

## 70-410 microsoft

Number: 70-410  
Passing Score: 800  
Time Limit: 120 min



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### Sections

1. Volume A
2. Volume B
3. Volume C
4. Volume D
5. Volume E

## **Exam A**

### **QUESTION 1**

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

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

You create a LUN on the SAN to host the virtual hard drive files for the virtual machines.

You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk for VM1 on the LUN. The solution must prevent VM1 from being paused if the LUN runs out of disk space.

Which type of virtual hard disk should you create on the LUN?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

### **QUESTION 2**

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

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

**Correct Answer: G**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

### QUESTION 3

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

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You plan to schedule a complete backup of Server1 by using Windows Server Backup.

You need to ensure that the state of VM1 is saved before the backup starts.

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering
- D. virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility

- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

**Correct Answer: I**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Integration Services settings on virtual machines include services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heartbeat, and Backup (volume snapshot services). This snapshot will ensure that the state of VM1 is saved prior to backup.

References: [http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144

#### **QUESTION 4**

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

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



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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

**Correct Answer:** K

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 5

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

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You need to ensure that VM1 can use more CPU time than the other virtual machines when the CPUs on Server1 are under a heavy load.

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering
- D. virtual Machine Chimney
- E. The VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility

- G. The startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

B. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine. Resource control is used in the event where you need to adjust the computing resources of a virtual machine, you can reconfigure the resources to meet the changing needs. You can also specify resource controls to automate how resources are allocated to virtual machines.

References:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

## **QUESTION 6**

### **HOTSPOT**

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

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

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

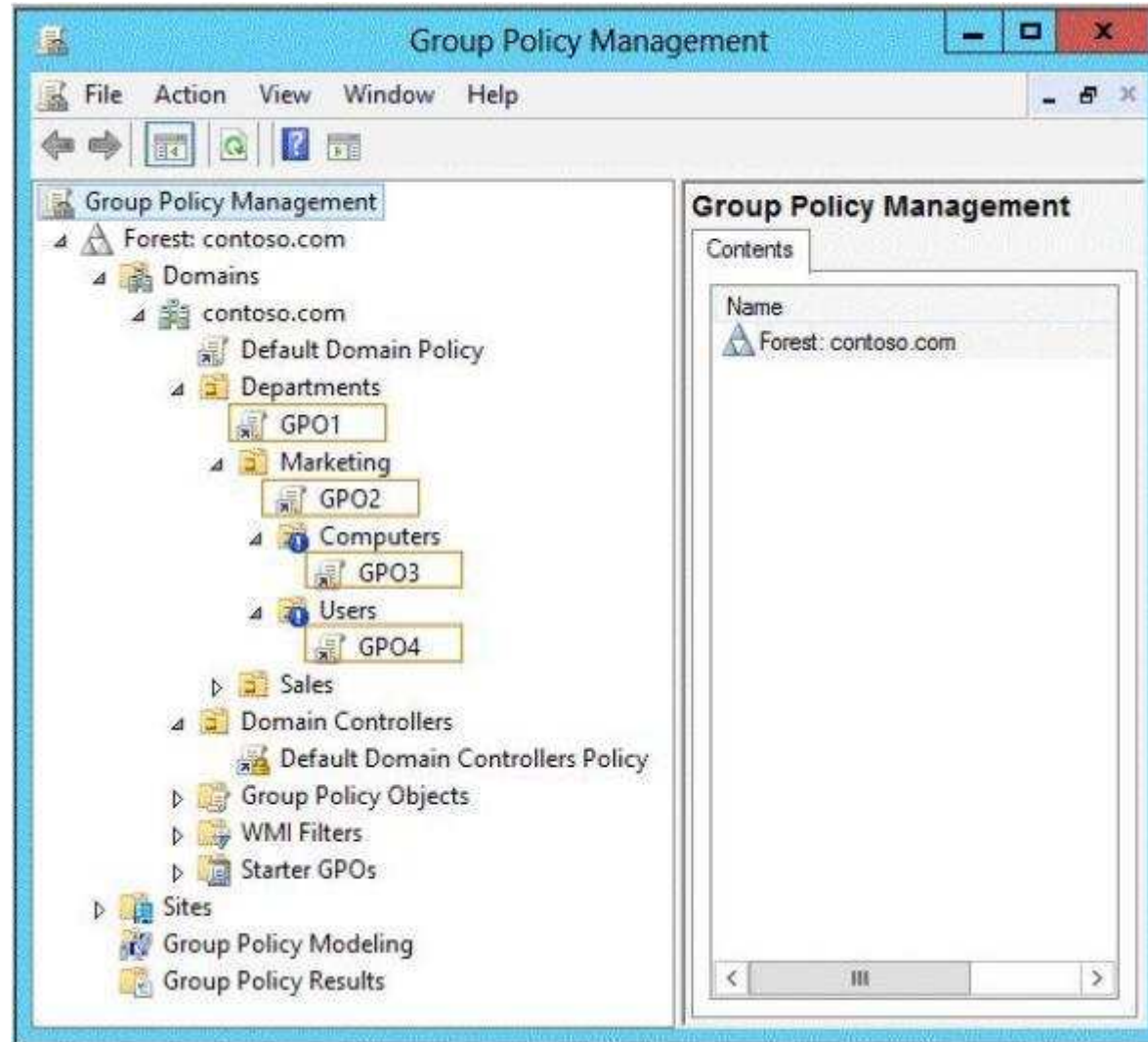
You need to apply an application control policy to all of the marketing users.

Which Group Policy Object (GPO) should you configure?

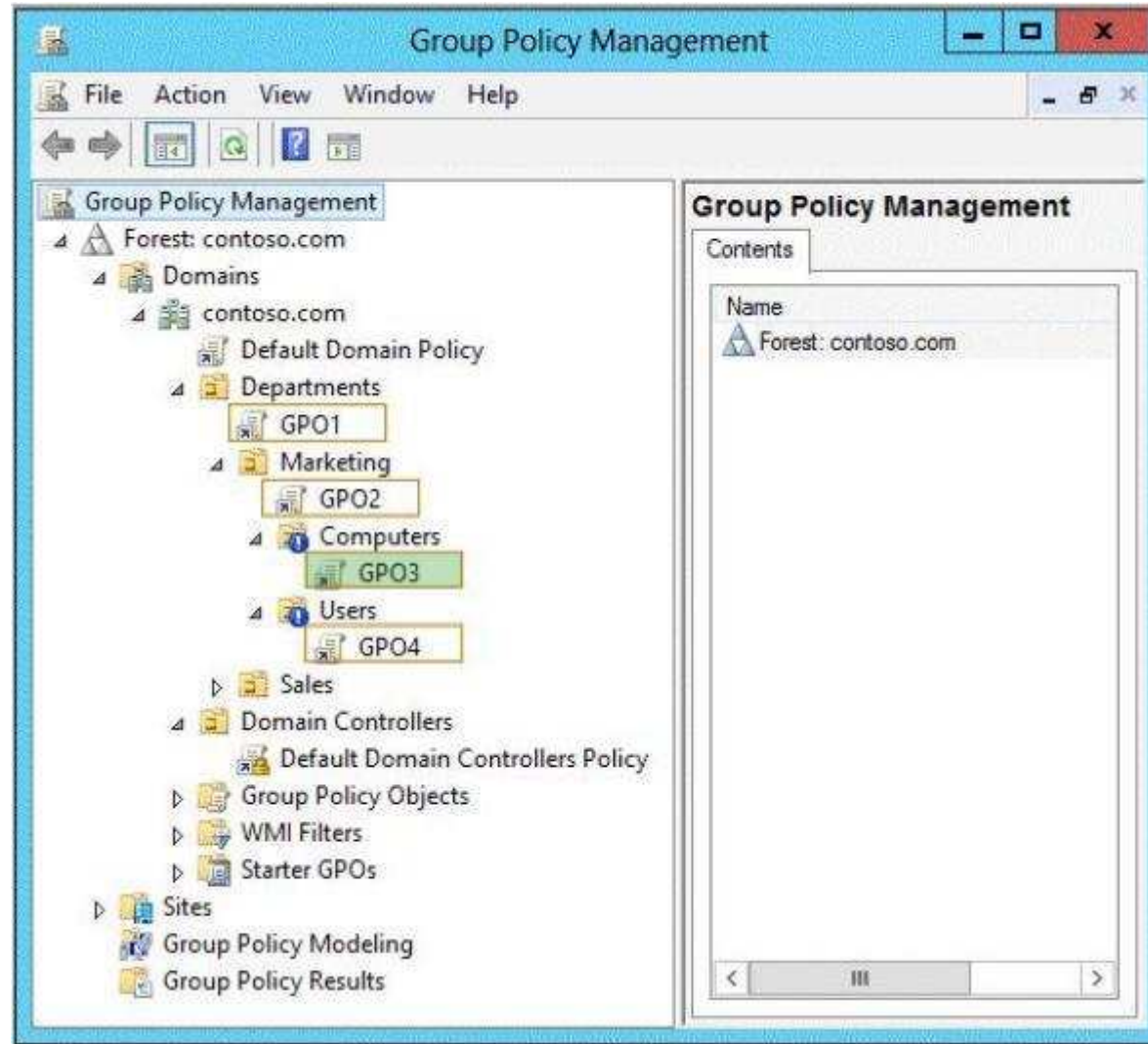
To answer, select the appropriate GPO in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**





Correct Answer:



**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

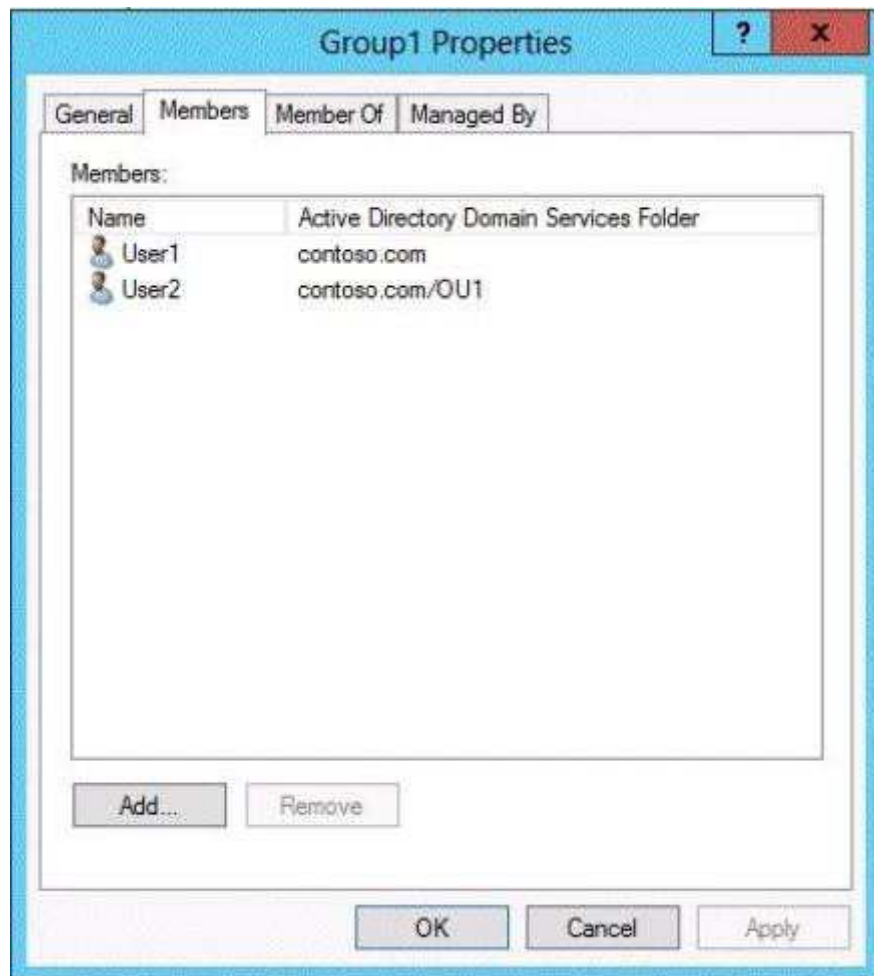
**QUESTION 7**

**HOTSPOT**

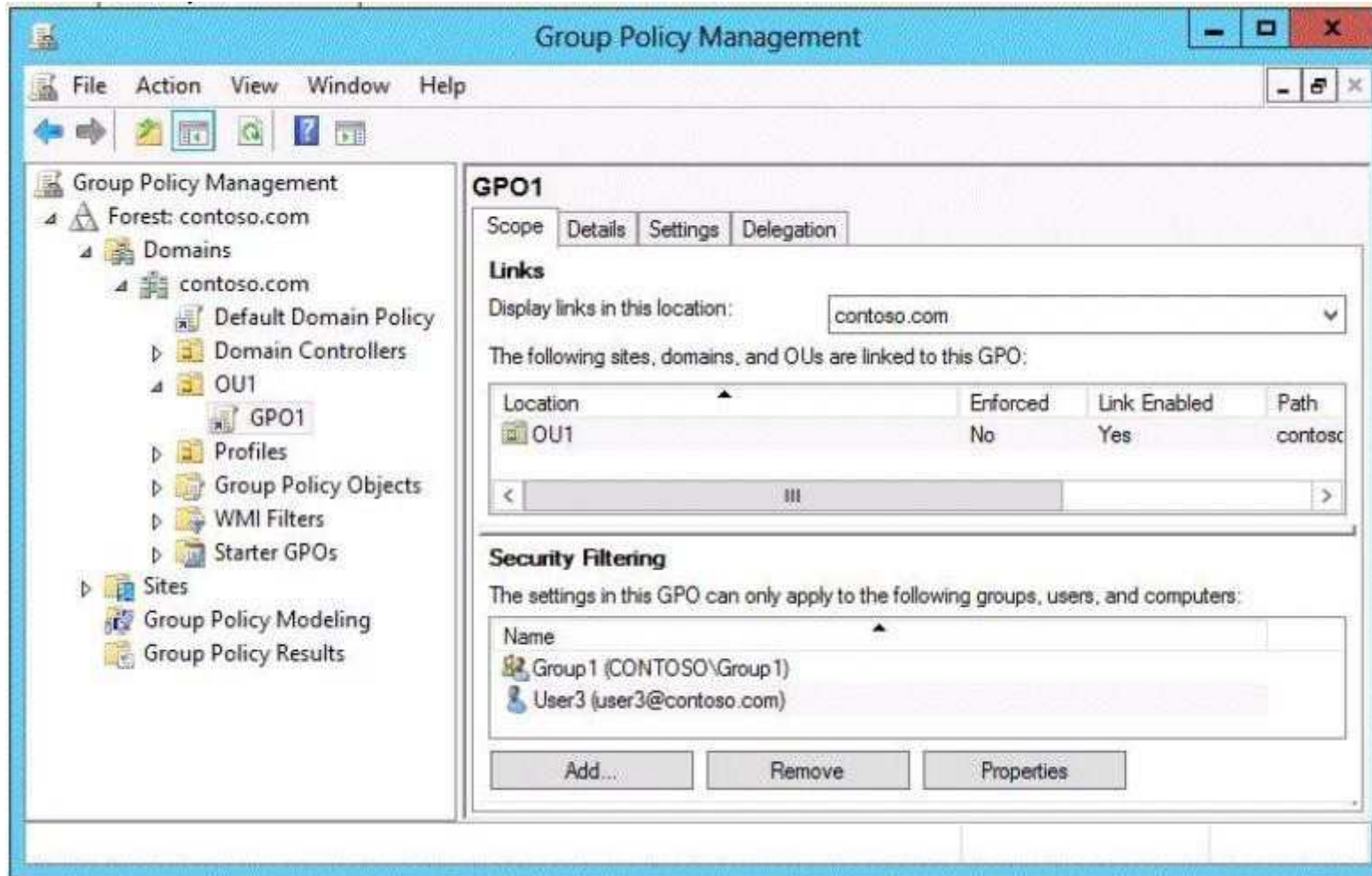
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1 as shown in the OU1 exhibit.



The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit.



You configure GPO1 to prohibit access to Control Panel. GPO1 is linked to OU1 as shown in the GPO1 exhibit.



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.

**Hot Area:**

	Yes	No
User1 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User4 can access Control Panel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Correct Answer:**



	Yes	No
User1 can access Control Panel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
User2 can access Control Panel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
User3 can access Control Panel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
User4 can access Control Panel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Group Policy does NOT APPLY TO SECURITY GROUPS, only users and computers in an OU. Consequently, the only users in the OU are User2 and User4. Since the Security Filtering specifies that the policy will only apply to users/computers in the OU who are members of Group1 or User3, User4 will not have the policy applied. Since User2 is, in fact, a member of Group1, the policy will be applied to user 2. Thus, the only user who will not be able to access the control panel is User2.

**QUESTION 8**

**HOTSPOT**

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

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

You discover that the application control policies are not enforced on the client computers.

You need to modify the GPO to ensure that the application control policies are enforced on the client computers.

What should you configure in the GPO?

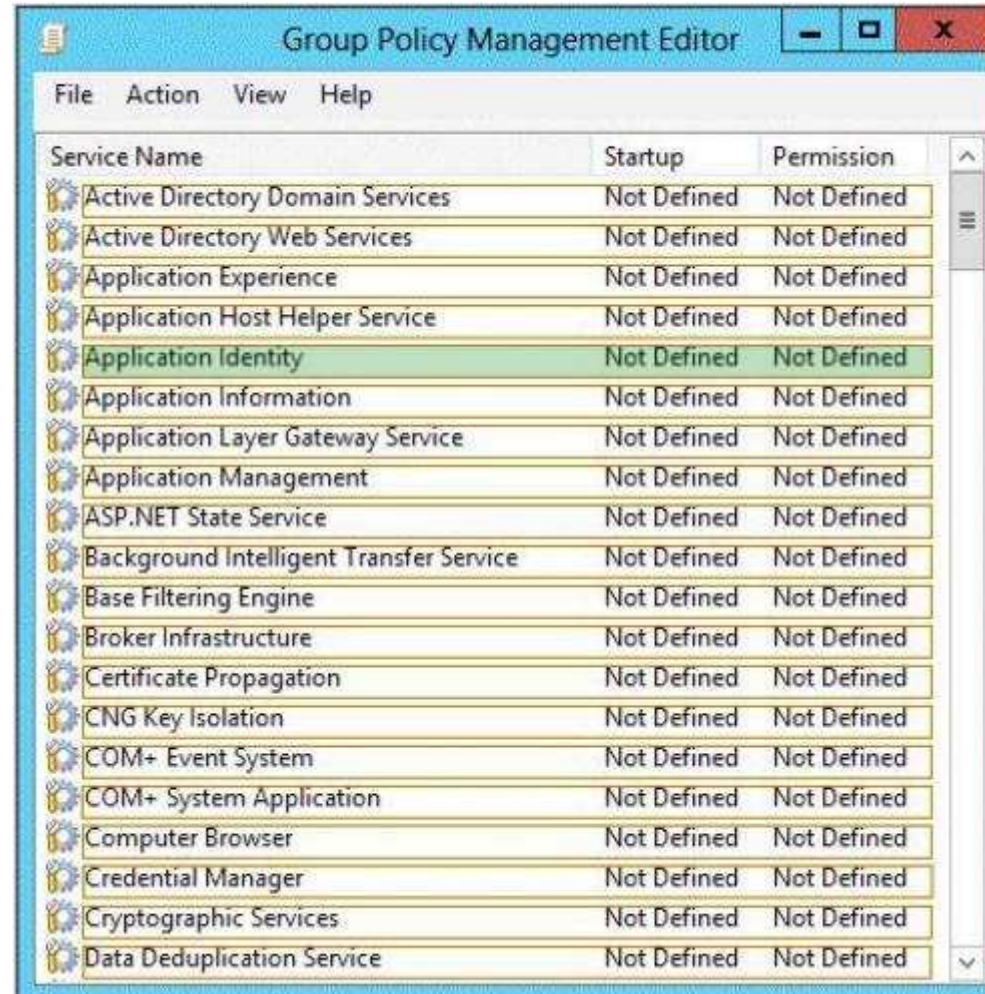
To answer, select the appropriate service in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



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

Correct Answer:



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
<b>Application Identity</b>	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

## Section: Volume A

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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**

1. Click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Services**.
2. In the Services snap-in console, double-click **Application Identity**.
3. In the **Application Identity Properties** dialog box, click **Automatic** in the **Startup type** list, click **Start**, and then click **OK**.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759130.aspx>

**QUESTION 9**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 that is linked to the domain. GP1 contains a software restriction policy that blocks an application named App1.

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. A local Group Policy on Computer1 contains an application control policy that allows App1.

You join Computer1 to the domain.



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You need to prevent App1 from running on Computer1.

What should you do?

- A. From Computer1, run gpupdate/force.
- B. From Group Policy Management, add an application control policy to GP1.
- C. From Group Policy Management, enable the Enforced option on GP1.
- D. In the local Group Policy of Computer1, configure a software restriction policy.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

AppLocker policies take precedence over policies generated by SRP on computers that are running an operating system that supports AppLocker.

AppLocker policies in the GPO are applied, and they supersede the policies generated by SRP in the GPO and local AppLocker policies or policies generated by SRP.

