70-417 Dumps

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012

https://www.certleader.com/70-417-dumps.html
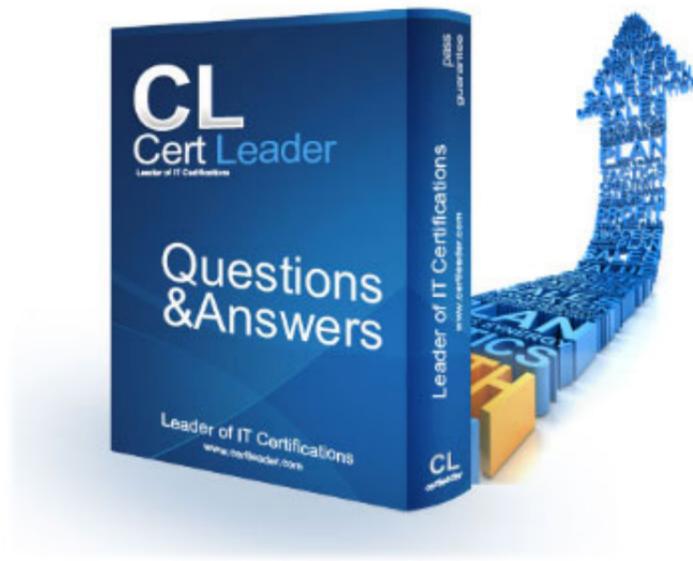
NEW QUESTION 1
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com

Name	Server Role	Zone Type
DC1.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Active Directory integrated
DCR21.contoso.com	Domain Controller, DNS server	Standard Primary

User1 is a member of the DnsAdmins domain local group in contoso.com.
User1 attempts to create a conditional forwarder to corp.contoso.com but receive an error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to configure bi-directional name resolution between the two forests. What should you do first?

A. Add User1 to the DnsUpdateProxy group.
B. Configure the zone to be Active Directory-integrated
C. Enable the Advanced view from DNS Manager
D. Run the New Delegation Wizard

Answer: B

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.
Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. IPAM is configured currently for Group Policy-based provisioning.
You need to change the IPAM provisioning method on Server1. What should you do?

A. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
B. Run the ipamgc.exe command.
C. Run the Set-IPAMConfigurationcmdlet.
D. Reinstall the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature.
E. Delete IPAM Group Policy objects (GPOs) from the domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You cannot change the provisioning method after completing the initial setup. When you install IPAM and configure either manual OR GPO, you receive the same message about not being able to change the provisioning method. As a matter of fact, I set it up in my lab and configured it as GPO. Here is a copy/paste of the message that is presently on the IPAM home page in server manager:
"The access configuration mode cannot be modified after completing the IPAM provisioning wizard" Also, the help console in IPAM displays this when searching about provisioning methods: "The managed server provisioning method cannot be changed after you complete the IPAM provisioning wizard."

Confirm the Settings

You have selected the manual provisioning method to configure required access settings on the managed servers.

IPAM provisioning wizard will also:

- Create IPAM security groups.
- Create IPAM database and configure access.
- Configure access to IPAM tasks and folders.

Click Apply to confirm these settings.

NEW QUESTION 3
Your company has a main office and a branch office.
The network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
The main office contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
DC1 is a DNS server and hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The branch office contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 is a DNS server and hosts a secondary zone for contoso.com.
The main office connects to the branch office by using an unreliable WAN link.
You need to ensure that Server1 can resolve names in contoso.com if the WAN link in unavailable for three days.
Which setting should you modify in the start of authority (SOA) record?

A. Retry interval
B. Refresh interval
C. Expires after
D. Minimum (default) TTL

Answer: C

Explanation:
Used by other DNS servers that are configured to load and host the zone to determine when zone data expires if it is not renewed

NEW QUESTION 4
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You add a third server named Server3 to the network. Server3 has Intel processors.
You need to move VM3 and VM6 to Server3. The solution must minimize downtime on the virtual machines.
Which method should you use to move each virtual machine?
To answer, select the appropriate method for each virtual machine in the answer area.

VM3
- export and import
- live migration
- quick migration
- storage migration

VM6
- export and import
- live migration
- quick migration
- storage migration

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 5
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains three domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.
You create an external virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 has the following configurations:
? Connection type: External network
? Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV): Enabled
Ten virtual machines connect to Switch1.
You need to ensure that all of the virtual machines that connect to Switch1 are isolated from the external network and can connect to each other only. The solution must minimize
network downtime for the virtual machines. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can change the connection type of a virtual switch from the virtual switch manager without having to remove it. A private virtual network is isolated from all
external network traffic on the virtualization server, as well any network traffic between the management operating system and the external network. This type of
network is useful when you need to create an isolated networking environment, such as an isolated test domain.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=WS.10%29.aspx http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx

NEW QUESTION 7
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.)
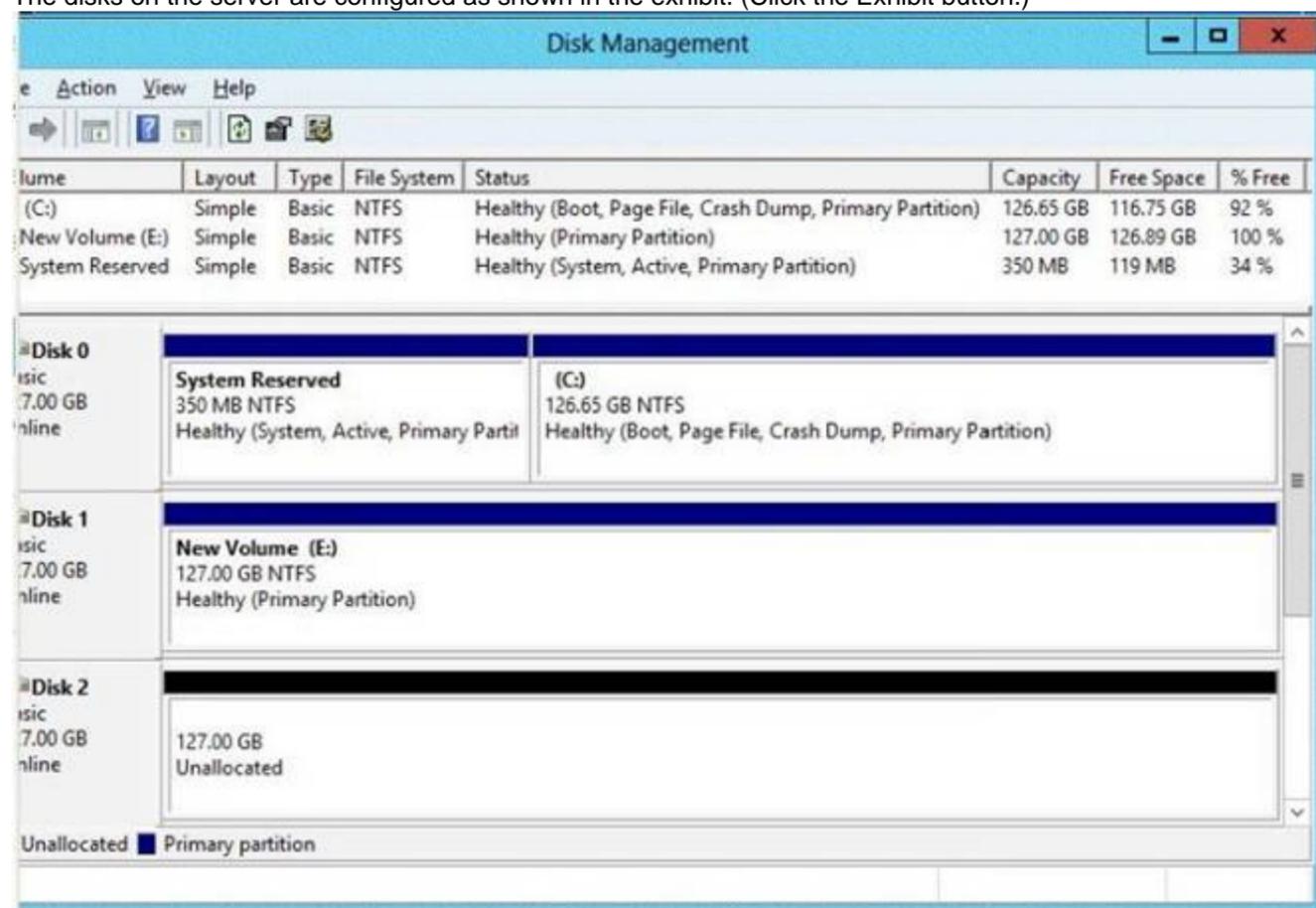
You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Storage Pools use unallocated space thus you need to delete Volume E. References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff399688.aspx

NEW QUESTION 8
A server named Server01 is running Server Core at your companies IT house. It is already configured with the AD DS role but you also want to add AD CS to the server. What must you do to add Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) to this server?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Server 2012 allows AD CS in core mode. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831373.aspx What's New in AD CS?
New and changed functionality
Several new capabilities are available in the Windows Server 2012 R2 version of AD CS. They include:
Integration with Server Manager
Deployment and management capabilities from Windows PowerShell?All AD CS role services run on any Windows Server 2012 R2 version All AD CS role services can be run on Server Core
Support for automatic renewal of certificates for non-domain joined computers Enforcement of certificate renewal with same key Support for international domain names
Increased security enabled by default on the CA role service AD DS Site Awareness for AD CS and PKI Clients

NEW QUESTION 9
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain
contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 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 Enable-PSRemotingcmdlet.
B. Run the Configure-SMRemoting.psl script.
C. Run the Enable-PSSessionConfigurationcmdlet.
D. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicycmdlet.
E. Run the systempropertiesremote.exe command.

**Answer:** BD

Explanation:
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.
In the Windows PowerShell session, type the following, and then press Enter. Set-ExecutionPolicy –ExecutionPolicyRemoteSigned (D)
Type the following, and then press Enter to enable all required firewall rule exceptions. Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force –enable (B)

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
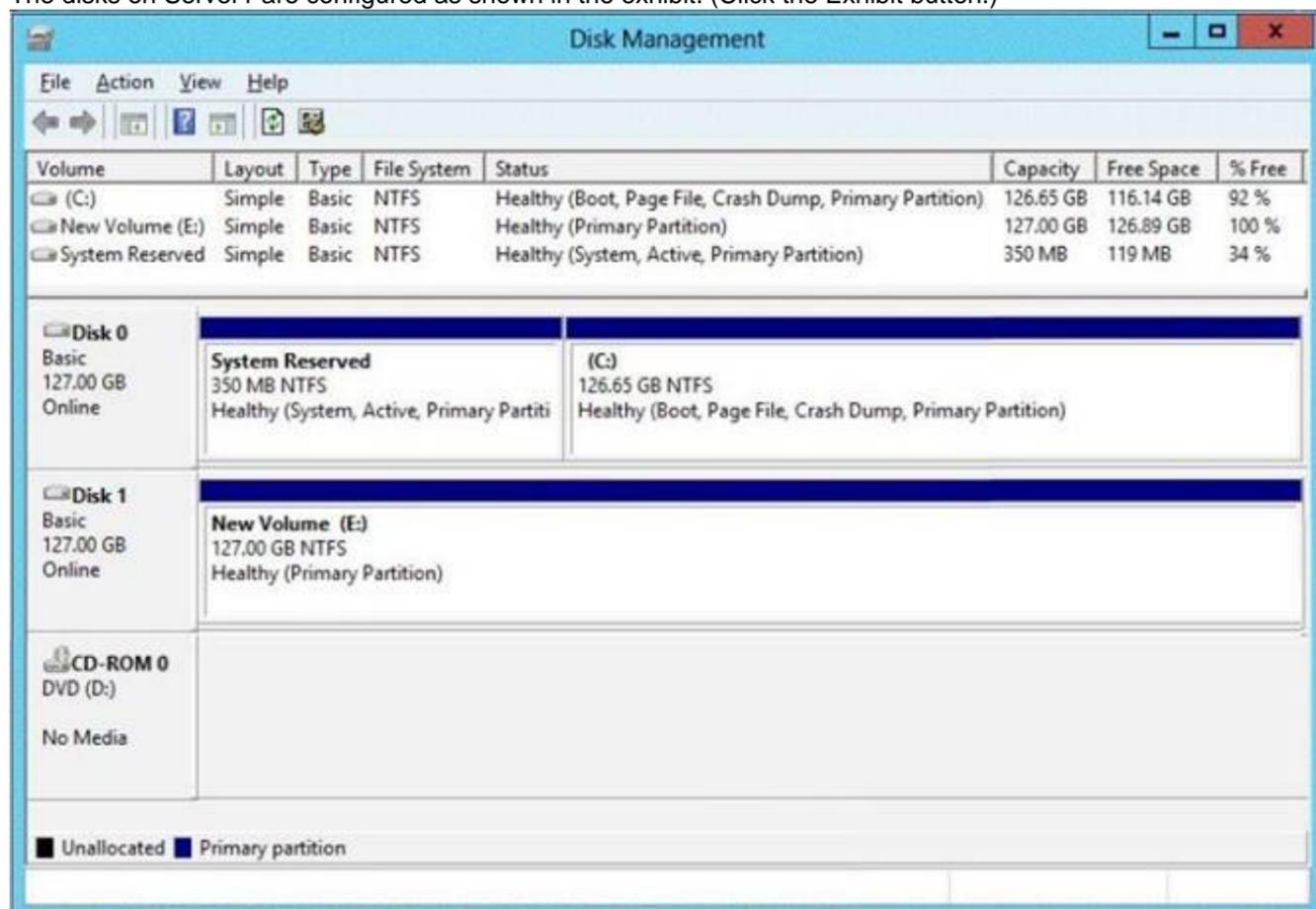
You create a virtual machine on Server1.
You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
NB: added the missing exhibit http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks- inhyper- v.aspx Passthrough Disk
Configuration Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective.
Additionally, this raw piece of storage is not limited in size so, hypothetically, it can be a multi terabyte LUN.
After storage is mapped to the Hyper-V server, it will appear as a raw volume and will be in an Offline state (depending on the SAN Policy (Figure 1-1)) as seen in Figure 1.
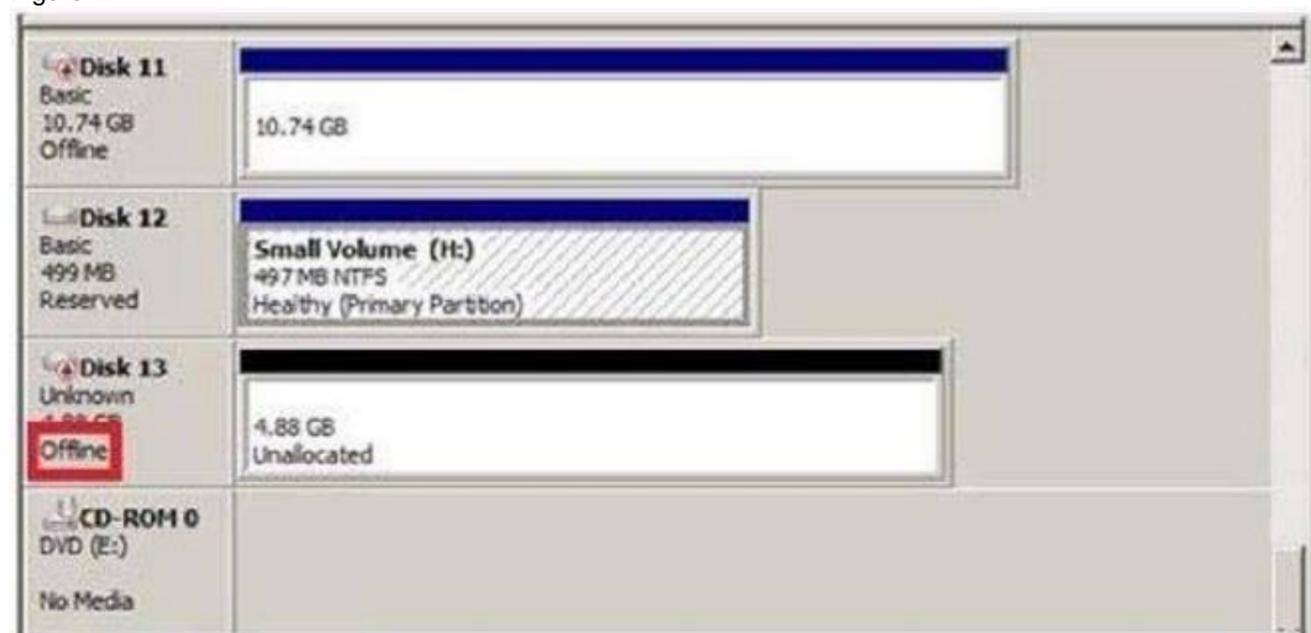
We stated earlier that a disk must be Offline from the Hyper-V servers' perspective in order for the Guest to have exclusive access. However, a raw volume must first be initialized before it can be used. To accomplish this in the Disk Management interface, the disk must first be brought Online. Once Online, the disk will show as being Not Initialized (Figure 2).
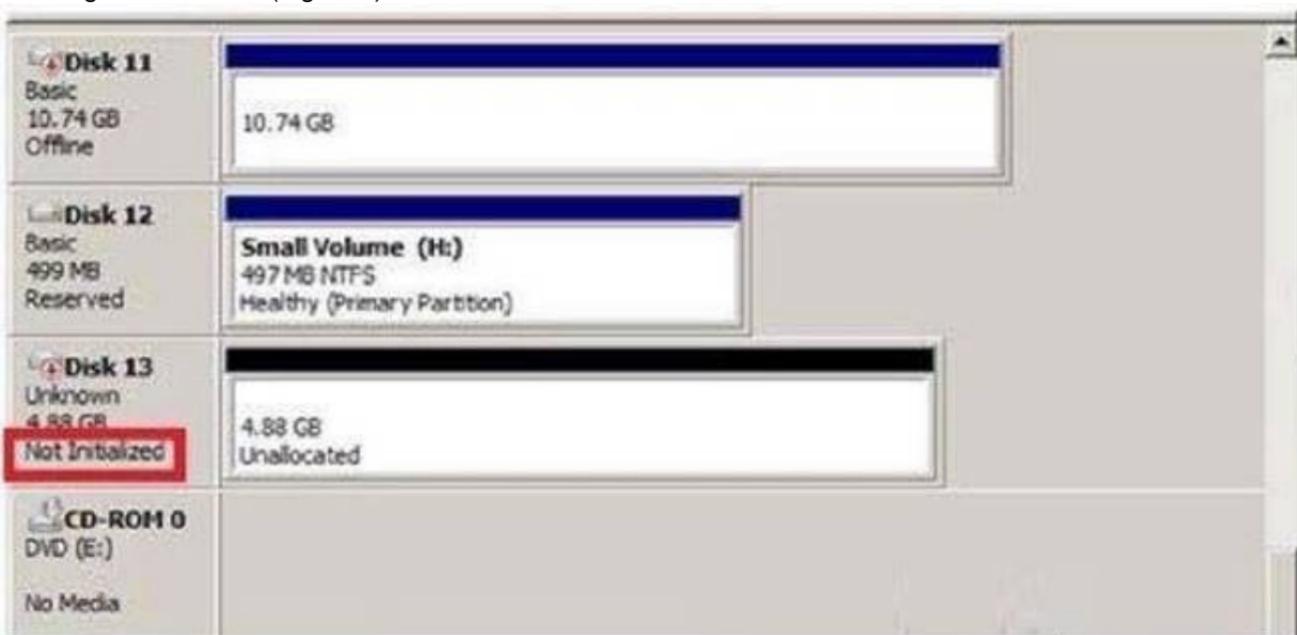
Right-click on the disk and select Initialize Disk (Figure 3)
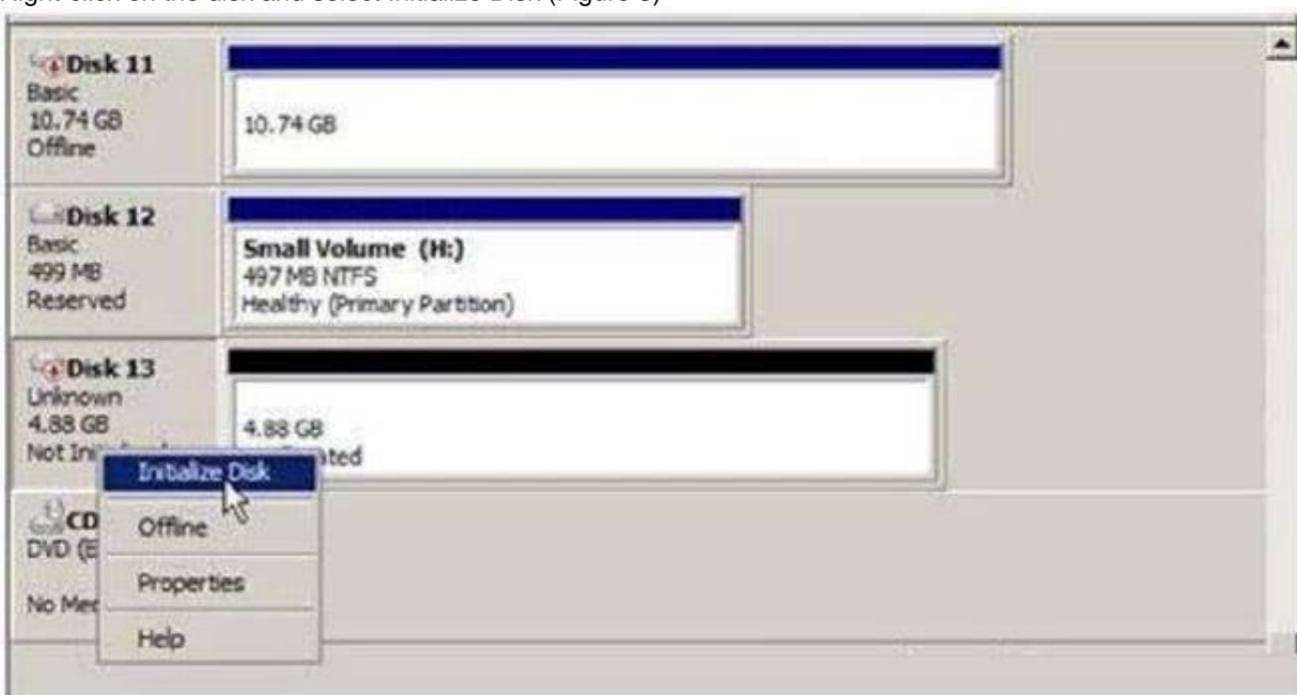
Select either an MBR or GPT partition type (Figure 4).

