

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012



NEW QUESTION 1

Your network contains multiple subnets.

On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that client computers can resolve single-label names to IP addresses. What should you do first?

- A. Create a reverse lookup zone.
- B. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- C. Configure dynamic updates for contoso.com.
- D. Create a GlobalNames zone.

Answer: B

Explanation: Although a GlobalNames zone is required in order to resolve single-label names, GNZs must be AD-integrated.

Since this is a standard primary zone (as opposed to an ADDS primary zone), we must first integrate the zone into Active Directory.

References:

Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.3: Deploy and Configure the DNS service, p.233

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 2

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

A user named User1 must connect to the network remotely. The client computer of User1 requires Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) for remote connections. CHAP is enabled on Server1.

You need to ensure that User1 can connect to Server1 and authenticate to the domain. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

- A. From the properties of User1, select Store password using reversible encryption.
- B. From the properties of Server1, assign the Allowed to Authenticate permission to User1.
- C. From the properties of User1, select Use Kerberos DES encryption types for this account.
- D. From the properties of Server1, select Trust this computer for delegation to any service (Kerberos only).

Answer: A

Explanation: The Store password using reversible encryption policy setting provides support for Applications that use protocols that require the user's password for authentication. Storing encrypted passwords in a way that irreversible means that the encrypted passwords can be decrypted. A knowledgeable attacker who is able to break this encryption can then log on to network resources by using the compromised account. For this reason, never enable Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain unless Application requirements outweigh the need to protect password information. If you use the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) through remote access or Internet Authentication Services (IAS), you must enable this policy setting. CHAP is an authentication protocol that is used by remote access and network connections.

Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services (IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting. If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you Apply the setting through Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

NEW QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1. What should you do first?

- A. From Windows PowerShell on Server2, run Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run Install-Windows Feature.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server2, create an inbound rule.
- D. From Internet Explorer on Server2, download and install Windows Management Framework 3.0.

Answer: B

Explanation: When the DHCP role is installed, it appears that the firewall rules are automatically added, so C is not valid (not only that, but either way it is an existing rule that one would need only enable nonetheless, not create a new rule). This means you only need to add the DHCP Manager MMC snap-in which is a Role Administration Tool feature.

So the correct answer must be B.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6 Network Administration, p.228

NEW QUESTION 4

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

VM2 sends and receives large amounts of data over the network.

You need to ensure that the network traffic of VM2 bypasses the virtual switches of the parent partition.

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: K

Explanation: Single-root I/O virtualization -capable network adapters can be assigned directly to a virtual machine to maximize network throughput while minimizing network latency and the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.

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>

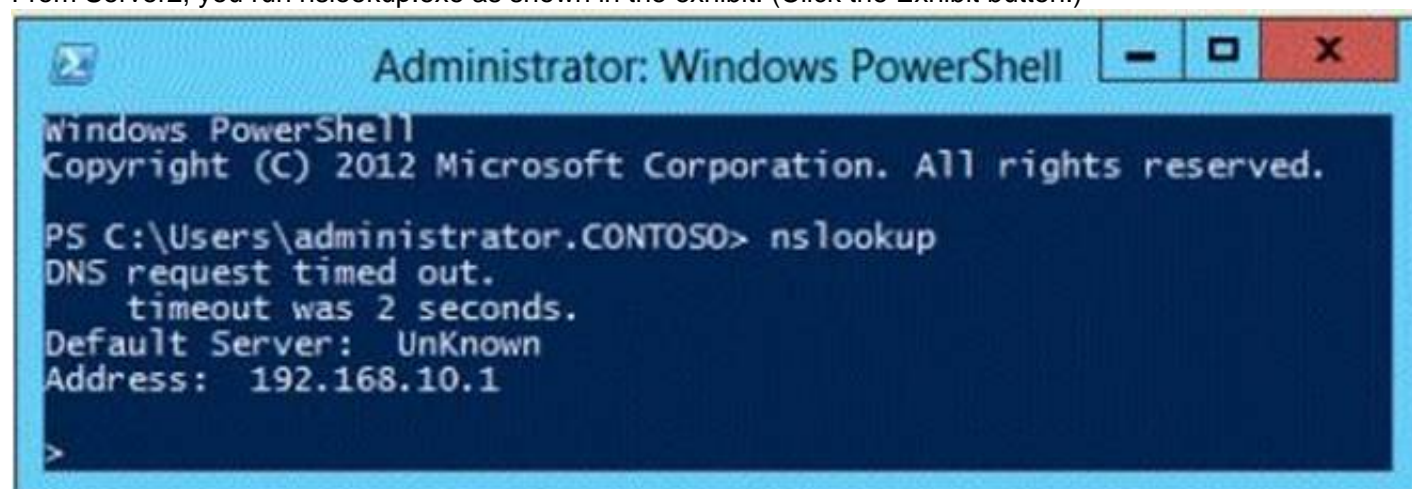
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring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

NEW QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com.

The domain contains a member server named Server2 that is configured to use Server1 as its primary DNS server.

From Server2, you run nslookup.exe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that when you run Nslookup, the correct name of the default server is displayed.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, create a reverse lookup zone.
- B. On Server1, modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server1, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list.
- D. From Advanced TCP/IP Settings on Server2, add contoso.com to the DNS suffix list.

Answer: A

Explanation: Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists.

PTR records contain the information that is required for the server to perform reverse name lookups.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961417.aspx>

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.246

NEW QUESTION 6

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

You create a software restriction policy to allow an application named App1 by using a certificate rule.

You need to ensure that when users attempt to execute App1, the certificate for App1 is verified against a certificate revocation list (CRL).

What should you do?

- A. Modify the rule for App1.
- B. Modify the Trusted Publishers Properties.
- C. Create a new certificate rule for App1.
- D. Modify the Enforcement Properties.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

HOTSPOT

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

You need to switch Server1 to a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. What command should you run?

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

Answer Area

-Restart

Answer Area

Add-WindowsFeature
Install-WindowsFeature
Uninstall-WindowsFeature

Desktop-Experience
Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra
Server-Gui-Shell

-Restart

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Add-WindowsFeature

Install-WindowsFeature

Uninstall-WindowsFeature

Desktop-Experience

Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra

Server-Gui-Shell

-Restart

NEW QUESTION 9

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contain several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.

You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB). Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to modify the SAM account name of Group1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

NEW QUESTION 10

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

You discover that when there are many pending print jobs, the system drive occasionally runs out of free space.

You add a new hard disk to Server1. You create a new NTFS volume.

You need to prevent the print jobs from consuming disk space on the system volume. What should you modify?

- A. The properties on the new volume
- B. The properties of the Print Spooler service
- C. The Print Server Properties
- D. The properties of each shared printer

Answer: C

Explanation: Windows spools print jobs by default to the following directory as they are processed:

%SystemRoot%\SYSTEM32\SPOOL\PRINTERS.

It is possible for the administrator of a Windows print server to manually instruct Windows the location for placing the spool files, if for example there is a concern for disk space.

NEW QUESTION 14

DRAG DROP

Your network contains three servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	CPU type	Operating system	Installation type
Server1	x86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Full
Server2	X86	32-bit Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Server Core
Server3	x64	64-bit Windows Server 2008 R2	Full

Your company plans to standardize all of the servers on Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ? Upgrade the existing operating system whenever possible.
- ? Minimize hardware purchases.

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

To answer, drag the appropriate upgrade path to each server in the answer area. Each upgrade path may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Clean installation on new hardware

Clean installation on existing hardware

Upgrade on existing hardware

Answer Area

Server1

Server2

Server3

Answer:

Explanation: Upgrade paths for Windows Server 2012 R2 are limited. In fact, it's easier to specify when you can perform an upgrade than when you can't. If you have a 64-bit computer running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, then you can upgrade it to Windows Server 2012 R2 as long as you use the same operating system edition.

Windows Server 2012 R2 does not support the following:

- Upgrades from Windows Server versions prior to Windows Server 2008
- Upgrades from pre-RTM editions of Windows Server 2012 R2
- Upgrades from Windows workstation operating systems
- Cross-platform upgrades, such as 32-bit Windows Server 2008 to 64-bit Windows Server 2012
- Upgrades from any Itanium edition
- Cross-language upgrades, such as from Windows Server 2008, U.S.English to Windows Server 2012, French

In any of these cases, the Windows Setup program will not permit the upgrade to proceed.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 18

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 22

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation: Step 1 (B): if required add physical disk capacity.

Step 2 (A): Dynamically extend the virtual disk (not volume).

The File and Storage Services role and the Storage Services role service are installed by default, but without any additional role services. This basic functionality enables you to use Server Manager or Windows PowerShell to manage the storage functionality of your servers.

Windows Server 2012 Storage Space subsystem now virtualizes storage by abstracting multiple physical disks into a logical construct with specified capacity.

The process is to group selected physical disks into a container, the so-called storage pool, such that the total capacity collectively presented by those associated physical disks can appear and become manageable as a single and seemingly continuous space. Subsequently storage administrator creates a virtual disk based on a storage pool, configure a storage layout which is essentially a RAID level, and expose the storage of the virtual disk as a drive letter or a mapped folder in Windows Explorer.

The system administrator uses File and Storage Services in Server Manager or the Disk Management tool to scan the disk, bring the disk online, and extend the disk size.

NEW QUESTION 23

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 24

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 27

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

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

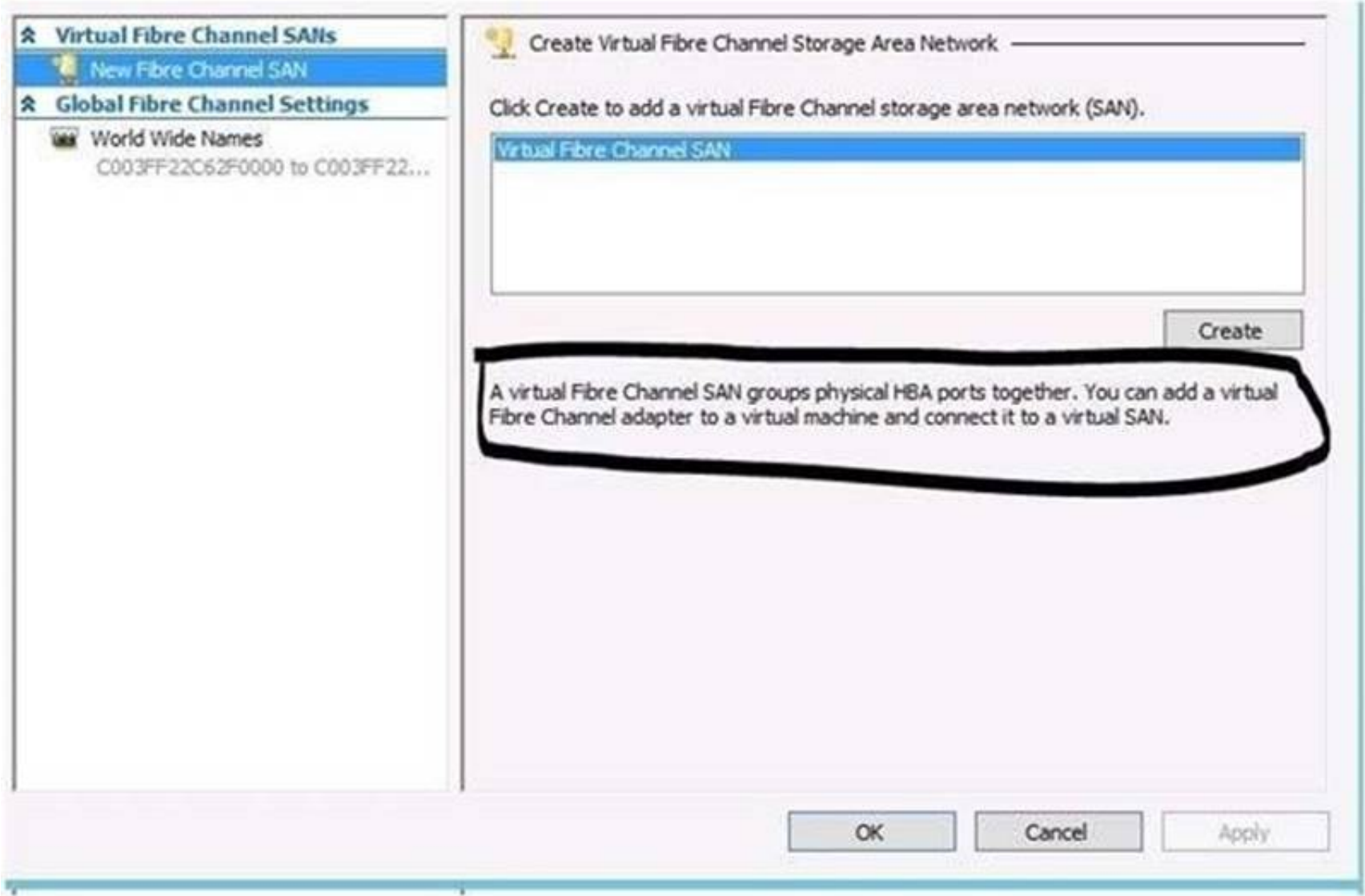
You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1. What should you do first?

- A. Add one HBA
- B. Create a Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- C. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.

D. Configure network adapter teaming.

Answer: B

Explanation: You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays. Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure. With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads. Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.



NEW QUESTION 31

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 35

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a legacy network adapter.

You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Remove the legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- B. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdopter cmdlet.
- C. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then configure network adapter teaming.
- D. Remove the legacy network adapter, and then add a network adapter.

Answer: D

Explanation: A. Set-VMNetworkAdaptercmdlet configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system

B. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management

C. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management

D. Add a New network adapter. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.

NEW QUESTION 37

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account. How should you configure Service1?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Sc config, Modifies the value of a service's entries in the registry and in the Service Control Manager database.

obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}

Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is

LocalSystem. password= <Password>

Specifies a password. This is required if an account other than the LocalSystem account is used.

NEW QUESTION 41

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 45

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 46

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 49

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to prevent User1 from changing his password. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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: F

Explanation: The Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet modifies the user account control (UAC) values for an Active Directory user or computer account. UAC values are represented by cmdlet parameters.

CannotChangePassword

Modifies the ability of an account to change its password. To disallow password change by the account set this to \$true. This parameter changes the Boolean value of the CannotChangePassword property of an account.

The following example shows how to specify the PasswordCannotChange parameter.