#### **QUESTION 10**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computer accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named AllComputers. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1.

You link GP1 to the AllComputers OU.

You need to ensure that GP1 applies only to computers that have more than 8 GB of memory.

What should you configure?

- A. The Security settings of GP1
- B. The Block Inheritance option for AllComputers
- C. The Security settings of AllComputers
- D. The WMI filter for GP1

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.

When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer. If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied). If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied. WMI filters, like GPOs, are stored on a per-domain basis. A WMI filter and the GPO it is linked to must be in the same domain.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p.470, 482

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176>

WMI filtering using GPMC

#### **QUESTION 11**

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

2012 R2.

Server1 is configured as an FTP server.

Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port.

On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.

You need to configure Server1 to support the client connections from App1.exe.

What should you do?

- A. Run netshadvfirewall set global statefulftp enable.
- B. Create an inbound firewall rule to allow App1.exe.
- C. Create a tunnel connection security rule.
- D. Run Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName DynamicFTP -Profile Domain

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The netsh firewall context is supplied only for backward compatibility. We recommend that you do not use this context on a computer that is running Windows Vista or a later version of Windows.

In the netsh advfirewall firewall context, the add command only has one variation, the add rule command. Netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp:

Configures how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles FTP traffic that uses an initial connection on one port to request a data connection on a different port.

When statefulftp is enabled, the firewall examines the PORT and PASV requests for these other port numbers and then allows the corresponding data connection to the port number that was requested.

Syntax

set global statefulftp { enable | disable | notconfigured }

Parameters

statefulftp can be set to one of the following values:

enable

The firewall tracks the port numbers specified in PORT command requests and in the responses to PASV requests, and then allows the incoming FTP data traffic entering on the requested port number.

disable

This is the default value. The firewall does not track outgoing PORT commands or PASV responses, and so incoming data connections on the PORT or PASV requested port is blocked as an unsolicited incoming connection.

notconfigured

Valid only when netsh is configuring a GPO by using the set store command.

**QUESTION 12**  
HOTSPOT

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

All client computers receive their IPv4 configurations dynamically.

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





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

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

**Hot Area:**

	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"/>

**Correct Answer:**

	Server1	Server2
Create a new scope.		
Add a routing protocol.		
Install the Remote Access server role.		

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

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

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

**QUESTION 13**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The DNS zone for contoso.com is Active-Directory integrated.

The domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup.

You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone.

What should you do?

- A. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC.
- B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone.



- C. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- D. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 14

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

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

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



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\administrator.CONTOSO> nslookup
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
Default Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.10.1

>
```

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

What should you do?

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



**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** Volume A  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists. PTR records contain the information that is required for the server to perform reverse name lookups.

References:

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

Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter4: Deploying and configuring core network services, Objective 4.1: Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addressing, p.246

**QUESTION 15**

**DRAG DROP**

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

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

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

Which network IDs should you identify?

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

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

Network IDs	Answer Area
2001:0db8:1234:0800::/54	First subnet: 2001:0db8:1234:0800::/64
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/54	Last subnet: 2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/64
2001:0db8:1234:0801::/64	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/54	
2001:0db8:1234:08ff:/64	
2001:0db8:1234:0bff:/54	

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 16**  
**DRAG DROP**

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

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

You need to identify which network ID you should use for each subnet.

What should you identify?

To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 17

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.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

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.

### QUESTION 18

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

You need to configure the correct IPv6 address prefix for each network adapter.

Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?



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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.

**Select and Place:**

IPv6 Prefixes	Answer Area
2000::	NIC1: IPv6 Prefix
FC00::	NIC2: IPv6 Prefix
FE80::	
FF00::	

**Correct Answer:**

IPv6 Prefixes	Answer Area
2000::	NIC1: FC00::
	NIC2: FF00::
FE80::	

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Reference: <http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xml>

#### **QUESTION 19**

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

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

#### **QUESTION 20**

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-ADDSTForest
- D. Install-WindowsFeature

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Install-ADDSDomainController – Installs a domain controller in Active Directory.

Install-ADDSDomain – Installs a new Active Directory domain configuration.

Install-ADDSTForest – 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-ADDSTForest -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.

**QUESTION 21**

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

You promote Server1 to a domain controller.

You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS.

What should you do on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. Timestamp server driver

B. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.

C. used to display current resolver cache content

D. Gets DNS event logging details



### QUESTION 22

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains several thousand member servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. All of the computer accounts for the member servers are in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersAccounts.

Servers are restarted only occasionally.

You need to identify which servers were restarted during the last two days.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 23**

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

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

All domain controllers are DNS servers.

You plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5 in the contoso.com domain.

You need to identify which domain controller must be online to ensure that DC5 can be promoted successfully to a domain controller.

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Relative ID (RID) Master:

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain.

(corp.contoso.com).

Must be online for newly promoted domain controllers to obtain a local RID pool that is required to advertise or when existing domain controllers have to update their current or standby RID pool allocation.

The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain. When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object. This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal created in a domain. Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates. When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master. The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC. At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.



The Infrastructure Master - The purpose of this role is to ensure that cross-domain object references are correctly handled. For example, if you add a user from one domain to a security group from a different domain, the Infrastructure Master makes sure this is done properly. As you can guess however, if your Active Directory deployment has only a single domain, then the Infrastructure Master role does no work at all, and even in a multi-domain environment it is rarely used except when complex user administration tasks are performed, so the machine holding this role doesn't need to have much horsepower at all.

**QUESTION 24**

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

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

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



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You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can access Share1.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

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

#### **QUESTION 25**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 26**

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 27

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 28**

**DRAG DROP**

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

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

You need to restart Server2.

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

**Select and Place:**



Tools	Answer Area
Netsh	You can restart Server2 locally by using <input type="text" value="Tool"/>
Power Options	You can restart Server2 from Server1 by using <input type="text" value="Tool"/>
Sconfig	
Server Manager	

**Correct Answer:**

Tools	Answer Area
Netsh	You can restart Server2 locally by using <input type="text" value="Sconfig"/>
Power Options	You can restart Server2 from Server1 by using <input type="text" value="Server Manager"/>

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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 works 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

**QUESTION 29**

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

You plan to create a storage pool that will contain a new volume.

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx>

<http://www.ibeast.com/content/tools/RaidCalc/RaidCalc.asp>

<http://www.raid-calculator.com/default.aspx>

<https://www.icc-usa.com/raid-calculator>

**QUESTION 30**

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

#### HOTSPOT

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. All of the virtual machines on Server1 use VHDs.

You install the Hyper-V server role on a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the same hardware configurations as Server1.









You plan to migrate the Hyper-V host from Server1 to Server2 by using the Windows Server Migration Tools.

In the table below, identify what can be migrated by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Hot Area:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

	Can be migrated	Cannot be migrated
The virtual machine configurations		
The Hyper-V settings		
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine		
The virtual floppy disks		

## Section: Volume A

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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>

## QUESTION 32

### DRAG DROP

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

You need to create a new volume on Server1.

The new volume must have the following configurations:

- Be stored on a new virtual hard disk
- Be assigned the drive letter G
- Have the NTFS file system

In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?



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To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

Diskpart Commands	Answer Area
create vdisk	
attach vdisk	
assign	
format	
create partition	

**Correct Answer:**

Diskpart Commands	Answer Area
	create vdisk
	attach vdisk
	create partition
	assign
	format

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**  
Explanation:

```
C:\>DISKPART

Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7015
Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: aviraj

DISKPART> CREATE VDISK FILE="c:\win7\win7.vhd" MAXIMUM=20000
DiskPart successfully created the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> SELECT VDISK FILE="c:\win7\win7.vhd"
DiskPart successfully opened the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> ATTACH VDISK
DiskPart successfully attached the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> CREATE PARTITION PRIMARY
DiskPart succeeded in creating the specified partition.