Once a disk is initialized, it can once again be placed in an Offline state. If the disk is not in an Offline state, it will not be available for selection when configuring the Guest's storage. In order to configure a Pass-through disk in a Guest, you must select Attach a virtual disk later in the New Virtual Machine Wizard (Figure 5).
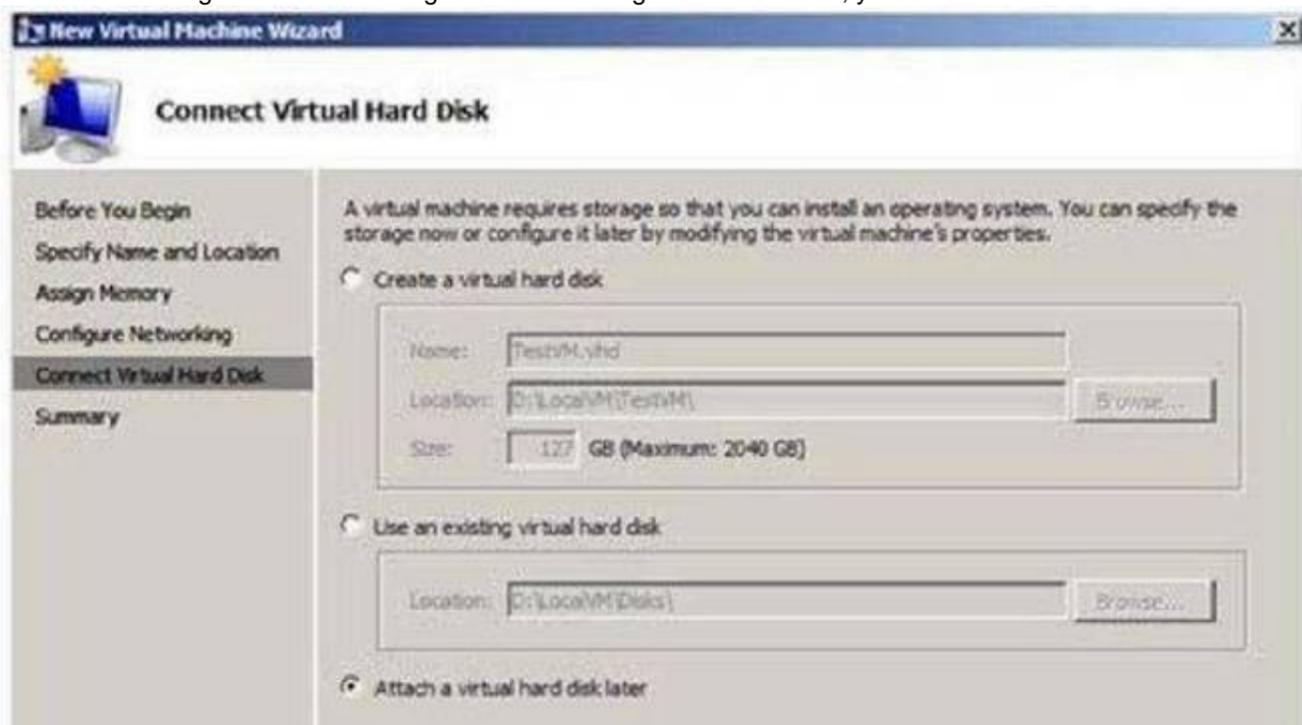
If the Pass-through disk will be used to boot the operating system, it must be attached to an IDE Controller.
Data disks can take advantage of SCSI controllers. In Figure 6, a Passthrough disk is attached to IDE Controller 0.
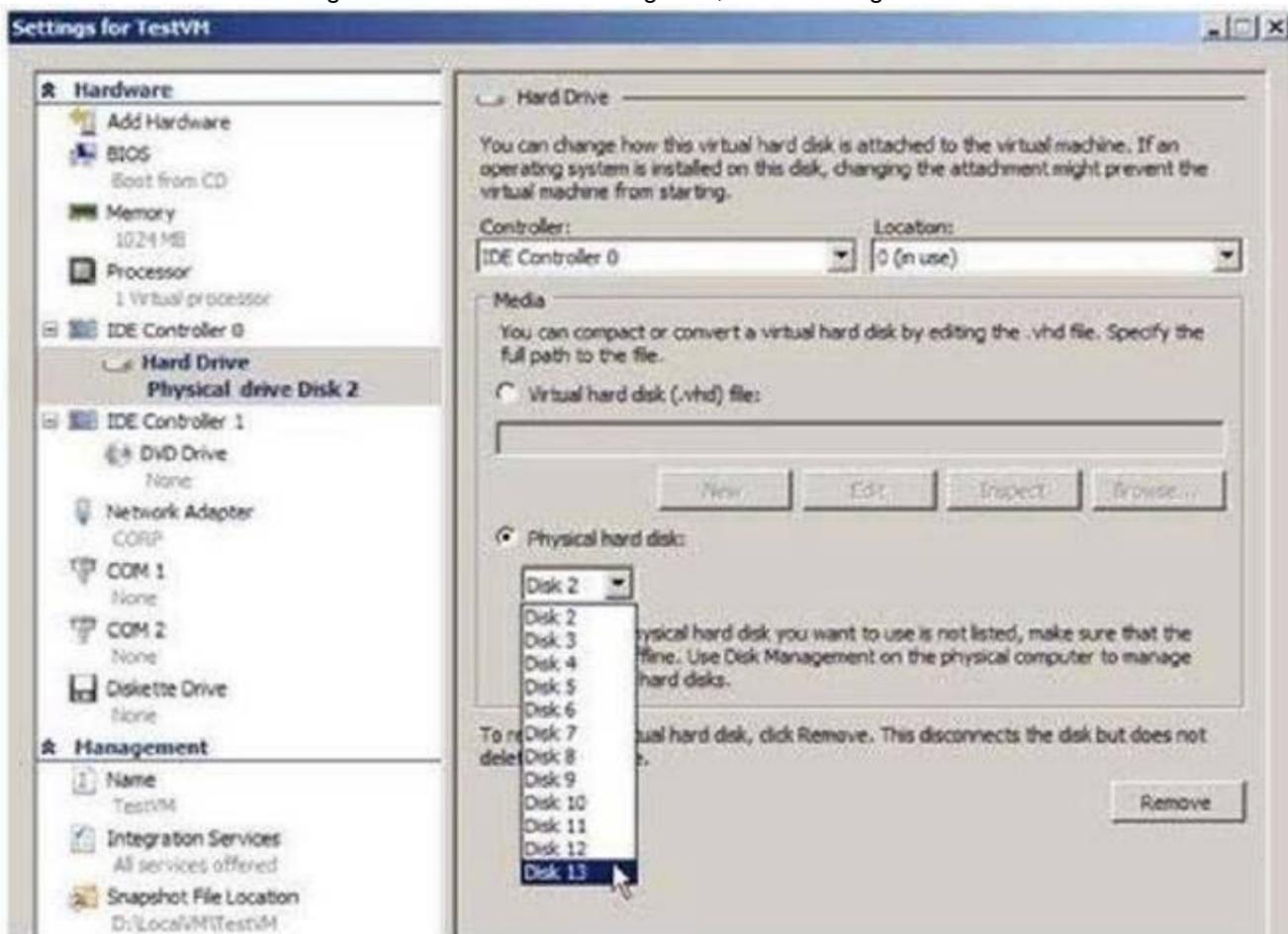
Note: If the disk does not appear in the drop down list, ensure the disk is Offline in the Disk Management interface (In Server CORE, use the diskpart.exe CLI). Once the Pass-through disk is configured, the Guest can be started and data can placed on the drive. If an operating system will be installed, the installation process will properly prepare the disk. If the disk will be used for data storage, it must be prepared in the Guest operating system before data can be placed on it. If a Pass- through disk, being used to support an operating system installation, is brought Online before the Guest is started, the Guest will fail to start. When using Pass-through disks to support an operating system installation, provisions must be made for storing the Guest configuration file in an alternate location. This is because the entire Pass-through disk is consumed by the operating system installation. An example would be to locate the configuration file on another internal drive in the Hyper-V server itself. Or, if it is a cluster, the configuration file can be hosted on a separate cluster providing highly available file services. Be aware that Pass-through disks cannot be dynamically expanded. Additionally, when using Pass-through disks, you lose the capability to take snapshots, and finally, you cannot use differencing disks with Pass-through disks.

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1.
You need to ensure that only the members of the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 11
Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that hosts 20 virtual machines.
You need to view the amount of memory resources and processor resources each virtual machine uses currently.
Which tool should you use on Server1?

A. Resource Monitor
B. Task Manager
C. Hyper-V Manager
D. Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM)

Answer: C

Explanation:
You get it from the Hyper-V Manager
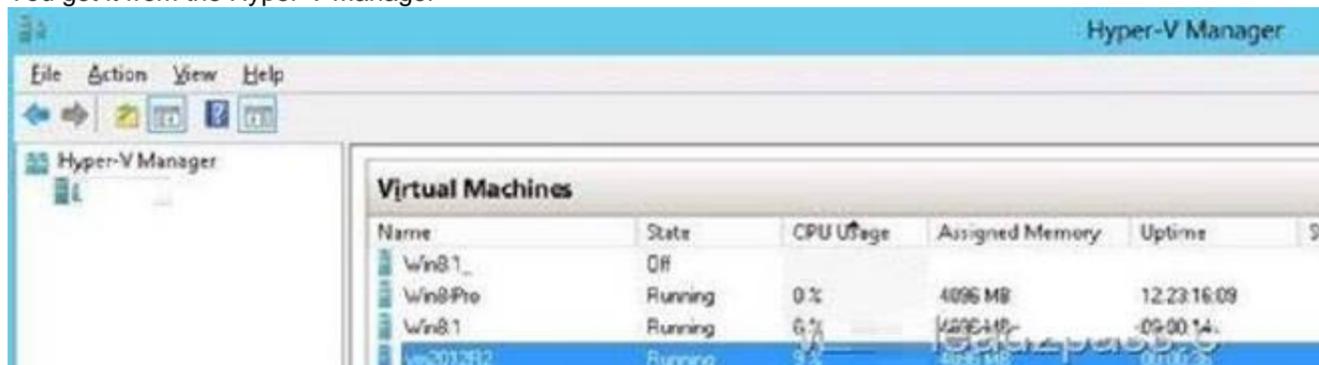
NEW QUESTION 13
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You configure a new failover cluster named Cluster1. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in Cluster1. You need to configure the disk that will be used as a witness disk for Cluster1.
How should you configure the witness disk?
To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct location or locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
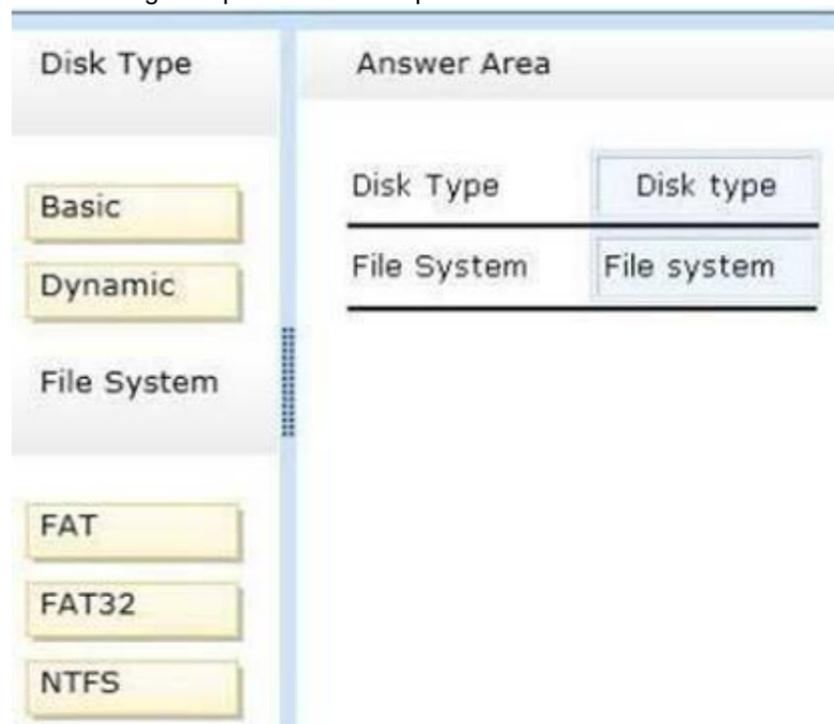
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612870.aspx#BKMK_witness

◢ Witness configuration

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

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

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

Witness type	Description	Requirements and recommendations
Disk witness	• Dedicated LUN that stores a copy of the cluster database • Most useful for clusters with shared (not replicated) storage	• Size of LUN must be at least 512 MB • Must be dedicated to cluster use and not assigned to a clustered role • Must be included in clustered storage and pass storage validation tests • Cannot be a disk that is a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV) • Basic disk with a single volume • Does not need to have a drive letter • Can be formatted with NTFS or ReFS • Can be optionally configured with hardware RAID for fault tolerance • Should be excluded from backups and antivirus scanning

NEW QUESTION 15
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.
All of the users in the marketing department are members of a group named Marketing. All of the users in the human resources department are members of a group named HR. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.
You link GPO1 to OU1.
You configure the Group Policy preferences of GPO1 to add two shortcuts named Link1 and Link2 to the desktop of each user.
You need to ensure that Link1 only appears on the desktop of the users in Marketing and that Link2 only appears on the desktop of the users in HR.
What should you configure?

