies if an account is enabled. An enabled account requires a password. This parameter sets the Enabled property for an account object. This parameter also sets the ADS\_UF\_ACCOUNTDISABLE flag of the Active Directory User Account Control (UAC) attribute. Possible values for this parameter include:

\$false or 0

\$true or 1

The following example shows how to set this parameter to enable the account.

-Enabled \$true

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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](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 13**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup.

On Server1 and Server2, you create a local user account named Admin1. You add the account to the local Administrators group. On both servers, Admin1 has the same password.

You log on to Server1 as Admin1. You open Computer Management and you connect to Server2.

When you attempt to create a scheduled task, view the event logs, and manage the shared folders, you receive Access Denied messages.

You need to ensure that you can administer Server2 remotely from Server1 by using Computer Management.

What should you configure on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, modify the Remote Management setting.
- B. From Local Users and Groups, modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.
- C. From Windows Firewall, modify the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) firewall rule.
- D. From Registry Editor, configure the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry value.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy setting affects how administrator credentials are applied to remotely administer the computer.

Reference: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942817>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

**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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add a routing protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Install the Remote Access server role.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 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 16**

**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.

**Answer Area**

-ComputerName Server1 |

Get-VIntegrationService -Name  | where Enabled -eq \$true

**Answer Area**

-ComputerName Server1 |

- Compare-Vm
- Get-Vm
- Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name  | where Enabled -eq \$true

- "Data Exchange Service"
- "Guest Service Interface"
- "Heartbeat Service"

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

Compare-Vm

Get-Vm |

Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name

"Data Exchange Service"

"Guest Service Interface"

"Heartbeat Service"

| where Enabled -eq \$true

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (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 24**

- (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 25**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

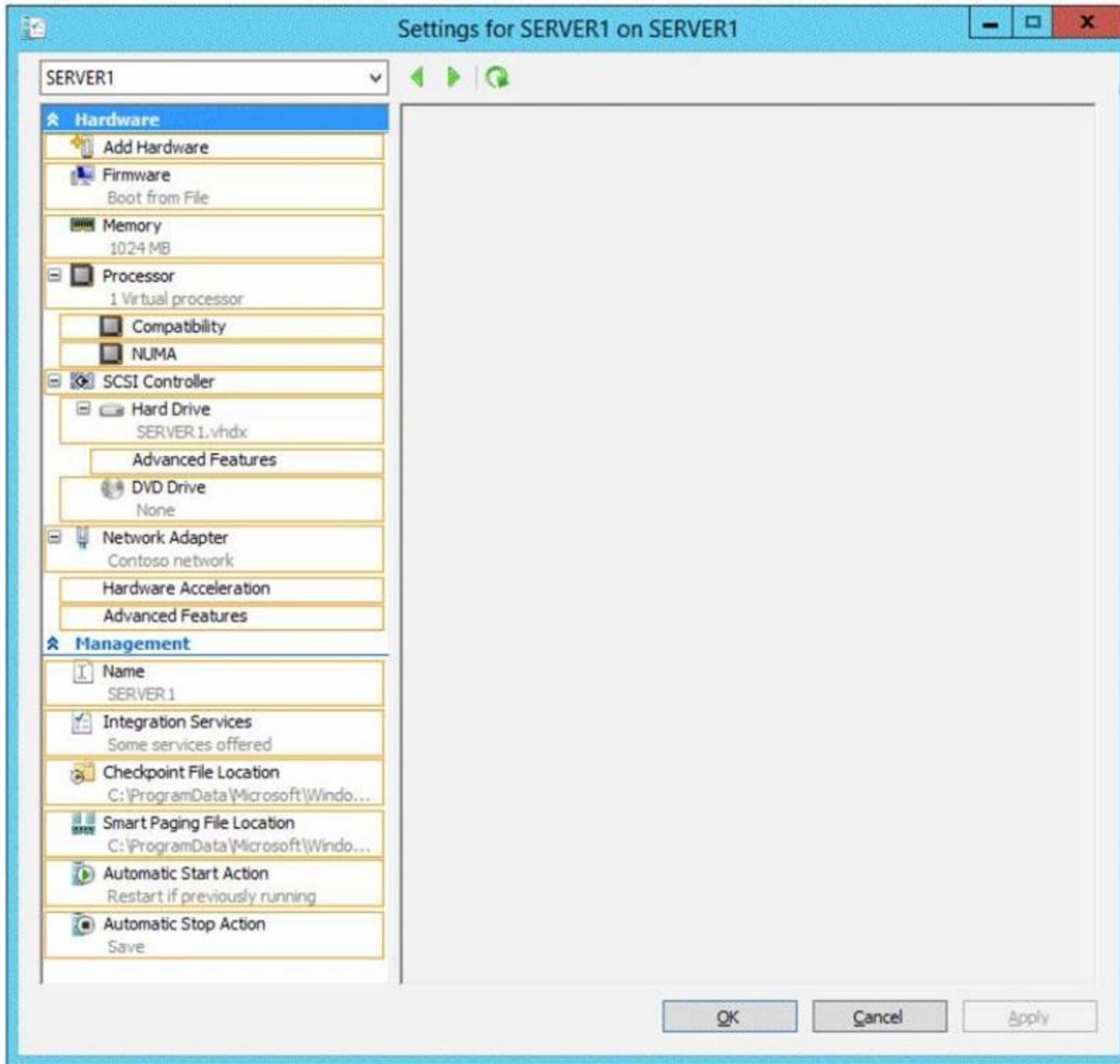
You have a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts a virtual machine named Server1. Server1 uses a disk named Server1.vhdx that is stored locally on Hyperv1.

You stop Server1, and then you move Server1.vhdx to an iSCSI target that is located on another server.

You need to configure Server1 to meet the following requirements:

- ? Ensure that Server1 can start by using Server1.vhdx.
- ? Prevent Server1.vhdx from consuming more than 500 IOPS on the iSCSI target.

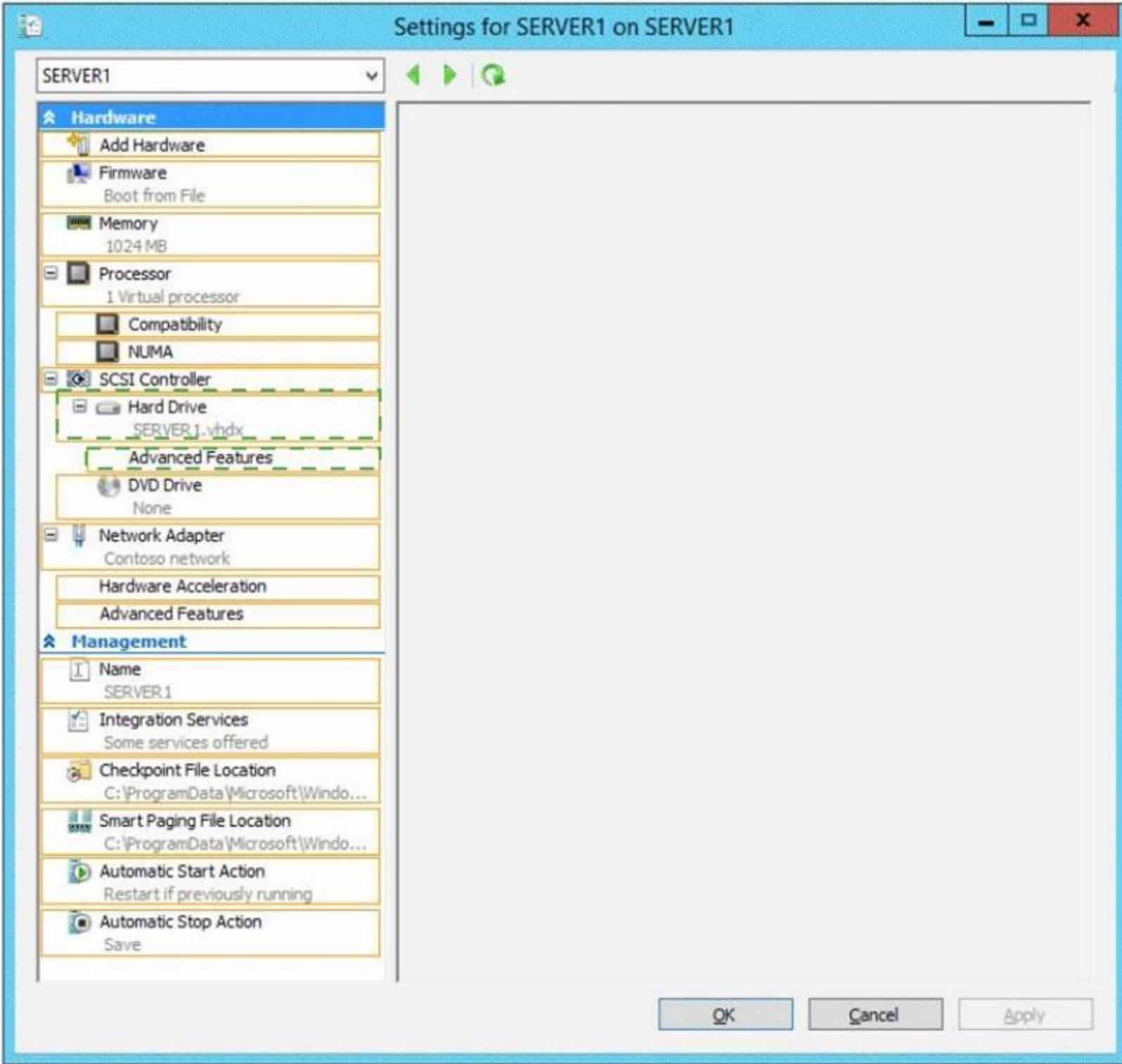
Which two objects should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate two objects in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 29**

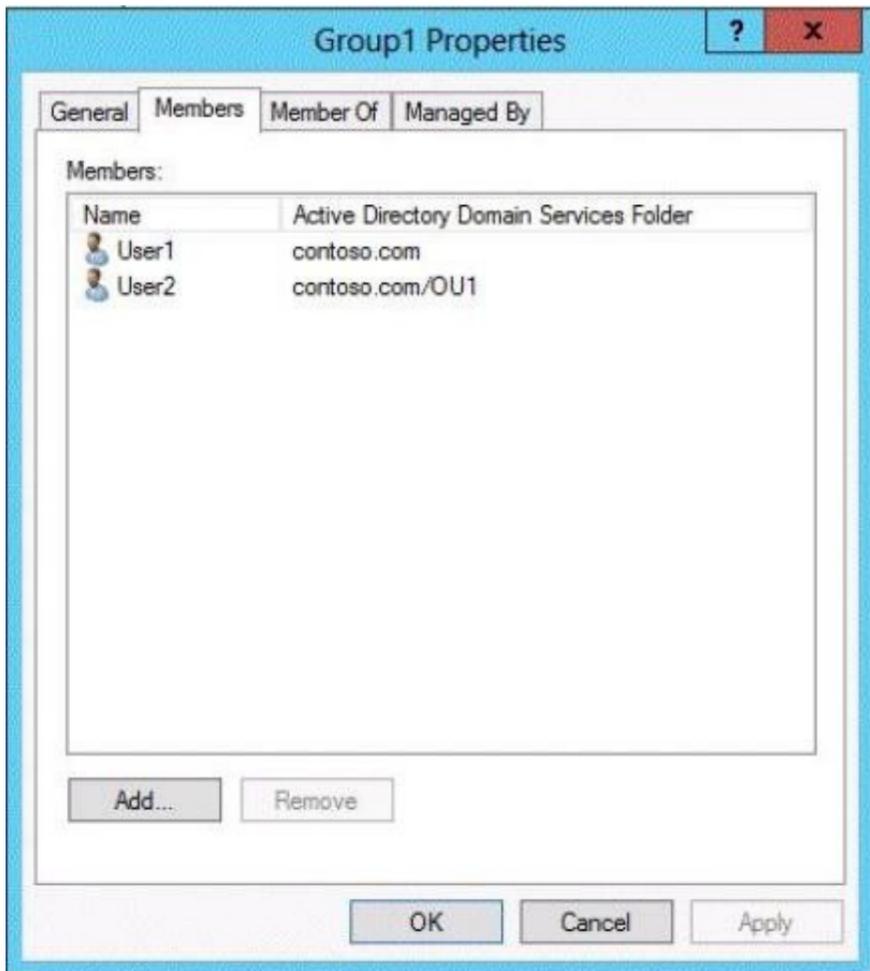
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

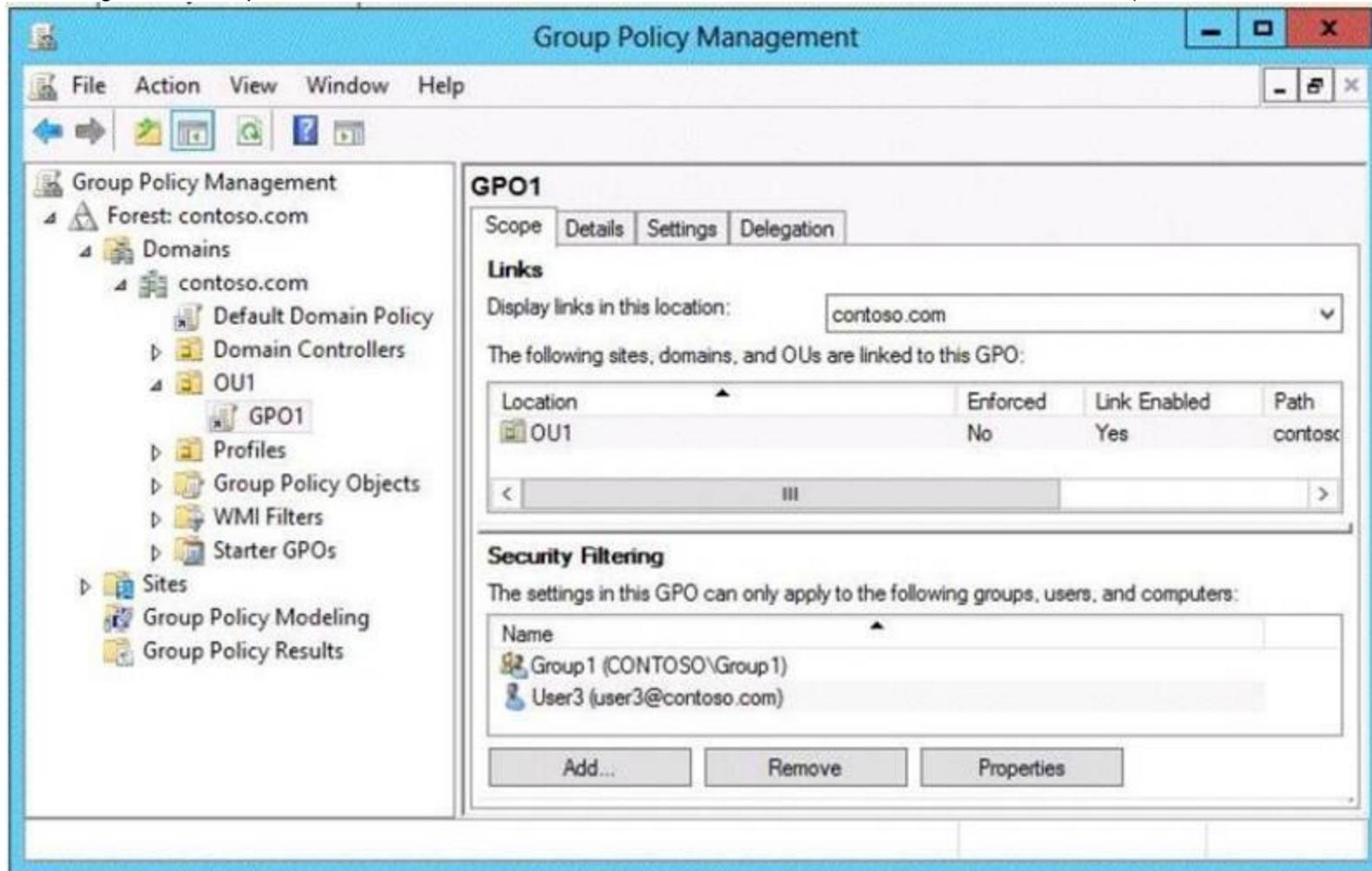
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 as shown in the OU1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User4 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 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 31**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a new inbound rule by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Security. You need to configure the rule to allow Server1 to accept unsolicited inbound packets that are received through a network address translation (NAT) device on the network. Which setting in the rule should you configure?

