

70-410 Dumps

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

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NEW QUESTION 1

Your network contains multiple subnets.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: K

Explanation: Single-root I/O virtualization -capable network adapters can be assigned directly to a virtual machine to maximize network throughput while minimizing network latency and the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.
References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>
Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

NEW QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

You are configuring a multi-subnet IPv6 network for a regional office.
The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:0db8:1234:0800: :/54 address space for your use.
You need to identify network IDs of the first and last subnets that you will be able to create at the office.
Which network IDs should you identify?
To answer, drag the appropriate network IDs to the correct subnets. Each network ID 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.

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	Last subnet: <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64	

Answer:

Explanation:

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: <input type="text" value="2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	Last subnet: <input type="text" value="2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64"/>
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64	

NEW QUESTION 5

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

- A. New-StoragePool
- B. Diskpart
- C. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- D. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk

Answer: B

Explanation: You can create a VHD from either the Disk Management snap-in or the command line (diskpart).
From the DiskPart command-line tool at an elevated command prompt, run the create vdisk command and specify the file (to name the file) and maximum (to set the maximum size in megabytes) parameters. The following code demonstrates how to create a VHD file at C:\vdisks\disk1.vdh with a maximum file size of 16 GB (or 16,000 MB).

DiskPart
Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7100
Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation. On computer: WIN7
DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

NEW QUESTION 6**HOTSPOT**

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

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

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

Answer Area

-Restart

Answer Area

-Restart

Add-WindowsFeature Install-WindowsFeature Uninstall-WindowsFeature	Desktop-Experience Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Server-Gui-Shell
--	---

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

-Restart

Add-WindowsFeature Install-WindowsFeature Uninstall-WindowsFeature	Desktop-Experience Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Server-Gui-Shell
--	---

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

NEW QUESTION 9

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.

Servers are restarted only occasionally.
You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to ensure that when new client computers join the domain, their computer accounts are created in OU1 by default.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 12

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

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

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

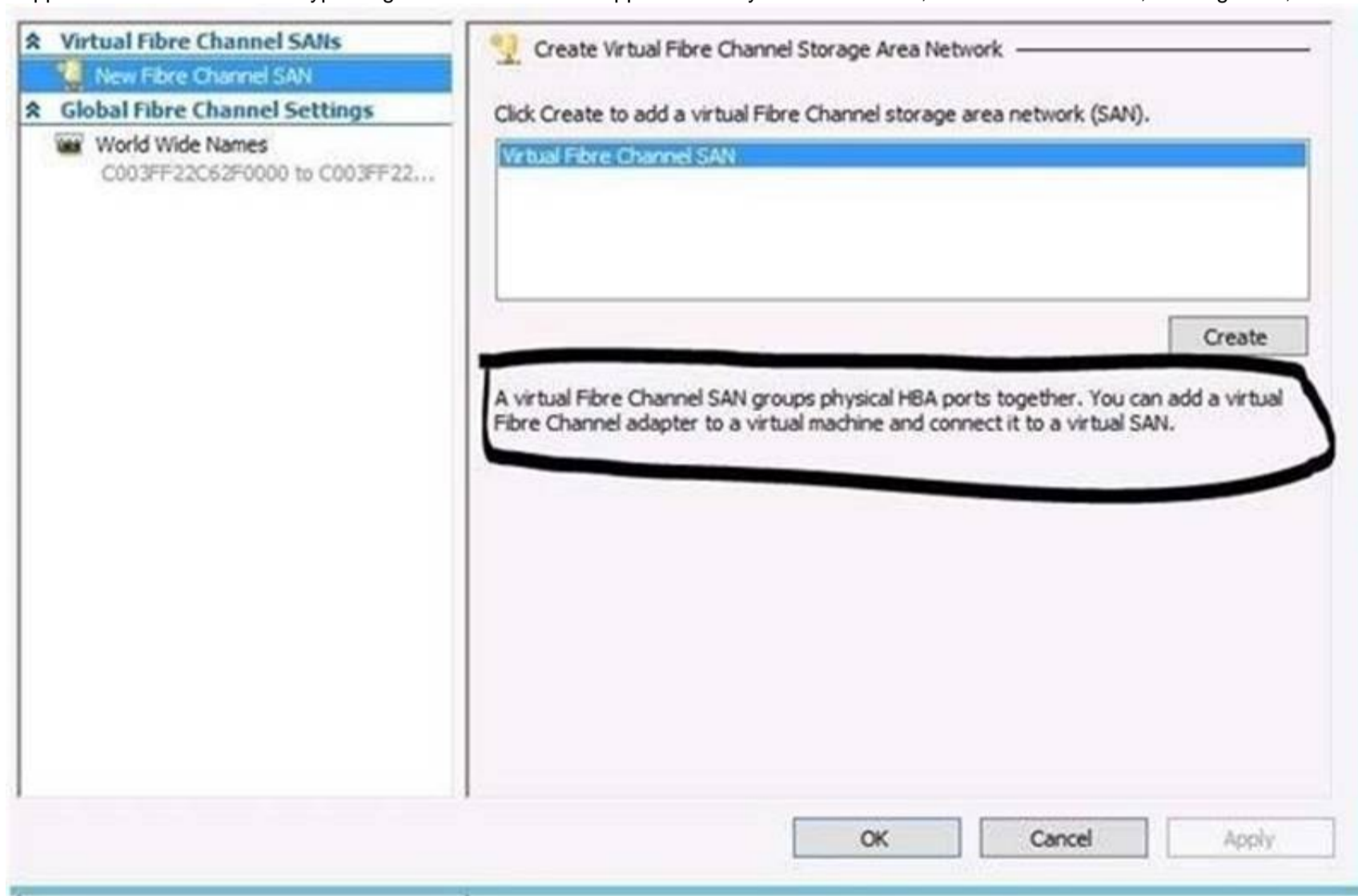
- A. Add one HBA
- B. Create a Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- C. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.
- D. Configure network adapter teaming.

Answer: B

Explanation: You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays.

Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure. With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads.

Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.



NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

Answer: B

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

obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}

Specifies a name of an account in which a service will run, or specifies a name of the Windows driver object in which the driver will run. The default setting is LocalSystem. password= <Password>

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.

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

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

Answer: F

Explanation: Set-ADAccountControl Enabled

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

\$false or 0

\$true or 1

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

-Enabled \$true

NEW QUESTION 23

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM2 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

You need to ensure that the next time VM2 restarts, you can connect to the WDS server by using PXE.

Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

- A. NUMA topology

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

Answer: G

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

References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

NEW QUESTION 27

DRAG DROP

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

Server1 has two network adapters. Each network adapter must be configured as shown in the following table.

Network adapter name	Required IPv6 address type
NIC1	Private Routable
NIC2	Multicast

You need to configure the correct IPv6 address prefix for each network adapter. Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?

To answer, drag the appropriate IPv6 prefix to the correct network adapter in the answer area.

Each prefix 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.

IPv6 Prefixes

2000::

FC00::

FE80::

FF00::

Answer Area

NIC1:

IPv6 Prefix

NIC2:

IPv6 Prefix

Answer:

Explanation: An IPv6 multicast address always begins with 11111111 or FF and includes additional structure that identifies the scope of the address and the multicast group to which the interface belongs. IPv6 multicast addresses, therefore, are always of the form FF00::/8.

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: F

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

CannotChangePassword

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

The following example shows how to specify the PasswordCannotChange parameter.

-CannotChangePassword \$false References:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

User1 Properties

Member Of	Dial-in	Environment	Sessions
Remote control	Remote Desktop Services Profile		COM+
General	Address	Account	Profile
	Telephones	Organization	

User1

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Answer:

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

To set logon hours

1. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.

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

Active Directory Users and Computers/domain

node/Users Or, click the folder that contains the user account.

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

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

The screenshot shows the 'Joshua Properties' dialog box with the 'Account' tab selected. The 'Logon Hours...' button is highlighted. The 'User logon name' is 'josh' and the domain is '@PRACTICE.LOCAL'. The 'User logon name (pre-Windows 2000)' is 'PRACTICE\josh'. The 'Logon Hours...' button is highlighted. The 'Log On To...' button is also visible. The 'Unlock account' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Account options' section includes checkboxes for 'User must change password at next logon', 'User cannot change password', 'Password never expires', and 'Store password using reversible encryption'. The 'Account expires' section has a radio button for 'Never' selected, and a date field for 'End of:' set to 'Tuesday, May 26, 2015'. The 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help' buttons are at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the 'Logon Hours for Joshua' dialog box. It features a grid for setting logon hours. The grid has columns for hours (12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12) and rows for days of the week (Sunday through Saturday). All cells in the grid are blue, indicating 'Logon Permitted'. A legend on the right shows a blue square for 'Logon Permitted' and a white square for 'Logon Denied'. The 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the top right. The text 'Sunday through Saturday from 12:00 AM to 12:00 AM' is at the bottom.

NEW QUESTION 33

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Server1 and Server2 are member servers.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

Choose two.)

- A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server1.
- B. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on Server2.
- C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on Server1.
- D. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on Server2.
- E. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on Server2.

Answer: BD

Explanation: To be able to fully manage remote servers that run Windows Server 2008 or the R2 Service Pack 1 operating system, you should install the .NET Framework 4 on Server2 first followed by the Windows Management Framework 3.0.

NEW QUESTION 36

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

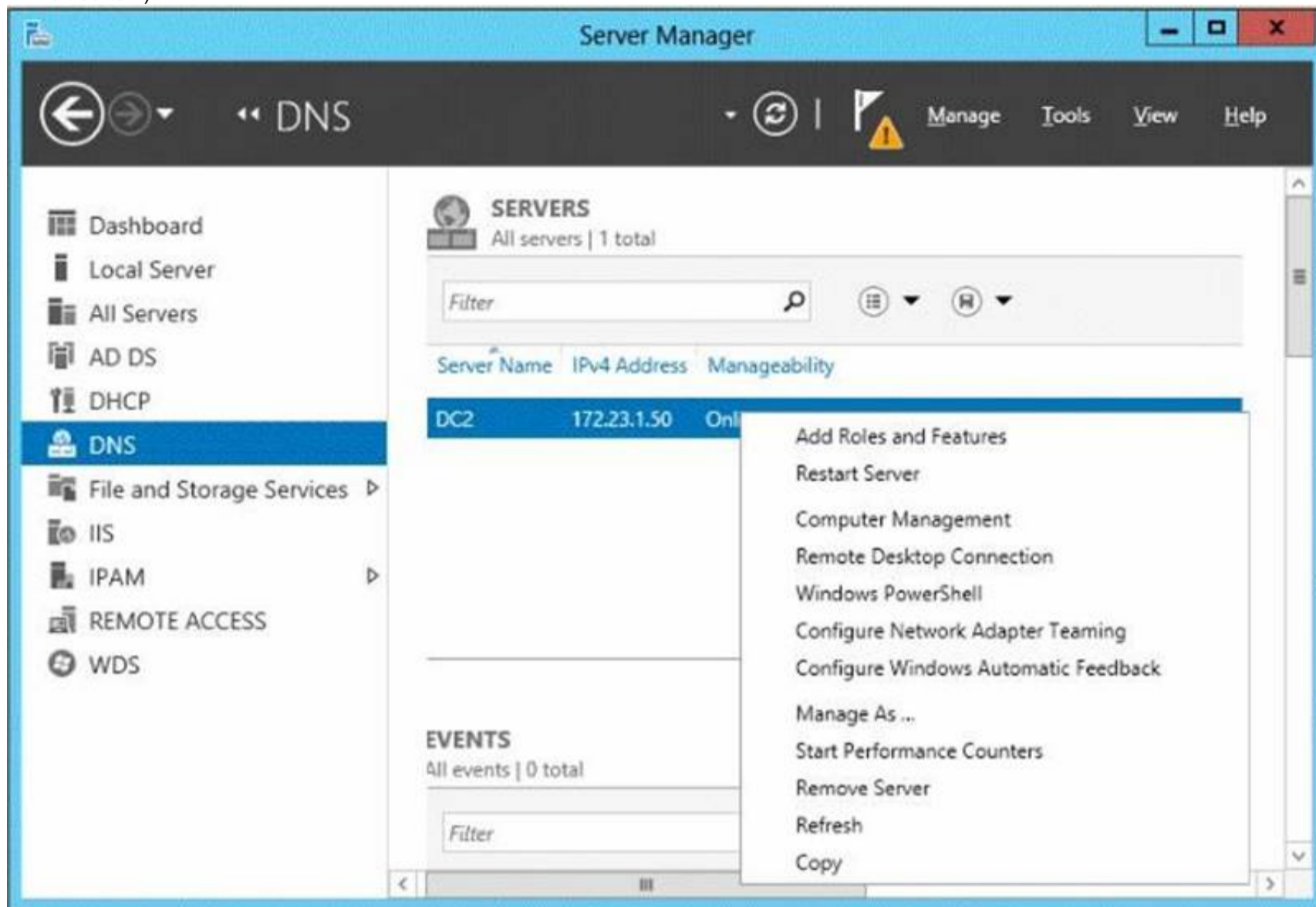
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on Server1, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 43