A. Security Filtering
B. WMI Filtering
C. Group Policy Inheritance
D. Item-level targeting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com.
You implement DirectAccess.
You need to view the properties of the DirectAccess connection. Which connection properties should you view?
To answer, select the appropriate connection properties in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 23
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in an NLB cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a secure web Application named WebApp1. WebApp1 saves user state information locally on each node.
You need to ensure that when users connect to WebApp1, their session state is
maintained.
What should you configure?

A. Affinity None
B. Affinity Single
C. The cluster quorum settings
D. The failover settings
E. A file server for general use
F. The Handling priority
G. The host priority
H. Live migration
I. The possible owner
J. The preferred owner
K. Quick migration
L. The Scale-Out File Server

Answer: B

Explanation:
Even though Network Load Balancing (NLB) hasn't changed significantly since Windows Server 2008 and isn't mentioned in this chapter, be sure to review the feature and its configurable options. For example, remember that in port rules for Network Load Balancing clusters, the Affinity setting determines how you want multiple connections from the same client handled by the NLB cluster. "Affinity: Single" redirects clients back to the same cluster host. "Affinity: Network" redirects clients from the local subnet to the cluster host. "Affinity: None" doesn't redirect multiple connections from the same client back to the same cluster host.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb687542.aspx Using NLB
Client Affinity
NLB offers three types of client affinity to minimize response time to clients and provide generic support for preserving session state. Each affinity specifies a different method for distributing client requests. In Application Center, the New Cluster Wizard sets affinity to Single by default. Later, you can use the cluster Properties dialog box to modify the affinity. The following table describes the three types of affinity.

Affinity	Description
None	Multiple requests from the same client can access any member; useful for clusters that do not store sessio
Single	Multiple requests from the same client must access the same member; useful for clusters within an intran
Class C	Multiple requests from the same TCP/IP Class C address range must access the same member; useful for

No Affinity

With No affinity, NLB does not associate clients with a particular member. Every client request can be load balanced to any member. This affinity provides the best performance but might disrupt clients with established sessions, because subsequent requests might be load balanced to other members where the session information does not exist. Single Affinity In Single affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the client's IP address. Thus, requests coming from the same client IP address always reach the same member. This affinity provides the best support for clients that use sessions on an intranet. These clients cannot use No affinity because their sessions could be disrupted. Additionally, these clients cannot use Class C affinity because intranet clients typically have IP addresses within a narrow range. It is likely that this range is so narrow that all clients on an intranet have the same Class C address, which means that one member might process all of the requests while other members remain idle. Class C Affinity With Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with particular members by using the Class C portion of the client's IP address. Thus, clients coming from the same Class C address range always access the same member. This affinity provides the best performance for clusters serving the Internet. Bb687542.note(en- us,TechNet.10).gif Note It is not efficient for Internet clients to use Single affinity because, in Single affinity, NLB load balances each client by the client's entire IP address, which can span a broad range. By using Class C affinity, NLB associates clients with only the same Class C portion of the IP address with particular members. Therefore, you essentially reduce the range of IP addresses by which NLB load balances clients.

NEW QUESTION 24

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

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Managed By settings of the RODC1 account.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ADAccountControlcmdlet.
C. From a command prompt, run the dsadd computer command.
D. From Active Directory Sites and Services, run the Delegation of Control Wizard.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2.
You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:
? Ensure that existing leases are migrated.
? Prevent lease conflicts.
Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 33

You have a server named DNS1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You discover that the DNS resolution is slow when users try to access the company intranet home page by using the URL http://companyhome.
You need to provide single-label name resolution for CompanyHome that is not dependent on the suffix search order.
Which three cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

A. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone
B. Add-DnsServerResourceRecordCName
C. Set-DnsServerDsSetting
D. Set-DnsServerGlobalNameZone
E. Set-DnsServerEDns
F. Add-DnsServerDirectory Partition

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 34

HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 does not have Internet connectivity.
All roles are removed completely from Server1.
You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Source folder. You need to install the DNS Server server role on Server1.
Which folder should you use as the source?
To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 38
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DC1 is backed up daily.
The domain has the Active Directory Recycle Bin enabled.
During routine maintenance, you delete 500 inactive user accounts and 100 inactive groups. One of the deleted groups is named Group1. Some of the deleted user accounts are members of some of the deleted groups.
For documentation purposes, you must provide a list of the members of Group1 before the group was deleted.
You need to identify the names of the users who were members of Group1 prior to its deletion. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do first?

A. Reactivate the tombstone of Group1.
B. Use the Recycle Bin to restore Group1.
C. Perform an authoritative restore of Group1.
D. Mount the most recent Active Directory backup.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use the Active Directory database mounting tool (Dsamain.exe) and a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) tool, such as Ldp.exe or Active Directory Users and Computers, to identify which backup has the last safe state of the forest. The Active Directory database mounting tool, which is included in Windows Server 2008 and later Windows Server operating systems, exposes Active Directory data that is stored in backups or snapshots as an LDAP server. Then, you can use an LDAP tool to browse the data. This approach has the advantage of not requiring you to restart any DC in Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) to examine the contents of the backup of AD DS.

NEW QUESTION 42
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains more than 100 Group Policy objects (GPOs). Currently, there are no enforced GPOs. You have two GPOs linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to change the precedence order of the GPOs. What should you

use?

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

Answer: I

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461022.aspx

NEW QUESTION 47
Which of the following reasons justifies why you should audit failed events?

A. To log resource access for reporting and billing
B. To monitor for malicious attempts to access a resource which has been denied
C. None of these
D. To monitor access that would suggest users are performing actions greater than you had planned

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778162%28v=ws.10%29.aspx Auditing Security Events Best practices
If you decide to audit failure events in the policy change event category, you can see if unauthorized users or attackers are trying to change policy settings, including security policy settings. Although this can be helpful for intrusion detection, the increase in resources that is required and the possibility of a denial-of-service attack usually outweigh the benefits.

NEW QUESTION 48
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two DHCP servers named DHCP1 and DHCP2 that run Windows Server 2012.
You install the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature on a member server named Server1 and you run the Run Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioningcmdlet.
You need to manage the DHCP servers by using IPAM on Server1. Which three actions should you perform?
To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Configure server discovery.	
Provision the IPAM server.	
Set the manageability status of the server.	
Install the IPAM client feature.	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Configure server discovery.	Provision the IPAM server.
Provision the IPAM server.	Configure server discovery.
Set the manageability status of the server.	
Install the IPAM client feature.	Set the manageability status of the server.

NEW QUESTION 53
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has 2 dual- core processors and 16 GB of RAM.
You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.
You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1. You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use up to 8 GB of memory. The solution must ensure that both virtual machines can be started simultaneously. What should you configure on each virtual machine?

A. Dynamic Memory
B. NUMA topology
C. Memory weight
D. Ressource Control

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a server named Server1.
You open Review Options in the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard, and then you click View script.
You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller. Which file extension should you use to save the script?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The View Script button is used to view the corresponding PowerShell script The PowerShell script extension is .ps1, The Answer could logically be either a .cmd file or a .bat file.
According to http://www.fileinfo.com/:
PAL Settings file created by Corel Painter or Palette of colors used by Dr. Halo bitmap images BAT DOS batch file used to execute commands with the Windows Command Prompt (cmd.exe); contains aseries of line commands that typically might be entered at the DOS command prompt; most commonly used tostart programs and run maintenance utilities within Windows. XML XML (Extensible Markup Language) data file that uses tags to define objects and object attributes;formatted much like an .HTML document, but uses custom tags to define objects and the data within eachobject; can be thought of as a text- based database.
CMD Batch file that contains a series of commands executed in order; introduced with Windows NT, but canbe run by DOS or Windows NT systems; similar to a .BAT file, but is run by CMD.EXE instead of COMMAND.COM.

NEW QUESTION 55
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server role installed.
Adatum.com is a partner organization.
You are helping the administrator of adatum.com set up a federated trust between adatum.com and contoso.com. The administrator of adatum.com asks you to provide a file containing the federation metadata of contoso.com.
You need to identify the location of the federation metadata file. Which node in the AD FS console should you select?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/card/archive/2010/06/25/using-federation-metadata-to-establish-a-relying-party-trustinad-fs-2-0.aspx

Figure 3 -Showing the federation metadata endpoint provided by AD FS 2.0

NEW QUESTION 58
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed.
You need to make configuration changes to the Windows Token-based Agent role service. Which tool should you use?
To answer, select the appropriate tool in the answer area.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
 *Prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices
This is a one-time operation that you must run to prepare your Active Directory forest to support devices.
To prepare the Active Directory forest
On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Initialize-ADDeviceRegistration
*Enable Device Registration Service on a federation server farm node To enable Device Registration Service
1. On your federation server, open a Windows PowerShell command window and type: Enable-AdfsDeviceRegistration
2. Repeat this step on each federation farm node in your AD FS farm.

NEW QUESTION 65

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70

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

A company policy states that all server IP addresses must be assigned by using a reserved address in DHCP.
You need to identify how many DHCP reservations you must create for Server1. How many reservations should you identify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP 2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP
2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP 1 + 1 + 2 = 4
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 3: Managing Networking using Windows PowerShell, p. 253

NEW QUESTION 75
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a new server named Server2.
Server2 has faster hard disk drives, more RAM, and a different processor manufacturer than Server1.
You need to move all of the virtual machines from Server1 to Server2. The solution must minimize downtime.
What should you do for each virtual machine?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 77
HOTSPOT
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Configuration
Server1	• 1 Intel i7 processor • 16 GB of memory • 1 TB of hard disk space • Two network adapters
Server2	• 4 Intel Xeon processors • 64 GB of memory • 4 TB of hard disk space • 4 network adapters

You create a virtual machine on Server1 named VM1.
You plan to export VM1 from Server1 and import VM1 to Server2.
You need to ensure that you can start the imported copy of VM1 from snapshots. What should you configure on VM1?
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.
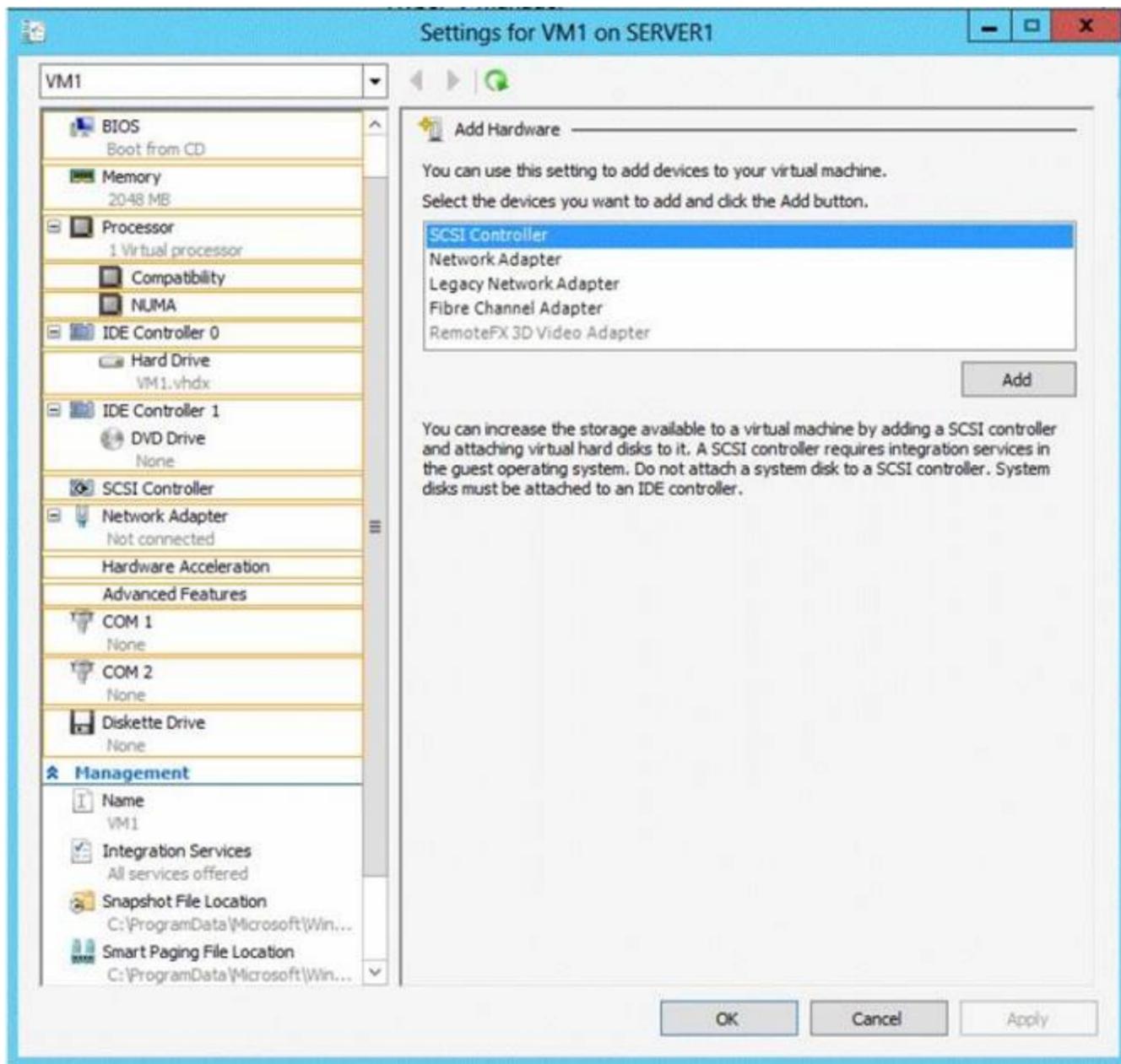
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note:
* If the CPUs are from the same manufacturer but not from the same type, you may need to use Processor Compatibility.
(Incorrect) The network adapter is already disconnected.

NEW QUESTION 79
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Network Access Protection (NAP) is deployed to the domain.
You need to create NAP event trace log files on a client computer. What should you run?

A. Register-EngineEvent
B. Tracert
C. Register-ObjectEvent
D. Logman

Answer: D

Explanation:
Register-ObjectEvent: Monitor events generated from .Net Framework Object. Register-EngineEvent: Subscribes to events that are generated by the Windows PowerShell engine and by the New-Event cmdlet.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849967.aspx tracert: Trace IP route
logman: Manages and schedules performance counter and event trace log collections on a
local and remote systems. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490956.aspx

NEW QUESTION 80
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.
Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in- windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx Hyper-V Resource Metering in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta"
IT organizations need tools to charge back business units that they support while providing the business units with the right amount of resources to match their needs. For hosting providers, it is equally important to issue chargebacks based on the amount of usage by each customer. To implement advanced billing strategies that measure both the assigned
capacity of a resource and its actual usage, earlier versions of Hyper-V required users to develop their own chargeback solutions that polled and aggregated performance counters. These solutions could be expensive to develop and sometimes led to loss of historical data. To assist with more accurate, streamlined chargebacks while protecting historical information, Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 "Server 8 Beta" introduces Resource Metering, a feature that allows customers to create cost-effective, usage-based billing solutions. With this feature, service providers can choose the best billing strategy for their business model, and independent software vendors can develop more reliable, end-to-end chargeback solutions on top of Hyper-V.
Metrics collected for each virtual machine
§ Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.
§ Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.
§ Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).
§ Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).
§ Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.
§ Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter. § Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter To enable Hyper-V resource metering on hyper-v host HV01 run the following PowerShell commands:
Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Enable-VMResourceMetering
By default the collection interval for Hyper-v metering data is one hour to change this interval the following
PowerShell command can be used "value used in the command below is one minute": Set-vmhost computername HV01 ResourceMeteringSaveInterval 00:01:00
To get all VMs metering data run the following PowerShell command: Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 | Measure-VM
To get a particular VM "test01" metering data run the following PowerShell command: Get-VM -ComputerName HV01 -Name "test01" | Measure-VM

NEW QUESTION 82
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a custom Active Directory Application partition.
Which tool should you use?