- A. Interface types
- B. Authorized computers
- C. Remote IP address
- D. Edge traversal

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Edge traversal – This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device. Select one of the following options from the list: Block edge traversal (default) – Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Allow edge traversal – Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Defer to user – Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it. Defer to application – Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731927.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192.168.1.10, 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 the DHCP console, reconcile Scope1.
- B. From the DHCP console, delete Scope1.
- C. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You cannot change the subnet mask of a DHCP scope without deleting the scope and recreating it with the new subnet mask. Set-DhcpServerv4Scope does not include a parameter for the subnet mask.

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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.)

Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path	
Allow	Everyone	All files located in the Windows folder	Path	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
Allow	CONTOSO\Group1	App1.exe	File Hash	
Deny	Everyone	App1.exe	File Hash	
Allow	CONTOSO\Domain Admins	regedit.exe	File Hash	
Deny	CONTOSO\Group2	regedit.exe	File Hash	

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

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...   
 User1 is removed from Group2.  
 User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.  
 regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

User1 can run app1.exe if ...   
 app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.  
 the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.  
 an exception is added to the default rules.  
 Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.  
 User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 is removed from Group2.  
 User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.  
 regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.  
 the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.  
 an exception is added to the default rules.  
 Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.  
 User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group.

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (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 48**

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child.contoso.com and two sites named Site1 and Site2. The domains and the sites are configured as shown in following table.

Domain controller name	Domain name	Site name	Role
DC1	Contoso.com	Site1	Global catalog RID master PDC emulator
DC2	Contoso.com	Site1	Domain naming master Schema master Infrastructure master
DC3	Child.contoso.com	Site1	Infrastructure master RID master PDC emulator
DC4	Child.contoso.com	Site2	Not applicable

When the link between Site1 and Site2 fails, users fail to log on to Site2. You need to identify what prevents the users in Site2 from logging on to the child.contoso.com domain. What should you identify?

- A. The placement of the global catalog server
- B. The placement of the infrastructure master
- C. The placement of the domain naming master
- D. The placement of the PDC emulator

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The exhibit shows that Site2 does not have a PDC emulator. This is important because of the close interaction between the RID operations master role and the PDC emulator role. The PDC emulator processes password changes from earlier-version clients and other domain controllers on a best-effort basis; handles password authentication requests involving passwords that have recently changed and not yet been replicated throughout the domain; and, by default, synchronizes time. If this domain controller cannot connect to the PDC emulator, this domain controller cannot process authentication requests, it may not be able to synchronize time, and password updates cannot be replicated to it.

The PDC emulator master processes password changes from client computers and replicates these updates to all domain controllers throughout the domain. At any time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the PDC emulator master in each domain in the forest.

#### NEW QUESTION 52

- (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 56

- (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 57

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains.

A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain.

You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.

You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1. What should you do first?

- A. Convert Group1 to a universal security group.
- B. Convert Group1 to a global distribution group.
- C. Convert Group1 to a universal distribution group.
- D. Convert Group1 to a domain local security group.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Universal can be used for any domain or forest. Furthermore a Universal group can span multiple domains, even the entire forest.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 5: Install and Administer Active Directory, Objective 5.3 Create and manage Active Directory groups and Organization units, p. 289-291, 293

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 58

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

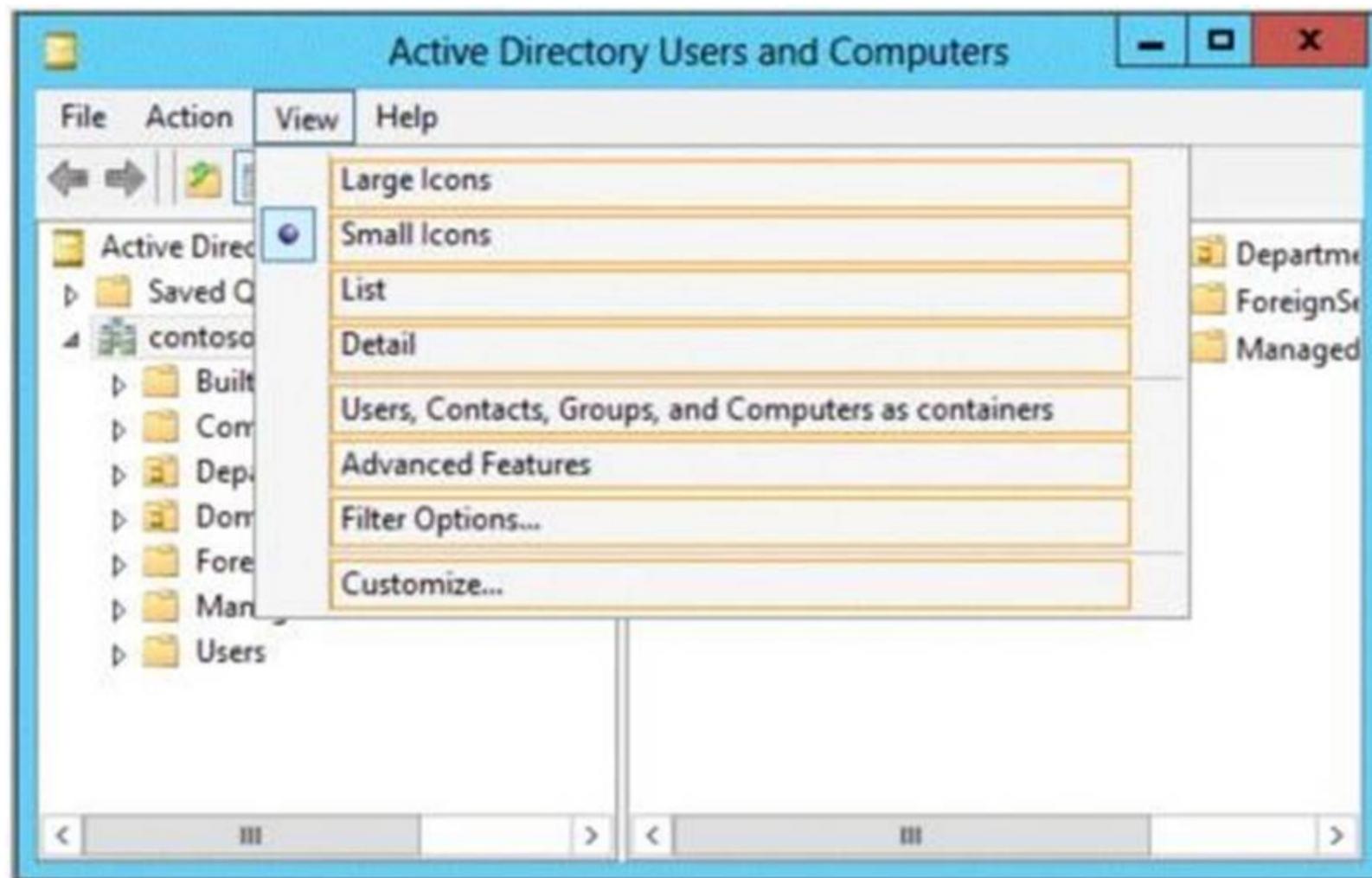
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You share several printers on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects associated to Server1 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

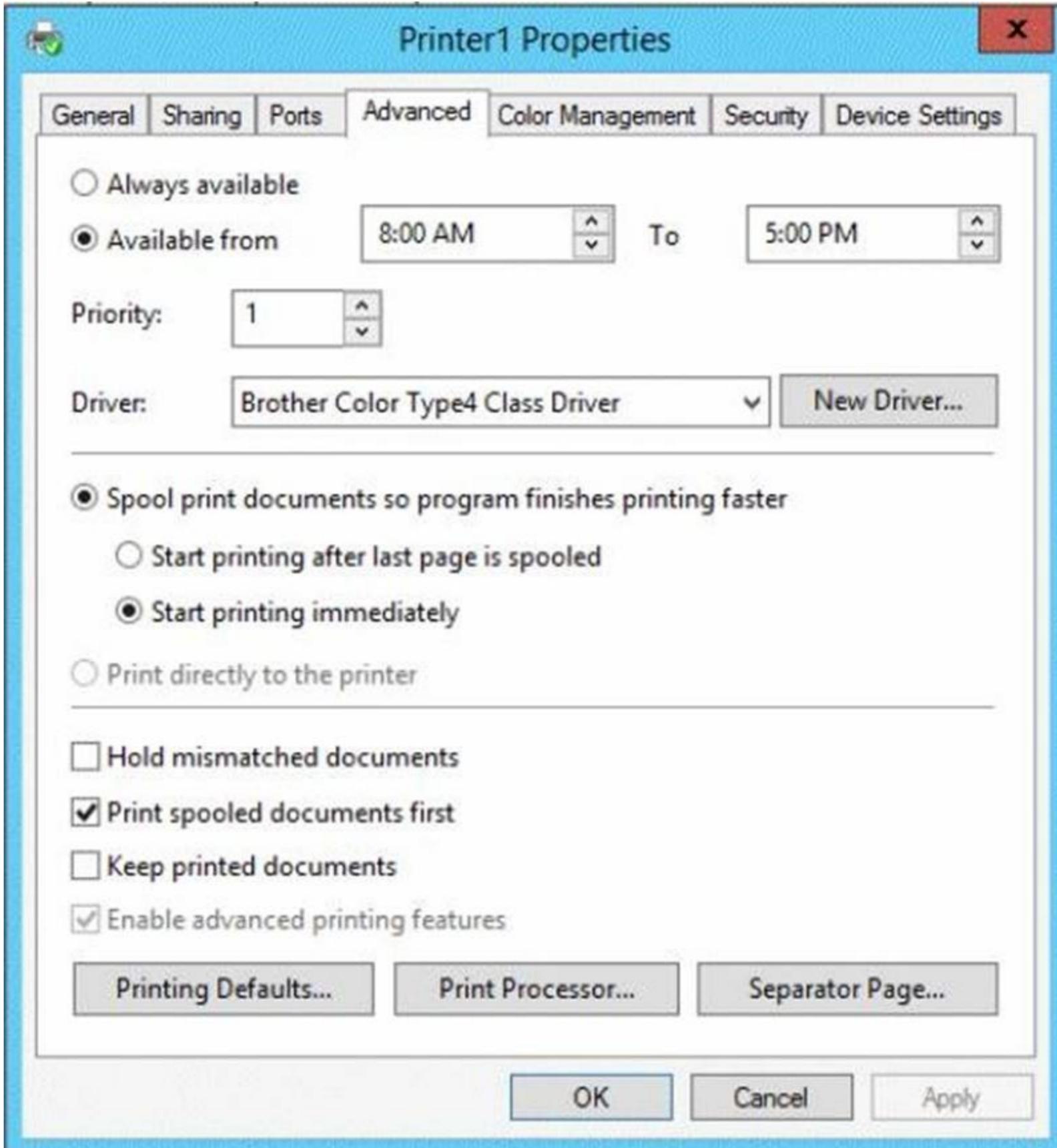
**Explanation:**

You can view printer objects in Active Directory by clicking Users, Groups, and Computers as containers from the View menu in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. By default, printer objects are created under the machine object in which they are shared. After you turn on the Users, Groups, and Computers as containers option, you can see printers by expanding the printer's host computer.

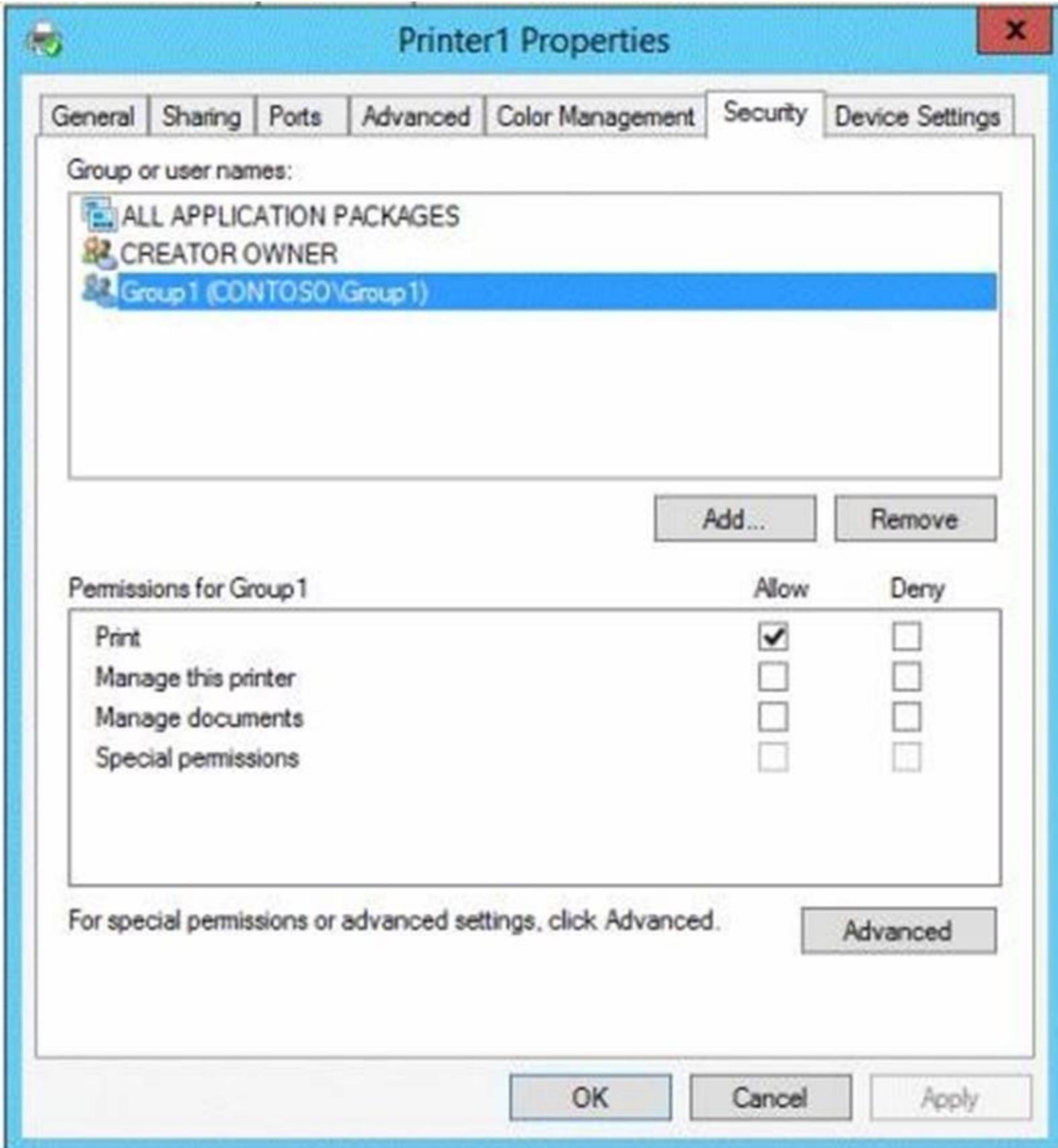
**NEW QUESTION 60**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

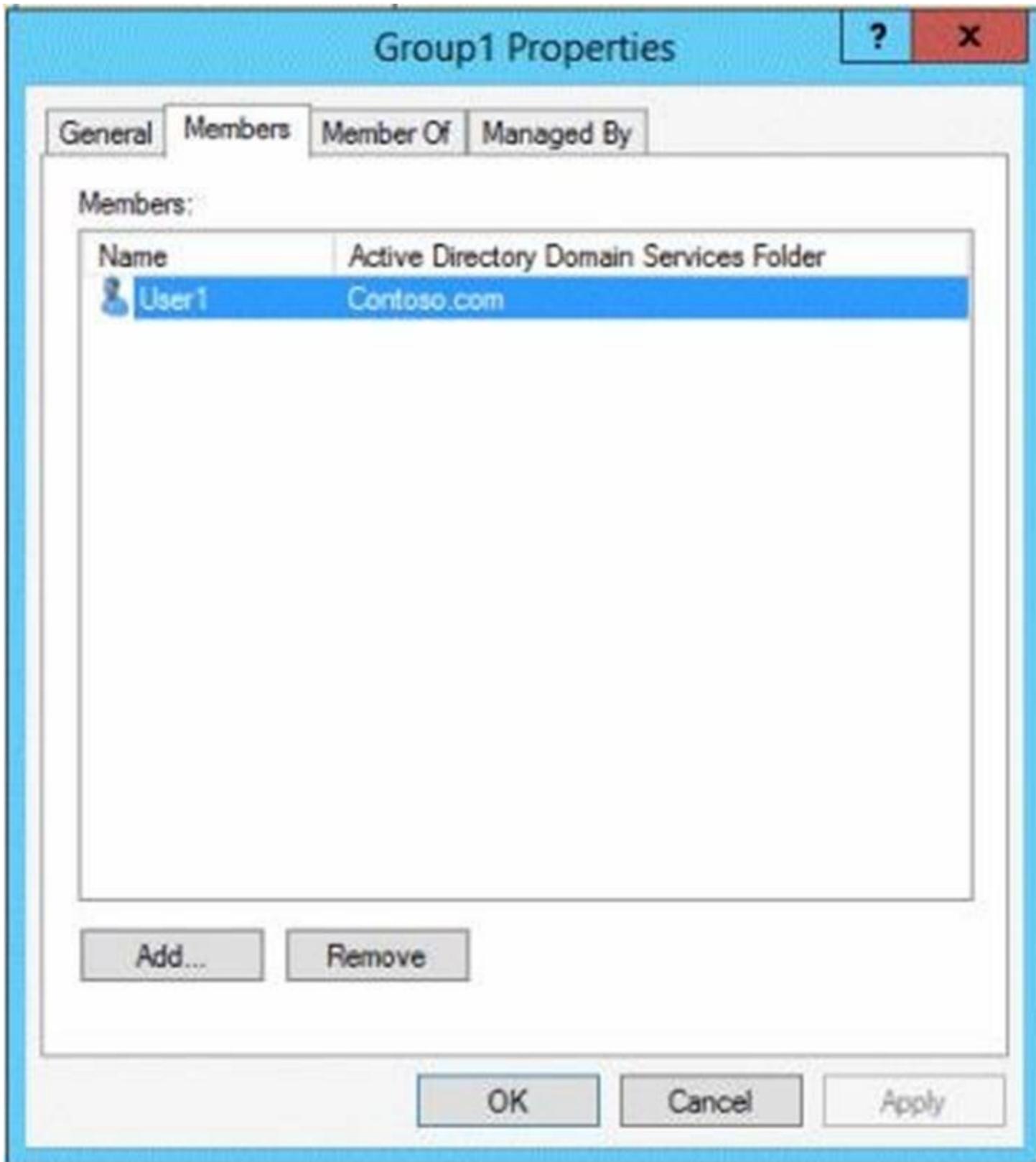
You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1. The Advanced settings of Printer1 are shown in the Advanced exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