-CannotChangePassword \$false References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617249.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974722.aspx>

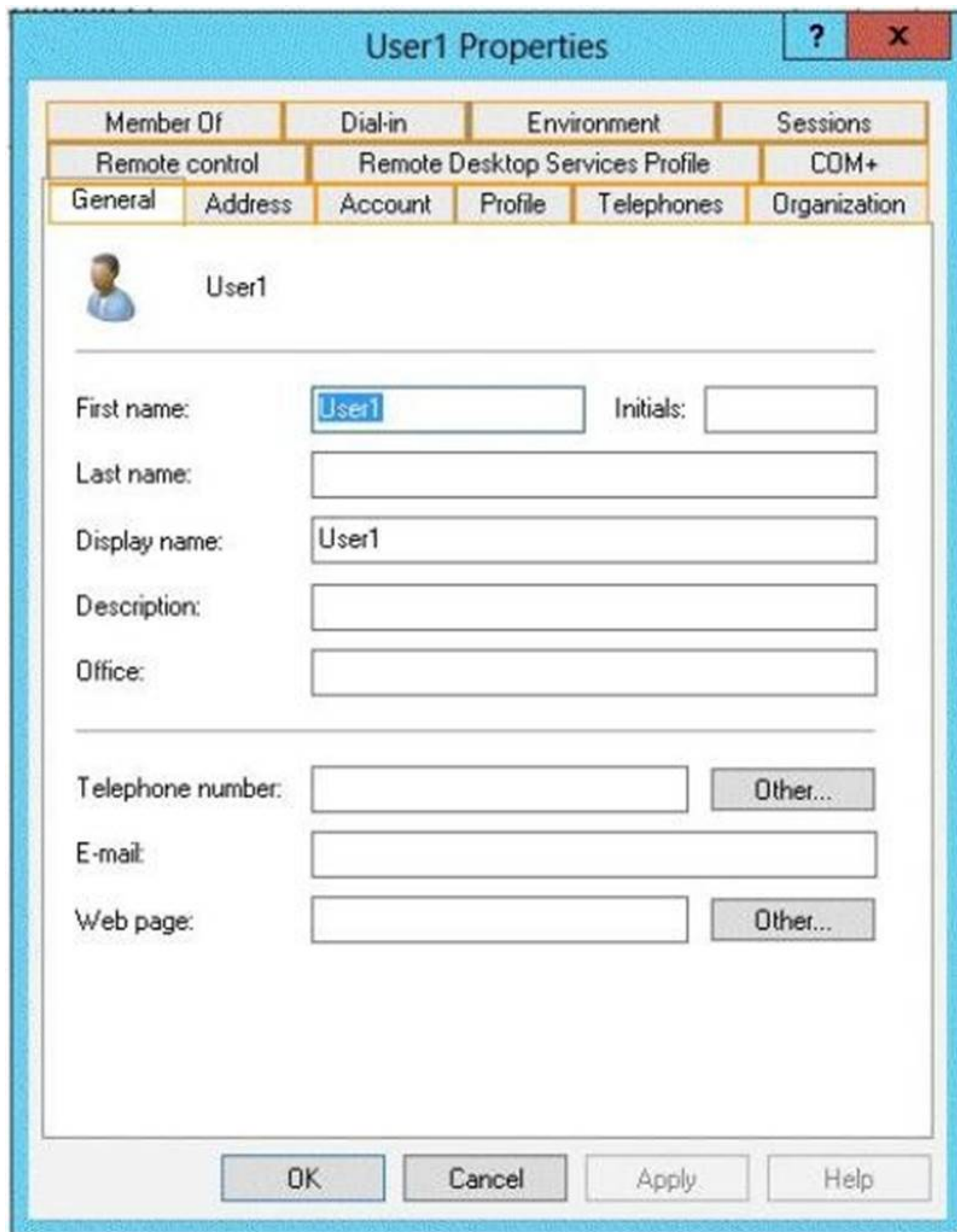
NEW QUESTION 54

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to the domain only between 08:00 and 18:00 from a client computer named Computer1.

From which tab should you perform the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.



The image shows a Windows XP-style dialog box titled "User1 Properties". It has a standard Windows window frame with a title bar, a help button (?), and a close button (X). The dialog is divided into several tabs at the top: "Member Of", "Dial-in", "Environment", "Sessions", "Remote control", "Remote Desktop Services Profile", "COM+", "General", "Address", "Account", "Profile", "Telephones", and "Organization". The "General" tab is currently selected. Below the tabs, there is a user icon and the name "User1". The main area of the dialog contains several input fields: "First name:" with a text box containing "User1", "Initials:" with an empty text box, "Last name:" with an empty text box, "Display name:" with a text box containing "User1", "Description:" with an empty text box, "Office:" with an empty text box, "Telephone number:" with a text box and an "Other..." button, "E-mail:" with a text box, and "Web page:" with a text box and an "Other..." button. At the bottom of the dialog are four buttons: "OK", "Cancel", "Apply", and "Help".

Answer:

Explanation: The User account properties contains the Logon Hours settings that you can use to change the hours that this selected object can log on to the domain. By default, domain logon is allowed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Note that this control does not affect the user's ability to log on locally to a computer using a local computer account instead of a domain account.

To set logon hours

1. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.

2. In the console tree, click Users. Where?

Active Directory Users and Computers/domain node/Users Or, click the folder that contains the user account.

3. Right-click the user account, and then click Properties.

4. On the Account tab, click Logon Hours, and then set the permitted or denied logon hours for the user.

Logon Hours for Joshua

12 • 2 • 4 • 6 • 8 • 10 • 12 • 2 • 4 • 6 • 8 • 10 • 12

All

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

OK

Cancel

● Logon Permitted

○ Logon Denied

Sunday through Saturday from 12:00 AM to 12:00 AM

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

- Explanation:** A. Timestamp server driver
B. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.
C. used to display current resolver cache content
D. Gets DNS event logging details



NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

You need to ensure that when users join computers to the domain, the computer accounts are automatically created in an organizational unit (OU) named All_Computers.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: This command redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in All_Computers.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 69

DRAG DROP

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

You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

? Bring a disk named Disk1 online.

? Defragment a volume named Volume1.

? Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct tasks. 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.

Cmdlets

Initialize-Disk

Optimize-Volume

Remove-PhysicalDisk

Repair-Volume

Set-Disk

Set-PhysicalDisk

Set-StoragePool

Update-Disk

Answer Area

Bring a disk named Disk1 online.

Cmdlet

Defragment a volume named Volume1.

Cmdlet

Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Cmdlet

Answer:

Explanation:

Cmdlets

Initialize-Disk

Optimize-Volume

Remove-PhysicalDisk

Repair-Volume

Set-Disk

Set-PhysicalDisk

Set-StoragePool

Update-Disk

Answer Area

Bring a disk named Disk1 online.

Set-Disk

Defragment a volume named Volume1.

Optimize-Volume

Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Remove-PhysicalDisk

NEW QUESTION 74

HOTSPOT

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"/>

Answer:

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 77

DRAG DROP

You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	50
Subnet2	110
Subnet3	400
Subnet4	525

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet. What should you identify?
 To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

Network IDs	Answer Area
10.10.1.0/26	Subnet1: Network ID
10.10.8.0/22	Subnet2: Network ID
10.10.16.0/25	Subnet3: Network ID
10.10.128.0/23	Subnet4: Network ID

Answer:

Explanation:

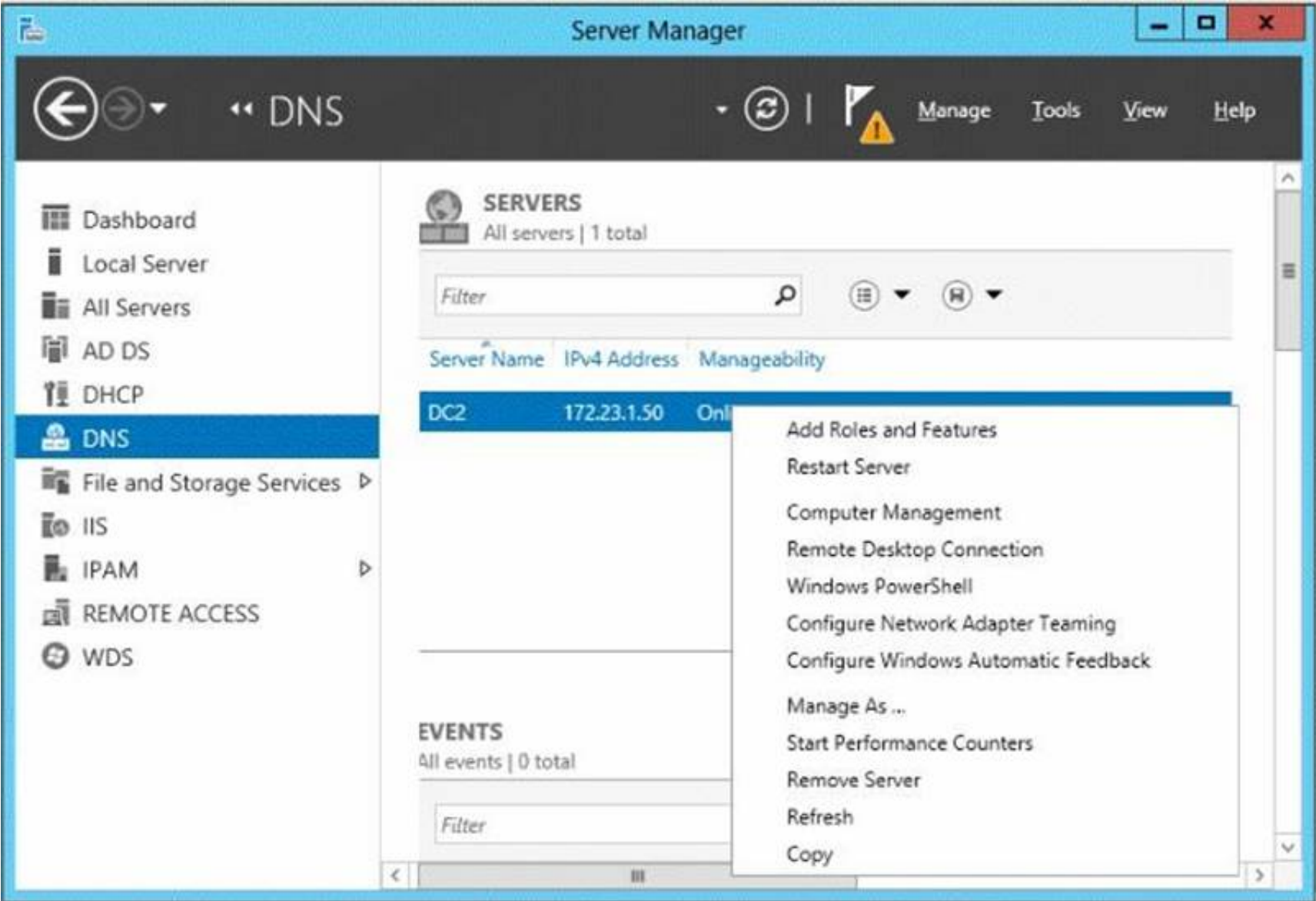
CIDR prefix-length	Dotted-Decimal	# Individual Addresses	# of Classful Networks
/13	255.248.0.0	512 K	8 Bs or 2048 Cs
/14	255.252.0.0	256 K	4 Bs or 1024 Cs
/15	255.254.0.0	128 K	2 Bs or 512 Cs
/16	255.255.0.0	64 K	1 B or 256 Cs
/17	255.255.128.0	32 K	128 Cs
/18	255.255.192.0	16 K	64 Cs
/19	255.255.224.0	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 82

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

exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 84
DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 and Server2 run a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You remove the Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure feature on Server2. You need to restart Server2. What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct statements. Each tool 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.)

Tools

Netsh

Power Options

Sconfig

Server Manager

Answer Area

You can restart Server2 locally by using

Tool

You can restart Server2 from Server1 by using

Tool

Answer:

Explanation: When you uninstall "Server-GUI-Shell" you are left with a "Minimal Server Interface" server. So, File Explorer and IE10 are unavailable, but MMC and Server Manager work and MMC and Server Manager will allow you to restart server2 either locally or remotely from Server1.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p.44

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring Servers, p.19-22

NEW QUESTION 85

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2.

You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

? Schema master

? Global catalog server

? DNS Server server role

? Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory

Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

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

A. Install the DNS Server role.

B. Enable the global catalog server.

C. Install the Active Directory Certificate Services role.

D. Transfer the schema master.

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 89

HOTSPOT

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"

Answer:

Explanation:

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"

NEW QUESTION 94

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear. You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Pre-Requisites

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

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The Add-ADPrincipalGroupMembership cmdlet adds a user, group, service account, or computer as a new member to one or more Active Directory groups.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617203.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

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

- A. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.
- B. Convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- C. Shut down VM1.
- D. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation: Changing between a fixed and dynamic disk type does not alter the size of a SNAPSHOT much at all. However, since a snapshot is a record of a VMs state at the exact time that the snapshot was taken, shutting down the VM before taking the snapshot prevents the snapshot from having to contain all of the data in RAM (as there is no data in memory when a machine is powered down). The question states that the solution should minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1. If the checkpoint is taken while VM1 is running, there will be two attritional files present at the checkpoint location; a .VSV with VM1 saved state files and a .BIN file which contains VM1's memory contents. If, however, VM1 is shut down first, these files will not be created, thus saving disk space. In order to convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk, VM1 still have to be shut down.

NEW QUESTION 102

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 107

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 112

HOTSPOT

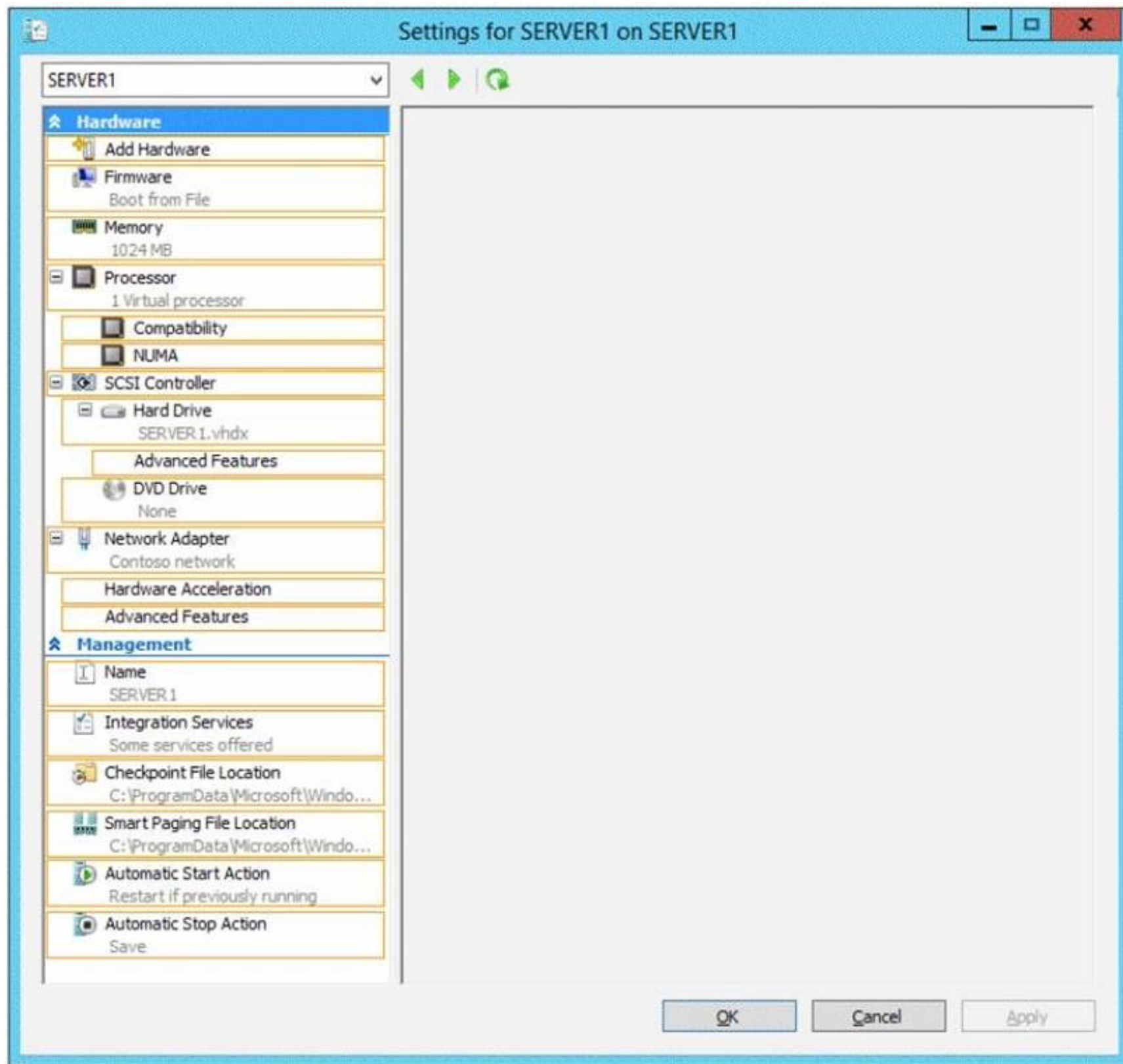
You have a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Hyperv1 hosts a virtual machine named Server1. Server1 uses a disk named Server1.vhdx that is stored locally on Hyperv1.

