

70-410 Dumps

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

So the correct answer must be B.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: K

Explanation:

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

References: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

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

NEW QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You are configuring a multi-subnet IPv6 network for a regional office.

The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:0db8:1234:0800: :/54 address space for your use.

You need to identify network IDs of the first and last subnets that you will be able to create at the office.

Which network IDs should you identify?

To answer, drag the appropriate network IDs to the correct subnets. Each network ID may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Host1 that connects to a SAN by using a hardware Fibre Channel adapter.

Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You need to provide VM1 with direct access to the SAN. VM2 must not require access to the SAN.

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

- A. On VM1, configure a Fibre Channel adapter.
- B. On Host1, configure a new virtual switch.
- C. On VM1, add a network adapter.
- D. On Host1, configure a new Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.

E. On Host1, modify the Hyper-V settings.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Step 1:

D. Building a Virtual SAN

The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu.

Step 2:

A. Once you have created a virtual SAN, the next step in the process is to link a virtual machine to the virtual SAN. To do so, right click on the virtual machine for which you want to provide Fibre Channel connectivity and select the Settings command from the resulting shortcut menu. Next, select the Add Hardware container, as shown in the figure above, and then select the Fibre Channel Adapter option from the list of available hardware. Etc.

Note:

* Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V (also referred to as Synthetic Fibre Channel) provides VM guest operating systems with direct access to a Fibre Channel SAN by using a standard World Wide Name (WWN) associated with a virtual machine.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You need to modify the SAM account name of Group1. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: G

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts. Servers are restarted only occasionally. You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1. You need to expand Disk1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit (OU) so that newly created computer objects are created in the specific target OU instead of in CN=Computers.

The CN=Computers container is a computer-protected object. For backward compatibility reasons, you cannot (and must not) remove it.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1. You reconfigure DC2 as a member server in the domain.

You need to add DC2 as the first domain controller in a new domain in the forest. Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since a member server does not have Active Directory Domain Services installed, you must install this role before you can configure the new Domain Controller (which would require you to run Install-ADDSForest).

NEW QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Each prefix may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IPv6 multicast address always begins with 11111111 or FF and includes additional structure that identifies the scope of the address and the multicast group to

which the interface belongs. IPv6 multicast addresses, therefore, are always of the form FF00::/8.

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

What should you configure on Server2?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012 R2. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs windows Server 2012 R2.

You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WSD).

You need to share the network scanner on Server1. Which server role should you install on Server1?

- A. Web Server (IIS)
- B. Fax Server
- C. Print and Document Services
- D. File and Storage Services

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Print and Document Services role allows for the configuration to share printers, scanners and fax devices.

References:

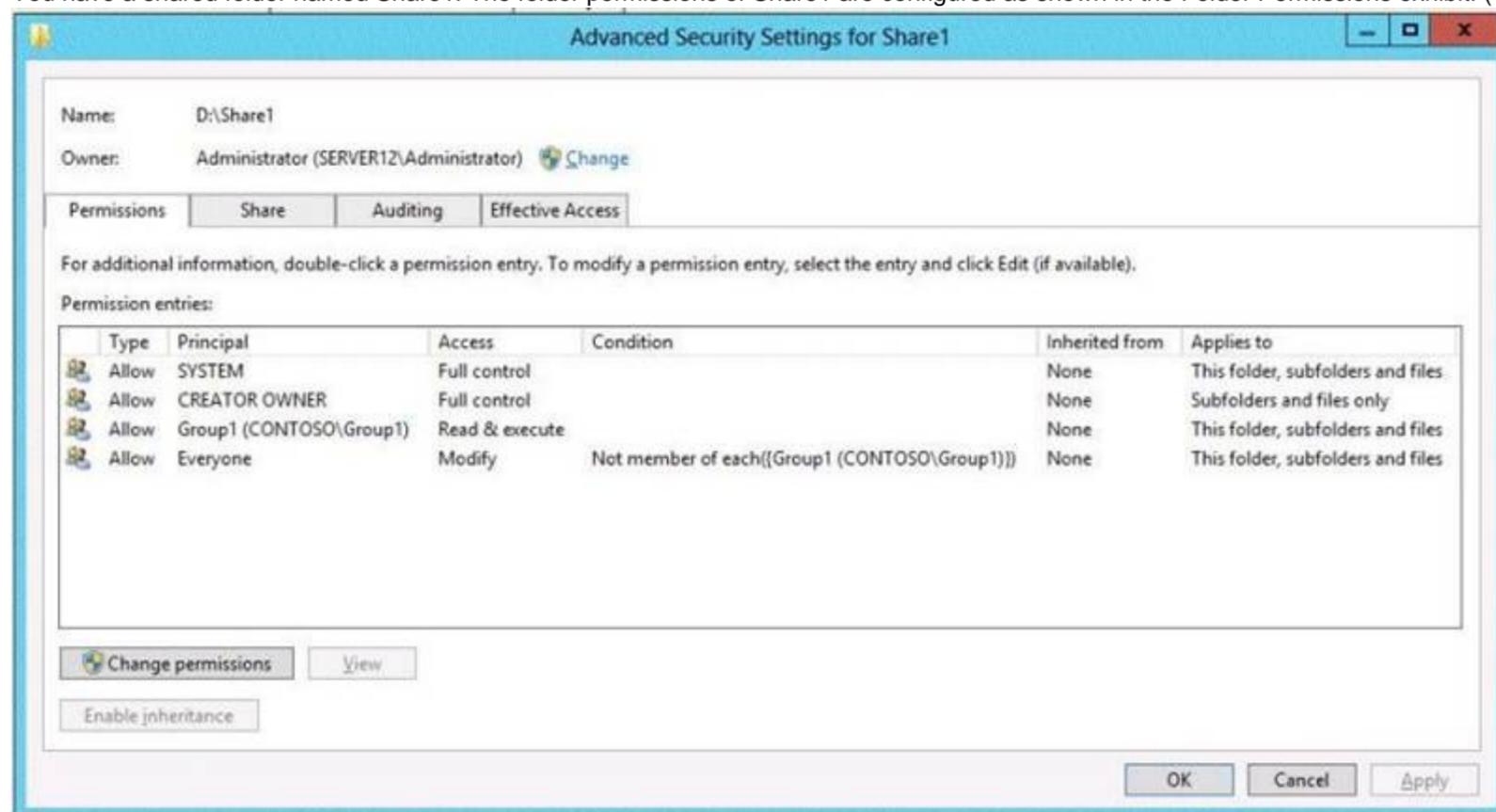
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx>

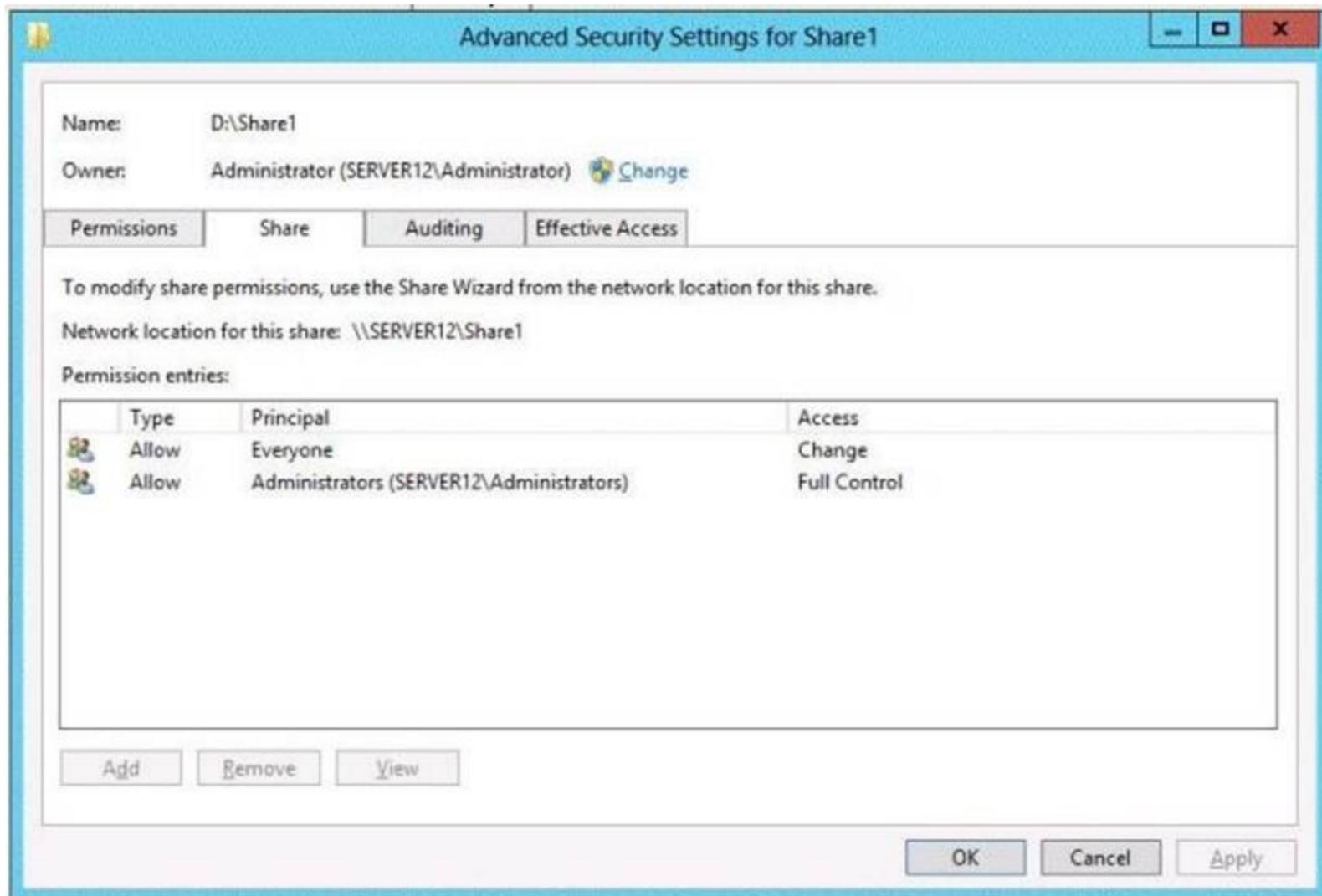
NEW QUESTION 16

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

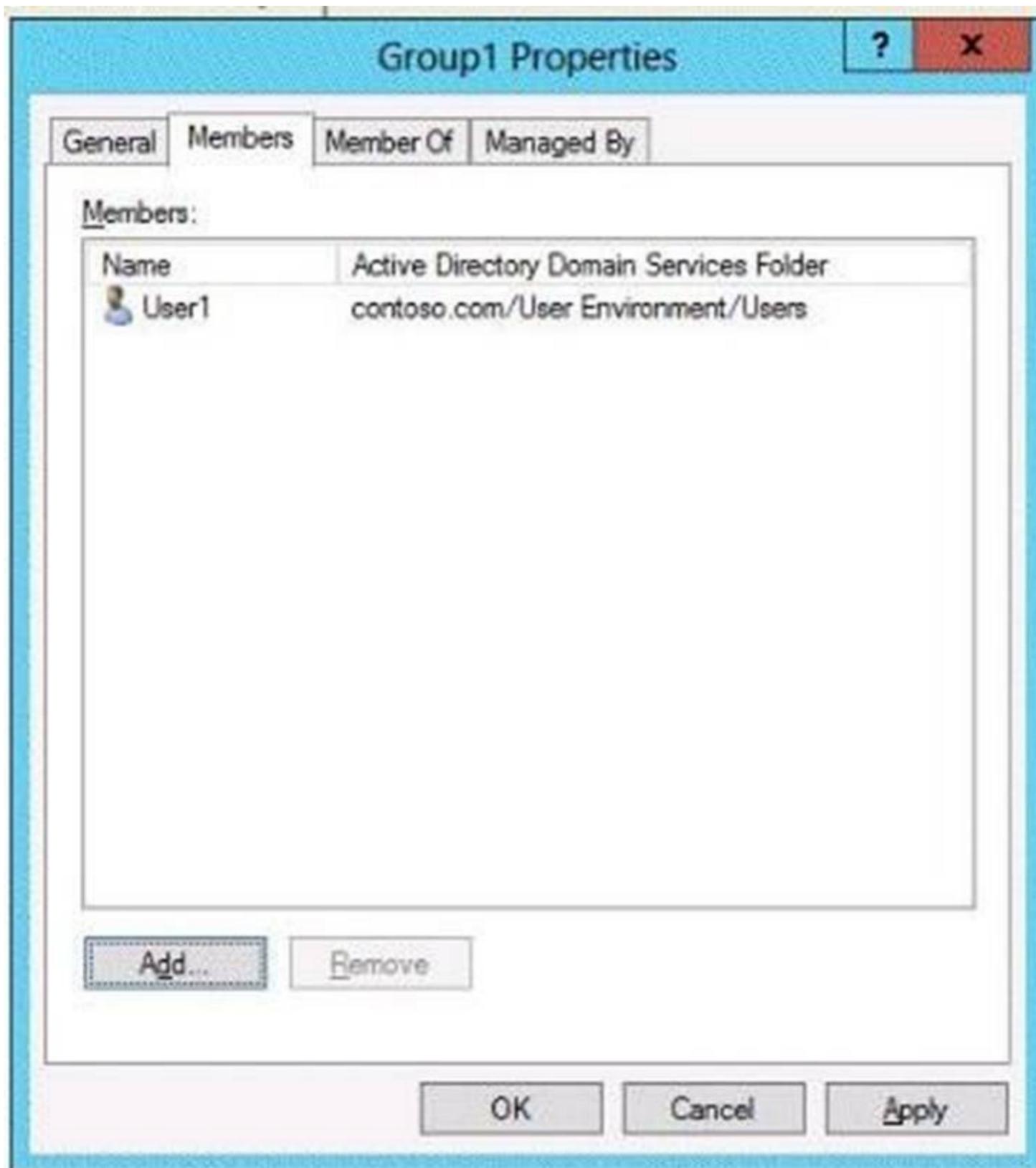
You have a shared folder named Share1. The folder permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Folder Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Share permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Share Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have a group named Group1. The members of Group1 are shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

	Yes	No
CONTOSO\User1 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CONTOSO\User2 will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CONTOSO\Administrator will be able to delete the files in Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NTFS permissions control access to the files and folders stored on disk volumes formatted with the NTFS file system. Share permissions control access to folders over a network. To access a file over a network, a user must have appropriate share permissions (and appropriate NTFS permissions if the shared folder is on an NTFS volume). Granting a user Full Control NTFS permission on a folder enables that user to take ownership of the folder unless the user is restricted in some other way. User1 was not granted Full Control permission.

The Administrators have Full Control permission. I assume that User2 is an administrator since the Group1 exhibit shows only User1 as a member.

References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Exam Reference 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2:

Configure server roles and features, Objective 2.1: Configure file and share access, p.75- 80

NEW QUESTION 20

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a single location named Site1. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the DHCP Server server role installed.

All client computers receive their IPv4 configurations dynamically.

The domain will expand to include a second location named Site2. A server named Server2 will be deployed to Site2. Site1 and Site2 will connect to each other by using a WAN link.

You need to ensure that the clients in both sites receive their IPv4 configurations from Server1.

In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on each server. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Server1	Server2
Create a new scope.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Add a routing protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Install the Remote Access server role.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469766%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

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

NEW QUESTION 21

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Network IDs	Answer Area
10.10.1.0/26	Subnet1 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
10.10.8.0/22	Subnet2 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
10.10.16.0/25	Subnet3 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
10.10.128.0/23	Subnet4 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 and Server2 run a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You remove the Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure feature on Server2. You need to restart Server2.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you uninstall "Server-GUI-Shell" you are left with a "Minimal Server Interface" server. So, File Explorer and IE10 are unavailable, but MMC and Server Manager work and MMC and Server Manager will allow you to restart server2 either locally or remotely from Server1.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 29

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch.

You have a file that you want to copy to all of the virtual machines.

You need to identify to which servers you can copy files by using the Copy-VmFile cmdlet. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

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

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

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 DHCP Server server role installed.

You create two IPv4 scopes on Server1. The scopes are configured as shown in the following table.

Scope name	IPv4 scope
Subnet_Tor	192.168.2.0/24
Subnet_Mtl	192.168.1.0/24

The DHCP clients in Subnet_Tor can connect to the client computers in Subnet_Mtl by using an IP address or a FQDN. You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet_Mtl can connect to client computers in Subnet_Tor by using an IP address only. You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN. What should you add?