	Yes	No
User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 62**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

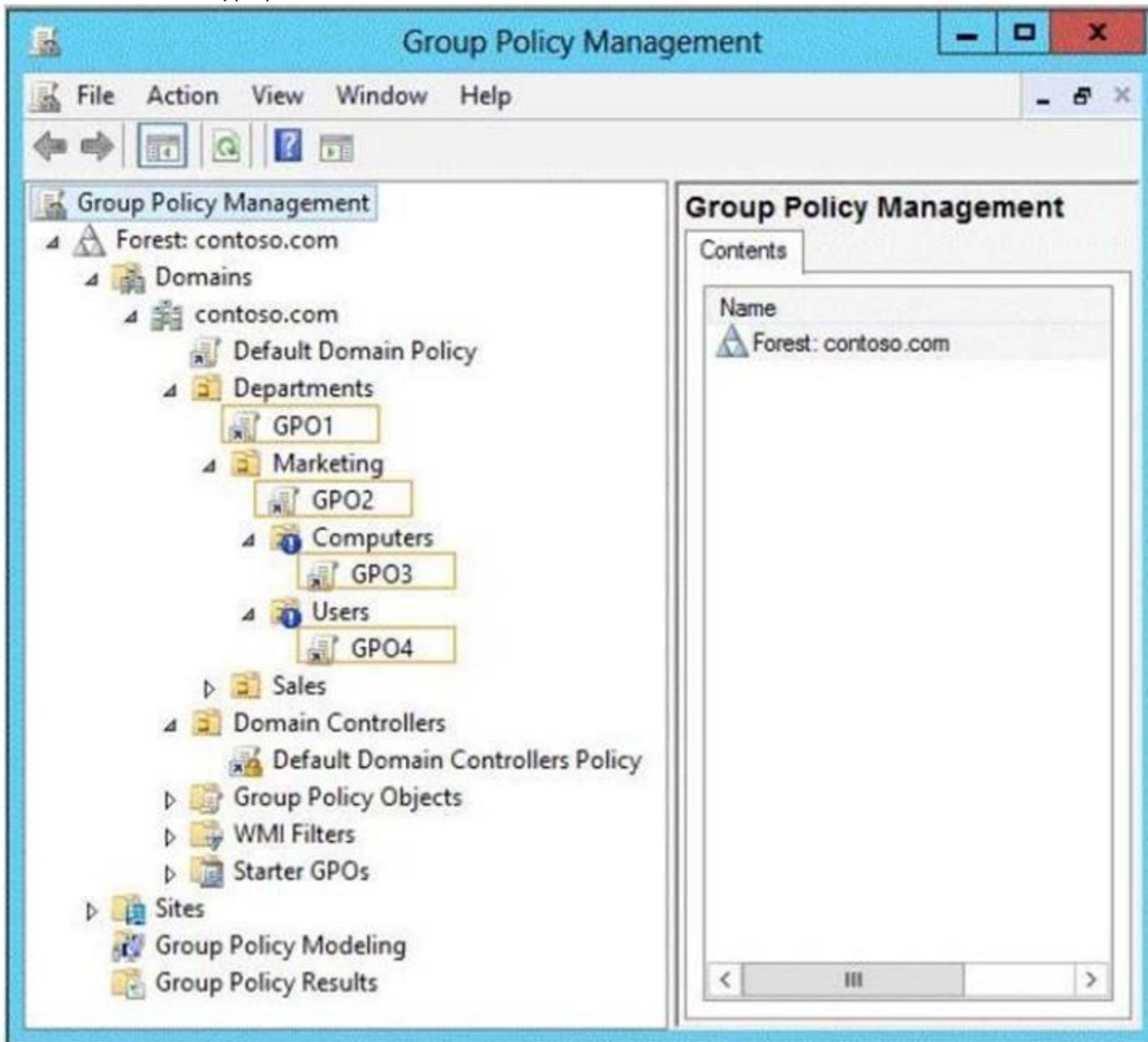
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Computer accounts for the marketing department are in an organizational unit (OU) named Departments\Marketing\Computers. User accounts for the marketing department are in an OU named Departments\Marketing\Users.

Marketing users can only log on to the client computers in the Departments\Marketing\Computers OU.

You need to apply an application control policy to all of the marketing users. Which Group Policy Object (GPO) should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Application control policies specify which programs are allowed to run on the local computer and which are not.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh125923\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh125923(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458(v=WS.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh967461.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 20 computer accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to assign several user rights to a user named User1.

In the Users container, you create a new user named User2.

You need to ensure that User2 is assigned the same user rights as User1 on all of the client computers in OU1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the settings in GPO1.
- B. Modify the link of GPO1.
- C. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- D. Move User2 to OU1.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The GPO is linked to OU1. By moving User2 to OU1 the GPO will be applied to this user.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You create a windows PowerShell script named Script1.ps1 that contains the following configuration:

```
Configuration ConfigGroup1
{
    Node "Server1"
    {
        Group Group1
        {
            Ensure = "Present"
            Name = "Group1"
            Members = "User1"
        }
    }
}
ConfigGroup1
```

You need to apply the configuration to Server1. The solution must ensure that the configuration on Server1 can be updated by modifying a MOF file on Server2.

Which actions should you perform on each server?

To answer, select the appropriate server on which to perform each action in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run  Script1.ps1.

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run  the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.


From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.


Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.


From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.


Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.


NEW QUESTION 68

- (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:**

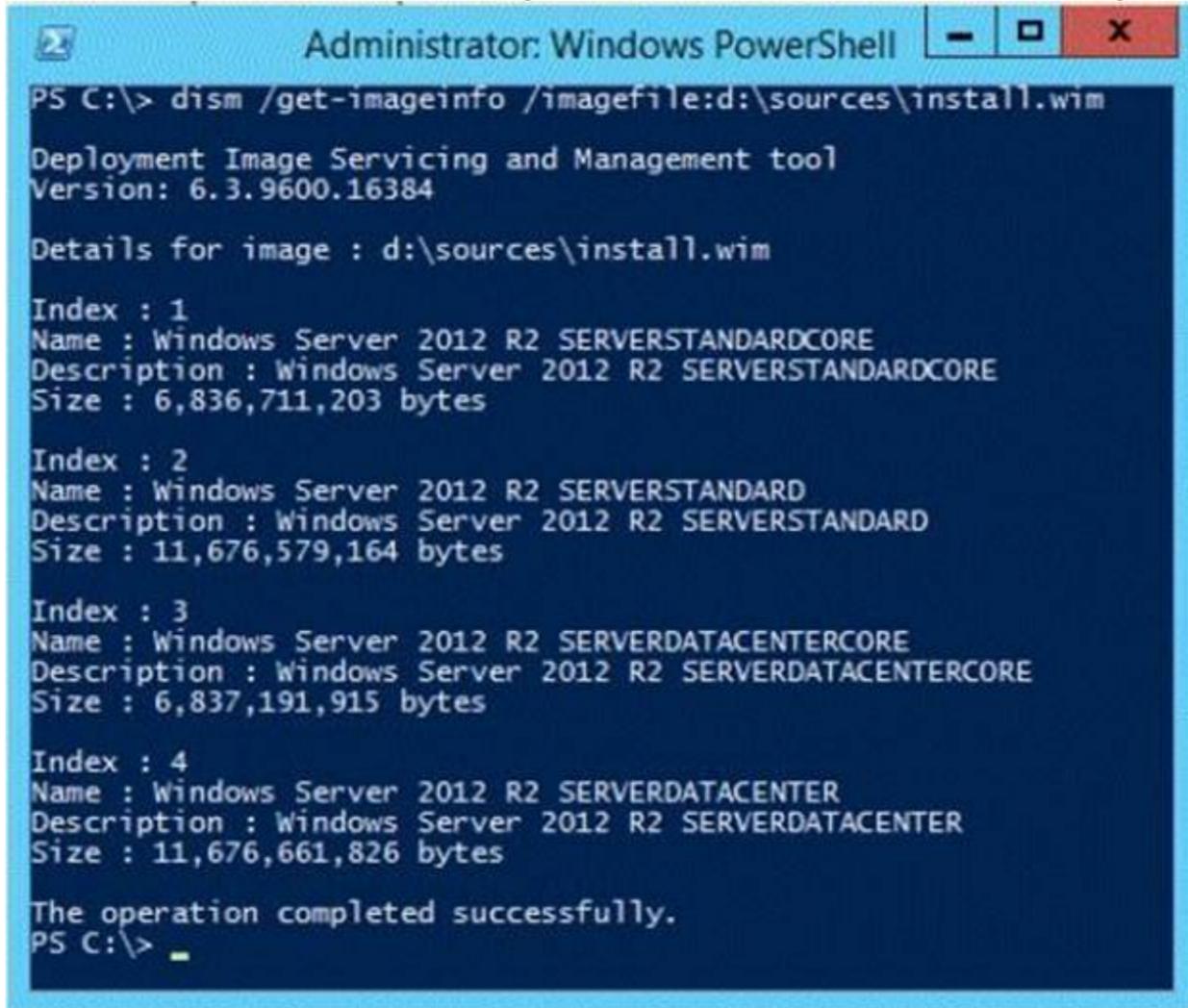
The ReFS file system allows for resiliency against corruptions with the option to salvage amongst many other key features like Metadata integrity with checksums, Integrity streams with optional user data integrity, and shared storage pools across machines for additional failure tolerance and load balancing,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

**NEW QUESTION 69**

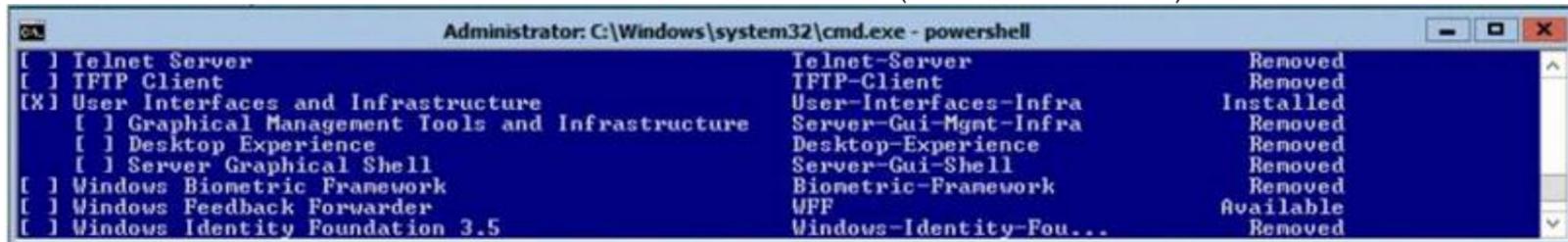
- (Topic 2)

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 71**

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.

Answer Area

|  | where

Answer Area

|  | where

CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm Get-VmSnapshots	CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm Get-VmSnapshots	{\$_generation -eq 2} {\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure" {\$_version -eq 3}
--	--	---

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

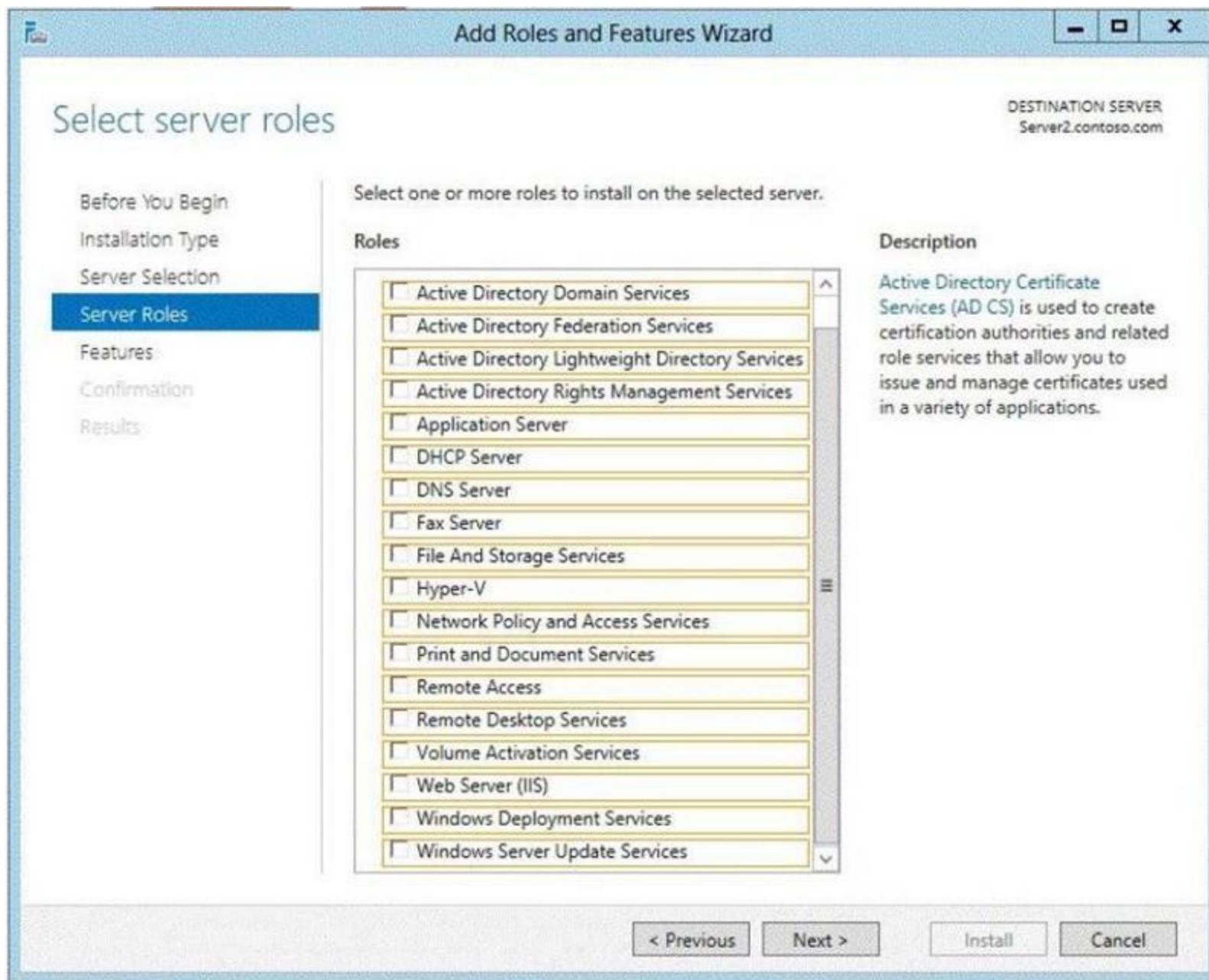
|  | where

CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm   Get-VmSnapshots	CheckPoint-Vm Get-Vm Get-VmSnapshots	{\$_generation -eq 2} {\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure" {\$_version -eq 3}
--	--	---

**NEW QUESTION 72**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains a DHCP server named Server1. You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure Server2 to route DHCP broadcast from Subnet2 to Server1. Which server role should you install on Server2? To answer, select the appropriate role in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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 77**

- (Topic 2)

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains user accounts and computer accounts.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to the domain.GP1 contains Computer Configuration settings and User Configuration settings.