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:

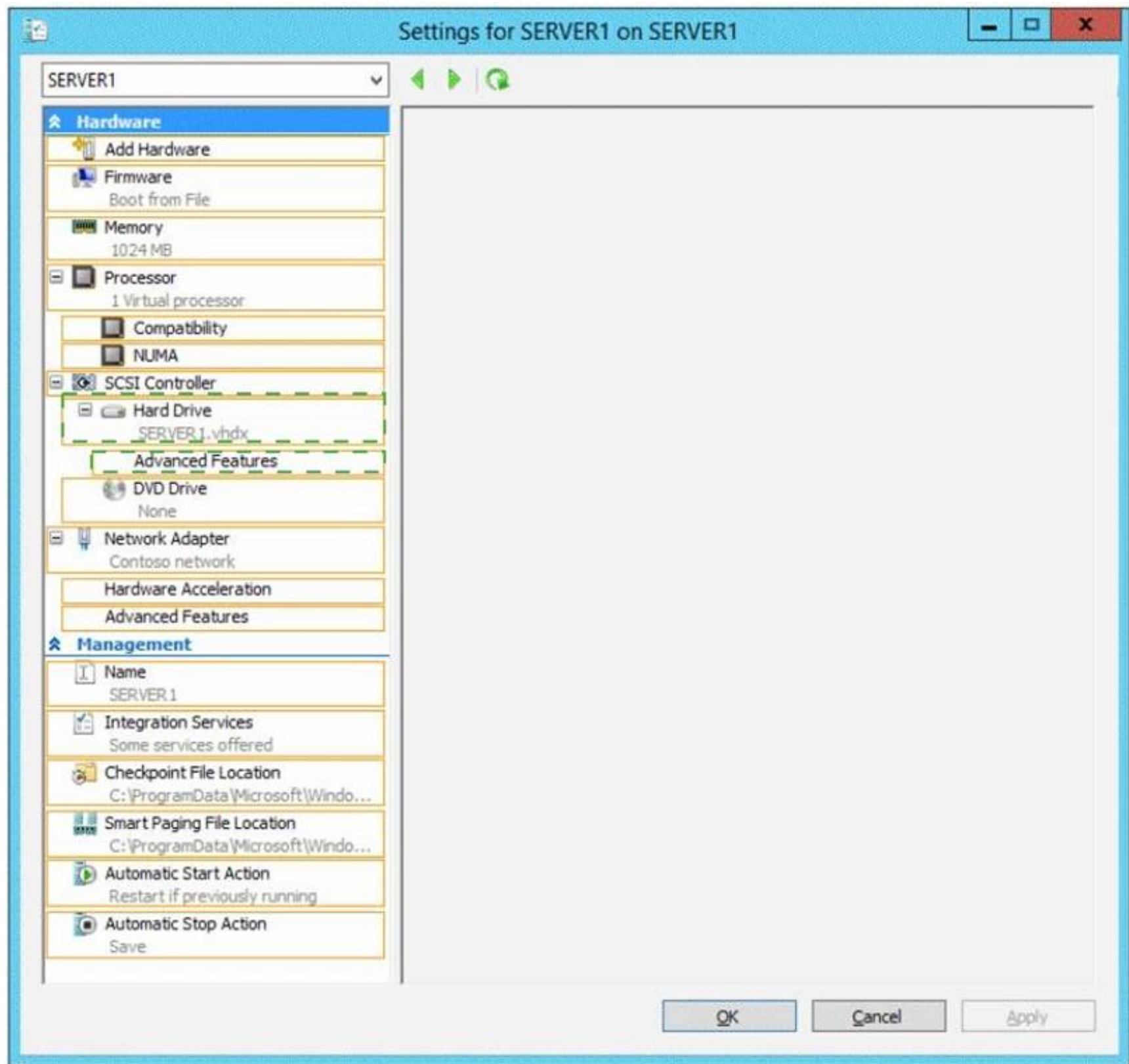
- ? Ensure that Server1 can start by using Server1.vhdx.
- ? Prevent Server1.vhdx from consuming more than 500 IOPS on the iSCSI target.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 116

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain. You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1. What should you do on Core1?

- A. Run the Disable NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- C. Install Windows Management Framework.
- D. Run the Enable-Com + Network Access Firewall Rule.

Answer: D

Explanation: Information regarding IPsec policy changes, etc. can be found in the Event Viewer. Thus you need to enable the NetFirewallRule command. This will allow you to view the event logs.

NEW QUESTION 120

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 122

HOTSPOT

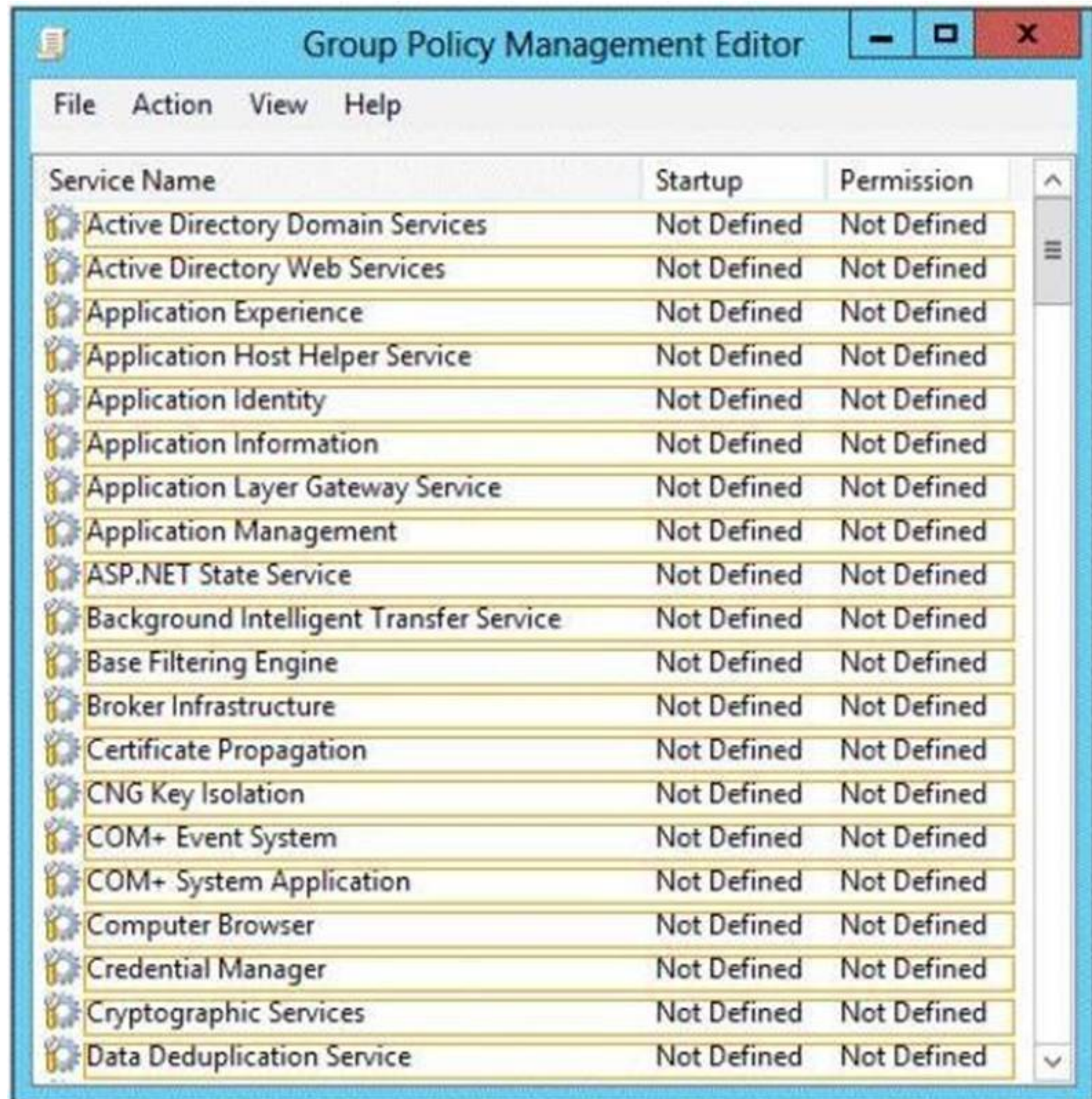
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

All computer accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains several AppLocker rules. You link the GPO to OU1.

You need to ensure that the AppLocker rules apply to all of the client computers. What should you configure in the GPO?

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



Service Name	Startup	Permission
Active Directory Domain Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Active Directory Web Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Experience	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Host Helper Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Identity	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Information	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Layer Gateway Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Management	Not Defined	Not Defined
ASP.NET State Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Background Intelligent Transfer Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Base Filtering Engine	Not Defined	Not Defined
Broker Infrastructure	Not Defined	Not Defined
Certificate Propagation	Not Defined	Not Defined
CNG Key Isolation	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ Event System	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ System Application	Not Defined	Not Defined
Computer Browser	Not Defined	Not Defined
Credential Manager	Not Defined	Not Defined
Cryptographic Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Data Deduplication Service	Not Defined	Not Defined

Answer:

Explanation: Configuring the Application Identity will specify where the Group Policy will be applied.

References:

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows-8-using-grouppolicy/>

Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.3: Configure application restriction policies, p.341

NEW QUESTION 123

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 a network monitoring application on VM2.

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

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

Answer: J

Explanation: With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic. And since Port mirroring allows the network traffic of a virtual machine to be monitored by copying the traffic and forwarding it to another virtual machine that is configured for monitoring, you should configure port mirroring on VM2.

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror

NEW QUESTION 126

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

Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP.

You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

? IP address: 10.1.1.1

? Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0

? Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?

- A. netsh.exe
- B. netcfg.exe
- C. msconfig.exe
- D. ipconfig.exe

Answer: A

Explanation: In order to configure TCP/IP settings such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses and many other options you can use Netsh.exe. Incorrect:

Not D: Windows Server 2012 Core still has IPCONFIG.EXE that can be used to view the IP configuration.

Modern servers typically come with several network interface ports. This causes IPCONFIG.EXE to scroll off the screen when viewing its output. Consider piping the output of IPCONFIG.EXE to a file and view it with Notepad.exe.

NEW QUESTION 127

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

You create a LUN on the SAN to host the virtual hard drive files for the virtual machines. You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk for VM1 on the LUN. The solution must prevent

VM1 from being paused if the LUN runs out of disk space. Which type of virtual hard disk should you create on the LUN?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 132

HOTSPOT

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.)

Group Policy Management Editor				
File Action View Help				
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

Answer:

Explanation:

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Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

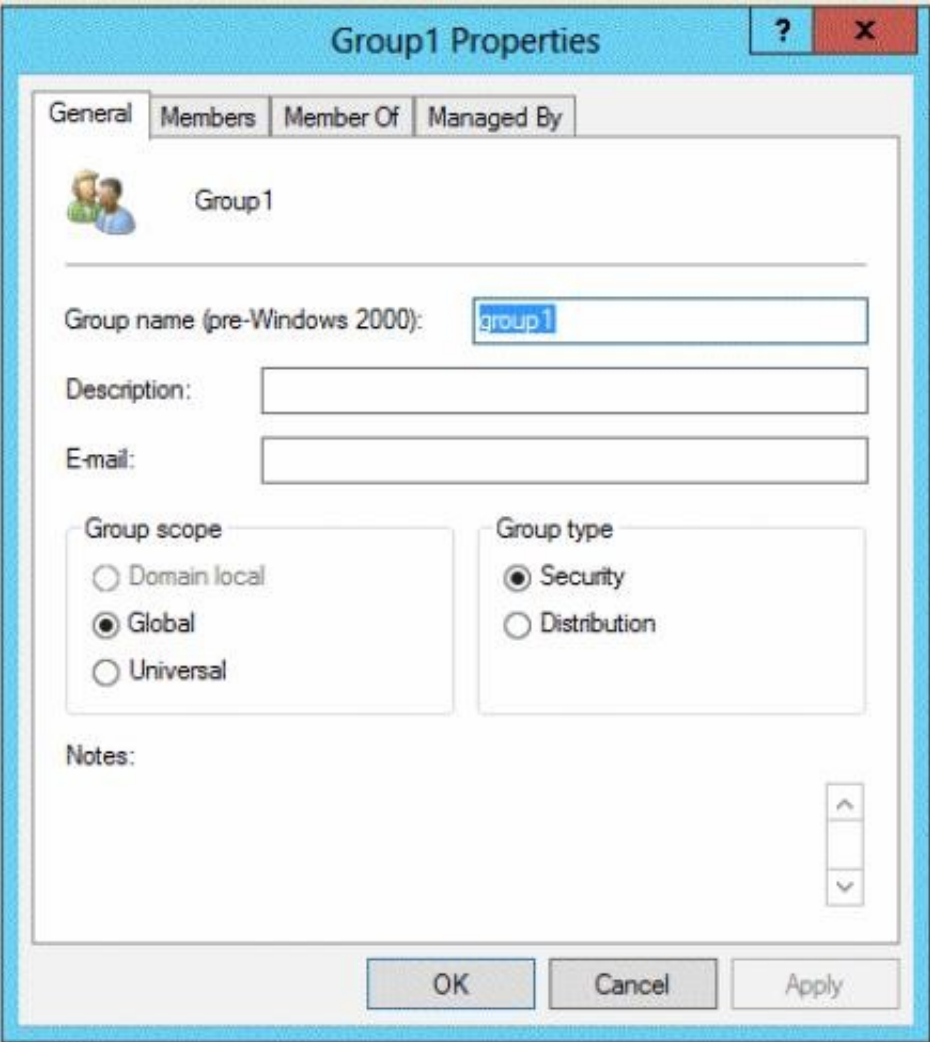
User1 is removed from Group2.
 User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.
 regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.

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 135

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
 You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.
 You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
 You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

- A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.
- B. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.
- C. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control.
- D. Modify the Security settings of Group1.

Answer: C

Explanation: Delegating control to only the OU will allow the users of Group1 to modify the security settings.

NEW QUESTION 139

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 141

In an isolated test environment, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. The test environment does not have Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) installed.

You install the Active Directory Domain Services server role on Server1. You need to configure Server1 as a domain controller.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Install-ADDSDomainController
- B. Install-ADDSDomain
- C. Install-ADDSDomainForest
- D. Install-WindowsFeature

Answer: C

Explanation: Install-ADDSDomainController – Installs a domain controller in Active Directory. Install-ADDSDomain – Installs a new Active Directory domain configuration. Install-ADDSDomainForest – Installs a new Active Directory forest configuration.

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

C:\PS>Install-ADDSDomainForest -DomainName corp.contoso.com -CreateDNSDelegation DomainMode Win2008 - ForestMode Win 2008 R2 -DatabasePath "d:\NTDS" -SysvolPath "d:\SYSVOL" -LogPath "e:\Logs" Installs a new forest named corp.contoso.com, creates a DNS delegation in the contoso.com domain, sets domain functional level to Windows Server 2008 R2 and sets forest functional level to Windows Server 2008, installs the Active Directory database and SYSVOL on the D:\ drive, installs the log files on the E:\ drive and has the server automatically restart after AD DS installation is complete and prompts the user to provide and confirm the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password.

NEW QUESTION 145

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers OU.

You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain. You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A. This would add the group to the wrong OU

B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group

C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change

D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group Why use Group Policy preferences?

