

## 70-417 Dumps

### Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

<https://www.certleader.com/70-417-dumps.html>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:** \* To configure access-denied assistance by using Group Policy

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

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

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

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

Etc

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

Reference: Deploy Access-Denied Assistance

#### NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

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. The servers have the Hyper-V server role installed.

A certification authority (CA) is available on the network.

A virtual machine named vm1.contoso.com is replicated from Server1 to Server2. A virtual machine named vm2.contoso.com is replicated from Server2 to Server1.

You need to configure Hyper-V to encrypt the replication of the virtual machines. Which common name should you use for the certificates on each server?

To answer, configure the appropriate common name for the certificate on each server in the answer area.

Server name	Common name
Server1	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> server1.contoso.com  server2.contoso.com  vm1.contoso.com  vm2.contoso.com </div>
Server2	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> server1.contoso.com  server2.contoso.com  vm1.contoso.com  vm2.contoso.com </div>

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Server name	Common name
Server1	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> server1.contoso.com  server2.contoso.com  vm1.contoso.com  vm2.contoso.com </div>
Server2	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> server1.contoso.com  server2.contoso.com  vm1.contoso.com  vm2.contoso.com </div>

### NEW QUESTION 3

#### HOTSPOT

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

You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server1 and select Manual as the provisioning method.

The IPAM database is located on a server named SQL1.

You need to configure IPAM to use Group Policy Based provisioning. What command should you run first?

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

#### Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning Remove-IPAMServerInventory Set-IPAMConfiguration Uninstall-WindowsFeature Update-IPAMServer	<input type="text"/> -ComputerName -DatabaseServer -Name -ProvisioningMethod	<input type="text"/> Automatic Contoso.com IPAM SQL1
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Answer:

Explanation:

#### Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning Remove-IPAMServerInventory Set-IPAMConfiguration Uninstall-WindowsFeature Update-IPAMServer	<input type="text"/> -ComputerName -DatabaseServer -Name -ProvisioningMethod	<input type="text"/> Automatic Contoso.com IPAM SQL1
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### NEW QUESTION 4

#### HOTSPOT

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

Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Node name	Node architecture	Virtual machine name
Server1	AMD	VM1
		VM2
		VM3
Server2	Intel	VM4
		VM5
		VM6

You add a third server named Server3 to the network. Server3 has Intel processors.

You need to move VM3 and VM6 to Server3. The solution must minimize downtime on the virtual machines.

Which method should you use to move each virtual machine?

To answer, select the appropriate method for each virtual machine in the answer area.

VM3	<input type="text"/> export and import live migration quick migration storage migration
VM6	<input type="text"/> export and import live migration quick migration storage migration

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** VM3: export/import is the only option due to different processor manufacturers VM6: Live migration can be used as both have Intel CPU's  
Live Storage Migration requires same processor manufacturers Live migration requires same processor manufacturers  
Quick migration has downtime  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd446679\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd446679(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj628158.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

Domain controller name	Operating system	FSMO role
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	Schema master
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2	Infrastructure master
DC4	Windows Server 2008 R2	Domain naming master
DC5	Windows Server 2008 R2	RID master
DC6	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

The network contains a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. DC6 is a virtual machine that is hosted on Server1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC6. Which FSMO role should you transfer to DC2?

- A. Rid master
- B. Domain naming master
- C. PDC emulator
- D. Infrastructure master

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The clone domain controller uses the security context of the source domain controller (the domain controller whose copy it represents) to contact the Windows Server 2012 R2 Primary Domain Controller (PDC) emulator operations master role holder (also known as flexible single master operations, or FSMO). The PDC emulator must be running Windows Server 2012 R2, but it does not have to be running on a hypervisor.  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831734.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

Name	Operating system	Additional server roles
DC1	Windows Server 2008 R2	DNS Server
DC2	Windows Server 2012 R2	DNS Server
DC3	Windows Server 2012 R2	None

DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure. You plan to remove DC3 from the domain. You log on to DC3. You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3. What should you do?

- A. Open the %windir%\system32\dns\backup\adatum.com.dns file.
- B. Open the %windir%\system32\config\netlogon.dns file.
- C. Run ipconfig /displaydns.
- D. Run dcdiag /test:dns.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The netlogon.dns file contains all registrations. <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>  
How to verify that SRV DNS records have been created for a domain controller The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services. SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory. To verify SRV locator resource records for a domain controller, use one of the following methods. DNS Manager After you install Active Directory on a server running the Microsoft DNS service, you can use the DNS Management Console to verify that the appropriate zones and resource records are created for each DNS zone. Active Directory creates its SRV records in the following folders, where Domain\_Name is the name of your domain:  
Forward Lookup Zones/Domain\_Name/\_msdcs/dc/\_sites/Default-First-Site-Name/\_tcp  
Forward Lookup Zones/Domain\_Name/\_msdcs/dc/\_tcp  
In these locations, an SRV record should appear for the following services:  
\_kerberos \_ldap Netlogon.dns  
If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing Netlogon.dns. Netlogon.dns is located in the %systemroot%\System32\Config folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file. The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following:  
\_ldap.\_tcp.Domain\_Name Nslookup  
Nslookup is a command-line tool that displays information you can use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure. To use Nslookup to verify the SRV records, follow these steps: On your DNS, click Start, and then click Run.



In the Open box, type cmd.  
Type nslookup, and then press ENTER. Type set type=all, and then press ENTER.  
Type \_ldap.\_tcp.dc.\_msdcs.Domain\_Name, where Domain\_Name is the name of your domain, and then press ENTER.  
Nslookup returns one or more SRV service location records

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.  
You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:  
? Connection type: External network  
? Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled  
Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.  
You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize network downtime for the virtual machines. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

New and changed functionality

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

Integration with Server Manager

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that is replicated to Host2. The solution must ensure that clients continue to connect to VM1 on Host1.  
Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Compare-VM
- B. Export-VM
- C. Test-VMReplicationConnection
- D. State-VMFailover
- E. Move-VM

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Start-VMFailover -AsTest

Creates a test virtual machine using the chosen recovery point. You can use a test virtual machine to validate a Replica virtual machine. To stop a test failover, use the Stop- VMFailover cmdlet.

The Start-VMFailover cmdlet can be used for the following tasks:

? Fail over a Replica virtual machine to a chosen recovery point.

? Start a planned failover on a primary virtual machine.

? Create a test virtual machine on a Replica virtual machine.

Reference: Start-VMFailover

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj136051\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj136051(v=wps.630).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

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

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

You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set-Vmcmdlet.

What should you instruct User1 to do? Exhibit:



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

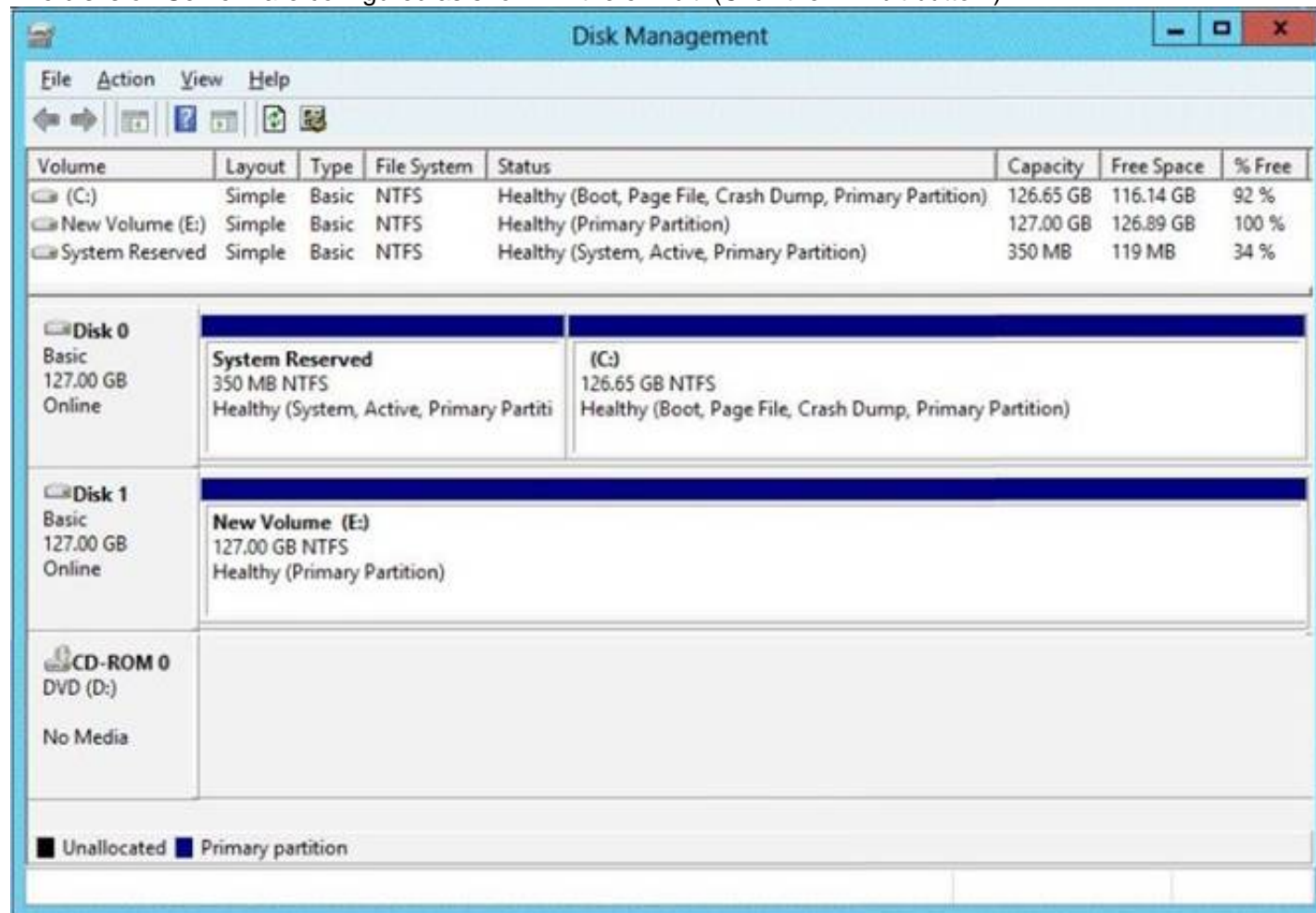
**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a virtual machine on Server1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

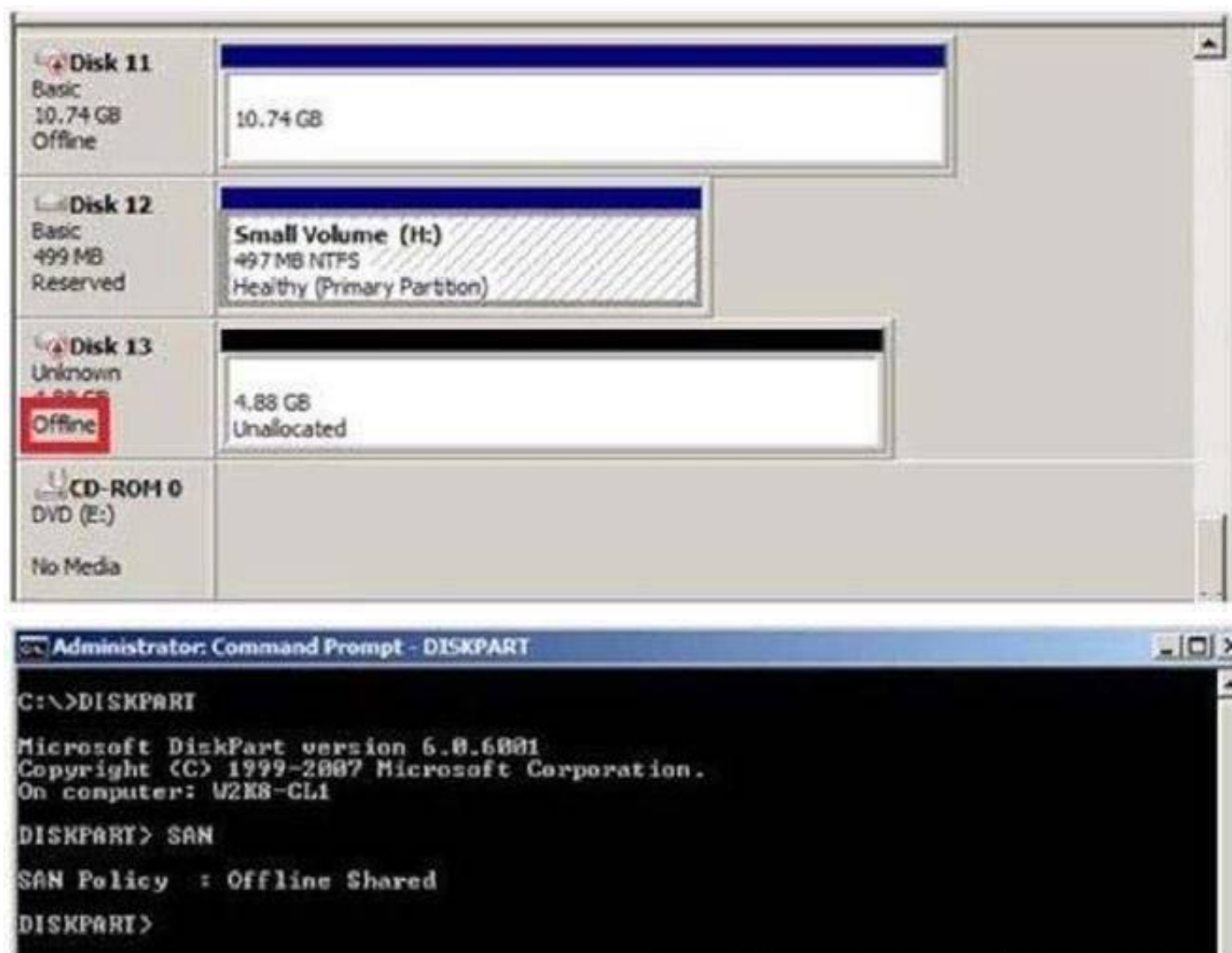
- A. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk.
- B. Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
- C. Delete partition E.
- D. Take Disk 1 offline.

**Answer: D**

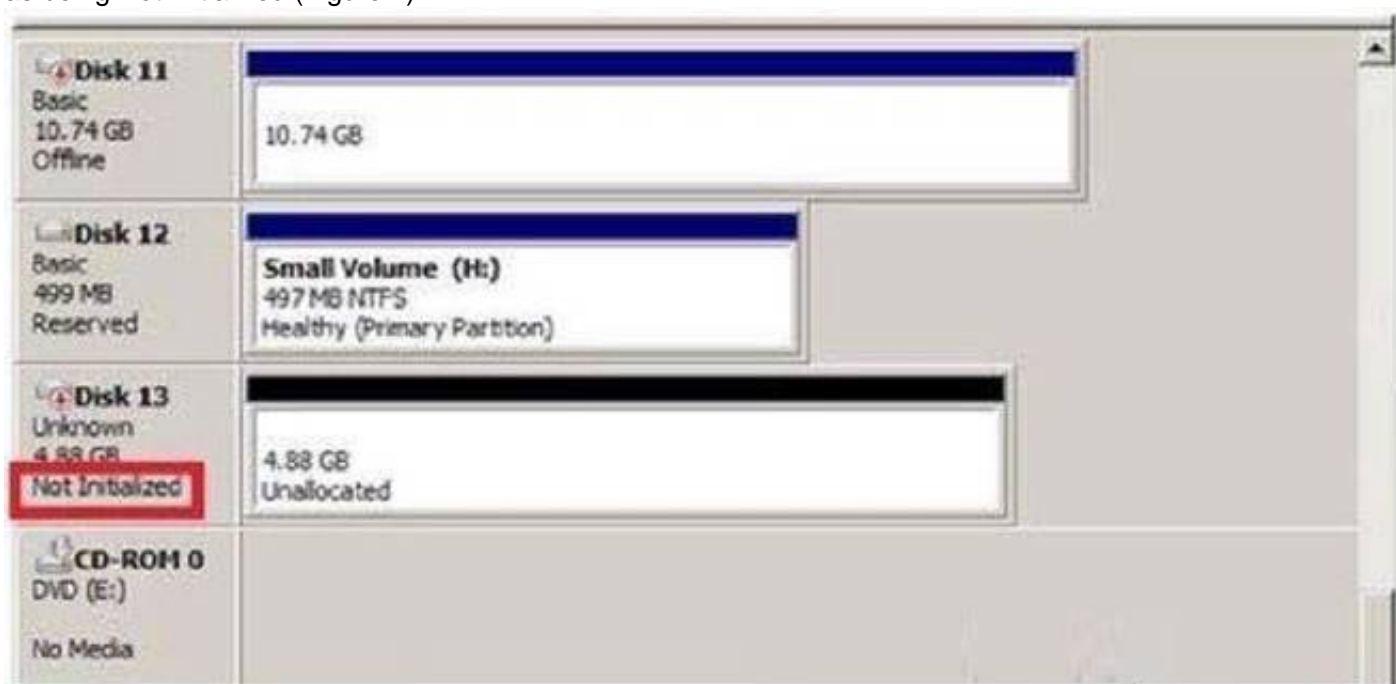
**Explanation:** NB: added the missing exhibit <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-inhyper-v.aspx> Passthrough Disk Configuration Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective.