You need to prevent the User Configuration settings in GP1 from being applied to users. The solution must ensure that the Computer Configuration settings in GP1 are applied to all client computers.

What should you configure?

- A. The GPO Status
- B. The Block Inheritance feature
- C. The Group Policy loopback processing mode
- D. The Enforced setting

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A loopback with merge option needs to be used.

**NEW QUESTION 80**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

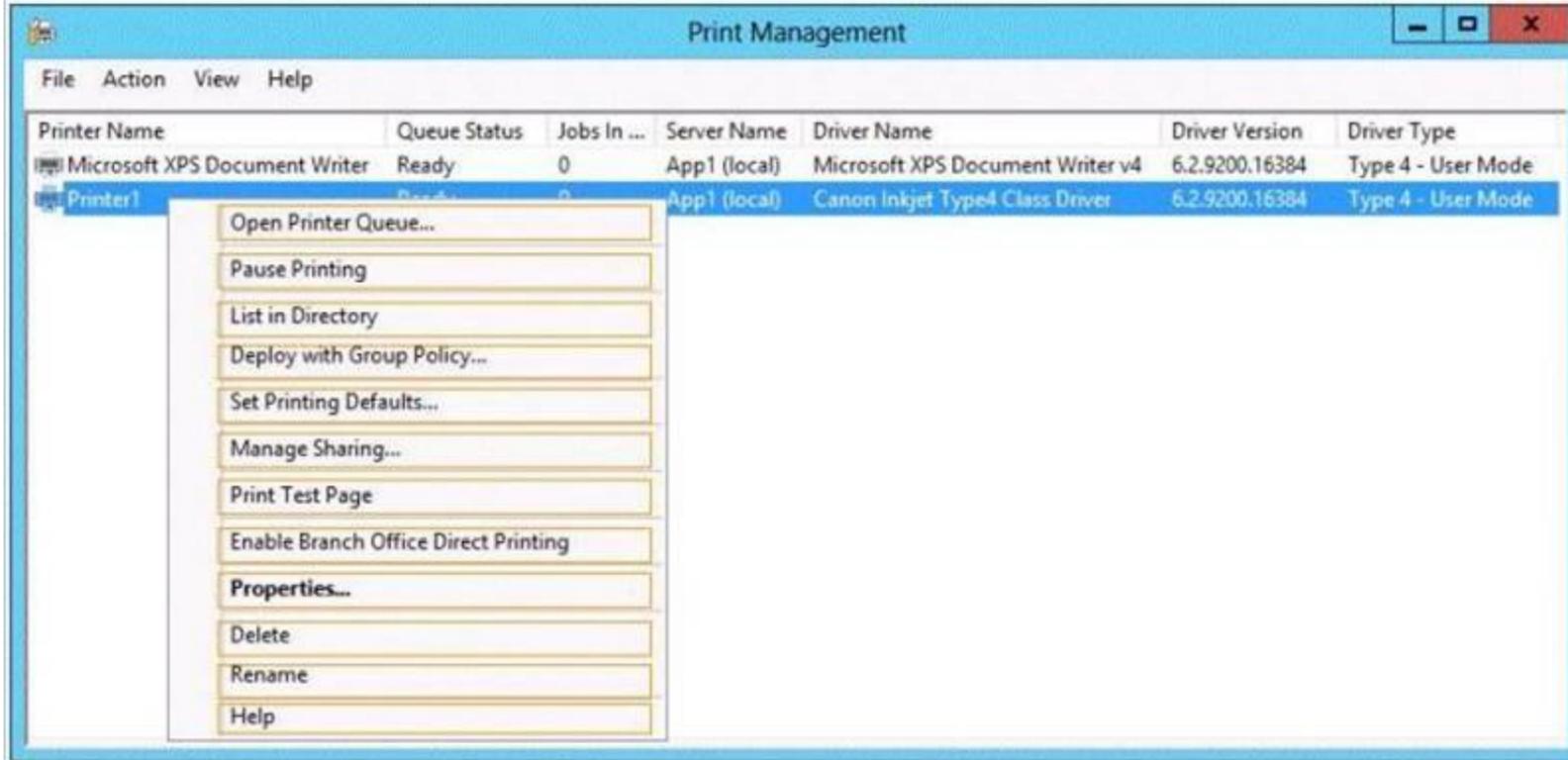
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8.

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.

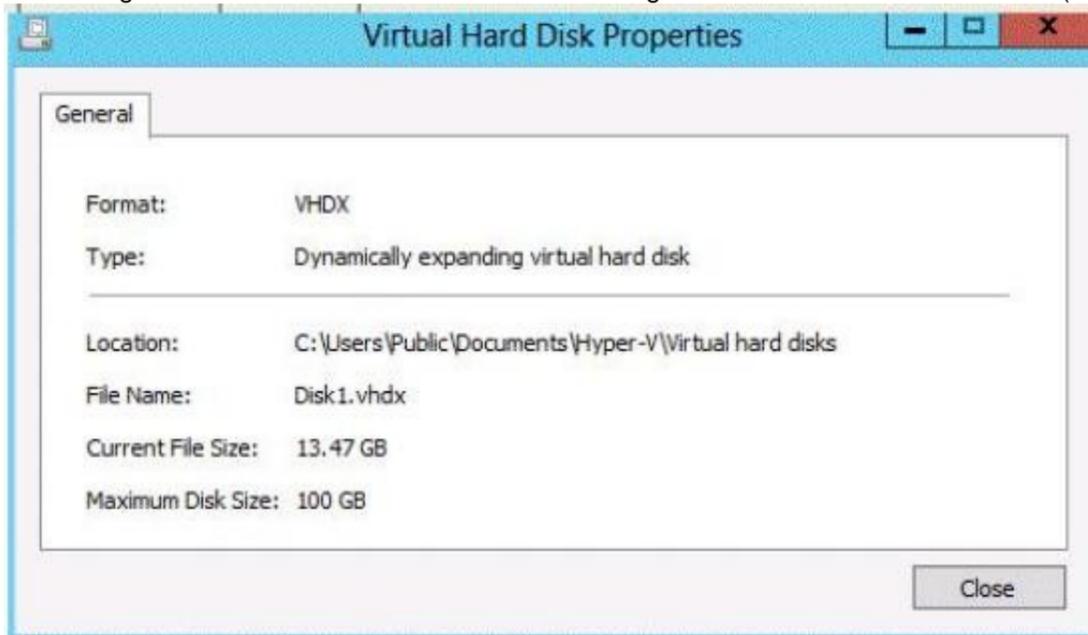
References:

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.

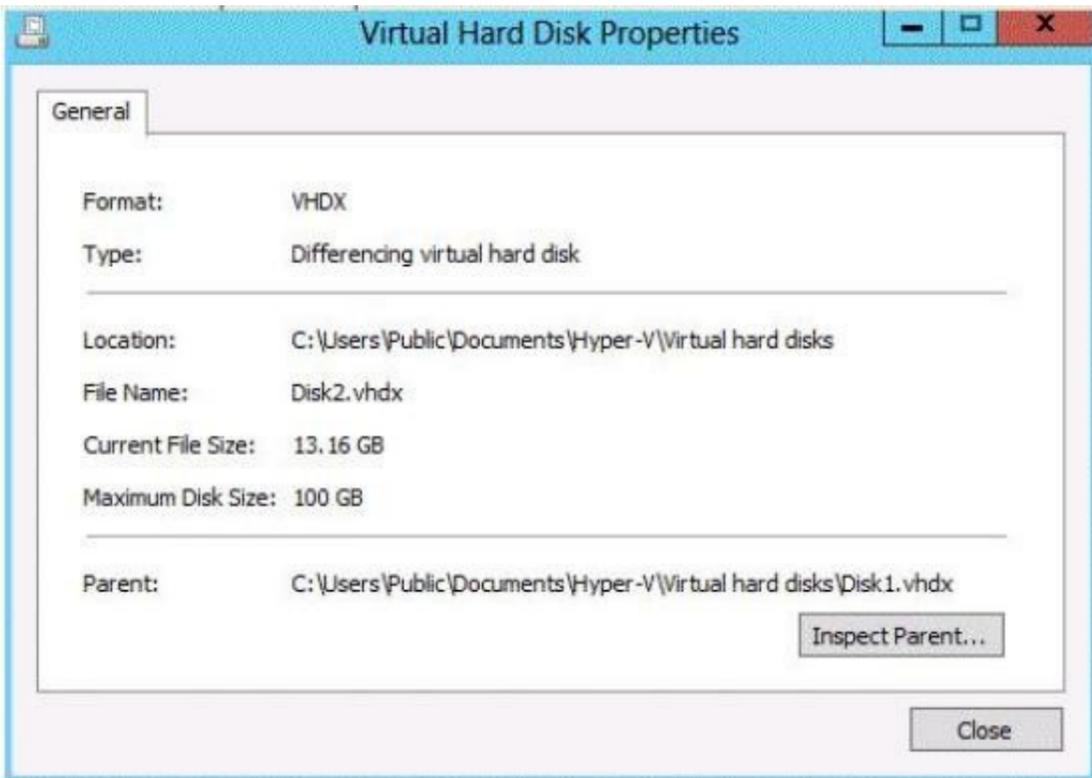
**NEW QUESTION 82**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

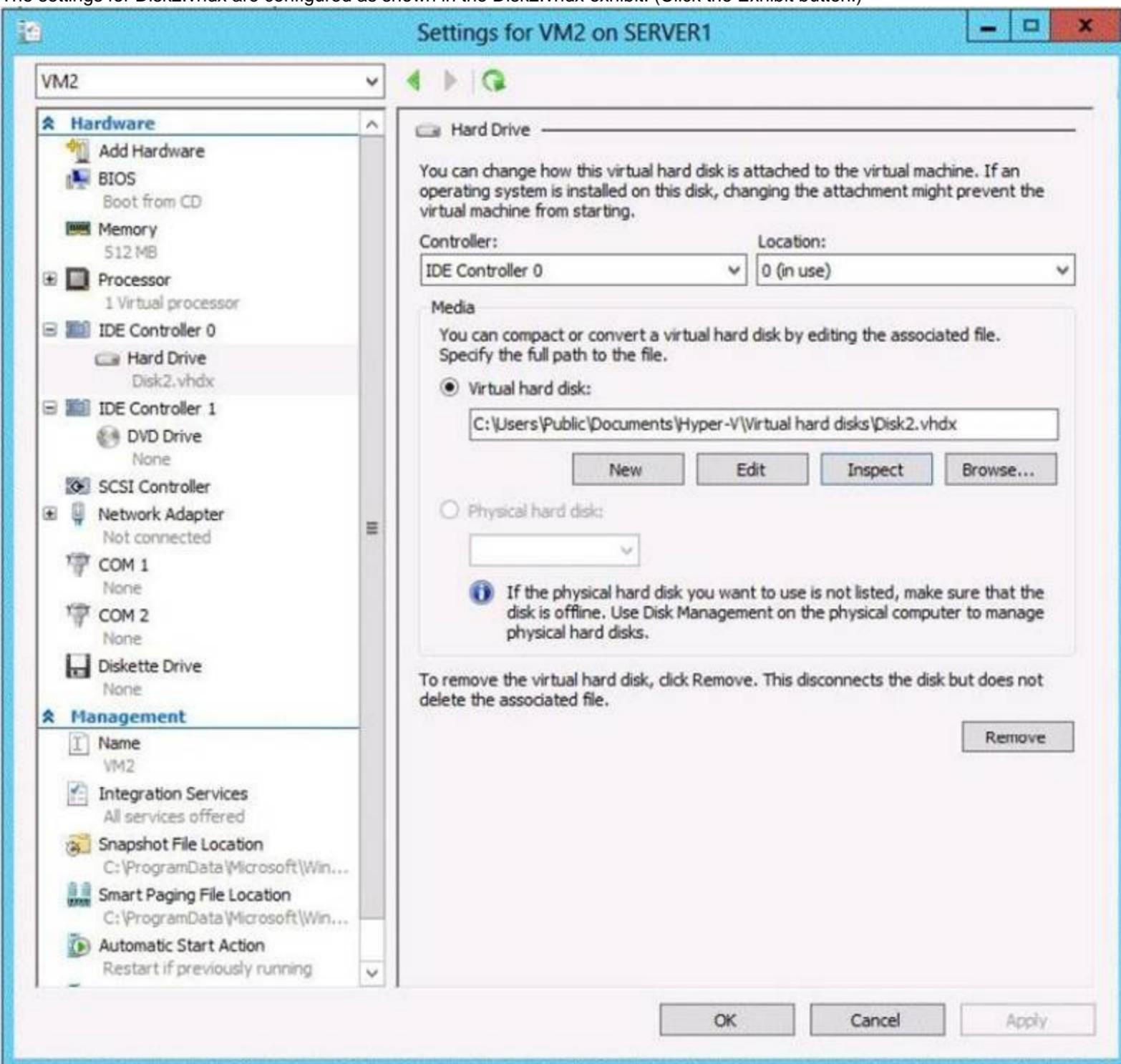
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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



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



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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

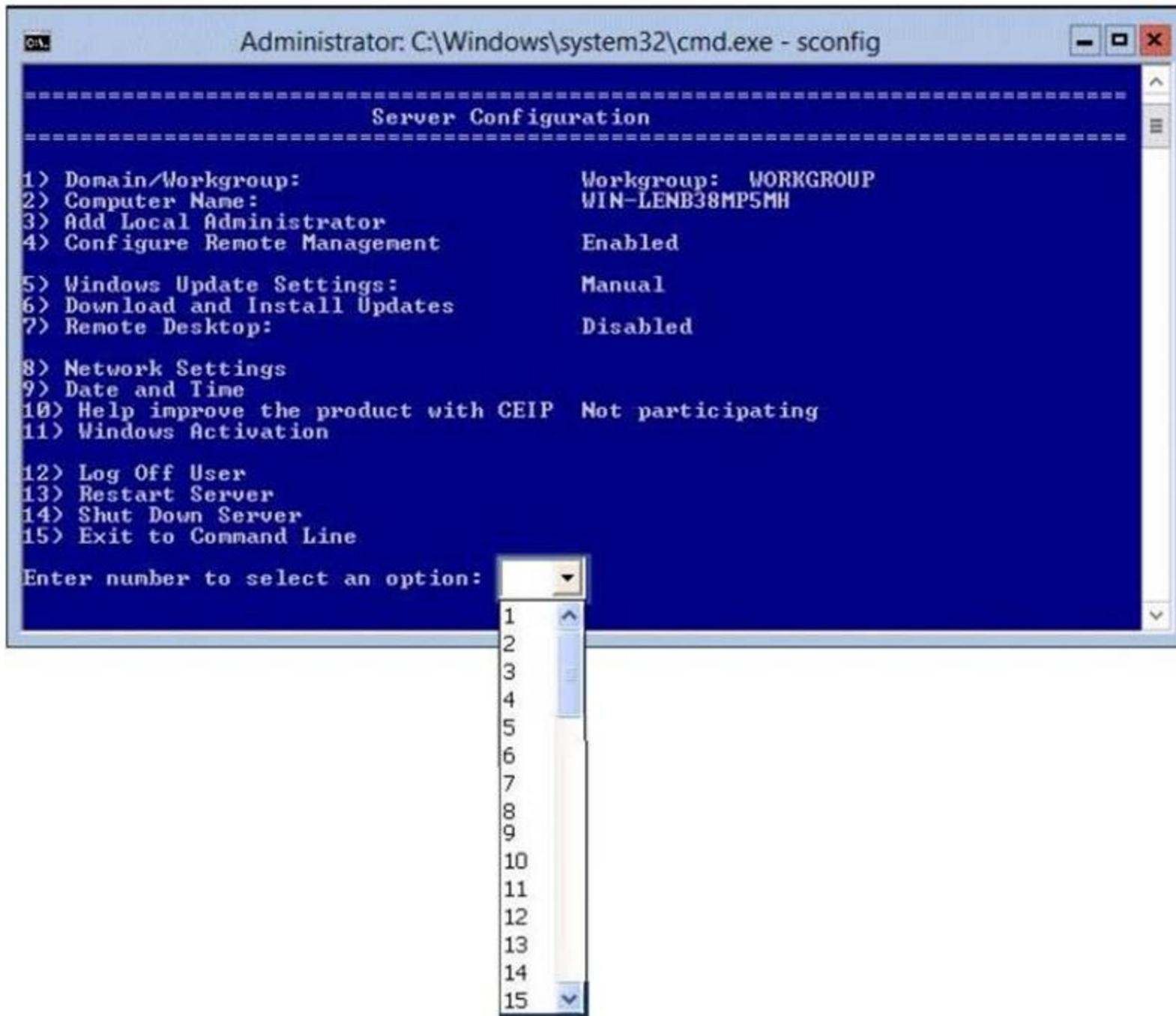
**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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 88**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a new internal SAS disk to Server1.