HOTSPOT

A printer named Printer1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-Printer Printer1 | Format-List

Name                : Printer1
ComputerName        :
Type                : Local
ShareName           : Printer1
PortName            : LPT1:,LPT2:
DriverName          : Brother Color Leg Type1 Class Driver
Location            :
Comment             :
SeparatorPageFile   :
PrintProcessor      : winprint
Datatype            : RAW
Shared              : True
Published           : False
PermissionSDDL      :
RenderingMode       :
KeepPrintedJobs     : False
Priority             : 1
DefaultJobPriority   : 0
StartTime           : 1000
UntilTime           : 60
PrinterStatus       : Paused
JobCount            : 1
DisableBranchOfficeLogging :
BranchOfficeOfflineLogSizeMB :

PS C:\>
  
```

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

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to , the document will ...

Users can submit print jobs to ...

Answer Area

If a user prints a document to , the document will ...

- ☐ remain in the print queue.
- ☐ print immediately on LPT1.
- ☐ print immediately on LPT2.

Users can submit print jobs to ...

- ☐ at any time.
- ☐ at no time.
- ☐ between 01:00 and 10:00.
- ☐ between 10:00 and 17:00.

Answer:

Explanation: * The printer is paused.

* Jobs can always be permitted (even if the printer is paused, or printer not started).

Note:

StartTime

Date and time that a printer can start to print a job — if the printer is limited to print at specific times. This value is expressed as the time elapsed since 12:00 AM GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

This is sort of a trick question. As it stands, when the PowerShell script was executed, the printer is in "Paused" status, so any submitted job will go to the queue and remain there until the status is "Available". As for the ability to submit a job, a user can SUBMIT the job at any time. If it is outside of the printer's availability range, it will simply remain in the queue until the printer's start time is reached.

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

? Schema master

? Global catalog server

? DNS Server server role

? Active Directory Certificate Services server role

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

Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

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

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Pre-Requisites

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Changing between a fixed and dynamic disk type does not alter the size of a SNAPSHOT much at all.

However, since a snapshot is a record of a VM's state at the exact time that the snapshot was taken, shutting down the VM before taking the snapshot prevents the snapshot from having to contain all of the data in RAM (as there is no data in memory when a machine is powered down).

The question states that the solution should minimize the amount of disk space used for the checkpoint of VM1. If the checkpoint is taken while VM1 is running, there will be two attritional files present at the checkpoint location; a .VSV with VM1 saved state files and a

.BIN file which contains VM1's memory contents. If, however, VM1 is shut down first, these files will not be created, thus saving disk space.

In order to convert Disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk, VM1 still have to be shut down.

NEW QUESTION 58

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to add a new domain controller to the domain.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named DC3. Which cmdlet should you run next?

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

G. Set-AdGroup
H. Set-User

Answer: C

Explanation: It is the 2nd step when installing a DC by powershell on a fresh server.

NEW QUESTION 59

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Edge traversal – This indicates whether edge traversal is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When edge traversal is enabled, the application, service, or port to which the rule applies is globally addressable and accessible from outside a network address translation (NAT) or edge device.

Select one of the following options from the list: Block edge traversal (default) – Prevent applications from receiving unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Allow edge traversal – Allow applications to receive unsolicited traffic directly from the Internet through a NAT edge device. Defer to user – Let the user decide whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device when an application requests it. Defer to application – Let each application determine whether to allow unsolicited traffic from the Internet through a NAT edge device.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731927.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 62

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

NEW QUESTION 66

You have virtual machine named VM1.

VM1 uses a fixed size virtual hard disk (VHD) named Disk1.vhd. Disk1.vhd is 200 GB. You shut down VM1.

You need to reduce the size of disk1.vhd.

Which action should you select from the Edit Virtual Hard Disk Wizard?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com.

All client computers are configured to use DC1 as the primary DNS server.

You need to configure DC1 to resolve any DNS requests that are not for the contoso.com zone by querying the DNS server of your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