Additionally, this raw piece of storage is not limited in size so, hypothetically, it can be a multi terabyte LUN.

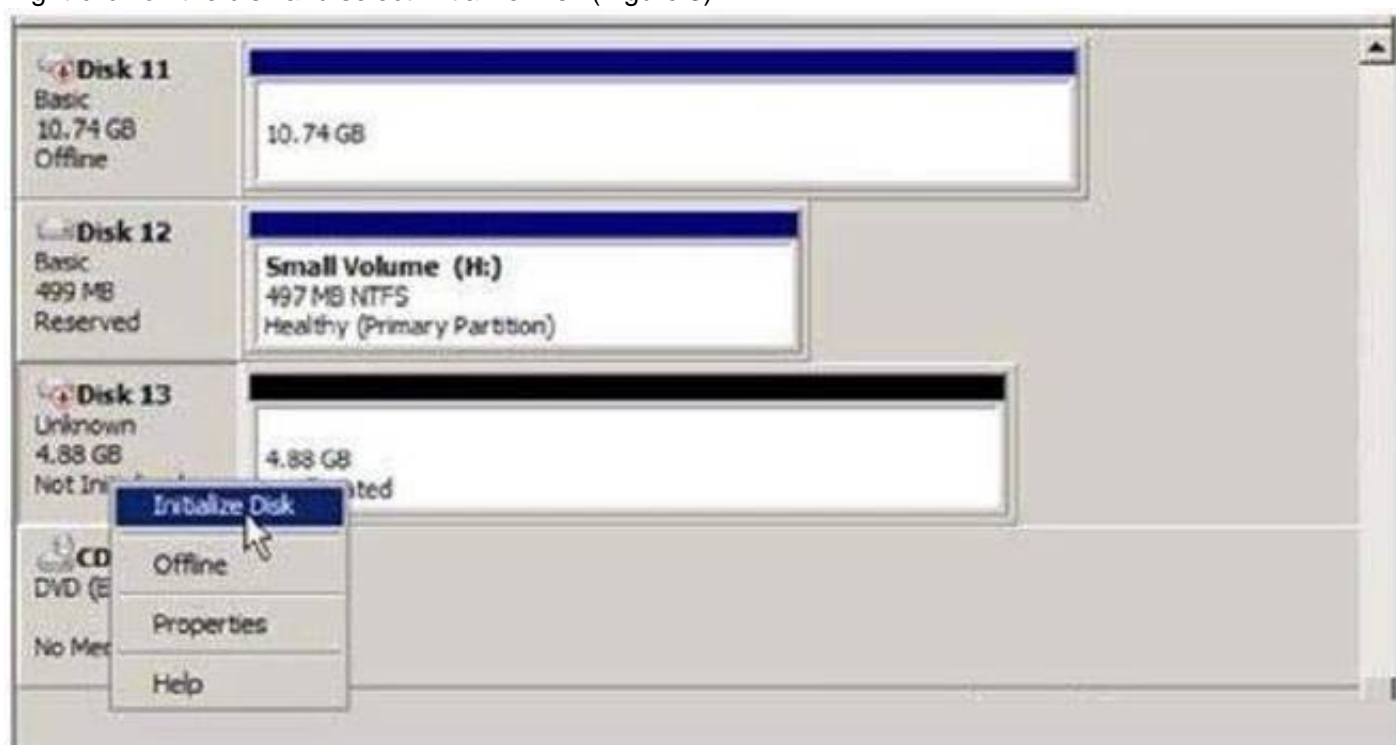
After storage is mapped to the Hyper-V server, it will appear as a raw volume and will be in an Offline state (depending on the SAN Policy (Figure 1-1)) as seen in Figure 1.



We stated earlier that a disk must be Offline from the Hyper-V servers' perspective in order for the Guest to have exclusive access. However, a raw volume must first be initialized before it can be used. To accomplish this in the Disk Management interface, the disk must first be brought Online. Once Online, the disk will show as being Not Initialized (Figure 2).



Right-click on the disk and select Initialize Disk (Figure 3)



Select either an MBR or GPT partition type (Figure 4).

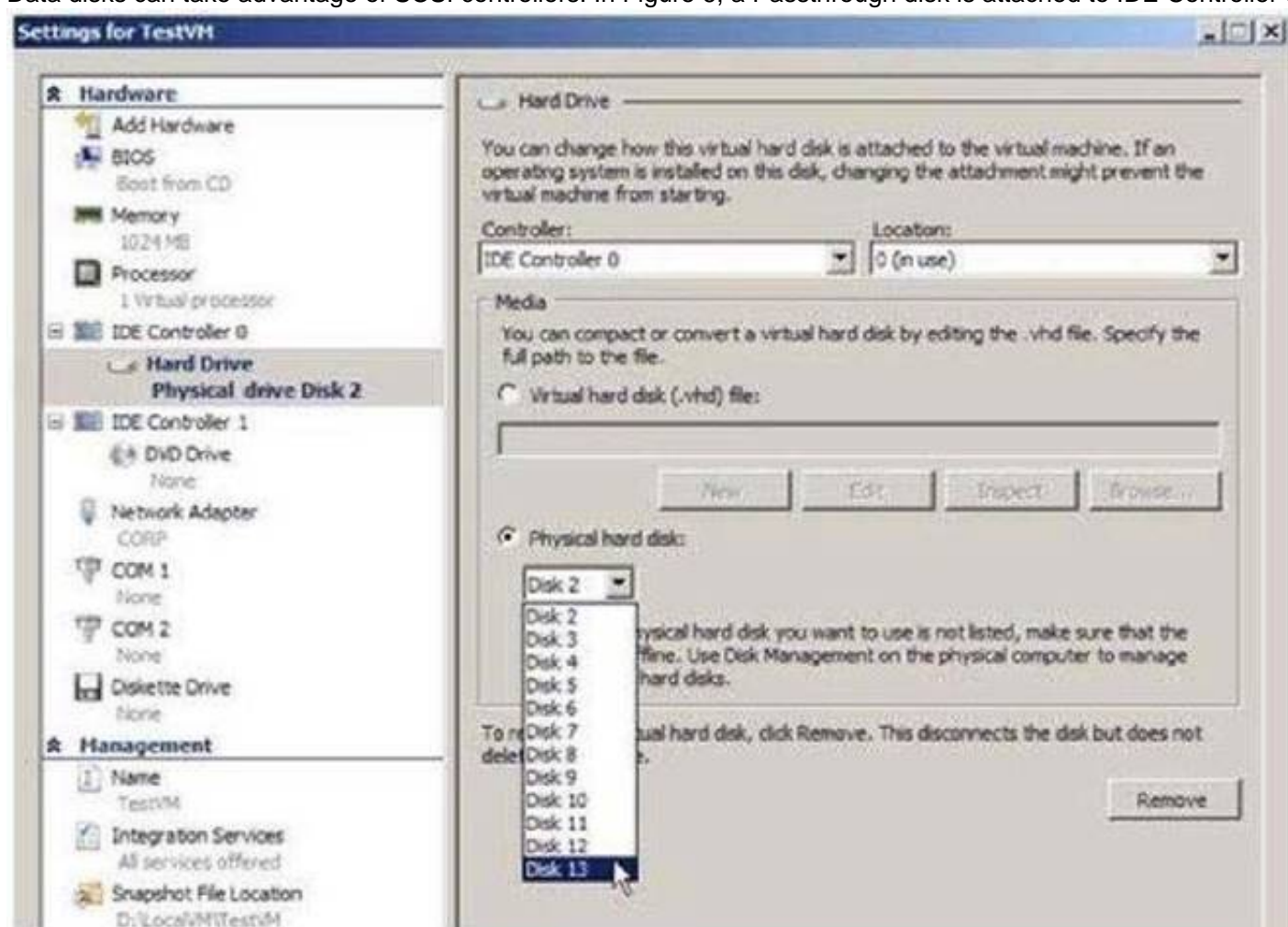




Once a disk is initialized, it can once again be placed in an Offline state. If the disk is not in an Offline state, it will not be available for selection when configuring the Guest's storage. In order to configure a Pass-through disk in a Guest, you must select Attach a virtual disk later in the New Virtual Machine Wizard (Figure 5).



If the Pass-through disk will be used to boot the operating system, it must be attached to an IDE Controller. Data disks can take advantage of SCSI controllers. In Figure 6, a Passthrough disk is attached to IDE Controller 0.



Note: If the disk does not appear in the drop down list, ensure the disk is Offline in the Disk Management interface (In Server CORE, use the diskpart.exe CLI). Once the Pass-through disk is configured, the Guest can be started and data can be placed on the drive. If an operating system will be installed, the installation



process will properly prepare the disk. If the disk will be used for data storage, it must be prepared in the Guest operating system before data can be placed on it. If a Pass-through disk, being used to support an operating system installation, is brought Online before the Guest is started, the Guest will fail to start. When using Pass-through disks to support an operating system installation, provisions must be made for storing the Guest configuration file in an alternate location. This is because the entire Pass-through disk is consumed by the operating system installation. An example would be to locate the configuration file on another internal drive in the Hyper-V server itself. Or, if it is a cluster, the configuration file can be hosted on a separate cluster providing highly available file services. Be aware that Pass-through disks cannot be dynamically expanded. Additionally, when using Pass-through disks, you lose the capability to take snapshots, and finally, you cannot use differencing disks with Pass-through disks.

#### NEW QUESTION 11

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

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

**Answer:** C

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

#### NEW QUESTION 14

DRAG DROP

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

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

How should you configure the witness disk?

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

Disk Type	Answer Area
Basic	Disk Type
Dynamic	Disk type
File System	File System
FAT	File system
FAT32	
NTFS	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK\\_witness](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness)

## Witness configuration

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

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

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

Witness type	Description	Requirements and recommendations
Disk witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dedicated LUN that stores a copy of the cluster database</li> <li>Most useful for clusters with shared (not replicated) storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size of LUN must be at least 512 MB</li> <li>Must be dedicated to cluster use and not assigned to a clustered role</li> <li>Must be included in clustered storage and pass storage validation tests</li> <li>Cannot be a disk that is a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)</li> <li>Basic disk with a single volume</li> <li>Does not need to have a drive letter</li> <li>Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS</li> <li>Can be optionally configured with hardware RAID for fault tolerance</li> <li>Should be excluded from backups and antivirus scanning</li> </ul>

### NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

- Connection type: External network
- Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

### NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

### NEW QUESTION 21

Server manager is a great tool for managing most of your server settings and configuration all in one central place. Which one of the following Server manager Features is used for management of Public Key Infrastructure?

- A. Dynamic Host Configuration Server
- B. WINS Server
- C. Domain Name Service
- D. Active Directory Certificate Services

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

### NEW QUESTION 23

HOTSPOT

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

You implement DirectAccess.

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

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



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

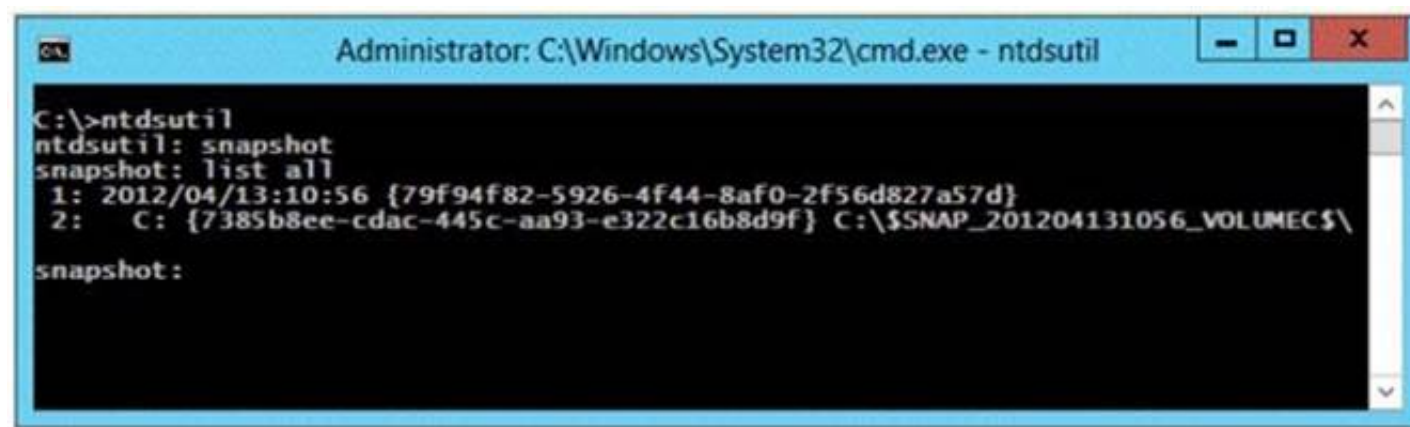


#### NEW QUESTION 28

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

You run ntdsutil as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





You need to ensure that you can access the contents of the mounted snapshot. What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap\_201204131056\_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -ldapport 33389.
- B. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run mount {79f94f82-5926-4f44-8af0- 2f56d827a57d}.
- C. From the snapshot context of ntdsutil, run activate instance "NTDS".
- D. From a command prompt, run dsamain.exe -dbpath c:\\$snap\_201204131056\_volumeec\$\windows\ntds\ntds.dit -ldapport 389.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** This is a live DC, so 389 is already in use; 33389 would not be so is a valid port. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753609(v=ws.10).aspx)

### NEW QUESTION 29

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2. You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that existing leases are migrated.

? Prevent lease conflicts.

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

- A. On Server1, run the Export-DhcpServer cmdlet.
- B. On Server1, run the Stop-Service cmdlet.
- C. On Server2, run the Receive-SmigServerData cmdlet.
- D. On Server2, run the Stop-Service cmdlet.
- E. On Server2, run the Import-DhcpServer cmdlet.
- F. On Server1, run the Send-SmigServerData cmdlet.

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

### NEW QUESTION 33

You have a file server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that users can access previous versions of files that are shared on Server1 by using the Previous Versions tab. Which tool should you use?

- A. wbadmin
- B. Diskpart
- C. Storrept
- D. Vssadmin

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



### NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following reasons justifies why you should audit failed events?

- A. To log resource access for reporting and billing
- B. To monitor for malicious attempts to access a resource which has been denied

- C. None of these
- D. To monitor access that would suggest users are performing actions greater than you had planned

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778162%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Auditing Security Events Best practices

If you decide to audit failure events in the policy change event category, you can see if unauthorized users or attackers are trying to change policy settings, including security policy settings. Although this can be helpful for intrusion detection, the increase in resources that is required and the possibility of a denial-of-service attack usually outweigh the benefits.

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 43

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. Users frequently access the website of an external partner company. The URL of the website is <http://partners.adatum.com>.

The partner company informs you that it will perform maintenance on its Web server and that the IP addresses of the Web server will change.

After the change is complete, the users on your internal network report that they fail to access the website.

However, some users who work from home report that they can access the website.

You need to ensure that your DNS servers can resolve partners.adatum.com to the correct IP address immediately.

What should you do?