- A. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet_Mtl
- B. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet_Tor

- C. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet_Mtl
- D. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet_Tor

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

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

You plan to use Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to confirm that the Application Identity service is running on all file servers.

You define the following configuration in the Windows PowerShell Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE):

```
Configuration Configuration1
{
    Service Service1
    {
        Name = "AppIDSvc"
        StartupType = "Automatic"
    }
}
```

You need to use DSC to configure Server1 as defined in the configuration. What should you run first?

- A. Service1
- B. Configuration1
- C. Start DscConfiguration
- D. Test-DscConfiguration

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 1)

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

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 1)

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

You create a security template named Template1 by using the security template snap-in. You need to apply Template1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Security Templates
- B. Computer Management
- C. Security Configuration and Analysis
- D. System Configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security policy is a combination of security settings that affect the security on a computer. You can use your local security policy to edit account policies and local policies on your local computer.

- A. Template was already created – Provide standard security option to use in security policies
- B. Needs to be applied at the GP level
- C. Security templates are inactive until imported into a Group Policy object or the SecurityConfiguration and Analysis
- D. Tool to ID windows problems

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

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

On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that you can use Event Viewer on Server1 to view the event logs on Core1.

What should you do on Core1?

- A. Run the Disable NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

- C. Install Windows Management Framework.
- D. Run the Enable-Com + Network Access Firewall Rule.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192.168.1.10, an end address of 192.168.1.50, and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192.

You need to ensure that Scope1 has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. What should you do first?

- A. From the DHCP console, reconcile Scope1.
- B. From the DHCP console, delete Scope1.
- C. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

All servers are configured to enforce AppLocker policies. You install a server named Server1.

On Server1, you install an application named App1.exe in a folder located on C:\App1.

You have two domain groups named Group1 and Group2. A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group2.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to contoso.com. You create the executable rules as shown in the exhibit by using the Create Executable Rules wizard. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 1)

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A. This would add the group to the wrong OU

- B. This would affect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
 - C. allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change
 - D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group Why use Group Policy preferences?
- Unlike Group Policy settings, which App1y to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only App1y to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:
- System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters System and user environment variables User and group accounts for the local computer
 - VPN and dial-up networking connections Printer configuration and mapping
 - Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services
 - Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options Settings for power schemes and power management
 - Start Menu properties and menu items

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a Hyper-V host.

You plan to create a cloned domain controller named DC3 from an image of DC1. You need to ensure that you can clone DC1.

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

- A. Add the computer account of DC1 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- B. Create a DCCloneConfig.xml file on DC1.
- C. Add the computer account of DC3 to the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.
- D. Run the Enable-AdOptionalFeaturecmdlet.
- E. Modify the contents of the DefaultDCCloneAllowList.xml file on DC1.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A. Cloneable Domain Controllers Group There's a new group in town. It's called Cloneable Domain Controllers and you can find it in the Users container. Membership in this group

dictates whether a DC can or cannot be cloned. This group has some permissions set on the domain head that should not be removed. Removing these permissions will cause cloning to fail. Also, as a best practice, DCs shouldn't be added to the group until you plan to clone and DCs should be removed from the group once cloning is complete. Cloned DCs will also end up in the Cloneable Domain Controllers group.

B. DCCloneConfig.xml

There's one key difference between a cloned DC and a DC that is being restored to a previous snapshot:

DCCloneConfig.XML.

DCCloneConfig.xml is an XML configuration file that contains all of the settings the cloned DC will take when it boots. This includes network settings, DNS, WINS, AD site name, new DC name and more. This file can be generated in a few different ways.

The New-ADDCCloneConfigcmdlet in PowerShell By hand with an XML editor

By editing an existing config file, again with an XML editor.

Reference: Virtual Domain Controller Cloning in Windows Server 2012.

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 1)

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

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

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

- ? Schema master
- ? Global catalog server
- ? Active Directory Federation Services server role
- ? Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configuration can be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

Which configuration should you identify?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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	C	C
The Hyper-V settings	C	C
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine	C	C
The virtual floppy disks	C	C

- 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 74

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

On Server1, you run the commands as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```

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

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

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

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

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

172.16.1.250
192.168.10.250
192.168.15.250

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment. [dropdown]

10
210
220
254

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

172.16.1.250
192.168.10.250
192.168.15.250

Server1 can lease ... addresses on the 192.168.15.0/24 segment. [dropdown]

10
210
220
254

NEW QUESTION 79

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to add a user named User1 to a group named ServerAdmins. What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

[dropdown] -identity [dropdown] [dropdown]

Answer Area

[dropdown] -identity [dropdown] [dropdown]

Add-AdGroupMember
Add-Member
Set-AdGroup
Set-AdUser

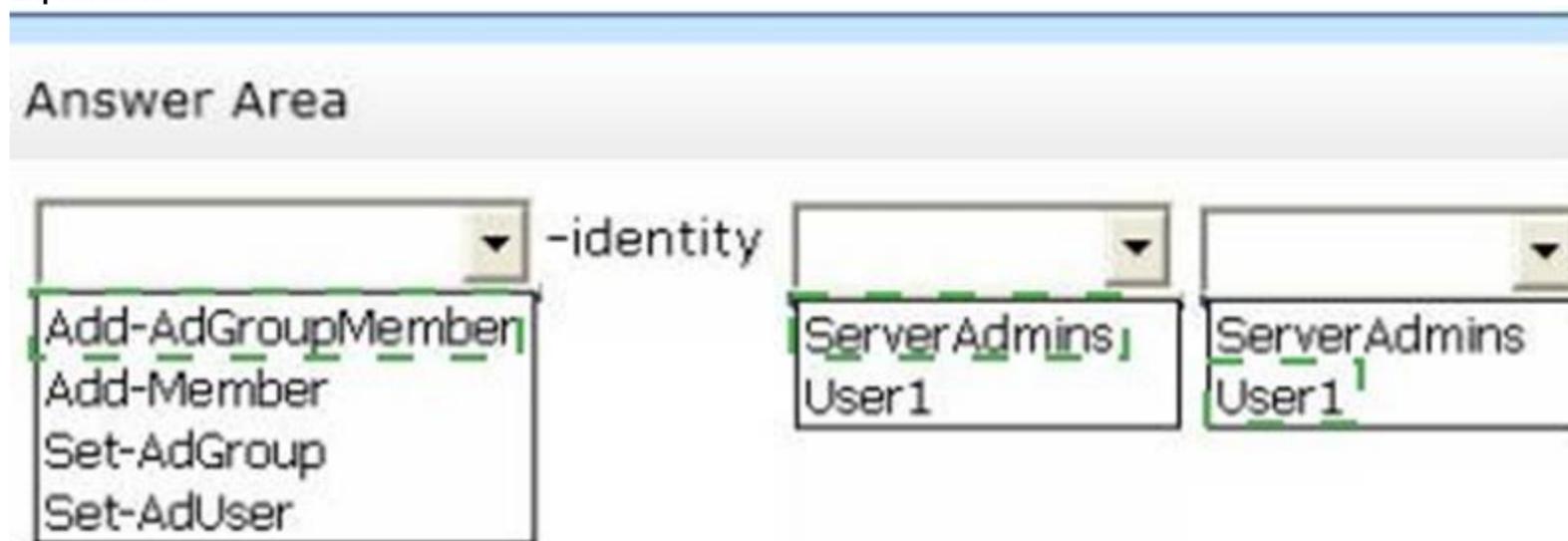
ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 1)

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

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

What should you do?

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

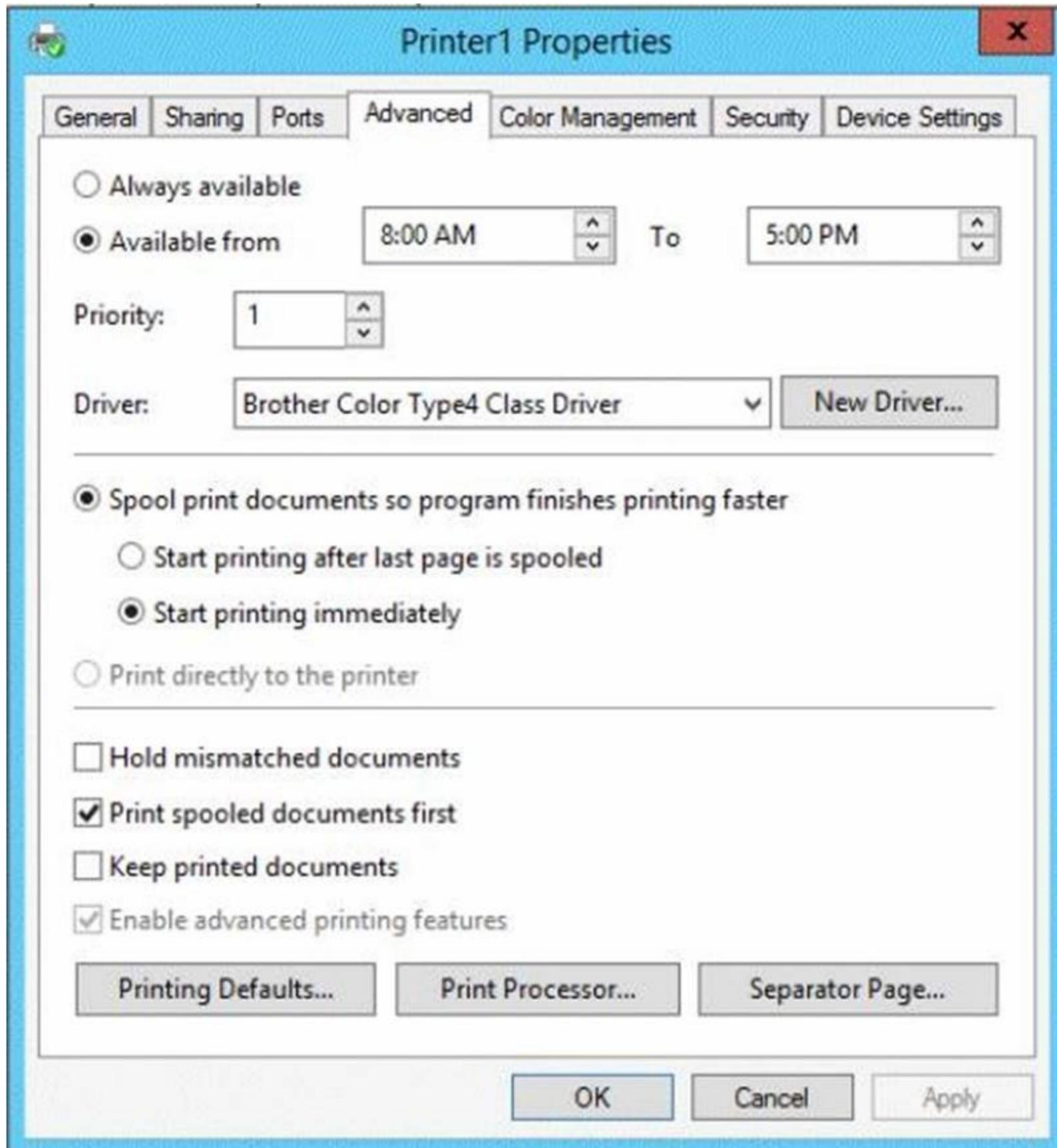
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88

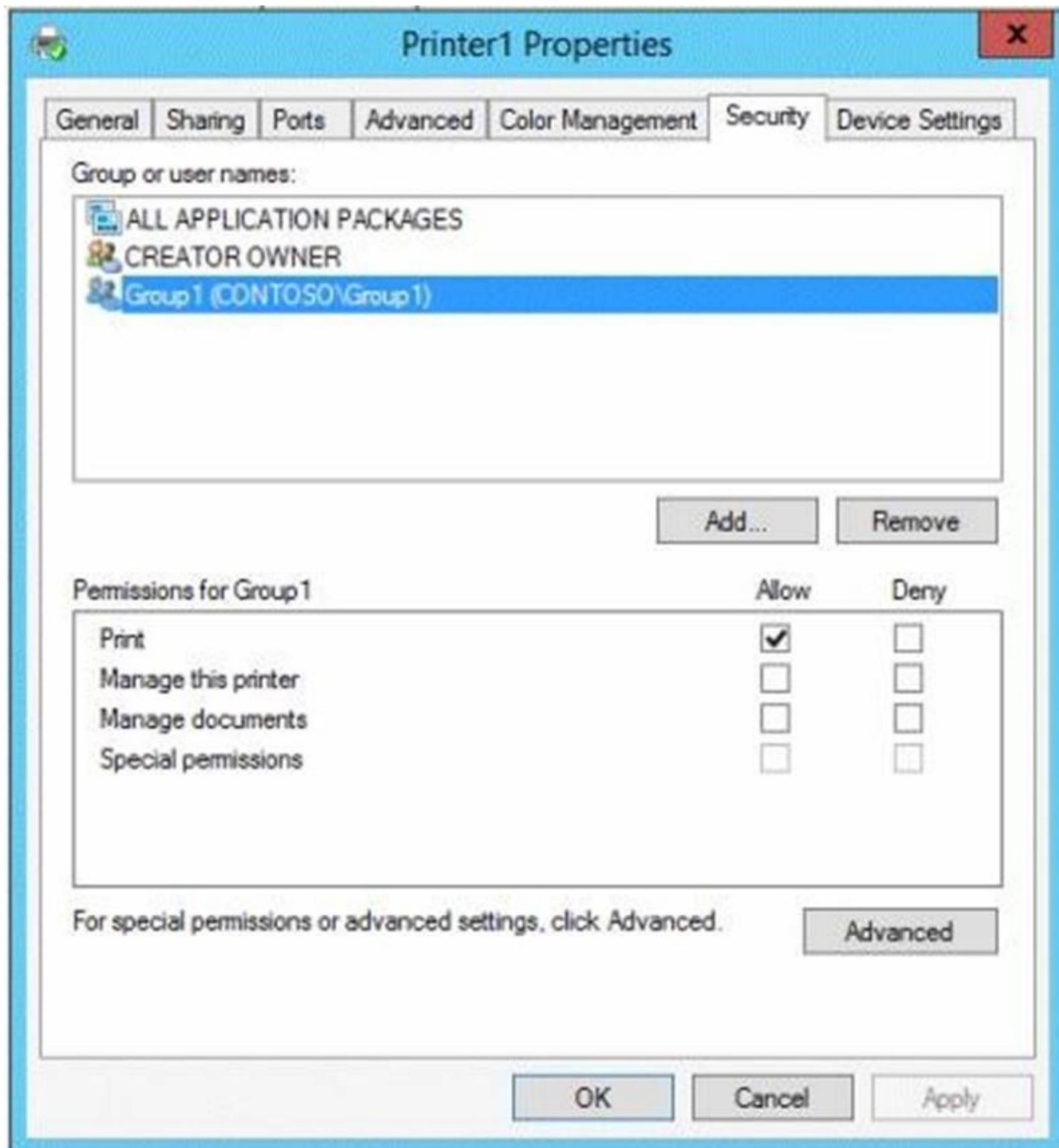
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1.