You need to ensure that the new disk is available to store files. Which three cmdlets should you run in sequence?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Initialize-Disk

Box 2: New-Partition Box 3: Format Volume

Note:

\* The following script accomplishes these four tasks (listed below):

Initialize-Disk -PartitionStyle MBR -PassThru |

New-Partition -AssignDriveLetter -UseMaximumSize |

Format-Volume -FileSystem NTFS -NewFileSystemLabel "disk2" -Confirm:\$false

\* Use PowerShell to Initialize Raw Disks and to Partition and Format Volumes

With Windows PowerShell 3.0 in Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012, I can perform all of these operations via Windows PowerShell functions from the Storage module. The process is the same as I would do via the Disk Management tool. The steps are:

Get the disk that has a raw partition style. Initialize the disk.

Partition the disk. Format the volume.

\* Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) is a point-to-point serial protocol that moves data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives. SAS replaces the older Parallel SCSI (Small Computer System Interface, pronounced "scuzzy"), bus technology that first appeared in the mid-1980s. SAS, like its predecessor, uses the standard SCSI command set. SAS offers backward compatibility with SATA, versions 2 and later. This allows for SATA drives to be connected to SAS backplanes. The reverse, connecting SAS drives to SATA backplanes, is not possible.

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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.

DHCP service:

WDS service:

DHCP service:

▼

Enable Option 60 PXEClient.  
 Enable Option 067 Bootfile name.  
 Enable Option 082 Relay Agent Information

WDS service:

▼

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports opti  
 Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports opt

- 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\WDS\Server\Parameters

\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

- (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 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 General settings.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -StartupType parameter.
- C. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter.
- D. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the privs parameter.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Executing the sc.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

**NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Topic 2)

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

- A. Add five physical disks
- B. Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to "Hot Spare"
- C. Create a virtual disk
- D. Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation
- E. Add three physical disks

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

A storage space with three-way mirroring can tolerate two disk failures but requires a minimum of five disks.

References:

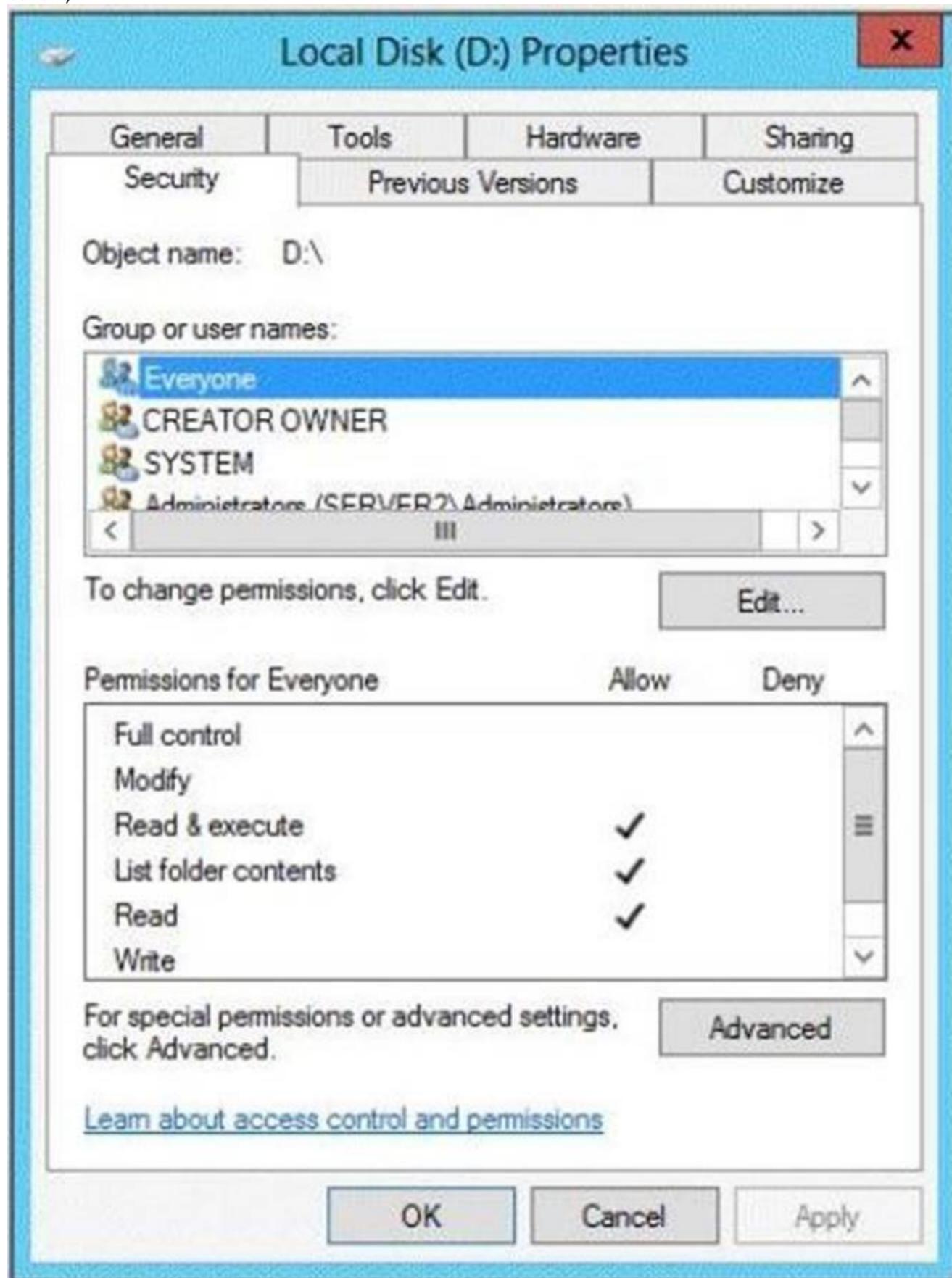
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899886.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/5de72fb5-e1e3-43a7-a176-d17cdf4d312e>

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (Topic 2)

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

A network technician installs a new disk on Server1 and creates a new volume. The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D. What should you do first?

- A. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
- B. Format volume D.
- C. Run the convert.exe command.
- D. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

ReFS-formatted disks cannot use NTFS disk quotas, so the drive must be formatted as an NTFS partition

**NEW QUESTION 100**

- (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 Group 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 105**

- (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. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. To which group should you add User1?

- A. Hyper-V Administrators on Server1
- B. Administrators on VM1
- C. Server Operators on Server1
- D. Power Users on VM1

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.  
In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell- cmdlets for Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).  
You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session. You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p.539

**NEW QUESTION 109**

- (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 113**

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.

Network IDs	Answer Area	
10.10.1.0	Network ID	Subnet mask
10.10.1.16		
10.10.1.128		
10.10.1.192		
Subnet Masks		
255.255.0.0		
255.255.255.0		
255.255.255.128		
255.255.255.192		

- 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 115**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

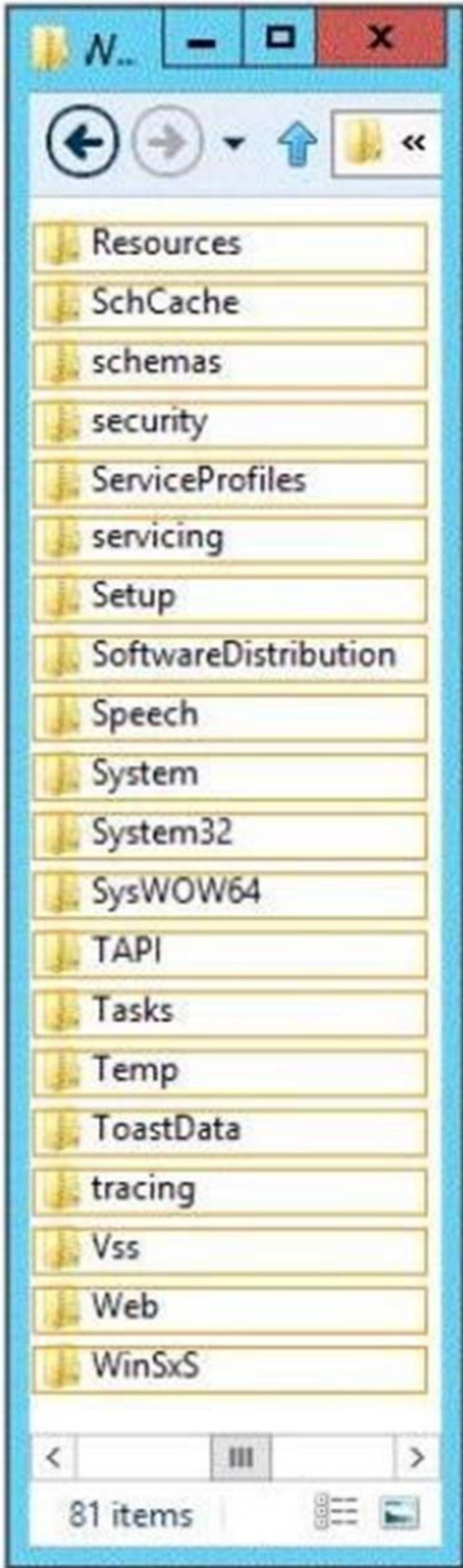
You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.

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 116**

- (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/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).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 119**

- (Topic 2)

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

On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1.

A user named User1 connects to Work1 from a computer named Computer1.

You need to identify the last time the documents in Work1 were synchronized successfully from Computer1.

What should you do?

- A. From Server Manager, review the properties of Computer1.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncUserSettingscmdlet.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-SyncSharecmdlet.
- D. From Server Manager, review the properties of User1.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 123**

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

You need to ensure that when users are connected to the network, they always use local offline files that are cached from Server1.

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

- A. Configure slow-link mode.
- B. Configure Slow link speed
- C. Enable file synchronization on costed networks
- D. Turn on economical application of administratively assigned Offline Files.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Explanation

A. Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.

B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of Applying and updating Group Policy.

C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections

D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer. When Offline Files is operating in the slow-link mode, all network file requests are satisfied from the OfflineFiles cache. This is similar to a user working offline. If you enable this policy setting, Offline Files uses the slow-link mode if the network throughput between the client and the server is below (slower than) the Throughput threshold parameter, or if the round-trip network latency is above (slower than) the Latency threshold parameter.

**NEW QUESTION 127**

- (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.

On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1.

What should you do on Server2?

A. Install Windows Management Framework.

B. Run sconfig.exe and configure Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

D. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to

configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx>

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

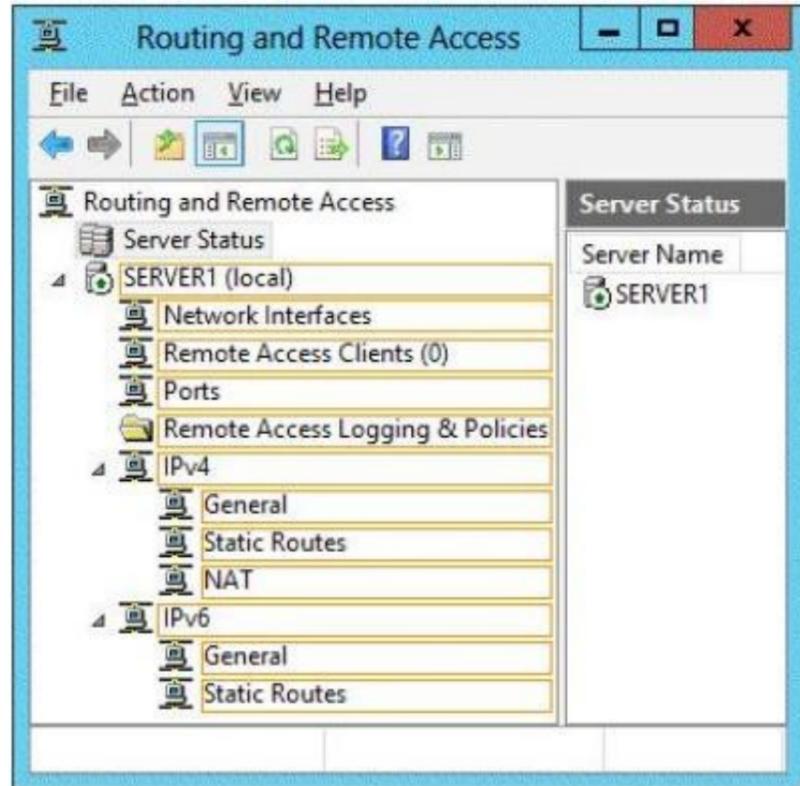
**NEW QUESTION 131**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install a DHCP Relay Agent on Server1.

Which node should you use to add the DHCP Relay Agent? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

1. In the Routing and Remote Access MMC snap-in, expand IPv4, right-click General, and then click New Routing Protocol.

2. In the New Routing Protocol dialog box, select DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click OK.

3. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click New Interface.

4. Add the network interfaces on which the server might receive DHCPv4 requests that you want to send to the DHCP server. Right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, click New Interface, select the appropriate network interface, and then click OK.

5. In the DHCP Relay Properties dialog box, select Relay DHCP packets, and then click OK.

6. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCP Relay Agent, and then click Properties.

7. On the General tab, enter the IPv4 address of the DHCP servers that you want to provide DHCP services for the RRAS server's clients, click Add, and then click OK.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying and configuring core network services, p. 220

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the virtual switches listed in the following table.

Virtual switch name	Virtual switch type	Physical network adapter name
vSwitch1	External	NIC1
vSwitch2	External	NIC2

You create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has two network adapters. One network adapter connects to vSwitch1. The other network adapter connects to vSwitch2. You configure NIC teaming on VM1.

You need to ensure that if a physical NIC fails on Server1, VM1 remains connected to the network.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- B. Create a new virtual switch on Server1.
- C. Modify the properties of vSwitch1 and vSwitch2.
- D. Add a new network adapter to VM1.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 138**

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Each forest contains one domain. A two-way forest trust exists between the forests.

The forests use the address spaces shown in the following table.

Domain	IP address space
Contoso.com	172.16.0.0
Adatum.com	172.30.0.0

From a computer in the contoso.com domain, you can perform reverse lookups for the servers in the contoso.com domain, but you cannot perform reverse lookups for the servers in the adatum.com domain.

From a computer in the adatum.com domain, you can perform reverse lookups for the servers in both domains.

You need to ensure that you can perform reverse lookups for the servers in the adatum.com domain from the computers in the contoso.com domain.

What should you create?

- A. A trust point
- B. A GlobalNames zone
- C. A delegation
- D. A conditional forwarder

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Conditional forwarders are DNS servers that only forward queries for specific domain names. Instead of forwarding all queries it cannot resolve locally to a forwarder, a conditional forwarder is configured to forward a query to specific forwarders based on the domain name contained in the query. Forwarding according to domain names improves conventional forwarding by adding a name-based condition to the forwarding process. The conditional forwarder setting for a DNS server consists of the following:

The domain names for which the DNS server will forward queries.

One or more DNS server IP addresses for each domain name specified.