Unlike Group Policy settings, which App1y to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including: System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables User and group accounts for the local computer VPN and dial-up networking connections Printer configuration and mapping Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management Start Menu properties and menu items

NEW QUESTION 147

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 149

HOTSPOT

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. All of the virtual machines on Server1 use VHDs. You install the Hyper-V server role on a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the same hardware configurations as Server1. You plan to migrate the Hyper-V host from Server1 to Server2 by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. In the table below, identify what can be migrated by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Can be migrated	Cannot be migrated
The virtual machine configurations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Hyper-V settings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual floppy disks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation: * The following configurations and settings can be migrated automatically include:
/ Most virtual machine configurations. Virtual machines and their data are moved as part of the migration, but some configurations require manual intervention
/ Hyper-V settings. These include the system-wide settings and the authorization store.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849855%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 153

HOTSPOT

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

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Scope1 -StartRange 192.168.10.11 -EndRange 192.168.10.200 -SubnetMask 255.255.255.0
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Scope -Name Scope2 -StartRange 192.168.15.11 -EndRange 192.168.15.200 -SubnetMask 255.255.255.0
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4Reservation -ScopeId 192.168.10.0 -IPAddress 192.168.10.15 -ClientId AABBCCDDEEFF
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4Scope -ScopeId 192.168.15.0 -StartRange 192.168.15.11 -EndRange 192.168.15.230
PS C:\> Add-DhcpServerv4ExclusionRange -ScopeId 192.168.15.0 -StartRange 192.168.15.21 -EndRange 192.168.15.30
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 172.16.1.250 -ReservedIP 192.168.10.15
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 192.168.15.250 -Router 192.168.15.1 -ScopeId 192.168.15.0
PS C:\> Set-DhcpServerv4OptionValue -DnsServer 192.168.10.250
PS C:\>
  
```

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

A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCCDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCCDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.

- 172.16.1.250
- 192.168.10.250
- 192.168.15.250

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

- 10
- 210
- 220
- 254

Answer:

Explanation:

A computer that has a MAC address of AABBCCDDEEFF will get the DNS server address of ... from Server1 when the computer is connected to the 192.168.15.

- 172.16.1.250
- 192.168.10.250
- 192.168.15.250

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment.

- 10
- 210
- 220
- 254

NEW QUESTION 155

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 156

Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link.

In the main office, you have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to use an IPv4 address only.

You need to assign an IPv6 address to Server1. The IP address must be private and routable.

Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

- A. fe80:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- B. ff00:3fff:65df:145c:dca8::82a4
- C. 2001:ab32:145c::32cc:401b
- D. fd00:ab32:14:ad88:ac:58:abc2:4

Answer: D

Explanation: Unique local addresses are IPv6 addresses that are private to an organization in the same way that private addresses—such as 10.x.x.x, 192.168.x.x, or 172.16.0.0 172.31.255.255—can be used on an IPv4 network.

Unique local addresses, therefore, are not routable on the IPv6 Internet in the same way that an address like 10.20.100.55 is not routable on the IPv4 Internet. A unique local address is always structured as follows:

The first 8 bits are always 11111101 in binary format. This means that a unique local address always begins with FD and has a prefix identifier of FD00::/8.

NEW QUESTION 160

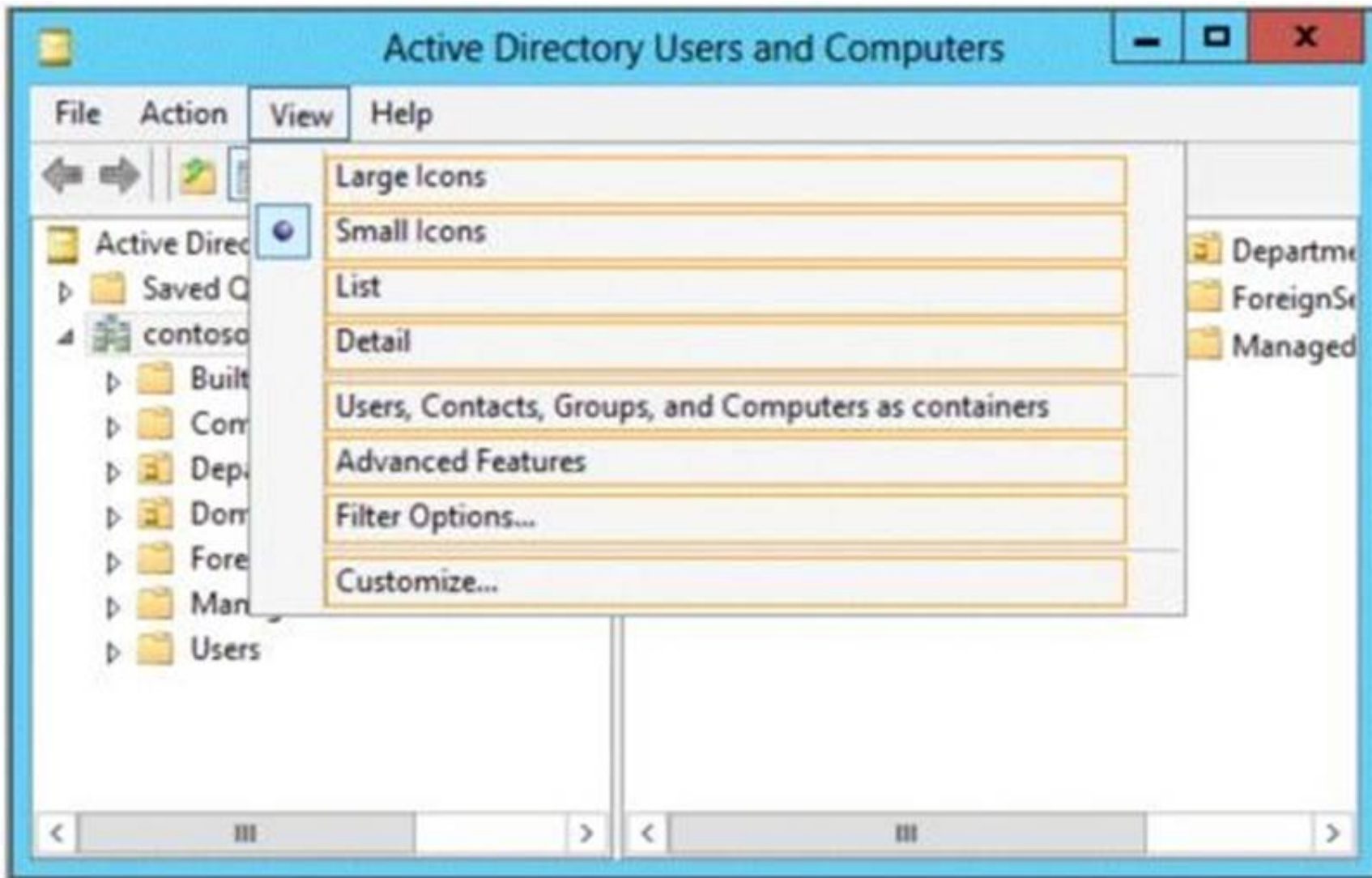
HOTSPOT

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.



Answer:

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 165

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-VmNetworkAdaptercmdlet.
- B. Add a new network adapter to VM1.
- C. Create a new virtual switch on Server 1.
- D. Modify the properties of vSwitch1 and vSwitch2.
- E. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterAdapterFailoverConfiguration cmdlet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device.

You need to provide users from both departments with the ability to print to the network print device. The solution must ensure that if there are multiple documents queued to print, the documents from the sales users print before the documents from the marketing users.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add two printer
- B. Modify the priorities of each printer and the security settings of each printer
- C. Add two printers and configure printer pooling
- D. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
- E. Add one printe
- F. Modify the printer priority and the security settings

Answer: A

Explanation: Explanation

To set different print priority to different groups Open Printers and Faxes.

Right-click the printer you want to set, click Properties, and then click the Advanced tab. In Priority, click the up or down arrows, and then click OK. Or, type a priority level, where 1 is the lowest level and 99 is the highest, and then click OK. Click Add Printer to add a second logical printer for the same physical printer. For instructions, see Related Topics. Click the Advanced tab.

In Priority, set a priority higher than that of the first logical printer. Instruct the regular group of users to use the first logical printer name and the group with higher priority to use the second logical printer name. Set the appropriate permissions for the different groups.

NEW QUESTION 170

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. A server named Server1 is configured to encrypt all traffic by using IPSec.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to ping requests from computers that do not support IPSec.

What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run netsh set global autotuninglevel = highlyrestrictedcongestionprovider=none.
- B. From a command prompt, run netsh set global autotuninglevel = restricted congestionprovider = ctcp.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, allow unicast responses for the Domain Profile.
- D. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, exempt ICMP from IPSec.

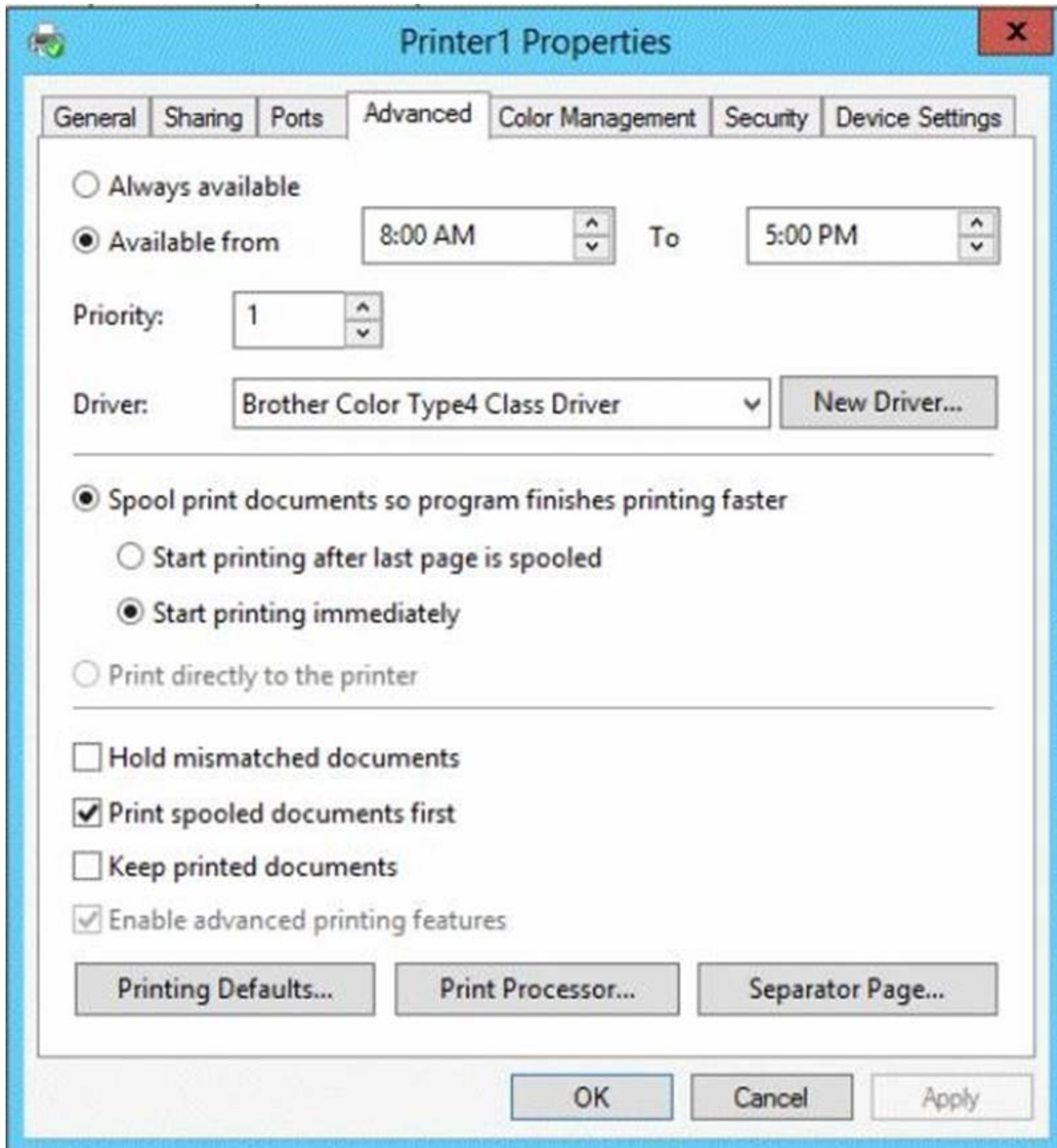
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 173

HOTSPOT