A. Netdom
B. Ntdsutil
C. Dsmod
D. Dsamain

Answer: B

Explanation:
* To create or delete an application directory partition Open Command Prompt. Type:ntdsutil
At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:domain management
At the domain management command prompt, type:connection At the server connections command prompt,
type:connect to server ServerName At the server connections command prompt, type:quit At the domain management command prompt, do one of the following:
* partition management
Manages directory partitions for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) or Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). This is a subcommand of Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt. Ntdsutil and Dsmgmt are command-line tools that are built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2.
/ partition management create nc %s1 %s2
Creates the application directory partition with distinguished name %s1, on the Active Directory domain controller or AD LDS instance with full DNS name %s2. If you specify "NULL" for %s2, this command uses the currently connected Active Directory domain controller. Use this command only with AD DS. For AD LDS, use create nc %s1 %s2 %s3. Note:
* An application directory partition is a directory partition that is replicated only to specific domain controllers. A domain controller that participates in the replication of a particular application directory partition hosts a replica of that partition.

NEW QUESTION 85
Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains 400 desktop computers that run Windows 8 and 200 desktop computers that run Windows Vista Service Pack 2(SP2).
All of the desktop computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains startup script
settings.
You link GPO1 to OU1.
You need to ensure that GPO1 is applied only to computers that run Windows 8. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 90
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.
A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.
You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe. Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 91
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you configure a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1. You need to ensure that all performance log data that is older than 30 days is deleted automatically.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95
Your network contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a custom Data Collector Set (DCS) named DCS1.
You need to configure DCS1 to collect the following information:
? The amount of Active Directory data replicated between DC1 and the other domain controllers
? The current values of several registry settings
Which two should you configure in DCS1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 97
Your network contains two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 named Server1 and Server2. Both servers have the File Server role service installed.
On Server2, you create a share named Backups.
From Windows Server Backup on Server1, you schedule a full backup to run every night. You set the backup destination to \\Server2 \Backups.
After several weeks, you discover that \\Server2\Backups only contains the last backup that completed on Server1.
You need to ensure that multiple backups of Server1 are maintained. What should you do?

A. Modify the properties of the Windows Store Service (WSService) service.
B. Change the backup destination.
C. Modify the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) settings.
D. Configure the permission of the Backups share.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102

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

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

You need to ensure that end-to-end encryption is used between clients and Server2 when the clients connect to the network by using DirectAccess.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Unsure about these answers:
? A public key infrastructure must be deployed.
? Windows Firewall must be enabled on all profiles.
? ISATAP in the corporate network is not supported. If you are using ISATAP, you should remove it and use native IPv6.
? Computers that are running the following operating systems are supported as DirectAccess clients:
Windows Server® 2012 R2 Windows 8.1 Enterprise
Windows Server® 2012
Windows 8 Enterprise Windows Server® 2008 R2 Windows 7 Ultimate
Windows 7 Enterprise
? Force tunnel configuration is not supported with KerbProxy authentication.
? Changing policies by using a feature other than the DirectAccess management console or Windows PowerShell cmdlets is not supported.
? Separating NAT64/DNS64 and IPHTTPS server roles on another server is not supported.

NEW QUESTION 104
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 contains a file server role named FS1 and a generic service role named SVC1. Server1 is the preferred node for FS1. Server2 is the preferred node for SVC1.
You plan to run a disk maintenance tool on the physical disk used by FS1.
You need to ensure that running the disk maintenance tool does not cause a failover to occur.
What should you do before you run the tool?

A. Run Suspend-ClusterNode.
B. Run cluster.exe and specify the offline parameter.
C. Run Suspcnd-ClusterResource.
D. Run cluster.exe and specify the pause parameter.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 105
Which terminology is being described below?
A trust allows resources in your domain (the domain that you are logged on to at the time that you run the New Trust Wizard) to be accessed more quickly by users in another domain (which is nested within another domain tree) in your forest.

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 106
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 Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts 10 virtual machines. A virtual machine named VM1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and hosts a processor-intensive application named App1.
Users report that App1 responds more slowly than expected.
You need to monitor the processor usage on VM1 to identify whether changes must be made to the hardware settings of VM1.
Which performance object should you monitor on Server1?

A. Hyper-V Hypervisor Logical Processor
B. Hyper-V Hypervisor Root Virtual Processor
C. Processor
D. Hyper-V Hypervisor Virtual Processor
E. Process

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/1234.hyper-v-concepts-vcpu-virtual-processor.aspx
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/tvoellm/archive/2008/05/12/hyper-v-performance-counters-part-four-of-many-hyper-v-hypervisor-virtual-processor-and- hyper-v-hypervisor-root-virtual- processor-counter-set.aspx

NEW QUESTION 109
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1. The network contains two servers named Server3 and Server4 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server3 and Server4 are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster2.
You need to move all of the applications and the services from Cluster1 to Cluster2. What should you do first from Failover Cluster Manager?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2012/06/25/10323434.aspx
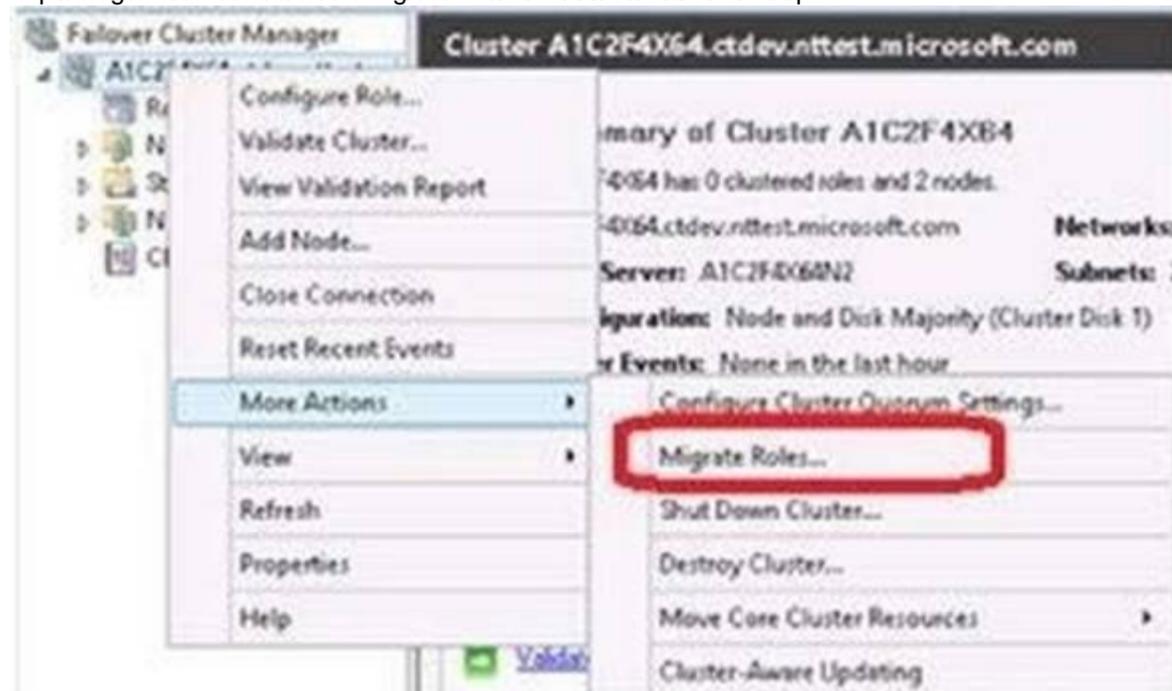
NEW QUESTION 111
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1.
You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1. Which tool should you use?

A. the Add-WindowsPackagecmdlet
B. the Add-WindowsFeaturecmdlet
C. the Install-Module cmdlet
D. the Install-RoleServicecmdlet

Answer: B

Explanation:

From the MSPress book "Upgrading your skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012 R2" Converting a server with a GUI to or from Server Core You can switch between a Server Core installation and full installation in Windows Server 2012 R2 because the difference between these installation options is contained in two specific Windows features that can be added or removed. The first feature, Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure (Server- Gui-Mgmt-Infra), provides a minimal server interface and server management tools such as Server Manager and the Microsoft Management Console (MMC). The second feature, Server Graphical Shell (Server-Gui-Shell), is dependent on the first feature and provides the rest of the GUI experience, including Windows Explorer. In Figure 1-9, you can see these two features in the Add Roles And Features Wizard, on the Select Features page, beneath User Interfaces And Infrastructure.

To convert a full installation to a Server Core installation, just remove these two features in Server Manager. Note that removing the first feature will automatically remove the second, dependent feature.

[...]

You can also remove these graphical interface features in Windows PowerShell. If you have deployed a full installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 and want to convert it to a Server Core installation, run the following Windows PowerShell command:

Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-GUI-MgmtInfra -restart Remember that you only need to specify Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra for removal to remove both this feature and Server-Gui- Shell. Once the graphical management tools and graphical shell have been removed, the server restarts. When you log back on, you are presented with the Server Core user interface.

The process can be reversed by replacing both features. You can do this from a remote server by using the Add Roles And Features Wizard in Server Manager. You can also do it locally by running the following Windows PowerShell command:

Install-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell estart

Note that when you install these two features from Windows PowerShell, you must specify them both.
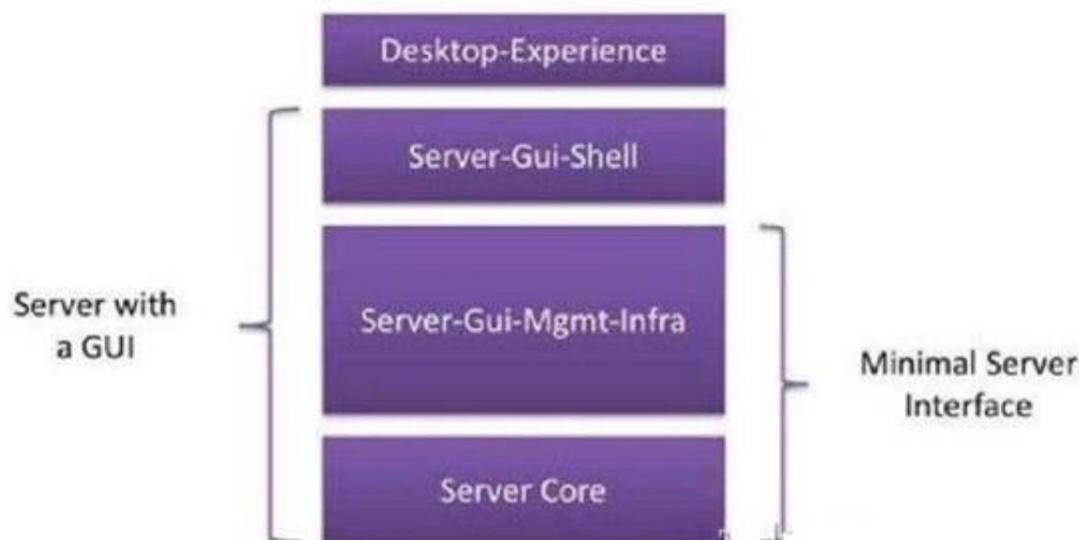
To configure Minimal Server Interface, you can either start with a Server Core installation and add Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure or start with a Server with a GUI and remove Server Graphical Shell.

The Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure feature includes Server Manager and some other basic administrative tools, but it does notinclude (i.e among tohers) Windows Explorer.

NB: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467.aspx Install-WindowsFeature Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012 R2.

This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2012/07/18/windows-server-2012- installationoptions.aspx
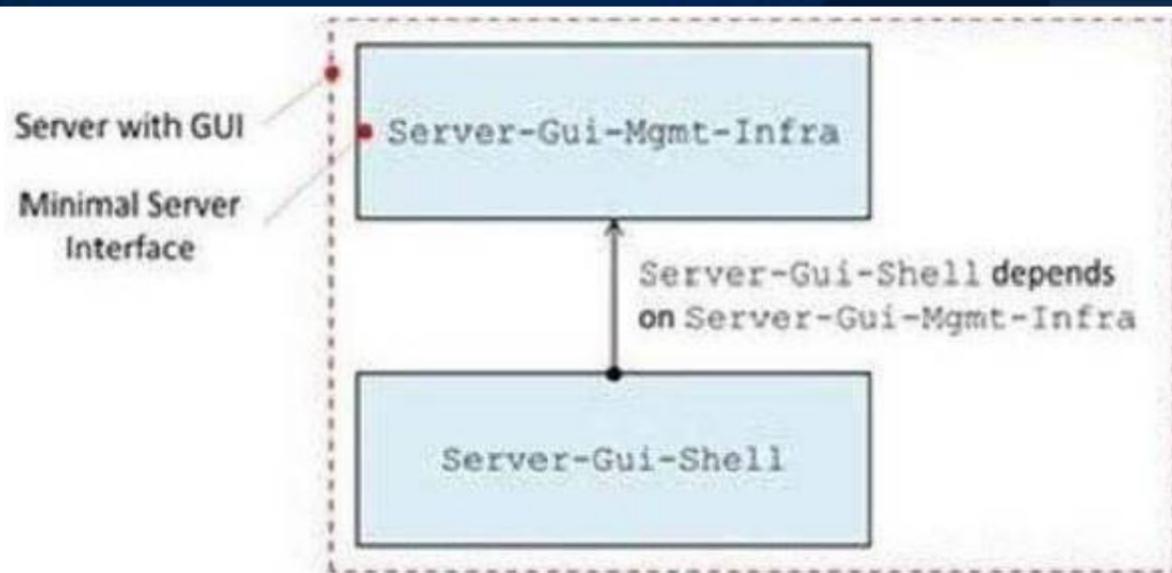
- Uninstalling `Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra` removes Server with GUI
- Installing `Server-Gui-Shell` restores Server with GUI
- Uninstalling `Server-Gui-Shell` leaves with Minimal Server Interface

Minimal Server Interface

This is new. In Windows Server 2012 R2, with a Server with GUI installation one can remove the Server Graphical Shell (which provides full GUI for server) to set a full server installation with the so-called Minimal

Server Interface option with the following PowerShell comlet. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell estart.

This basically provides a Server with GUI, but without installing Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen. Additionally, Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still in place.

Minimal Server Interface requires 4 GB more disk space than Server Core alone

NEW QUESTION 116
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the "Minimal Server Interface." This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation except that some features are not installed.
Which of the following features is not installed in this scenario?

A. MMC
B. Windows Explorer
C. Control Panel (subset)
D. Server Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you choose the minimal server interface option Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed. Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still present.