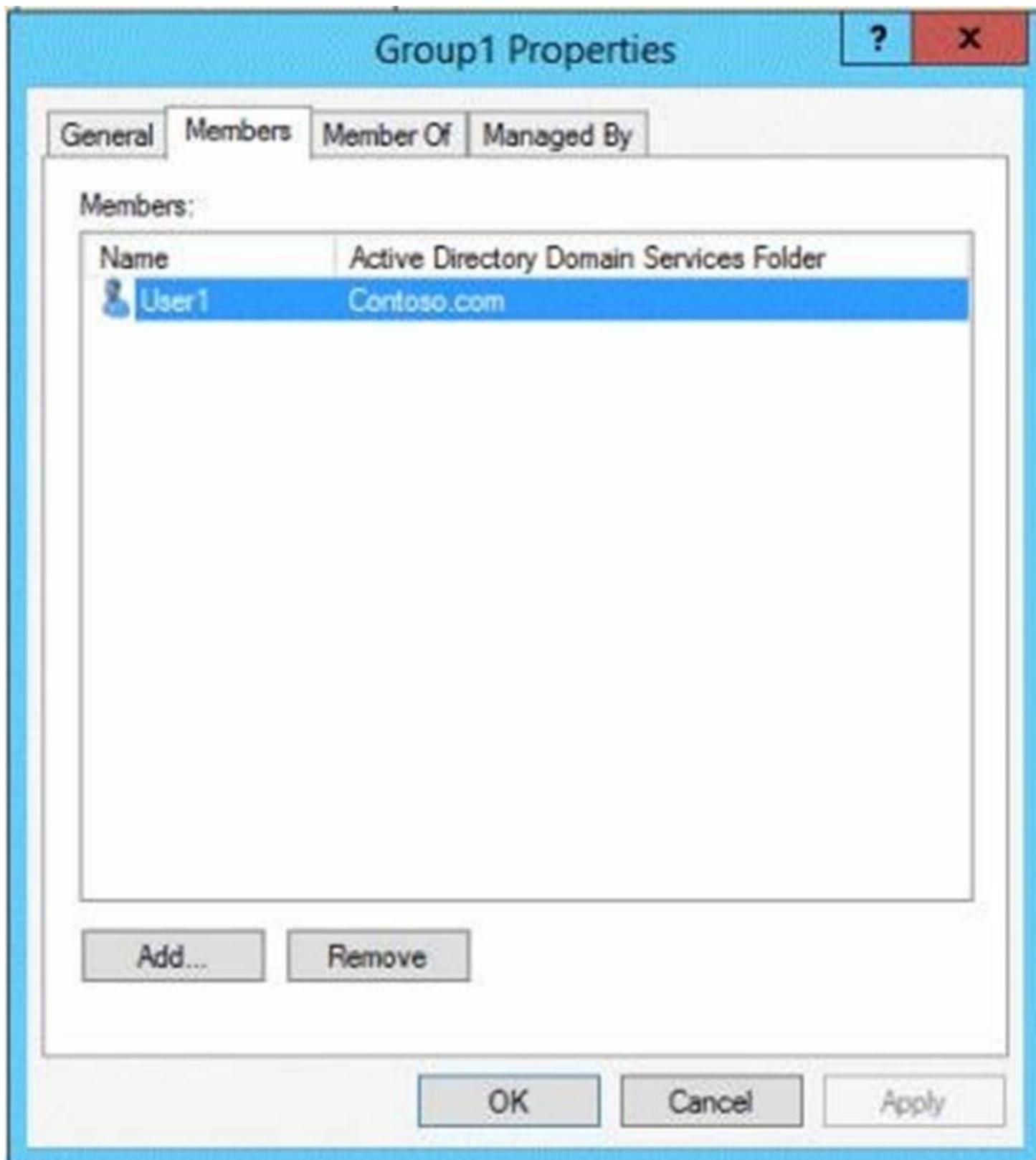
The Advanced settings of Printer1 are shown in the Advanced exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Security settings of Printer1 are shown in the Security exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The Members settings of a group named Group1 are shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

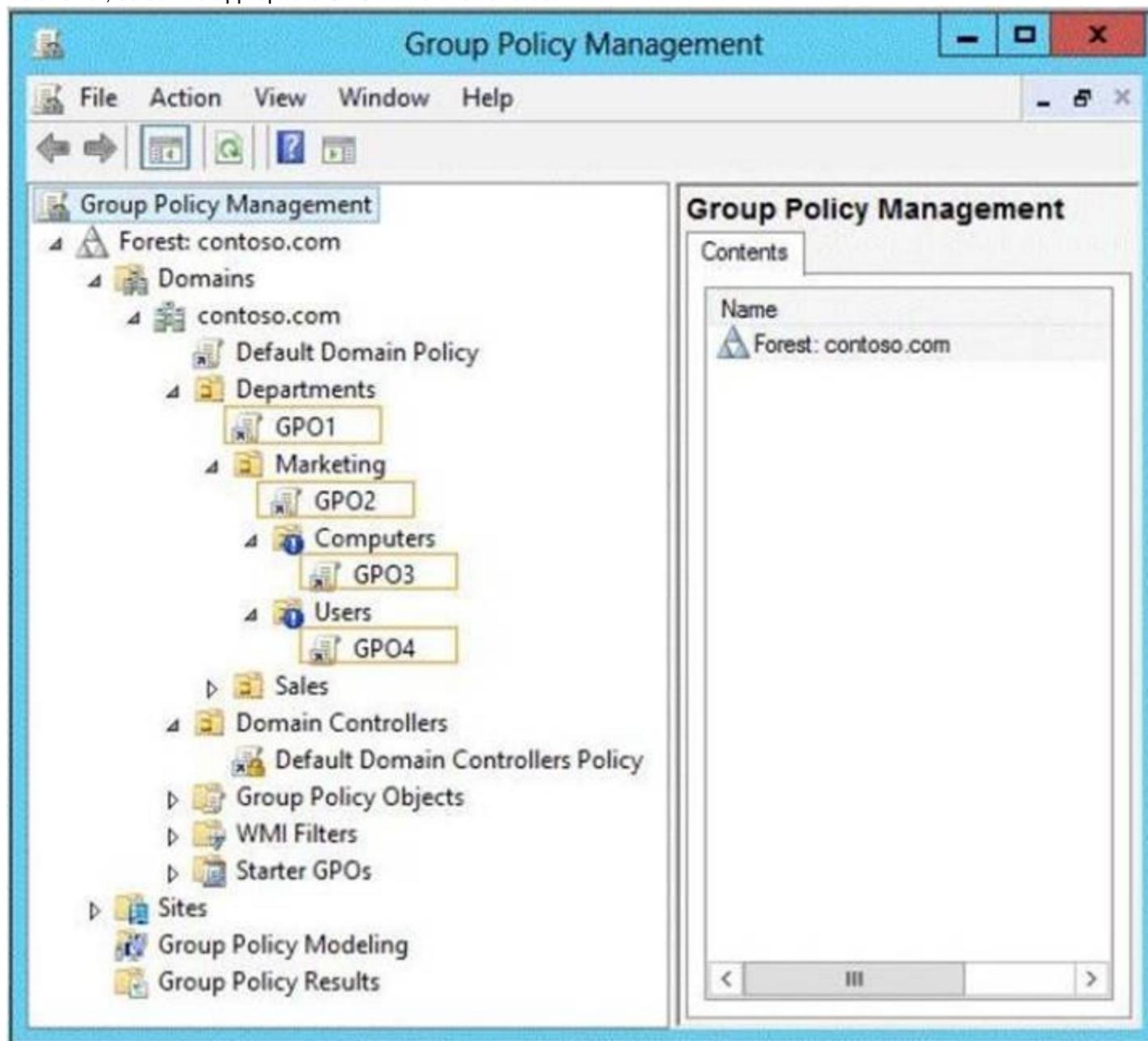
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 1)

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

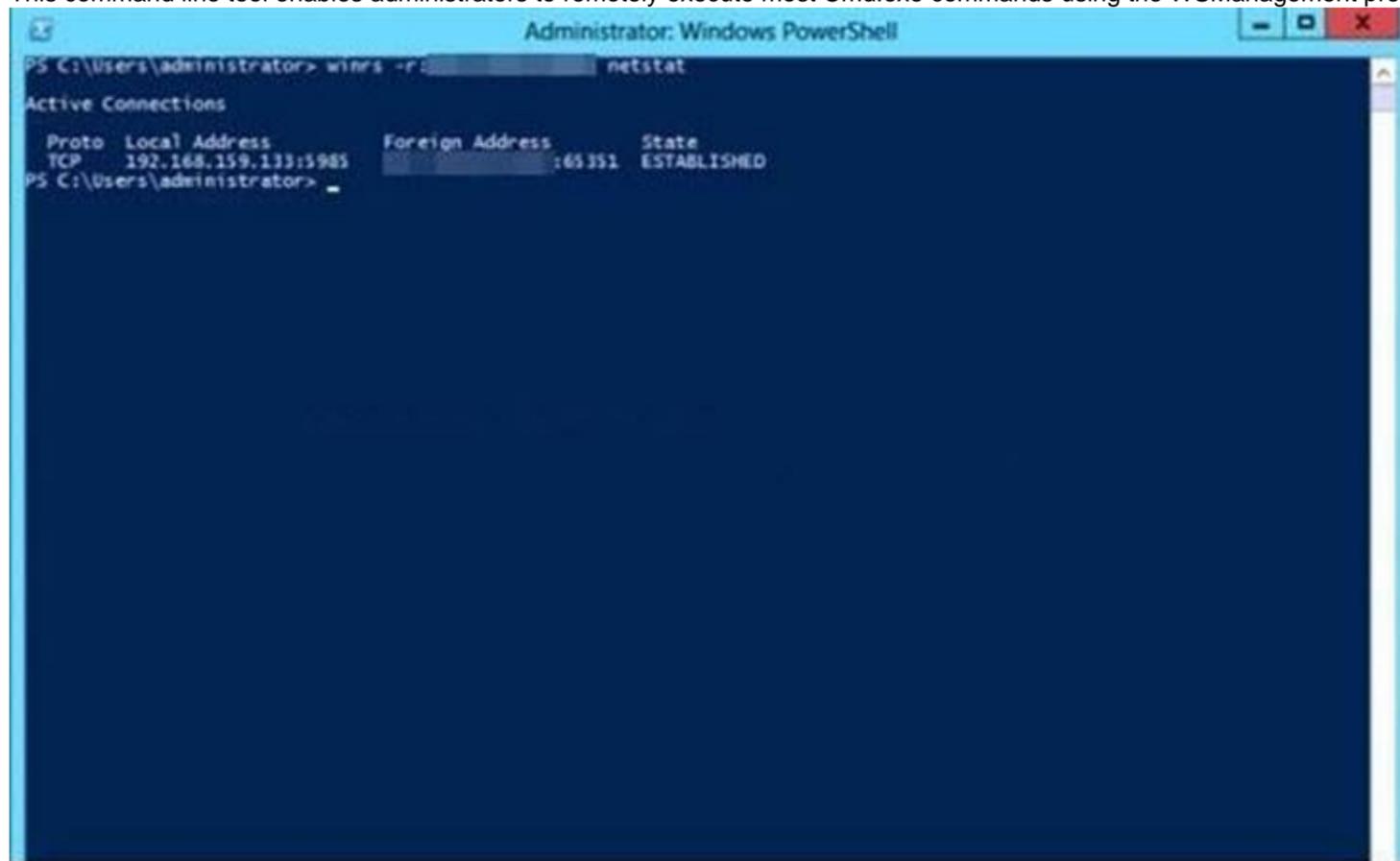
You log on to Server1.

You need to retrieve a list of the active TCP connections on Server2. Which command should you run from Server1?