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 image shows the 'Printer1 Properties' dialog box with the 'Security' tab selected. The dialog has a blue title bar and a standard Windows XP-style interface. The 'Security' tab is active, showing options for printer availability, priority, driver, and security settings. The 'Available from' section is set to 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. The priority is set to 1. The driver is 'Brother Color Type4 Class Driver'. The 'Spool print documents so program finishes printing faster' section has 'Start printing immediately' selected. The 'Print directly to the printer' option is also present. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Printing Defaults...', 'Print Processor...', 'Separator Page...', 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Apply'.

Printer1 Properties

General | Sharing | Ports | **Advanced** | Color Management | Security | Device Settings

☐ Always available

☒ Available from 8:00 AM To 5:00 PM

Priority: 1

Driver: Brother Color Type4 Class Driver [v] New Driver...

☒ Spool print documents so program finishes printing faster

☐ Start printing after last page is spooled

☒ Start printing immediately

☐ Print directly to the printer

☐ Hold mismatched documents

☒ Print spooled documents first

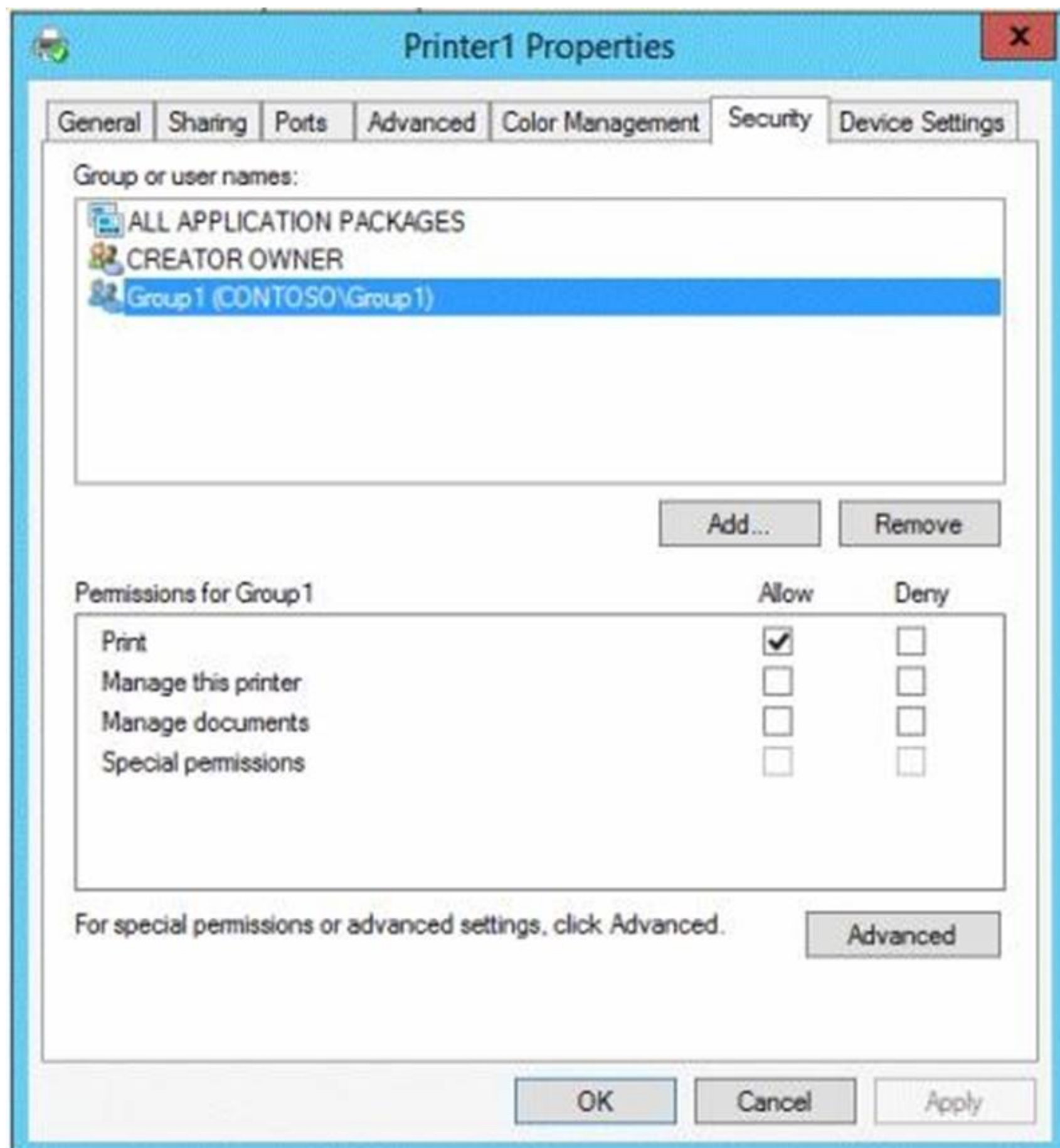
☐ Keep printed documents

☒ Enable advanced printing features

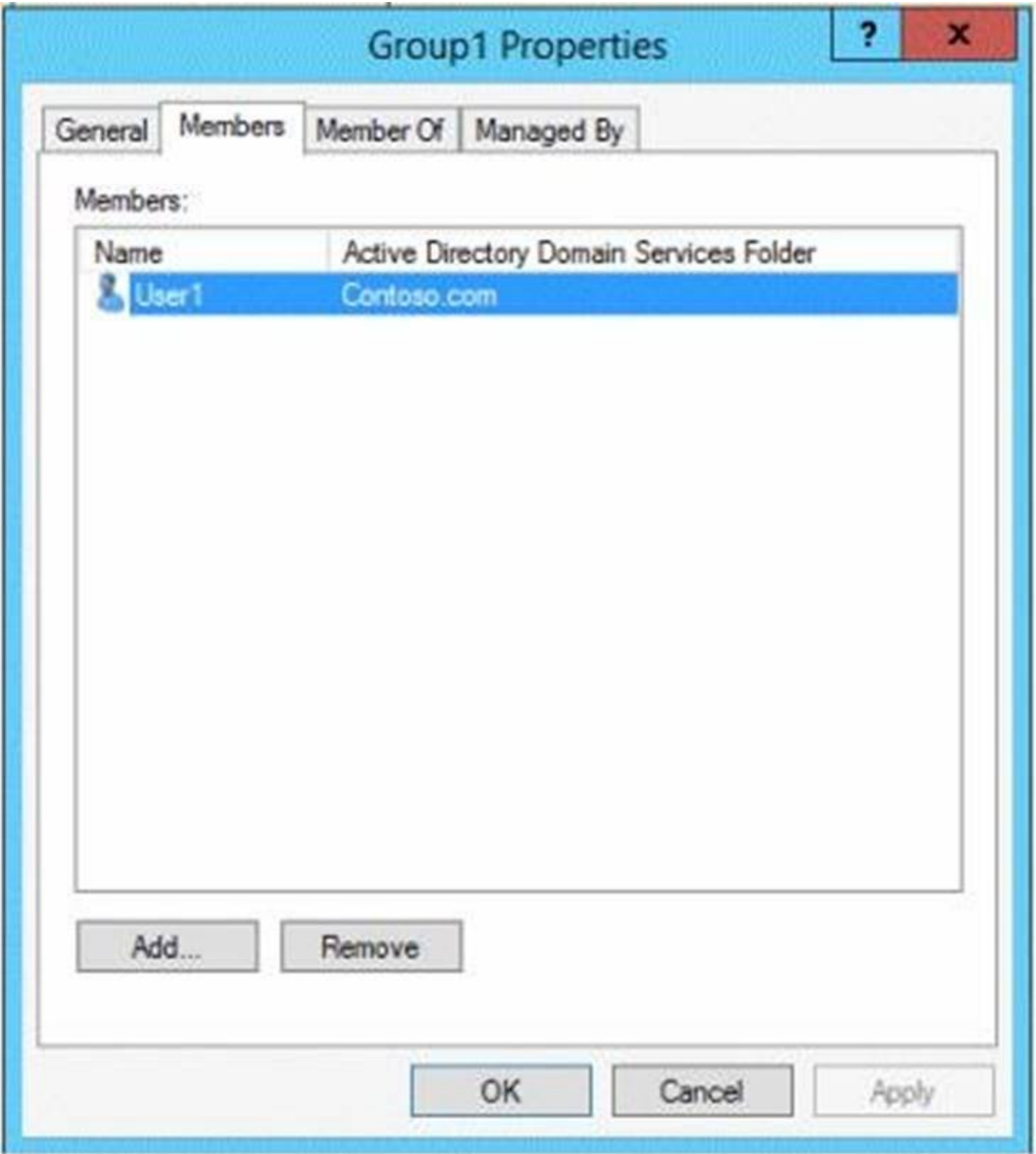
Printing Defaults... Print Processor... Separator Page...

OK Cancel Apply

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"/>

Answer:

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 177

HOTSPOT

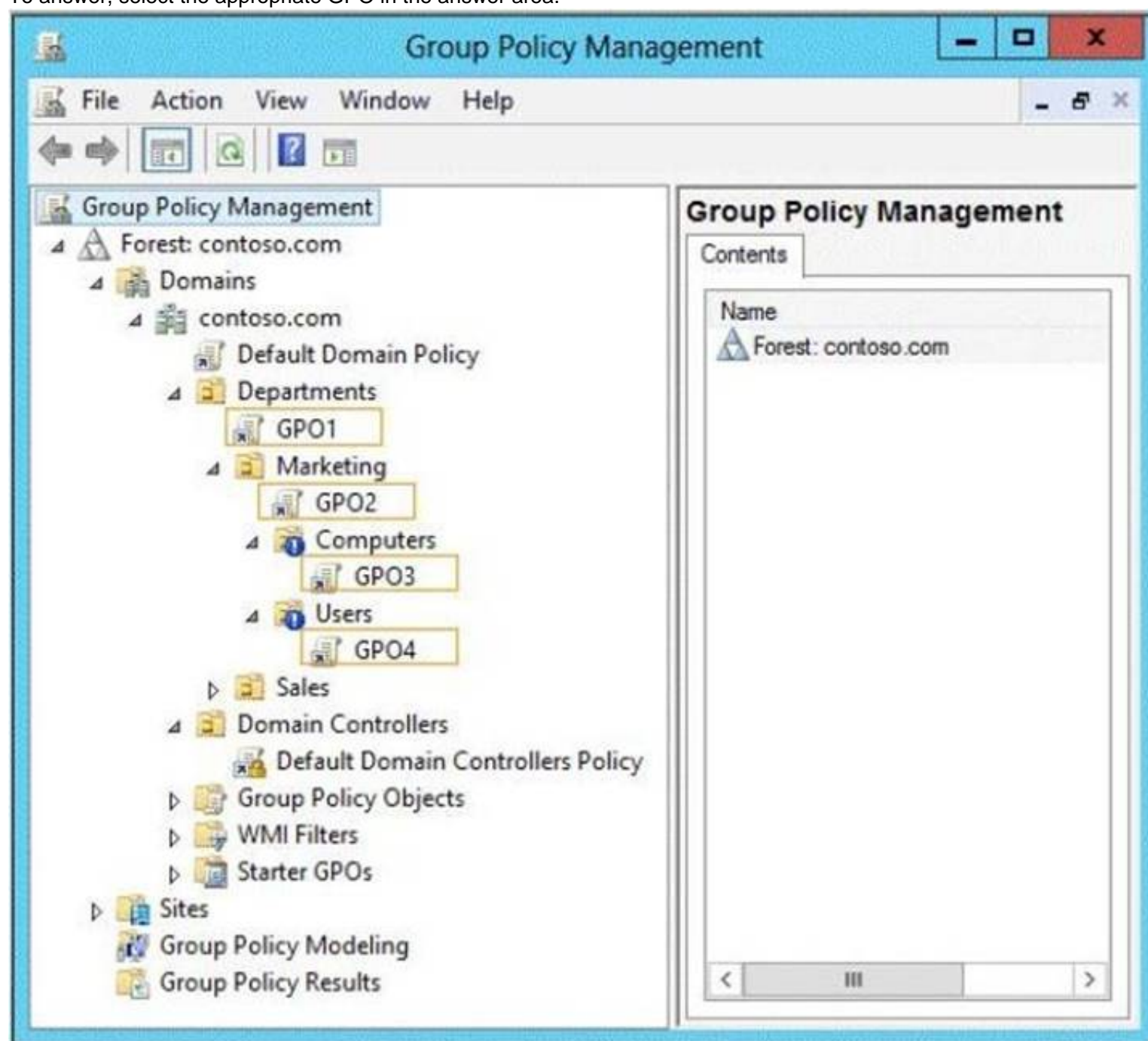
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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.



Answer:

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 180

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You log on to Server1.
You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

- A. winrm get server2
- B. netstat> server2
- C. dsquery * -scope base -attrip, server2
- D. winrs -r:server2 netstat

Answer: D

Explanation: This command line tool enables administrators to remotely execute most Cmd.exe commands using the WSManagement protocol.



NEW QUESTION 184

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.
AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.
You view the AppLocker policy applied to the member servers as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

No one
 Everyone
 Only local users
 Only the members of Domain Admins
 Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

No one
 Everyone
 Only local users
 Only the members of Domain Admins
 Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.

No one
 Everyone
 Only local users
 Only the members of Domain Admins
 Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

... can run Windows Mail on the servers.

No one
 Everyone
 Only local users
 Only the members of Domain Admins
 Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins

NEW QUESTION 185

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3. On Server1, you create a NIC team named Team1 by using NIC1 and NIC2. You configure Team1 to accept network traffic on VLAN 10. You need to ensure that Server1 can accept network traffic on VLAN 10 and VLAN 11. The solution must ensure that the network traffic can be received on both VLANs if a network adapter fails. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 187

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 7. The computer accounts for all of the client computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. An administrator links a Group Policy object (GPO) to OU1. The GPO contains several application control policies. You discover that the application control policies are not enforced on the client computers. You need to modify the GPO to ensure that the application control policies are enforced on the client computers. What should you configure in the GPO? To answer, select the appropriate service in the answer area.

Group Policy Management Editor		
File Action View Help		
Service Name	Startup	Permission
Active Directory Domain Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Active Directory Web Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Experience	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Host Helper Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Identity	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Information	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Layer Gateway Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Management	Not Defined	Not Defined
ASP.NET State Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Background Intelligent Transfer Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Base Filtering Engine	Not Defined	Not Defined
Broker Infrastructure	Not Defined	Not Defined
Certificate Propagation	Not Defined	Not Defined
CNG Key Isolation	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ Event System	Not Defined	Not Defined
COM+ System Application	Not Defined	Not Defined
Computer Browser	Not Defined	Not Defined
Credential Manager	Not Defined	Not Defined
Cryptographic Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Data Deduplication Service	Not Defined	Not Defined

Answer:

Explanation: Does AppLocker use any services for its rule enforcement?

Yes, AppLocker uses the Application Identity service (AppIDSvc) for rule enforcement. For AppLocker rules to be enforced, this service must be set to start automatically in the GPO.

Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.

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

To start the Application Identity service

? Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Services.

? In the Services snap-in console, double-click Application Identity.

? In the Application Identity Properties dialog box, click Automatic in the Startup type list, click Start, and then click OK.

NEW QUESTION 188

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

On Server1, you create a printer named Printer1. You share Printer1 and publish Printer1 in Active Directory.

You need to provide a group named Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: If you navigate to the Security tab of the Print Server Properties you will find the Permissions that you can set to Allow which will provide Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.

Set permissions for print servers

? Open Print Management.

? In the left pane, click Print Servers, right-click the applicable print server and then click Properties.

? On the Security tab, under Group or users names, click a user or group for which

you want to set permissions.

? Under Permissions for <user or group name>, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions listed as needed.

? To edit Special permissions, click Advanced.

? On the Permissions tab, click a user group, and then click Edit.

? In the Permission Entry dialog box, select the Allow or Deny check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

NEW QUESTION 189

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

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

- A. The setup.exe command
- B. The dism.exe command
- C. The imagex.exe command
- D. The Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

Answer: B

Explanation: The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the syntax for DISM:

Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:ServerGui-Shell /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt

NEW QUESTION 192

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. VM1 has several snapshots.

You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

NEW QUESTION 197

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 199

HOTSPOT

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1.

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

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

Actions	User1	User2
Read the files.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edit the contents of the files.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delete files created by other users.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modify the permissions on the files.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Run executable files.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

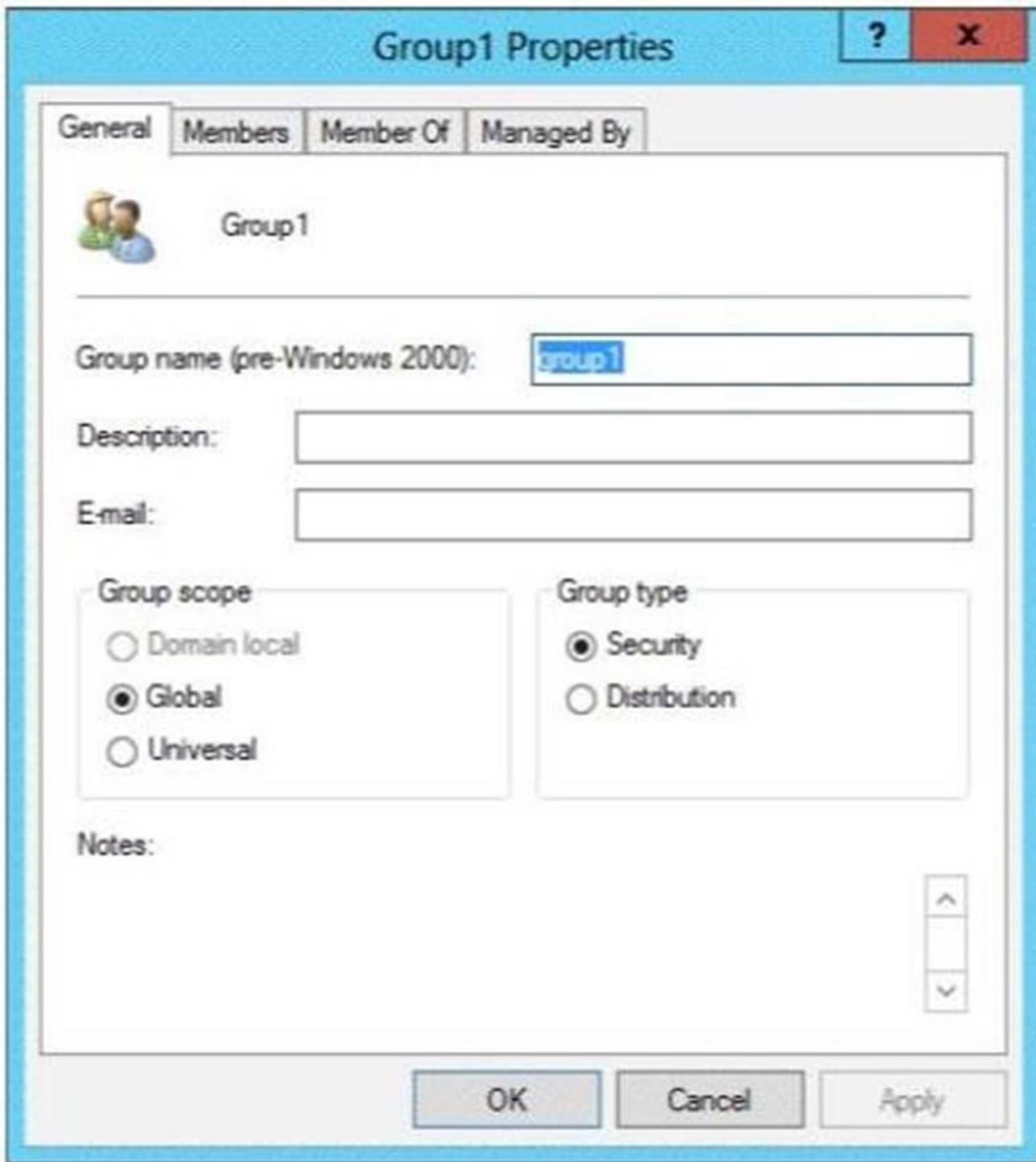
Answer:

Explanation:

Actions	User1	User2
Read the files.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Edit the contents of the files.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delete files created by other users.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modify the permissions on the files.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Run executable files.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NEW QUESTION 200

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to ensure that you can modify the Security settings of Group1 by using Active Directory Users and Computers.

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

- A. From the View menu, select Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers.
- B. Right-click OU1 and select Delegate Control
- C. From the View menu, select Advanced Features
- D. Right-click contoso.com and select Delegate Control.

Answer: C

Explanation: From ADUC select view toolbar then select advanced features. When you open up the ADUC in a default installation of Active Directory, you are only presented with the basic containers. These basic containers include the only organizational unit (OU), which is the Domain Controllers OU, as well as the other containers such as Users and Computers. To see more in-depth containers, you need to configure the ADUC by going to the View option on the toolbar, then selecting Advanced Features. This will refresh the view within the ADUC and add some new containers. There are no hidden (or Advanced) OUs that will show up when you configure the ADUC in this way.

NEW QUESTION 204

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

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

You need to ensure that the feature can be installed on Server1. What should you do?

- A. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
- B. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
- C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
- D. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 208

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

The password policy for the domain is set to require a minimum password length of 10 characters.

A user named User1 and a user named User2 work for the sales department.

User1 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of 12 characters. User2 is forced to create a domain password that has a minimum of eight characters.

You need to identify what forces the two users to have different password lengths. Which tool should you use?

- A. Credential Manager
- B. Security Configuration Wizard (SCW)
- C. Group Policy Management
- D. Active Directory Administrative Center

Answer: D

Explanation: In Windows Server 2008, you can use fine-grained password policies to specify multiple password policies and apply different password restrictions and account lockout policies to different sets of users within a single domain. For example, to increase the security of privileged accounts, you can apply stricter settings to the privileged accounts and then apply less strict settings to the accounts of other users. Or in some cases, you may want to apply a special password policy for accounts whose passwords are synchronized with other data sources.

This is found in the Active Directory Administrative Center. You can use Active Directory Administrative Center to perform the following Active Directory administrative tasks: Create new user accounts or manage existing user accounts

Create new groups or manage existing groups

Create new computer accounts or manage existing computer accounts

Create new organizational units (OUs) and containers or manage existing OUs Connect to one or several domains or domain controllers in the same instance of Active Directory Administrative Center, and view or manage the directory information for those domains or domain controllers

Filter Active Directory data by using query-building search

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770842\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770842(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 213

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Hyperv1 and a domain controller named DC1. Hyperv1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC1 is a virtual machine on Hyperv1.

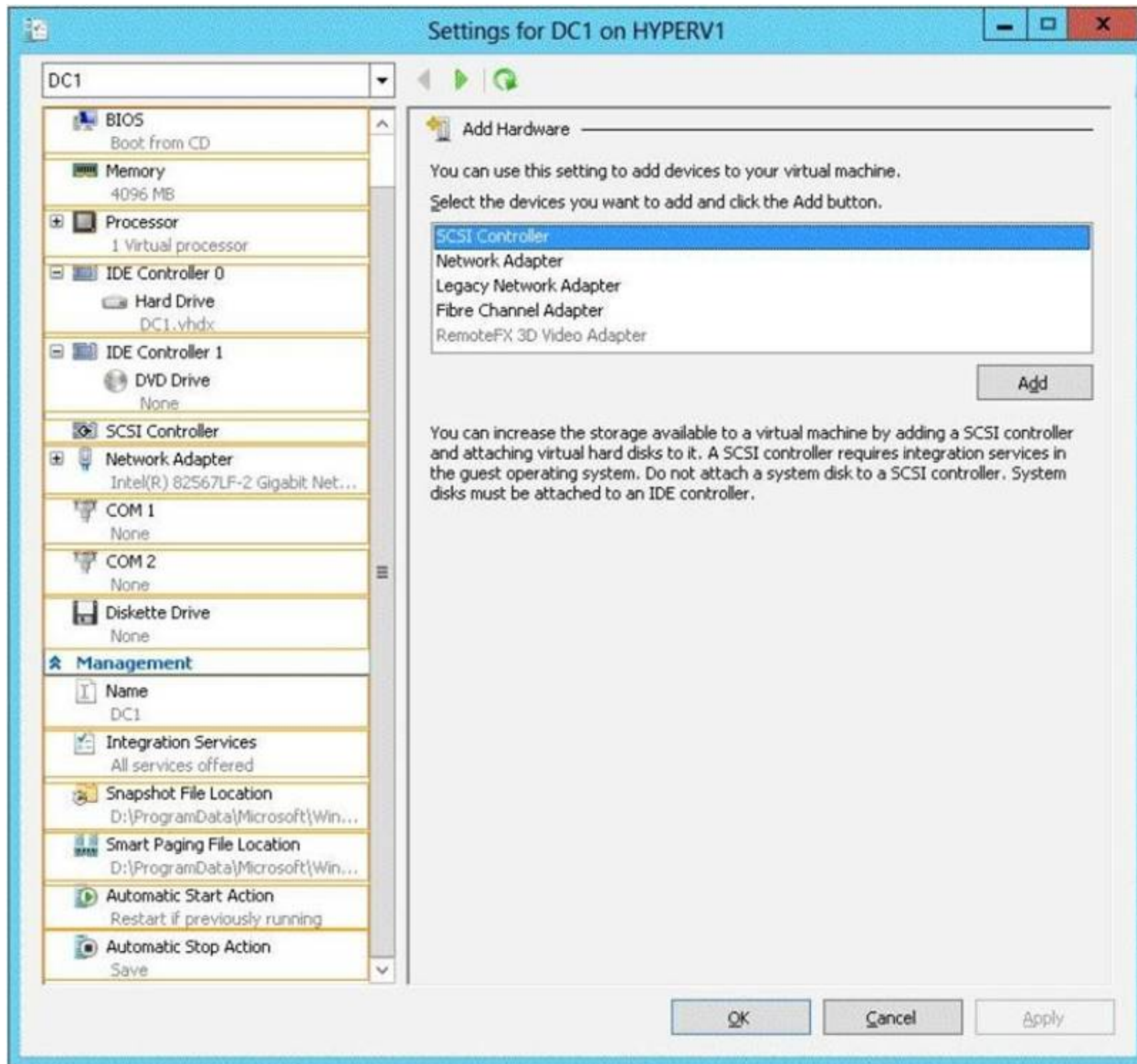
Users report that the time on their client computer is incorrect.

You log on to DC1 and verify that the time services are configured correctly.

You need to prevent time conflicts between the time provided by DC1 and other potential time sources.

What should you configure?

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



Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 215

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

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

Answer: D

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

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb734903.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 217

HOTSPOT

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

CheckPoint-Vm

Get-Vm

Get-VmSnapshots

 |

CheckPoint-Vm

Get-Vm

Get-VmSnapshots

 | where

{\$_generation -eq 2}

{\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure"

{\$_version -eq 3}

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

CheckPoint-Vm

Get-Vm |

Get-VmSnapshots

 |

CheckPoint-Vm

Get-Vm

Get-VmSnapshots |

 | where

{\$_generation -eq 2}

{\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure"

{\$_version -eq 3}

NEW QUESTION 221

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1. You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 5. What should you do?

- A. Create a storage pool.
- B. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.
- C. Create a VHD, and then attach the VHD.
- D. Convert the disk to a GPT disk.

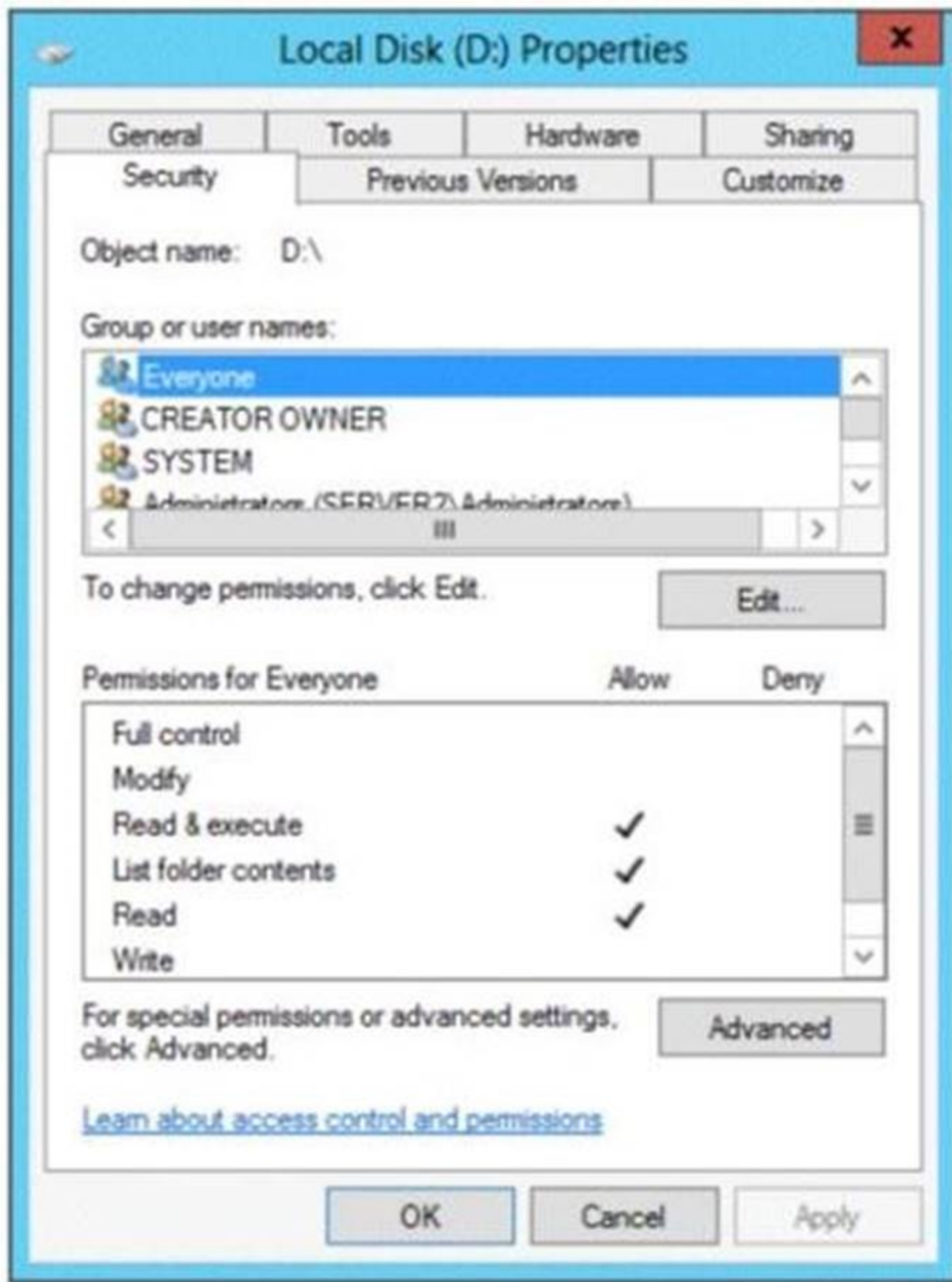
Answer: D

Explanation: MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT

For any hard drive over 2TB, we need to use GPT partition. If you have a disk larger than 2TB size, the rest of the disk space will not be used unless you convert it to GPT. An existing MBR partition can't be converted to GPT unless it is completely empty; you must either delete everything and convert or create the partition as GPT. It is not possible to boot to a GPT partition, impossible to convert MBR to GPT without data loss.