What should you configure?

- A. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)
- B. Name server (NS) records
- C. A Forwarders
- D. Conditional forwarders

Answer: C

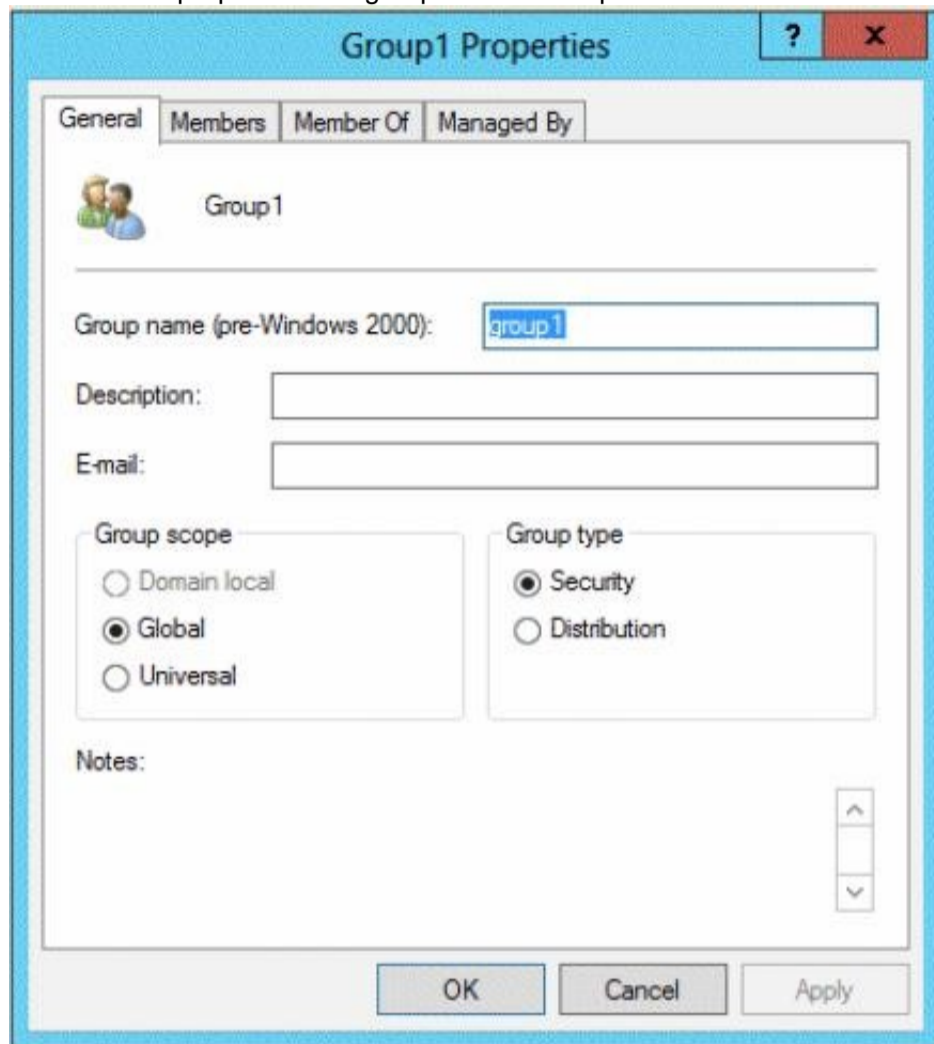
Explanation: On a network with several servers and/or client computers a server that is configured as a forwarder will manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 70

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

You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.

You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only. What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

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

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

- A. The placement of the global catalog server

- B. The placement of the infrastructure master
- C. The placement of the domain naming master
- D. The placement of the PDC emulator

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 78

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 82

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

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

You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1. Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080.

You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the application can connect to Server2.

Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080.

B. All ports outbound allowed by default.

D. Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs an inbound rule for 6444.

By default, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks all unsolicited inbound network traffic, and allows all outbound network traffic. For unsolicited inbound network traffic to reach your computer, you must create an allow rule to permit that type of network traffic. If a network program cannot get access, verify that in the Windows Firewall with

Advanced Security snap-in there is an active allow rule for the current profile. To verify that there is an active allow rule, double-click Monitoring and then click Firewall.

If there is no active allow rule for the program, go to the Inbound Rules node and create a new rule for that program. Create either a program rule, or a service rule, or search for a group that applies to the feature and make sure all the rules in the group are enabled. To permit the traffic, you must create a rule for the program that needs to listen for that traffic. If you know the TCP or UDP port numbers required by the program, you can additionally restrict the rule to only those ports, reducing the vulnerability of opening up all ports for the program.

NEW QUESTION 84

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create a storage pool that will contain a new volume.

You need to create a new 600-GB volume by using thin provisioning. The new volume must use the parity layout.

What is the minimum number of 256-GB disks required for the storage pool?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: It takes 3 discs (minimum) in order to create a storage pool array with parity. If this array were using fixed provisioning, this would not be enough given the 256MB capacity (since only 2/3rds of 256 X 3 - less than 600 - could be used as actual data with the rest being parity bits), but since this array uses thin provisioning, a 600GB volume could technically be set up on a 20GB disc and it would still show as 600GB. (So, essentially, the question really becomes how many drives it takes in a storage pool to create a parity array.)

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx> <http://www.ibeast.com/content/tools/RaidCalc/RaidCalc.asp> <http://www.raid-calculator.com/default.aspx> <https://www.icc-usa.com/raid-calculator>

NEW QUESTION 88

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 92

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 93

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

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

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

Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

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

Answer: D

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 94

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

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 98

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Explanation

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 105

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 7. The computer accounts for all of the client computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

An administrator links a Group Policy object (GPO) to OU1. The GPO contains several application control policies.

You discover that the application control policies are not enforced on the client computers. You need to modify the GPO to ensure that the application control policies are enforced on

the client computers.

What should you configure in the GPO?

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



Answer:

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

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

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

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

To start the Application Identity service

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 109