- A. Run dnscmd and specify the CacheLockingPercent parameter
- B. Run Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList
- C. Run ipconfig and specify the Renew parameter
- D. Run Set-DnsServerCache

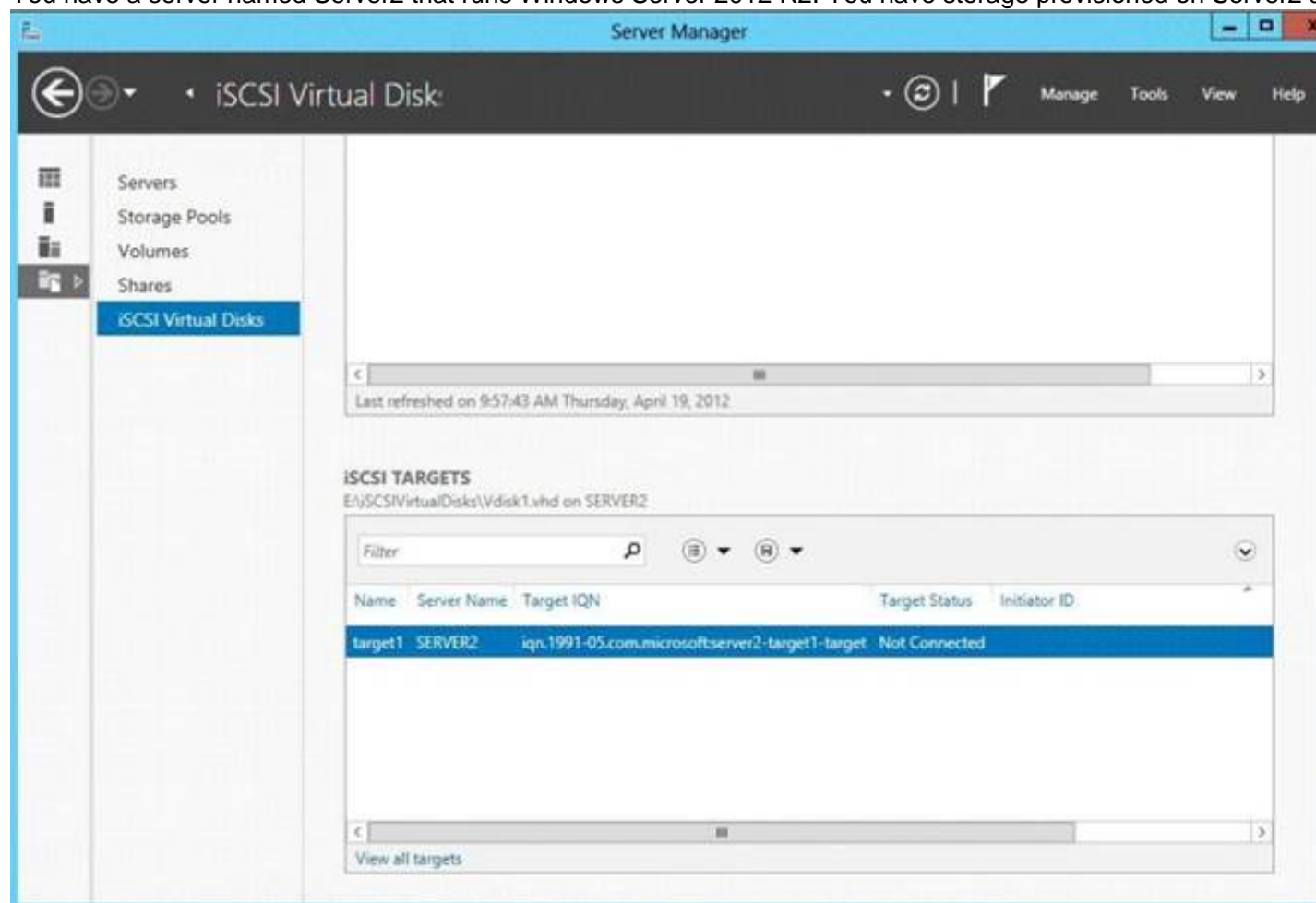
**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 46

DRAG DROP

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You have storage provisioned on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to configure the storage so that it appears in Windows Explorer as a drive letter on Server1.

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

Actions	Answer Area
On Server1, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.	
On Server2, create a new volume from Server Manager.	
On Server2, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.	
On Server2, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.	
On Server1, create a new volume from Server Manager.	
On Server1, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Actions	Answer Area
On Server1, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.	On Server1, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.
On Server2, create a new volume from Server Manager.	On Server2, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.
On Server2, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.	
On Server2, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.	On Server1, add an iSCSI initiator ID to target1.
On Server1, create a new volume from Server Manager.	
On Server1, configure the iSCSI initiator to connect to target1.	

#### NEW QUESTION 51

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a server named Server1. You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script. You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller. Which file extension should you use to save the script?

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 55

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is the enterprise root certification authority (CA) for contoso.com. You need to enable CA role separation on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Certutil command



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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 56

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server 1, Server2, Server3, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server2 are located in a site named Site1. Server3 and Server4 are located in a site named Site2. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.

Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration.

You need to ensure that Server1 is the only server in Site1 that can vote to maintain quorum.

What should you run from Windows PowerShell?

To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct location. Each command 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.



**Answer:**

**Explanation:** <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee460990.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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

You need to configure DCS1 to meet the following requirements:

? Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.

? Log the current values of several registry settings.

Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Event trace data
- B. A Performance Counter Alert
- C. System configuration information
- D. A performance counter

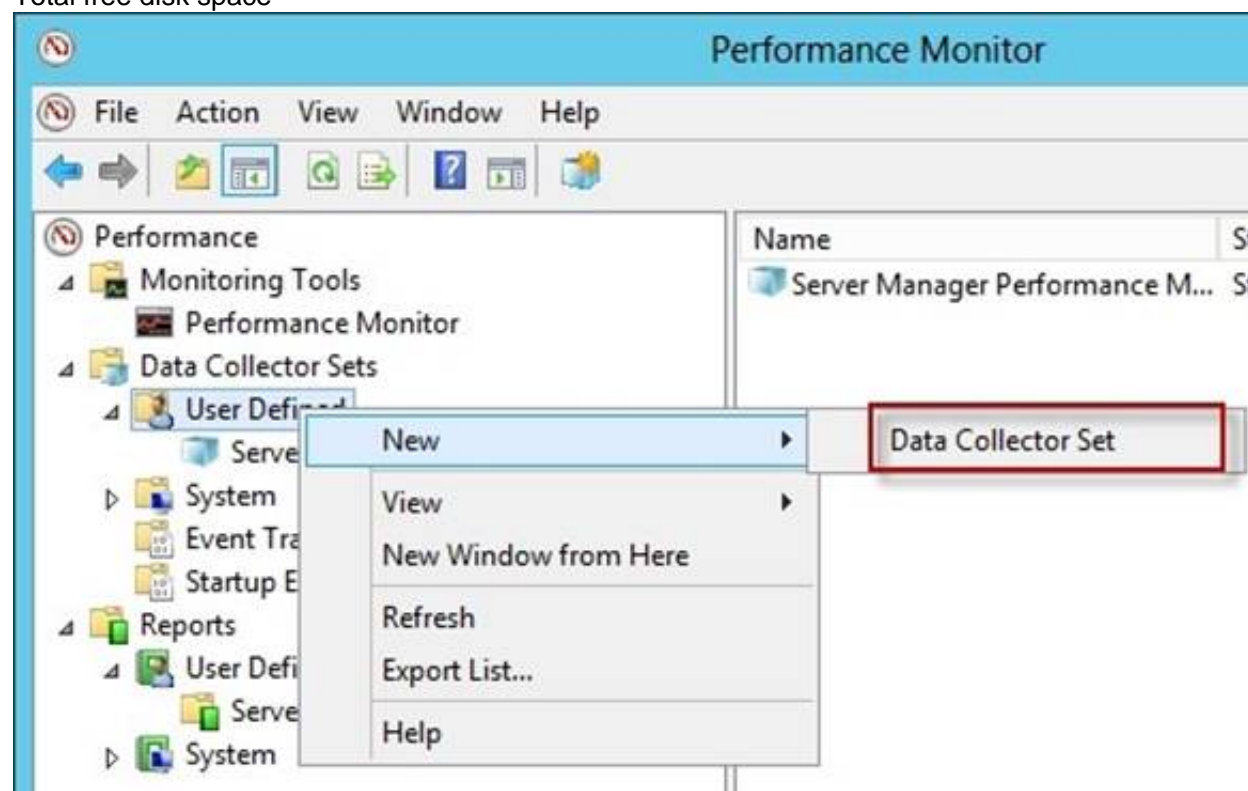
**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:** Automatically run a program when the amount of total free disk space on Server1 drops below 10 percent of capacity.

You can also configure alerts to start applications and performance logs Log the current values of several registry settings.

System configuration information allows you to record the state of, and changes to, registry keys.

Total free disk space



← Create new Data Collector Set.

What type of data do you want to include?

☐ Create data logs

☐ Performance counter

☐ Event trace data

☐ System configuration information

☒ Performance Counter Alert

Next Finish Cancel

Available counters

Select counters from computer:

<Local computer> Browse...

KPSVC

LogicalDisk

% Disk Read Time

% Disk Time

% Disk Write Time

% Free Space

% Idle Time

Avg. Disk Bytes/Read

Avg. Disk Bytes/Transfer

Instances of selected object:

Total

<All instances>

C:

Add >>

Added counters

Counter	Parent	Inst...	Computer
LogicalDisk			
% Free Space	---	_Total	

Remove <<

☒ Show description

Description:

% Free Space is the percentage of total usable space on the selected logical disk drive that was free.

Help OK Cancel

← Create new Data Collector Set.

Which performance counters would you like to monitor?

Performance counters:

\LogicalDisk(\_Total)\% Free Space

Add...

Remove

Alert when: Below Limit: 10

Next Finish Cancel

Registry settings

Performance Monitor

File Action View Window Help

Performance

Monitoring Tools

Performance Monitor

Data Collector Sets

User Defined

New Data Collector Set

Server Manager Performance

System

Event Trace Sessions

Startup Event Trace Sessions

Reports

User Defined

New Data Collector Set

Server Manager Performance

System

Name

Type

Output

DataCollector01

Alert

Start

Stop

Save Template...

Data Manager...

Latest Report

New

Data Collector

View

New Window from Here

Delete

Refresh

Export List...

Properties

Help

Creates a new item in this container.

← Create new Data Collector

What type of data collector would you like to create?

Name:

Registry Data Collector

Performance counter data collector

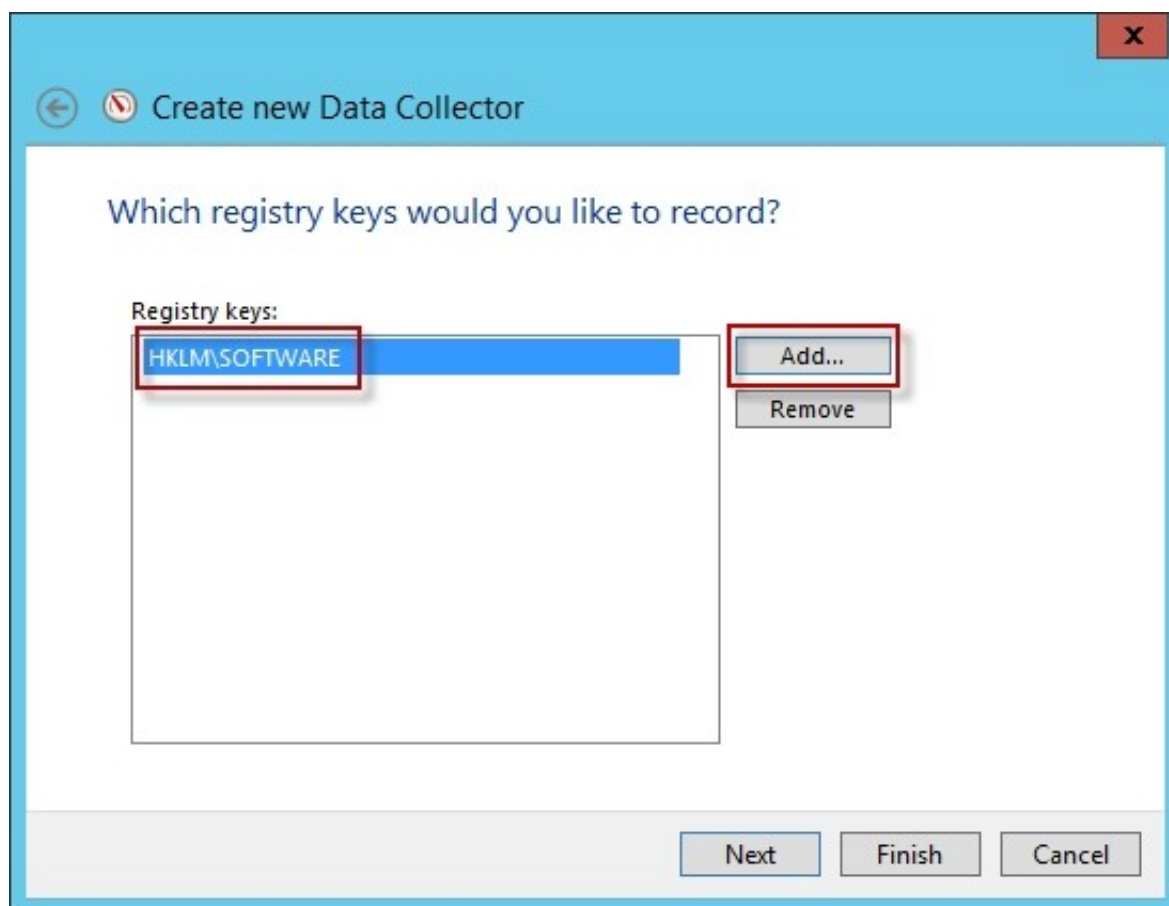
Event trace data collector

Configuration data collector

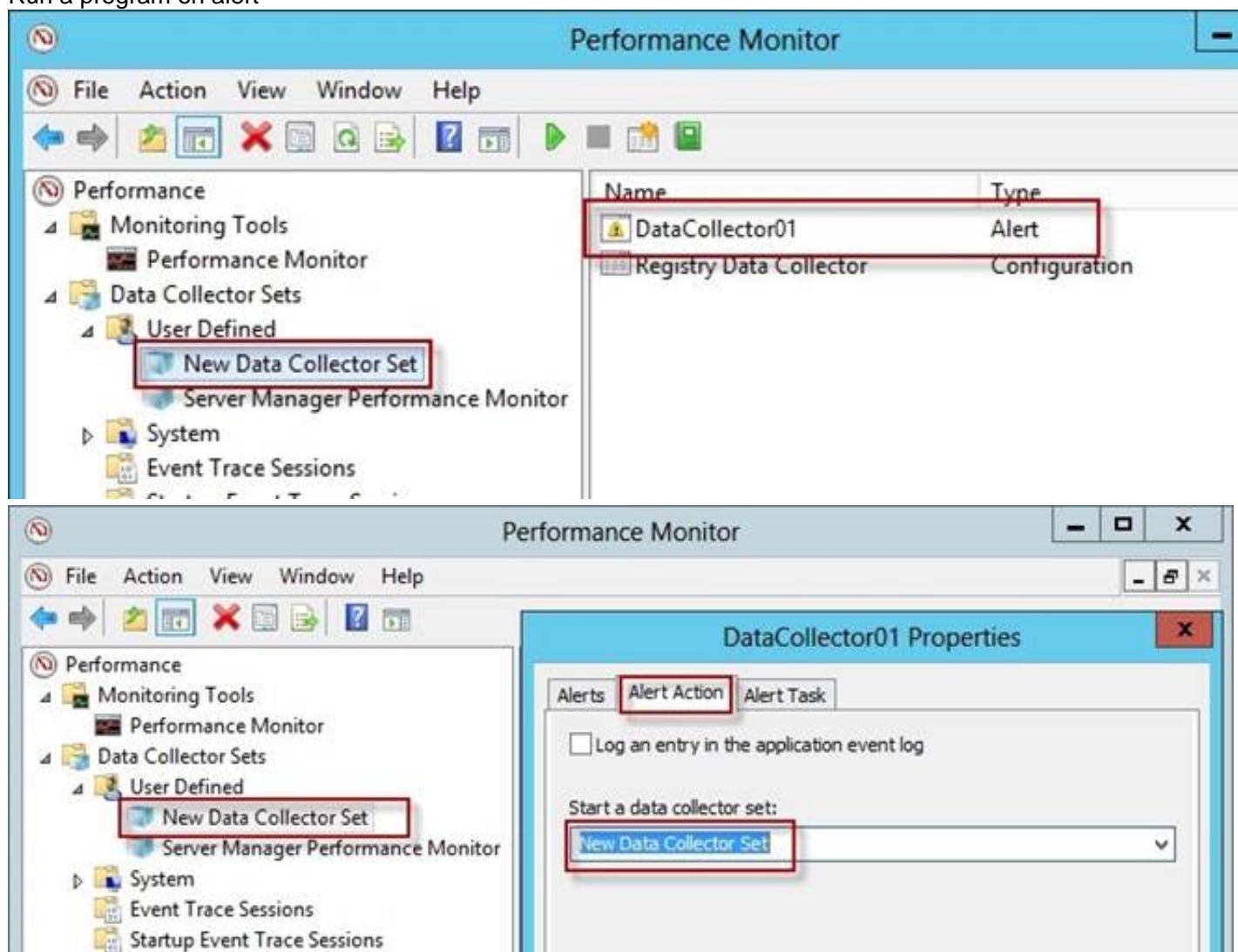
Performance counter alert

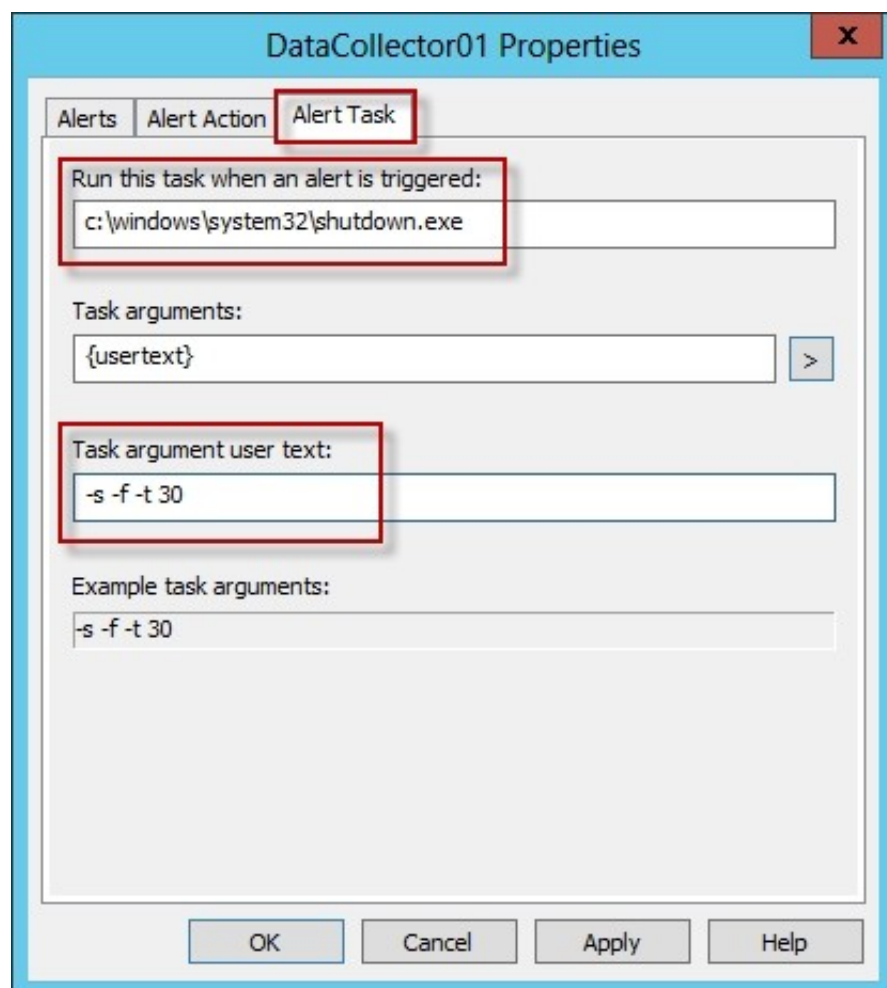
Next Finish Cancel





Run a program on alert





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766404.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:** \*Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices

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

To prepare the Active Directory forest

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 65

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs).

Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. The domain contains a top-level organizational unit (OU) for each department. A group named Group1 contains members from each department.

You have a GPO named GPO1 that is linked to the domain. You need to configure GPO1 to Apply settings to Group1 only. What should you use?

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

**Answer:** J

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

### Set-GPPermissions

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

#### Syntax

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

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

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

#### Detailed Description

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

### NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** 2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP 2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 73

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

You are configuring a central access policy for temporary employees.

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

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

Which condition should you use?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Explanation

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



#### NEW QUESTION 74

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a new server named Server2.

Server2 has faster hard disk drives, more RAM, and a different processor manufacturer than Server1.

You need to move all of the virtual machines from Server1 to Server2. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do for each virtual machine?

- A. Perform a quick migration.
- B. Perform a storage migration.
- C. Export the virtual machines from Server1 and import the virtual machines to Server2.
- D. Perform a live migration.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The different processor manufacturer is the key here. Storage, Live, and Quick all require same manufacturer.

#### NEW QUESTION 79

HOTSPOT

Your network contains a RADIUS server named Admin1.

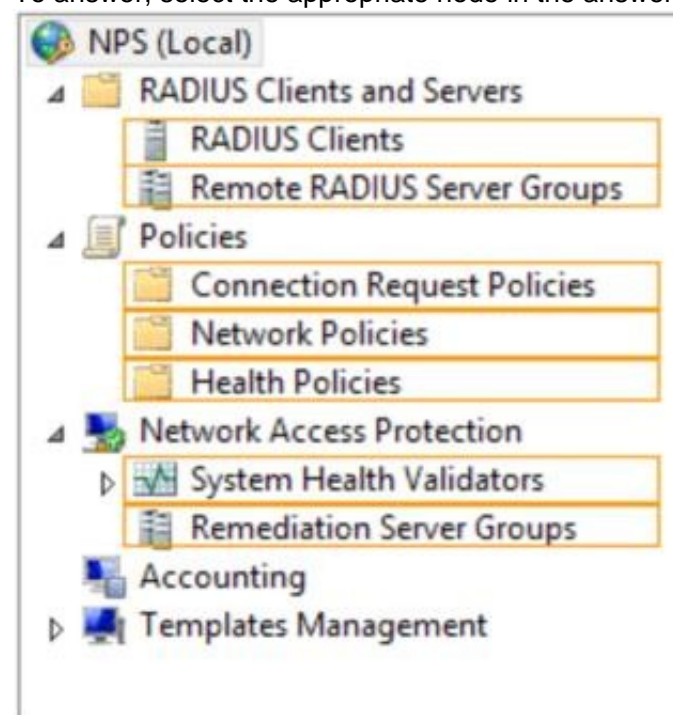
You install a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.

You need to ensure that all accounting requests for Server2 are forwarded to Admin1. On Server2, you create a new remote RADIUS server group named Group1 that contains

Admin1.

What should you configure next on Server2?

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



**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Connection request policies are sets of conditions and settings that allow network administrators to designate which Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers perform the authentication and authorization of connection requests that the server running Network Policy Server (NPS) receives from RADIUS clients. Connection request policies can be configured to designate which RADIUS servers are used for RADIUS accounting.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753603.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 82

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. Resource metering

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

**Answer:** C

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

IT organizations need tools to charge back business units that they support while providing the business units with the right amount of resources to match their needs. For hosting providers, it is equally important to issue chargebacks based on the amount of usage by each customer. To implement advanced billing strategies that measure both the assigned capacity of a resource and its actual usage, earlier versions of Hyper-V required users to develop their own chargeback solutions that polled and aggregated performance counters. These solutions could be expensive to develop and sometimes led to loss of historical data. To assist with more accurate, streamlined chargebacks while protecting historical information, Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta" introduces Resource Metering, a feature that allows customers to create cost-effective, usage-based billing solutions. With this feature, service providers can choose the best billing strategy for their business model, and independent software vendors can develop more reliable, end-to-end chargeback solutions on top of Hyper-V.

Metrics collected for each virtual machine

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

§ Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.

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

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

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

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

Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Enable-VMResourceMetering

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

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

#### NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

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

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



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

The DISM log file can be found at C:\Windows\logs\DISM\dism.log
PS C:\w2012> Dism /Mount-Image /ImageFile:C:\w2012\image\install.win /index:4 /M
ountDir:C:\w2012\MountPoint /ReadOnly

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Mounting image
[=====100.0%=====]
The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\w2012> Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt /featuren
ame:Server-Gui-Shell /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /source:c:\w2012\MountPo
int\windows\winsxs