NEW QUESTION 117
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3.
On Server1, you create a NIC team named Team1 by using NIC1 and NIC2. You configure Team1 to accept network traffic on VLAN 10.
You need to ensure that Server1 can accept network traffic on VLAN 10 and VLAN 11. The solution must ensure that the network traffic can be received on both VLANs if a network adapter fails.
What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 120
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The forest contains two Active Directory sites named Site1 and Site2.
You plan to deploy a read-only domain controller (RODC) named DC10 to Site2. You pre- create the DC10 domain controller account by using Active Directory Users and Computers.
You need to identify which domain controller will be used for initial replication during the promotion of the RODC.
Which tab should you use to identify the domain controller? To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.
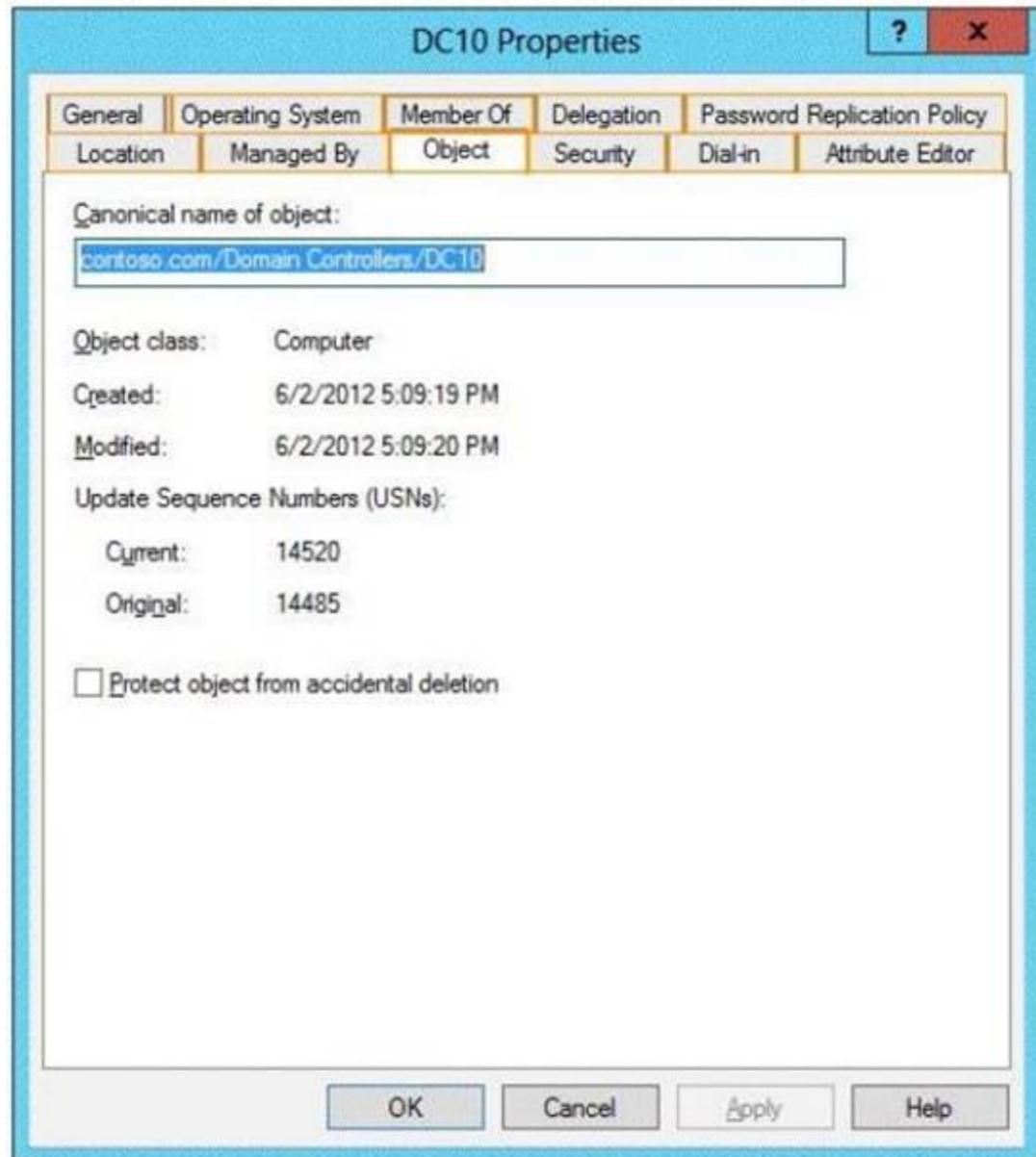
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

Explanation:
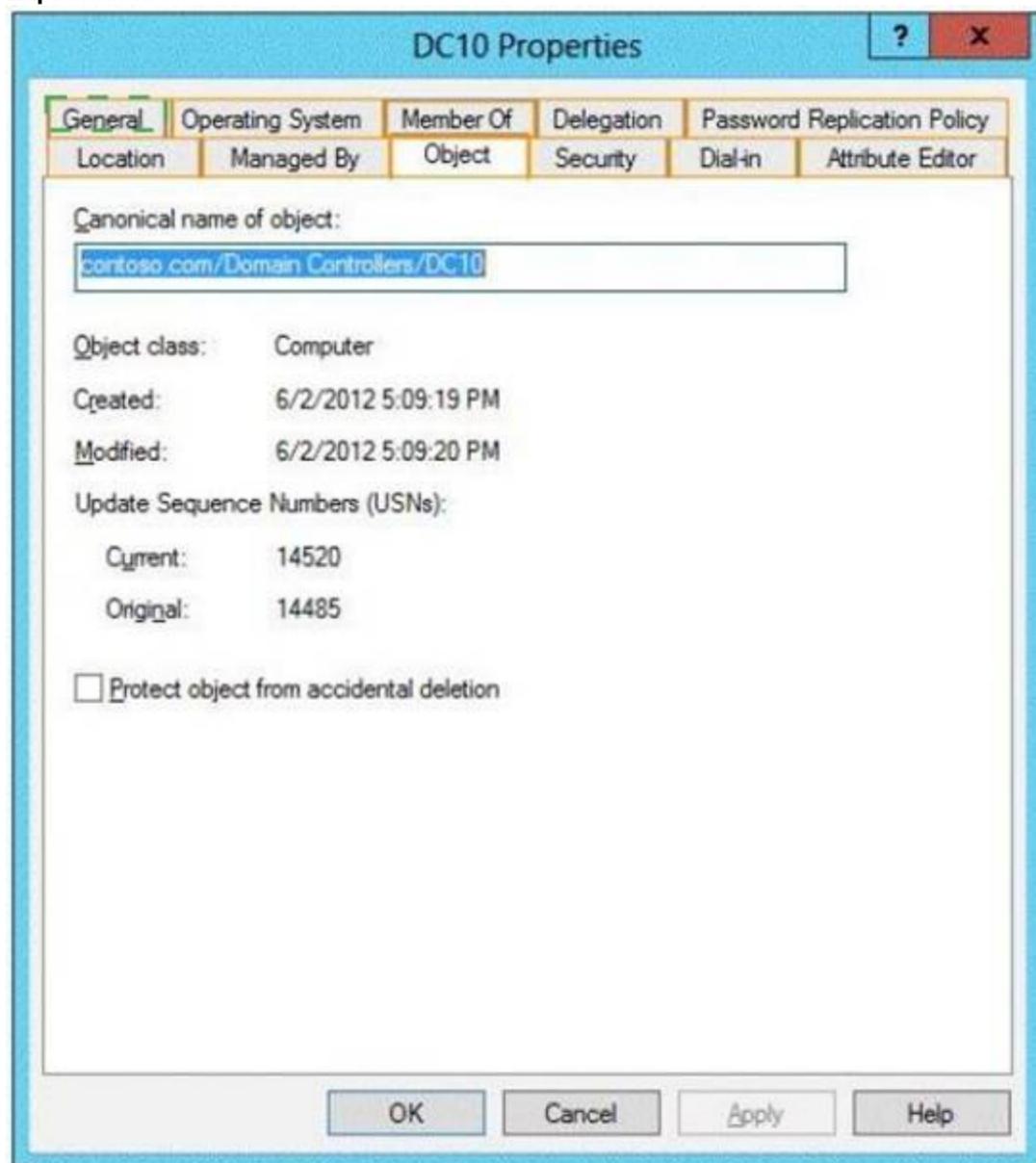
NEW QUESTION 123
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
On a server named Server2, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Server2 to the contoso.com domain. You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 by using the Computer Management console on Server1.
What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
As we can see on the following screenshot, Remote Management is enabled by default on a new Server Core installation of 2012 (so we don't have to configure it on Server2) BUT that's not enough as it only enables WinRM-based remote management (and computer management is not WinRM- based of course). To enable the remote management from an MMC (such as server manager, or computer manager), we have to enable exception rules in the Firewall, which can be done, amongst other ways, using Powershell and the Enable- NetFirewallRulecmdlet.
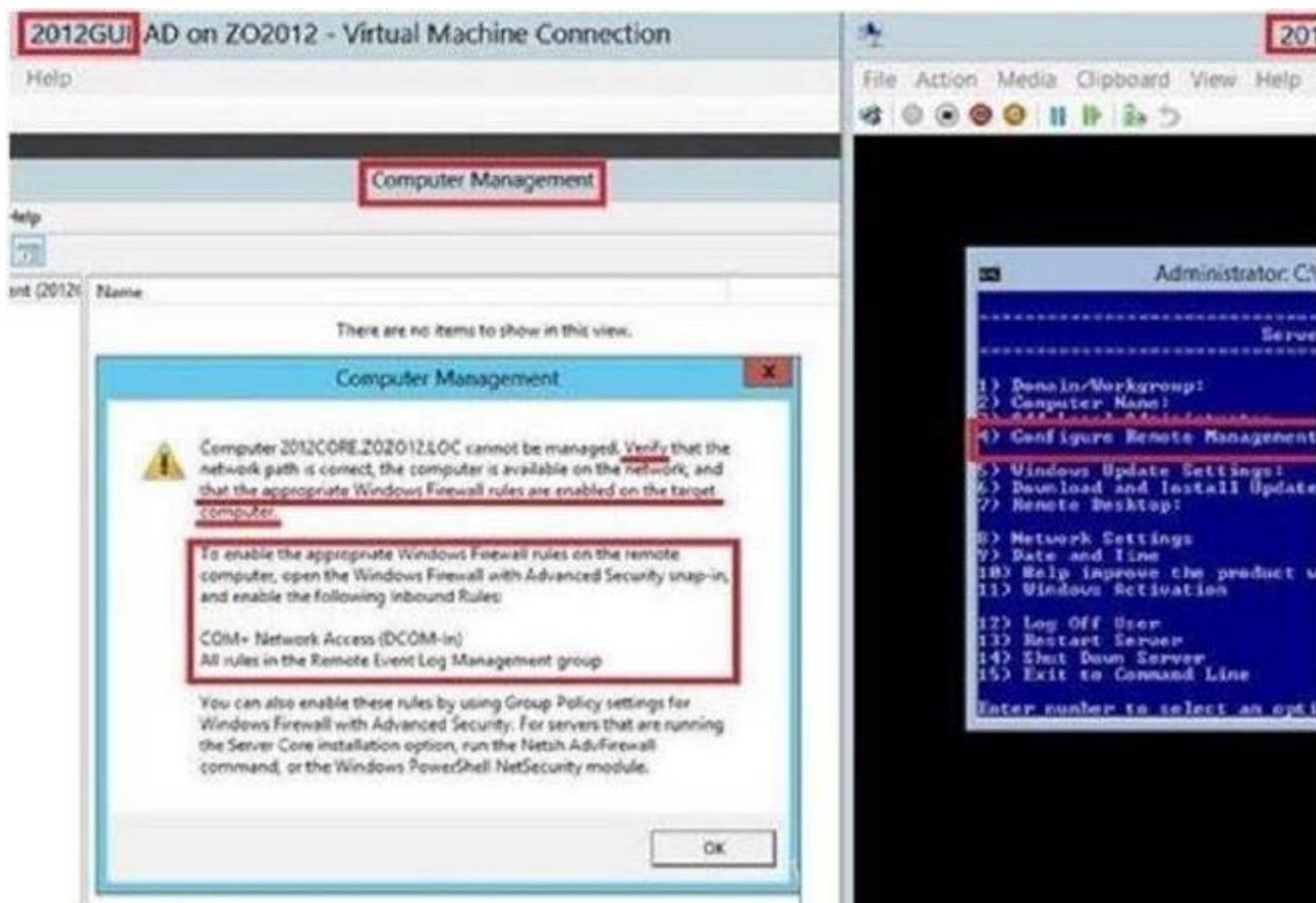
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554869.aspx Enable-NetFirewallRule
Detailed Description
The Enable-NetFirewallRulecmdlet enables a previously disabled firewall rule to be active within the computer or a group policy organizational unit. This cmdlet gets one or more firewall rules to be enabled with the Name parameter (default), the DisplayName parameter, rule properties, or by associated filters or objects. The Enabled parameter for the resulting queried rules is set to True.

NEW QUESTION 127
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named dcl.contoso.com.
You discover that the Default Domain Policy Group Policy objects (GPOs) and the Default Domain Controllers Policy GPOs were deleted.
You need to recover the Default Domain Policy and the Default Domain Controllers Policy
GPOs.
What should you run?

A. dcgpofix.exe /target:domain
B. dcgpofix.exe /target:both
C. gpfixup.exe /oldnb:contoso/newnb:dc1
D. gpfixup.exe /dc:dc1.contoso.com

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739095(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 130
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4. Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

A. NUMA topology
B. Resource control
C. Resource metering
D. Virtual Machine Chimney
E. The VLAN ID
F. Processor Compatibility
G. The startup order
H. Automatic Start Action
I. Integration Services

J. Port mirroring
K. Single-root I/O virtualization

Answer: J

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror What's New in Hyper-V Virtual Switch
Port Mirroring
With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port.
There are a range of applications for port mirroring an entire ecosystem of network visibility companies exist that have products designed to consume port mirror data for performance management, security analysis, and network diagnostics. With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can select the switch ports that are monitored as well as the switch port that receives copies of all the traffic.
The following examples configure port mirroring so that all traffic that is sent and received by both MyVM and MyVM2 is also sent to the VM named MonitorVM.
Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM PortMirroring Source Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MyVM2 PortMirroring Source
Set-VMNetworkAdapter VMName MonitorVM PortMirroring Destination

NEW QUESTION 131
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has Microsoft SQL Server 2012 installed. You install the Active Directory Federation Services server role on Server2. You need to configure Server2 as the first Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server in the domain. The solution must ensure that the AD FS database is stored in a SQL Server database on Server1. What should you do on Server2?

A. From Windows PowerShell, run Install-ADFSFarm.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run Install-ADFSStandAlone.
C. From the AD FS console, run the AD FS Federation Server Configuration Wizard and select the Stand-alone federation server option.
D. From Server Manager, install the AD FS Web Agents.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Install-ADFSFarm with the parameter -SQLConnectionString (thx @Nab from France) This is the only valid option.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee913579.aspx Not: Powershell Install-ADFSStandAlone
We're not going for StandAlone which is no more for 2012 R2 btw. Not: Stand Alone federation.
Not: ADFS Web Agents
The Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) Web Agent is a component of ADFS. It is used to consume security tokens and either allow or deny a user access to a Web application. To accomplish this, the Web server requires a relationship with a resource Federation Service so that it can direct the user to the Federation Service as needed.

NEW QUESTION 135
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Dynamic Access Control policy named Policy1.
You create a new Central Access Rule named Rule1. You need to add Rule1 to Policy1.
What command should you run?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

	-Members	

Answer Area

	-Members	
Add-AdCentralAccessPolicyMembe	Policy1	Policy1
New-AdCentralAccessRule	Rule1	Rule1
Set-AdCentralAccessPolicy		
Set-AdCentralAccessRule		

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Add-AdCentralAccessPolicyMembe	-Members	Policy1
New-AdCentralAccessRule	Policy1	Rule1
Set-AdCentralAccessPolicy	Rule1	
Set-AdCentralAccessRule		
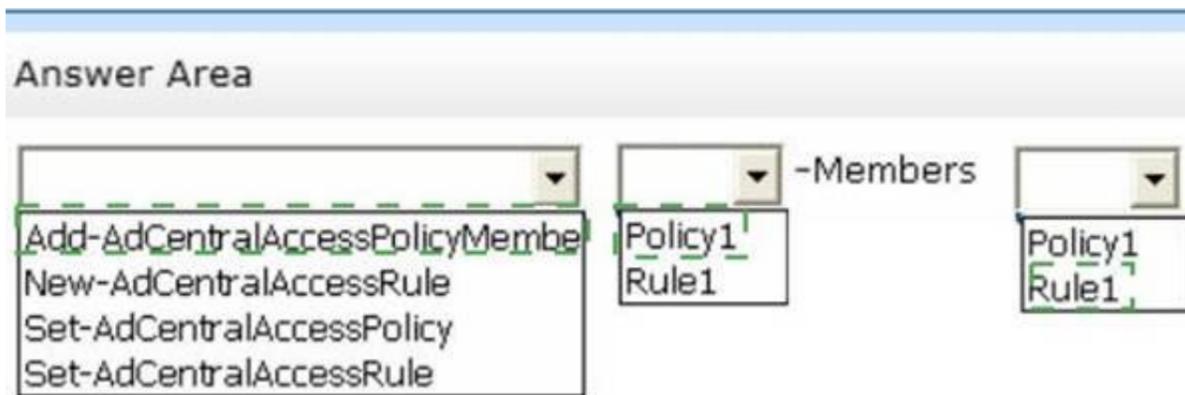
NEW QUESTION 138
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
VM1 has several snapshots. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 141
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.
You plan to replace a domain controller named DC1. DC1 has the schema operations master role.
You need to transfer the schema master role to another domain controller named DC10 before you remove Active Directory from DC1.
Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To transfer the schema master role using the command line:
? Open Command Prompt.
? Type:
ntdsutil
? At the ntdsutil command prompt, type:
roles
? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:
connection
? At the server connections command prompt, type:
connect to serverDomainController
? At the server connections command prompt, type:
quit
? At the fsmo maintenance command prompt, type:
transfer schema master
Reference: Transfer the schema master role

NEW QUESTION 143
HOTSPOT
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

Virtual Hard Disk Properties

General

Format:	VHDX
Type:	Dynamically expanding virtual hard disk
Location:	C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks
File Name:	Disk1.vhdx
Current File Size:	13. 47 GB
Maximum Disk Size:	100 GB

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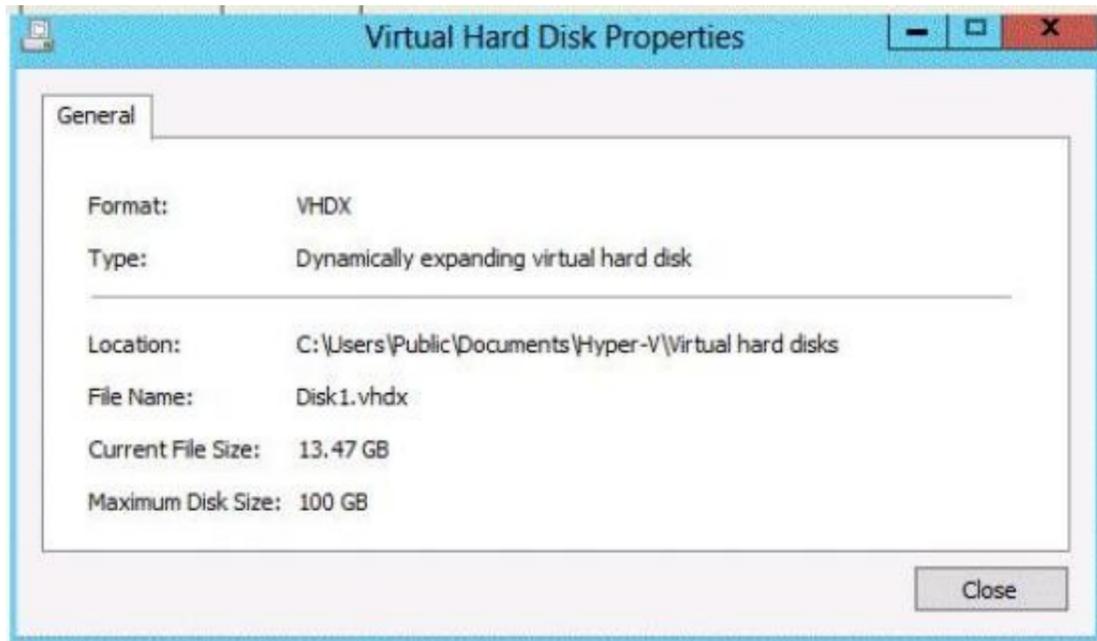
The settings for Disk1.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk1.vhdx exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Virtual Hard Disk Properties

General

Format:	VHDX
Type:	Differencing virtual hard disk
Location:	C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks
File Name:	Disk2.vhdx
Current File Size:	13. 16 GB
Maximum Disk Size:	100 GB
Parent:	C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks\Disk1.vhdx

Inspect Parent...