When a DNS client or server performs a query operation against a DNS server, the DNS server looks to see if the query can be resolved using its own zone data or the data stored in its cache. If the DNS server is configured to forward for the domain name designated in the query, then the query is forwarded to the IP address of a forwarder associated with the domain name. For example, in the following figure, each of the queries for the domain names is forwarded to a DNS server associated with the domain name.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757172\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757172(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 143**

- (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 148**

- (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:

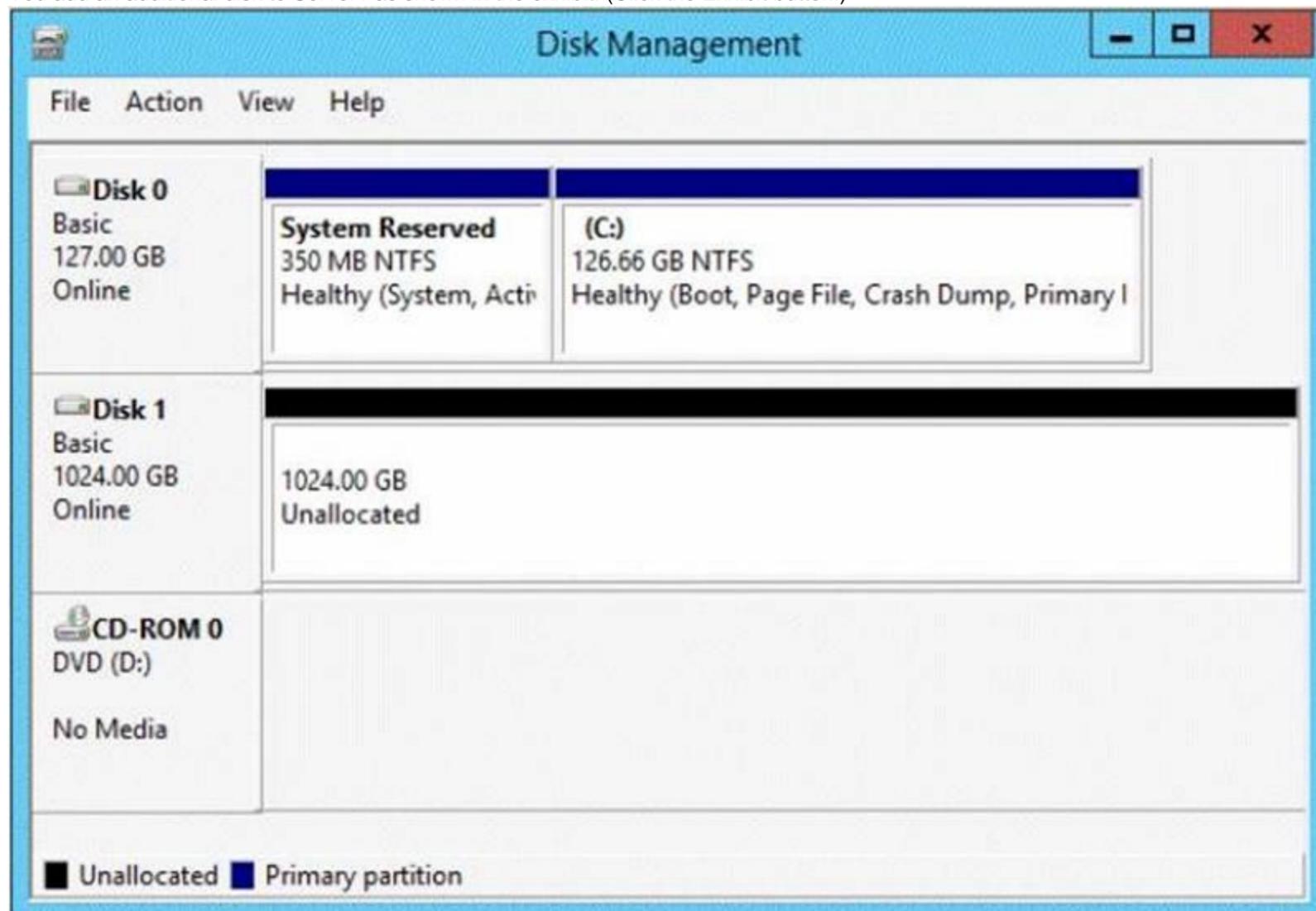
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (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 153**

- (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.

Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual.

You replace all of the network adapters on Server1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV).

You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Server1.

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- C. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- D. Delete, and then recreate the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

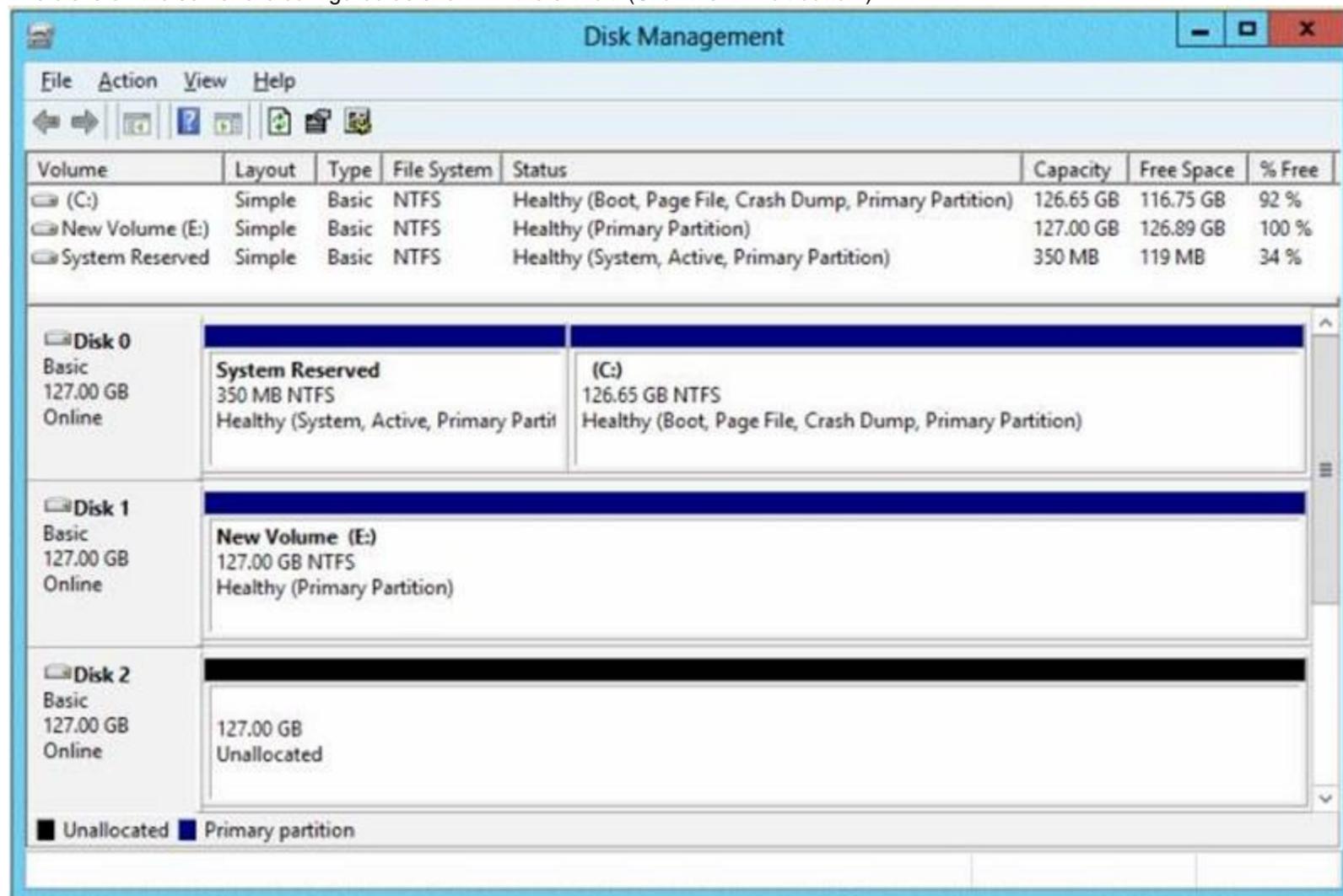
The first step when allowing a virtual machine to have connectivity to a physical network is to create an external virtual switch using Virtual Switch Manager in Hyper-V Manager. The additional step that is necessary when using SR-IOV is to ensure the checkbox is checked when the virtual switch is being created. It is not possible to change a "non SR-IOV mode" external virtual switch into an "SR-IOV mode" switch. The choice must be made a switch creation time. Thus you should first delete the existing virtual switch and then recreate it. E: Once a virtual switch has been created, the next step is to configure a virtual machine. SR-IOV in Windows Server "8" is supported on x64 editions of Windows "8" as a guest operating system (as in Windows "8" Server, and Windows "8" client x64, but not x86 client). We have rearranged the settings for a virtual machine to introduce sub-nodes under a network adapter, one of which is the hardware acceleration node. At the bottom is a checkbox to enable SR-IOV.

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Topic 2)

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2. What should you do first?

- A. Delete volume E
- B. Convert Disk 1 and Disk 2 to dynamic disks
- C. Convert Disk 1 and Disk 2 to GPT disks
- D. Create a volume on Disk 2

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A. Storage Pools use unallocated space  
 There is no way to create a storage pool with existing data. Storage pools are only a collection of drives that are managed by windows.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (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.

Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

- A. BIOS
- B. Network Adapter
- C. COM 1
- D. Processor

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Named pipe.

This option connects the virtual serial port to a Windows named pipe on the host operating system or a computer on the network. A named pipe is a portion of memory that can be used by one process to pass information to another process, so that the output of one is the input of the other. The second process can be local (on the same computer as the first) or remote (on a networked computer). For example, a local named pipe path could be \\.\pipe\mypipename. Named pipes can be used to create a virtual null modem cable between two virtual machines, or between a virtual machine and a debugging program on the host operating system that supports the use of named pipes.

By connecting two virtual serial ports to the same named pipe, you can create a virtual null modem cable connection. Named pipes are useful for debugging or for any program that requires a null modem connection.

Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.

References: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709>

**NEW QUESTION 161**

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 has following storage spaces:

- ? Data
- ? Users
- ? Backups
- ? Primordial

You add an additional hard disk to Server1.

You need to identify which storage space contains the new hard disk. Which storage space contains the new disk?

- A. Primordial
- B. Data
- C. Users
- D. Backups

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

All storage that meets acceptable criteria for Storage Spaces will be placed in the Primordial Pool. This can be considered the default pool for devices from which any other pools will be created. Notice that there are no other virtual disks or pools at this point. The Primordial Pool will only consist of physical storage devices that do not belong to any other pools.

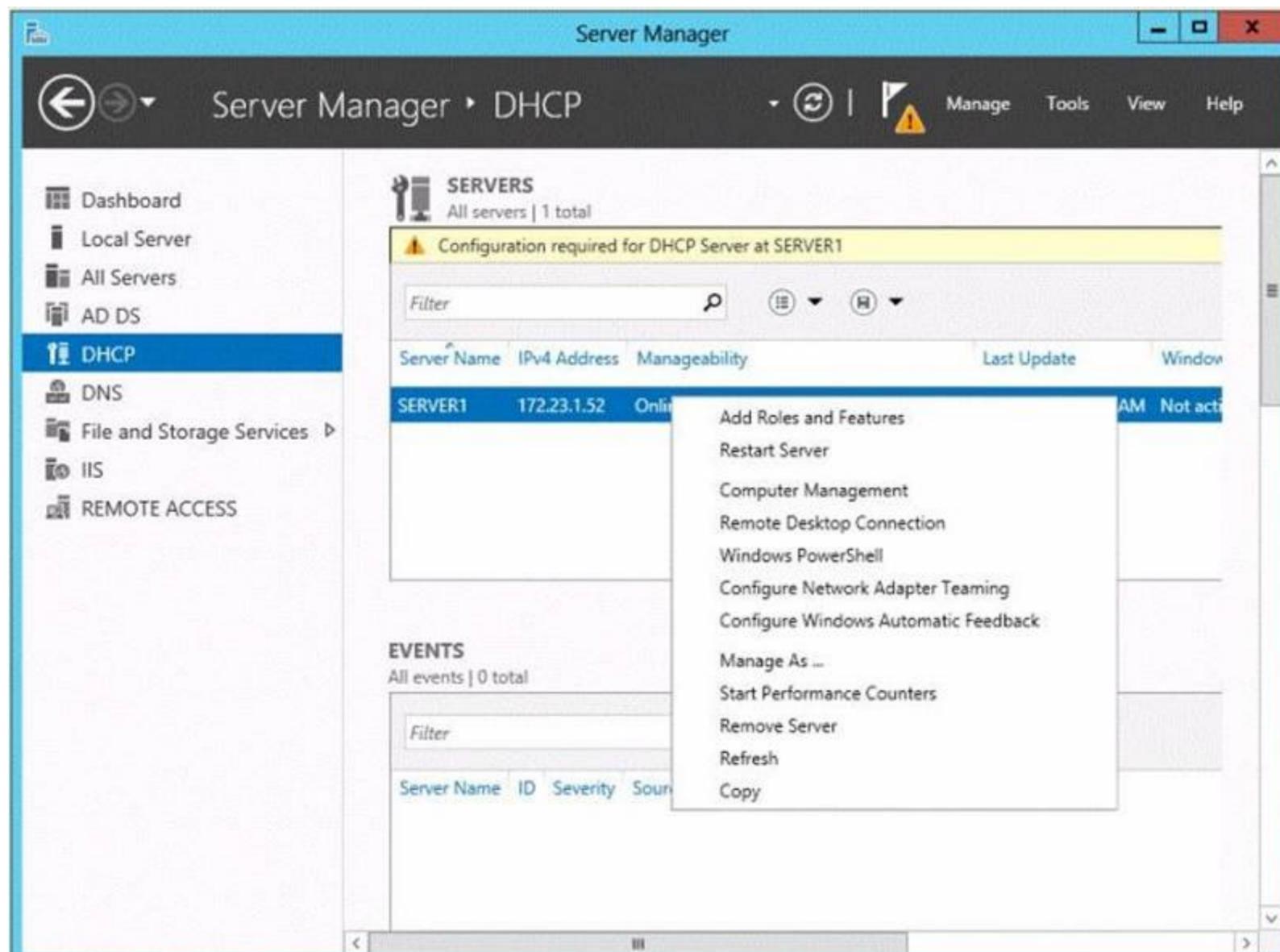
**NEW QUESTION 166**

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

**NEW QUESTION 171**

- (Topic 2)

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

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.

Users report that they can no longer execute a legacy application installed in the root of drive C.

You need to ensure that the users can execute the legacy application. What should you do?

- A. Create a new rule.
- B. Delete an existing rule.
- C. Modify the action of the existing rules.
- D. Add an exception to the existing rules.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AppLocker is a feature that advances the functionality of the Software Restriction Policies feature. AppLocker contains new capabilities and extensions that reduce administrative overhead and help administrators control how users can access and use files, such as executable files, scripts, Windows Installer files, and DLLs. By using AppLocker, you can: Define rules based on file attributes that persist across application updates, such as the publisher name (derived from the digital signature), product name, file name, and file version. You can also create rules based on the file path and hash.

Assign a rule to a security group or an individual user.

Create exceptions to rules. For example, you can create a rule that allows all users to run all Windows binaries except the Registry Editor (Regedit.exe).

Use audit-only mode to deploy the policy and understand its impact before enforcing it. . Create rules on a staging server, test them, export them to your production environment, and then import them into a Group Policy Object.

Simplify creating and managing AppLocker rules by using Windows PowerShell cmdlets for AppLocker.

AppLocker default rules

AppLocker allows you to generate default rules for each of the rule types. Executable default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all applications. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Windows folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Program Files folder. Windows Installer default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all Windows Installer files. Allow members of the Everyone group to run digitally signed Windows Installer files. Allow members of the Everyone group to run all Windows Installer files located in the Windows\Installer folder. Script default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all scripts. Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Windows folder. DLL default rule types: (this one can affect system performance ) Allow members of

the local Administrators group to run all DLLs. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Windows folder. You can apply AppLocker rules to individual users or to a group of users. If you apply a rule to a group of users, all users in that group are affected by that rule. If you need to allow a subset of a user group to use an application, you can create a special rule for that subset. For example, the rule "Allow Everyone to run Windows except Registry Editor" allows everyone in the organization to run the Windows operating system, but it does not allow anyone to run Registry Editor.

The effect of this rule would prevent users such as Help Desk personnel from running a program that is necessary for their support tasks. To resolve this problem, create a second rule that applies to the Help Desk user group: "Allow Help Desk to run Registry Editor." If you create a deny rule that does not allow any users to run Registry Editor, the deny rule will override the second rule that allows the Help Desk user group to run Registry Editor.