NEW QUESTION 223

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 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. Format volume D
- B. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service
- C. Run the convert.exe command
- D. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk

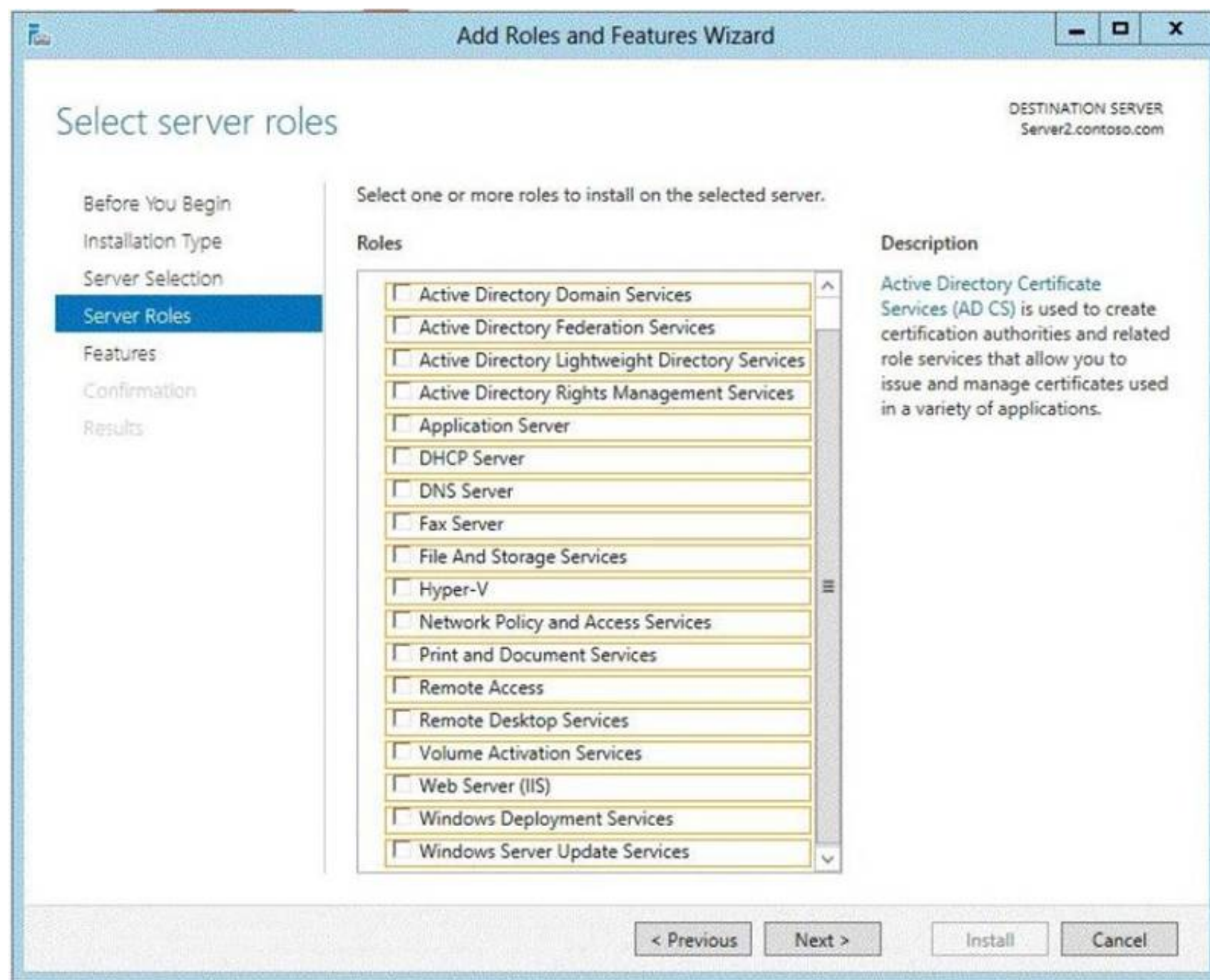
Answer: A

Explanation: To be able to use a NEW disk so that you can enable NTFS disk quotas, in other word REFS to NTFS, it requires formatting first.

NEW QUESTION 226

HOTSPOT

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.



Answer:

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 229

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named Domain1 and Domain2.

Domain1 contains a file server named Server1. Server1 has a shared folder named Share1.

Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

You need to create groups in each domain to meet the following requirements:

? In Domain1, create a group named Group1. Group1 must be granted access to Share1.

? In Domain2, create a group named Group2. Group2 must contain the user accounts of the 50 users.

? Permission to Share1 must only be assigned directly to Group1.

Which type of groups should you create and which group nesting strategy should you use? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

Group1 configuration:

Global distribution group
Global security group
Domain local distribution group
Domain local security group

Group2 configuration:

Global distribution group
Global security group
Domain local distribution group
Domain local security group

Nesting strategy:

Add Group1 as a member of Group2
Add Group2 as a member of Group1

Answer:

Explanation: Any group, whether it is a security group or a distribution group, is characterized by a scope that identifies the extent to which the group is applied in the domain tree or forest. The boundary, or reach, of a group scope is also determined by the domain functional level setting of the domain in which it resides.

There are three group scopes:

universal, global, and domain local.

Security groups in a nesting strategy with global scope can have only accounts as their members. And Security groups with domain local scope can have other groups with global scope and accounts as their members.

NEW QUESTION 233

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 235

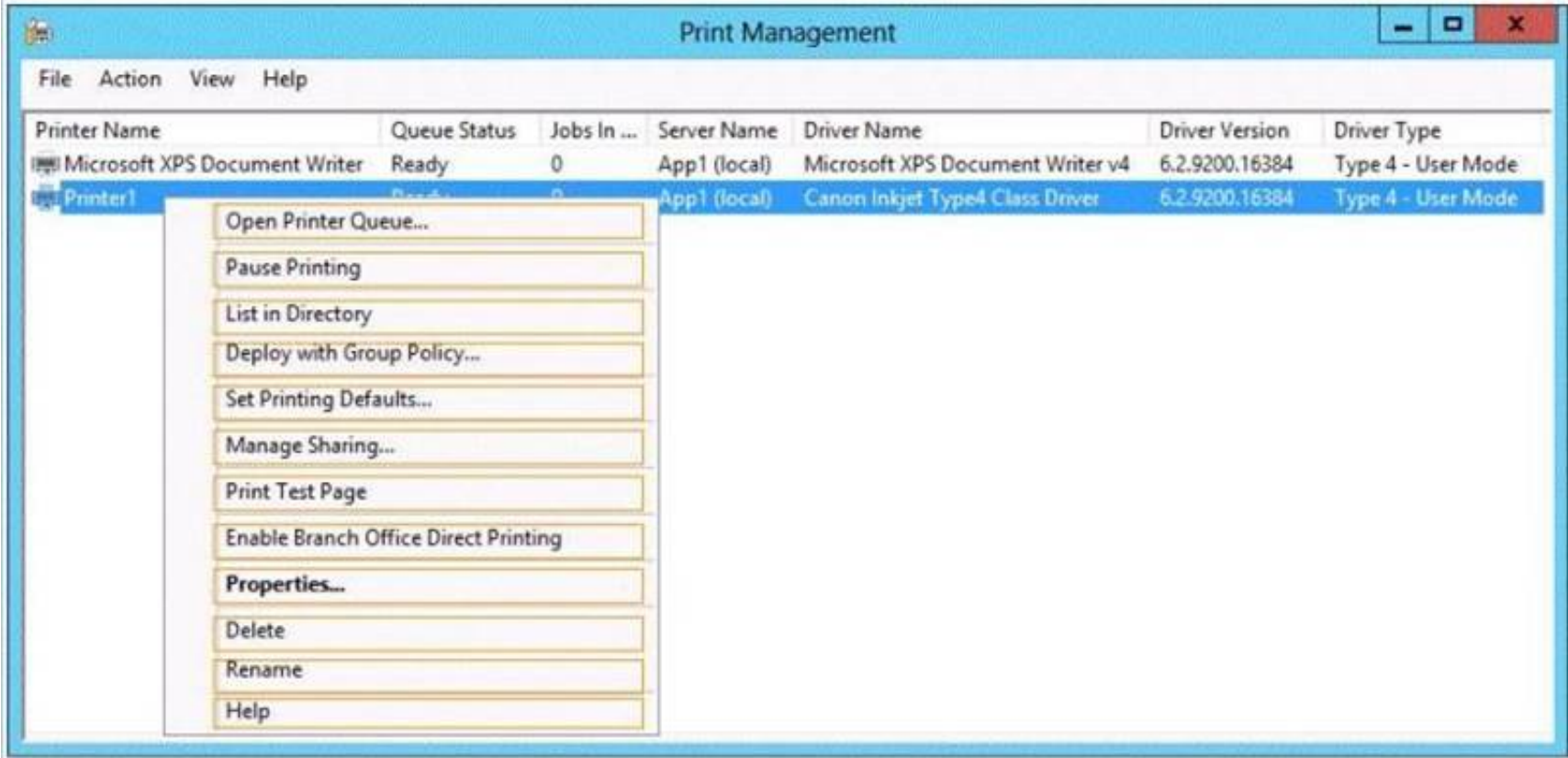
HOTSPOT

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.



Answer:

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.

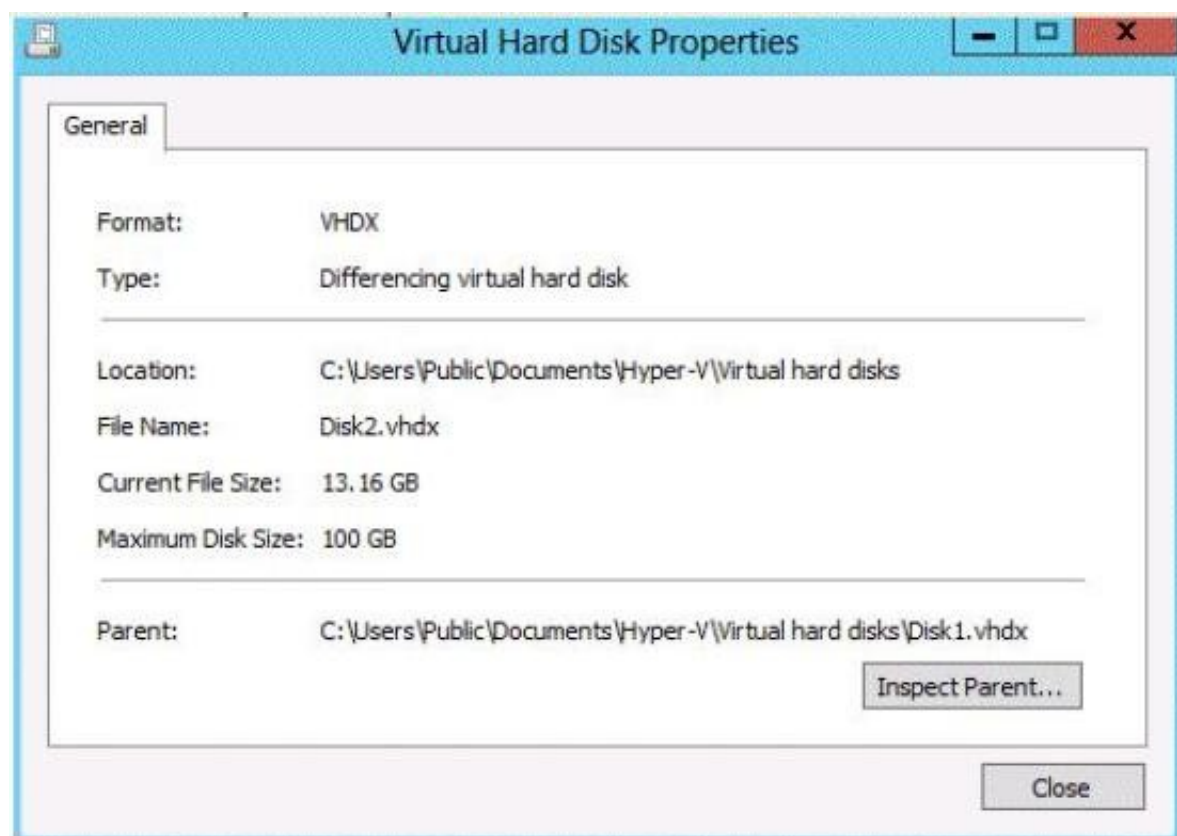
NEW QUESTION 237

HOTSPOT

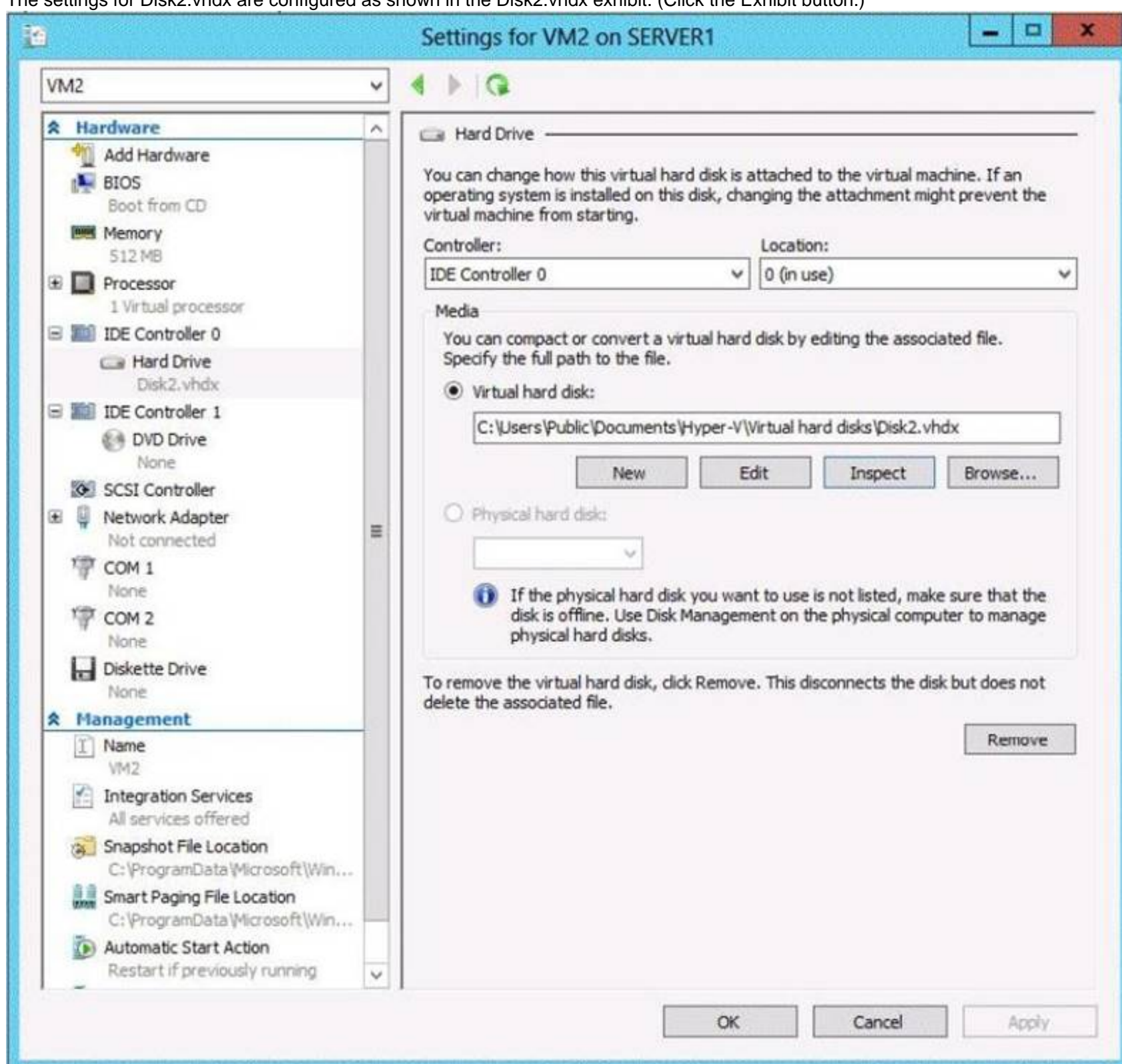
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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



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



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

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

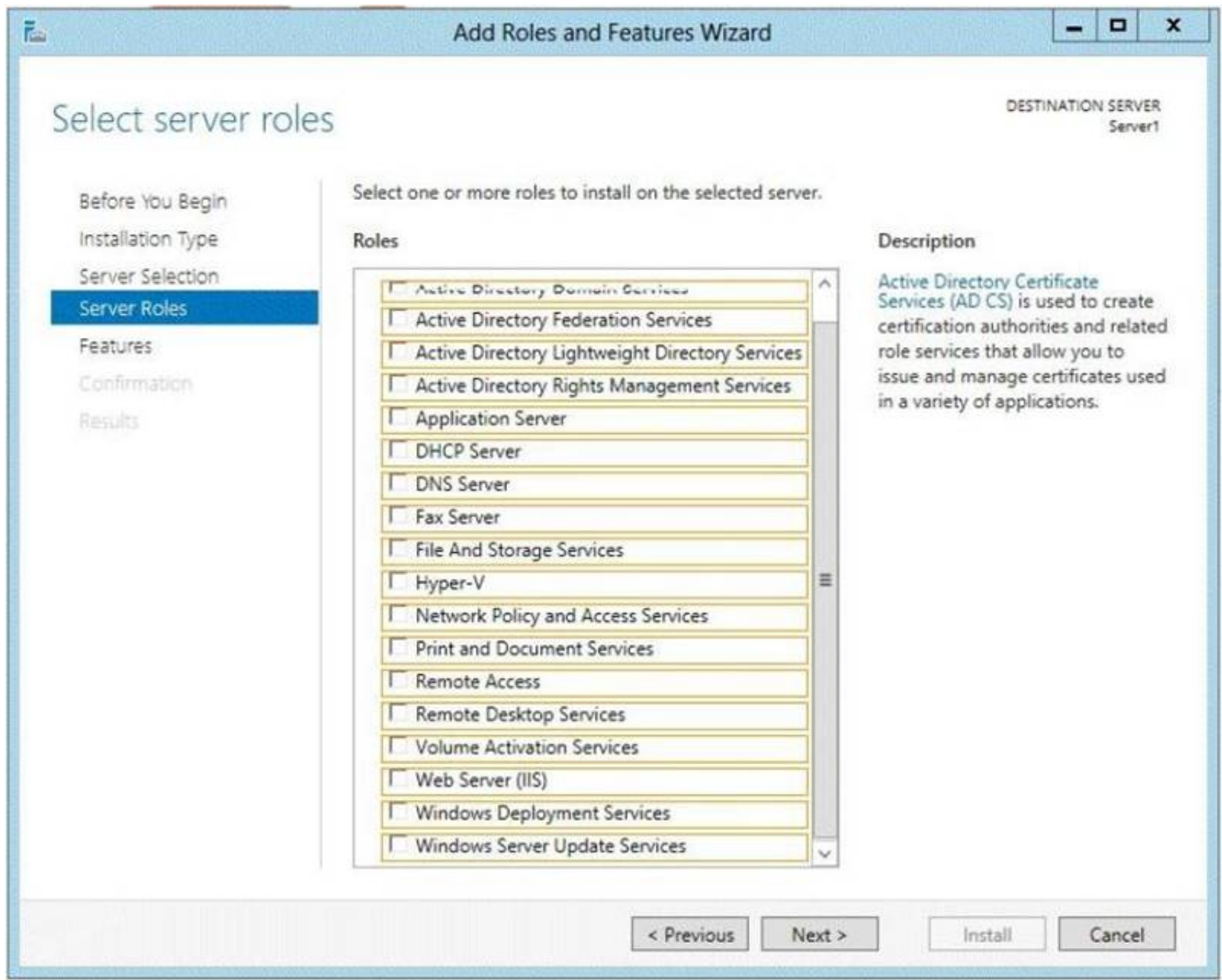
Answer:

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 242

HOTSPOT

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



Answer:

Explanation: If you opt to create a centralized or hybrid DHCP infrastructure, you will need a DHCP relay agent on every subnet that does not have a DHCP server on it. Many routers are capable of functioning as DHCP relay agents, but in situations where they are not, you can configure a Windows Server 2012 computer to function as a relay agent.

In Windows Server 2012 R2 the DirectAccess feature and the RRAS role service were combined into a new unified server role. This new Remote Access server role allows for centralized administration, configuration, and monitoring of both DirectAccess and VPN- based remote access services. Additionally, Windows Server 2012 R2 DirectAccess provided multiple updates and improvements to address deployment blockers and provide simplified management.

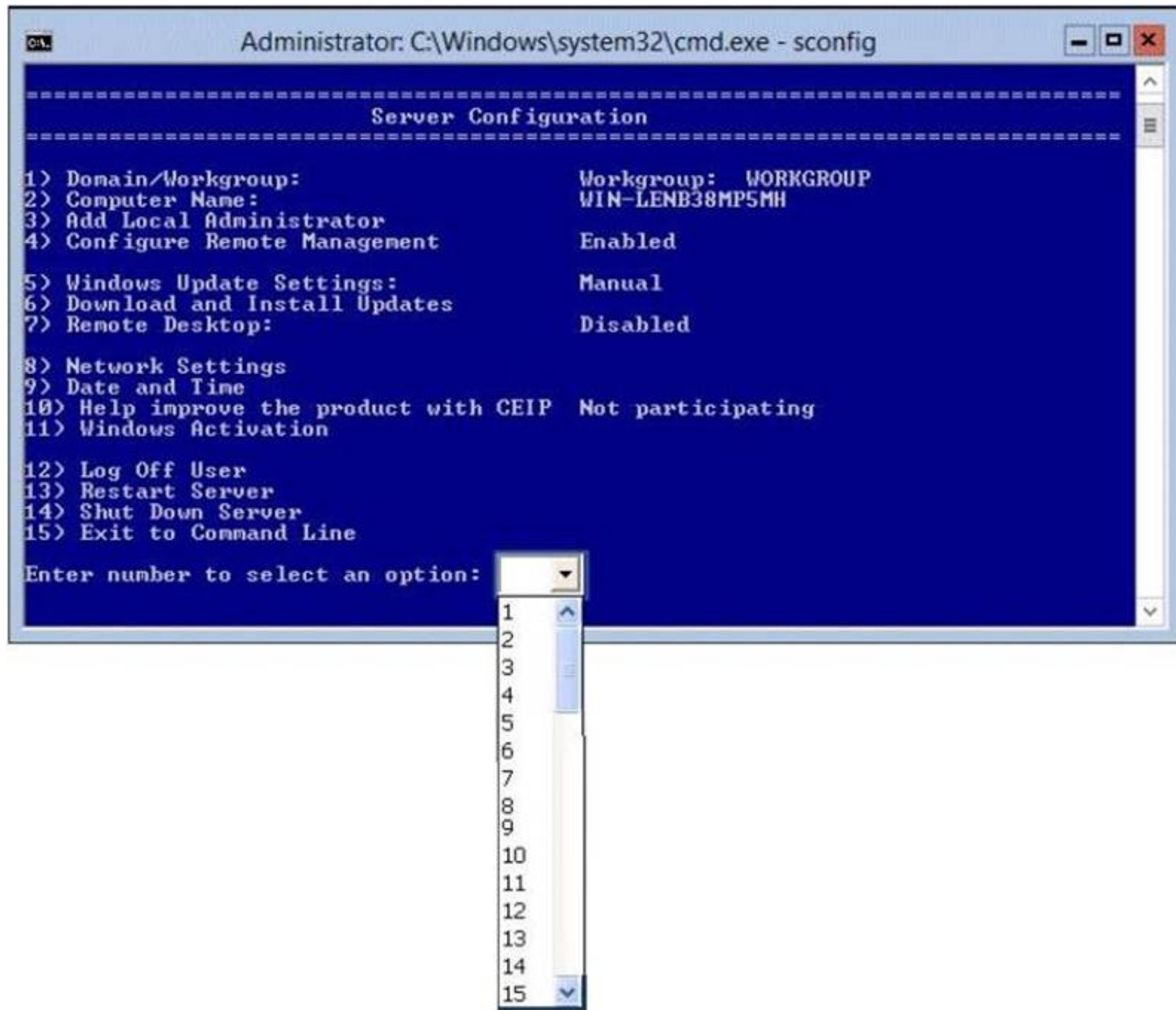
References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 247

HOTSPOT

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.



Answer:

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 248

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup.

You need to configure a local Group Policy on Server1 that will apply only to non- administrators.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Group Policy Object Editor
- B. Group Policy Management
- C. Group Policy Management Editor
- D. Server Manager

Answer: A

Explanation: Once you create a GPO, you can open it in the Group Policy Management Editor and configure the GPO's policies, specifically those settings that target the non-administrators. In this scenario however, you still need to configure the Group Policy thus you would need the GPO Editor.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson 1: Planning, implementing and managing group policy, p. 475

NEW QUESTION 253

DRAG DROP

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2. Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?

To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Actions	Answer Area
Run smigdeploy.exe .	VM1 Action
Run printbrm.exe -p all:org .	VM2 Action
Install the Print and Document Services role.	Action
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	
From the Print Management console, import the printers.	
From the Print Management console, export the printers.	

Answer:

Explanation: Note:
On VM1 we export the printers. On VM2 we first install the Print and Document Services role, and then import the printers. You must install the Print and Document Services role on the destination server before you begin the migration process.

NEW QUESTION 254

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 258

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains five domains. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The contoso.com domain contains two user accounts named Admin1 and Admin2. You need to ensure that Admin1 and Admin2 can configure hardware and services on all of the member servers in the forest. The solution must minimize the number of privileges granted to Admin1 and Admin2. Which built-in groups should you use?

- A. Administrators local groups
- B. Administrators domain local groups
- C. Domain Admins global groups
- D. Server Operators global groups

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 260

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: I

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

NEW QUESTION 265

HOTSPOT

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

Answer:

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 267

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1.

You need to ensure that User1 can manage the group membership of Group1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

Explanation: The Set-ADGroup cmdlet modifies the properties of an Active Directory group. You can modify commonly used property values by using the cmdlet parameters. For example, the

–ManagedBy parameter allows you to specify a user or group of users who can manage the specified AD group.

NEW QUESTION 268

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.

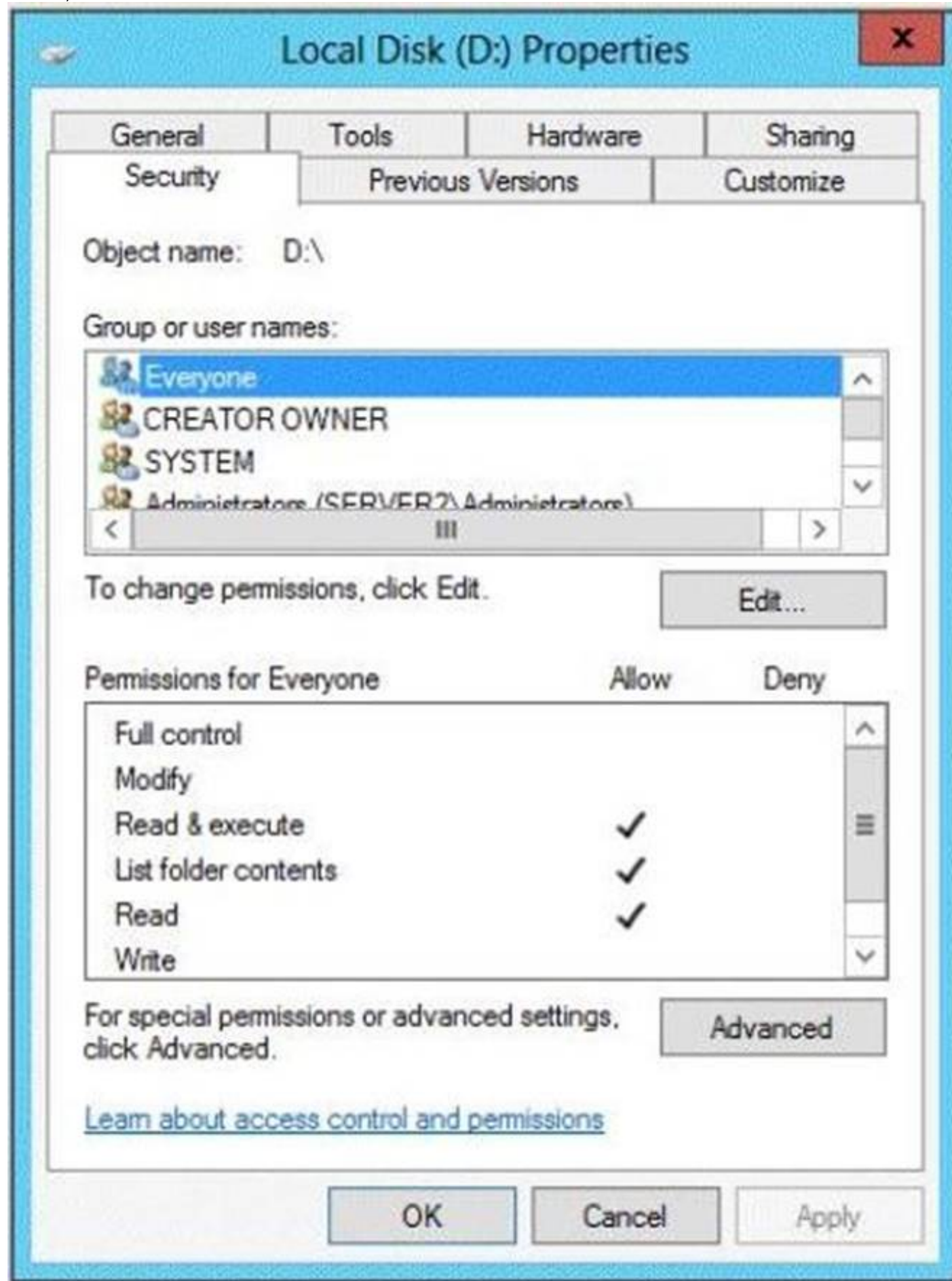
Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 273

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 277