DISKPART> ASSIGN LETTER=X
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount p
```

Note: Example:

createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

attachvdisk

create partition primary

assign letter=g

format

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252576.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487.aspx>

### QUESTION 33

#### DRAG DROP

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



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

Your company plans to standardize all of the servers on Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

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

**Select and Place:**

Answer Area	
Server1	<input type="text"/>
Server2	<input type="text"/>
Server3	<input type="text"/>

Clean installation on new hardware

Clean installation on existing hardware

Upgrade on existing hardware

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area		
Clean installation on new hardware	Server1	Clean installation on new hardware
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2	Clean installation on new hardware
Upgrade on existing hardware	Server3	Upgrade on existing hardware

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

Windows Server 2012 R2 does not support the following:

Upgrades from Windows Server versions prior to Windows Server 2008

Upgrades from pre-RTM editions of Windows Server 2012 R2

Upgrades from Windows workstation operating systems

Cross-platform upgrades, such as 32-bit Windows Server 2008 to 64-bit Windows Server 2012

Upgrades from any Itanium edition

Cross-language upgrades, such as from Windows Server 2008, U.S.English to Windows Server 2012, French

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

References:

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

**QUESTION 34**

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

**Correct Answer: G**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 35**

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

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

You need to add a new domain controller to the domain.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named DC3.

Which cmdlet should you run next?

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

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

**QUESTION 36**

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

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

You need to prevent User1 from changing his password. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: F**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

CannotChangePassword

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

The following example shows how to specify the PasswordCannotChange parameter.

-CannotChangePassword \$false

References:

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

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

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

**QUESTION 37**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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).

**QUESTION 38**

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

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

You install a network monitoring application on VM2.

You need to ensure that all of the traffic sent to VM3 can be captured on VM2.

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: J**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk\\_portmirror](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679878.aspx#bkmk_portmirror)

**QUESTION 39**

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.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 40**

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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 41**

You have virtual machine named VM1.

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

You need to reduce the size of disk1.vhd.

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

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 42**

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

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You can create a VHD from either the Disk Management snap-in or the command line (diskpart).

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

DiskPart

Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7100

Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation.

On computer: WIN7

DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

**QUESTION 43**

**HOTSPOT**

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

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

You need to identify to which servers you can copy files by using the Copy-VmFile cmdlet.

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

**Hot Area:**

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

Compare-Vm  
Get-Vm  
Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name

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

| where Enabled -eq \$true

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area

-ComputerName Server1 |

Compare-Vm  
Get-Vm  
Get-VmHost

Get-VIntegrationService -Name

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

| where Enabled -eq \$true

**Section: Volume A  
Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 44**

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system.
- B. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.
- C. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.
- D. Add a New network adapter. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.

**QUESTION 45**

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

You create a new inbound rule by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Security.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

You need to configure the rule to allow Server1 to accept unsolicited inbound packets that are received through a network address translation (NAT) device on the network.

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Which setting in the rule should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

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

#### **QUESTION 46**

##### **HOTSPOT**

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

All servers are configured to enforce AppLocker policies.

You install a server named Server1.

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

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

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You link GPO1 to contoso.com.

You create the executable rules as shown in the exhibit by using the Create Executable Rules wizard. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

#### Hot Area:

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.

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**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area	
User1 can run regedit.exe if ...	<div><div>User1 is removed from Group2.</div><div>User1 is added to the Domain Admins group.</div><div>regedit.exe is renamed as registryeditor.exe.</div></div>
User1 can run app1.exe if ...	<div><div>app1.exe is renamed as app2.exe.</div><div>the Deny rule for app1.exe is removed.</div><div>an exception is added to the default rules.</div><div>Group1 is added to the Domain Admins group.</div><div>User1 is added to the BUILTIN\Administrators group</div></div>

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 47**

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.

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** Volume A  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 48**  
**DRAG DROP**

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

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

- Bring a disk named Disk1 online.
- Defragment a volume named Volume1.
- Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1.

Which cmdlet should you use to perform each task?

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

**Select and Place:**

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online, <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Optimize-Volume	
Remove-PhysicalDisk	Defragment a volume named Volume1, <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Repair-Volume	
Set-Disk	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1, <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

Correct Answer:



Cmdlets	Answer Area
Initialize-Disk	Bring a disk named Disk1 online, <b>Set-Disk</b>
	Defragment a volume named Volume1, <b>Optimize-Volume</b>
Repair-Volume	
	Remove a disk named Disk2 from a storage pool named Pool1, <b>Remove-PhysicalDisk</b>
Set-PhysicalDisk	
Set-StoragePool	
Update-Disk	

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 49**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to create a script that will create and mount a virtual hard disk.

Which tool should you use?

- A. diskpart.exe
- B. vdsldr.exe
- C. fsutil.exe
- D. vds.exe

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume A**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 50**

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

Server1 has three physical network adapters named NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3.

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 51**

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

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

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

How many reservations should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

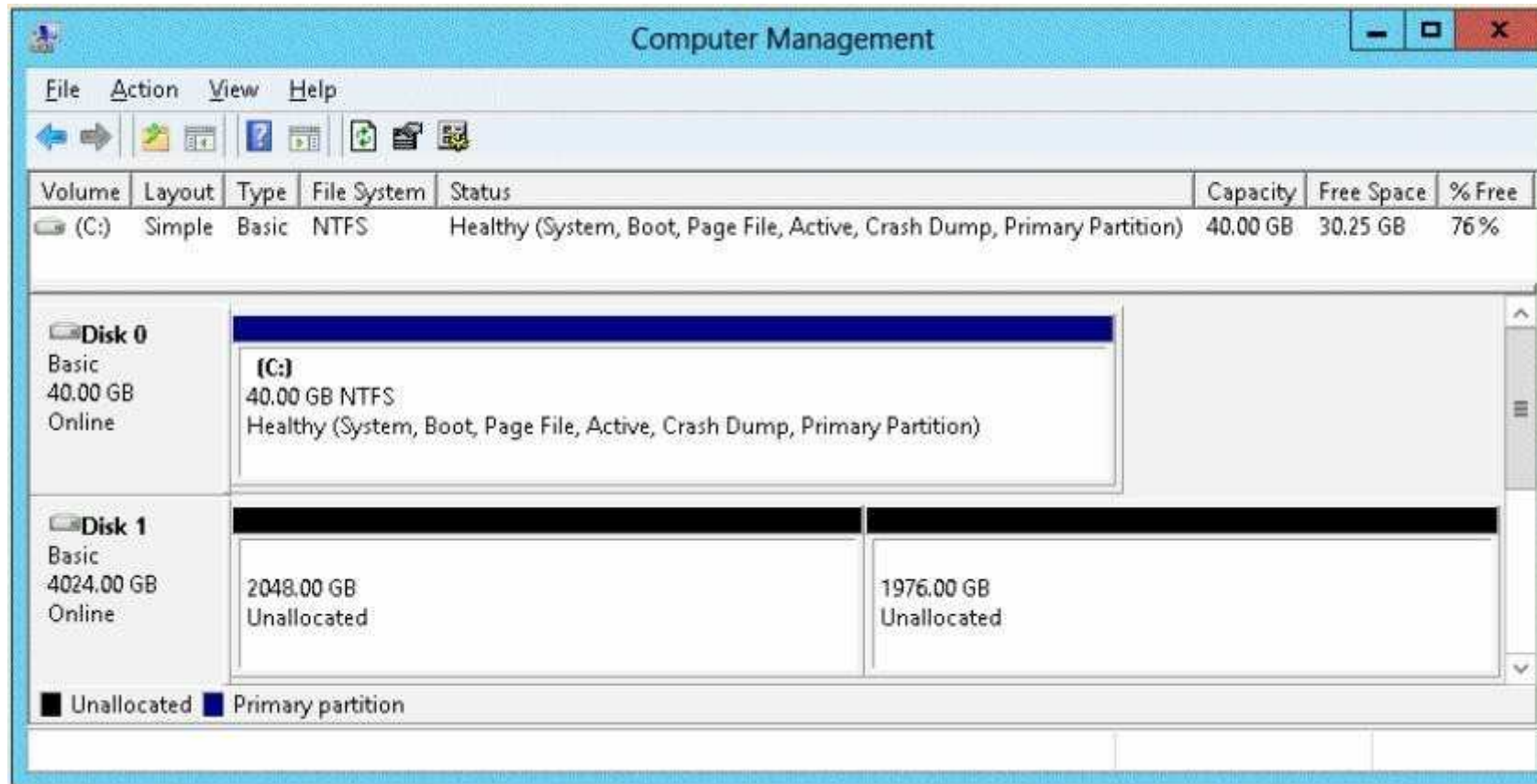
Explanation:

1 for each NIC Team (2 total) and 1 for each non-teamed NIC (2 total) -> 4 total IP addresses are required.

**QUESTION 52**

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

On Server1, you open Computer Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can create a 3-TB volume on Disk 1.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 53**

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.

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** Volume A

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 54**

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

You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server2.

You need to migrate the DHCP services from Server1 to Server2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that existing leases are migrated.
- Prevent lease conflicts.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** ABE

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 55**

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 printers. Modify the priorities of each printer and the security settings of each printer
- B. Add two printers and configure printer pooling
- C. Add one printer and configure printer pooling.

D. Add one printer. Modify the printer priority and the security settings

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 56**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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:192.168.159.133 netstat
Active Connections
Proto Local Address Foreign Address State
TCP 192.168.159.133:5985 192.168.159.133:65351 ESTABLISHED
PS C:\Users\administrator>
```

### QUESTION 57

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

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager.

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

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

**Correct Answer: BD**

**Section: Volume A**



## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

### QUESTION 58

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

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

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

- Schema master
- Global catalog server
- DNS Server server role
- Active Directory Certificate Services server role

You need to identify which configurations cannot be fulfilled by using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** Volume A

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

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

### QUESTION 59

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

#### **QUESTION 60**

##### **HOTSPOT**

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



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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.

**Hot Area:**

Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	-identity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Add-AdGroupMember		ServerAdmins	ServerAdmins
Add-Member		User1	User1
Set-AdGroup			
Set-AdUser			

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	-identity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Add-AdGroupMember		ServerAdmins	ServerAdmins
Add-Member		User1	User1
Set-AdGroup			
Set-AdUser			

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

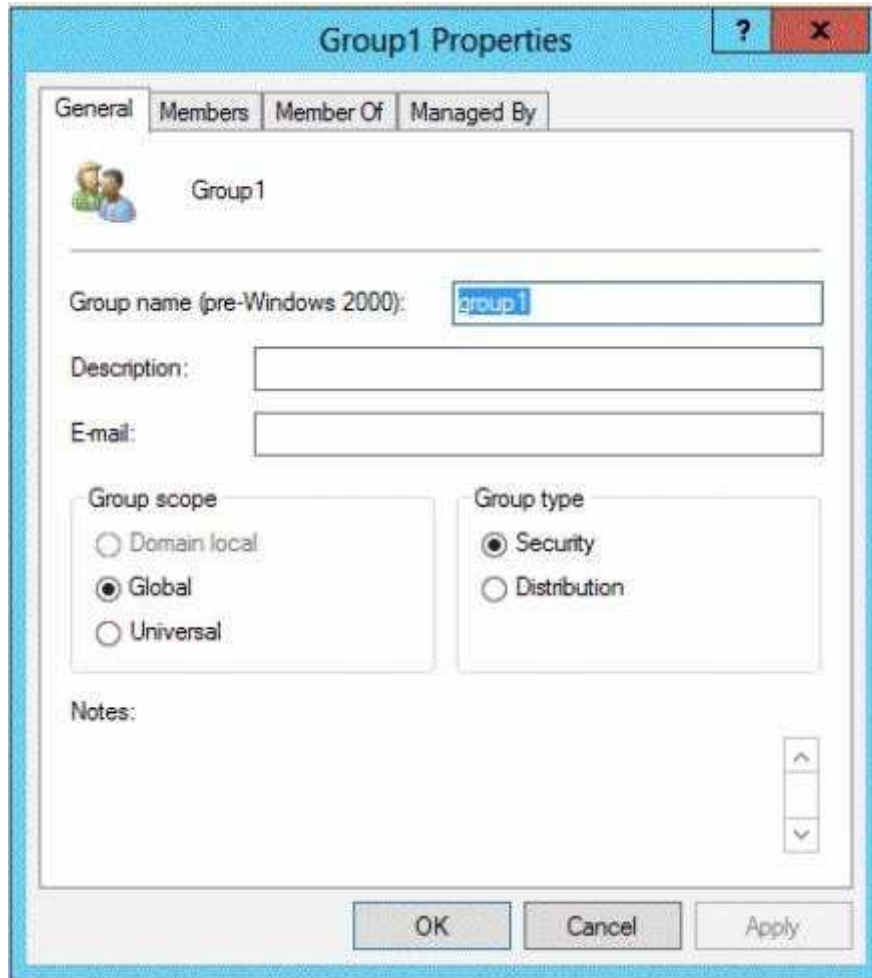
**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 61

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

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

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



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

You need to ensure that users from Group1 can modify the Security settings of OU1 only.

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

A. Modify the Managed By settings on OU1.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

### **QUESTION 62**

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.

**Correct Answer: AB**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

### **QUESTION 63**

#### **HOTSPOT**

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

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

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

You need to ensure that the AppLocker rules apply to all of the client computers.

What should you configure in the GPO?