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

Answer: D**Explanation:**

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



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\administrator> winrs -r:server2 netstat
Active Connections
Proto Local Address Foreign Address State
TCP 192.168.159.133:5985 [REDACTED]:65351 ESTABLISHED
PS C:\Users\administrator>
```

NEW QUESTION 92

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

What should you configure in the GPO?

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Does AppLocker use any services for its rule enforcement?

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

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

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

To start the Application Identity service

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

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

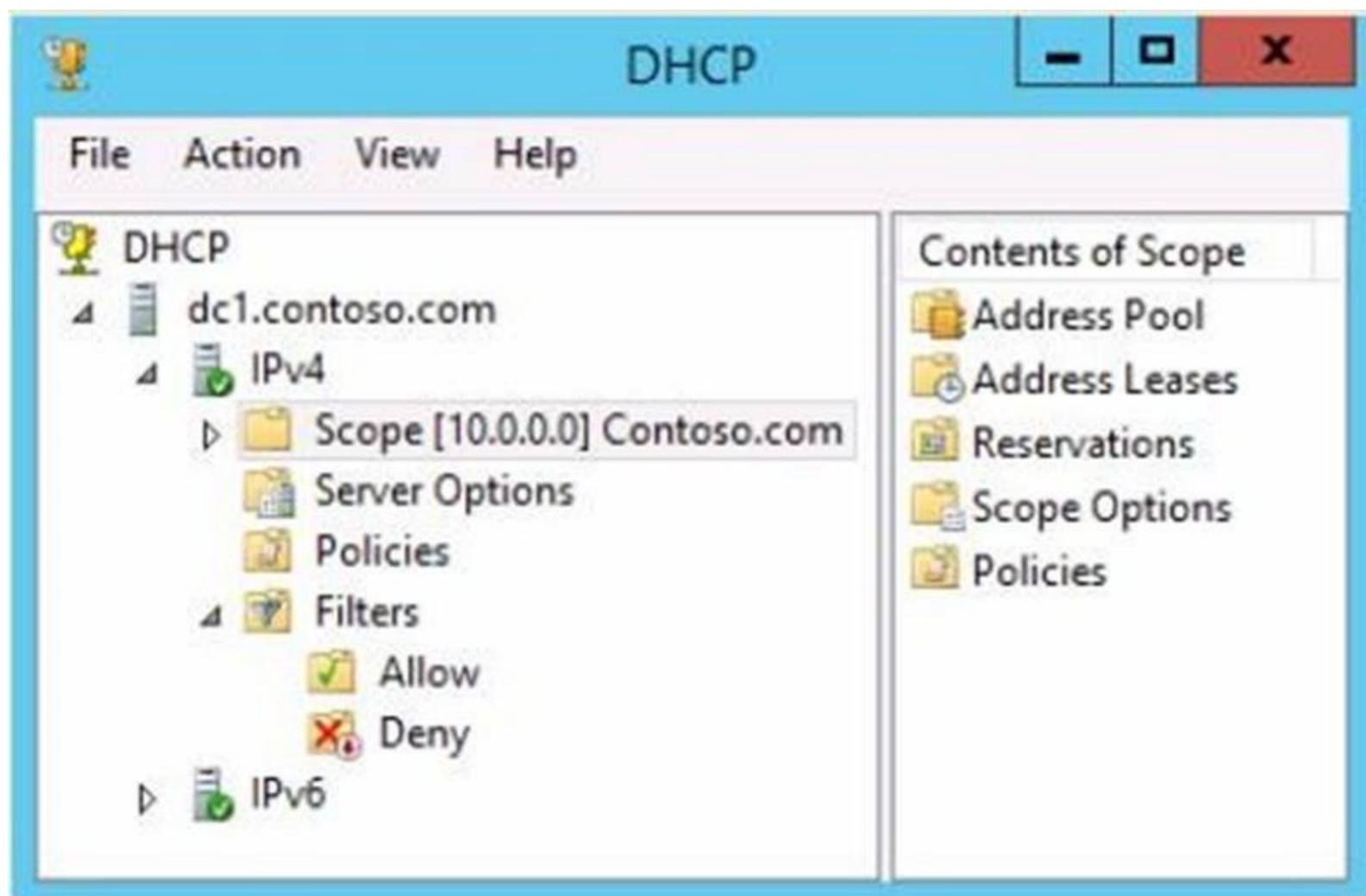
? In the Application Identity Properties dialog box, click Automatic in the Startup type list, click Start, and then click OK.

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs windows 8.

DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically. You notice that Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP address from DC1. You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1. What should you do?

- A. Disable the Allow filters.
- B. Disable the Deny filters.
- C. Authorize DC1.contoso.com.
- D. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A red down arrow indicates an unauthorized DHCP server. A DHCP server that is a domain controller or a member of an Active Directory domain queries Active Directory for the list of authorized servers (identified by IP address). If its own IP address is not in the list of authorized DHCP servers, the DHCP Server service does not complete its startup sequence and automatically shuts down.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 2)

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. VM1 has several snapshots. You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

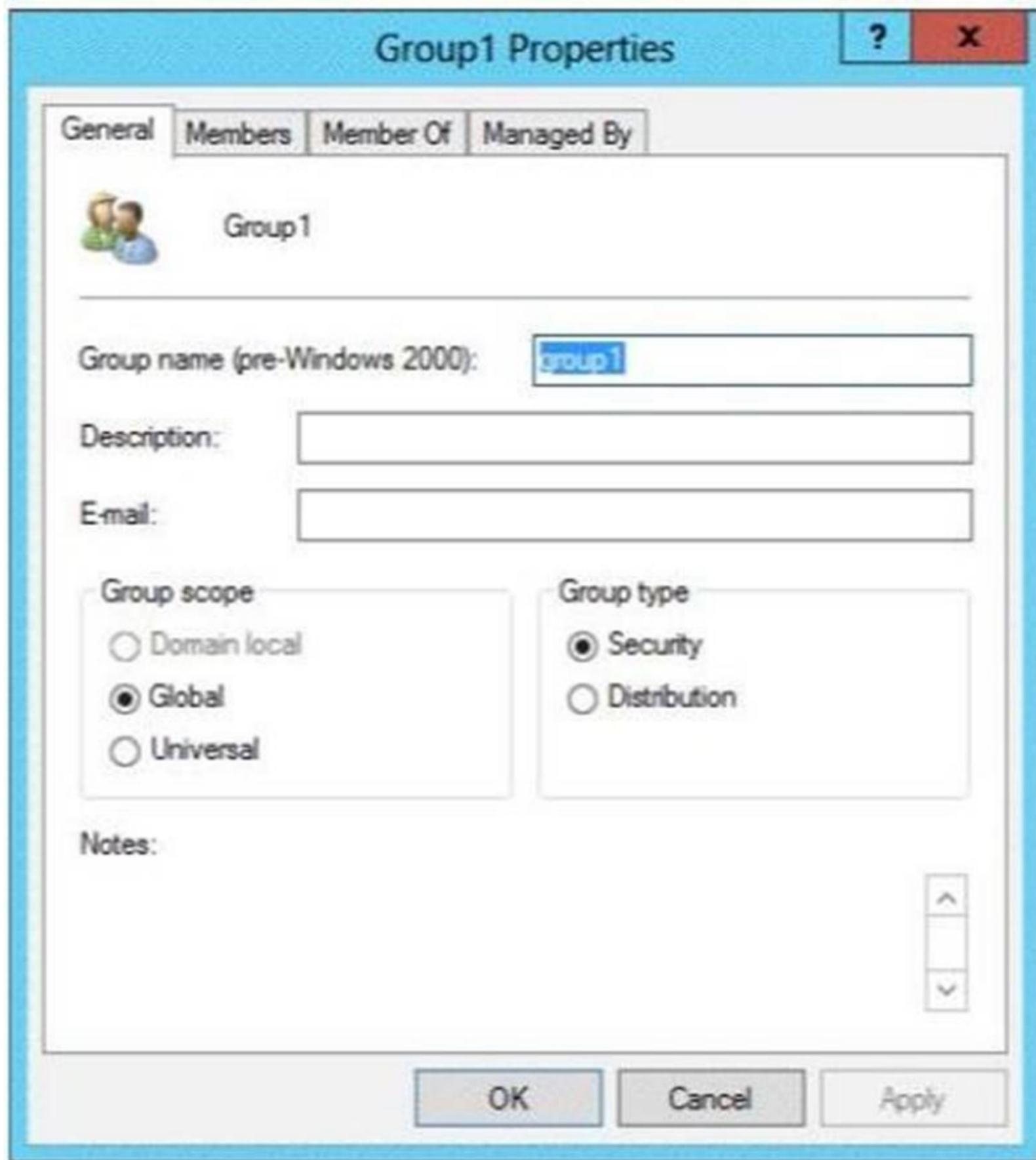
NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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



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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 2)

You plan to deploy a file server to a temporary location.

The temporary location experiences intermittent power failures. The file server will contain a dedicated volume for shared folders.

You need to create a volume for the shared folders. The solution must minimize the likelihood of file corruption if a power failure occurs.

Which file system should you use?

- A. NFS
- B. FAT32

- C. ReFS
- D. NTFS

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

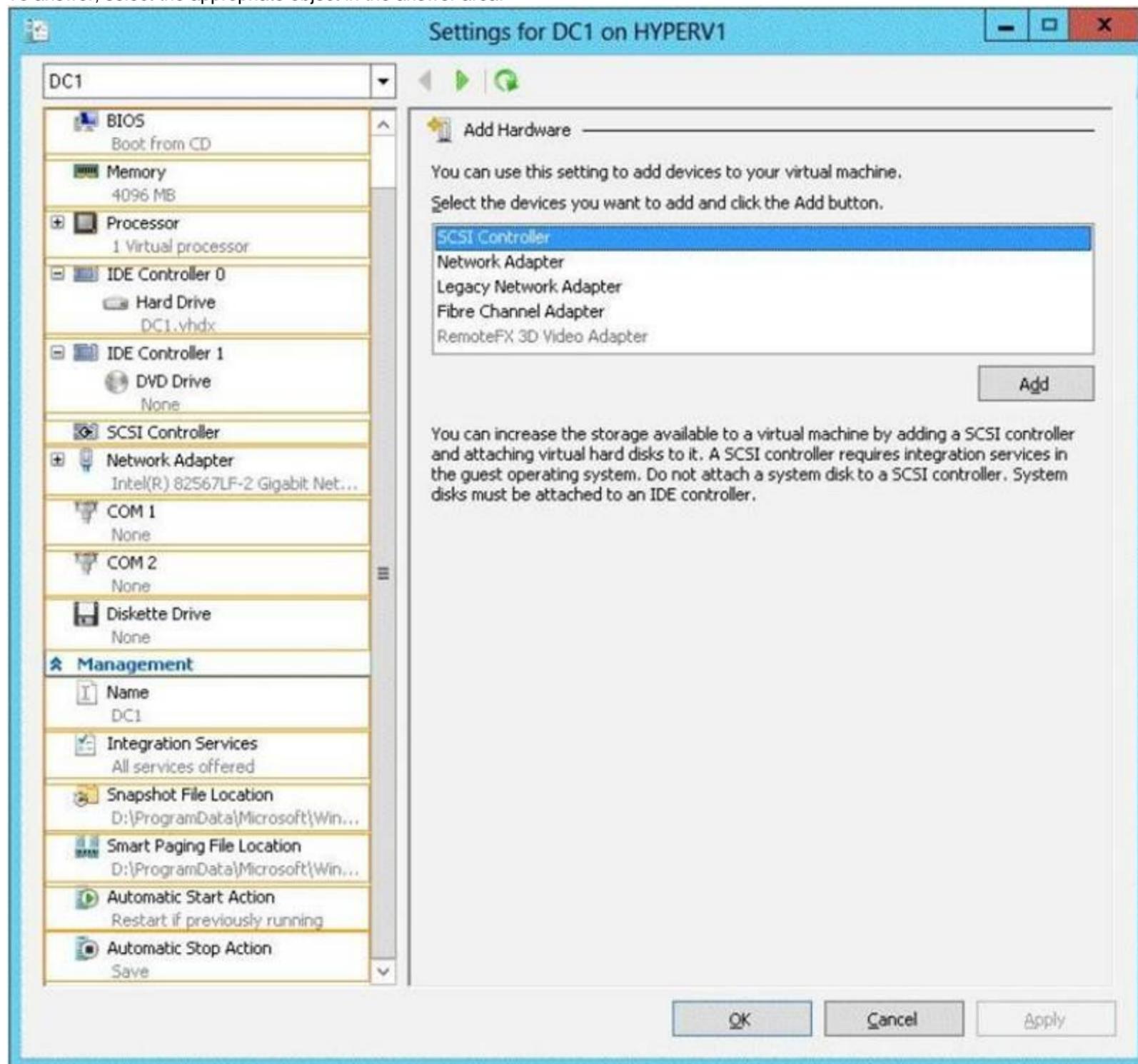
Users report that the time on their client computer is incorrect.

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

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

What should you configure?

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hyper-V integration services are updated with a new service that allows Hyper-V administrators to copy files to the virtual machine while the virtual machine is running without using a network connection.

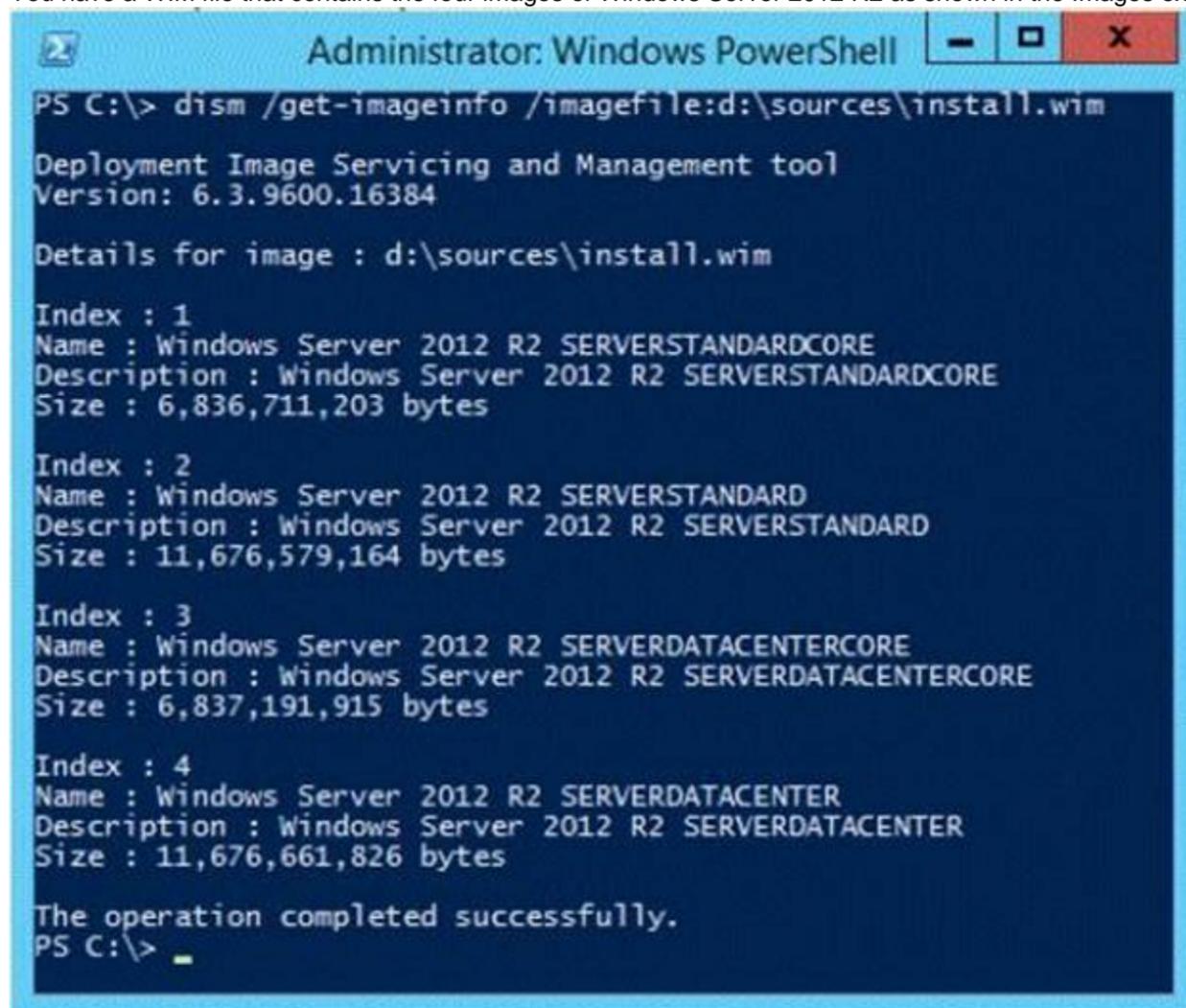
In previous versions of Hyper-V, a Hyper-V administrator may have needed to shut down a virtual machine to copy files to it. A new Hyper-V integration service has been added that allows the Hyper-V administrator to copy files to a running virtual machine without using a network connection. This will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

NEW QUESTION 108

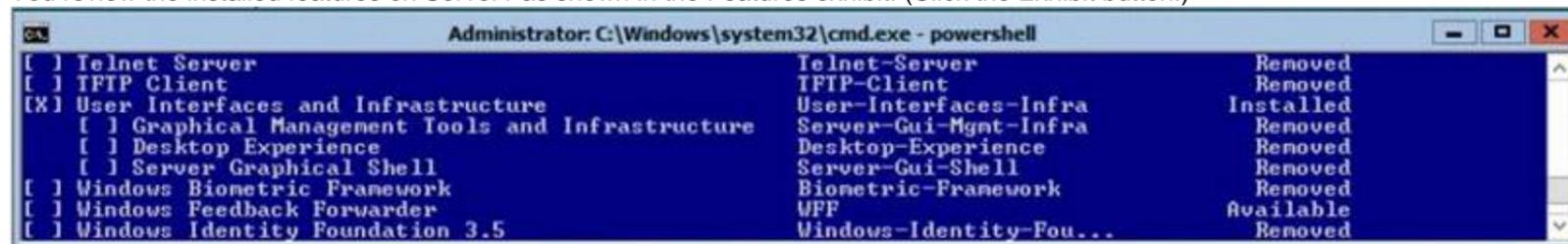
- (Topic 2)

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

You have a WIM file that contains the four images of Windows Server 2012 R2 as shown in the Images exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You review the installed features on Server1 as shown in the Features exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to install the Server Graphical Shell feature on Server1.

Which two possible sources can you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Index 1
- B. Index 2
- C. Index 3
- D. Index 4

Answer: BD

Explanation:

These images (since they are Full GUI, not CORE), contain the binaries necessary to install all GUI elements.

When you install Windows Server 2012 R2, you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI. The “Server with a GUI” option is the Windows Server 2012 R2 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The “Server Core Installation” option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the “Server with a GUI” option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default. Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option.

Reference: Windows Server Installation Options

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1.

You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 5. What should you do?

- A. Create a storage pool.
- B. Convert the disk to a dynamic disk.

- C. Create a VHD, and then attach the VHD.
- D. Convert the disk to a GPT disk.

Answer: D

Explanation:

MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT

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

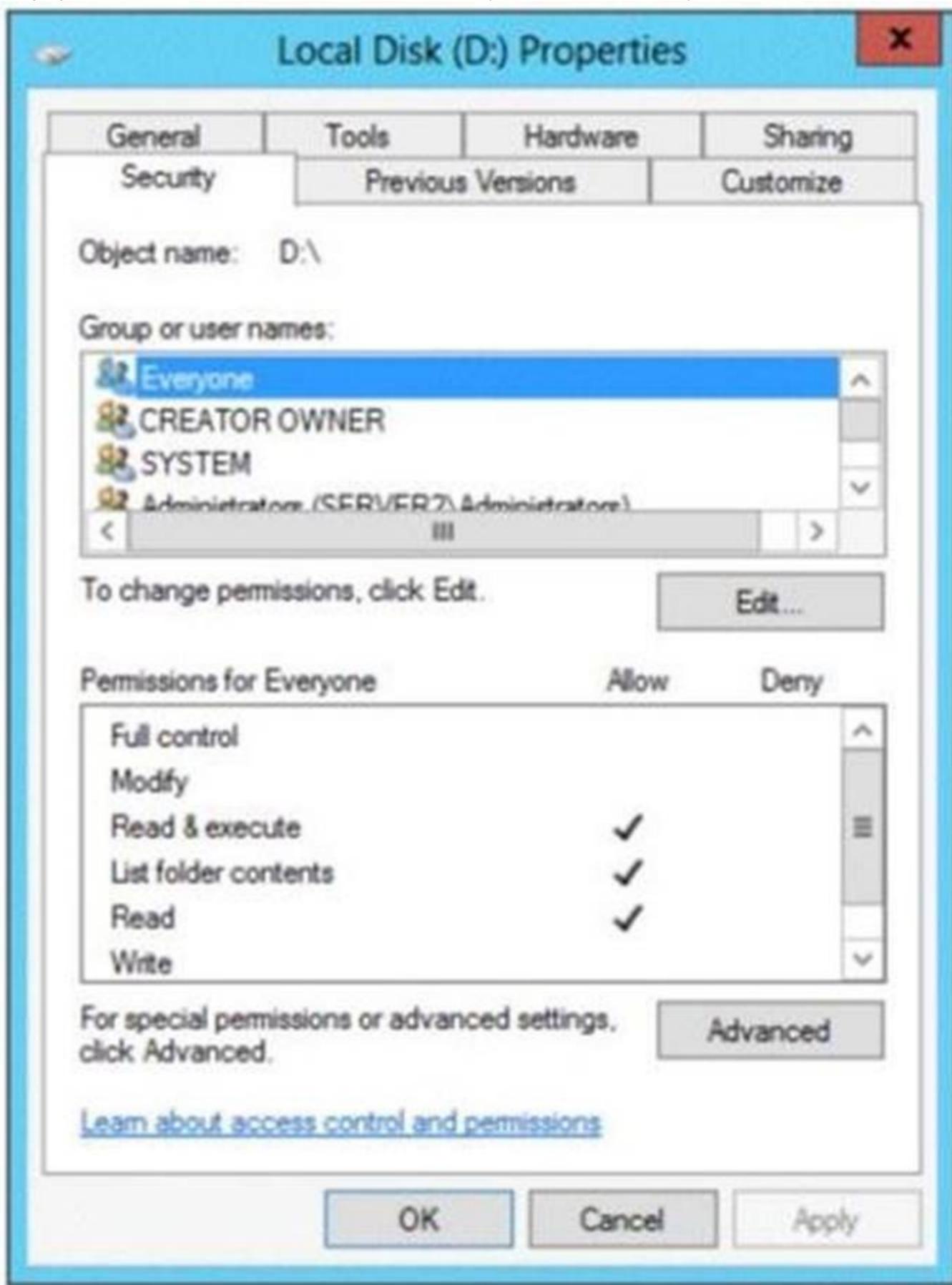
NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.

The properties of the new volume are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Answer: A

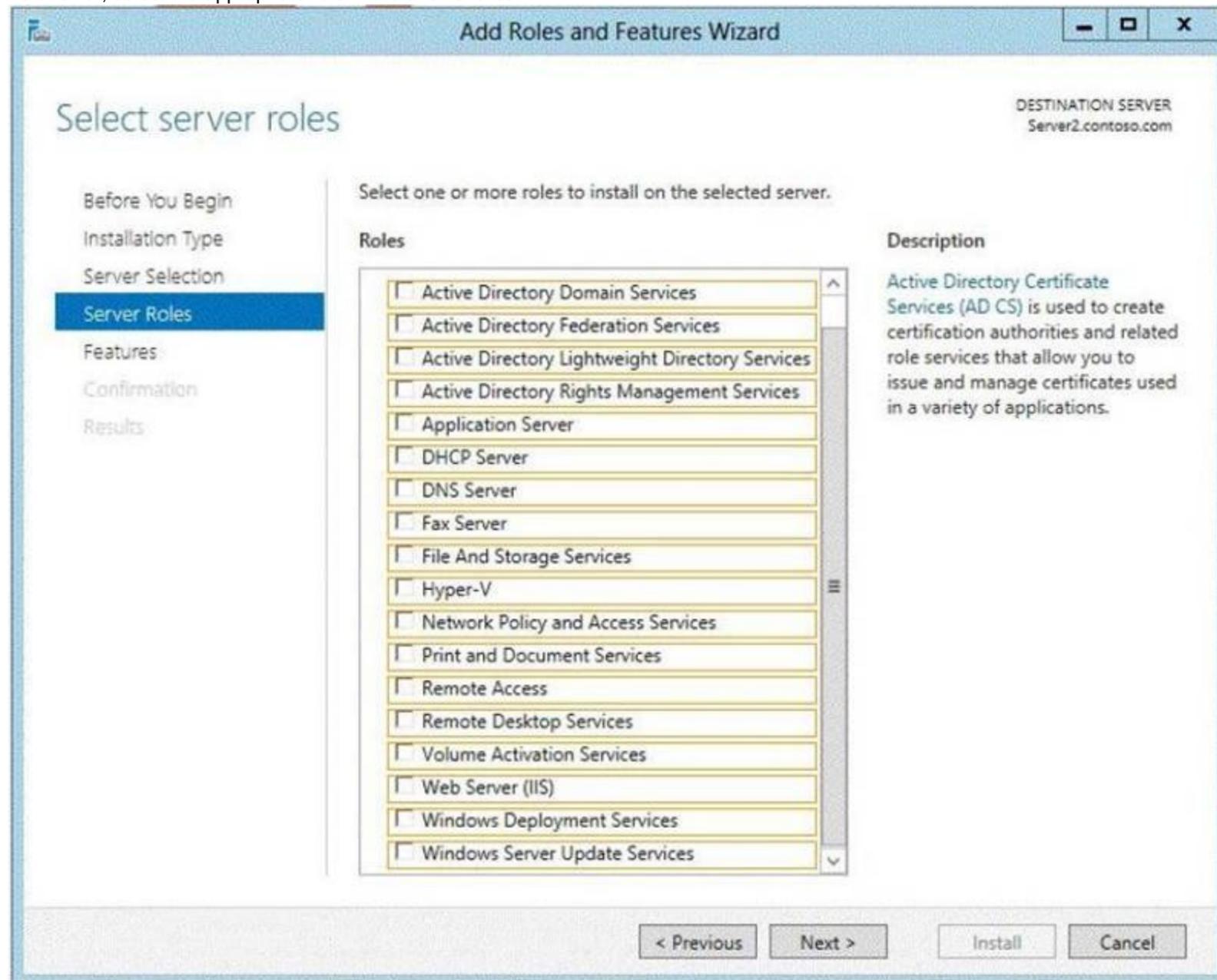
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 121

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2012 R2 the DirectAccess feature and the RRAS role service were combined into a new unified server role. This new Remote Access server role allows for centralized administration, configuration, and monitoring of both DirectAccess and VPN- based remote access services. Additionally, Windows Server 2012 R2 DirectAccess provided multiple updates and improvements to address deployment blockers and provide simplified management. References: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831416> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732263.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 125

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named Domain1 and Domain2. Domain1 contains a file server named Server1. Server1 has a shared folder named Share1. Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1. You need to create groups in each domain to meet the following requirements:
? In Domain1, create a group named Group1. Group1 must be granted access to Share1.
? In Domain2, create a group named Group2. Group2 must contain the user accounts of the 50 users.
? Permission to Share1 must only be assigned directly to Group1.
Which type of groups should you create and which group nesting strategy should you use? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

Group1 configuration:

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

Group2 configuration:

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

Nesting strategy:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