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

You need to apply the configuration to Server1. The solution must ensure that the configuration on Server1 can be updated by modifying a MOF file on Server2. Which actions should you perform on each server?
To answer, select the appropriate server on which to perform each action in the answer area.

Answer Area

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

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

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.

Answer Area

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.
Server1
Server2

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.
Server1
Server2

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.
Server1
Server2

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

▼

Server1
Server2

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

▼

Server1
Server2

Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.

▼

Server1
Server2

NEW QUESTION 112

HOTSPOT

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

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











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

To answer, select the appropriate actions for each user in the answer area.

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

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

You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.

You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The screenshot shows the 'Group1 Properties' dialog box. The 'General' tab is active. The group name is 'Group1'. The description field is empty. The 'Group scope' section has 'Global' selected. The 'Group type' section has 'Security' selected. There are 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Apply' buttons at the bottom.

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 119

HOTSPOT

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

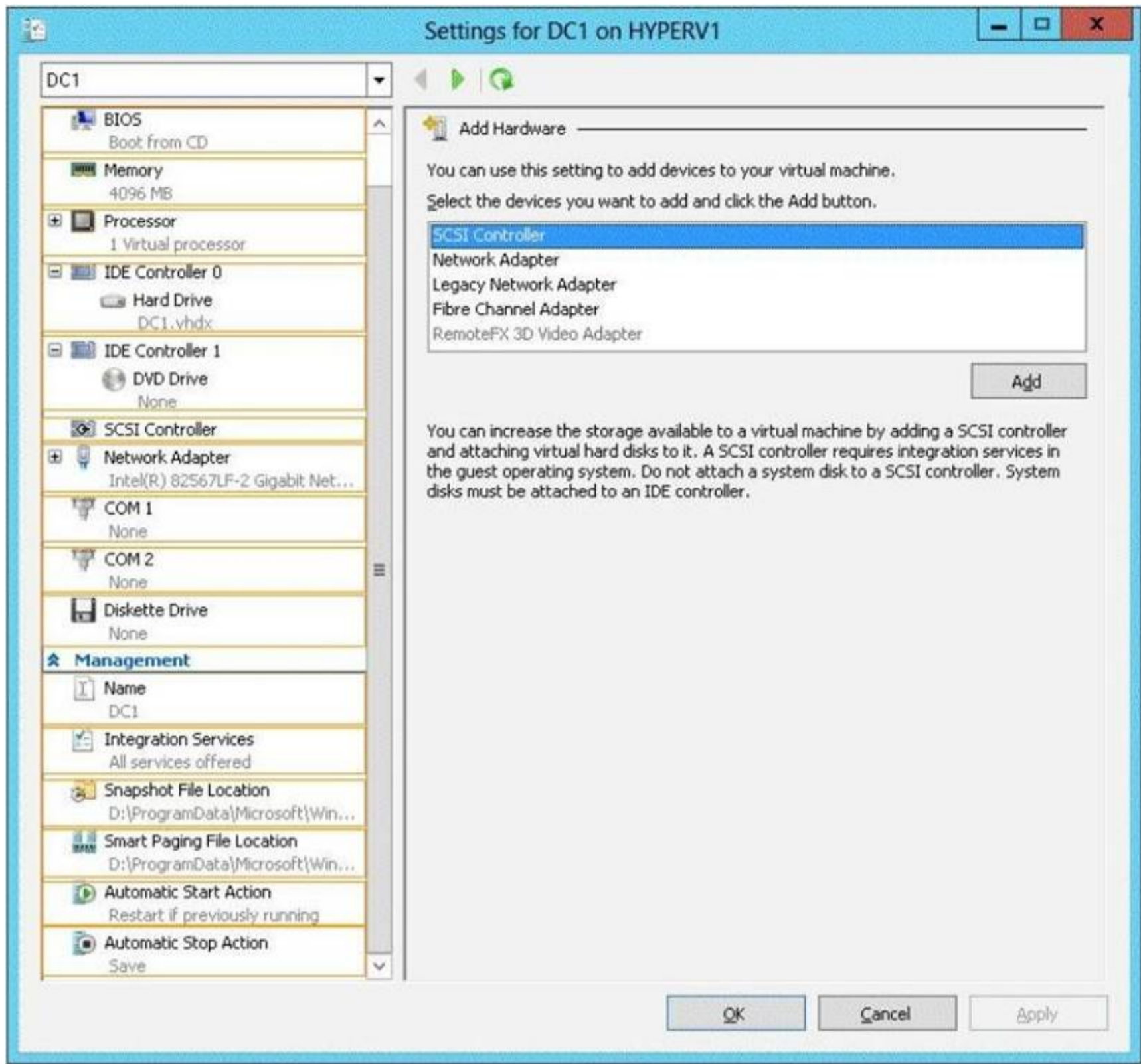
Users report that the time on their client computer is incorrect.

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

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

What should you configure?

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

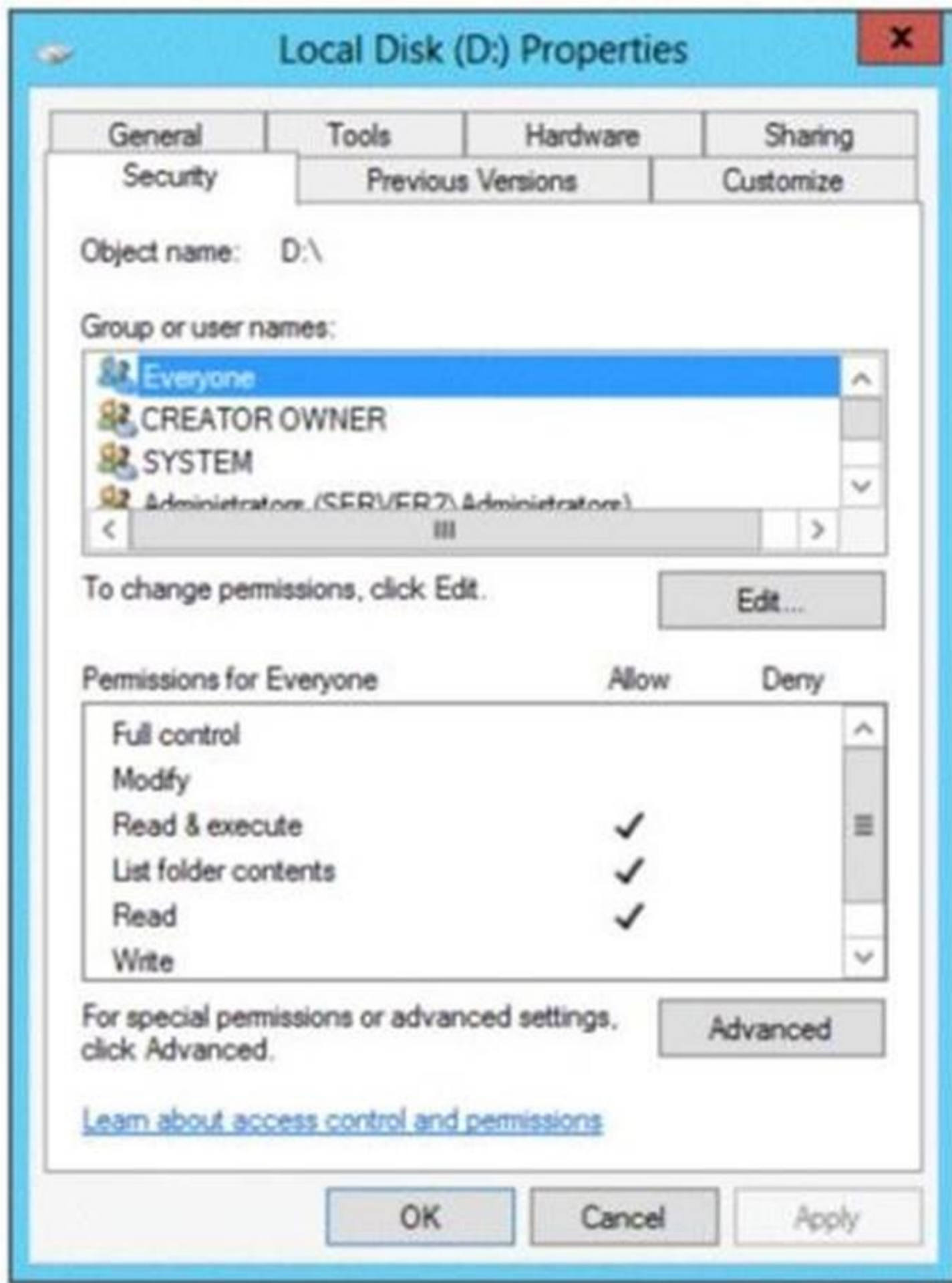


Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 124

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.
The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 127

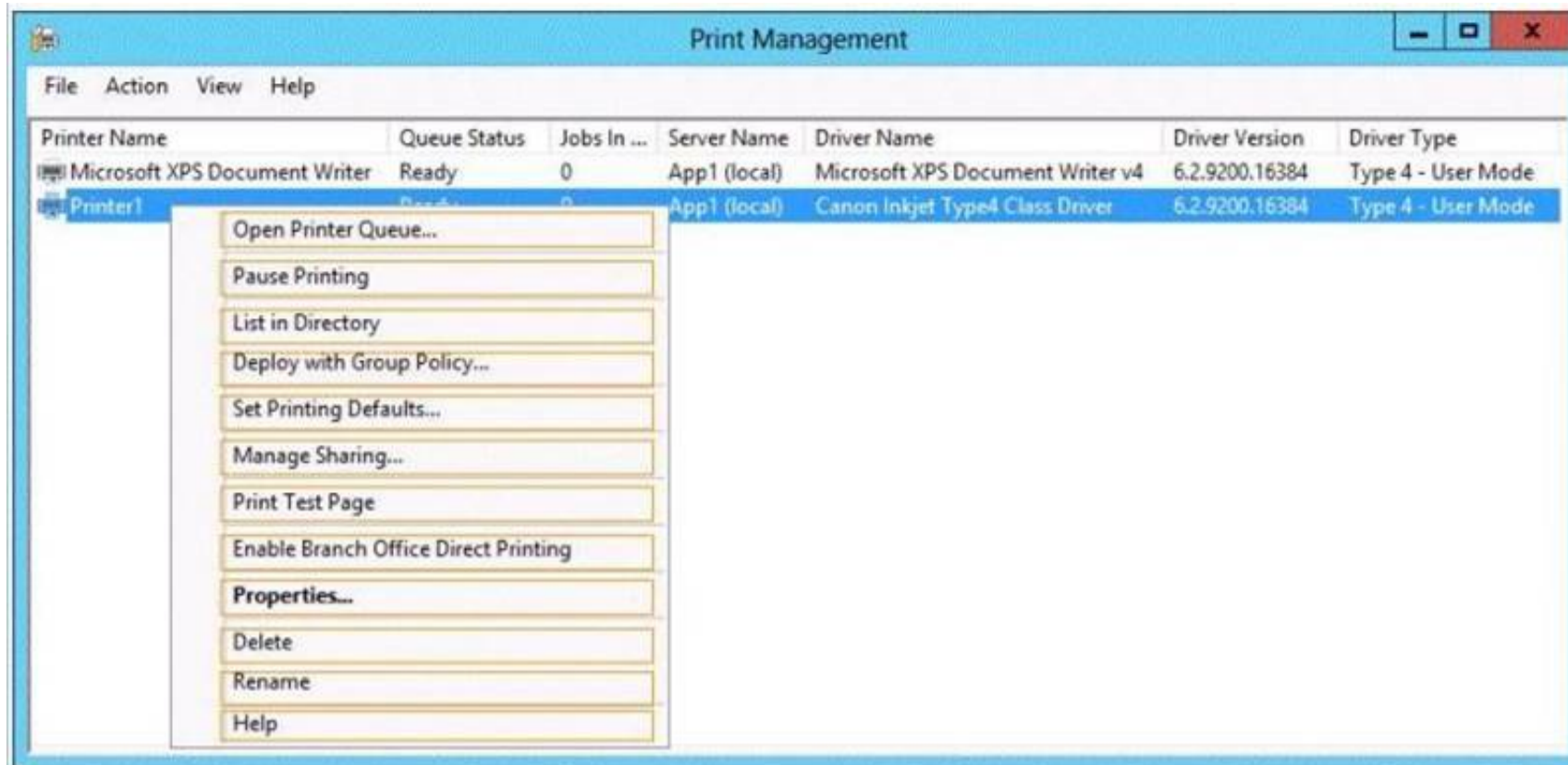
HOTSPOT

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

The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 connects to a network-attached print device.

You plan to connect all of the users in the sales office to Printer1 on App1.

You need to ensure that if App1 fails, the users can continue to print to Printer1. What should you configure on App1? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: Direct printer will bypass the need to print via the print server.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 2.3 Configure Print and Document services, Chapter 2: Configure Server roles and Features, p.104, 107.

NEW QUESTION 128

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

Which two values should you obtain from Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. the hardware ID
- B. the DHCPv6 unique identifier
- C. the DHCPv6 identity association ID
- D. the SMSBIOS GUID
- E. the MAC address

Answer: BC

Explanation: The Add-DhcpServerv6Reservation cmdlet reserves a specified IPv6 address for the client identified by the specified Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) v6 unique identifier (ID) (DUID) and identity association ID (IAID).

NEW QUESTION 131

HOTSPOT

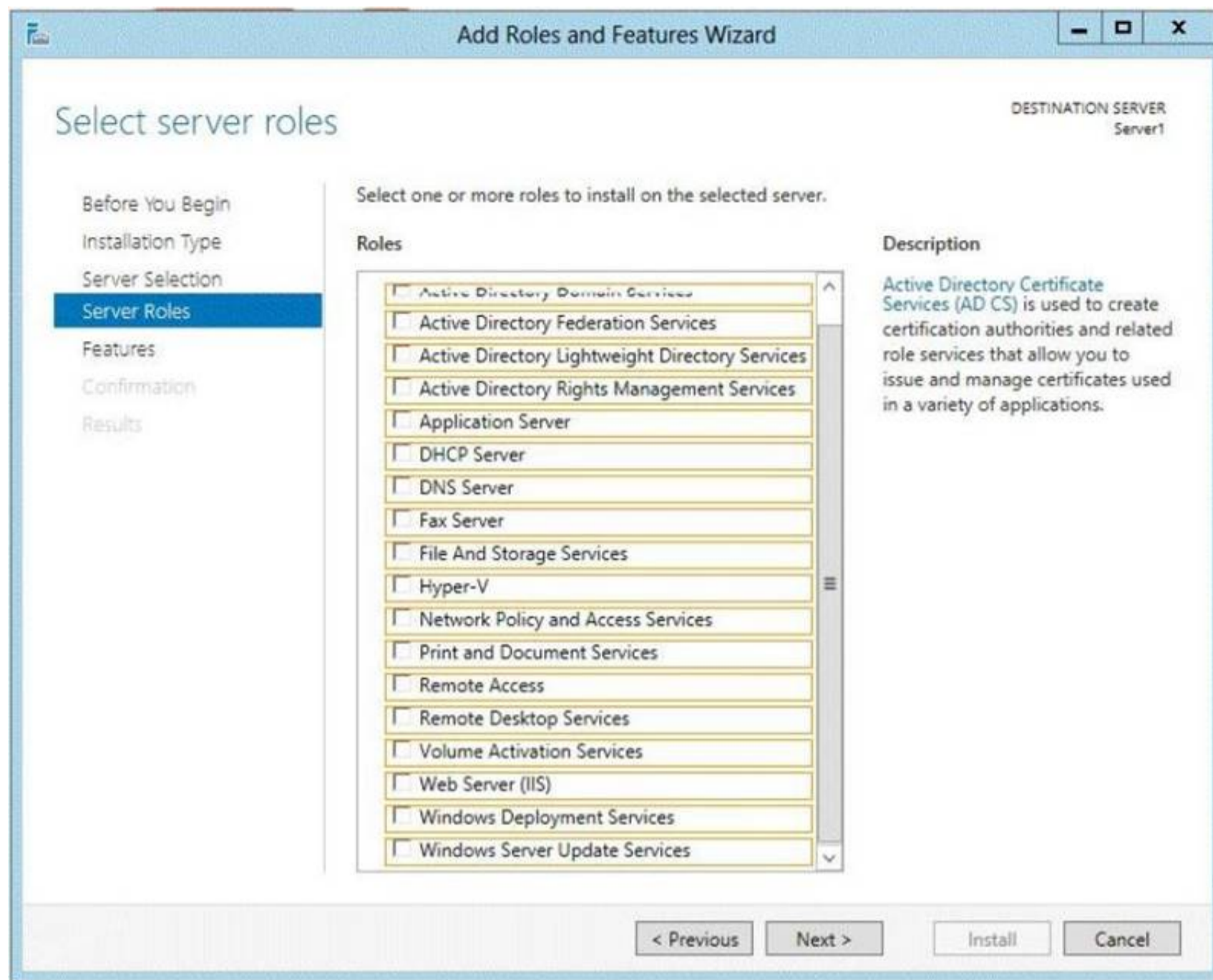
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1.

You add a new network segment to the network.

On the new network segment, you deploy a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent. Which server role should you install on Server1?

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



Answer:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 134

DRAG DROP

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

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

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



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Initialize-Disk

Box 2: New-Partition Box 3: Format Volume

Note:

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

Initialize-Disk -PartitionStyle MBR -PassThru |

New-Partition -AssignDriveLetter -UseMaximumSize |

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

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

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

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

Partition the disk. Format the volume.

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

NEW QUESTION 138

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). Both servers are member servers.

On Server2, you install all of the software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager. Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation: The output of this command indicates whether Server Manager Remoting is enabled or disabled on the server. To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights. To do this, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Windows PowerShell, right-click the Windows PowerShell shortcut, and then click Run as administrator.