**NEW QUESTION 174**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

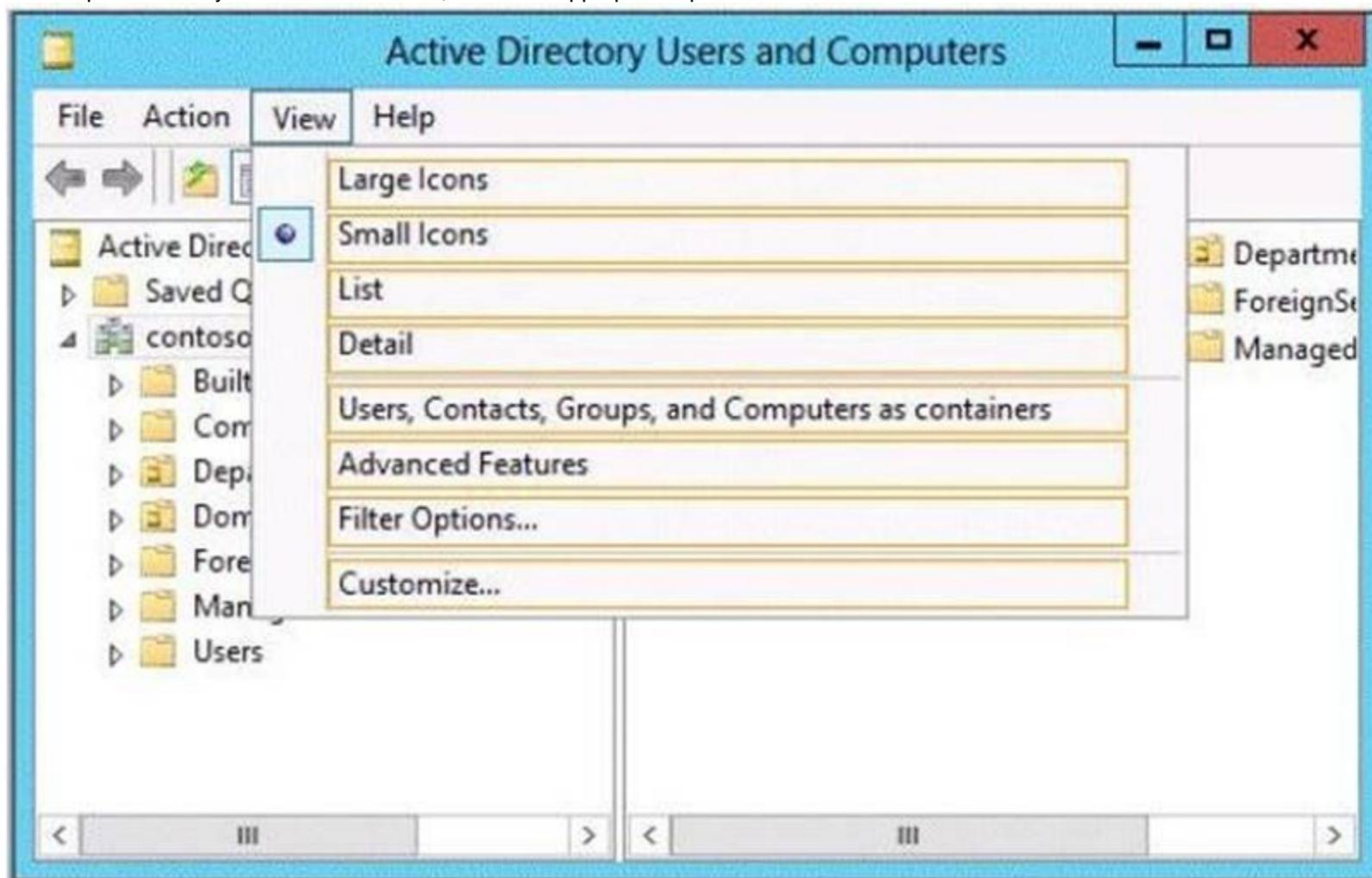
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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 179**

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/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).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/jj649845(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887\(v=wps.620\).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 184**

- (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 188**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. The forest contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	contoso.com	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator Infrastructure master RID master
DC2	contoso.com	Windows Server 2012	Domain naming master Schema master Global catalog
DC3	corp.contoso.com	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator Infrastructure master RID master
DC4	corp.contoso.com	Windows Server 2012	Global catalog

All domain controllers are DNS servers. In the corp.contoso.com domain, you plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5. You need to identify which domain controller must be online to ensure that DC5 can be promoted successfully to a domain controller.

Which domain controller should you identify?

- A. DC1
- B. DC2
- C. DC3
- D. DC4

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 192**

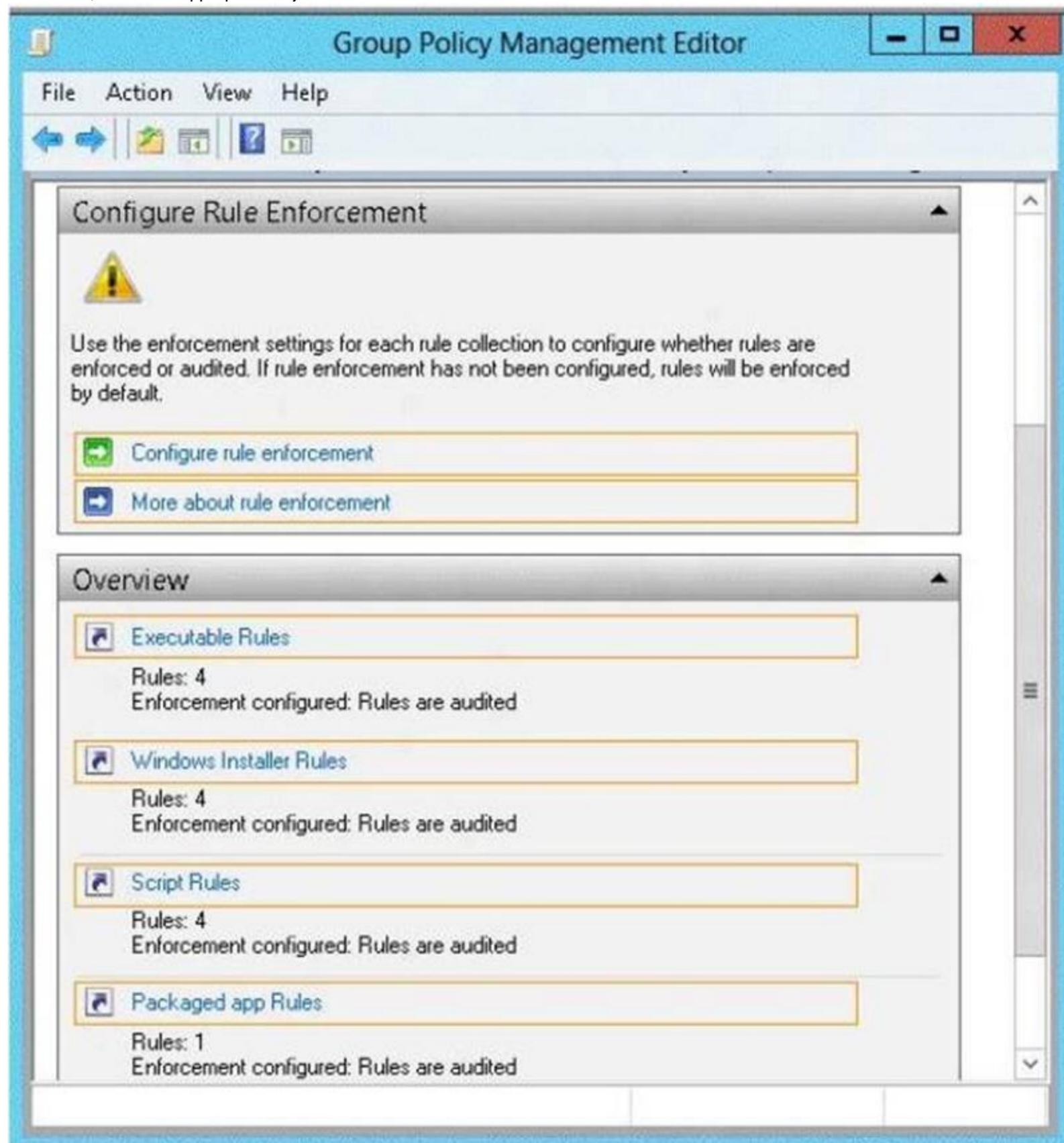
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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

An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application. What should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To enable the Enforce rules enforcement setting by using the Local Security Policy snap-in

1. Click Start, type secpol.msc in the Search programs and files box, and then press ENTER.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. In the console tree, double-click Application Control Policies, right-click AppLocker, and then click Properties.
4. On the Enforcement tab, select the Configured check box for the rule collection that you want to enforce, and then verify that Enforce rules is selected in the list

for that rule collection.

5. Repeat step 4 to configure the enforcement setting to Enforce rules for additional rule collections.

6. Click OK.

You should apply an application control policy for executable rules. When AppLocker policies from various GPOs are merged, both the rules and the enforcement modes are merged. The most similar Group Policy setting is used for the enforcement mode, and all rules from linked GPOs are applied.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Local Users and Groups, p. 329. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759115.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 194

- (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/cc731204(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755193.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters. Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2.

You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Routing and Remote Access
- B. Network and Sharing Center
- C. Server Manager
- D. Network Load Balancing Manager

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three member servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Server role
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Windows Deployment Services
Server2	Windows Server 2008 R2	Windows Server Update Services
Server3	Windows Server 2012 R2	Print and Document Services

All client computers run Windows 8. All client computers receive updates from Server2. On Server3, you add a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 uses a Type 4 driver that is not included in the Windows 8 installation media.

You need to ensure that when users connect to the printer for the first time, the printer driver is installed automatically on their client computer.

What should you do?

- A. From the Windows Deployment Services console on Server1, add the driver package for Printer1.
- B. From the Update Services console on Server2, import and approve updates.
- C. From Windows PowerShell on Server3, run the Add-PrinterDriver cmdlet.
- D. From the Print Management console on Server3, add additional drivers for Printer1.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 201

- (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 204**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192.168.1.10, 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 207**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. Both forests contain multiple domains. A two-way trust exists between the forests.

The contoso.com domain contains a domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains Contoso\user1 and adatum\user1.

You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain. Which three actions should you perform?

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

Actions	Answer Area
Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.	
Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.	
Convert Group1 to a global group.	
Convert Group1 to a distribution group.	
Convert Group1 to a universal group.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- 1) Remove adatum\user1 from Group1
- 2) Convert Group1 to a universal group
- 3) Convert Group1 to a global group

Domain local Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined.

\_\_\_\_\_ to review. Universal groups can only include objects from its own forest Groups can have — domain local, built-in local, global, and universal. That is, the groups have different areas in different scopes which they are valid.

A domain local group is a security or distribution group that can contain universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest. You can give domain local security groups rights and permissions on resources that reside only in the same domain where the domain local group is located. A global group is a group that can be used in its own domain, in member servers and in workstations of the domain, and in trusting domains. In all those locations, you can give a global group rights and permissions and the global group can become a member of local groups. However, a global group can contain user accounts that are only from its own domain. A universal group is a security or distribution group that contains users, groups, and computers from any domain in its forest as members. You can give universal security groups rights and permissions on resources in any domain in the forest. Universal groups are not supported.

Domain local -Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined. Built-in local – Groups that have a special group scope that have domain local permissions and, for simplicity, are often referred to as domain local groups. The difference between built-in local groups and other groups is that built-in local groups can't be created or deleted. You can only modify built-in local groups. References to domain local groups apply to built-in local groups unless otherwise noted. Global - Groups that are used to grant permissions to objects in any domain in the domain tree or forest. Members of global groups can include only accounts and groups from the domain in which they are defined. Universal – Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest. Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest. Global to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change is not a member of another global scope group. Domain local to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another domain local group as a member. Universal to global. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another universal group as a member. Universal to domain local. There are no restrictions for this operation.

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (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 accidentally 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 211

- (Topic 3)

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, VM4.

You create a LUN on the SAN.

You need to provide VM1 with access to the LUN. The solution must prevent other virtual machines from accessing the LUN.

What should you configure?

- A. A fixed-size VHDX
- B. A dynamically expanding VHDX
- C. A fixed-size VHD
- D. A pass-through disk
- E. A dynamically expanding VHD

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

You can use physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine as a storage option on the management operating system. This allows virtual machines to access storage that is mapped directly to the server running Hyper-V without first configuring the volume. The storage can be either a physical disk which is internal to the server, or a SAN logical unit number (LUN) that is mapped to the server (a LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem). The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the storage, so the storage must be set in an Offline state in Disk Management. The storage is not limited in size, so it can be a multi-terabyte LUN. When using physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine, you should be aware of the following:

This type of disk cannot be dynamically expanded. You cannot use differencing disks with them.

You cannot take virtual hard disk snapshots. Att:

If you are installing an operating system on the physical disk and it is in an Online state before the virtual machine is started, the virtual machine will fail to start.

You must store the virtual machine configuration file in an alternate location because the physical disk is used by the operating system installation. For example, locate the configuration file on another internal drive on the server running Hyper-V.

#### NEW QUESTION 213

- (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 215

- (Topic 3)

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 the Policies containers
- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet
- C. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1
- D. Modify the permission on the user1 account

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Explanation

- \A. Not minimum permissions
- \B. Grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain
- \C. Minimizes delegated permission to a single OU
- \D. Will not allow GPO changes to the OU Delegation of Control Wizard

The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:

- Create, delete, and manage user accounts
- Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon
- Read all user information
- Modify the membership of a group
- Join a computer to a domain
- Manage Group Policy links
- Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning)
- Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)
- Create, delete, and manage inetOrgPerson accounts
- Reset inetOrgPerson passwords and force password change at next logon
- Read all inetOrgPerson information

**NEW QUESTION 219**

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.

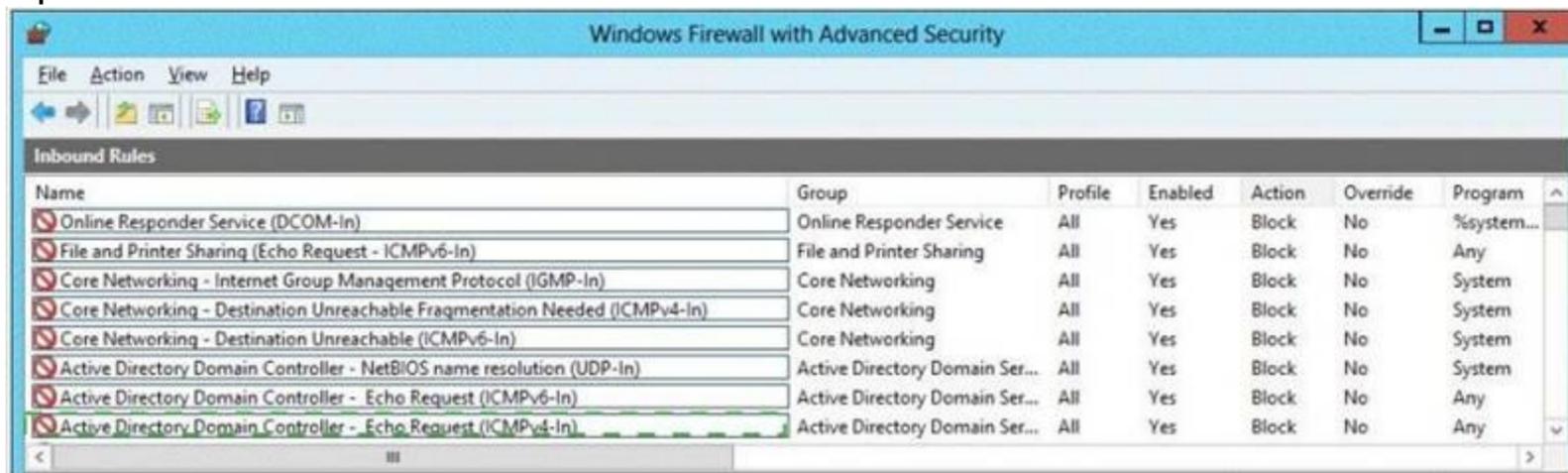
Which firewall rule should you modify on DC5? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 223**

- (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 226**

- (Topic 3)

You have a domain controller named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a DNS zone named contoso.com and a GlobalNames zone.

You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1. You need to view the default root hints of Server1.

Which file should you open?

- A. Netlogon.dns
- B. Cache.dns
- C. Globalnames.dns
- D. Place.dns

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot\System32\Dns folder on the server. Thus viewing the Cache.dns file will show the root hints.

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (Topic 3)

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

You discover that when you join client computers to the domain manually, the computer accounts are created in the Computers container.

You need to ensure that new computer accounts are created automatically in an organizational unit (OU) named Corp.

Which tool should you use?

- A. net.exe
- B. redircmp.exe
- C. regedit.exe
- D. dsadd.exe

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

- A. Used to stop/start protocols
- B. Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit
- C. Modify local registry entries
- D. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

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.

You must run the redircmp command from an elevated command prompt.

Redircmp.exe is located in the C:\Windows\System32 folder.

You must be a member of the Domain Admins group or the Enterprise Admins group to use this tool.