universal, global, and domain local.

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)

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

All of the AppLocker policy settings for the member servers are configured in a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

A member server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you test a new set of AppLocker policy settings by using a local computer policy.

You need to merge the local AppLocker policy settings from Server1 into the AppLocker policy settings of GPO1.

What should you do?

- A. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .inf file
- B. Import the .inf file by using Group Policy Management Editor.
- C. From Server1, run the Set-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.
- D. From Local Group Policy Editor on Server1, export an .xml file
- E. Import the .xml file by using Group Policy Management Editor.
- F. From Server1, run the New-ApplockerPolicy cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Set-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet sets the specified Group Policy Object (GPO) to contain the specified AppLocker policy. If no Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is specified, the local GPO is the default.

When the Merge parameter is used, rules in the specified AppLocker policy will be merged with the AppLocker rules in the target GPO specified in the LDAP path. The merging of policies will remove rules with duplicate rule IDs, and the enforcement setting specified by the AppLocker policy in the target GPO will be preserved. If the Merge parameter is not specified, then the new policy will overwrite the existing policy.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791816(v=ws.10).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson1: Planning, Implementing and managing Group Policy, p. 479

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A loopback with merge option needs to be used.

NEW QUESTION 133

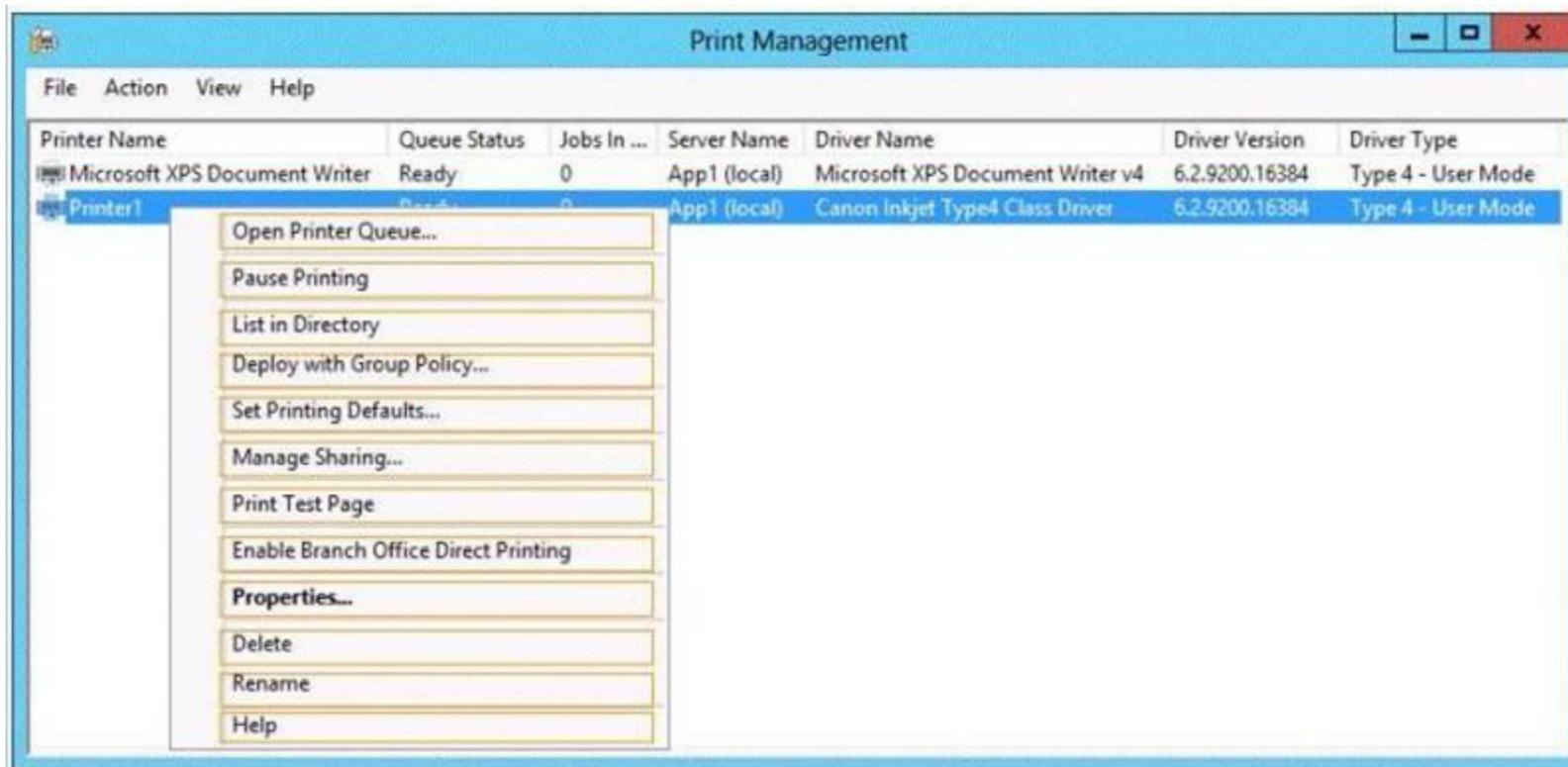
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

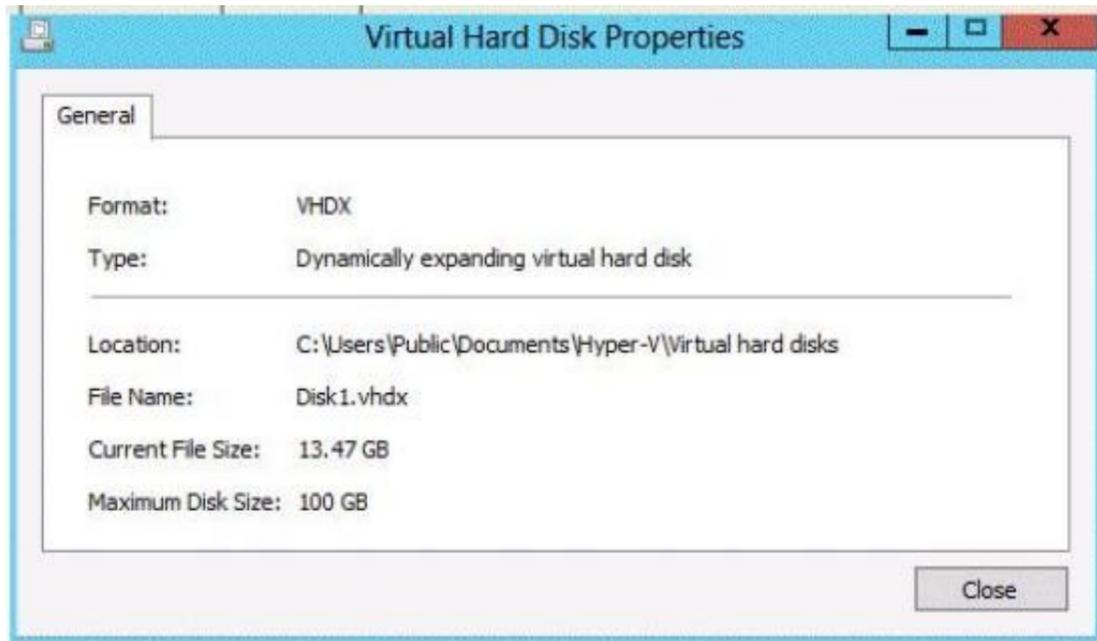
References:

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

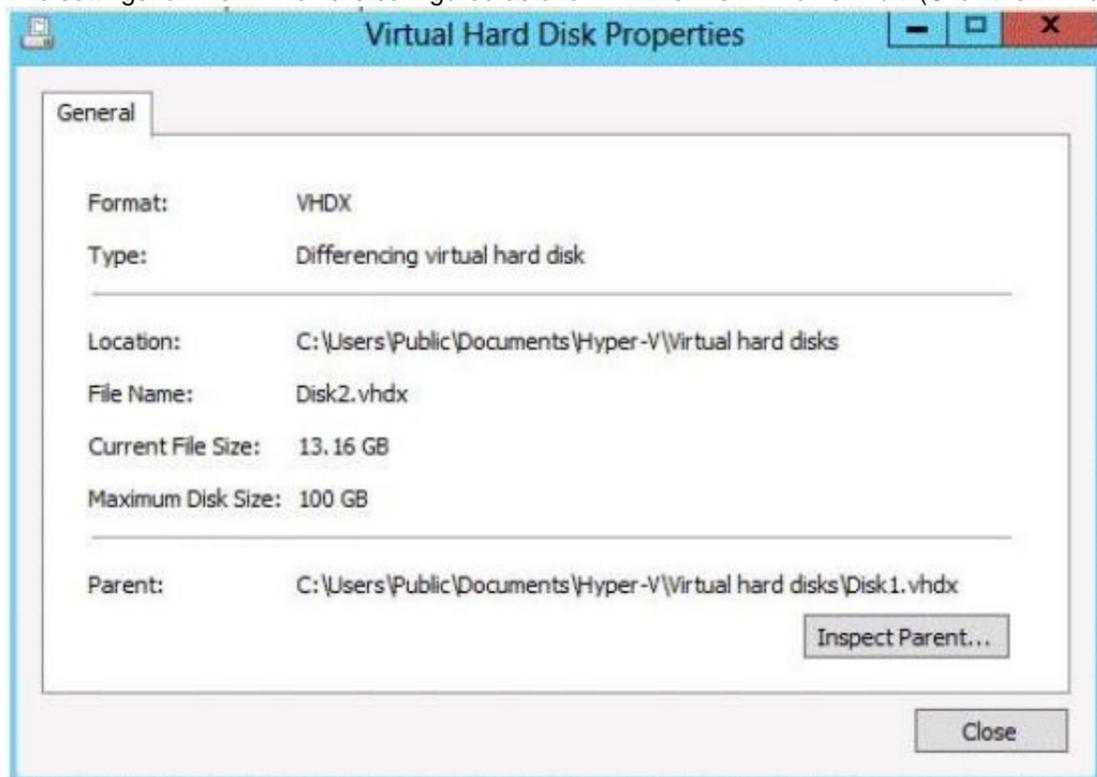
NEW QUESTION 135

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

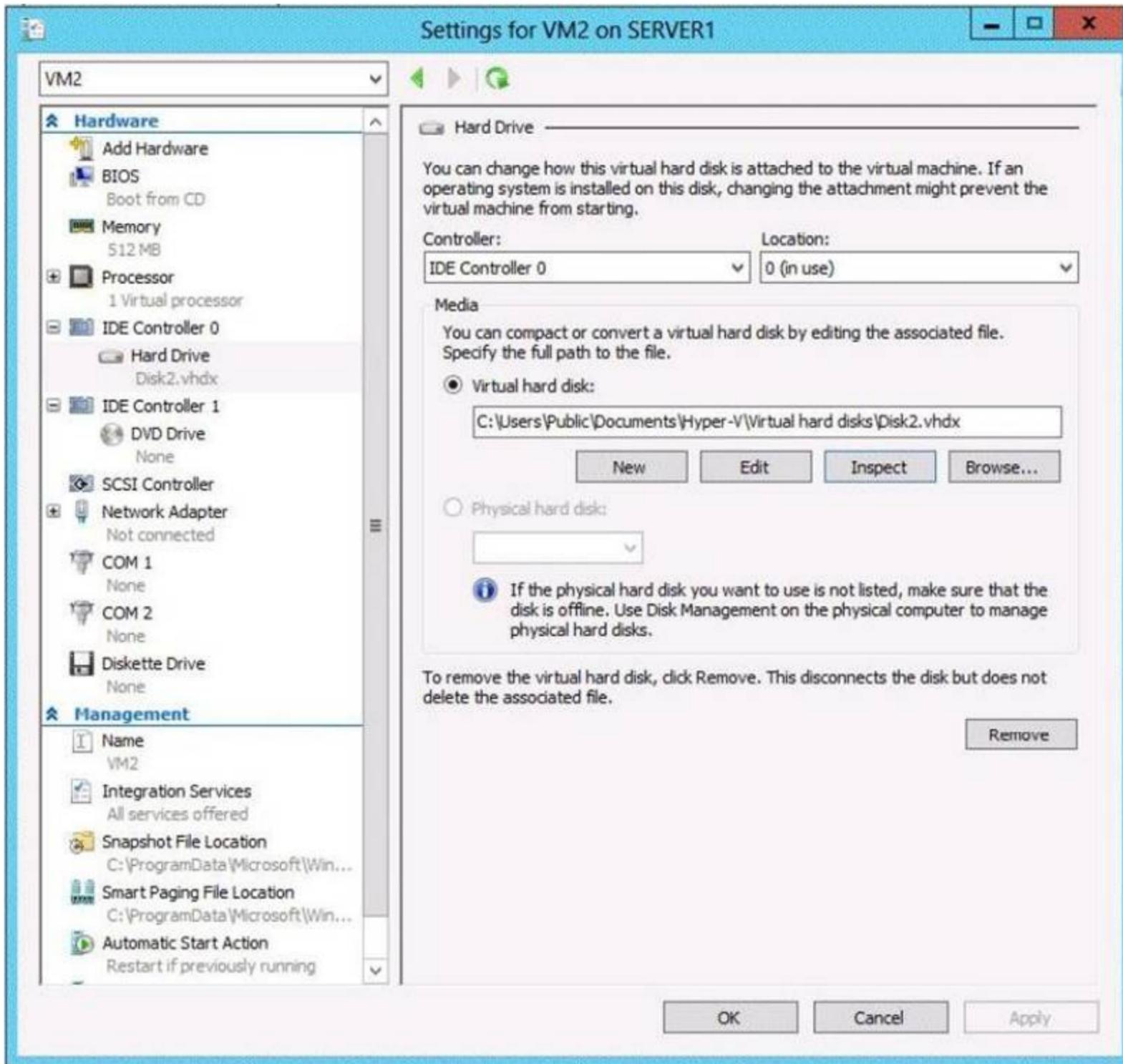
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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



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



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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

merge the changes to the parent disk and then compact the parent disk, if it is a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk.

NEW QUESTION 136

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients. What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service? To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.

DHCP service:

WDS service:

DHCP service:

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

WDS service:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable Option 60 PXEClient

Enable the Do not listen on DHCP ports option

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

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

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

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

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

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

\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

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

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 2)

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

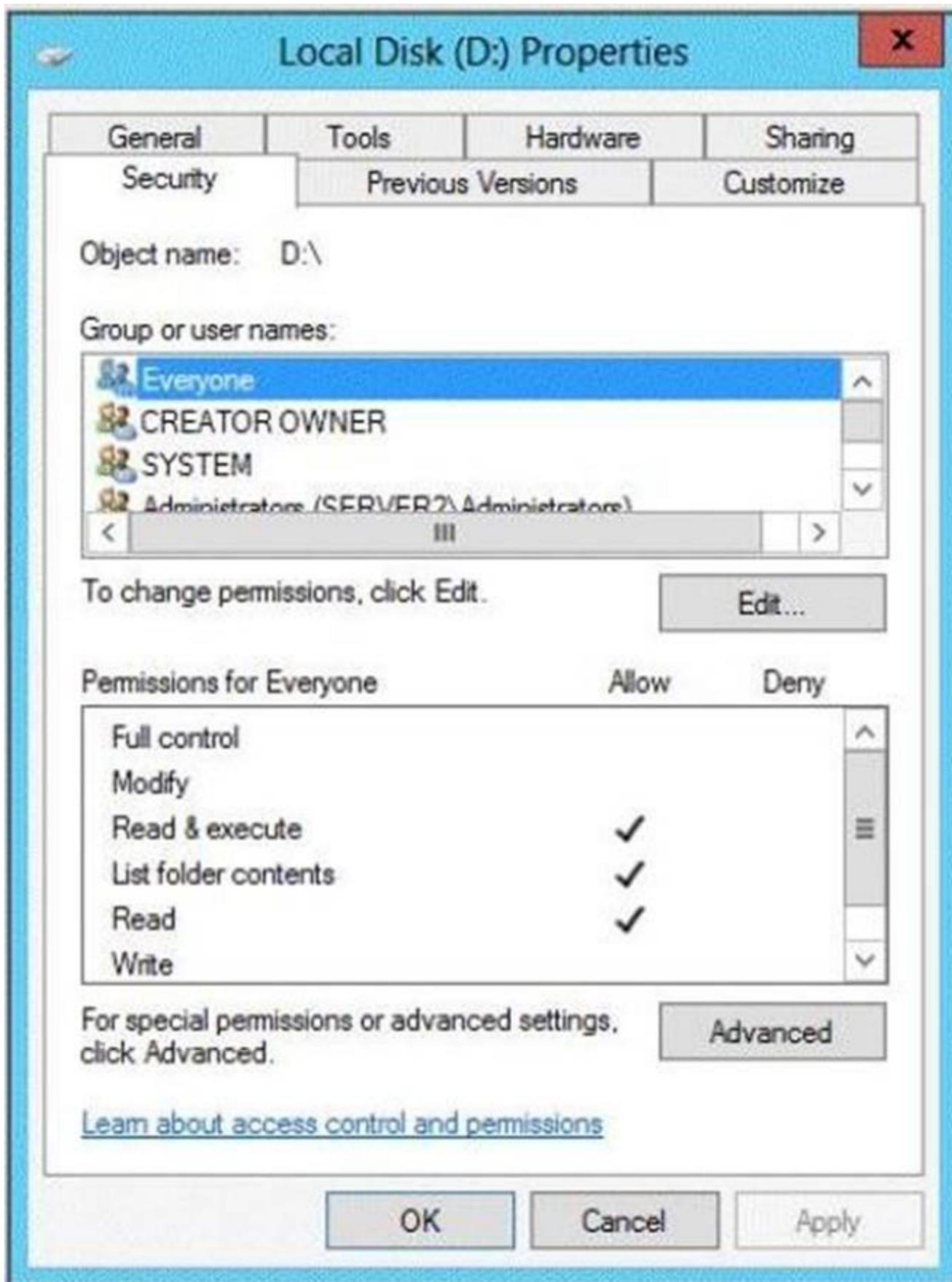
Executing the sc.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Topic 2)

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

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



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests.

In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain. You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get- GPO cmdlet and the Copy- GPO cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the New- GPO cmdlet and the Import- GPO cmdlet.
- C. From Group Policy Management, create a new starter GP
- D. Right-click the new starter GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- E. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Group Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.

B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.

C. This would create a starter GPO, not a GPO.

D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from rom the GPO's original which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different f domain.

The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU).

The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.

The Restore-GPO cmdlet restores a GPO backup to the original domain from which it was saved. If the original domain is not available, or if the GPO no longer exists in the domain, the cmdlet fails.

Since the GPO's original domain is different and there is no trust relationship between forests, you should execute the New-GPO command and import the already existing command into the 'new' domain.

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can install Windows features on VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

A. Hyper-V Administrators on Server1

B. Administrators on VM1

C. Server Operators on Server1

D. Power Users on VM1

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

In Windows Server 2012 R2, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell- cmdlets for

Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs).

You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session.

You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features. If you are logged on to the local computer with an

account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an

account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you

must have Administrator rights on that server.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains a server named Server1 and 10 Web servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to push the settings from Server1 to all of the Web servers.

On Server1, you modify the file set for the Web servers.

You need to ensure that all of the Web servers have the latest configurations. Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

A. Get-DcsConfiguration

B. Restore-DcsConfiguration

C. Set-DcsLocalConfigurationManager

D. Start-DcsConfiguration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

A. 32

B. 64

C. 128

D. 1024

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or

Windows 8.

All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.

You configure a server named Server2 as an ISATAP router. You add a host (A) record for ISATAP to the contoso.com DNS zone.

You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router. What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet on Server1.
- B. Configure the Network Options Group Policy preference of GPO1.