In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned

Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions.

Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable.

NEW QUESTION 140

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server role installed.

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?

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

DHCP service:	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
WDS service:	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
DHCP service:	<div><div></div><div>Enable Option 60 PXEClient. Enable Option 067 Bootfile name. Enable Option 082 Relay Agent Information</div></div>
WDS service:	<div><div></div><div>Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports opti Disable the Do not listen on DHCP ports opt</div></div>

Answer:

Explanation: Enable Option 60 PXEClient

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67. WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only. But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.

The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of a host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient".

If Windows Deployment Services and DHCP are running on the same computer, configuring Windows Deployment Services to not respond to any client computers will not work. This is because although Windows Deployment Services will not respond, DHCP will. You should disable WDS if you have both installed and using DHCP.

To configure Windows Deployment Services to run on the same computer as Microsoft DHCP

Right-click the server and click Properties. On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.

This procedure does the following: Sets HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters

\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

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

NEW QUESTION 142

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

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

Answer: C

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

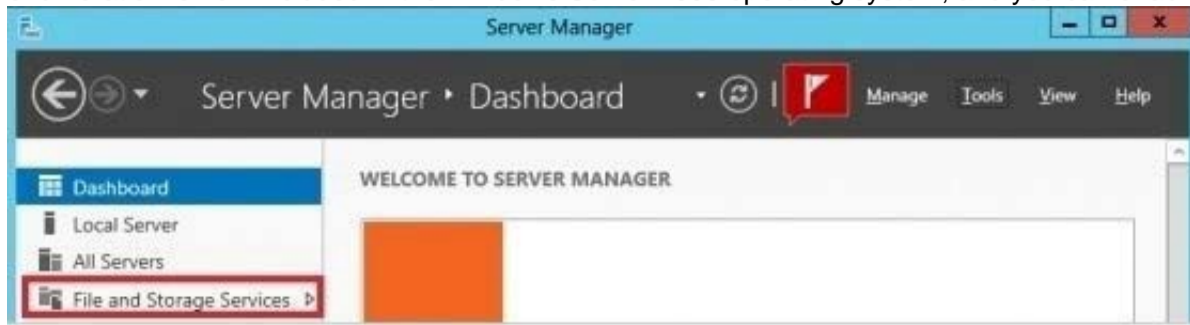
NEW QUESTION 144

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to enable access-based enumeration for a file share on Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- B. Share and Storage Management
- C. Server Manager
- D. File Explorer

Answer: C

Explanation: Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. It is a feature that was previously available as a downloadable package for the Windows Server® 2003 operating system (it was also included in Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1). Access-based enumeration is now included in the Windows Server 2008 operating system, and you can enable it by using Share and Storage Management.



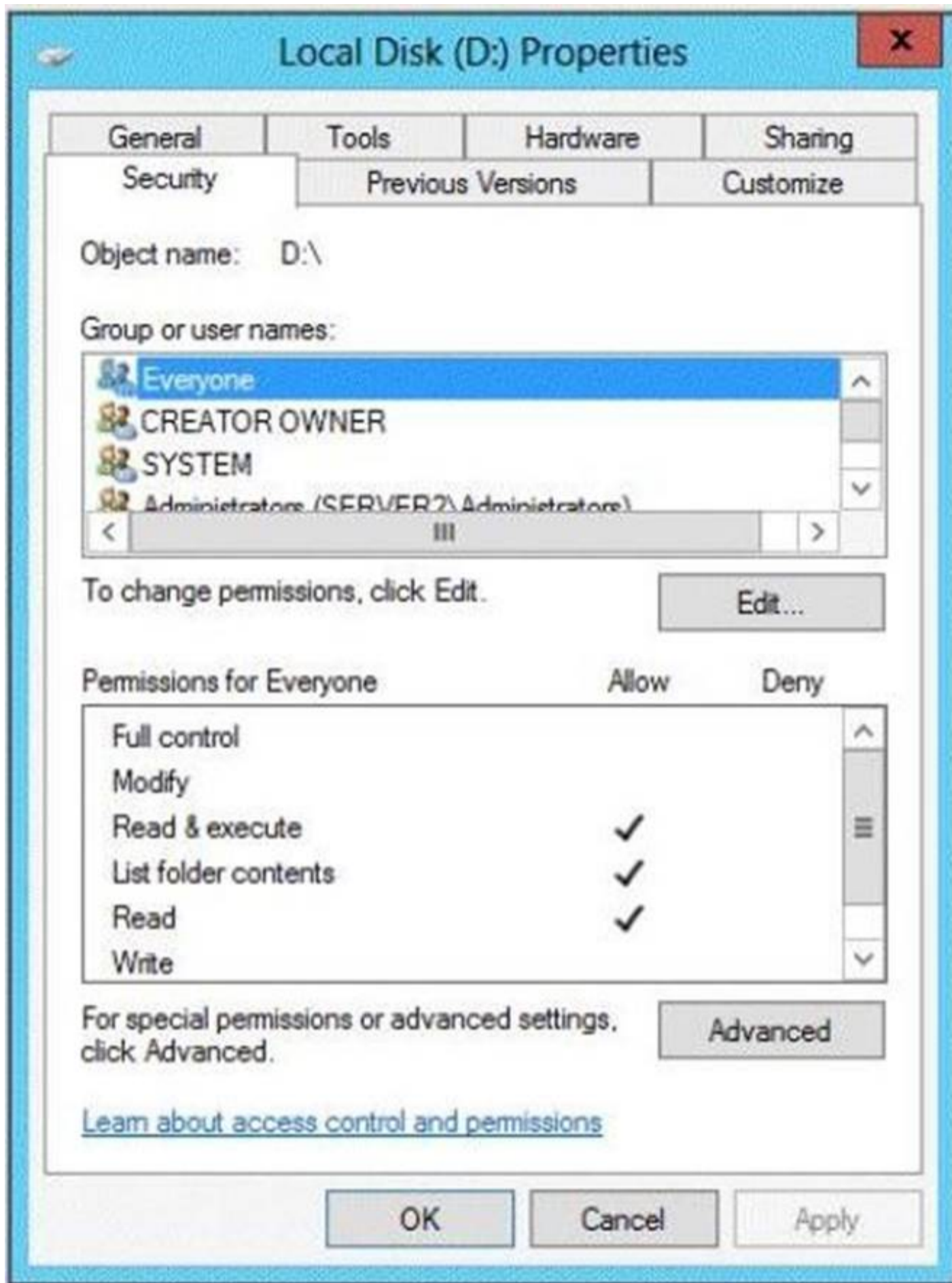
Press **Shares**, select your shared folder, right-click and press **Properties**.



NEW QUESTION 149

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

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



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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 150

You have a server named Core1 that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Core1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Core1 has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors. You need to configure network traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network adapter fails. What should you use?

- A. New-NetSwitchTeam
- B. Install-Feature
- C. Add-NetSwitchTeamMember
- D. Netsh.exe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: For other questions to create a VHD (file) you can use computer management.

- Share and storage management (2008 only)
- New-storagesubsystemVirtualDisk (this is a virtual disk, NOT a virtual hard disk)
- Server Manager (you would use this to create virtual disks, not virtual hard disks)

NEW QUESTION 152

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1. To which group should you add User1?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The user has to be an administrator on VM1 to be able to install features.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 156

You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6. What should you do?

- A. From Sconfig, configure the Network Settings.
- B. Run the sc.exe command and specify the config parameter.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetIcmpv6Protocol cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation: The Set-DnsClientServerAddresscmdlet sets one or more IP addresses for DNS servers associated with an interface. This cmdlet statically adds DNS server addresses to the interface. If this cmdlet is used to add DNS servers to the interface, then the DNS servers will override any DHCP configuration for that interface.

PS C:\> Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses "10.0.0.1","10.0.0.2")

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592692.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 157

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

On Server1, you create a work folder named Work1.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1.

You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to a user named User1.