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Image Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Enabling feature(s)
[=====100.0%=====]
The operation completed successfully.
Restart Windows to complete this operation.
Do you want to restart the computer now? (Y/N)
```

**NEW QUESTION 91**

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 400 desktop computers that run Windows 8 and 200 desktop computers that run Windows Vista Service Pack 2 (SP2). All of the desktop computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains startup script settings. You link GPO1 to OU1. You need to ensure that GPO1 is applied only to computers that run Windows 8. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 93**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1. A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1. You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.  
References: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036> <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709>

**NEW QUESTION 97**

Which of the following situations would you use AD LDS?

- A. A DMZ
- B. Standard private network
- C. You require the use of Group Policy
- D. You require the use of Organizational Units

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) such as a web server is usually the classic choice for using AD LDS (Active Directory Lightweight Directory Service)

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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:**

#### NEW QUESTION 106

DRAG DROP

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

Recently, all of the domain controllers that ran Windows Server 2003 were replaced by domain controllers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

From Event Viewer, you discover SYSVOL journal wrap errors on a domain controller named dc10.contoso.com.

You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which three actions should you perform on DC10?

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

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Note:

? (step 1) For an Authoritative Restore you must stop the NTFRS services on all of your DCs

? (Step 2) In the registry location: HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\NtFrs\Parameters\Backup/Restore\Process

? Clean up the folders on all the remaining servers (Policies, Scripts, etc) – renamed them with .old extensions.

? Set the BurFlags to D2 on all remaining servers and then start NTFRS.

? Wait for FRS to replicate.

? Clean up the .old stuff if things look good.

? If the “D4 won’t solve the problem try the “D2 value.

#### NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess.

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

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

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:** Unsure about these answers:

? A public key infrastructure must be deployed.

? Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles.

? ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.

? Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:

Windows Server® 2012 R2 Windows 8.1 Enterprise

Windows Server® 2012

Windows 8 Enterprise Windows Server® 2008 R2 Windows 7 Ultimate

Windows 7 Enterprise

- ? Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication.
- ? Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported.
- ? Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

**NEW QUESTION 112**

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** AB

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 113****HOTSPOT**

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

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

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

You need to provision IPAM by using Group Policy.

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

Answer Area

Import-Gpo  
Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning  
Invoke-IPAMServerProvisioning

-Domain Contoso.com  
-Server Server1.contoso.com  
-TargetName Dc1.contoso.com

-GpoPrefixName Ipam1

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Answer Area

Import-Gpo  
Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning  
Invoke-IPAMServerProvisioning

-Domain Contoso.com  
-Server Server1.contoso.com  
-TargetName Dc1.contoso.com

-GpoPrefixName Ipam1

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Which terminology is being described below?

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

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 116**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named

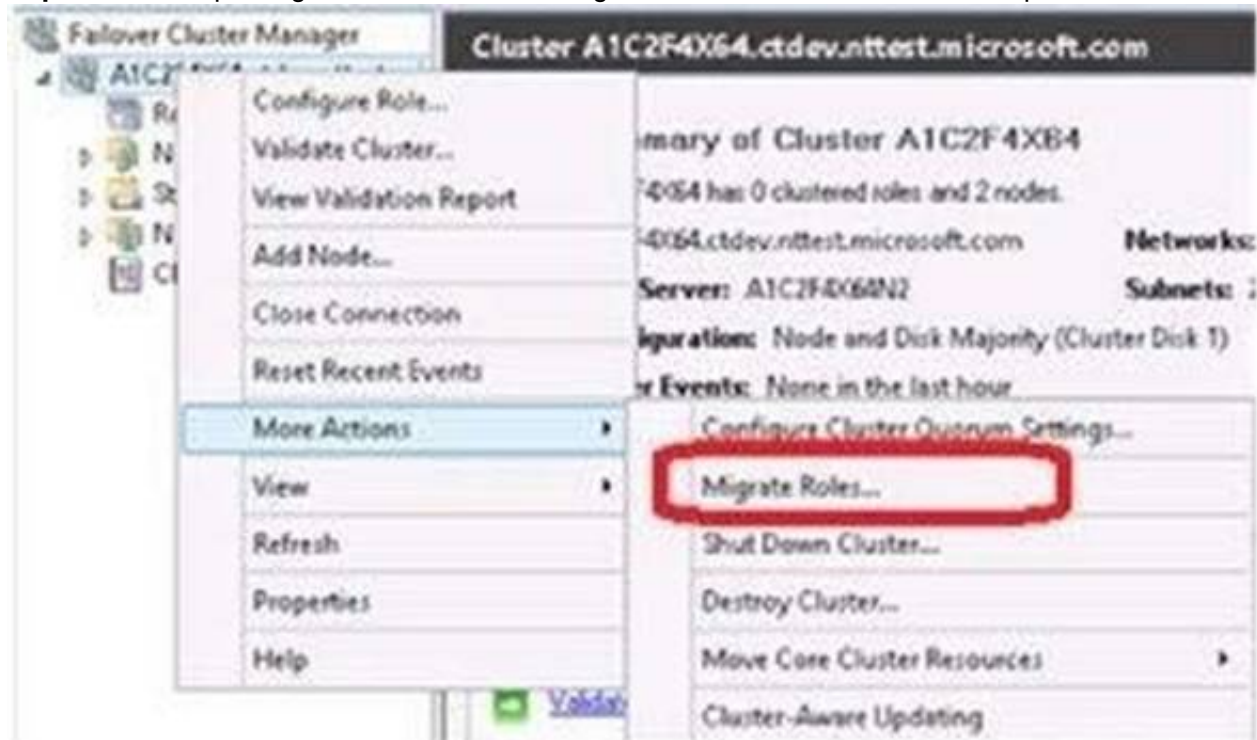
Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster2.

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

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

**Answer: A**

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



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



#### NEW QUESTION 120

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 122

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

On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain. You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1.

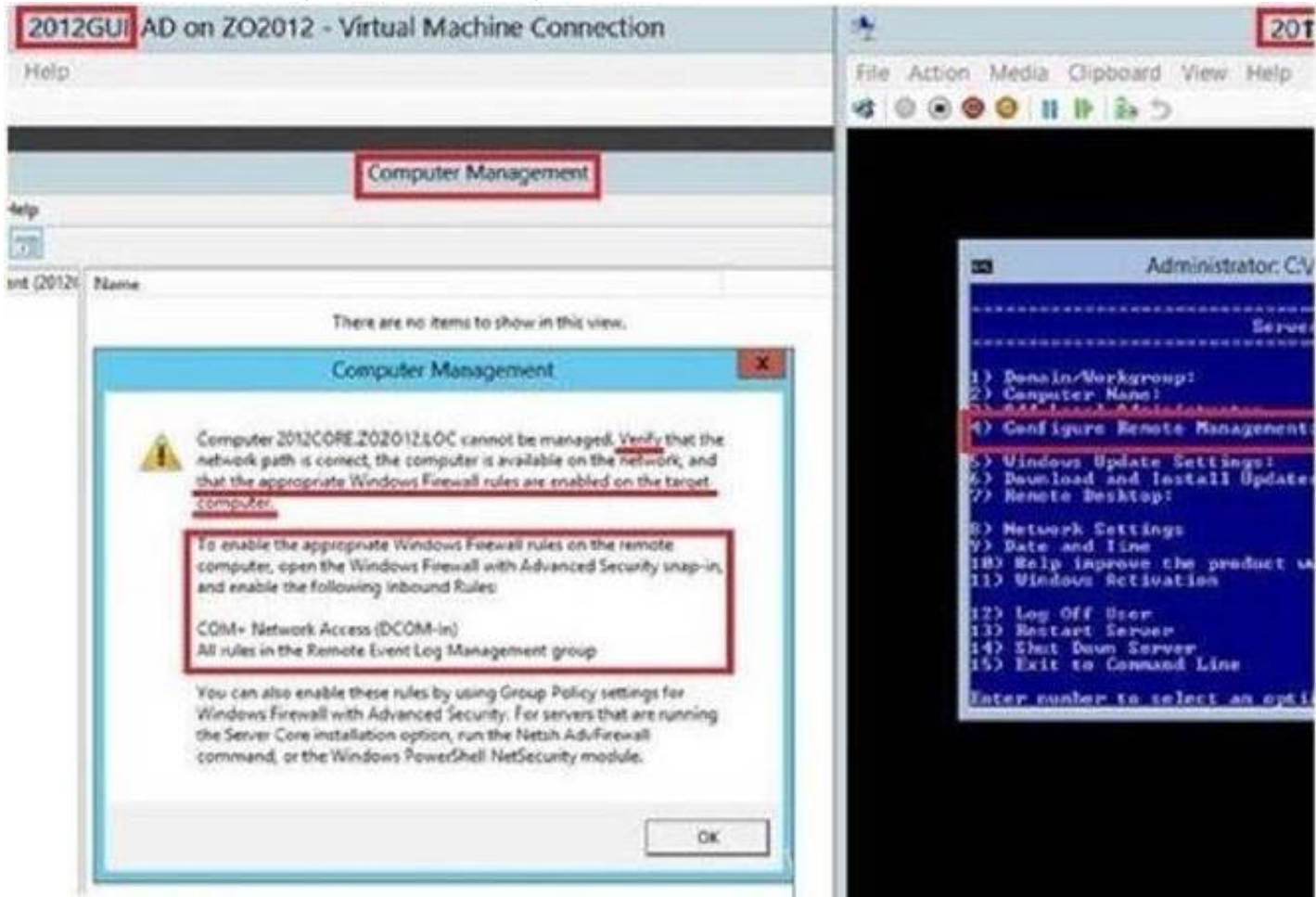


What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: B

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



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

Detailed Description

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

NEW QUESTION 123

DRAG DROP

You plan to deploy a failover cluster that will contain two nodes that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

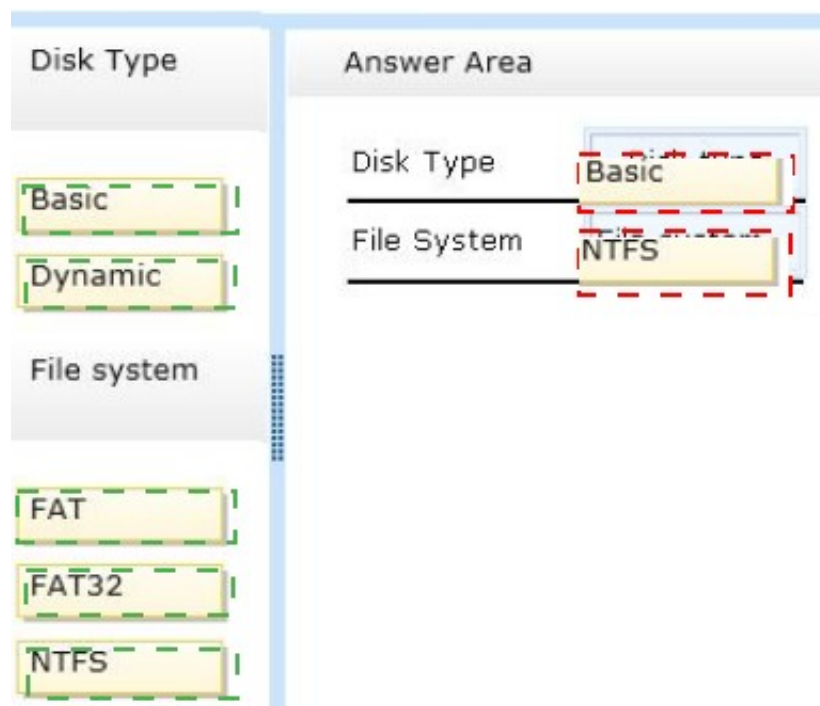
You need to configure a witness disk for the failover cluster. How should you configure the witness disk?

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

Disk Type	Answer Area
Basic	Disk Type
Dynamic	Disk type
File system	File System
FAT	File system
FAT32	
NTFS	

Answer:

Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION 126

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

On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You plan to create a checkpoint of VM1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1.

What should you do before you create the checkpoint?

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

**Answer: C**

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

For checkpoints created when the virtual machine is running

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 129

You have a server named Server1.

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

You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to set the access scope of all the DHCP servers that are managed by IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which user role should you assign to User1?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** IPAM ASM Administrators

IPAM ASM Administrators is a local security group on an IPAM server that is created when you install the IPAM feature. Members of this group have all the privileges of the IPAM Users security group, and can perform IP address space tasks in addition to IPAM common management tasks.

Note: When you install IPAM Server, the following local role-based IPAM security groups are created:

IPAM Users

IPAM MSM Administrators IPAM ASM Administrators IPAM IP Audit Administrators IPAM Administrators

#### NEW QUESTION 134

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

You plan to replace a domain controller named DC1. DC1 has the schema operations master role.

You need to transfer the schema master role to another domain controller named DC10 before you remove Active Directory from DC1.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** To transfer the schema master role using the command line:

? Open Command Prompt.

? Type:

ntdsutil

? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:

roles

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

connection

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

connect to serverDomainController

? At the server connections command prompt, type:

quit

? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:

transfer schema master

Reference: Transfer the schema master role

#### NEW QUESTION 137

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** BC

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

\* Group Policy

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 141

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

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

**Answer:** D

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



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