- C. Run the Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet on Server1.
- D. Configure the DNS Client Group Policy setting of GPO1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList command will change the settings of a global query block list which you can use to ensure that client computers locate the ISATAP router.

Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called "Global Query Block list", which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD. This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy. The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name. This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because any authorized client can register any unused host name, even a host name that might have special significance for certain Applications. This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user's computer. Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables. Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com. In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative. Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user's own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network. The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service. Add-DnsServerResourceRecord – The Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server. You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types. By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings. Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList – The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify. If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list. Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256 [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649942(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 2)

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.

The solution must ensure that if one print device fails, the print jobs will print automatically on the other print device.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Add two printers and configure the priority of each printer.
- B. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.
- C. Install the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature, and then add one printer.
- D. Install the Failover Clustering feature, and then add one printer

Answer: B

Explanation:

A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately

B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server.

The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available

C. NLB for printing is not supported

D. Would need 2 nodes

A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents.

A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server. If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device.

The succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool, while the delayed document

waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed. Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics:

All printers in the pool are the same model.

Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network). It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx>

You can create a printing pool to automatically distribute print jobs to the next available

printer. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer.

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

What should you do on Server2?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 2)

Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Network ID	Router address
Main	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.0.1
Branch1	172.16.18.0/24	172.16.18.1
Branch2	172.16.17.0/24	172.16.17.1
Branch3	172.16.16.0/24	172.16.16.1
Branch4	172.16.19.0/24	172.16.19.1

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets.

Which command should you run?

- A. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
- B. route.exe add -p 172.16.16.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1
- C. route.exe add -p 10.10.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.16.0.0
- D. route.exe add -p 172.16.18.0 mask 255.255.252.0 10.10.0.1

Answer: B

Explanation:

These parameters will allow communication with all the hosts.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. The domain contains a security group named Group1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.GPO1 is linked to the domain.

You need to ensure that only the members of Group1 can run the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Application file
App1	App1.com
App2	App2.js
App3	App3.appx

Which type of application control policy should you implement for each application?

To answer, drag the appropriate rule types to the correct applications. Each rule type 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.

Rule Type	Answer Area
Executable Rule	App1: <input type="text" value="Rule type"/>
Packaged app Rule	App2: <input type="text" value="Rule type"/>
Script Rule	App3: <input type="text" value="Rule type"/>
Windows Installer Rule	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Rule Type	Answer Area
Executable Rule	App1: Executable Rule
Packaged app Rule	App2: Script Rule
Script Rule	App3: Packaged app Rule
Windows Installer Rule	

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role
Server1	Active Directory Domain Services DHCP Server DNS Server
Server2	Remote Access DHCP Server
Server3	File and Storage Services

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to prevent Server3 from receiving an IP address from Server1. What should you create on Server1?

- A. A reservation
- B. A filter
- C. A scope option
- D. An exclusion

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A- For clients that require a constant IP address
- B- Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3
- C- Range of allowed IP's to be assigned
- D- Exclude range of IP's

MAC address based filtering ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IPAddress from the DHCP Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts. An exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out.

A reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB- 00FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx>

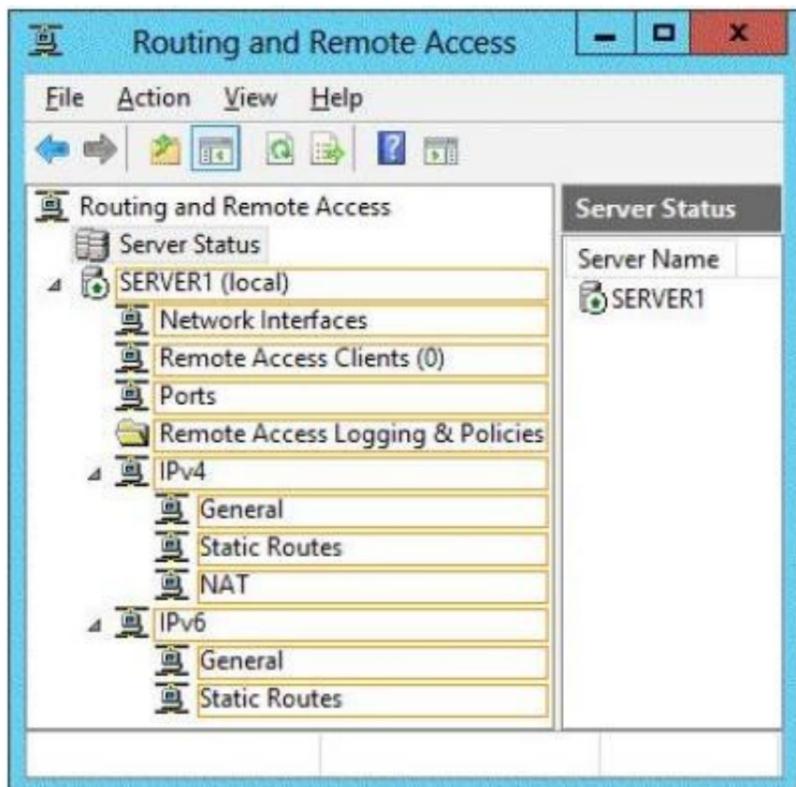
NEW QUESTION 174

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

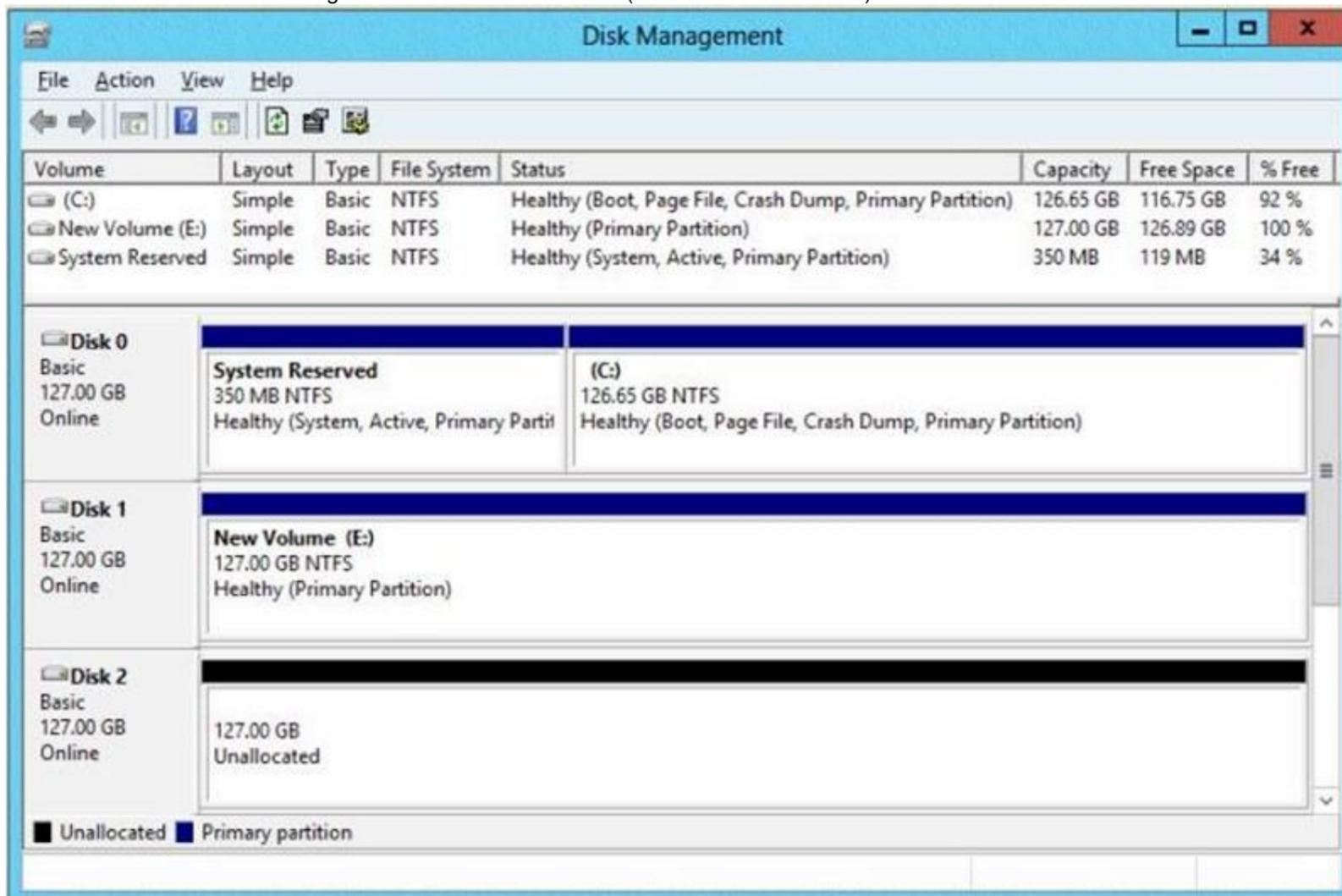
creates a valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 2)

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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



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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a Windows Firewall rule to prevent administrators from using Internet Explorer to access the Internet while they are logged on interactively to the servers. The solution must not prevent administrators from accessing websites on the internal network.

How should you configure the rule?

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

Answer Area

Rule direction:

Rule type:

Profile:

Answer Area

Rule direction:
Inbound
Outbound

Rule type:
Port
Program

Profile:
Domain
Private
Public

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Rule direction:
Inbound
Outbound

Rule type:
Port
Program

Profile:
Domain
Private
Public

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 2)

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

Server1 has following storage spaces:

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

You add an additional hard disk to Server1.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 2)

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

What should you modify?

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

Answer: A

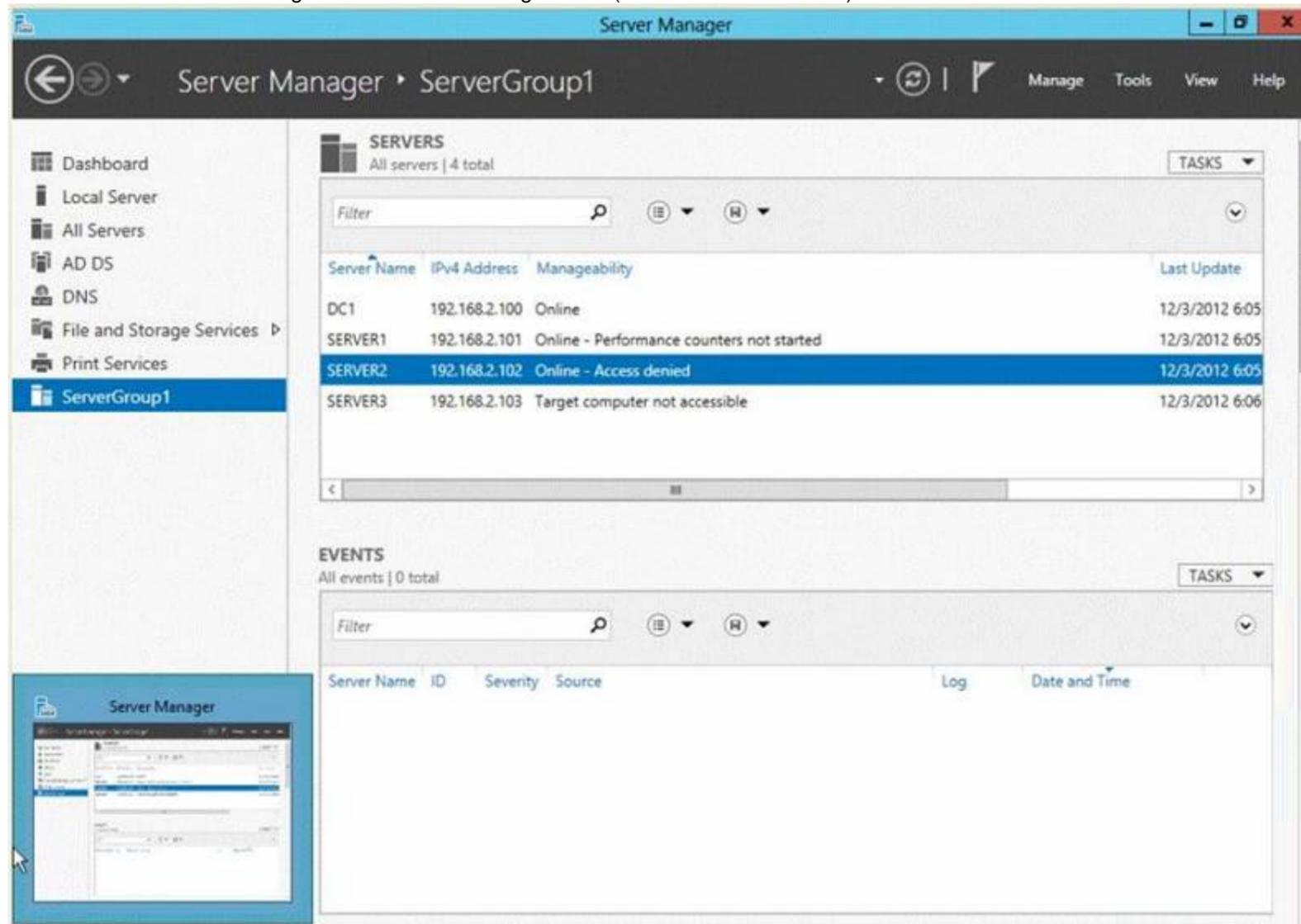
NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.

You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

You discover the error message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely by using Server Manager. What should you do?

- A. On DC1, run the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet.
- B. On Server2, run the Add-Computer cmdlet.
- C. On Server2 modify the membership of the Remote Management Users group.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add a computer account named Server2, and then restart Server2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is a security issue. To be able to access Server2 remotely through Server Manager the user need to be a member of the Remote Management Users group.
Note:

* Name: BUILTIN\Remote Management Users

Description: A Builtin Local group. Members of this group can access WMI resources over management protocols (such as WS-Management via the Windows Remote Management service). This applies only to WMI namespaces that grant access to the user.

* Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing by using Server Manager.

Syntax:

Parameter Set: Default

Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting [-User] <String[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [- WhatIf]

[<CommonParameters>] Detailed Description

Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing, either locally or remotely, by using Server Manager. The cmdlet must be run locally on the server that you are managing by using Server Manager.

The cmdlet works by performing the following actions:

? Adds access rights for specified standard users to the root\cimv2 namespace on the local server (for access to role and feature inventory information).

? Adds specified standard users to required user groups (Remote Management Users, Event Log Readers, and Performance Log Readers) that allow remote access to event and performance counter logs on the managed server.

Changes access rights in the Service Control Manager to allow specified standard users remote access to the status of services on the managed server.

Incorrect:

Not A: the Enable-PSSessionConfiguration. This is an advanced cmdlet that is designed to be used by system administrators to manage customized session configurations for their users.

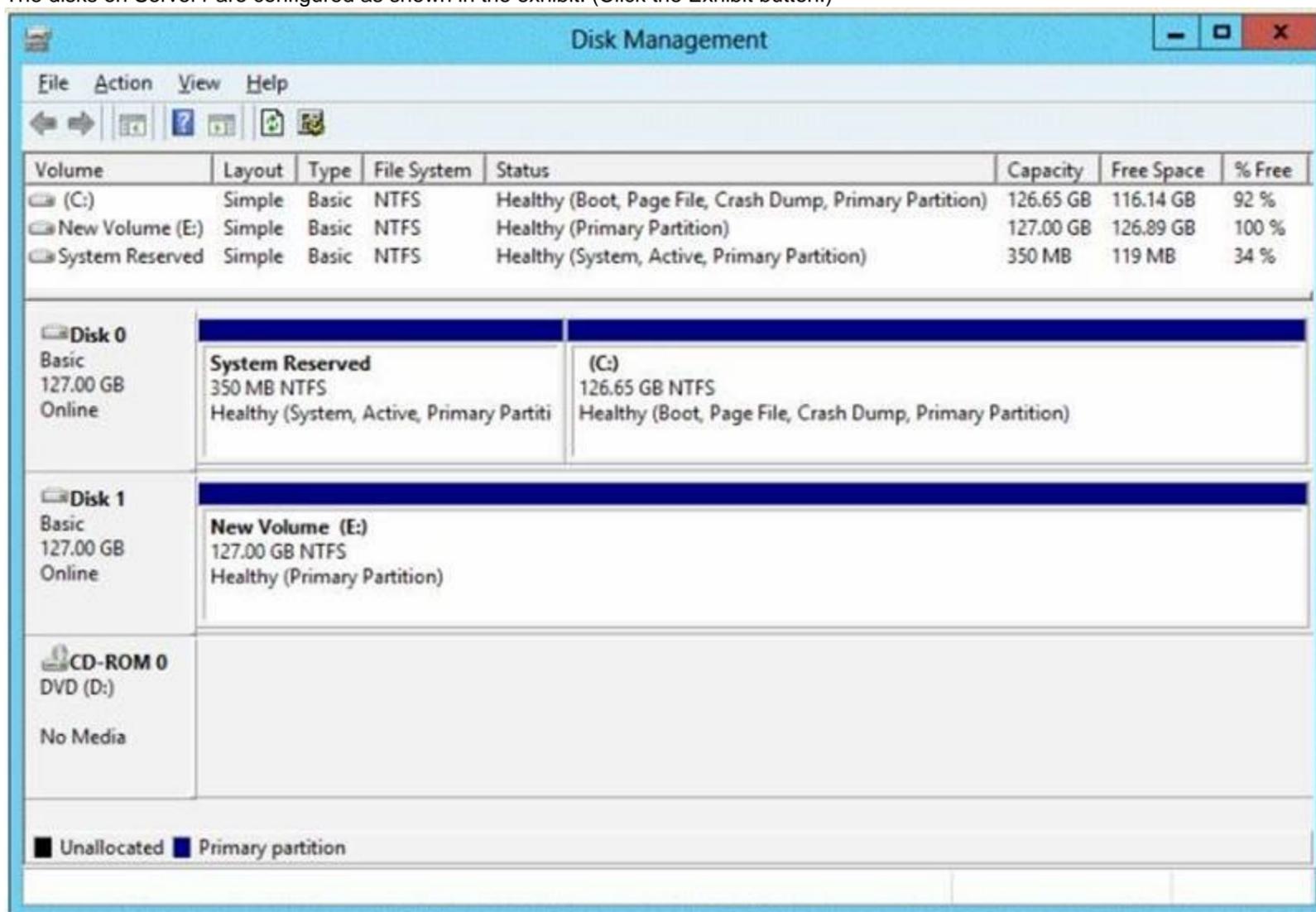
Reference: Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)

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

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



You create a virtual machine on Server1.

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

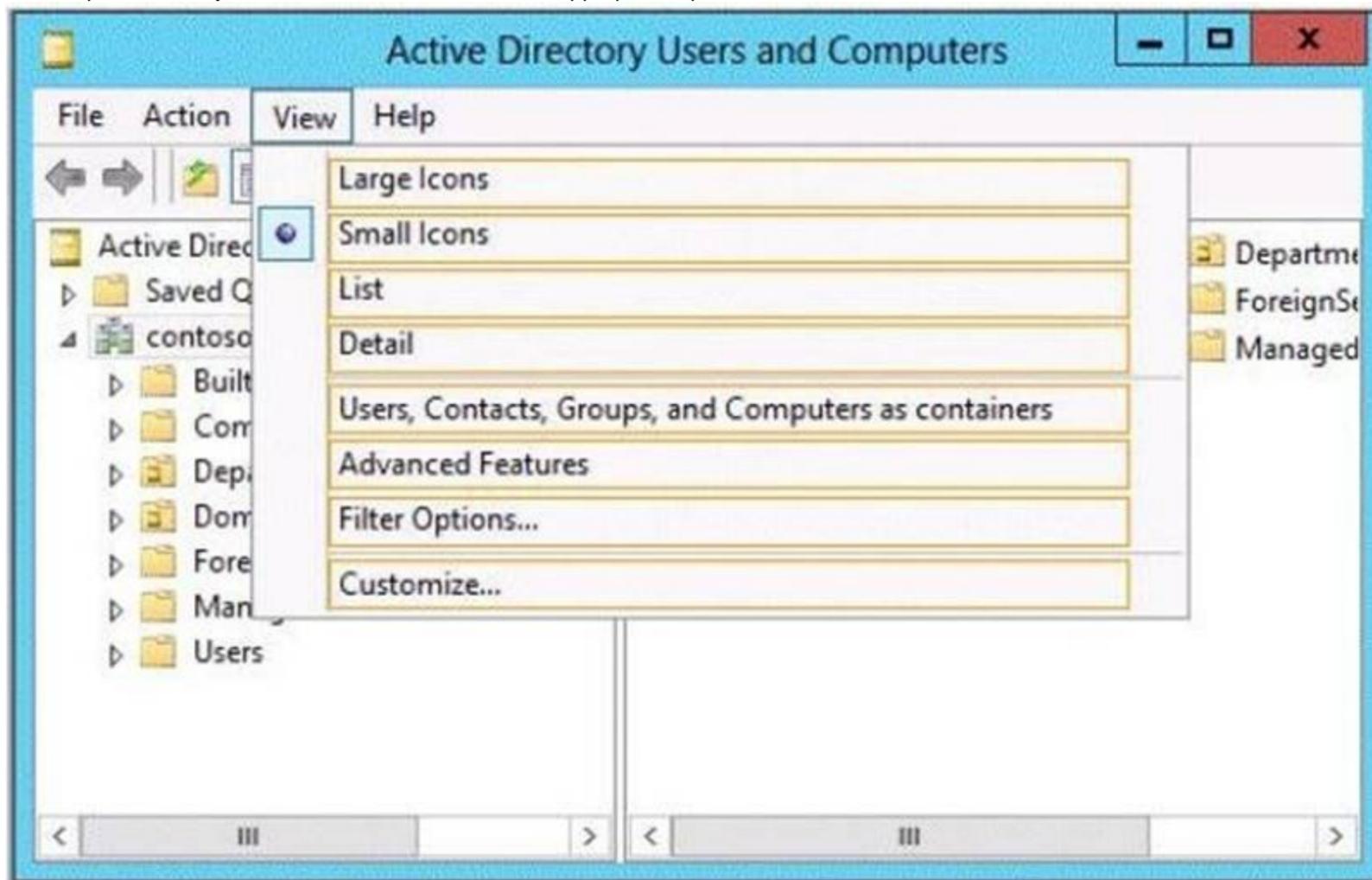
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Server 2012: Objective 1.3: Installing and Configuring servers, Chapter 1: p. 42-43

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

NEW QUESTION 202

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory. From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover that the 50 printers are not visible. You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects in Active Directory Users and Computers. Which option should you select? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 204

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

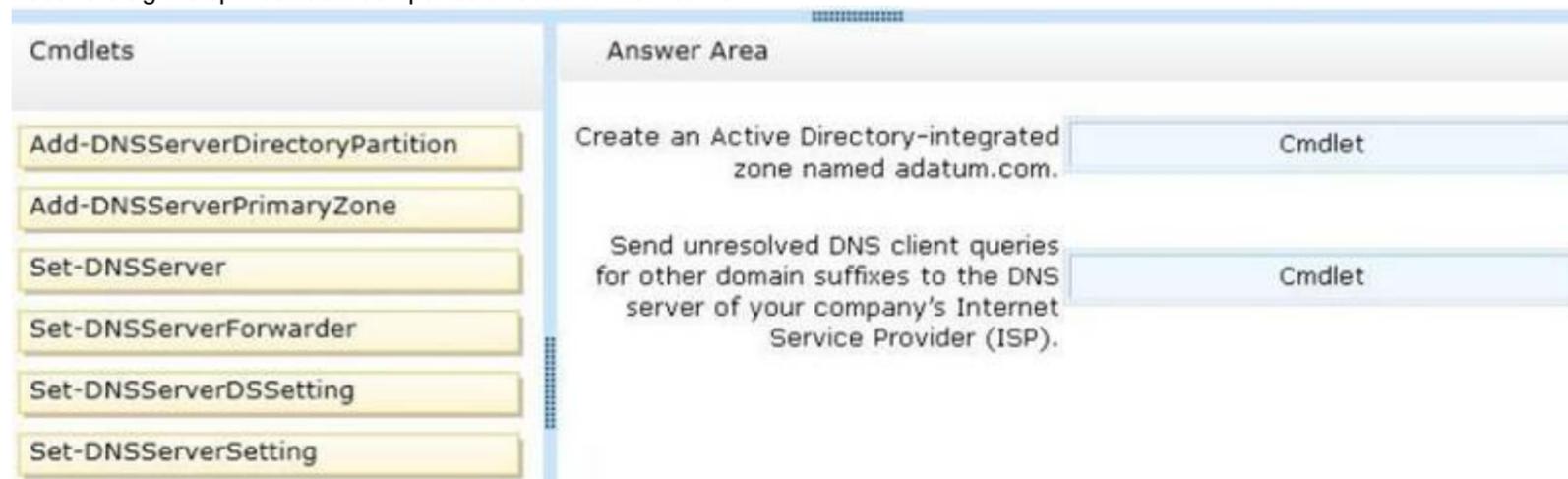
You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:

? Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com.

? Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

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



- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition: Creates a DNS application directory partition. Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone: Adds a primary zone to a DNS server.

Set-DNSServer Overwrites a DNS server configuration.

Set-DNSServerForwarder Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server Set-DNSServerDSSetting Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.

Set-DNSServerSetting Modifies DNS server settings.

References:

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

A. On VM1, run slmgr.exe and specify the /ipk parameter.

B. On Server1, run slmgr.exe and specify the /rearm-sku parameter.

C. Create a new internal virtual network and attach VM1 to the new virtual network.

D. On Server1, run Add-WindowsFeatureVolumeActivation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

? Preserve the server roles and their configurations.

? Minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.

B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature.

C. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server with a GUI.

D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 R2 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

B-Not least effort

C- Not least effort

D- Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell

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

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

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to ensure that the local Administrator account on all computers is renamed to L_Admin. Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

A. Security Options

B. User Rights Assignment

C. Restricted Groups

D. Preferences

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Topic 3)

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

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

What should you do?

A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log.

B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file.

C. From Windows Powershell, run Get-DNSServerDiagnostics.

D. From nslookup, run root server1.contoso.com

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues
- B. DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot\System32\Dnsfolder on the server
- C. Gets DNS event logging details
- D. nslookup is used to query the DNS server

NEW QUESTION 217

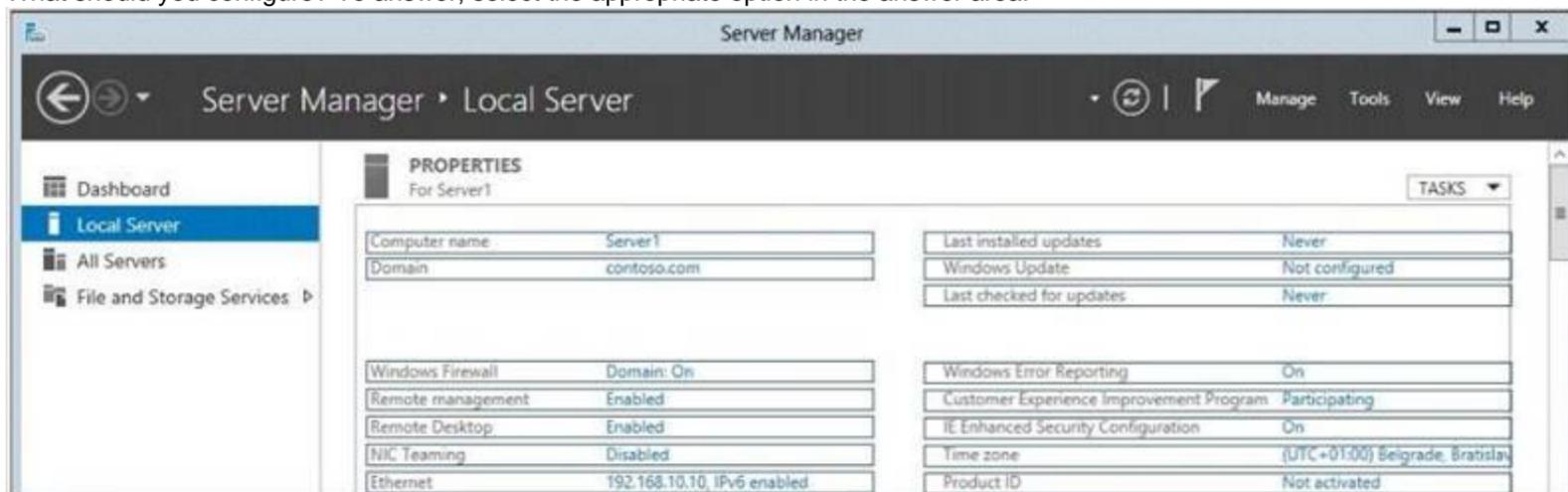
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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.

From Server2, you attempt to connect to Server1 by using Computer Management and you receive the following error message: "Computer\Server1 cannot be found. The network path was not found."

From Server1, you successfully connect to Server2 by using Server Manager. You need to ensure that you can manage Server1 remotely from Server2 by using Computer Management.

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

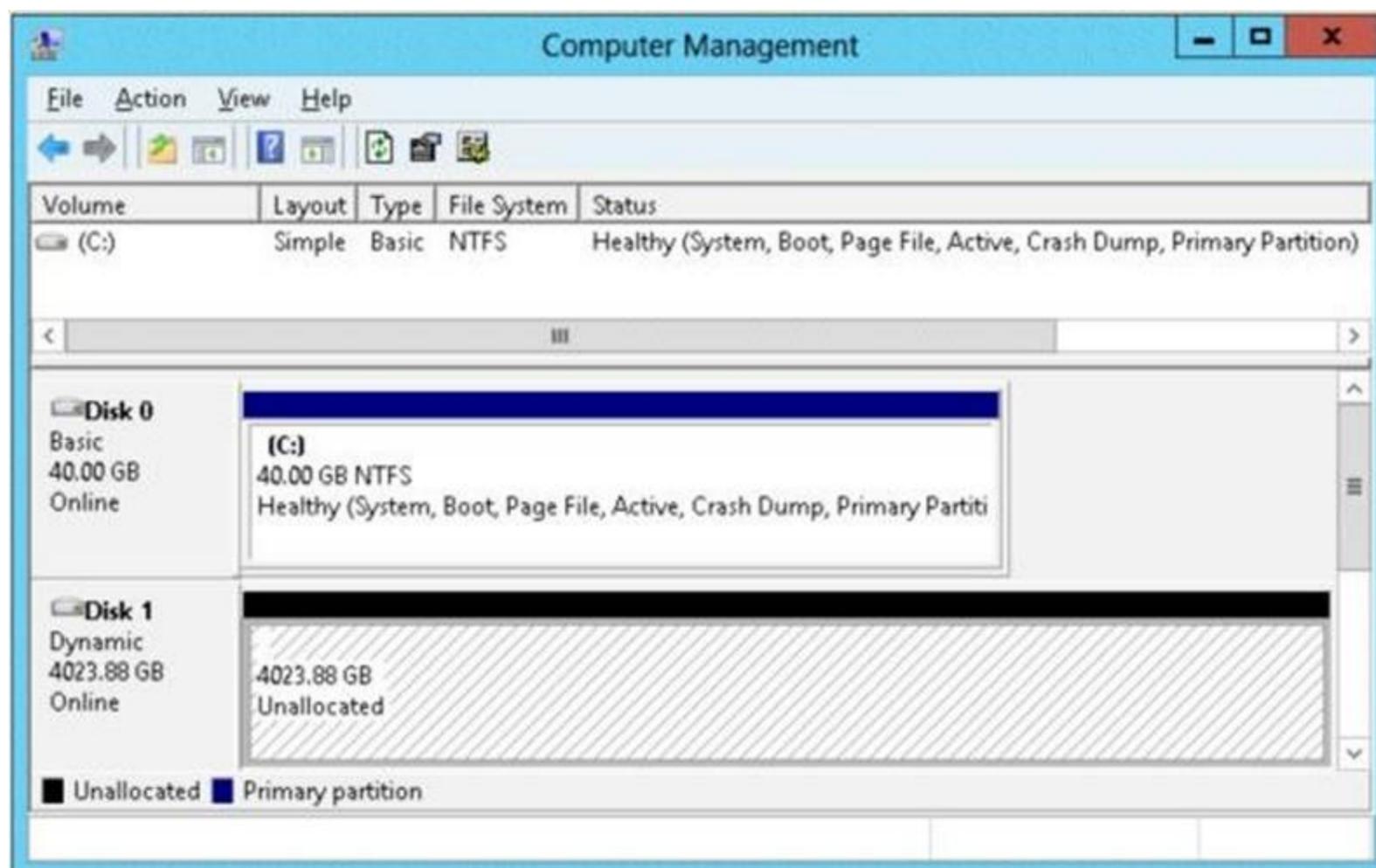
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 218

- (Topic 3)

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1.