What should you do?

- A. Modify the security settings of OU1.
- B. Modify the GPO Status of GP1.
- C. Modify the security settings of GP1.
- D. Configure the WMI Filter of GP1.

Answer: C

Explanation: References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10:

Implementing Group Policy, p. 470, 482 <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176> WMI filtering using GPMC

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.

Important to note that when starting with Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8, the feature files for .NET Framework 3.5 (which includes .NET Framework 2.0 and .NET Framework 3.0) are not available on the local computer by default. The files have been removed. Files for features that have been removed in a Features on Demand configuration, along with feature files for .NET Framework 3.5, are available through Windows Update. By default, if feature files are not available on the destination server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2 Preview or Windows Server 2012 R2, the installation process searches for the missing files by connecting to Windows Update. You can override the default behavior by configuring a Group Policy setting or specifying an alternate source path during installation, whether you are installing by using the Add Roles and Features Wizard GUI or a command line.

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

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

What should you do on Server2?

- A. Install Windows Management Framework.
- B. Run sconfig.exe and configure Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.

Answer: D

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 175

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

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

What should you perform?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p. 44

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

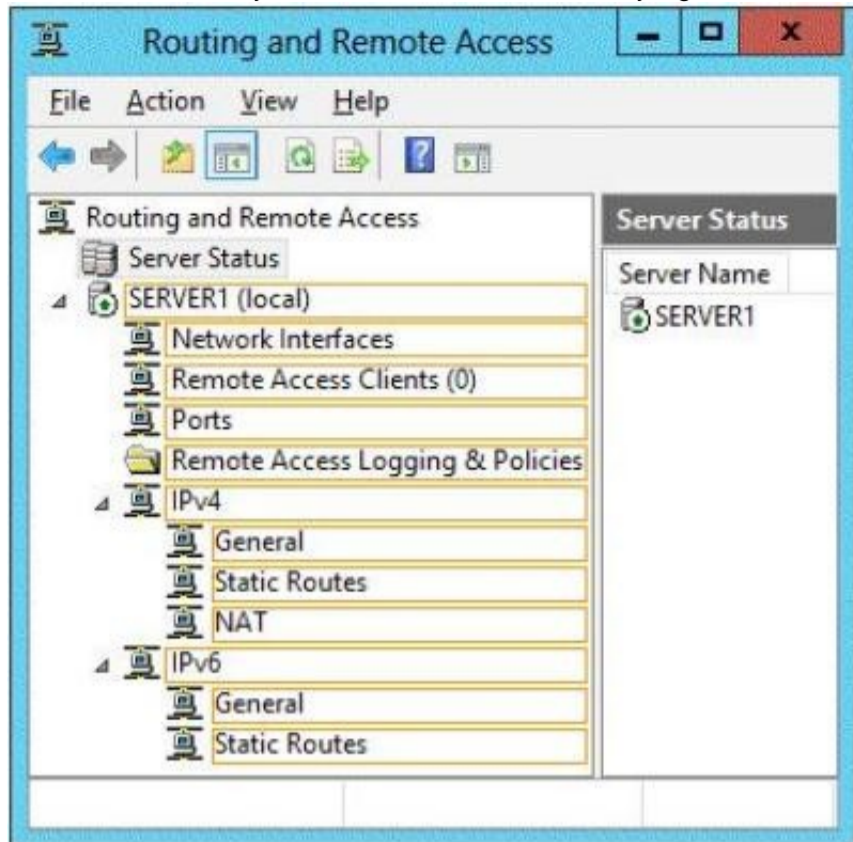
NEW QUESTION 180

HOTSPOT

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

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

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



Answer:

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

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

1. In the Routing and Remote Access MMC snap-in, expand IPv4, right-click General, and then click New Routing Protocol.
2. In the New Routing Protocol dialog box, select DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click OK.
3. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, and then click New Interface.
4. Add the network interfaces on which the server might receive DHCPv4 requests that you want to send to the DHCP server. Right-click DHCPv4 Relay Agent, click New Interface, select the appropriate network interface, and then click OK.
5. In the DHCP Relay Properties dialog box, select Relay DHCP packets, and then click OK.
6. In the navigation pane, right-click DHCP Relay Agent, and then click Properties.
7. On the General tab, enter the IPv4 address of the DHCP servers that you want to provide DHCP services for the RRAS server's clients, click Add, and then click OK.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 189

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

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

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

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

for the servers in the adatum.com domain.

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

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

What should you create?

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

Answer: D

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 192

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

Server1 has two dual-core processors and 32 GB of RAM. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1.

You create two virtual machines on Server1 that each have 8 GB of memory.

You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for both virtual machines to access memory.

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 196

HOTSPOT

You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:

Remove-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell.

In the table below, identify which tools are available on Server1 and which tools are unavailable on Server1.

Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tool	Available	Unavailable
File Explorer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internet Explorer 10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server Manager	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation: When you uninstall "Server-GUI-Shell" you are left with a "Minimal Server Interface" server. So, File Explorer and IE10 are unavailable, but MMC and Server Manager work.

References:

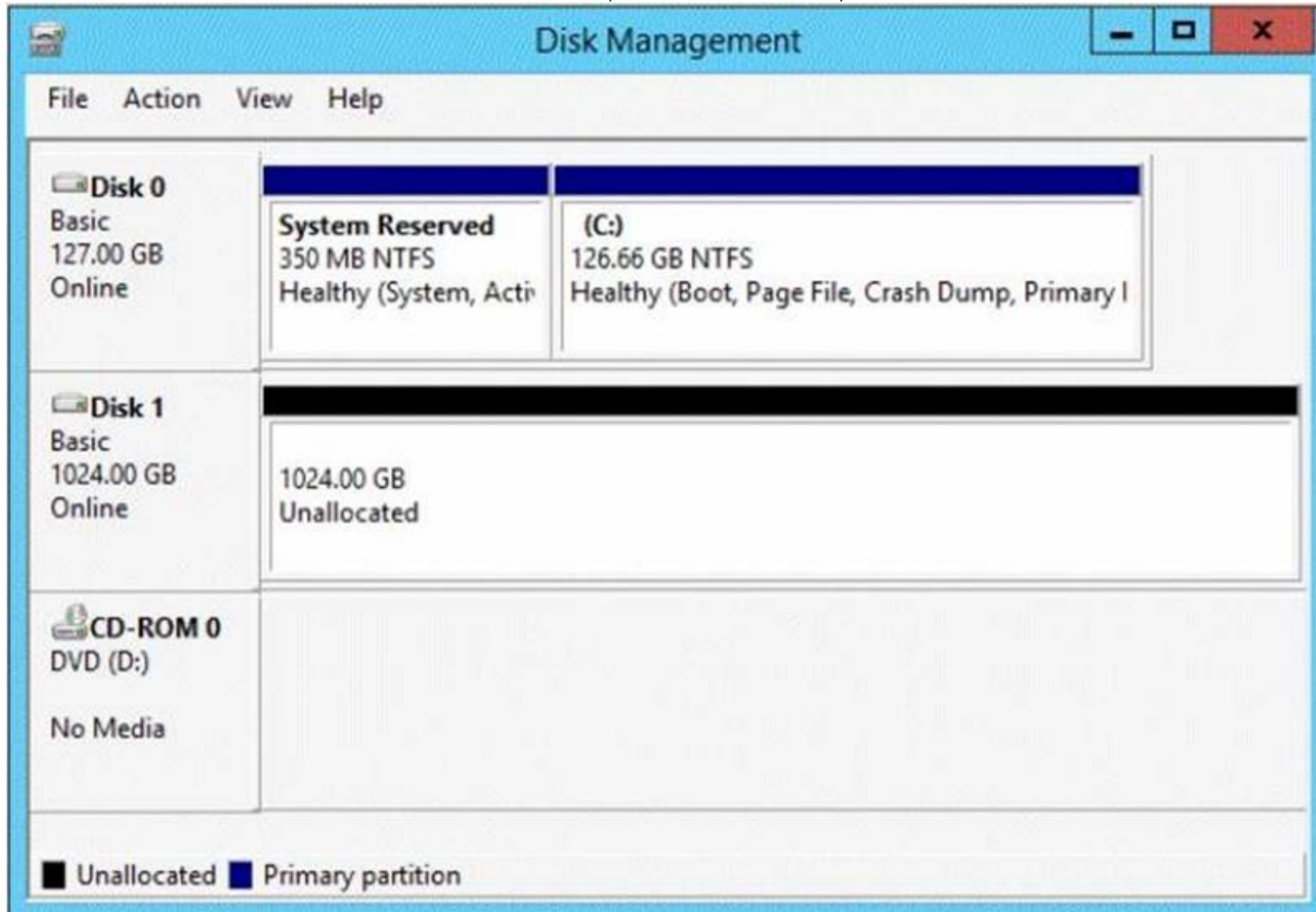
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p.44

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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

You add an additional disk to Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: PowerShell scripts are saved with the extension ".ps1".

From <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574105.aspx>