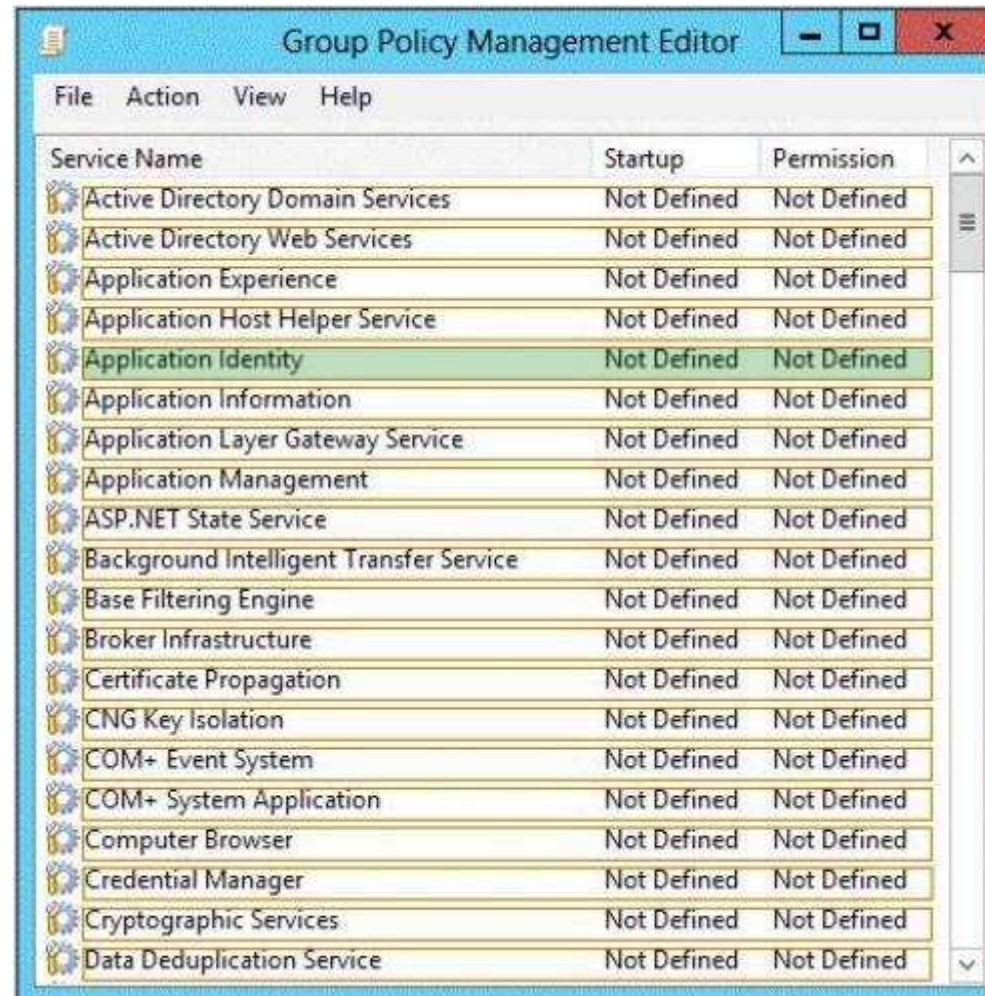
To answer, select the appropriate service in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**

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

Correct Answer:





**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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



References:

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

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

**QUESTION 64**

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 65**

**HOTSPOT**

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

AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.

You view the AppLocker policy applied to the member servers as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

**Exhibit:**

Group Policy Management Editor				
File Action View Help				
Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
 Deny	CONTOSO\Server Admins	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
 Allow	CONTOSO\Domain Admins	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
 Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path	
 Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Windows folder	Path	
 Deny	CONTOSO\Domain Users	%PROGRAMFILES%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe	Path	
 Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
 Allow	Everyone	Program Files: MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SY...	Publisher	
 Allow	Everyone	Program Files: INTERNET EXPLORER signed by O=MICROS...	Publisher	
 Allow	Everyone	Program Files: MICROSOFT(R) CONNECTION MANAGER si...	Publisher	

Hot Area:

Answer Area	
... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.	<div> <div></div> <div> No one  Everyone  Only local users  Only the members of Domain Admins  Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins </div> </div>
... can run Windows Mail on the servers.	<div> <div></div> <div> No one  Everyone  Only local users  Only the members of Domain Admins  Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins </div> </div>

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area	
... can run Internet Explorer on the servers.	<div><div></div><div>No one</div><div>Everyone</div><div>Only local users</div><div>Only the members of Domain Admins</div><div>Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins</div></div>
... can run Windows Mail on the servers.	<div><div></div><div>No one</div><div>Everyone</div><div>Only local users</div><div>Only the members of Domain Admins</div><div>Only the members of a group named ServerAdmins</div></div>

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 66**

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.

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

**QUESTION 67**

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

**QUESTION 68**

HOTSPOT

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

You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

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


From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

**Hot Area:**

**User1 Properties** ? x

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

 User1

---

First name:  Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

---

Telephone number:


E-mail:

Web page:

**Correct Answer:**

**User1 Properties** ? x

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

 User1

---

First name:  Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

---

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

To set logon hours

1. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
2. In the console tree, click Users.

Where?

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

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



Joshua Properties

Published Certificates	Member Of	Password Replication	Dial-in	Object
Security	Environment	Sessions	Remote control	
Remote Desktop Services Profile	COM+	Attribute Editor		
General	Address	Account	Profile	Telephones
			Organization	

User logon name:  
josh @PRACTICE.LOCAL

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):  
PRACTICE\ josh

Logon Hours... Log On To...

☐ Unlock account

Account options:

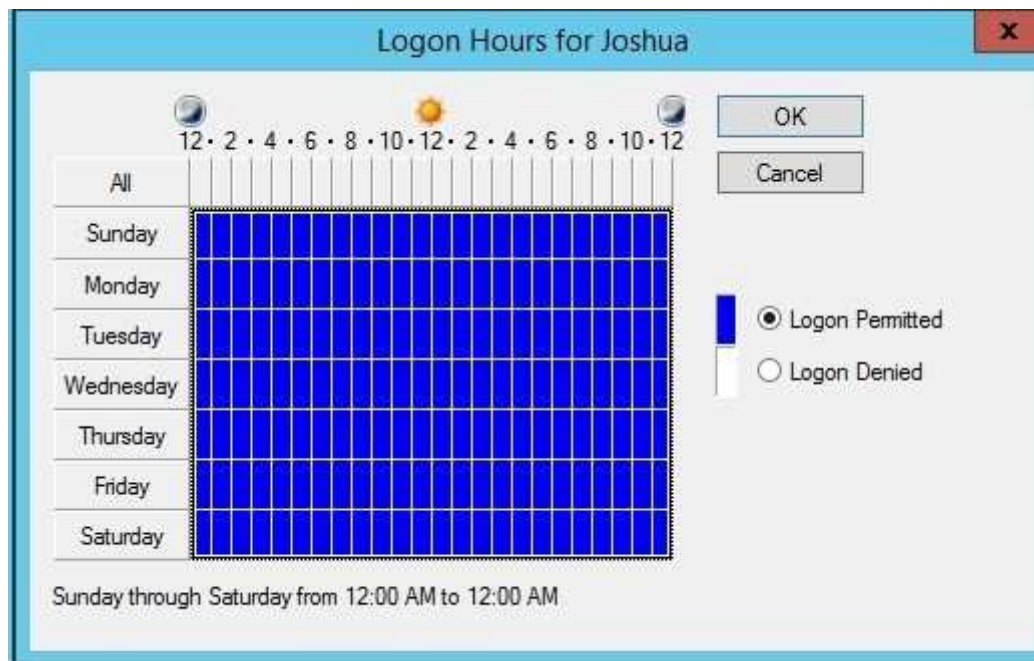
- ☐ User must change password at next logon
- ☐ User cannot change password
- ☐ Password never expires
- ☐ Store password using reversible encryption

Account expires

☒ Never

☐ End of: Tuesday, May 26, 2015

OK Cancel Apply Help



Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145547.aspx>

#### QUESTION 69

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

The domain contains a user named User1 and three global security groups named Group1, Group2 and, Group3.

You need to add User1 to Group1, Group2, and Group3.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

- F. Set-AdAccountControl
- G. Set-AdGroup
- H. Set-User

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

**QUESTION 70**

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

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

User1 logs on to a client computer named Computer1.

You need to disable the computer account of Computer1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: F**  
**Section: Volume A**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Set-ADAccountControl Enabled

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

\$false or 0

\$true or 1

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

-Enabled \$true

### **QUESTION 71**

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

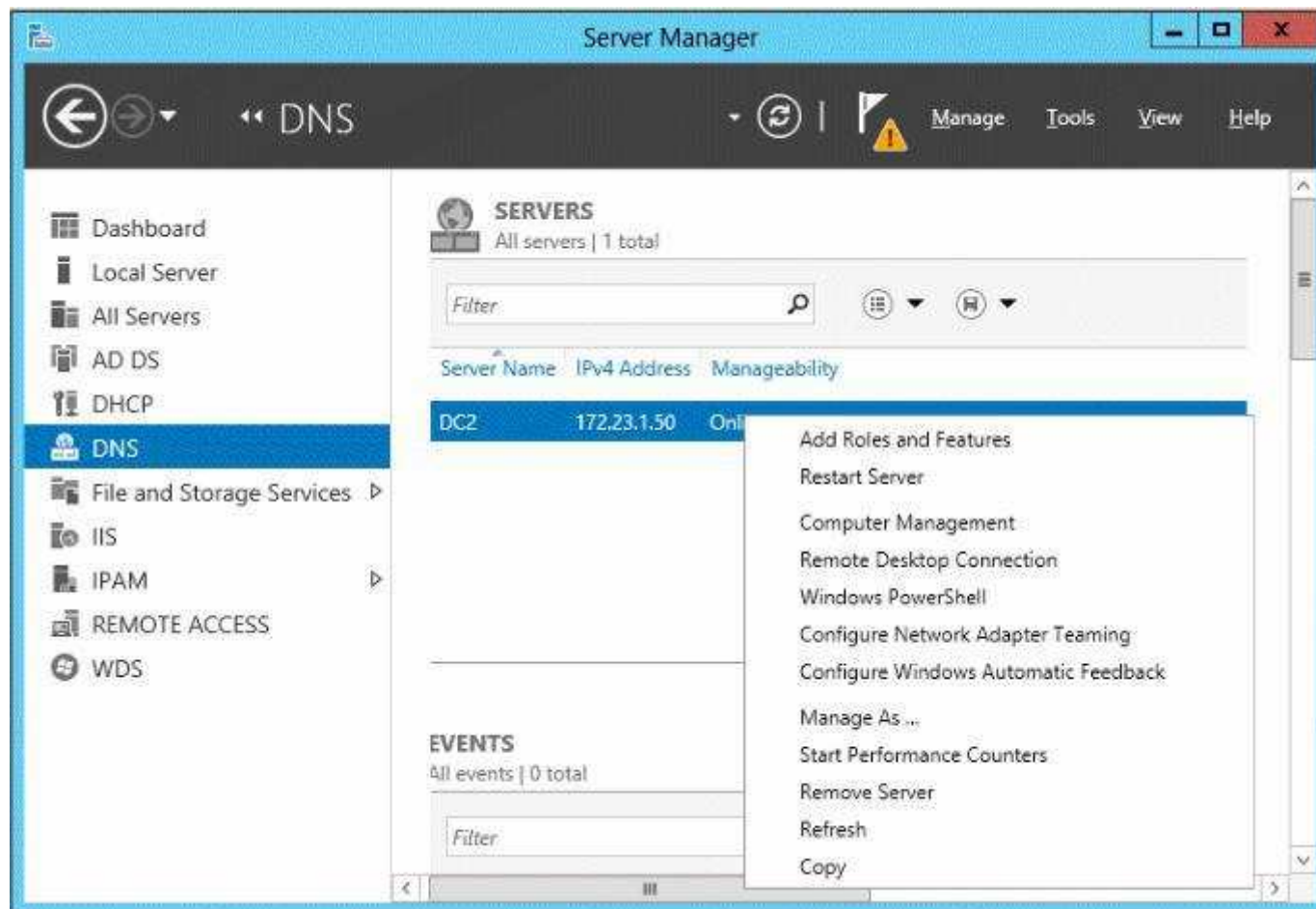
On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage.