Close
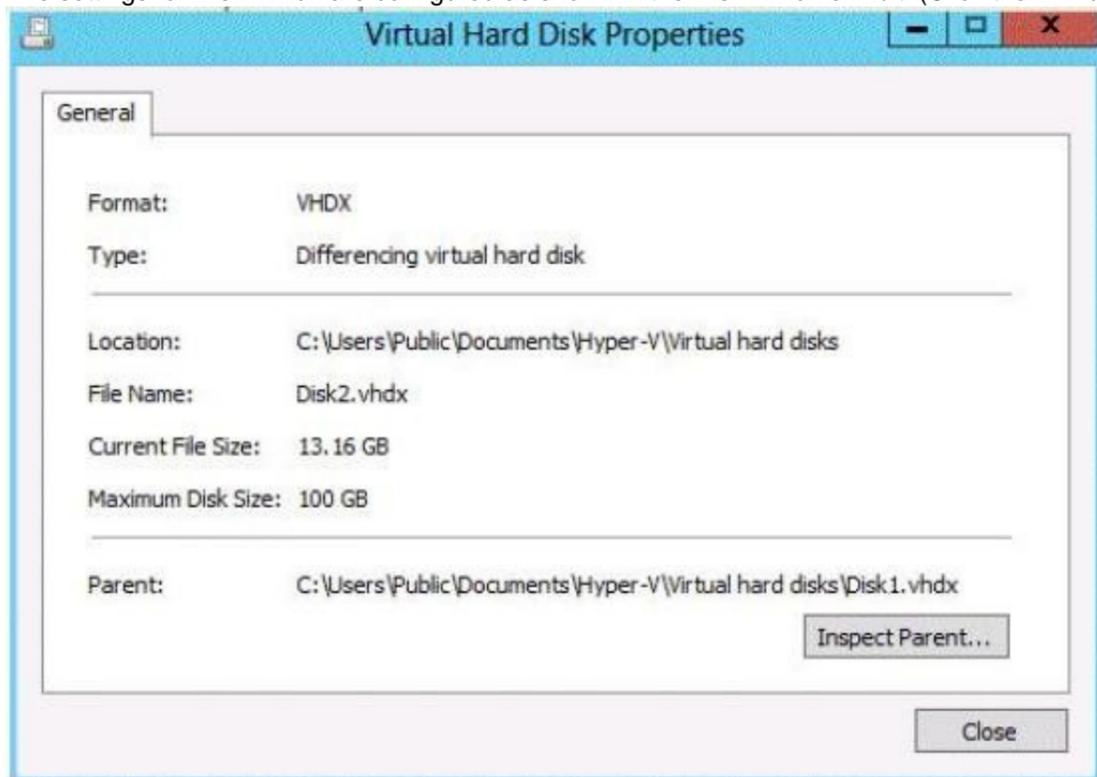
The settings for Disk2.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk2.vhdx exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)
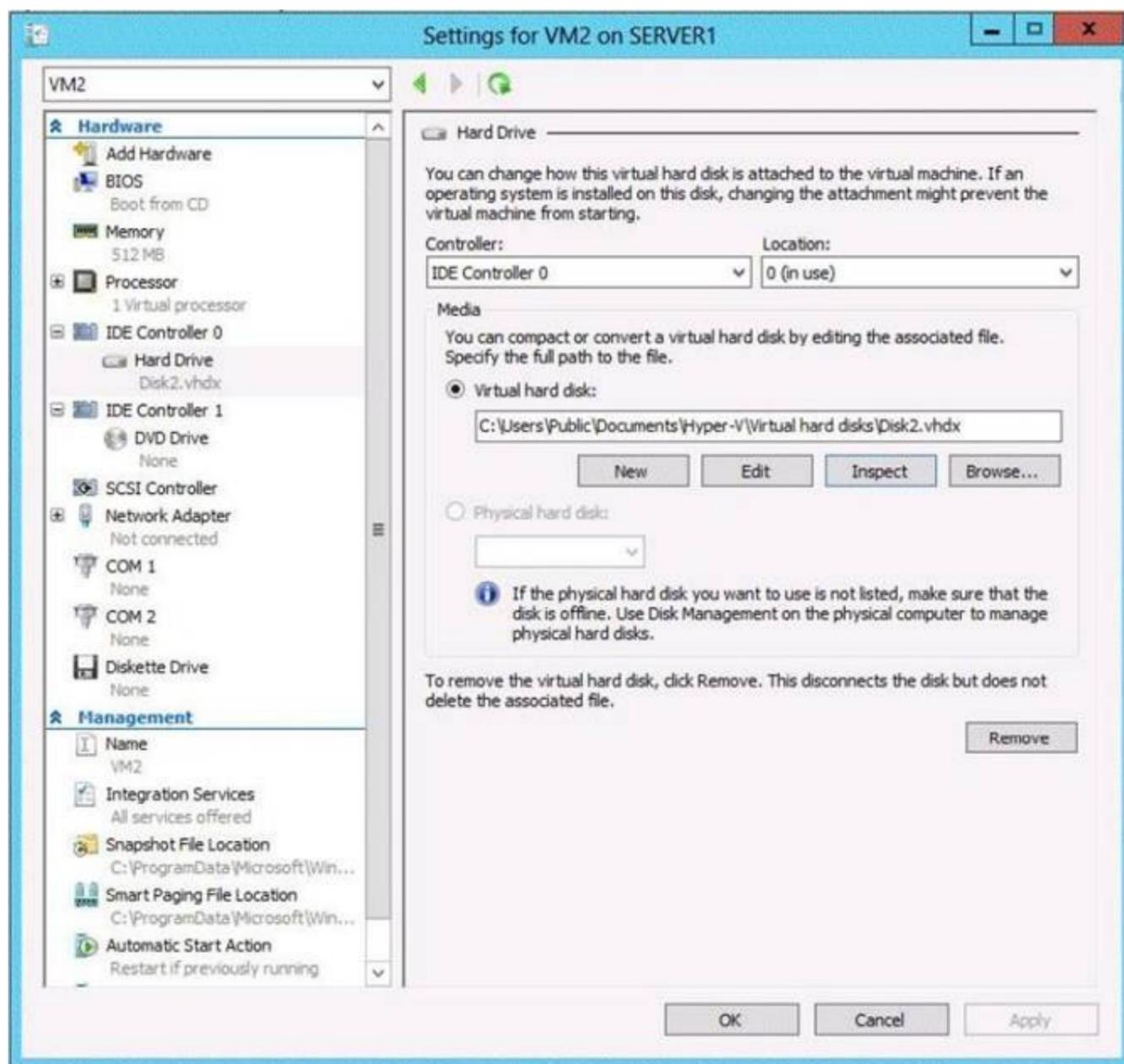
Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No.Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Yes	No
You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running.	○	○
You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running.	○	○
You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you want to compact a differencing virtual hard disk or an undo disk, you must merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.
You can compact a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.You cannot compact any other type of virtual hard disk.However, you can convert a fixed-size virtual hard disk to a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk and then compact the disk.If you want to compact a differencing virtual hard disk or an undo disk, you must merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708394(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 145
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) cluster.
A partner company has an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. The partner company does not have AD RMS deployed.
You need to ensure that users in litwareinc.com can consume rights-protected content from adatum.com.
Which type of trust policy should you create?

A. At federated trust
B. A trusted user domain
C. A trusted publishing domain
D. Windows Live ID

Answer: A

Explanation:
A. In AD RMS rights can be assigned to users who have a federated trust with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). This enables an organization to share access to rights-protected content with another organization without having to establish a separate Active Directory trust or Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) infrastructure.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738707(v=WS.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757344(v=ws.10).aspx

AD RMS and AD FS Considerations

This topic has not yet been rated - Rate this topic

Applies To: Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2

In AD RMS rights can be assigned to users who have a federated trust with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). This enables an organization to share access to rights-protected content with another organization without having to establish a separate Active Directory trust or Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 149
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard. You establish a Remote Desktop session to Server1.
You need to identify which task can be performed on Server1 from within the Remote Desktop session.
What should you identify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. You must be a member of the Administrators group to use the tool. Sconfig.cmd is available in the Minimal Server Interface and in Server with a GUI mode.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647766.aspx
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Deploying servers, p. 80

NEW QUESTION 151
HOTSPOT
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You are configuring a storage space on Server1.
You need to ensure that the storage space supports tiered storage.
Which settings should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Disk allocation: [▼]

Volume provisioning type: [▼]

Answer Area

Disk allocation: [▼]
- Automatic
- Hot Spare
- Manual

Volume provisioning type: [▼]
- Fixed
- Thin

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Disk allocation:
- Automatic
- Hot Spare
- Manual

Volume provisioning type:
- Fixed
- Thin
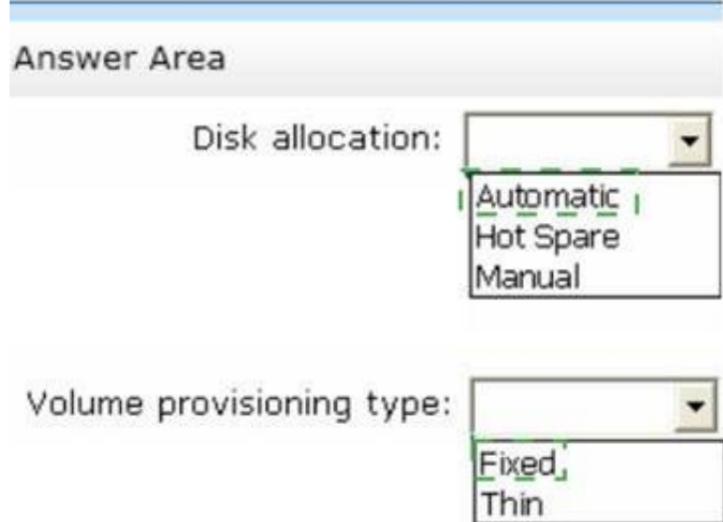
NEW QUESTION 152

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.
A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise. You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy.
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 R2
B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
C. online servicing by using Dism
D. offline servicing by using Dism

Answer: C

Explanation:
\A. Not least effort
\B. Not least effort
\C. dism /online /set-edition
\D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: DISM /online /Set- Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get- TargetEditions option.
If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:
If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command DISM /online
/Get-CurrentEdition. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>
/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.
The server will restart twice.

NEW QUESTION 156

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1. On DC1, you add a new volume and you stop the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) service.
You run ntdsutil.exe and you set NTDS as the active instance.
You need to move the Active Directory database to the new volume. Which Ntdsutil context should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816120

How to Move the Database

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 159

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.Server1 and Server2 are configured as Hyper-V replicas of each other.
Server2 hosts a virtual machine named VM5. VM5 is replicated to Server1.
You need to verify whether the replica of VMS on Server1 is functional. The solution must ensure that VM5 remains accessible to clients.
What should you do from Hyper-V Manager?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Test Failover is an operation initiated on your replica virtual machine (here VM5 on Server1) which allows you to test the sanity of the virtualized workload without interrupting your production workload or ongoing replication.
Note: At a high level, Hyper-V Replica supports three types of Failover: Test Failover
Planned Failover Unplanned Failover

NEW QUESTION 164
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
You enable and configure Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) on Server1. You create a user account named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can establish VPN connections to Server1. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169
Your IT manager is concerned that someone is trying to gain access to your company's computers by logging on with valid domain user names and various password attempts.
Which audit policy should you monitor for these activities?

A. Policy Change
B. Account Logon
C. Privilege Use
D. Directory Service Access

Answer: B

Explanation:
Old (removed questions as came out before the exam release =>unvalid but can be The Account Logon audit category in Windows Server 2008 generates events for credential validation. These events occur on the computer that is authoritative for the credentials

NEW QUESTION 171
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
Server1 and Server2 have the Failover Clustering feature installed.The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.
You add two additional nodes in Cluster1.
You have a folder named Folder1 on Server1 that hosts application datA. Folder1 is a folder target in a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace.
You need to provide highly available access to Folder1. The solution must support DFS Replication to Folder1.
What should you configure?

A. Affinity - None
B. Affinity - Single
C. The cluster quorum settings
D. The failover settings
E. A file server for general use
F. The Handling priority
G. The host priority
H. Live migration
I. The possible owner
J. The preferred owner
K. Quick migration
L. The Scale-Out File Server

Answer: E

Explanation:
EXAM TIP
Learn the limitations of SoFS well.
Don't be tricked into selecting SoFS as the file server type for a new clustered file server just because the question states it will host Application data. If the file server is also used with incompatible features (such as BranchCache, DFS, or File Server Resource Manager), or if no CSVs are available, you must choose File Server For General Use as the file server type.

NEW QUESTION 175
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You promote Server1 to a domain controller.
You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS. What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Netlogon.dns - If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing Netlogon.dns.
Netlogon.dns is located in the %systemroot%\System32\Config folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file.
The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record.
References: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us

NEW QUESTION 178
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named CA1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. CA1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery.
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can decrypt private keys archived in the Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) database. The solution must prevent User1 from retrieving the private keys from the AD CS database.
What should you do?

A. Assign User1 the Issue and Manage Certificates permission to CA1.
B. Assign User1 the Read permission and the Write permission to all certificate templates.
C. Provide User1 with access to a Key Recovery Agent certificate and a private key.
D. Assign User1 the Manage CA permission to CA1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/7573.active-directory-certificate- services-pki-keyarchival-and-management.aspx#Protecting_Key_Recovery_Agent_Keys

NEW QUESTION 180
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 183
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You modify the properties of a system driver and you restart Server1.
You discover that Server1 continuously restarts without starting Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to start Windows Server 2012 R2 on Server1 in the least amount of time.
The solution must minimize the amount of data loss.
Which Advanced Boot Option should you select?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 188
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains six domain controllers named DO, DC2, DC3, DC4, DC5 and DC6.
Each domain controller has the DNS Server server role installed and hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com.
You plan to create a new Active Directory-integrated zone named litwareinc.com that will be used for testing.
You need to ensure that the new zone will be available only on DC5 and DC6. What should you do first?

A. Create an Active Directory connection object.
B. Create an Active Directory site link.
C. Create an application directory partition
D. Change the zone replication scope.

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Zone replication scope: All domain controllers in a specified application directory partition
Replicates zone data according to the replication scope of the specified application directory partition. For a zone to be stored in the specified application directory partition,
the DNS server hosting the zone must be enlisted in the specified application directory partition. Use this scope when you want zone data to be replicated to domain controllers in multiple domains but you do not want the data to replicate to the entire forest.
Reference: Understanding DNS Zone Replication in Active Directory Domain Services

NEW QUESTION 189
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You plan to create an image of Server1.
You need to remove the source files for all server roles that are not installed on Server1. Which tool should you use?