The Review Options page in Server Manager also offers an optional View Script button to create a Unicode text file that contains the current ADDS Deployment configuration as a single Windows PowerShell script. This enables you to use the Server Manager graphical interface as a Windows PowerShell deployment studio. Use the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard to configure options, export the configuration, and then cancel the wizard. This process creates a valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.

NEW QUESTION 201

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

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

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

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

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the RDS Virtual virtual switch.

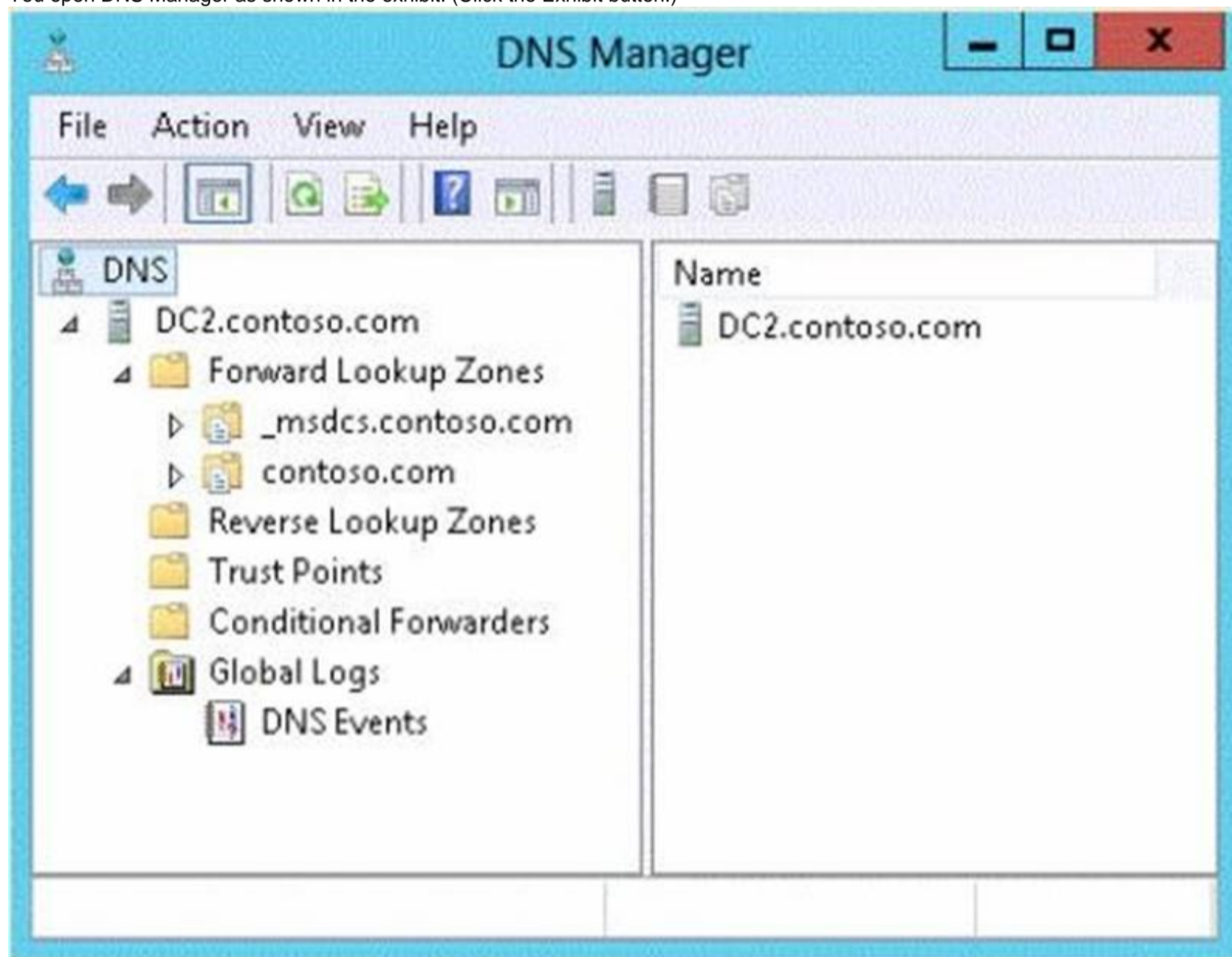
- C. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- D. Delete, and then recreate the RDS Virtual virtual switch.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 205

You have a server named dc2.contoso.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed. You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to view the DNS server cache from DNS Manager. What should you do first?

- A. From the View menu, click Filter...
- B. From the Action menu, click Configure a DNS Server...
- C. From the Action menu, click Properties.
- D. From the View menu, click Advanced.

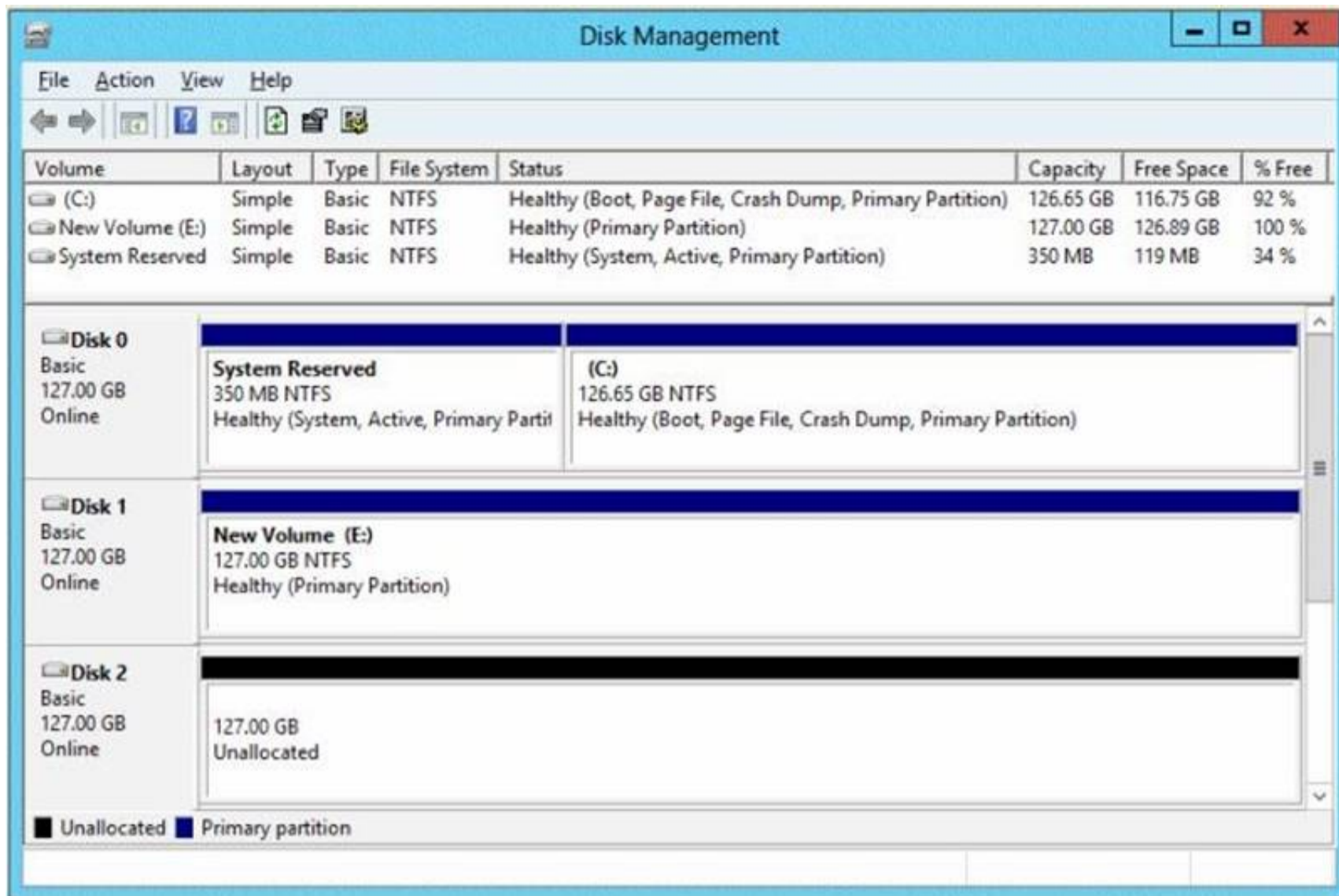
Answer: D

Explanation: To view the contents of the DNS cache, perform the following steps:

1. Start the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) DNS snap-in (Go to Start, Programs, Administrative Tools, and click DNS).
 2. From the View menu, select Advanced.
 3. Select the Cached Lookups tree node from the left-hand pane to display the top-level domains (e.g., com, net) under.(root). Expand any of these domains to view the cached DNS information (the actual records will appear in the right-hand pane).
- Navigating the DNS Manager console you should go to the View menu and click the Advanced tab. That will yield the DNS server cache.
Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee683892%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 206

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: A. Storage Pools use unallocated space

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

NEW QUESTION 208

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

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Named pipe.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 209

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

Server1 has following storage spaces:

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

You add an additional hard disk to Server1.

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 214

HOTSPOT

You have two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

	Server1	Server2
Modify the TrustedHosts list.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Set the network profile to Private.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

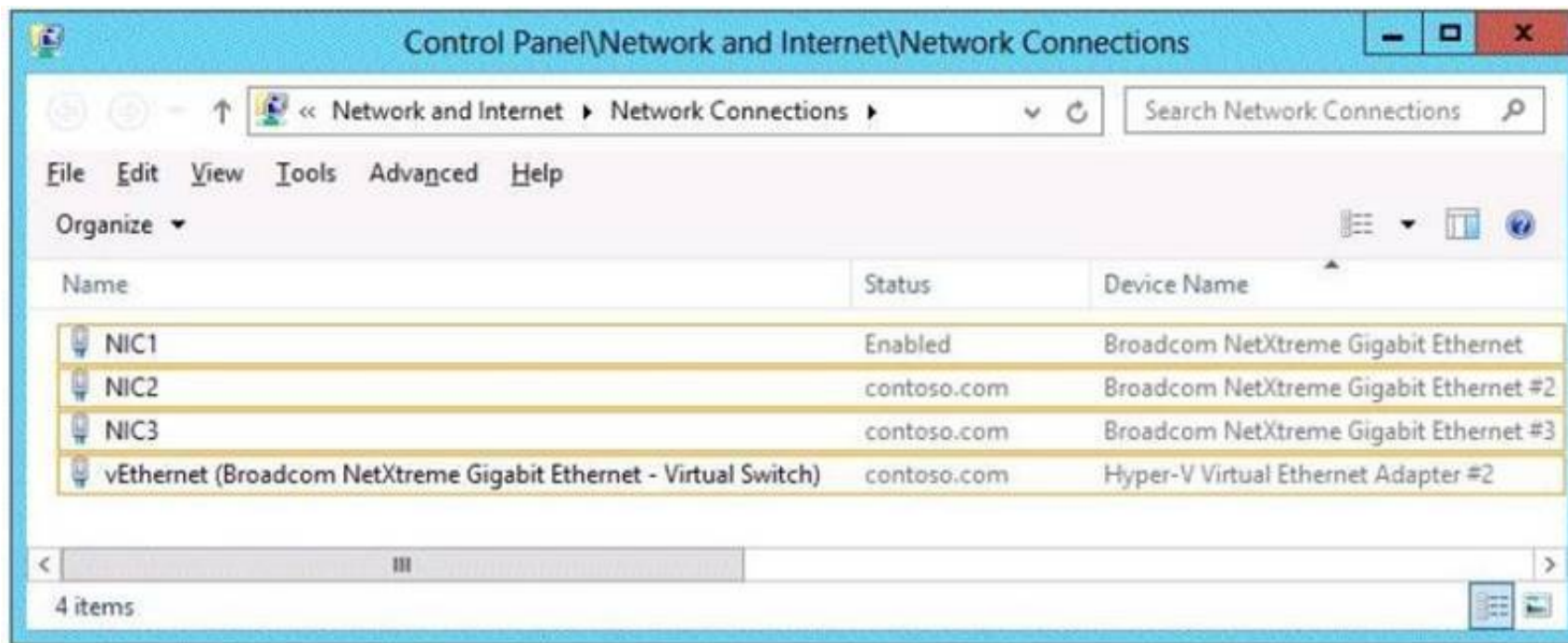
Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 218

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1. Which two network connections should you include on the NIC team? (To answer, select the two appropriate network connections in the answer area.)



Answer:

Explanation: NIC Teaming requires the presence of a single Ethernet network adapter, which can be used for separating traffic that is using VLANs. All modes that provide fault protection through failover require at least two Ethernet network adapters. NIC1 is already enabled, thus you should include NIC2 and NIC3.

NEW QUESTION 222

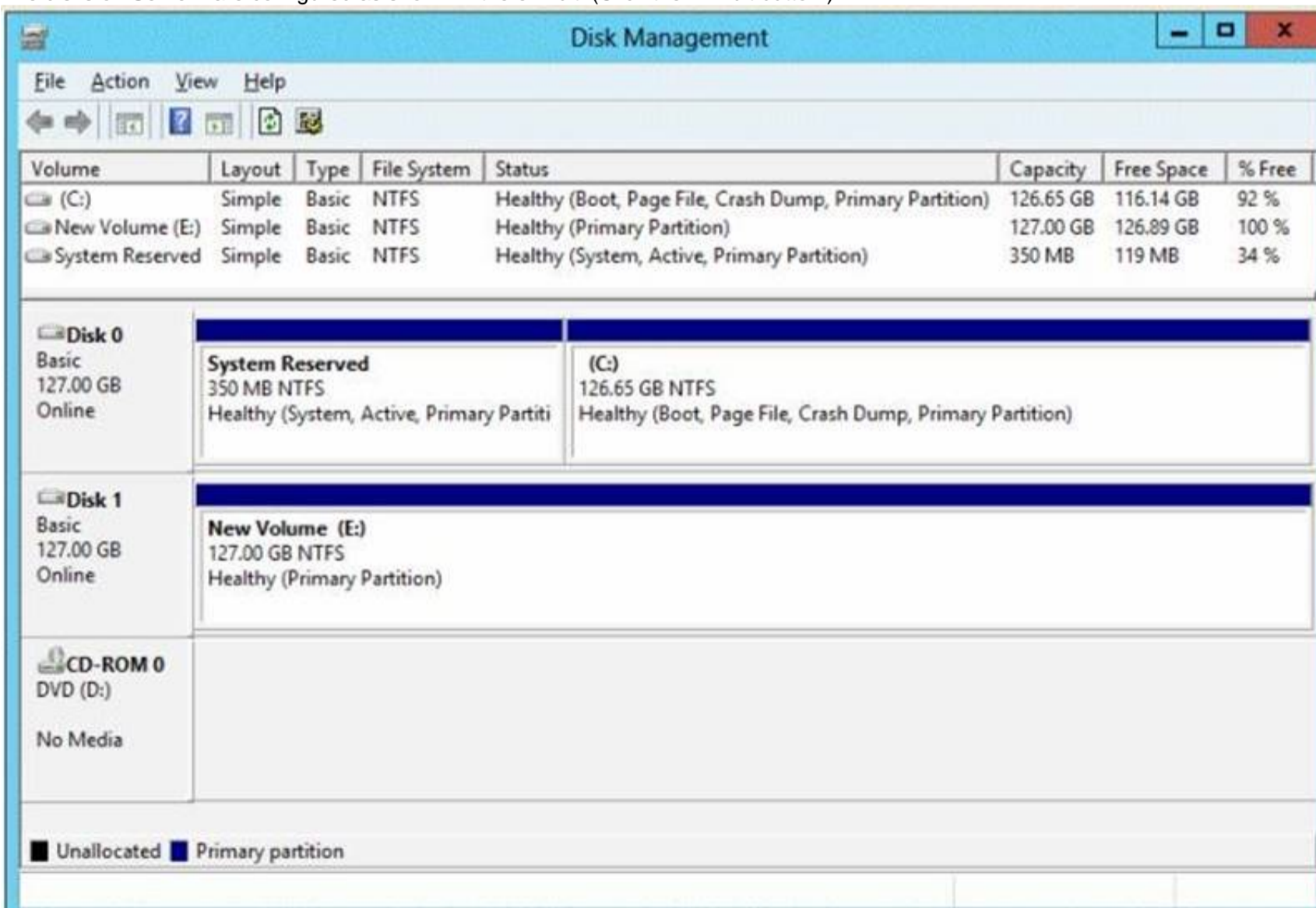
You have a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 10 shared printers. You need to change the location of the spool folder. What should you modify?

- A. The properties of the Print Spooler service
- B. The Print Server Properties
- C. The user environment variables
- D. The PrintQueue.inf file

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 227

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

Answer: D

Explanation: References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 159

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

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 228

HOTSPOT

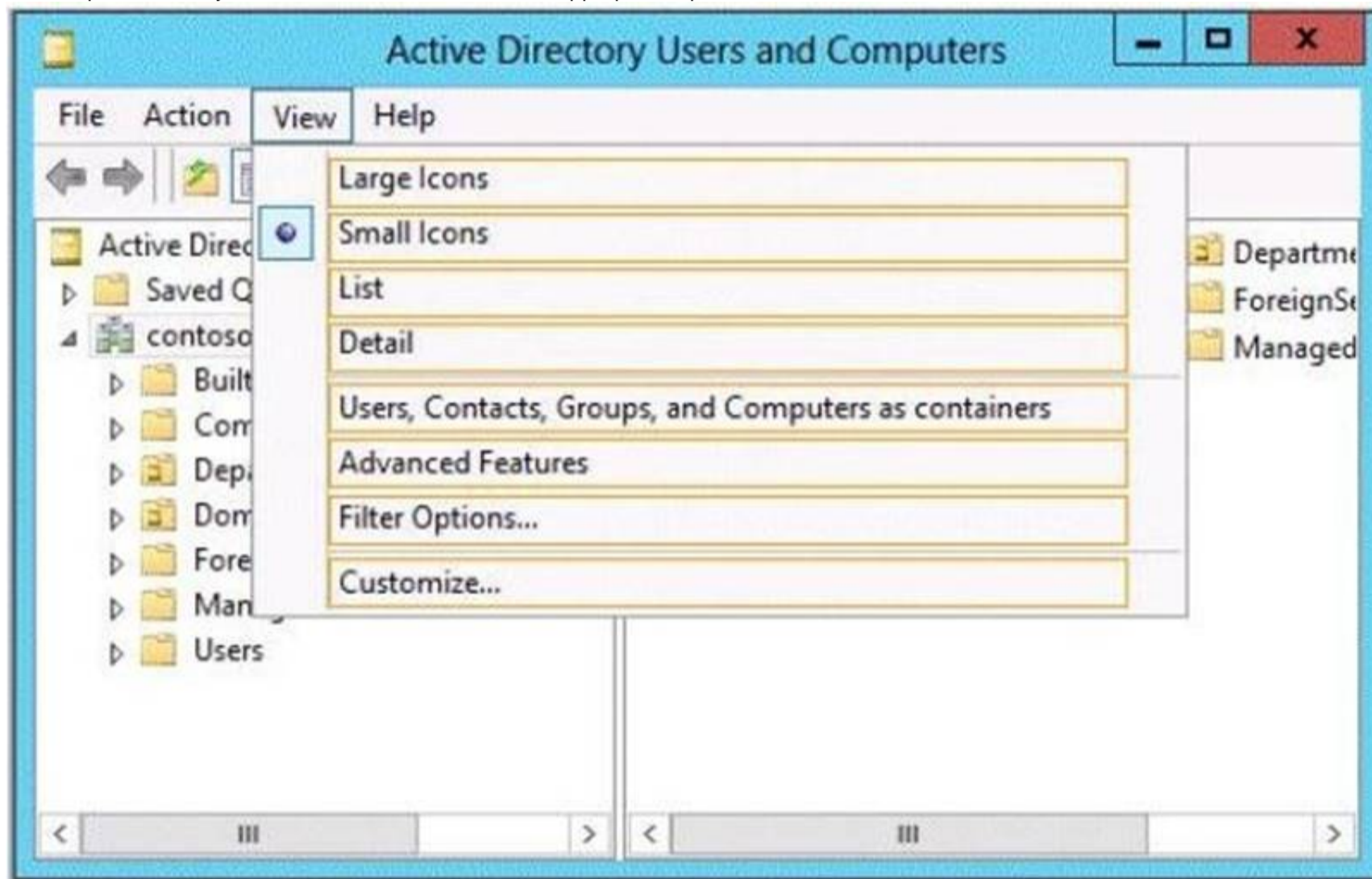
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory.

From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover that the 50 printers are not visible.

You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects in Active Directory Users and Computers.

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



Answer:

Explanation: In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in you should navigate to the Users, Contacts, Groups, and Computers as containers tab if you want to view printer objects that are shared.

References:

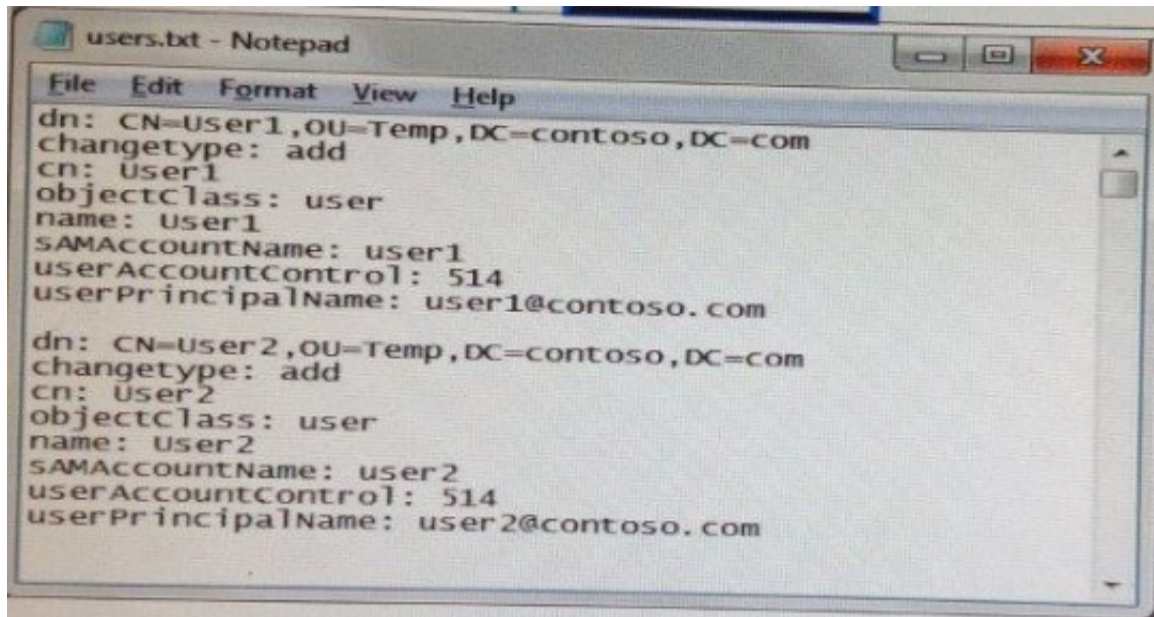
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 5: Active Directory Administration, Lesson 1: Administering Active Directory objects using ADAC, p.195

NEW QUESTION 230

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

An administrator provides you with a file that contains the information to create user accounts for 200 temporary employees. The file is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