**NEW QUESTION 144**

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard. You establish a Remote Desktop session to Server1. You need to identify which task can be performed on Server1 from within the Remote Desktop session. What should you identify?

- A. Install a feature by using Server Manager.
- B. Modify the network settings by using Sconfig.
- C. Disable services by using Msconfig.
- D. Join a domain by using the System Properties.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

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 DHCP Server server role installed.

An administrator installs the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a server named Server2. The administrator configures IPAM by using Group Policy based provisioning and starts server discovery.

You plan to create Group Policies for IPAM provisioning.

You need to identify which Group Policy object (GPO) name prefix must be used for IPAM Group Policies.

What should you do on Server2?

- A. From Server Manager, review the IPAM overview.
- B. Run the Get-IpamConfigurationcmdlet.
- C. From Task Scheduler, review the IPAM tasks.
- D. Run the ipamgc.exe tool.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 153

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. On DC1, you add a new volume and you stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.

You run ntdsutil.exe and you set NTDS as the active instance.

You need to move the Active Directory database to the new volume. Which Ntdsutil context should you use?

- A. Files
- B. IFM
- C. Configurable Settings
- D. Partition management

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816120>

#### How to Move the Database

You can move the Ntds.dit data file to a new folder. If you do so, the registry is updated so that Directory Service uses the new location when you restart the server.

To move the data file to another folder, follow these steps:

1. Click **Start**, click **Run**, type **ntdsutil** in the **Open** box, and then press ENTER.
2. At the Ntdsutil command prompt, type **files**, and then press ENTER.
3. At the file maintenance command prompt, type **move DB to new location** (where *new location* is an existing folder that you have created for this purpose), and then press ENTER.
4. To quit Ntdsutil, type **quit**, and then press ENTER.
5. Restart the computer.

#### NEW QUESTION 157

##### HOTSPOT

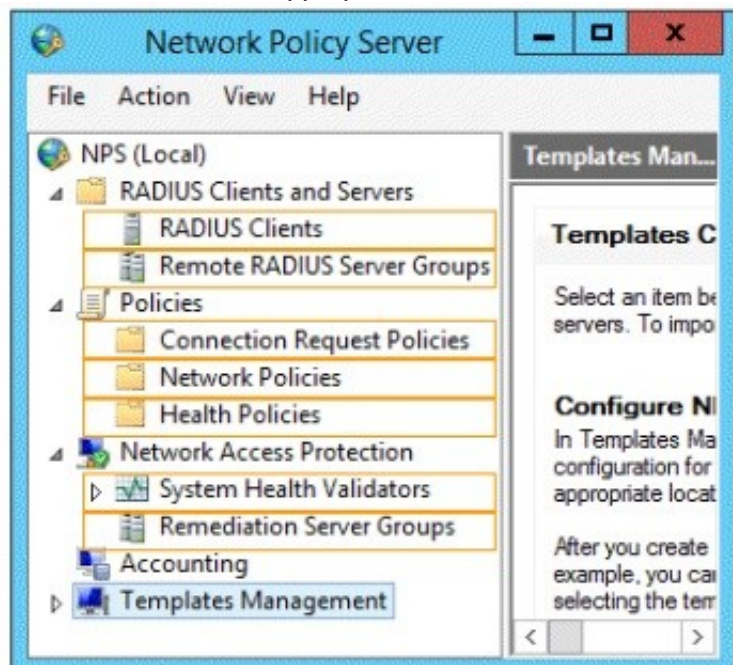
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You configure Network Access Protection (NAP) on Server1.

Your company implements a new security policy stating that all client computers must have the latest updates installed. The company informs all employees that they have two weeks to update their computer accordingly.

You need to ensure that if the client computers have automatic updating disabled, they are provided with full access to the network until a specific date and time.

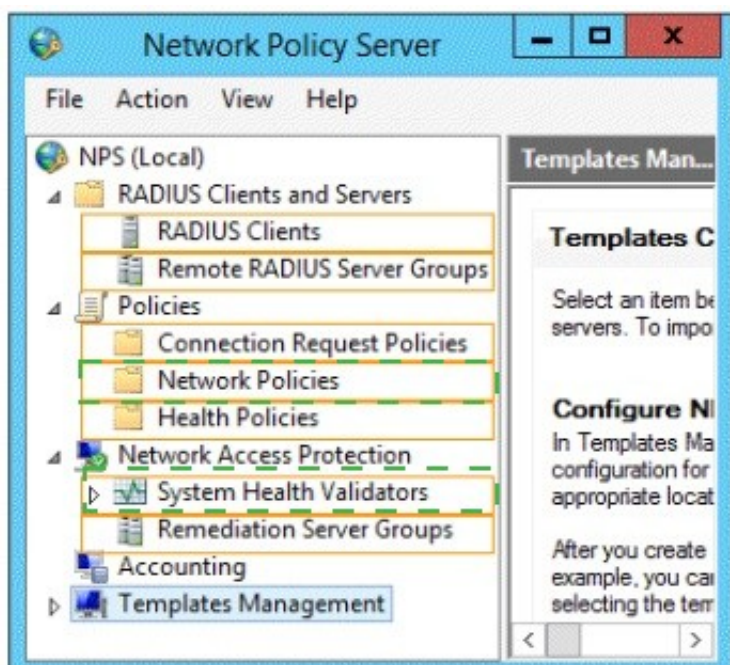
Which two nodes should you configure?

To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**





#### NEW QUESTION 161

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.

Answer Area	
Clean installation on new hardware	Server1
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2
Upgrade on existing hardware	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 164

DRAG DROP

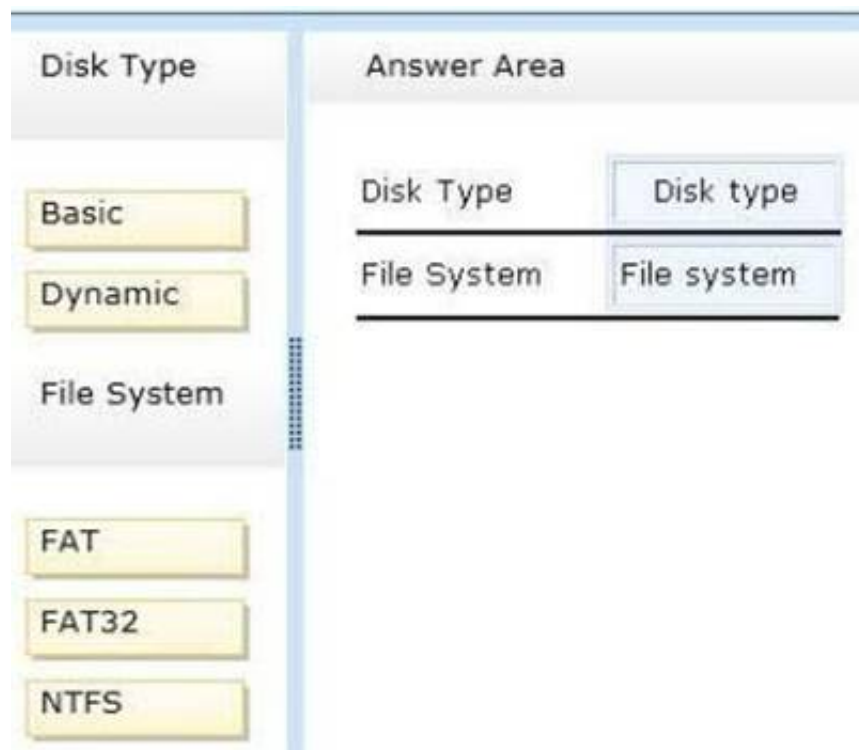
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

How should you configure the witness disk?

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





**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Disk witness requirements include:

- \* Basic disk with a single volume
- \* Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS

#### NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

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

What should you do from Hyper-V Manager?

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

Planned Failover Unplanned Failover

#### NEW QUESTION 167

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 170

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Remote Access server role installed.

DirectAccess is implemented on Server1 by using the default configuration.

You discover that DirectAccess clients do not use DirectAccess when accessing websites on the Internet.

You need to ensure that DirectAccess clients access all Internet websites by using their DirectAccess connection.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a DNS suffix search list on the DirectAccess clients.
- B. Enable the Route all traffic through the internal network policy setting in the DirectAccess Server Settings Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. Configure DirectAccess to enable force tunneling.
- D. Disable the DirectAccess Passive Mode policy setting in the DirectAccess Client Settings Group Policy object (GPO).

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 173**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

All domain controllers are DNS servers.

You plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5 in the contoso.com domain. You need to identify which domain controller must be online to ensure that DC5 can be promoted successfully to a domain controller. Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 176**

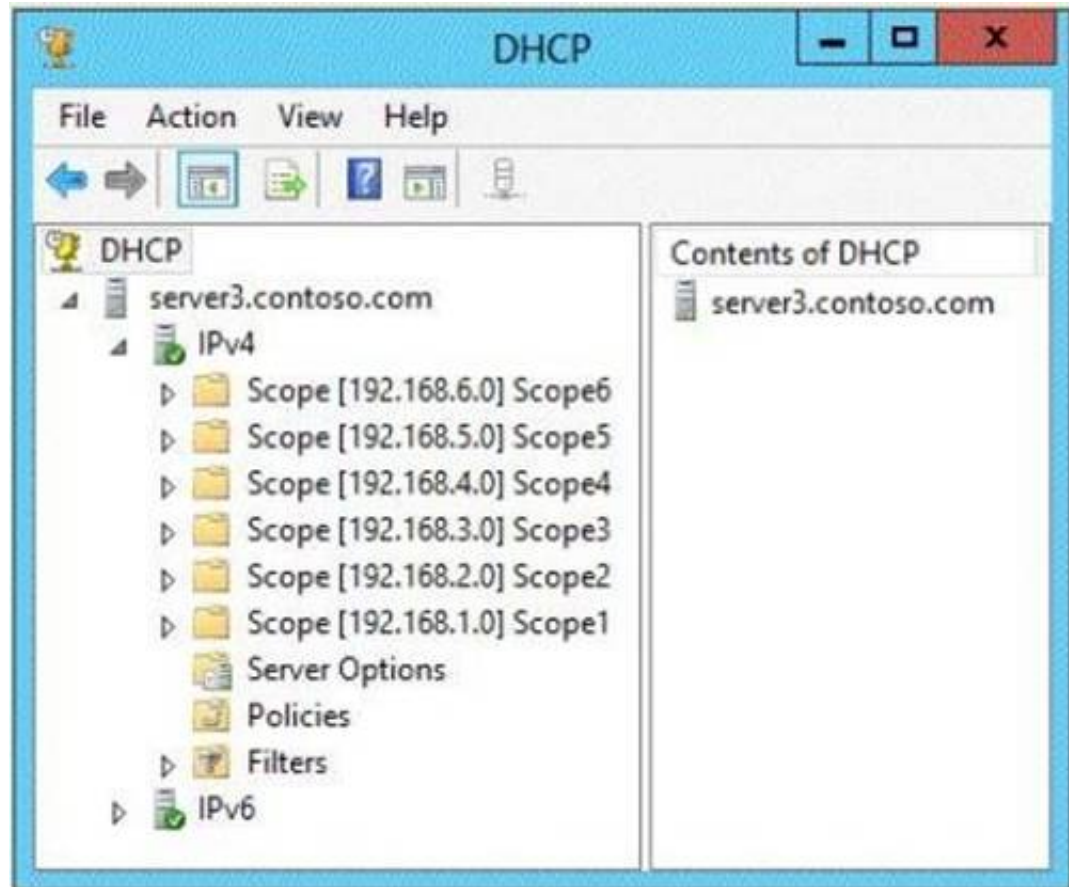
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server3 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

DHCP is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that only Scope1, Scope3, and Scope5 assign the same DNS servers to DHCP clients.

The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Create a superscope and a filter
- B. Create a superscope and scope-level policies
- C. Configure the Server Options
- D. Configure the Scope Options

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 181**

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

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

The solution must minimize the amount of data loss.  
Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

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

**Answer: C**

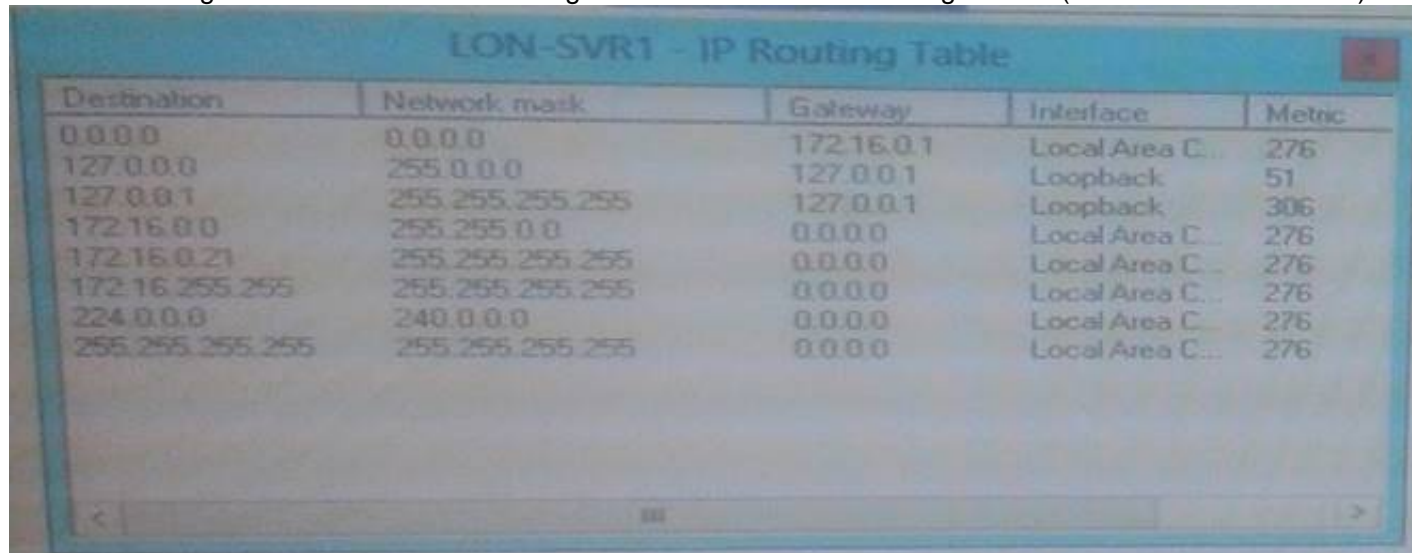
**Explanation:** Last known good configuration is used when a modification made to the registry base prevent the computer to restart normally (like after installing an Application for example, or a driver...).

#### NEW QUESTION 184

HOTSPOT

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

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



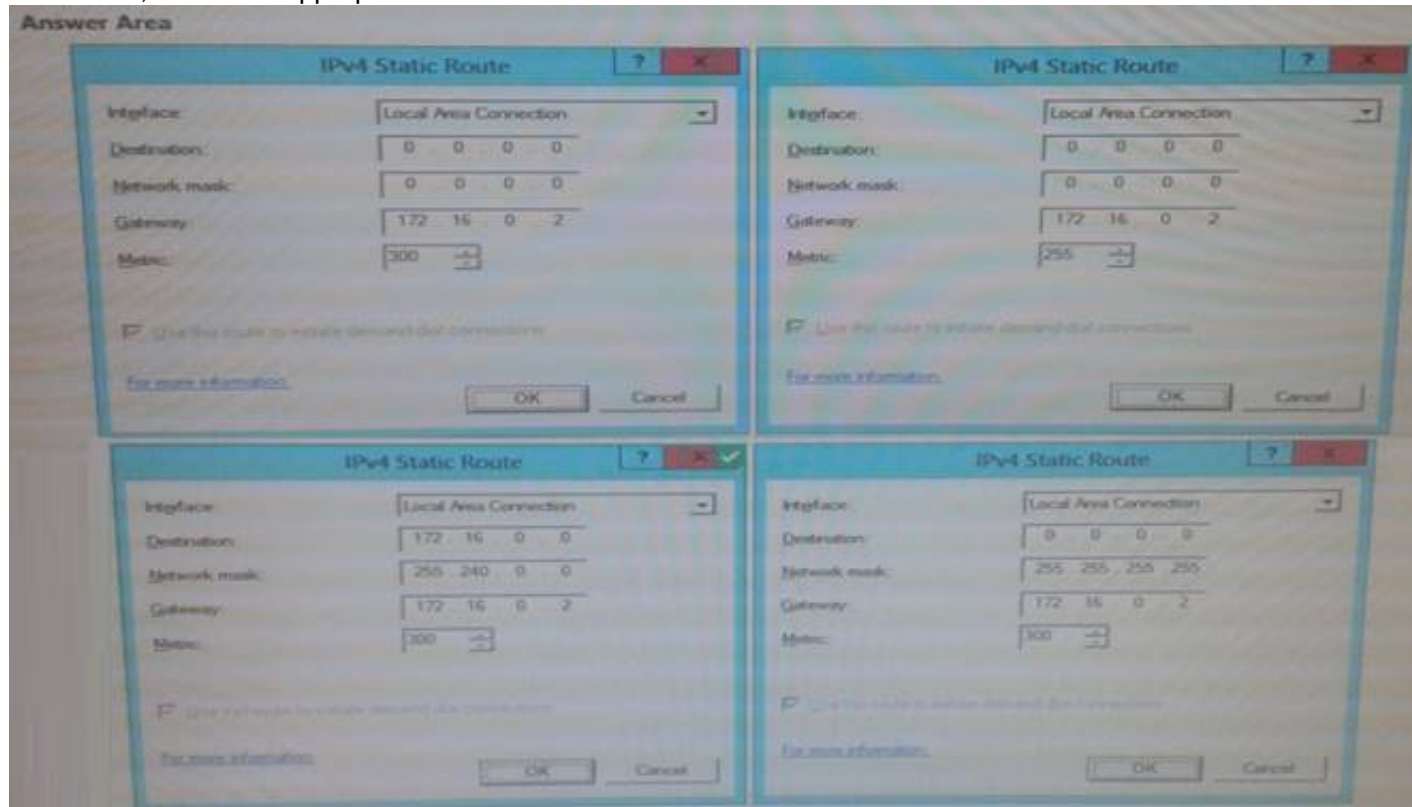
Destination	Network mask	Gateway	Interface	Metric
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	172.16.0.1	Local Area C...	276
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	127.0.0.1	Loopback	51
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	127.0.0.1	Loopback	306
172.16.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.0.21	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	Local Area C...	276
172.16.255.255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

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

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

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

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



**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Perimeter network: 172.16.0.0  
Perimeter gateway: 172.16.0.2

#### NEW QUESTION 185

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named CONT1 and CONT2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

CONT1 has a shared printer named Printer1. CONT2 connects to Printer1 on CONT1. When you attempt to remove Printer1 from CONT2, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





You successfully delete the other printers installed on CONT2.

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 188

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

To which group should you add User1?

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

**Answer:** D

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

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

IPAM Access Monitoring

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

#### NEW QUESTION 189

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1. You need to view the settings of PSO1. Which tool should you use?

- A. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
- B. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
- C. Active Directory Administrator Centre
- D. Local Security Policies

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617231.aspx>

To get a list of all the properties of an ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy object, use the following command:

```
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy<fine grained password policy> -Properties * | Get-Member [...]
```

EXAMPLE 2

Command Prompt: C:\PS>

```
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicyAdminsPSO Name: AdminsPSO ComplexityEnabled: True
```

```
LockoutThreshold: 0 ReversibleEncryptionEnabled : True LockoutDuration: 00:30:00
```

```
LockoutObservationWindow: 00:30:00
```

```
MinPasswordLength: 10
```

```
Precedence: 200
```

```
ObjectGUID: ba1061f0-c947-4018-a399-6ad8897d26e3
```

```
ObjectClass: msDS-PasswordSettings PasswordHistoryCount: 24
```

```
MinPasswordAge: 1.00:00:00
```

```
MaxPasswordAge: 15.00:00:00 AppliesTo: {}
```

```
DistinguishedName: CN=AdminsPSO,CN=Password Settings Container,CN=System,DC=FABRIKAM,
```

```
DC=COM
```

Description: Get the Fine Grained Password Policy named `AdminsPSO'.

#### NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 195

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Installed component
Server1	iSCSI Target Server
Server2	iSNS server service

You need to ensure that when new targets are added to Server1, the targets are registered on Server2 automatically.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Configure the Discovery settings of the iSCSI initiator
- B. Configure the security settings of the iSCSI target
- C. Run the Set-WmiInstance cmdlet
- D. Run the Set-IscsiServerTarget cmdlet

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 197

DRAG DROP

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

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

Server3 hosts an application named App1. App1 is accessible internally by using the URL <https://app1.contoso.com>. App1 only supports Integrated Windows authentication.

You need to ensure that all users from the Internet are pre-authenticated before they can access App1.

What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct actions. Each server may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Server1

Server2

Server3

Answer Area

Create a relying party trust:

Enable constrained delegation:

Run the Publish New Application Wizard:

Install a certificate for app1.contoso.com:

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Web application proxy Active Directory Federation Services relaying party trust Note:

Box 1: add a new relying party trust by using the AD FS Management snap-in and manually configure the settings on a federation server.

Box 2: When publishing applications that use Integrated Windows authentication, the Web Application Proxy server uses Kerberos constrained delegation to authenticate users to the published application.

Box 3-4: To publish a claims-based application

? On the Web Application Proxy server, in the Remote Access Management console, in the Navigation pane, click Web Application Proxy, and then in the Task pane, click Publish.

? On the Publish New Application Wizard, on the Welcome page, click Next.

? On the Preauthentication page, click Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS), and then click Next.

? On the Relying Party page, in the list of relying parties select the relying party for the application that you want to publish, and then click Next.

? On the Publishing Settings page, do the following, and then click Next:

## NEW QUESTION 198

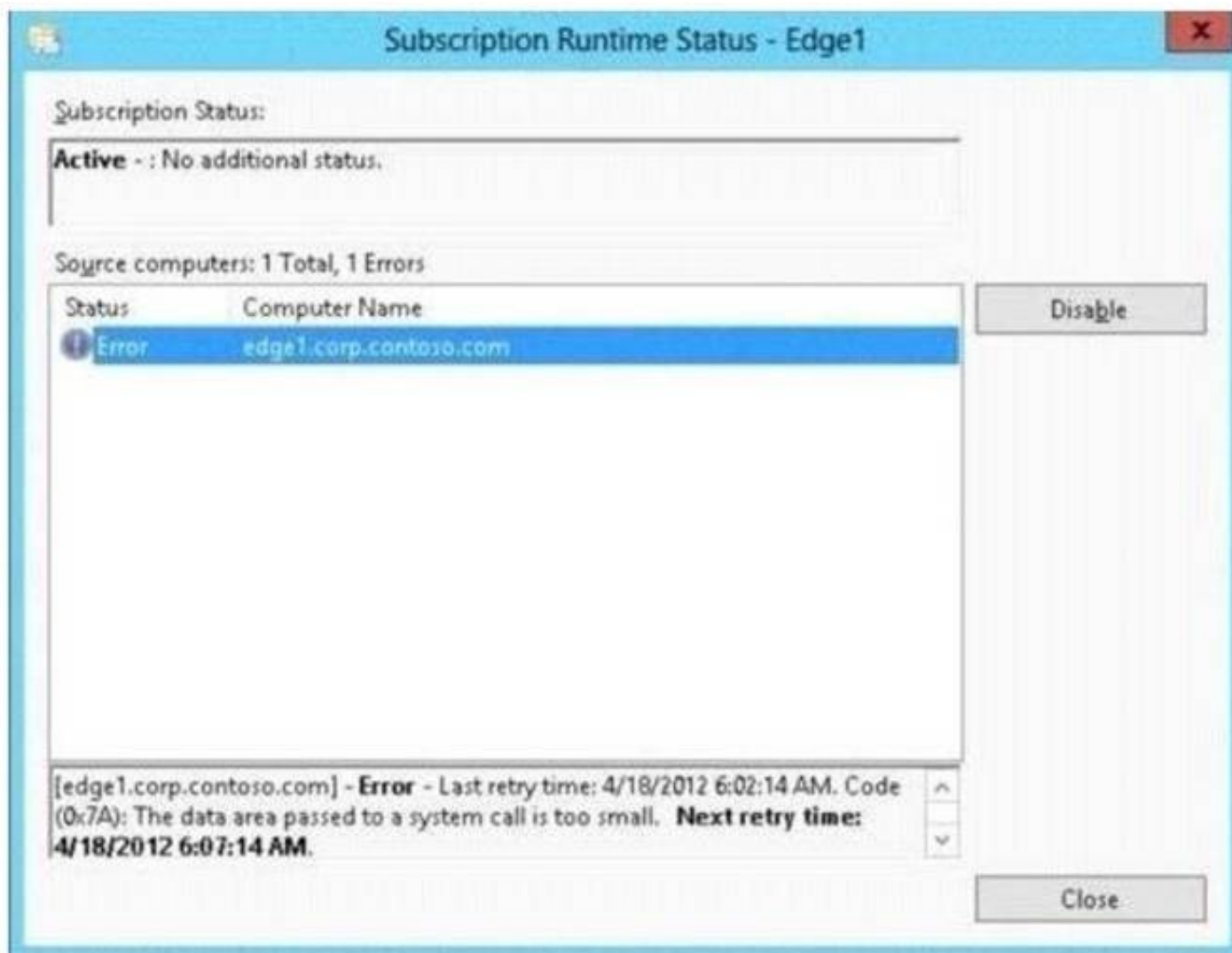
### HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Edge1. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Your company wants to implement a central location where the system events from all of the servers in the domain will be collected.

From Server1, a network technician creates a collector-initiated subscription for Edge1. You discover that

Server1 does not contain any events from Edge1. You view the runtime status of the subscription as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Exhibit:



Hot Area:



**Subscription Properties - Edge1**

Subscription name: Edge1

Description:

Destination log: Forwarded Events

Subscription type and source computers:

☒ Collector initiated Select Computers...

☐ Source computer initiated Select Computer Groups...

Source computers in the selected groups must be configured through policy or local configuration to contact this computer and receive the subscription.

Events to collect: Select Events...

User account (the selected account must have read access to the source logs):  
CORP\Administrator

Change user account or configure advanced settings: Advanced...

OK Cancel

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Select Events

#### NEW QUESTION 201

Your network contains three Active Directory forests. Each forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster. All of the users in all of the forests must be able to access protected content from any of the forests. You need to identify the minimum number of AD RMS trusts required. How many trusts should you identify?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772648%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> AD RMS Multi-forest Considerations

**Multiple Forest Company Trusted User Domain**

The following table describes additional considerations for a single company with multiple Active Directory forests.

**Note**  
This scenario can use group expansion because of the forest trust relationship between the multiple forests.

Solution Component	Consideration
Windows Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Windows Trust could exist between forests. This could allow the assignment of permissions and validations between forests.</li> <li>Therefore, anonymous access is not required and you can continue authenticating the users with their credentials.</li> </ul>
GAL Synchronization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to have a consolidated list of users or contacts from different forests you can use ILM, MRS, or IRR to replicate or</li> </ul>
Number of Trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One important consideration when you deploy this kind of trust is that the number of trusts required to interact between all</li> <li>For example, if you have ten AD RMS domains and all of them should be able to exchange information between each other</li> </ul>

#### NEW QUESTION 205

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On all of the domain controllers, Windows is installed in C:\Windows and the Active Directory database is located in D:\Windows\NTDS\. All of the domain controllers have a third-party application installed. The operating system fails to recognize that the application is compatible with domain controller cloning. You verify with the application vendor that the application supports domain controller cloning. You need to prepare a domain controller for cloning. What should you do?

- A. In C:\Windows\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
- B. In the root of a USB flash drive, add the application information to an XML file named DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml.
- C. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named DCCloneConfig.xml and add the application information to the file.
- D. In D:\Windows\NTDS\, create an XML file named CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml and add the application information to the file.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** <http://blogs.dirteam.com/blogs/sanderberkouwer/archive/2012/09/10/new-features-in-active-directory-domainservices-in-windows-server-2012-part-13-domain-controller-cloning.aspx>  
Place the CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml file in the same folder as the Active Directory database (ntds.dit) on the source Domain Controller.

#### NEW QUESTION 206

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

- A. Active Directory Sites and Services
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Adsiedit.msc
- D. Frsutil

**Answer: C**

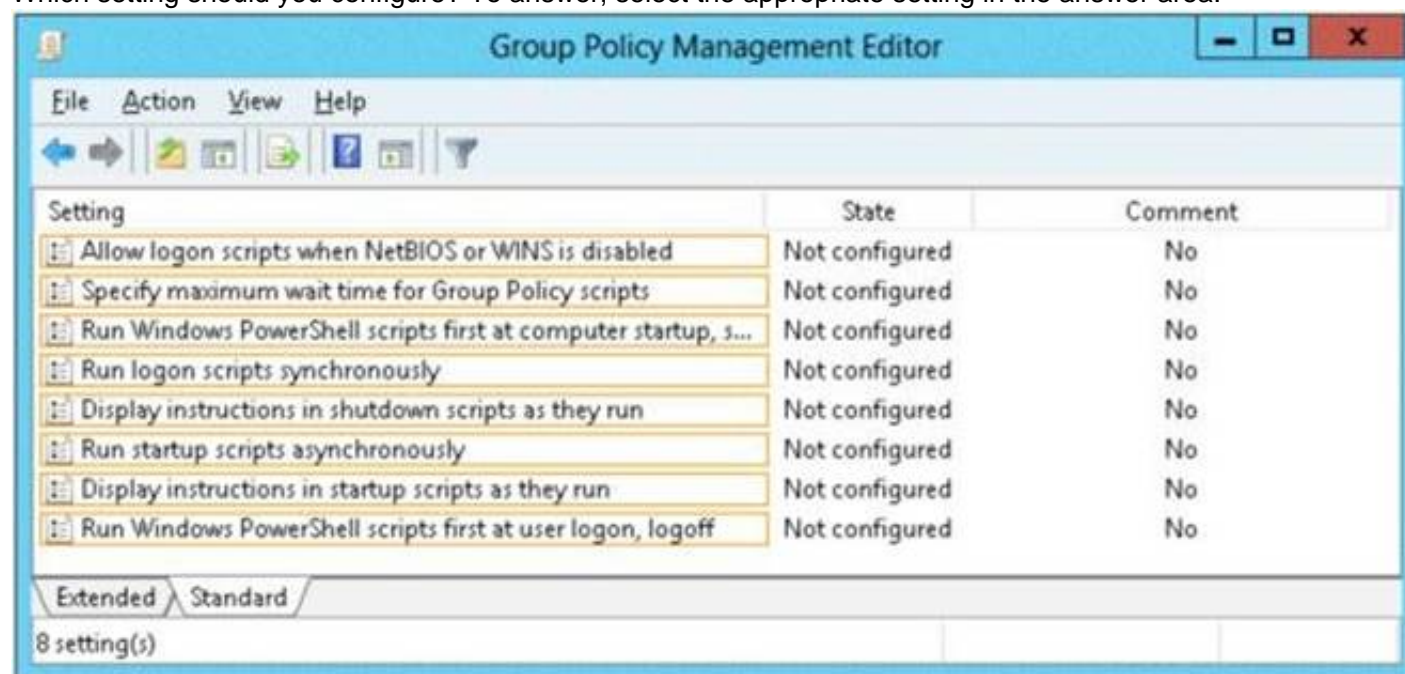
**Explanation:** How to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of DFSR-replicated SYSVOL (like "D2" for FRS)

1. In the ADSIEDIT.MSC tool modify the following distinguished name (DN) value and attribute on each of the domain controllers that you want to make non-authoritative: CN=SYSVOL Subscription,CN=Domain System Volume,CN=DFSR- LocalSettings,CN=<the server name>,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=<domain>msDFSR- Enabled=FALSE
2. Force Active Directory replication throughout the domain. Etc

#### NEW QUESTION 207

##### HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have several Windows PowerShell scripts that execute when users log on to their client computer. You need to ensure that all of the scripts execute completely before the users can access their desktop. Which setting should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



**Answer:**

**Explanation:** [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws.10).aspx)

Run logon scripts synchronously

Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop.

If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop.

If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

#### NEW QUESTION 209

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1. You create a global group named RODC\_Admins. You need to provide the members of RODC\_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1. The solution must not provide RODC\_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 210

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to configure DCS1 to log data to D:\logs. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

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

#### NEW QUESTION 214

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.

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

What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 215

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 220

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

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



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

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

- A. Enable BitLocker on Disk4
- B. Disable BitLocker on Disk1
- C. Format Disk2 to use NTFS
- D. Format Disk3 to use NTFS

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

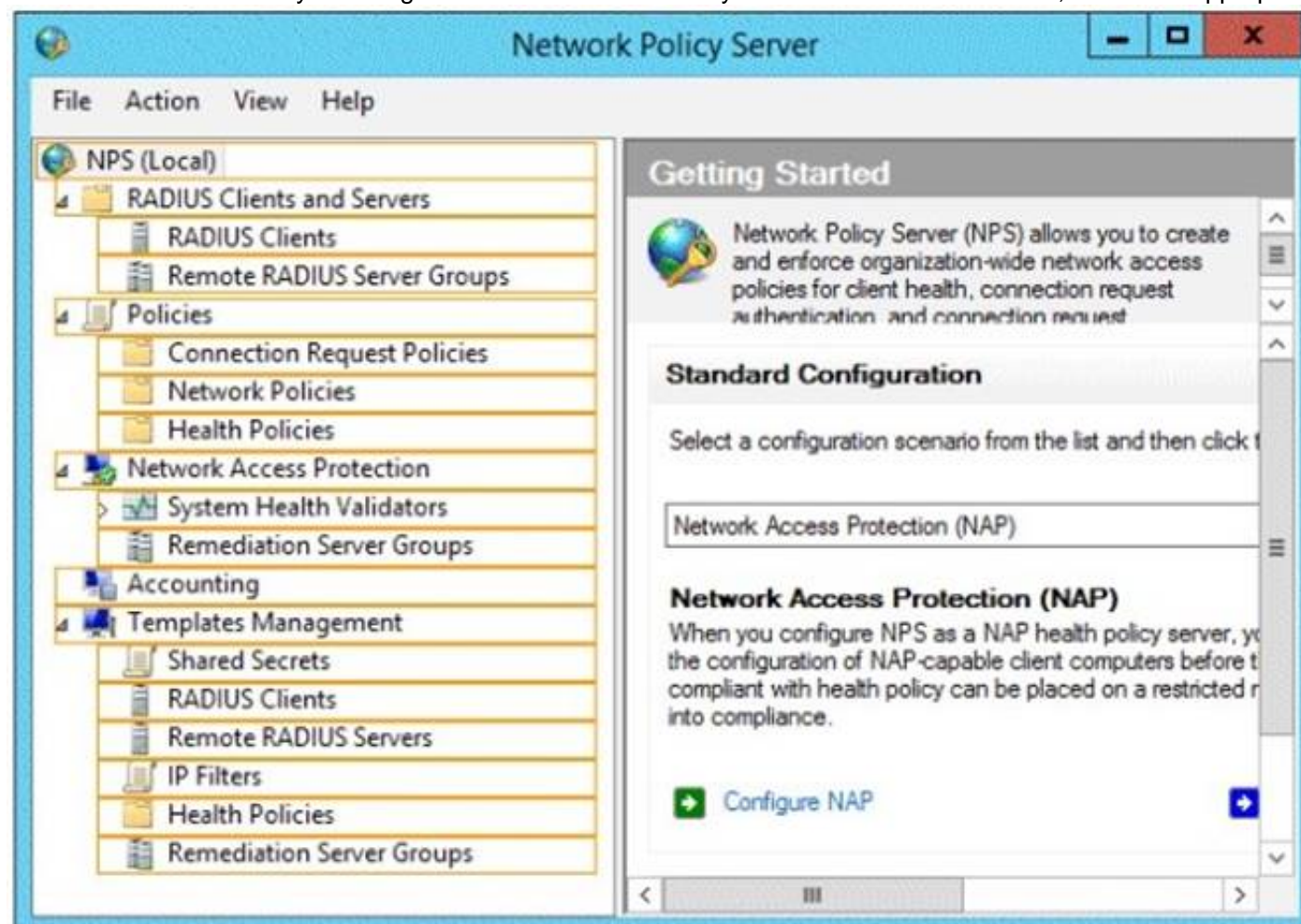
### NEW QUESTION 225

#### HOTSPOT

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

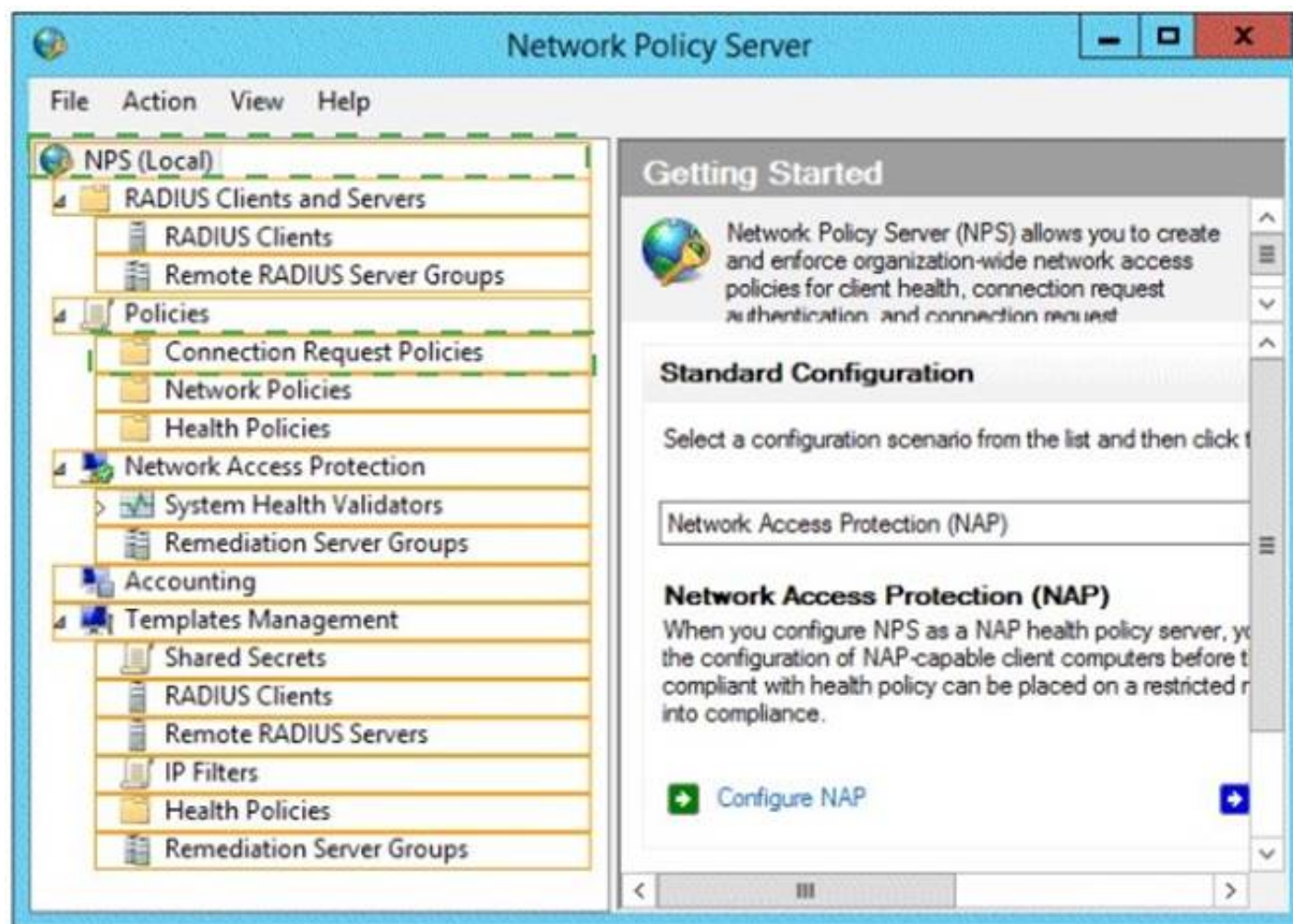
You need to ensure that only Server2 contains event information about authentication requests from connections to Server1.

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



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 226

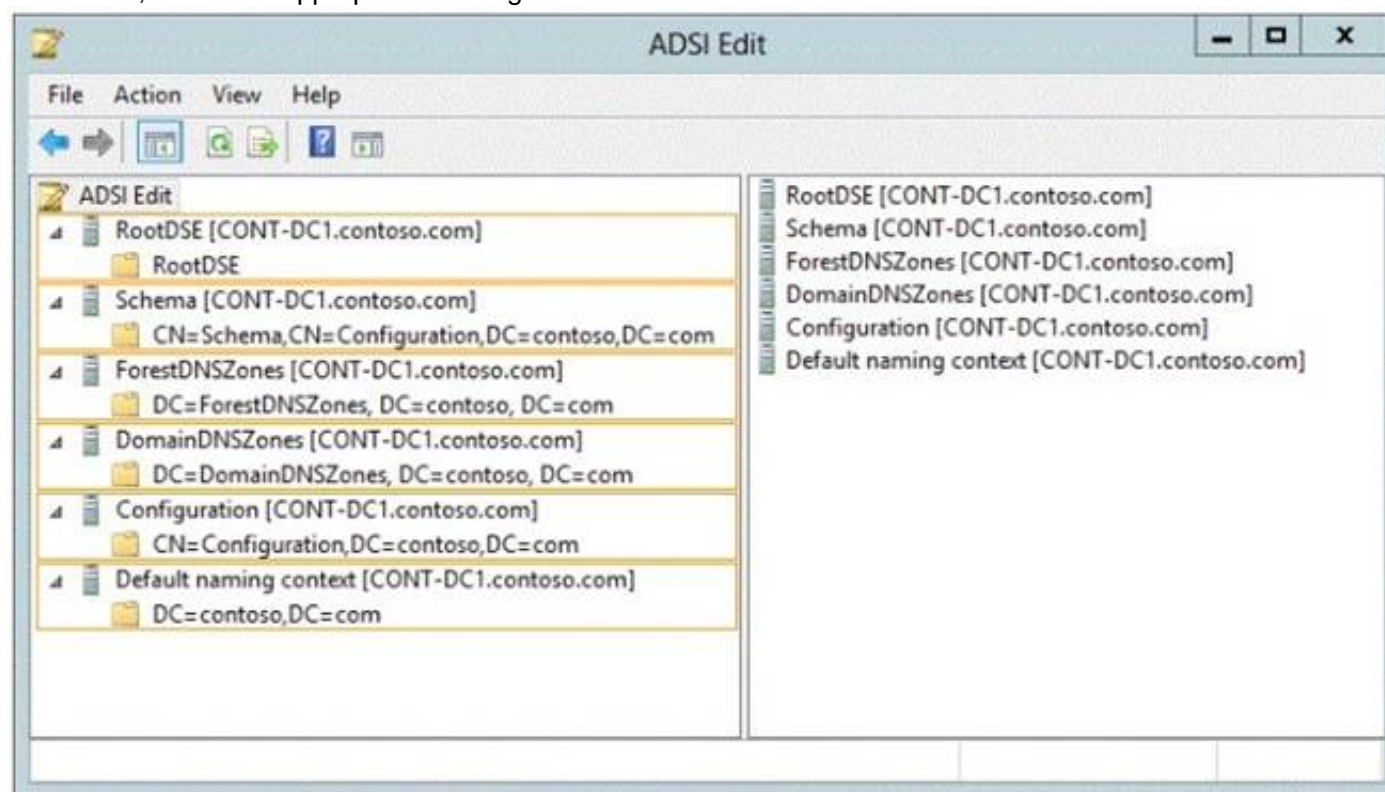
##### HOTSPOT

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

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

Which naming context should you use?

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



#### Answer:

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

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

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

msDS-deletedObjectLifetime New to Windows Server 2008 R2

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

Describes how long a deleted object will be restorable

To modify the deleted object lifetime by using Ldp.exe

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 230

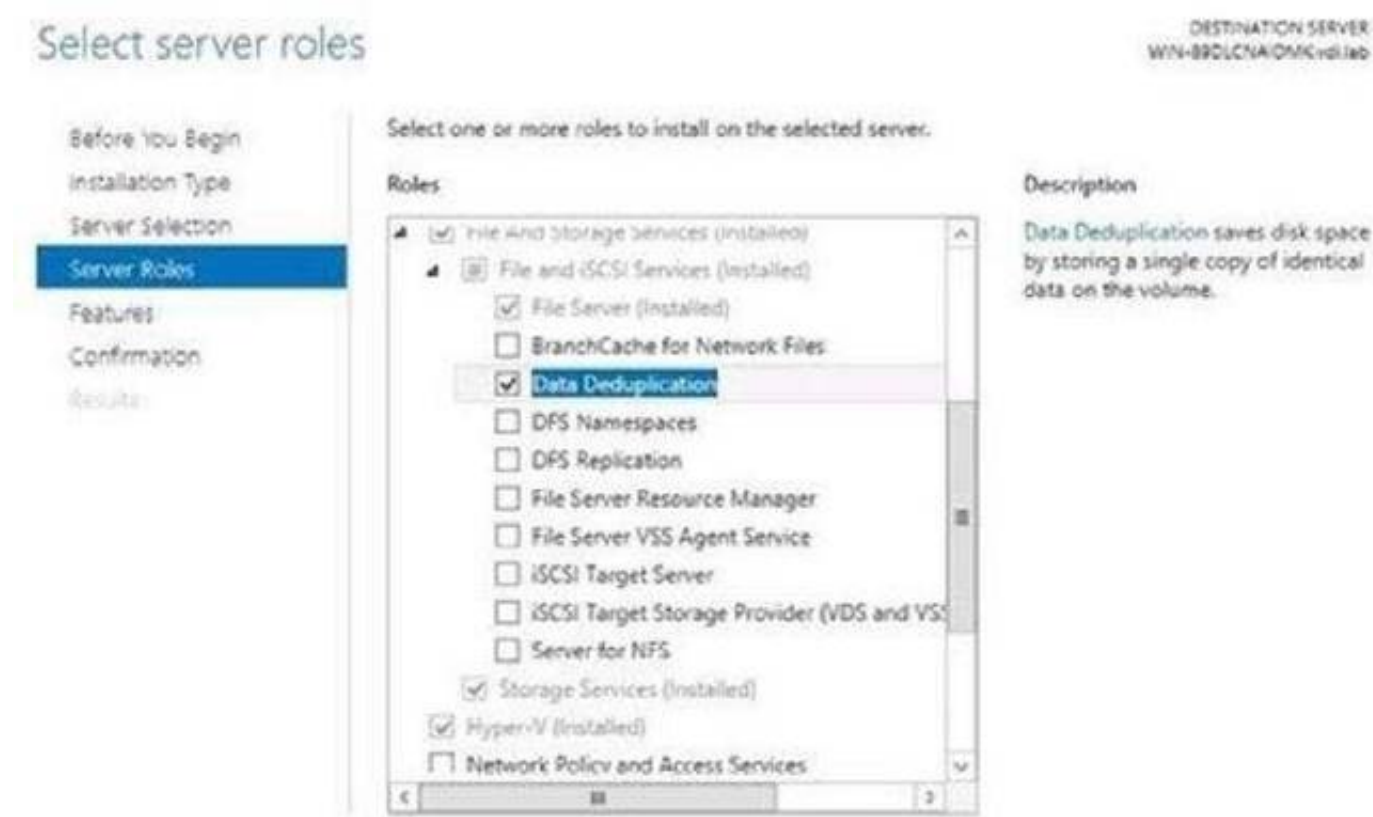
Which feature is described below?

You can use the to reduce the number of duplicate blocks of data in storage, you can store much more data in a given amount of storage capacity than was possible in previous releases that used Single Instance Storage (SIS) or NTFS file system compression.

- A. iSCSI Target Server
- B. iSCSI Target Boot
- C. Multiterabyte Volumes
- D. Data Deduplication role service

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** By using Data Deduplication, general purpose file servers can typically reduce storage capacity utilization by a 2:1 ratio (for example, files that previously used 1 TB would use 500 GB after deduplication). Servers that host virtualization data (such as VHD files) often reduce storage capacity utilization by a 20:1 ratio, which reduces 1 TB of data to 50 GB.



#### NEW QUESTION 233

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

Shadow copies are enabled on all volumes.

You need to delete a specific shadow copy. The solution must minimize server downtime. Which tool should you use?

- A. Shadow
- B. Diskshadow
- C. Wbadmin
- D. Diskpart

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** DiskShadow.exe is a tool that exposes the functionality offered by the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS). The diskshadow command delete shadows deletes shadow copies.



Parameter	Description
all	Deletes all shadow copies.
volume <Volume>	Deletes all shadow copies of the given volume.
oldest <Volume>	Deletes the oldest shadow copy of the given volume.
set <SetID>	Deletes the shadow copies in the Shadow Copy Set of the given ID. You can specify an alias alias exists in the current environment.
id <ShadowID>	Deletes a shadow copy of the given ID. You can specify an alias by using the % symbol if th environment.
exposed [<Drive>   <MountPoint>]	Deletes the shadow copy exposed at the specified drive letter or mount point. Specify mou by the drive letter such as p:.