You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for VM1. What should you do?

- A. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk.
- B. Take Disk 1 offline.
- C. Create a partition on Disk 1.
- D. Convert Disk 1 to a MBR disk.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pass-through 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

NEW QUESTION 220

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6.

The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

ifIndex	DestinationPrefix	NextHop	RouteMetric	PolicyStore
12	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
1	ff00::/8	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::107b:3378:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
14	fe80::5efe:192.168.0.221/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fe80::/64	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3106:2aa7/128	::	256	ActiveStore
12	fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7:3d15:cc7a/128	::	256	ActiveStore
1	::1/128	::	256	ActiveStore

You verify that Server2 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1.

What command should you run on Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

-DestinationPrefix
 -InterfaceIndex -NextHop

-DestinationPrefix

InterfaceIndex -NextHop

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before a routing table is used, the destination cache is checked for an entry matching the destination address in the packet being forwarded. If the destination cache does not contain an entry for the destination address, the routing table is used to determine:

The next-hop address - For a direct delivery (in which the destination is on a local link), the next-hop address is the destination address in the packet. For an indirect delivery (in which the destination is not on a local link), the next-hop address is the address of a router.

The next-hop interface - The interface identifies the physical or logical interface that is used to forward the packet either to its destination or to the next router.

NEW QUESTION 224

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Permission type	Principal	Access
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

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

The permissions must meet the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

How should you configure the permissions?

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

Permissions	Answer Area
Allow Creator Owner Full control	Share permissions: Permission
Allow Creator Owner Modify	NTFS permissions: Permission
Allow Group1 Change	Permission
Allow Group1 Full control	
Allow Group1 Modify	
Allow Group1 Read & execute, List folder contents, Read, Write	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Topic 3)

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

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

What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 3)

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

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 3)

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. Resource Control

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 3)

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems: Windows Server 2012
Windows 8

NEW QUESTION 235

DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)

You have a print server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a file server named Server2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to migrate all of the printers on Server1 to Server2. Which actions should you perform on the servers?

To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to

drag the split bar

between panes or scroll to view content.

Actions	Answer Area
Run smigdeploy.exe .	Server1 Action
Run printbrm.exe -p all:org .	-----
Install the Print and Document Services role.	Server2 Action
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	Action
From the Print Management console, import the printers.	
From the Print Management console, export the printers.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Run smigdeploy.exe .	Server1 From the Print Management console, export the printers.
Run printbrm.exe -p all:org .	
Install the Print and Document Services role.	Server2 Install the Print and Document Services role. From the Print Management console, import the printers.
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	
From the Print Management console, import the printers.	
From the Print Management console, export the printers.	

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 3)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

servermanagercmd.exe – The ServerManagerCmd.exe command-line tool has been deprecated in Windows Server 2008 R2. imagex.exe – ImageX is a command-line tool in Windows Vista that you can use to create and manage Windows image (.wim) files. A .wim file contains one or more volume images, disk volumes that contain images of an installed Windows operating system. dism.exe – Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM.exe) is a command-line tool that can be used to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) image. It replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg that were included in Windows 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. DISM can Add, remove, and enumerate packages. ocsetup.exe – The Ocsetup.exe tool is used as a wrapper for Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) and for Windows Installer (Msiexec.exe). Ocsetup.exe is a command-line utility that can be used to perform scripted installs and scripted uninstalls of Windows optional components. The Ocsetup.exe tool replaces the Sysocmgr.exe tool that Windows XP and Windows Server 2003i use.

The Dism utility can be used to create and mount an image of Server1. References:

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

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

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

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1:

Installing and Configuring Servers, p. 19-22

NEW QUESTION 238

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

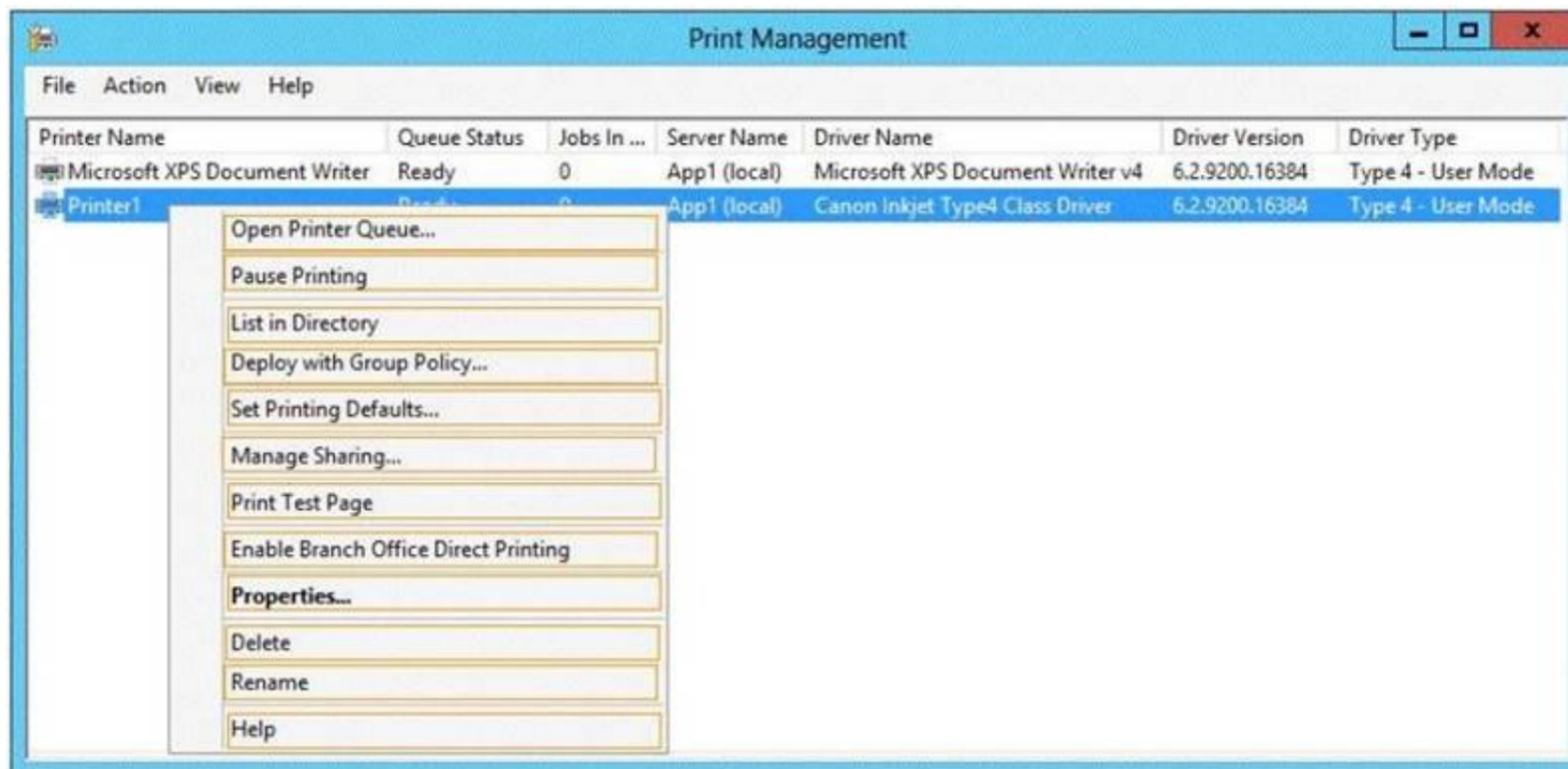
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

All client computers run Windows 8.

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

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enabling Branch Office Direct Printing is a new feature in Windows Server 2012 R2 that helps branch-office sites reduce their wide area network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of spooling print jobs to a print queue on the print server.

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

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

Windows 8

References:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134152.aspx>.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Topic 3)

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the 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 cannot change the type of vswitch from external to private when SR-IOV is enabled at vswitch creation ->you need to recreate the vswitch.

NEW QUESTION 242

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