```
File Edit Format View Help
dn: CN=User1,OU=Temp,DC=contoso,DC=com
changetype: add
cn: User1
objectClass: user
name: User1
sAMAccountName: user1
userAccountControl: 514
userPrincipalName: user1@contoso.com

dn: CN=User2,OU=Temp,DC=contoso,DC=com
changetype: add
cn: User2
objectClass: user
name: User2
sAMAccountName: user2
userAccountControl: 514
userPrincipalName: user2@contoso.com
```

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation: csvde – Imports and exports data from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using files that store data in the comma-separated value (CSV) format. You can also support batch operations based on the CSV file format standard.

Net user – Adds or modifies user accounts, or displays user account information.

Ldifde – Creates, modifies, and deletes directory objects. You can also use ldifde to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other applications or services, and populate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) with data from other directory services.

Dsadd – Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

csvde.exe is the best option to add multiple users. As you just need to export the excel spreadsheet as a .csv file and make sure the parameters are correct.

You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma- separated value format.

Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 5: Install and administer Active Directory, Objective 5.2: Create and Manage Active Directory Users and Computers, p. 269

NEW QUESTION 231

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter. Server1 is located in an isolated network that cannot access the Internet.

On Server1, you install a new virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 Essentials and connects to a private virtual network.

After 30 days, you discover that VM1 shuts down every 60 minutes.

You need to resolve the issue that causes VM1 to shut down every 60 minutes. What should you do?

- A. On VM1, run slmgr.exe and specify the /ipk parameter.
- B. On Server1, run slmgr.exe and specify the /rearm-sku parameter.
- C. Create a new internal virtual network and attach VM1 to the new virtual network.
- D. On Server1, run Add-WindowsFeatureVolumeActivation.

Answer: A

Explanation: Topic 3, Volume C

NEW QUESTION 234

You have a server named Server1 that has a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2.

Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the File Server server role installed.

You need to upgrade Server1 to Windows Server 2012 R2 with the graphical user interface (GUI).

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Preserve the server roles and their configurations.

? Minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: A-Server is on 2008 R2 core, must install 2012 R2 core and then GUI

B-Not least effort

C- Not least effort

D- Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx> Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 R2 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported.

However, after upgrade is complete, Windows Server 2012 R2 allows you to switch freely between Server Core and Server with a GUI modes.

NEW QUESTION 238

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 240

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

You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1. You need to view the default root hints of Server1. What should you do?

- A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log.
- B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file.
- C. From Windows Powershell, run Get-DNSServerDiagnostics.
- D. From nslookup, run root server1.contoso.com

Answer: B

Explanation: A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues

B. DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot\System32\Dnsfolder on the server

C. Gets DNS event logging details

D. nslookup is used to query the DNS server

NEW QUESTION 242

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a domain controller named DC1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. DC1 has a standard primary DNS zone for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that only client computers in the contoso.com domain will be able to add their records to the contoso.com zone. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Only Authenticated users can create records when zone is stored in AD.

Secure dynamic updates allow an administrator to control what computers update what names and prevent unauthorized computers from overwriting existing names in DNS.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 2: Implementing DNSSEC, p. 237

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

NEW QUESTION 247

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

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that when users log on to Server1, their user account is added

automatically to a local group named Group1 during the log on process.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. User Rights Assignment

- B. Preferences
- C. Security Options
- D. Restricted Groups

Answer: B

Explanation: With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group
References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, p. 361.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831424.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 250

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.

On Server1, you create a share named Documents. The Share permission for the Documents share is configured as shown in the following table.

Permission type	Group or user name	Permission
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

The NTFS permission for the Documents share is configured as shown in the following table.

Permission type	Principal	Access
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

You need to configure the Share and NTFS permissions for the Documents share.

The permissions must meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can read files and run programs in Documents.

? Ensure that the members of Group1 can modify the permissions on only their own files in Documents.

? Ensure that the members of Group1 can create folders and files in Documents.

? Minimize the number of permissions assigned to users and groups.

How should you configure the permissions?

To answer, drag the appropriate permission to the correct location. Each permission 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.

Permissions

Allow Creator Owner Full control

Allow Creator Owner Modify

Allow Group1 Change

Allow Group1 Full control

Allow Group1 Modify

Allow Group1 Read & execute, List folder contents, Read, Write

Answer Area

Share permissions:

Permission

NTFS permissions:

Permission

Permission

Answer:

Explanation: Granting a user Full Control NTFS permission on a folder enables that user to take ownership of the folder unless the user is restricted in some other way. Be cautious in granting Full Control.

If you want to manage folder access by using NTFS permissions exclusively, set share permissions to Full Control for the Everyone group.

NTFS permissions affect access both locally and remotely. NTFS permissions apply regardless of protocol. Share permissions, by contrast, apply only to network shares. Share permissions do not restrict access to any local user, or to any terminal server user, of the computer on which you have set share permissions. Thus, share permissions do not provide privacy between users on a computer used by several users, nor on a terminal server accessed by several users.

NEW QUESTION 253

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.

You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a checkpoint. You need to modify the Checkpoint File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Copy the checkpoint file.
- B. Delete the checkpoint.
- C. Shut down VM1.
- D. Pause VM1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 256

You have a network printer connected to print server. You need to be able to print if print server goes down.

What should you configure?

- A. branch office direct printing
- B. printer pooling
- C. spooling
- D. Print forwarding

Answer: A

Explanation: Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.

Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems: Windows Server 2012

Windows 8

NEW QUESTION 258

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is located in a perimeter network.

You need to configure a custom connection security rule on Server1. The rule must encrypt network communications across the Internet to a computer at another company.

Which authentication method should you configure in the connection security rule?

- A. Advanced
- B. User (Kerberos V5)
- C. Default
- D. Computer (Kerberos V5)
- E. Computer and user (Kerberos V5)

Answer: A

Explanation: You need to make use of Advanced authentication method to ensure that communication is encrypted over the network to the other company from your custom connection security rule on Server1.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742516.aspx>

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, p. 428.

NEW QUESTION 263

HOTSPOT

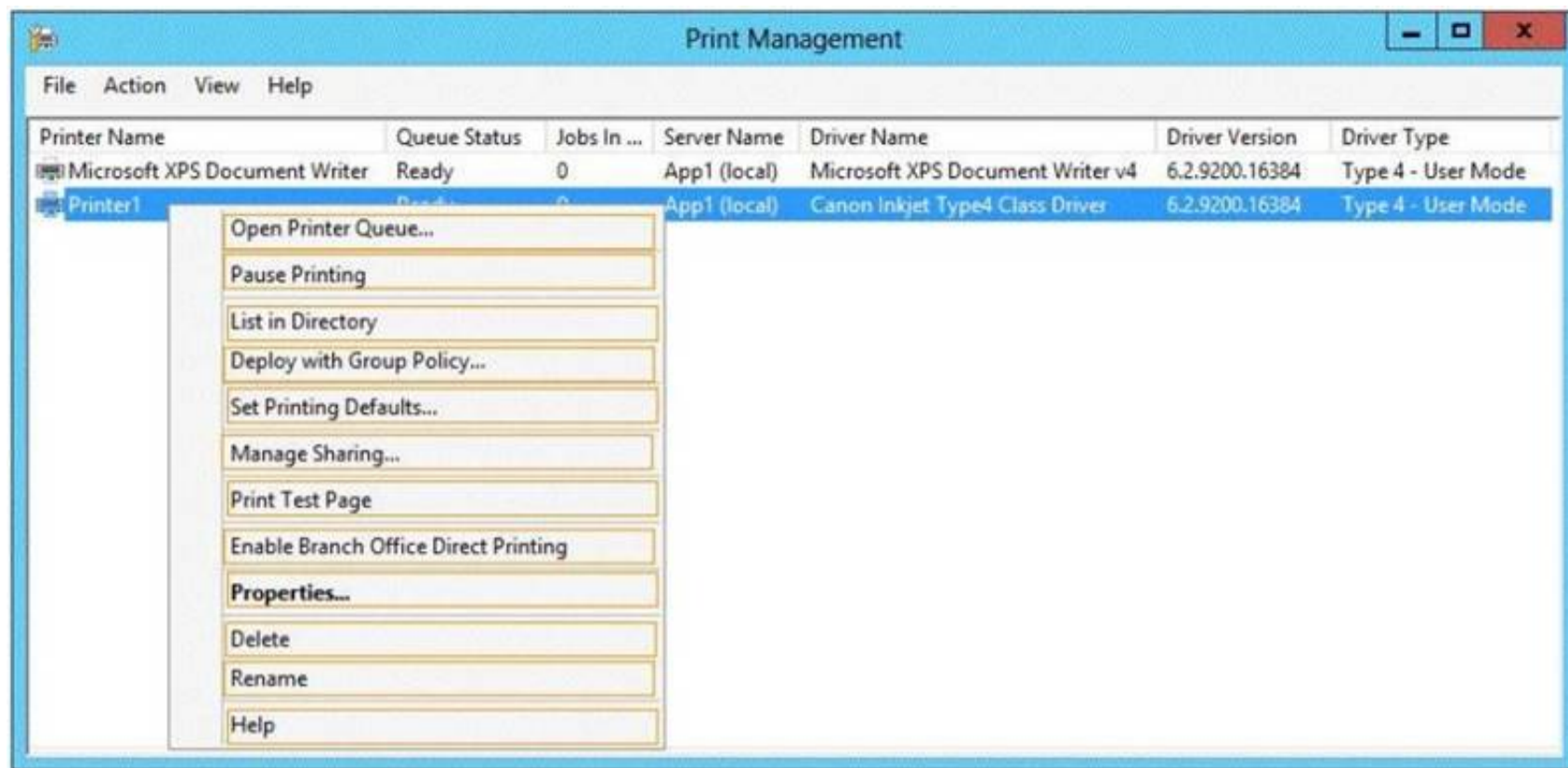
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

All client computers run Windows 8.

The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1.

You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: Enabling Branch Office Direct Printing is a new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 that helps branch-office sites reduce their wide area network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of spooling print jobs to a print queue on the print server. Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user. It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server. The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print. Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems: Windows Server 2012, Windows 8.

References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 9: Print and Document Services, Lesson 1: Deploying and managing print servers, p. 443 <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134152.aspx>.

NEW QUESTION 264 DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

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

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

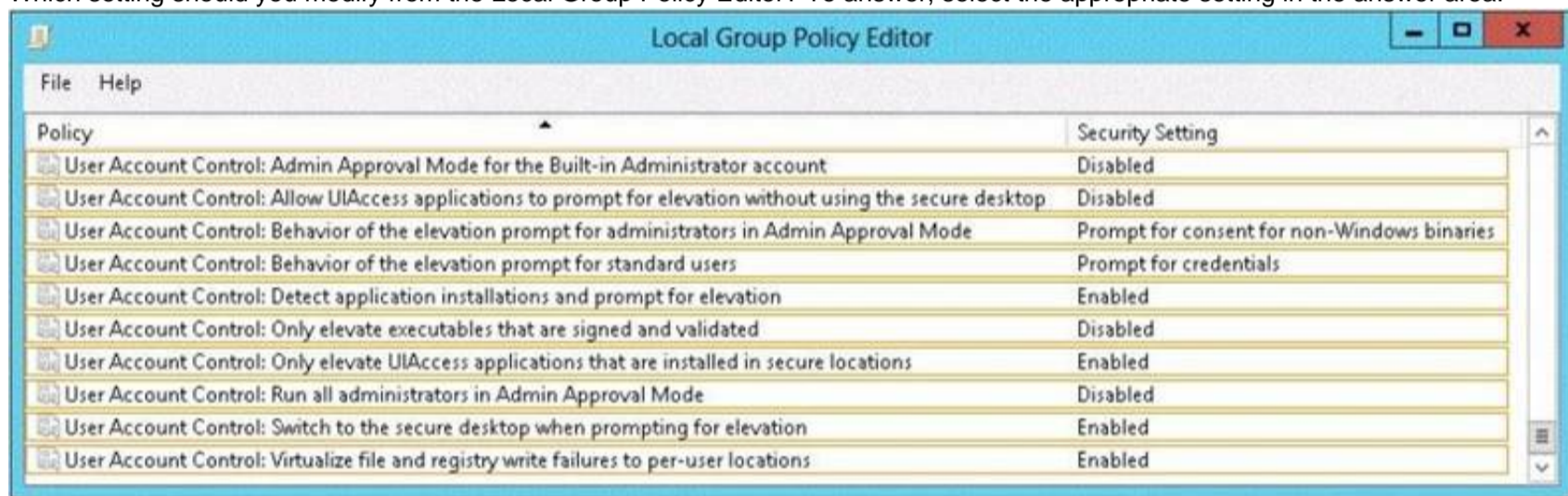
A domain local group is a security or distribution group that can contain universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest. You can give domain local security groups rights and permissions on resources that reside only in the same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

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

NEW QUESTION 265

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group. You need to ensure that Admin1 receives a User Account Control (UAC) prompt when attempting to open Windows PowerShell as an administrator. Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation: Local Group Policy Editor is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that is used to configure and modify Group Policy settings within Group Policy Objects (GPOs).

Administrators need to be able to quickly modify Group Policy settings for multiple users and computers throughout a network environment. The Local Group Policy Editor provides administrators with a hierarchical tree structure for configuring Group Policy settings in GPOs. These GPOs can then be linked to sites, domains, and organizational units (OU) that contain computer or user objects. To work efficiently, administrators need to have immediate access to information about the function and purpose of individual policy settings. For Administrative Templates policy settings, Local Group Policy Editor provides information about each policy setting directly in the web view of the console. This information shows operating system requirements, defines the policy setting, and includes any specific details about the effect of enabling or disabling the policy setting.

NEW QUESTION 268

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: If you enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a volume using the default values, a task will be scheduled to create shadow copies at 7:00 A.M of next business day. The default storage area will be on the same volume, and its size will be 10 percent of the available space. You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis—that is, you cannot select specific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied.

To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders:

1. Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Computer Management.
2. In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders, click All Tasks, and then click Configure Shadow Copies.

3. In Select a volume, click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable.

4. You will see an alert that Windows will create a shadow copy now with the current settings and that the settings might not be appropriate for servers with high I/O loads. Click Yes if you want to continue or No if you want to select a different volume or settings.

5. To make changes to the default schedule and storage area, click Settings.

Shadow copies - a feature that provides point-in-time copies of files stored on file shares on file servers. Shadow Copies of Shared Folders allows users to view and access shadow

copies, which are shared files and folders as they existed at different points of time in the past. By accessing previous versions of files and folders, users can compare versions of a file while working and recover files that were accidentally deleted or overwritten.

References: Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 7: Hyper-V virtualization, Lesson 1: Deploying and configuring Hyper-V-hosts, p. 302

NEW QUESTION 269

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