A. dism.exe
B. servermanagercmd.exe
C. ocsetup.exe
D. imagex.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:
servermanagercmd.exe The ServerManagerCmd.exe command-line tool has been deprecated in
WindowsServer 2008 R2. imagex.exe ImageX is a command-line tool in Windows Vista that you can use to create and manageWindows image (.wim) files. A .wim file contains one or more volume images, disk volumes that containimages of an installed Windows operating system. dism.exe Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM.exe) is a command-line tool that canbe used to service a Windows?image or to prepare a Windows Preinstallation Environment (WindowsPE) image. It replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg that were included inWindows Vista? The functionality that was included in these tools is now consolidated in one tool(DISM.exe), and new functionality has been added to improve the experience for offline servicing. DISMcan Add, remove, and enumerate packages. ocsetup.exe The Ocsetup.exe tool is used as a wrapper for Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) and for WindowsInstaller (Msiexec.exe). Ocsetup.exe is a command-line
utility that can be used to perform scripted installs andscripted uninstalls of Windows optional components. The Ocsetup.exe tool replaces the Sysocmgr.exe tool thatWindows XP and Windows Server
2003i use.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx http://blogs.technet.com/b/joscon/archive/2010/08/26/adding-features-with- dism.aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831809.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825265.aspx

NEW QUESTION 190
HOTSPOT
You have a server named LON-SRV1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. LON-SVR1 has the Remote server role installed. LON-SVR1 is located in the perimeter network.
The IPv4 routing table on LON-SVR1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit Button)

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

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

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Perimeter network: 172.16.0.0
Perimeter gateway: 172.16.0.2

NEW QUESTION 191
DRAG DROP

Your network contains four servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Each server has the Failover Clustering feature installed. Each server has three network adapters installed. An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

You create a failover cluster named Cluster1. You add the servers to the cluster.

You plan to configure the network settings of each server node as shown in the following table.

Network card name	Network ID	Cluster network	Network communication
NIC1	192.168.1.0/24	Cluster Network 1	iSCSI SAN traffic only
NIC2	192.168.2.0/24	Cluster Network 2	Heartbeat traffic only
NIC3	192.168.3.0/24	Cluster Network 3	Client traffic, Management traffic, and Heartbeat traffic

You need to configure the network settings for Cluster1.

What should you do?

To answer, drag the appropriate network communication setting to the correct cluster network or networks. Each network communication setting 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 Communication Settings		Answer Area	
Allow cluster network communication on this network		Cluster Network 1	Network communication setting
Do not allow cluster network communication on this network		Cluster Network 2	Network communication setting
		Cluster Network 3	Network communication setting
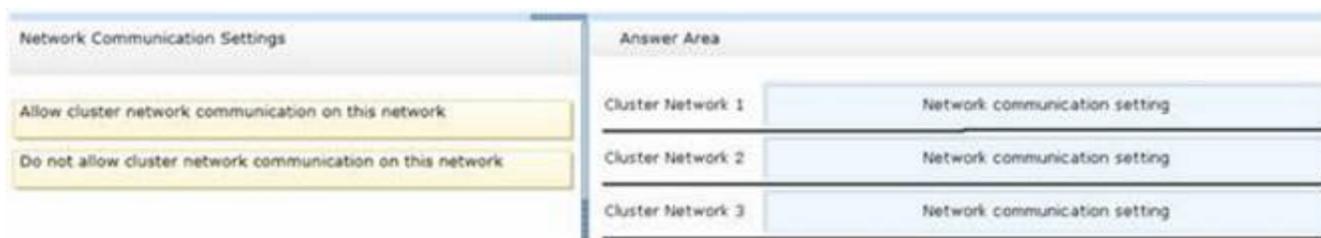
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
If your cluster uses iSCSI or Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for the cluster's shared storage, this traffic goes through an Ethernet network which the cluster will identify as a cluster network. To avoid storage I/O performance being affected with iSCSI or FCoE, it is recommended that you provide a dedicated network for storage traffic so that other network traffic does not interfere with this data. For this reason it is recommended that you do not use this network for cluster traffic, live migration or any other use. This can be configured by right-clicking on the network in Failover Cluster Manager, selecting Properties, and selecting the radio button for "Do not allow cluster network communication on this network".

NEW QUESTION 193
DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012.
The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains an OU named OU2. OU2 contains a user named User1.
User1 is the member of a group named Group1. Group1 is in the Users container.
You create five Group Policy objects (GPO). The GPOs are configured as shown in the following table.

GPO name	Linked to	Enforced setting	Additional permissions
GPO1	Contoso.com	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO2	Contoso.com	Enabled	Group1 – Deny Apply Group Policy
GPO3	OU1	Disabled	Not applicable
GPO4	OU1	Enabled	Group1 – Deny Read
GPO5	OU2	Disabled	Group1 – Full control

The Authenticated Users group is assigned the default permissions to all of the GPOs. There are no site-level GPOs.
You need to identify which three GPOs will be applied to User1 and in which order the GPOs will be applied to User1.
Which three GPOs should you identify in sequence?
To answer, move the appropriate three GPOs from the list of GPOs to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
GPO1	
GPO2	
GPO4	
GPO5	
GPO3	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: GPO1
Box 2: GPO3
Box 3: GPO5
Note:
* Box 1: Domain GPOs are applied before OU GPOs.

NEW QUESTION 194
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the IP Address Management (IPAM) Server feature installed. Server2 has the DHCP Server server role installed. A user named User1 is a member of the IPAM Users group on Server1. You need to ensure that User1 can use IPAM to modify the DHCP scopes on Server2. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.
To which group should you add User1?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Sever2 "DHCP Users" group membership is required to modify scopes on Server2 of course DHCP
Administrators can proceed these tasks too. From the MSPress book "Upgrading your skills to MCSA Windows Server 2012 R2" IPAM Provisioning IPAM
installation sets up various periodic data collection tasks to collect relevant data from managed DNS, DHCP, DC and NPS servers to enable address space
management, multiserver management and monitoring and event catalog scenarios. All IPAM tasks launch under the Network Service account, which presents the
local computer's credentials to remote servers. To accomplish this, administrators must enable read access and security permissions for the required resources
over managed servers for the IPAM server's computer account. Further the relevant firewall ports need to be configured on
these managed servers. IPAM Access Settings The following table provides a mapping of the IPAM functionality and managed server role type to access setting
and FW rule required by IPAM periodic tasks
IPAM Access Monitoring
IPAM access monitoring tracks the provisioning state of the following statuses on the server roles, which are displayed in the details pane of the IPAM server
inventory view

NEW QUESTION 199
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or
Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1. You need to view the settings of PSO1. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617231.aspx
To get a list of all the properties of an ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy object, use the following command:
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy<fine grained password policy> -Properties * | Get- Member [...]
EXAMPLE 2
Command Prompt: C:\PS>
Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicyAdminsPSO Name: AdminsPSO ComplexityEnabled: True
LockoutThreshold: 0 ReversibleEncryptionEnabled : True LockoutDuration: 00:30:00
LockoutObservationWindow: 00:30:00
MinPasswordLength: 10
Precedence: 200
ObjectGUID: ba1061f0-c947-4018-a399-6ad8897d26e3
ObjectClass: msDS-PasswordSettings PasswordHistoryCount: 24
MinPasswordAge: 1.00:00:00
MaxPasswordAge: 15.00:00:00 AppliesTo: {}
DistinguishedName: CN=AdminsPSO,CN=Password Settings Container,CN=System,DC=FABRIKAM,
DC=COM
Description: Get the Fine Grained Password Policy named `AdminsPSO'.

NEW QUESTION 203
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are configured as shown in the following
table.

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

You need to ensure that when new targets are added to Server1, the targets are registered on Server2 automatically.
What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 206
Your network contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy and Access Services server role installed.
AH of the network access servers forward connection requests to Server1. You create a new network policy on Server1.
You need to ensure that the new policy applies only to connection requests from the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet.
What should you do?

A. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.0/24.
B. Set the Client IP4 Address condition to 192.168.0.
C. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192.168.0_0/24.
D. Set the Called Station ID constraint to 192_168.0

Answer: A

Explanation:
After creating a network policy with the New Network Policy Wizard or by creating a custom policy, you can specify the conditions that connection requests must have in order to match the network policy; if the conditions configured in the policy match the connection request, Network Policy Server (NPS) applies the settings designated in the network policy to the connection.

NEW QUESTION 209
Your network contains three Active Directory forests. Each forest contains an Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) root cluster.
All of the users in all of the forests must be able to access protected content from any of the forests.
You need to identify the minimum number of AD RMS trusts required. How many trusts should you identify?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 212
You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You attach a 4-TB disk to Server1.
The disk is configured as an MBR disk. You need to ensure that you can create a 4-TB volume on the disk.
Which Diskpart command should you use?

A. Automount
B. Convert
C. Expand
D. Attach

Answer: B

Explanation:
You will need to convert the disk to a GPT since GPT disks allows for partitioning and not MBR disks.
References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: 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

NEW QUESTION 214
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
On all of the domain controllers, Windows is installed in C:\Windows and the Active Directory database is located in D:\Windows\NTDS\.
All of the domain controllers have a third-party application installed.
The operating system fails to recognize that the application is compatible with domain controller cloning.
You verify with the application vendor that the application supports domain controller cloning.
You need to prepare a domain controller for cloning. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 219
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two organizational units (OUs) named OU1 and OU2 in the root of the domain. Two Group Policy objects (GPOs) named GPO1 and GP02 are created. GPO1 is linked to OU1.
GPO2 is linked to OU2. OU1 contains a client computer named Computer1. OU2 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that the GPOs Applied to Computer1areApplied to User1 when User1 logs on.
What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Selecting D Item-Level targeting until further notice.
Old explanation before answer choice changed was C, GPO Links
A GPO can be associated (linked) to one or more Active Directory containers, such as a site, domain, or organizational unit. Multiple containers can be linked to the same GPO, and a single container can have more than one GPO linked to it. If multiple GPOs are linked to one container, you can prioritize the order in which GPOs are applied.
Linking GPOs to Active Directory containers enables an administrator to implement Group Policy settings for a broad or narrow portion of the organization, as required.

NEW QUESTION 224
Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The Hyper-V hosts contains 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 225
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs WindowsServer 2012 R2. Server1 is configured as a Network Policy Server (NPS) server and as a DHCP server.
You need to ensure that only computers that send a statement of health are checked for
Network Access Protection (NAP) health requirements.
Which two settings should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. The NAS Port Type constraints
B. The MS-Service Class conditions
C. The Health Policies conditions
D. The NAP-Capable Computers conditions
E. The Called Station ID constraints

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The NAP-Capable ensures that the machine is able to send a statement of health, and the Health Policy tells it which policy to evaluate against.

NEW QUESTION 230
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains 200 client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1.
You make a change to GPO1.
You need to force all of the computers in OU1 to refresh their Group Policy settings immediately. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which tool should you use?

A. The Set-AdComputercmdlet
B. Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)
C. Server Manager
D. TheGpupdate command

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the previous versions of Windows, this was accomplished by having the user run GPUpdate.exe on their computer. Starting with Windows Server? 2012 and Windows?8, you can now remotely refresh Group Policy settings for all computers in an OU from one central location through the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). Or you can use the Invoke-GPUpdate cmdlet to refresh Group Policy for a set of computers, not limited to the OU structure, for example, if the computers are located in the default computers container. Note: Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a scriptable Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in, providing a single administrative tool for managing Group Policy across the enterprise. GPMC is the standard tool for managing Group Policy. Incorrect:
Not B: Secedit configures and analyzes system security by comparing your current configuration to at least one template.
Reference: Force a Remote Group Policy Refresh (GPUpdate)


NEW QUESTION 235
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
You have several Windows PowerShell scripts that execute when users log on to their client computer.
You need to ensure that all of the scripts execute completely before the users can access their desktop.
Which setting should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.
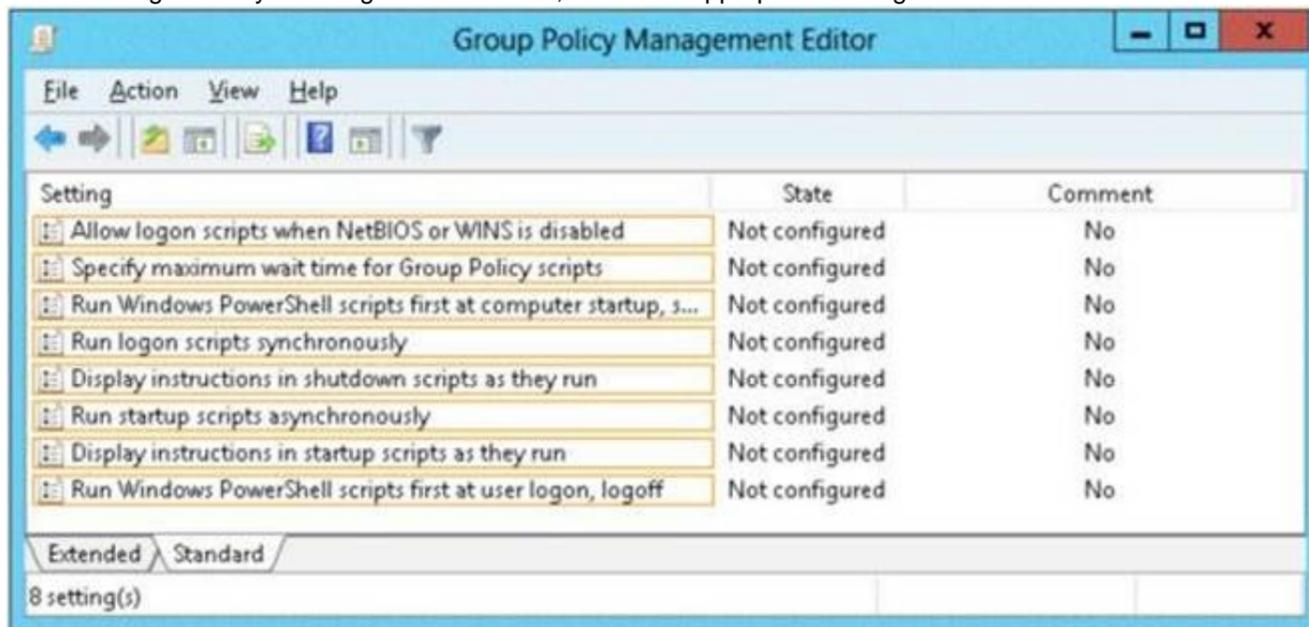
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
http: //technet. microsoft. com/en-us/library/cc738773(v=ws. 10). aspx
Run logon scripts synchronously
Directs the system to wait for logon scripts to finish running before it starts the Windows Explorer interface program and creates the desktop.
If you enable this policy, Windows Explorer does not start until the logon scripts have finished running. This setting assures that logon script processing is complete before the user starts working, but it can delay the appearance of the desktop.
If you disable this policy or do not configure it, the logon scripts and Windows Explorer are not synchronized and can run simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION 240
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1.
You create a global group named RODC_Admins.
You need to provide the members of RODC_Admins with the ability to manage the hardware and the software on RODC1.
The solution must not provide RODC_Admins with the ability to manage Active Directory objects.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731885.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732473.aspx
Manages Administrator Role Separation for a read-only domain controller (RODC).
Administrator role separation provides a nonadministrative user with the permissions to install and administer an RODC, without granting that user permissions to do any other type of domain administration.

NEW QUESTION 243
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 Datacenter. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you perform?