From Server Manager on Server1, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



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

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

**QUESTION 72**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

**QUESTION 73**

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?

**Exhibit:**

Server Manager

Server Manager • ServerGroup1

Manage Tools View Help

Dashboard

Local Server

All Servers

AD DS

DNS

File and Storage Services

Print Services

ServerGroup1

**SERVICES**  
All servers | 4 total

TASKS

Filter

Server Name	IPv4 Address	Manageability	Last Update
DC1	192.168.2.100	Online	12/3/2012 6:05
SERVER1	192.168.2.101	Online - Performance counters not started	12/3/2012 6:05
SERVER2	192.168.2.102	Online - Access denied	12/3/2012 6:05
SERVER3	192.168.2.103	Target computer not accessible	12/3/2012 6:06

**EVENTS**  
All events | 0 total

TASKS

Filter

Server Name	ID	Severity	Source	Log	Date and Time
-------------	----	----------	--------	-----	---------------

Server Manager

Windows Server 2012 R2

Server Manager

Local Server

All Servers

AD DS

DNS

File and Storage Services

Print Services

ServerGroup1



- 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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 74**

**HOTSPOT**

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

Windows 8.

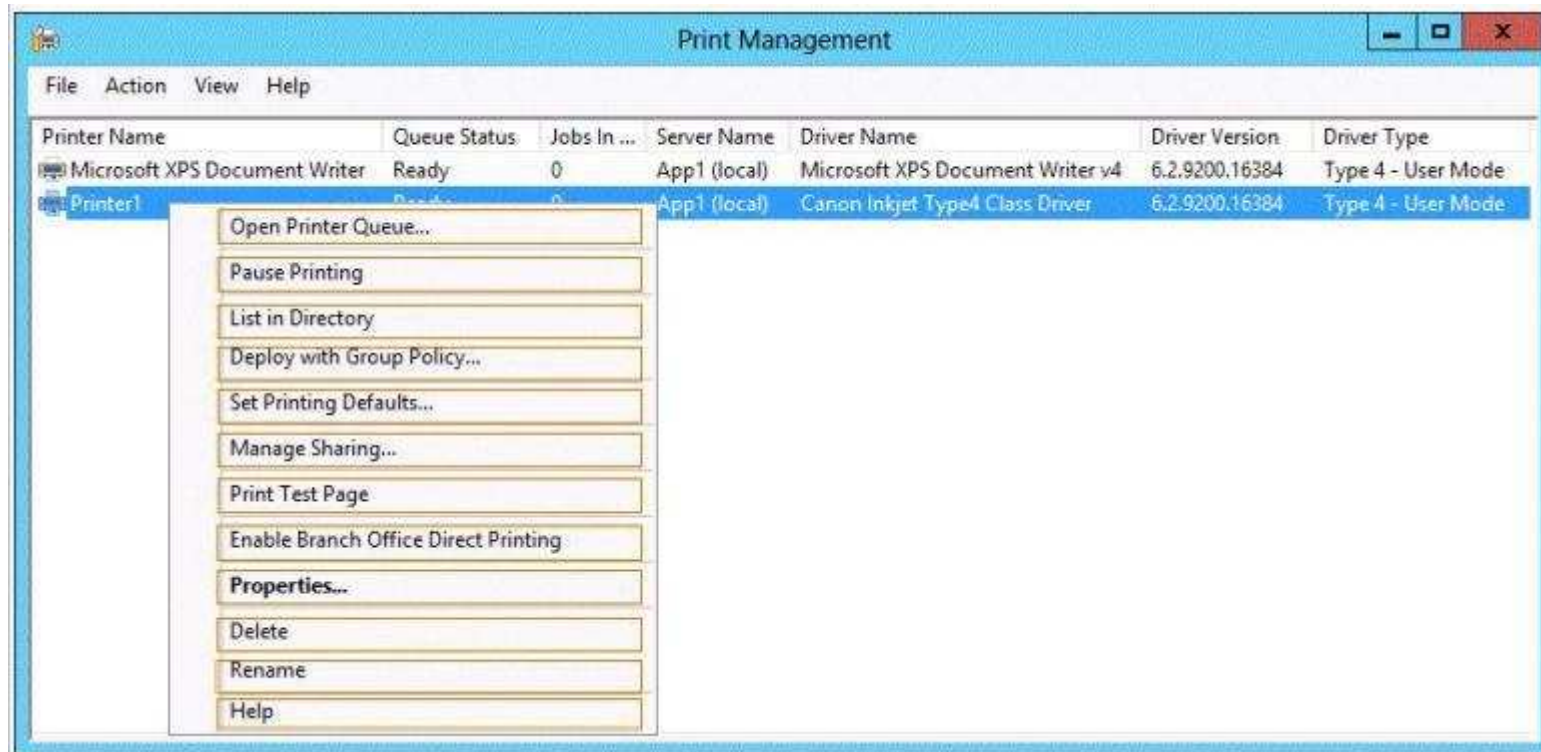
The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 connects to a network-attached print device.

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

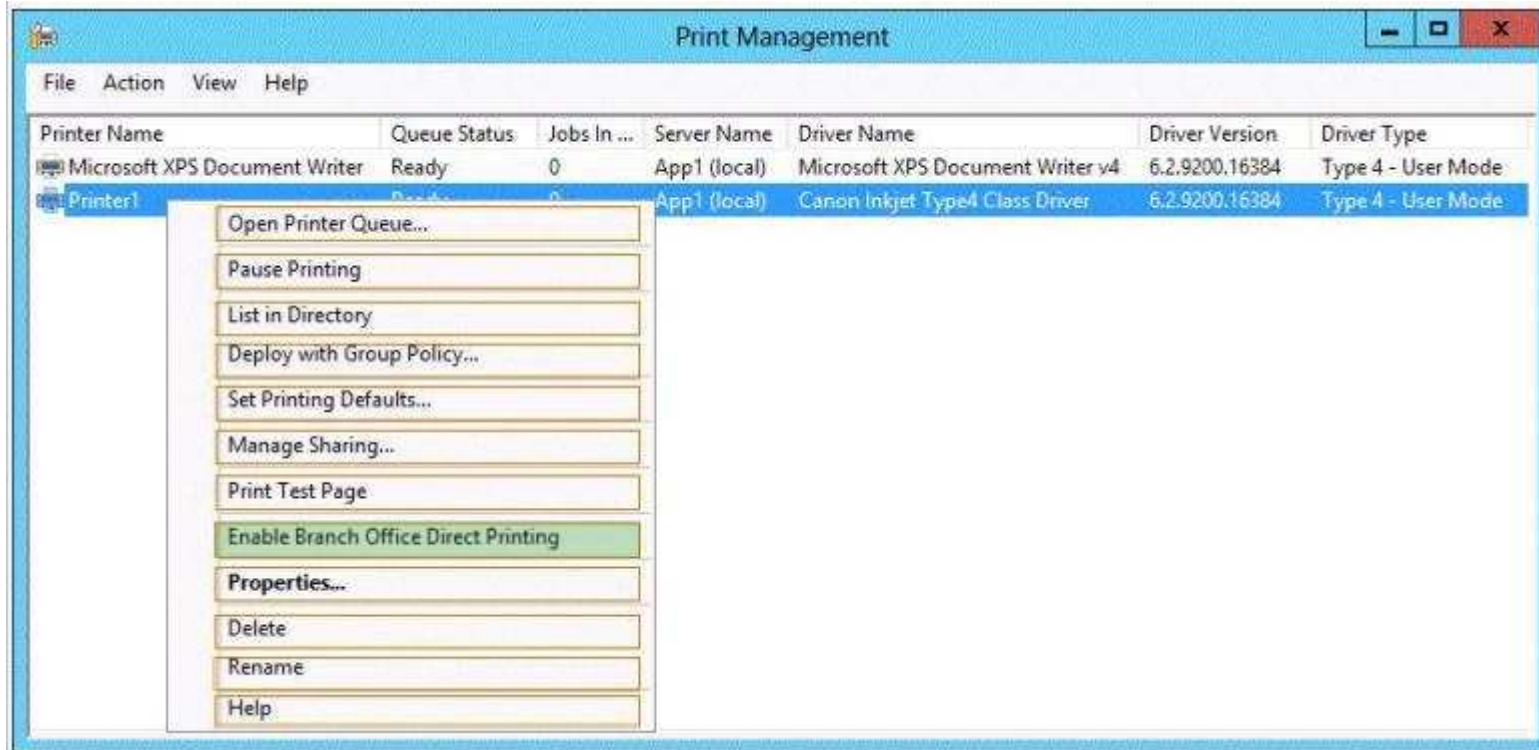
You need to ensure that if App1 fails, the users can continue to print to Printer1.

What should you configure on App1? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



## Section: Volume B

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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,

### QUESTION 75

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

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

VM3 is used to test applications.

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

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

**Correct Answer: I**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Integration Services settings on virtual machines includes services such as operating system shutdown, time synchronization, data exchange, Heart beat, and

Backup (volume snapshot services. Thus you should disable the time synchronization using Integration Services.

References:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2008/08/29/backing-up-hyper-v-virtual-machines.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p. 144

### QUESTION 76

#### HOTSPOT

You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter.