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named L0N-DC1. L0N-DC1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

The network contains 100 client computers and 50 IP phones. The computers and the phones are from the same vendor.

You create an IPv4 scope that contains addresses from 172.16.0.1 to 172.16.1.254.

You need to ensure that the IP phones receive IP addresses in the range of 172.16.1.100 to 172.16.1.200. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you create?

- A. Server level policies
- B. Reservations
- C. Filters

D. Scope level policies

Answer: D

Explanation: The scope is already in place.

Scope level policies are typically settings that only apply to that scope. They can also overwrite a setting that was set at the server level.

When a client matches the conditions of a policy, the DHCP server responds to the clients based on the settings of a policy.

Settings associated to a policy can be an IP address range and/or options.

An administrator could configure the policy to provide an IP address from a specified sub- range within the overall IP address range of the scope.

You can also provide different option values for clients satisfying this policy. Policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope.

A server wide policy – on the same lines as server wide option values – is applicable to all scopes on the DHCP server.

A server wide policy however cannot have an IP address range associated with it. There are a couple of ways to segregate clients based on the type of device. One way to do this is by using vendor class/identifier.

This string sent in option 60 by most DHCP clients identifies the vendor and thereby the type of the device.

Another way to segregate clients based on device type is by using the MAC address prefix. The first three bytes of a MAC address is called OUI and identify the vendor or manufacturer of the device.

By creating DHCP policies with conditions based on Vendor Class or MAC address prefix, you can now segregate the clients in your subnet in such a way, that devices of a specific type get an IP address only from a specified IP address range within the scope. You can also give different set of options to these clients.

In conclusion, DHCP policies in Windows Server 2012 R2 enable grouping of clients/devices using the different criteria and delivering targeted network configuration to them.

Policy based assignment in Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP allows you to create simple yet powerful rules to administer DHCP on your network.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, p.253

NEW QUESTION 280

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 which the GPO's original which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different from the original 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 282

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains hundreds of groups, many of which are nested in other groups.

The domain contains a user account named user1. User1 is a direct member of 15 groups. You need to identify of which Active Directory groups User1 is a member, including the

nested groups. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Users and Computers
- B. ADSI Edit
- C. Get-ADUser
- D. Dsget

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732535.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 284

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

You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit.

You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share

– Advanced option.

You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share – Advanced to create the new share. What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 289

You are configuring the IPv6 network infrastructure for a branch office.

The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:DB8:0:C000::/58 address space for use in the branch office.

You need to identify the maximum number of IPv6 subnets you can create. How many IPv6 subnets should you identify?

- A. 32
- B. 64
- C. 128
- D. 1024

Answer: B

Explanation: IPv6 has 128-bit (16-byte) source and destination IP addresses. Although 128 bits can express over 3.4×10^{38} possible combinations, the large address space of IPv6 has been designed for multiple levels of subnetting and address allocation from the Internet backbone to the individual subnets within an organization.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379516%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 293

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.

Server2 establishes an IPSec connection to Server1.

You need to view which authentication method was used to establish the initial IPSec connection.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, view the quick mode security association.
- B. From Event Viewer, search the Application Log for events that have an ID of 1704.
- C. From Event Viewer, search the Security Log for events that have an ID of 4672.
- D. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, view the main mode security association.

Answer: D

Explanation: Main mode negotiation establishes a secure channel between two computers by determining a set of cryptographic protection suites, exchanging keying material to establish a shared secret key, and authenticating computer and user identities. A security association (SA) is the information maintained about that secure channel on the local computer so that it can use the information for future network traffic to the remote computer. You can monitor main mode SAs for information like which peers are currently connected to this computer and which protection suite was used to form the SA.

To get to this view

In the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security MMC snap-in, expand Monitoring, expand Security Associations, and then click Main Mode.

The following information is available in the table view of all main mode SAs. To see the information for a single main mode SA, double-click the SA in the list.

Main mode SA information

You can add, remove, reorder, and sort by these columns in the Results pane: Local Address: The local computer IP address.

Remote Address: The remote computer or peer IP address.

1st Authentication Method: The authentication method used to create the SA.

1st Authentication Local ID: The authenticated identity of the local computer used in first authentication.

1st Authentication Remote ID: The authenticated identity of the remote computer used in first authentication.

2nd Authentication Method: The authentication method used in the SA.

2nd Authentication Local ID: The authenticated identity of the local computer used in second authentication.

2nd Authentication Remote ID: The authenticated identity of the remote computer used in second authentication.

Encryption: The encryption method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges. Integrity: The data integrity method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges. Key Exchange: The Diffie-Hellman group used to create the main mode SA.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd448497\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd448497(v=ws.10).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 297

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