A. An online servicing by using Dism

B. An offline servicing by using Dism
C. An upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
D. A clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2

Answer: A

Explanation:
\A. Not least effort
\B. Not least effort
\C. dism /online /set-edition
\D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: DISM /online /Set-Edition:ServerEnterprise/
ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing andManagement tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition ofWindows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windowsimage to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get-TargetEditions option. If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:
If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additionaldomain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller thatruns on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command DISM /online
/Get-CurrentEdition. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID>
/ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX- XXXXXXXXXX
/AcceptEula,providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx
http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server2008-r2-without-media.aspx
http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgradingwindows- edition-with-dism

NEW QUESTION 244
Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 10 domain controllers and a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC01.
You need to add an RODC to the domain by using the Install From Media (IFM) option. Which tool should you use to create the media?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use the Ntdsutil.exe tool to create installation media for additional domain controllers that you are creating in a domain. By using the Install from Media (IFM) option, you can minimize the replication of directory data over the network. This helps you install additional domain controllers in remote sites more efficiently.
Reference: Installing AD DS from Media https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654(v=ws.10).aspx


NEW QUESTION 248
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the Network Policy Server server role installed. The domain contains a server named Server2 that is configured for RADIUS accounting.
Server1 is configured as a VPN server and is configured to forward authentication requests to Server2.
You need to ensure that only Server2 contains event information about authentication requests from connections to Server1.
Which two nodes should you configure from the Network Policy Server console? To answer, select the appropriate two nodes in the answer area.
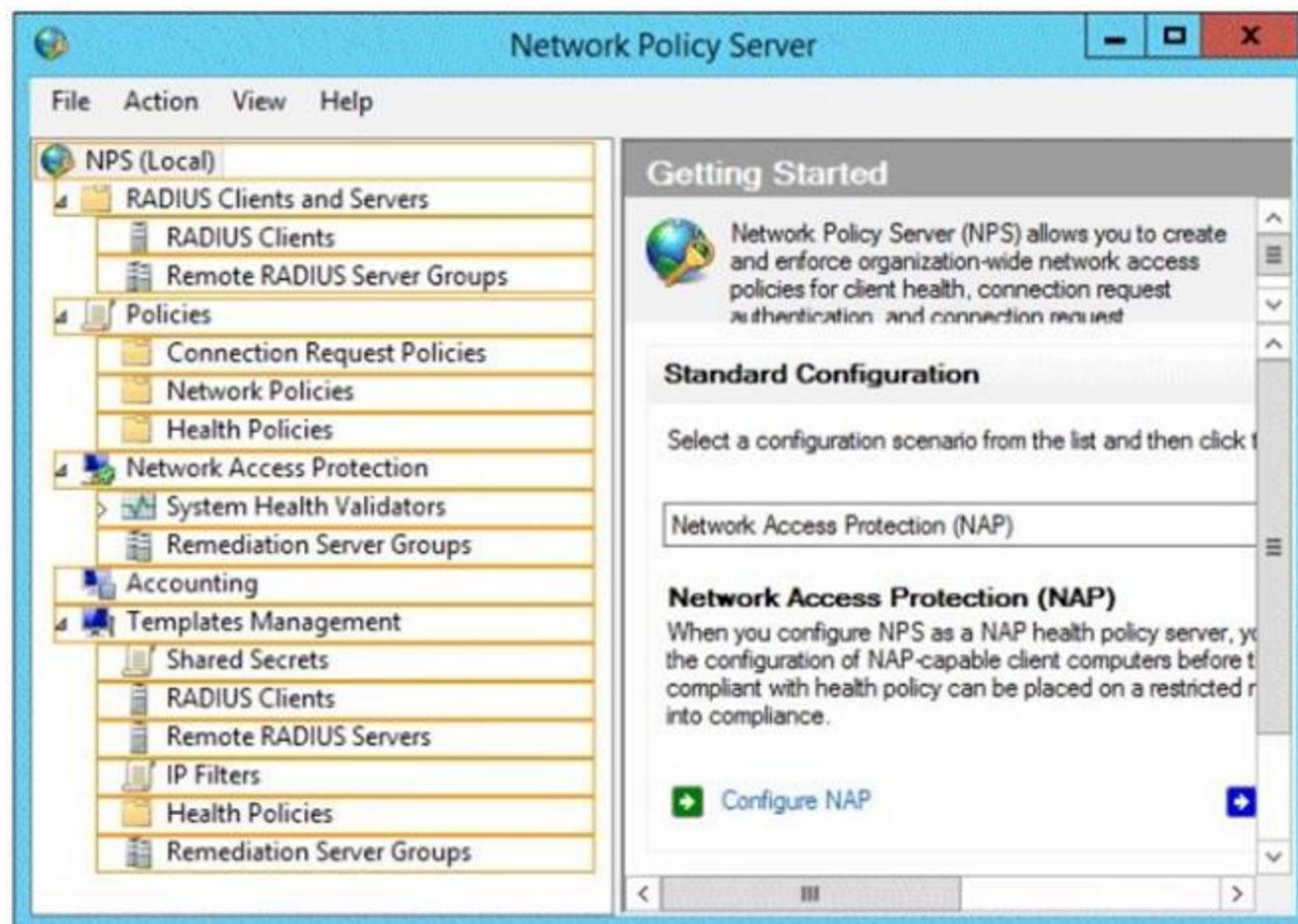
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
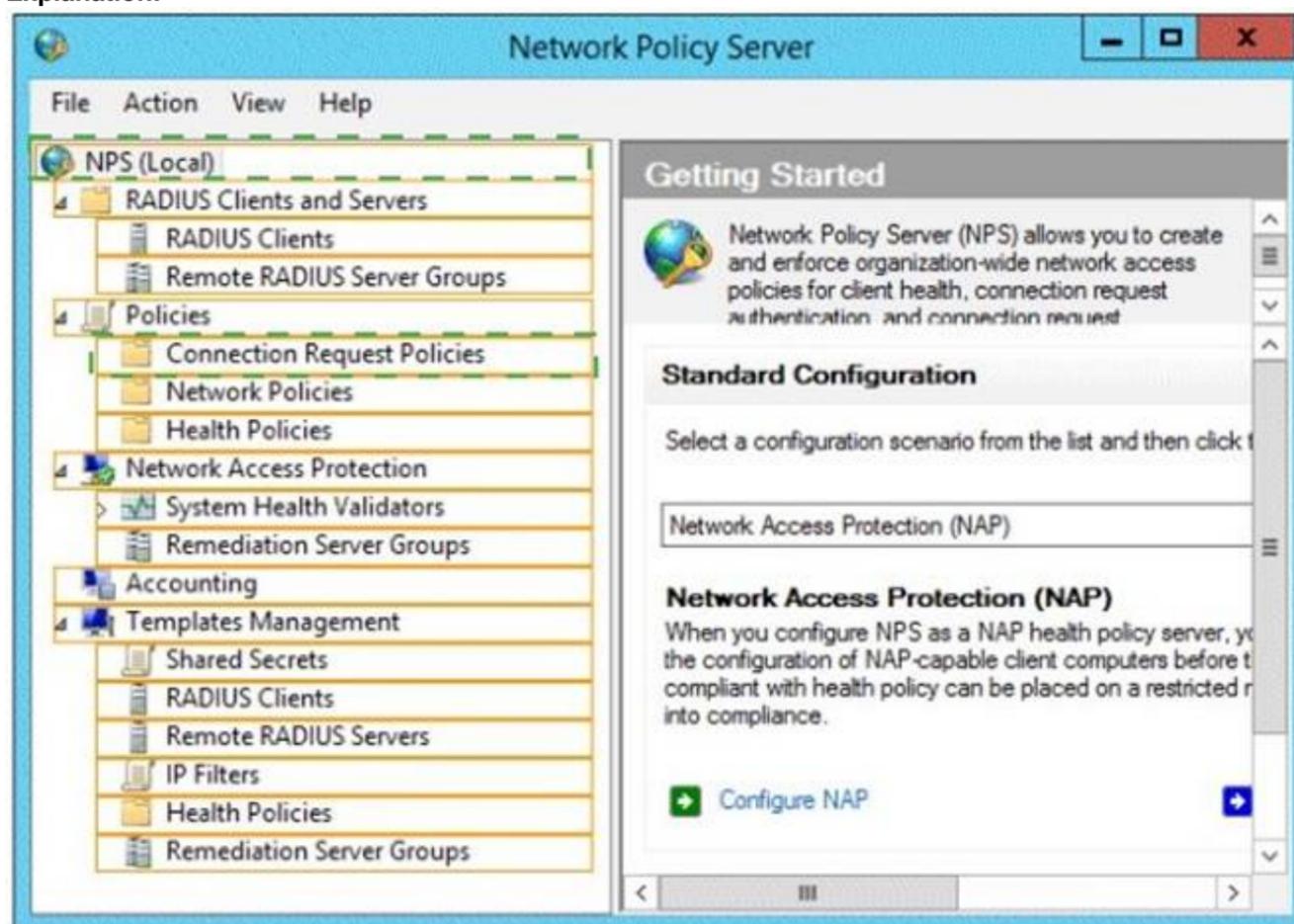
NEW QUESTION 249
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.
You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new computer named DC3. You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller.
Which tool should you use?

A. winrm.exe
B. Server Manager
C. dcpromo.exe
D. Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you try to DCpromo a Server 2012, you get this message:

NEW QUESTION 254
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
File1 has a volume named D that contains home folders. File1 creates a shadow copy of volume D twice a day.
You discover that volume D is almost full. You add a new volume named H to File1.
You need to ensure that the shadow copies of volume D are stored on volume H. Which command should you run?

A. The Set-Volume cmdlet with the -driveletter parameter
B. The vssadmin.exe create shadow command
C. The Set-Volume cmdlet with the -path parameter
D. The vssadmin.exe add shadowstorage command

Answer: D

Explanation:
\A. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume. -DriveLetter Specifies a letter used to identify a drive or volume in the system.
\B. Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers. Shadow Creates a new shadow copy of a specified volume.
\C. Sets or changes the file system label of an existing volume -Path Contains valid path information.
\D. Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers.
AddShadowStroage Adds a shadow copy storage association for a specified volume. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754968(v=ws.10).aspx
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848673(v=wps.620).aspx

NEW QUESTION 258
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You are creating a central access rule named Test Finance that will be used to audit members of the Authenticated users group for access failure to shared folders in the finance department.
You need to ensure that access requests are unaffected when the rule is published. What should you do?

A. Set the Permissions to Use the following permissions as proposed permissions.
B. Add a Resource condition to the current permissions entry for the Authenticated Users principal.
C. Set the Permissions to Use following permissions as current permissions.
D. Add a User condition to the current permissions entry for the Authenticated Users principal.

Answer: A

Explanation:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134043.aspx

NEW QUESTION 260
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. Backups
D. Users

Answer: A

Explanation:
New Disks (Unallocated space) added to Primordial spacePrimordial Pool? All storage that meets acceptable criteria for Storage Spaces will be placed in the Primordial Pool. Thiscan 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.
http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/13/storage-pools-dive-right-in.aspx http://
blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/10/10/windows-server-2012-storagespaces- is- itfor-youcould-be.aspx

NEW QUESTION 263
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. Domain controllers run either Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a Password Settings object (PSOs) named PSO1. You need to view the settings of PSO1. Which tool should you use?

A. Get-ADDomainControllerPasswordReplicationPolicy
B. Get-ADDefaultDomainPasswordPolicy
C. Server Manager
D. Get-ADFineGrainedPasswordPolicy

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 264
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.
Your company has users who work from home. Some of the home users have desktop computers. Other home users have laptop computers. All of the computers are joined to the domain.
All of the computer accounts are members of a group named Group1. Currently, the home users access the corporate network by using a PPTP VPN. You implement DirectAccess by using the default configuration and you specify Group1 as the DirectAccess client group.
The home users who have desktop computers report that they cannot use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.
The home users who have laptop computers report that they can use DirectAccess to access the corporate network.
You need to ensure that the home users who have desktop computers can access the network by using DirectAccess.
What should you modify?

A. The WMI filter for Direct Access Client Settings GPO
B. The conditions of the Connections to Microsoft Routing and Remote Access server policy
C. The membership of the RAS and IAS Servers group
D. The security settings of the computer accounts for the desktop computers

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default settings includes creating a GPO that has a WMI filter for laptops only.
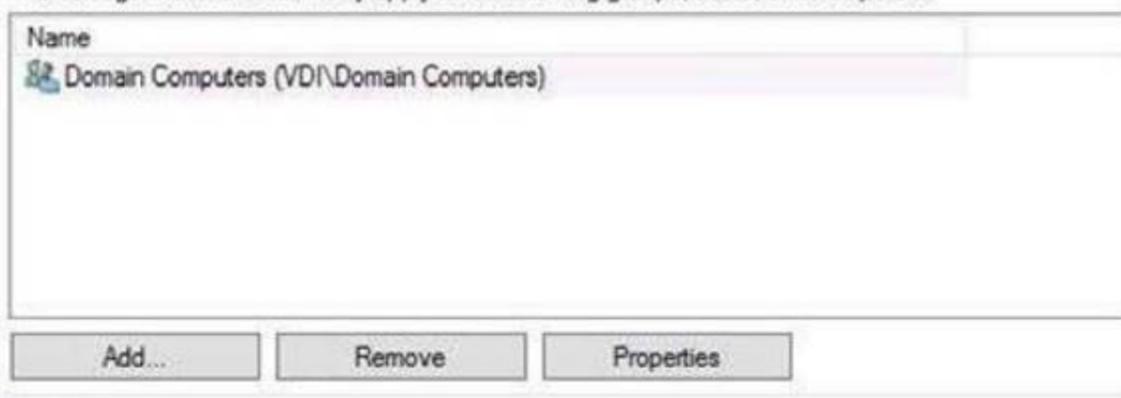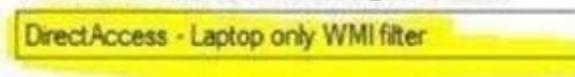
NEW QUESTION 269
Your network contains two servers named HV1 and HV2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the Hyper-V server role installed.
HV1 hosts 25 virtual machines. The virtual machine configuration files and the virtual hard disks are stored in D:\VM.
You shut down all of the virtual machines on HV1. You copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2.
You need to start all of the virtual machines on HV2. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. From HV1, export all virtual machines to D:\V
B. Copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2 and overwrite the existing file
C. On HV2, run the New Virtual Machine wizard.
D. From HV1, export all virtual machines to D:\V
E. Copy D:\VM to D:\VM on HV2 and overwrite the existing file
F. On HV2, run the Import Virtual Machine wizard.

G. Run the Import-VM InitialReplicationcmdlet.
H. Run the Import-VM cmdlet.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Import-VM cmdlet imports a virtual machine from a file.

NEW QUESTION 270
You have a server named SCI that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.
Shadow copies are enabled on all volumes.
You need to delete a specific shadow copy. The solution must minimize server downtime. Which tool should you use?

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

Answer: B

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

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

NEW QUESTION 272
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains four servers.
The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration
Server1	Domain controller Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)
Server2	Read-only domain controller (RODC) DNS server DHCP server
Server3	Domain controller DHCP server
Server4	Member server Distributed File System (DFS)

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

A. Server1
B. Server2
C. Server3
D. Server4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 276
HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Print1.
Your company implements DirectAccess.
A user named User1 frequently works at a customer's office. The customer's office contains a print server named Print1.
While working at the customer's office, User1 attempts to connect to Print1. User1 connects to the Print1 server in contoso.com instead of the Print1 server at the customer's office.
You need to provide User1 with the ability to connect to the Print1 server in the customer's office.
Which Group Policy option should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
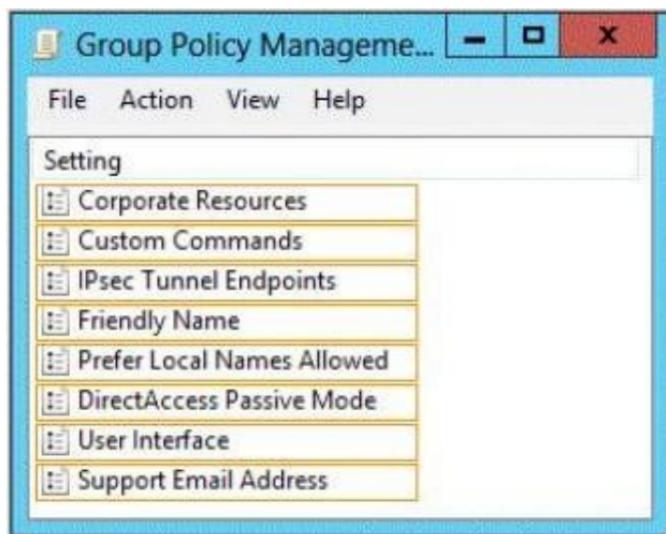
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
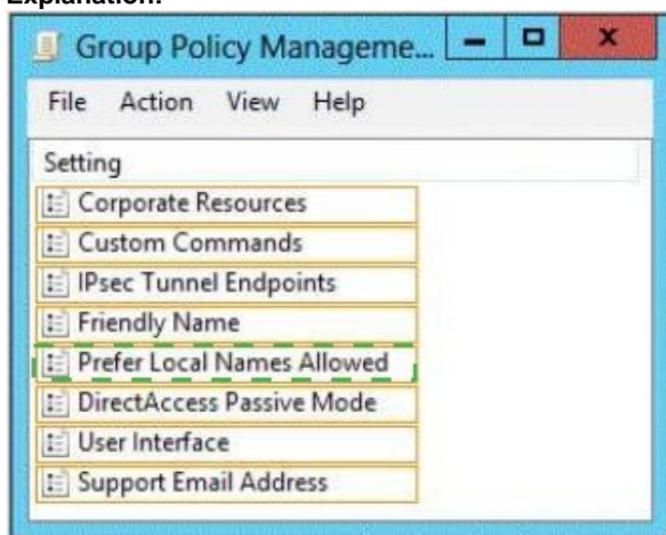
NEW QUESTION 277
HOTSPOT
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.All of the virtual machines on Server1 use VHDs.
You install the Hyper-V server role on a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server2 has the same hardware configurations as Server1.
You 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	○	○
The Hyper-V settings	○	○
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine	○	○
The virtual floppy disks	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 278
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and have the DNS Server server role installed. On Server1, you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com. You need to ensure that Server2 can host a secondary zone for contoso.com.
What should you do from Server1?

A. Create a zone delegation that points to Server2.
B. Create a trust anchor named Server2.
C. Convert contoso.com to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
D. Add Server2 as a name server.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You log on to Server1.
You need to retrieve the IP configurations of Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

A. winrm get server2
B. dsquery • -scope base -attrip/server2
C. winrs -r:server2ipconfig
D. ipconfig> server2.ip

Answer: C

Explanation:
Windows Remote Management allows you to manage and execute programs remotely References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012: Objective 4.3: Deploy and Configure the DNS service, Chapter 4 Deploying and Configuring core network services, p. 246
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801(v=ws.10).aspx

NEW QUESTION 285
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