From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:

Remove-WindowsFeature ServerGui-Shell.

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

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

**Hot Area:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

Tool	Available	Unavailable
File Explorer		
Internet Explorer 10		
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)		
Server Manager		

**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

**QUESTION 77**

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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 78**

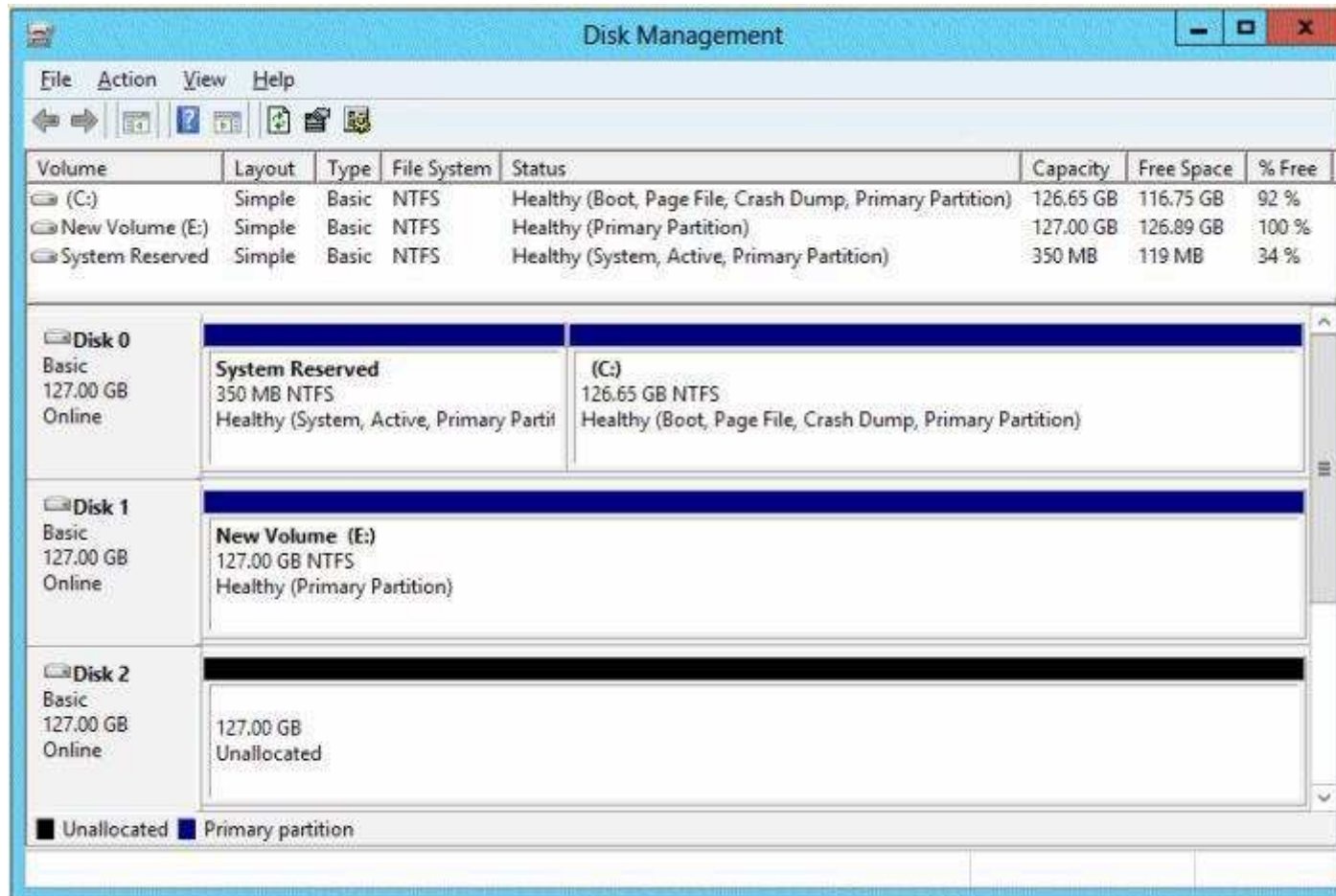
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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?

**Exhibit:**



- 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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

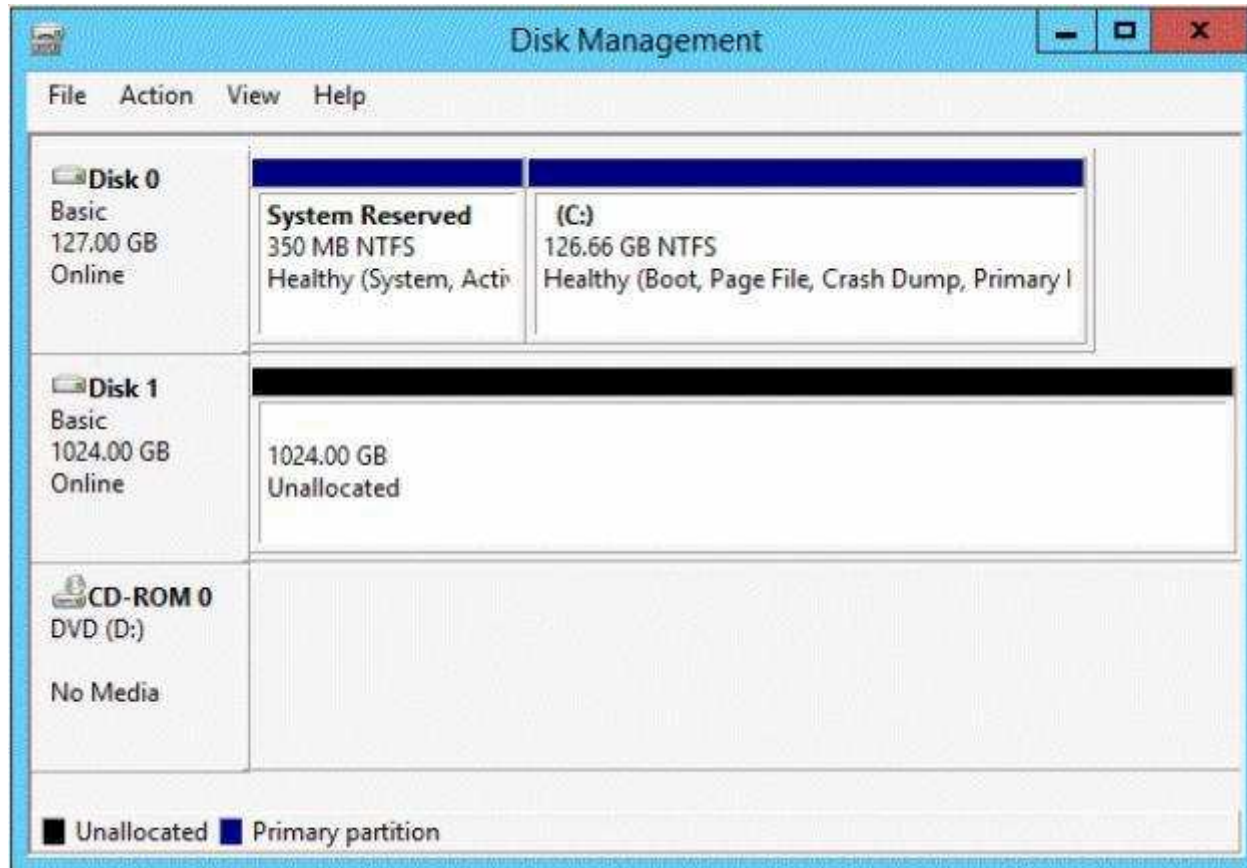
**QUESTION 79**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add an additional disk to Server1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that users can access the additional disk from drive C.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

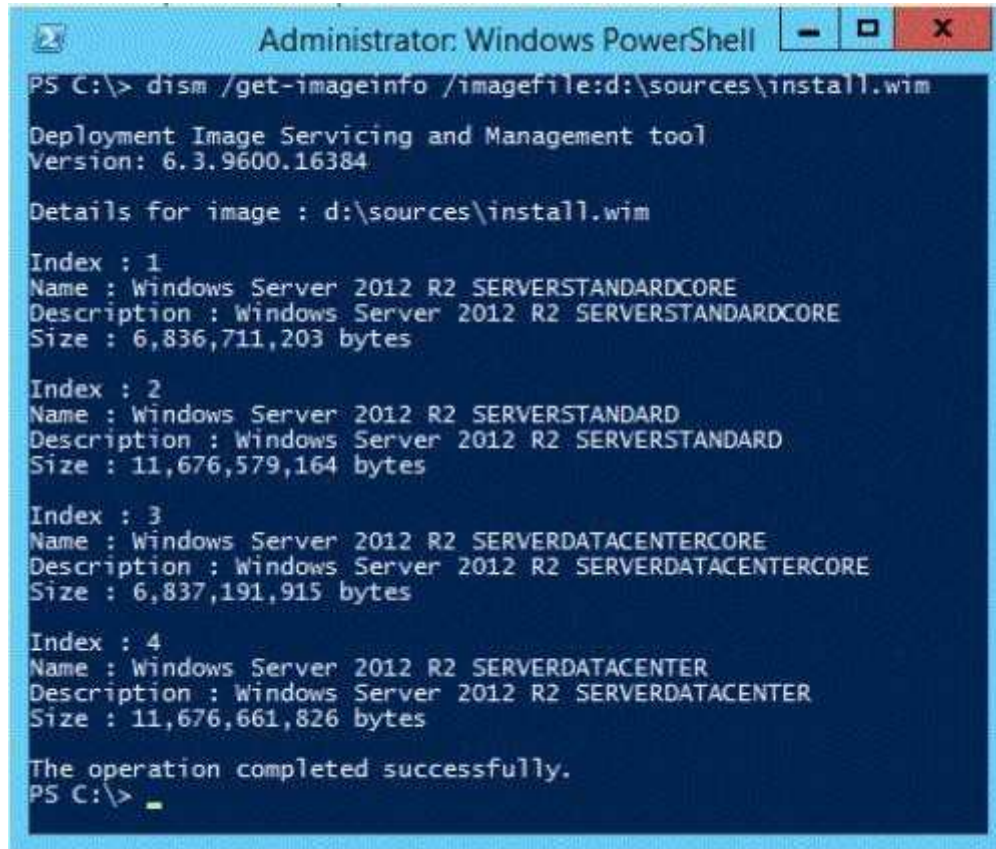
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 80

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.)