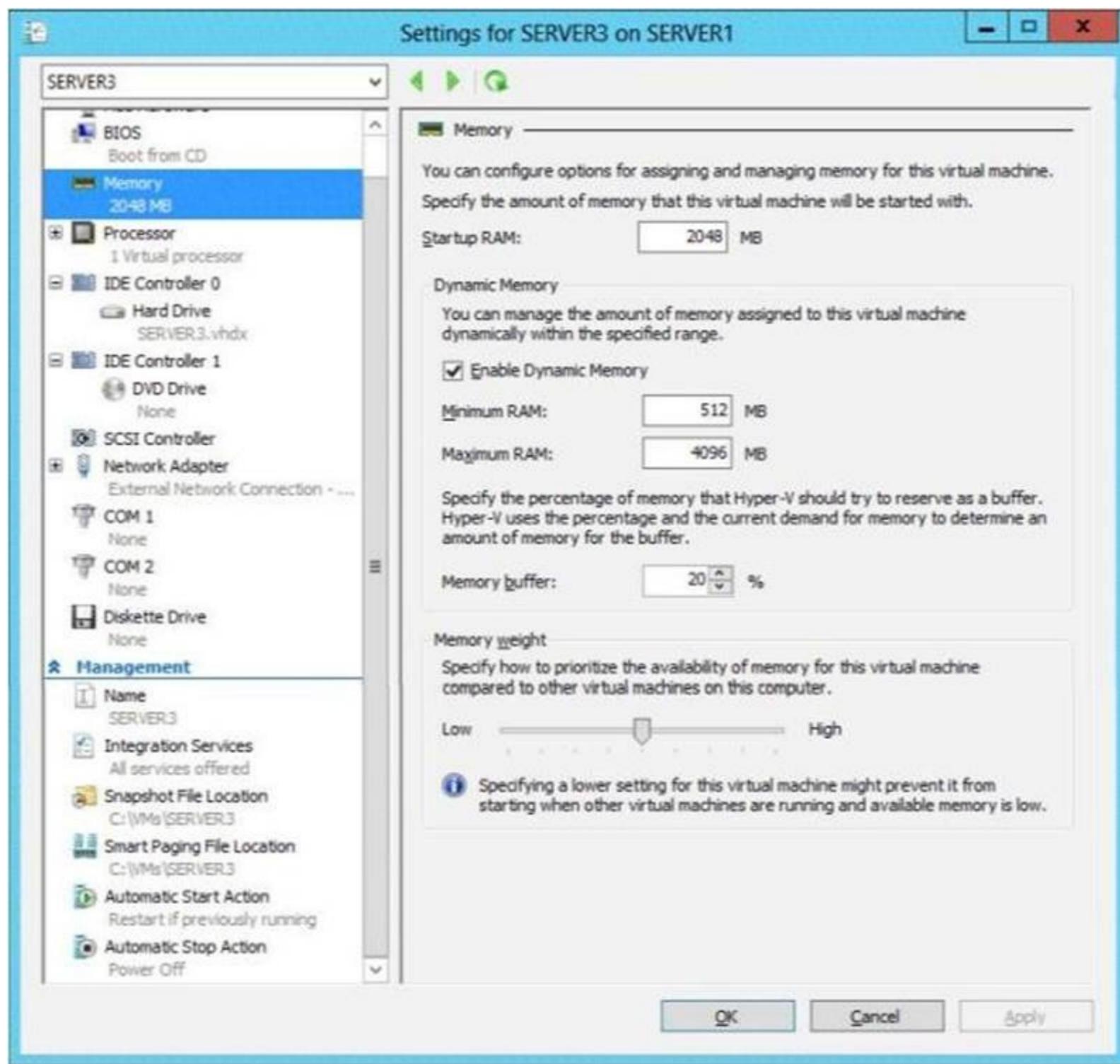
**NEW QUESTION 235**

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has 8 GB of RAM.

Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The settings of a virtual machine named Server3 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when Server1 restarts, Server3 automatically resumes without intervention. The solution must prevent data loss. Which settings should you modify?

- A. BIOS
- B. Automatic Start Action
- C. Automatic Stop Action
- D. Integration Services

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The Automatic Stop Action setting should be modified because it will allow you to configure:

“Save the virtual machine state” option instructs Hyper-V Virtual Machine Management Service to save the virtual machine state on the local disk when the Hyper-V Server shuts down.

OR “Turn Off the virtual machine” is used by the Hyper-V Management Service (VMMS.exe) to gracefully turn off the virtual machine.

OR “Shut down the guest operating system” is successful only if the “Hyper-V Shutdown” guest service is running in the virtual machine. The guest service is required to be running in the virtual machine as the Hyper-V VMMS.EXE process will trigger Windows Exit message which is received by the service. Once the message is received by the guest service, it takes the necessary actions to shut down the virtual machine.

Reference: <http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-automatic-start-and-stop-action/>

**NEW QUESTION 236**

- (Topic 3)

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

The domain contains 20 computer accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A user account named User1 is in an OU named OU2.

You are configuring a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You need to assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right to all of the computer accounts in OU1.

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

- A. From User Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings.
- B. Link GPO1 to OU1.
- C. From Computer Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings.
- D. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- E. Link GPO1 to OU2.

**Answer: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 238**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains a child domain named asia.adatum.com. The asia.adatum.com child domain contains a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1.

You have access to the administrative accounts shown in the following table.

Account name	Account location	Member of
Admin1	DHCP1	DHCP1\Administrators
Admin2	Adatum.com	Adatum\Enterprise Admins
Admin3	Asia.adatum.com	Asia\Domain Admins
Admin4	Asia.adatum.com	Asia\Administrators

You need to authorize DHCP1. Which user account should you use?

- A. Admin1
- B. Admin2
- C. Admin3
- D. Admin4

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 243**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

HVServer1 hosts 10 generation 1 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server1. You authorize

Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.

You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server. What should you do?

- A. Enable MAC address spoofing on Server1.
- B. Enable single-root I/O visualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.
- C. Disable the DHCP guard on Server1.
- D. Disable the DHCP guard on all of the virtual machines that are DHCP clients.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

DHCP guard setting

This setting stops the virtual machine from making DHCP offers over this network interface. To be clear – this does not affect the ability to receive a DHCP offer (i.e. if you need to use DHCP to acquire an IP address that will work) it only blocks the ability for the virtual machine to act as a DHCP server.

**NEW QUESTION 246**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains the home folder of each user.

All users have the necessary permissions to access only their home folder.

The users report that when they access Share1, they can see the home folders of all the users.

You need to ensure that the users see only their home folder when they access Share1. What should you do from Server1?

- A. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of the volume that contains Share1.
- B. From Server Manager, modify the properties of the volume that contains Share1.
- C. From Server Manager, modify the properties of Share1.
- D. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of Share1.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 249**

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You promote Server1 to domain controller. You need to view the service location (SVR) records that Server1 registers on DNS. What should you do on Server1?

- A. Open the Srv.sys file
- B. Open the Netlogon.dns file
- C. Run ipconfig/displaydns
- D. Run Get-DnsServerDiagnostics

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 254**

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have a written security policy that states the following:

- ? Only required ports must be open on the servers.
- ? All of the servers must have Windows Firewall enabled.
- ? Client computers used by administrators must be allowed to access all of the ports on all of the servers.
- ? Client computers used by the administrators must be authenticated before the client computers can access the servers.

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.

You need to ensure that you can use Computer1 to access all of the ports on all of the servers successfully. The solution must adhere to the security policy.

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

- A. On Computer1, create a connection security rule.
- B. On all of the servers, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- C. On all of the servers, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- D. On Computer1, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- E. On Computer1, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- F. On all of the servers, create a connection security rule.

**Answer:** ACF

**Explanation:**

Unlike firewall rules, which operate unilaterally, connection security rules require that both communicating computers have a policy with connection security rules or another compatible IPsec policy.

Traffic that matches a firewall rule that uses the Allow connection if it is secure setting bypasses Windows Firewall. The rule can filter the traffic by IP address, port, or protocol. This method is supported on Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 258**

- (Topic 3)

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

You have a starter Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains more than 100 settings.

You need to create a new starter GPO based on the settings in GPO1.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Run the New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet and the Copy-GPO cmdlet.
- B. Create a new starter GPO and manually configure the policy settings of the starter GPO.
- C. Right-click GPO1, and then click Back U
- D. Create a new starter GP
- E. Right-click the new GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- F. Right-click GPO1, and then click Cop
- G. Right-click Starter GPOs, and then click Paste.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Although GPOs and Starter GPOs can both be copied, and a Starter GPO can be used to create a new GPO (as that is their purpose), an existing GPO cannot be copied to a new Starter GPO (unfortunately).

**NEW QUESTION 261**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

Your company has a main office that contains 225 client computers. The client computers are located on a subnet that uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/24.

The company plans to open two branch offices. The offices will be configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	50
Branch2	25

You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer.

The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses. Which network prefixes should you select?

To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office in the answer area.

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="Ne /26"/> <input type="text" value="fix"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="Ne /27"/> <input type="text" value="fix"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

**NEW QUESTION 262**

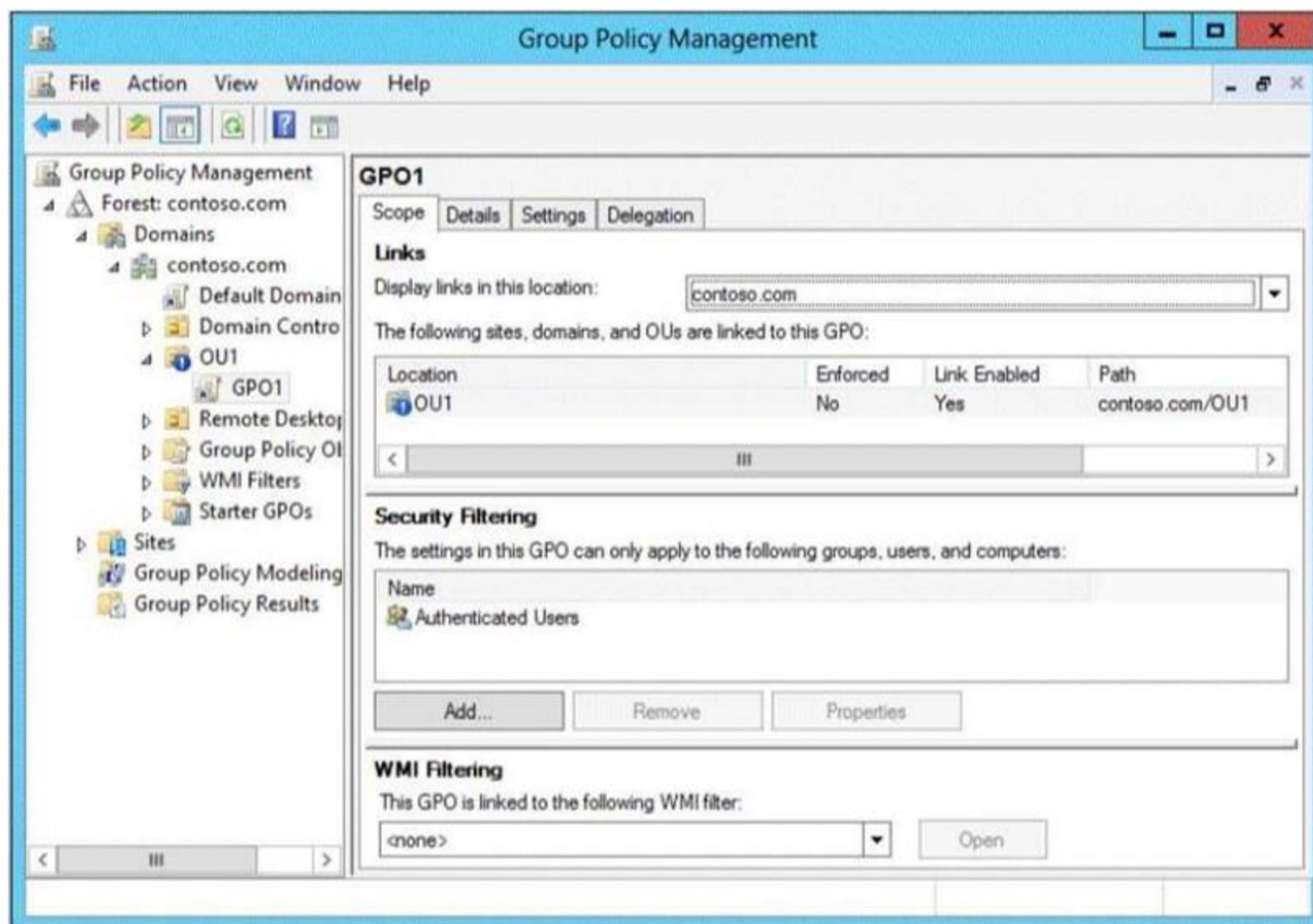
- (Topic 3)

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several user settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

The help desk reports that GPO1 applies to only some of the users in OU1.

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



You need to configure GPO1 to apply to all of the users in OU1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the Security settings of GPO1.
- B. Disable Block Inheritance on OU1.
- C. Modify the GPO status of GPO1.
- D. Enforce GPO1.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

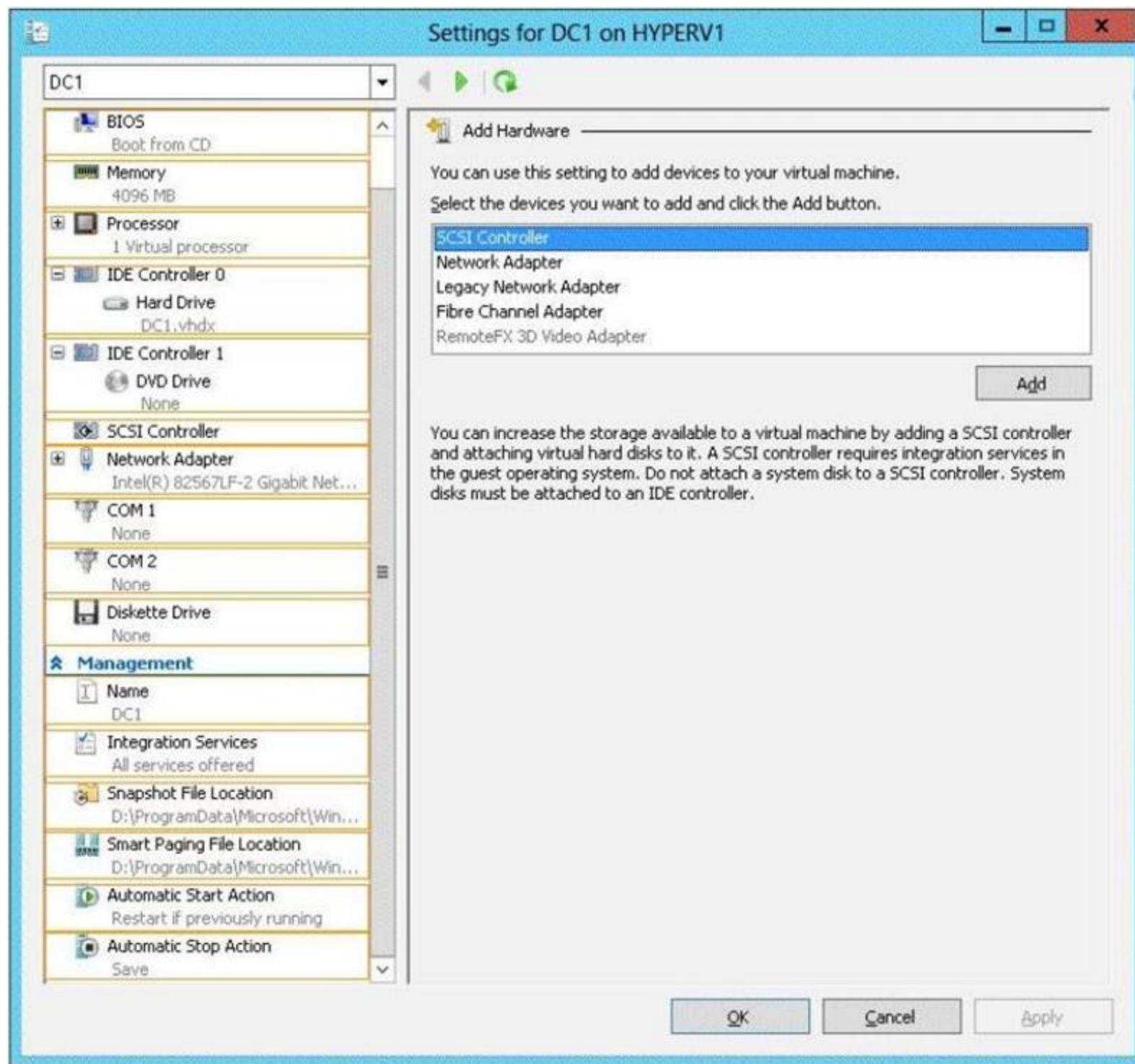
Inheritance is blocked, but that would only affect policies applied ABOVE the given OU, not the one applied directly to it (as is the case with GPO1). Also Enforcing a policy is only going to cause it to be applied even when inheritance is blocked (which, as mentioned, does not make a difference on policies which are directly linked to the OU as a child). That means that there must be something in the security settings (such as a Security Group which does not have the “read” or “Apply group policy” permission) preventing ALL of the users in OU1 from having the policy applied. (GPO status is the status of its replication within the forest, so it is not relevant here.)

**NEW QUESTION 267**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You have a Hyper-V host named HYPERV1. HYPERV1 hosts a virtual machine named DC1.

You need to prevent the clock on DC1 from synchronizing from the clock on HYPERV1. 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 synchronization.

**NEW QUESTION 268**

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