#### NEW QUESTION 234

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:** AD 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.

Specify domain controller capabilities and site information

☒ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☒ Global Catalog (GC)

☐ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Site name: Default-First-Site-Name ▼

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password: \*

Confirm password: \*

#### NEW QUESTION 238

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

You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.

You need to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-NetVirtualizationGlobal
- B. Enable-NetAdapterBinding
- C. Add - WindowsFeature
- D. Set-NetAdapterVmq

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Hyper-V Network Virtrtualization runs multiple virtual networks on a physical network. And each virtual network operates as if it is running as a physical network. The The Set-NetAdaptercmdlet sets the basic properties of a network adapter such as virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier (ID) and MAC address. Thus if you add the binding parameter to the command then you will be able to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver. Step one:Enable Windows Network Virtualization (WNV). This is a binding that is applied to the NIC that you External Virtual Switch is bound to. This can be a physical NIC, it can be an LBFO NIC team. Either way, it is the network adapter that your External Virtual Switch uses to exit the server.This also means that if you have multiple virtual networks or multiple interfaces that you can pick and choose and it is not some global setting.If you have one External Virtual Switch this is fairly easy:  
\$vSwitch = Get-VMSwitch -SwitchType External# Check if Network Virtualization is bound# This could be done by checking for the binding and seeing if it is enabledForEach-Object - InputObject \$vSwitch {if ((Get-NetAdapterBinding -ComponentID "ms\_netwnv" - InterfaceDescription \$\_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription).Enabled -eq \$false){ # Lets enable itEnable-NetAdapterBinding -InterfaceDescription \$\_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription - ComponentID "ms\_netwnv"}}

#### NEW QUESTION 241

##### 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 243

##### HOTSPOT

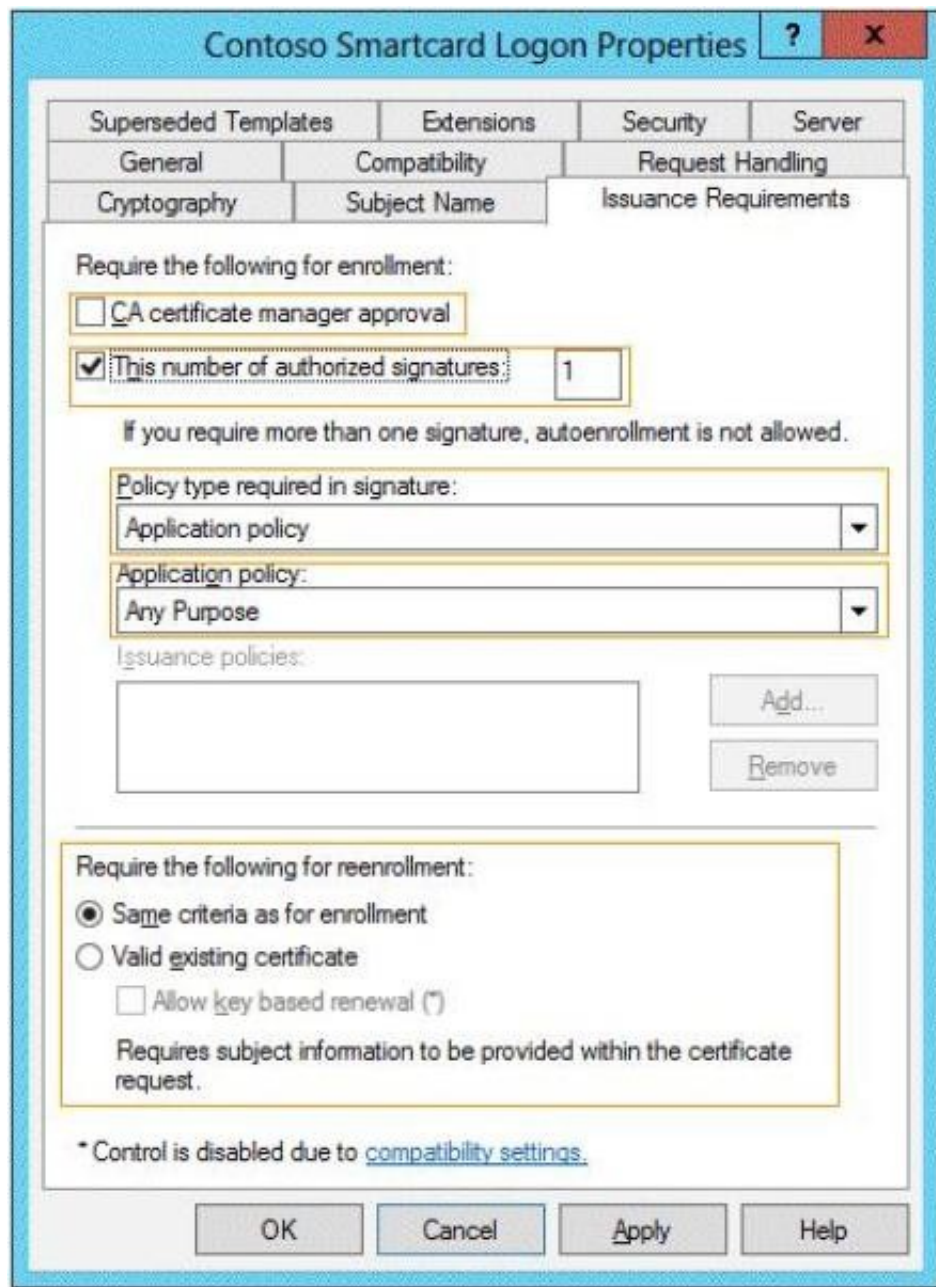
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and configured.

For all users, you are deploying smart cards for logon. You are using an enrollment agent to enroll the smart card certificates for the users.

You need to configure the Contoso Smartcard Logon certificate template to support the use of the enrollment agent.

Which setting should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



**Answer:**

**Explanation:** <http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserversecurity/thread/162e1108-bd46-4b2b-9ea0-4ff8949a810>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725621\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725621(v=WS.10).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 248

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 Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- B. Run the Disable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- D. Install Windows Management Framework.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 250

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains 200 Group Policy objects (GPOs) and 100 WMI filters. An administrator named Admin1 must be able to create new WMI filters and edit all of the existing WMI filters from the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). You need to delegate the required permissions to Admin1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to Admin1. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Admin1 to the WinRMRemoteWMIUsers group.
- B. From Group Policy Management, assign Creator Owner to Admin1 for the WMI Filterscontainer.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Admin1 to the Domain Admins group.
- D. From Group Policy Management, assign Full control to Admin1 for the WMI Filters container.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Users with Full control permissions can create and control all WMI filters in the domain, including WMI filters created by others. Users with Creator owner permissions can create WMI filters, but can only control WMI filters that they create.  
Ref: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757429\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757429(v=ws.10).aspx)



**NEW QUESTION 252**

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

On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. DCS1 is configured to store performance log data in C:\Logs.

You need to ensure that the contents of C:\Logs are deleted automatically when the folder reaches 100 MB in size.

What should you configure?

- A. A File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) file screen on the C:\Logs folder
- B. The Data Manager settings of DCS1
- C. A schedule for DCS1
- D. A File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) quota on the C:\Logs folder

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 257**

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

Network Policy Server (NPS) is deployed to the domain. You plan to deploy Network Access Protection (NAP).

You need to configure the requirements that are validated on the NPS client computers. What should you do?

- A. From the Network Policy Server console, configure a health policy.
- B. From the Network Policy Server console, configure a network policy.
- C. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the NAP Client Configuration security setting.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Network Access Protection Administrative Templates setting.
- E. From the Network Policy Server console, configure a Windows Security Health Validator (WSHV) policy.

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:** I feel the question is a bit unclear still. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731260.aspx> WSHV settings

If a client computer is noncompliant with one of the requirements of the WSHV, it is considered noncompliant with the WSHV as a whole. If a computer is determined to be noncompliant with the WSHV, the following actions might be taken:

I believe that the validation will take into account Health and Network, so it has to be both of them.

I don't see A or D being a valid choice.

Leaving us with E. And, the site kinda confirm this.

**NEW QUESTION 259**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as global catalog servers.

The corp.contoso.com domain contains a domain controller named DC1. You need to disable the global catalog on DC1.

What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of the DC1 computer account.
- B. From Active Directory Administrative Center, modify the properties of the DC1 computer account.
- C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the properties of the corp.contoso.com domain.
- D. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings of the DC1 server object.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** When you navigate your way to the Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers then in the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties. There will you get access to the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755257.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 261**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains four servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
DC1	•Domain controller
DC2	•Domain controller •DNS server •DHCP server
DC3	•Domain controller •DHCP server
Server1	•Windows Server Updates Services (WSUS) server

You need to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to manage DNS and DHCP. On which server should you install IPAM?

- A. DC1
- B. DC2
- C. DC3
- D. Server1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** D. IPAM cannot be installed on Domain Controllers. All other servers have the DC role  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831353.aspx>

An IPAM server is a domain member computer.

**Important**

You cannot install the IPAM feature on an Active Directory domain controller.

**NEW QUESTION 262**

DRAG DROP

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are asked to test Windows Azure Online Backup to back up Server1. You need to back up Server1 by using Windows Azure Online Backup.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Sign up for a Microsoft Online Services account.	
Install the Windows Server Backup feature.	
Run the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent Setup Wizard.	
Download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent.	
Run the Register Server Wizard.	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Actions	Answer Area
Sign up for a Microsoft Online Services account.	Install the Windows Server Backup feature.
Install the Windows Server Backup feature.	Sign up for a Microsoft Online Services account.
Run the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent Setup Wizard.	Download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent.
Download the Windows Azure Online Backup Agent.	Run the Register Server Wizard.
Run the Register Server Wizard.	

**NEW QUESTION 264**

Your company deploys a new Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The first domain controller in the forest runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a domain controller named DC10.

On DC10, the disk that contains the SYSVOL folder fails.

You replace the failed disk. You stop the Distributed File System (DFS) Replication service. You restore the SYSVOL folder.

You need to perform a non-authoritative synchronization of SYSVOL on DC10. Which tool should you use before you start the DFS Replication service on DC10?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 269**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured as an enterprise certification authority (CA). You need to ensure that all of the users in the domain are issued a certificate that can be used for the following purposes:

Email security

Client authentication Encrypting File System (EFS)

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

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

**Answer:** DE

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

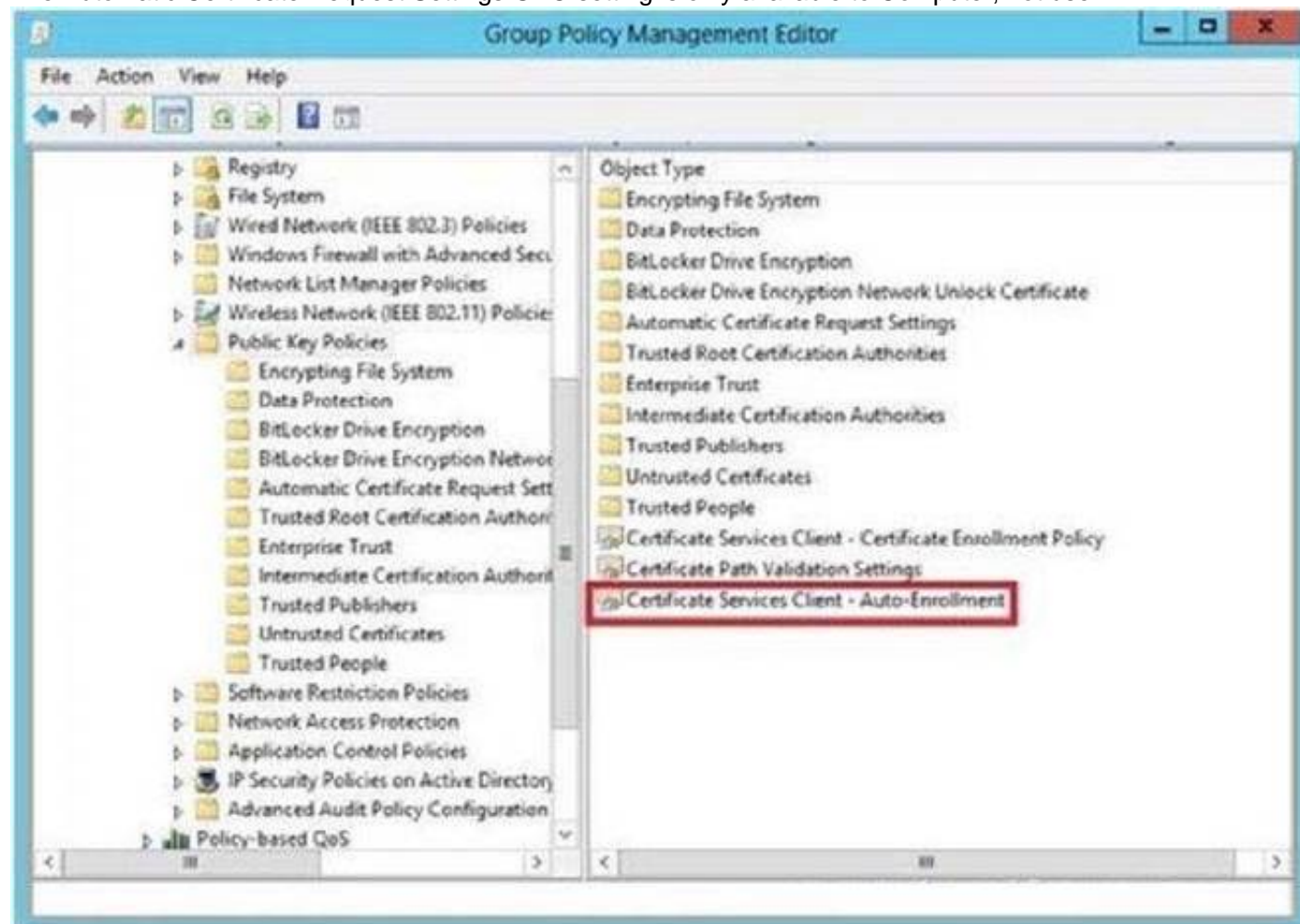
Permissions for Authenticated Users	Allow	Deny
Full Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enroll	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

For special permissions or advanced settings, click **Advanced**.

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

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

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





Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All three servers have the Hyper-V server role installed and the Failover Clustering feature installed. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Several highly available virtual machines run on Cluster1. Cluster1 has that Hyper-V Replica Broker role installed. The Hyper-V Replica Broker currently runs on Server1. Server3 currently has no virtual machines. You need to configure Cluster1 to be a replica server for Server3 and Server3 to be a replica server for Cluster1. Which two tools should you use? {Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server3
- B. The Failover Cluster Manager console connected to Server3
- C. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server1.
- D. The Failover Cluster Manager console connected to Cluster1
- E. The Hyper-V Manager console connected to Server2

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:** Steps:

Install the Replica Broker Hyper-v "role" configure replication on Server 3 in Hyper-V manager and mention the cluster (that's why a replica broker is needed) configure replication on Cluster 1 using the failover cluster manager.

Using Hyper-V Replica in a failover cluster The configuration steps previously described Apply to VMs that are not hosted in a failover cluster. However, you might want to provide an offsite replica VM for a clustered VM. In this scenario, you would provide two levels of fault tolerance. The failover cluster is used to provide local fault tolerance, for example, if a physical node fails within a functioning data center. The offsite replica VM, on the other hand, could be used to recover only from sitelevel failures, for example, in case of a power outage, weather emergency, or natural disaster. The steps to configure a replica VM for a clustered VM differ slightly from the normal configuration, but they aren't complicated. The first difference is that you begin by opening Failover Cluster Manager, not Hyper-V Manager. In Failover Cluster Manager, you then have to add a failover cluster role named Hyper-V Replica Broker to the cluster. (Remember, the word "role" is now used to describe a hosted service in a failover cluster.) To add the Hyper-V Replica Broker role, right-click the Roles node in Failover Cluster Manager and select Configure Role. This step opens the High Availability Wizard. In the High Availability Wizard, select Hyper-V Replica Broker

#### NEW QUESTION 277

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