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> dism /get-imageinfo /imagefile:d:\sources\install.wim

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.3.9600.16384

Details for image : d:\sources\install.wim

Index : 1
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Size : 6,836,711,203 bytes

Index : 2
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERSTANDARD
Size : 11,676,579,164 bytes

Index : 3
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Size : 6,837,191,915 bytes

Index : 4
Name : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Description : Windows Server 2012 R2 SERVERDATACENTER
Size : 11,676,661,826 bytes

The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\> _
```

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

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 81**

**HOTSPOT**

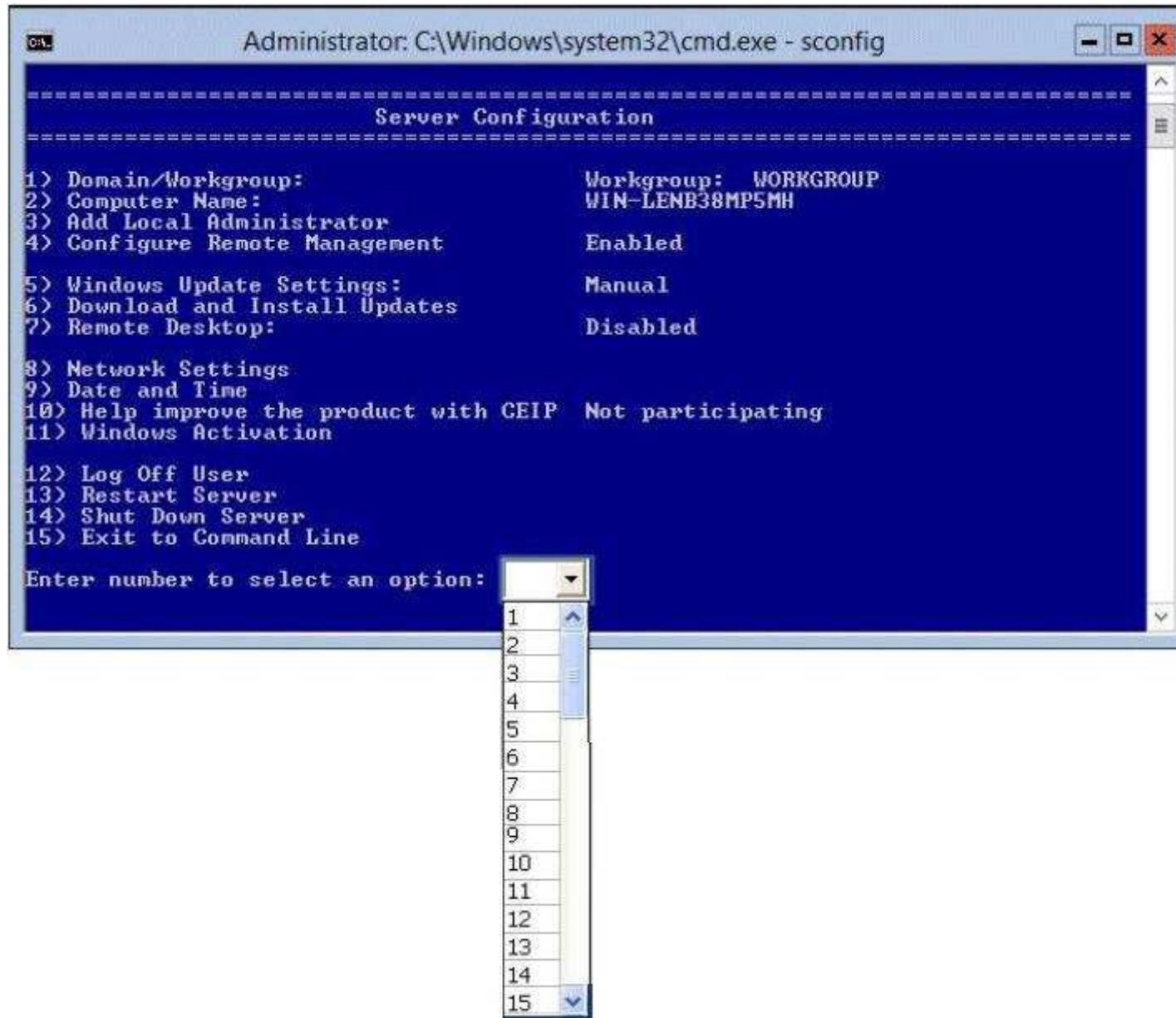
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

You need to ensure that you can add the new server to Server Manager on Server1.

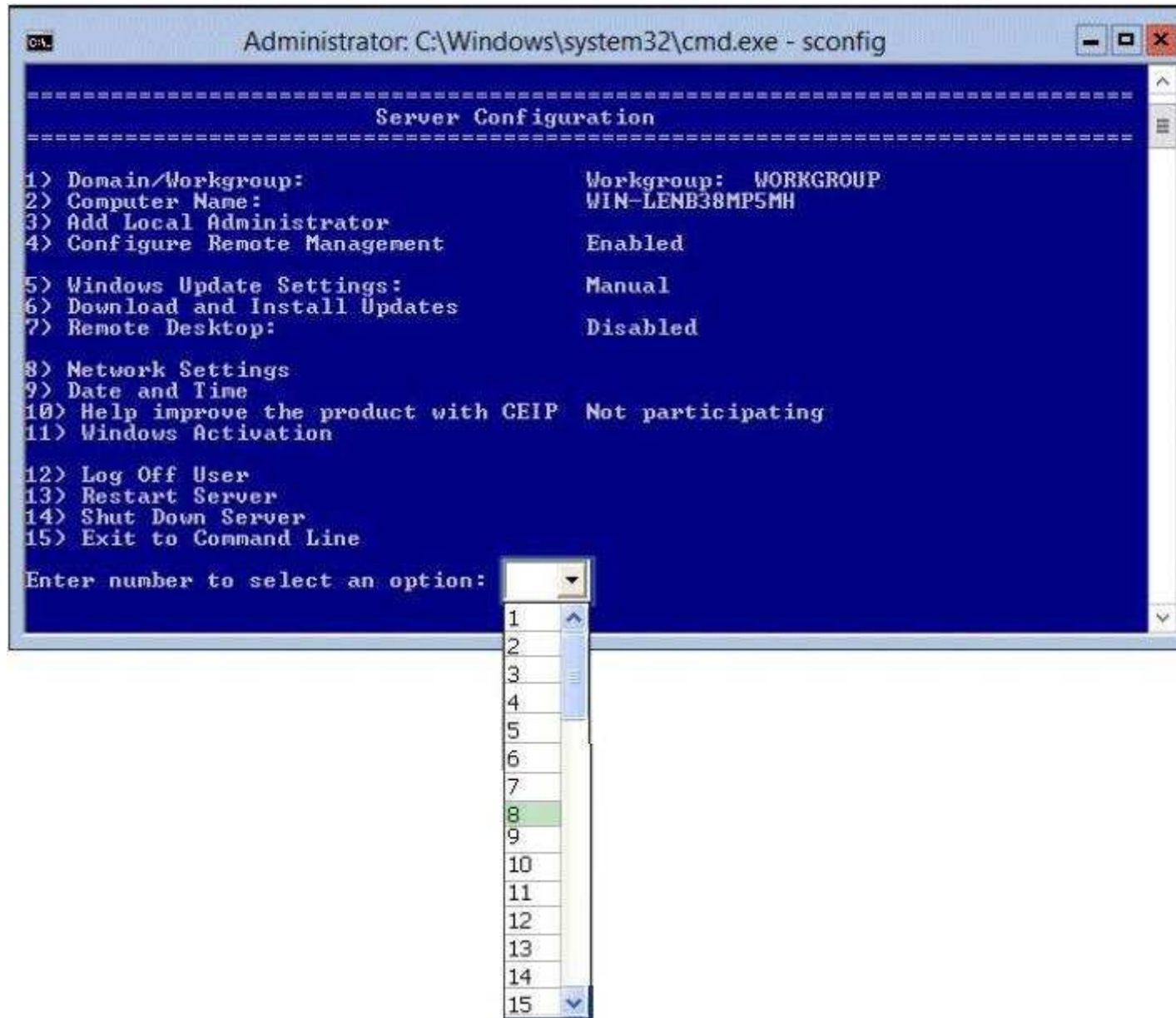
What should you configure on the new server? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**







**Section: Volume B****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You will require a network connection to the server to manage it from a different server, therefore you need to configure the network settings to enable Remote Management.

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

**QUESTION 82**

Your network contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and client computers that run Windows 8.1.

You download several signed Windows PowerShell scripts from the Internet.

You need to run the PowerShell scripts on all of the servers and all of the client computers.

What should you modify first?

- A. The environment variables on all of the servers
- B. The execution policy on all of the servers
- C. The execution policy on all of the client computers
- D. The environment variables on all client computers

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The default execution policy of Windows Server 2012 is RemoteSigned meaning that as long as a valid signature is used on the scripts, they will run. However, the client computers have a default execution policy of restricted meaning that no scripts will run in PowerShell whatsoever, so this would have to be changed before the scripts could be executed on the client computers.

**QUESTION 83**

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 84**

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

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



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

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

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

What should you create?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The scope is already in place.

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

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

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

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

You can also provide different option values for clients satisfying this policy.

Policies can be defined server wide or for a specific scope.

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

A server wide policy however cannot have an IP address range associated with it.

There are a couple of ways to segregate clients based on the type of device. One way to do this is by using vendor class/identifier.

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

#### **QUESTION 85**

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

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

#### **QUESTION 86**

##### **HOTSPOT**

Your network contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains a DHCP server named Server1.

You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server2 to route DHCP broadcast from Subnet2 to Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server2?

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

**Hot Area:**

-	□	x
---	---	---

DESTINATION SERVER  
Server2.contoso.com

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

## Roles

<input type="checkbox"/> Active Directory Domain Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Directory Federation Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Active Directory Rights Management Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Server
<input type="checkbox"/> DHCP Server
<input type="checkbox"/> DNS Server
<input type="checkbox"/> Fax Server
<input type="checkbox"/> File And Storage Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Hyper-V
<input type="checkbox"/> Network Policy and Access Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Print and Document Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Access
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Desktop Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Volume Activation Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Web Server (IIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows Deployment Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows Server Update Services

### Description

Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) is used to create certification authorities and related role services that allow you to issue and manage certificates used in a variety of applications.

[← Previous](#)

## Install

Cancel

**Correct Answer:**

Add Roles and Features Wizard

Select server roles

DESTINATION SERVER  
Server2.contoso.com

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

Roles

☐ Active Directory Domain Services

☐ Active Directory Federation Services

☐ Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services

☐ Active Directory Rights Management Services

☐ Application Server

☐ DHCP Server

☐ DNS Server

☐ Fax Server

☐ File And Storage Services

☐ Hyper-V

☐ Network Policy and Access Services

☐ Print and Document Services

☒ Remote Access

☐ Remote Desktop Services

☐ Volume Activation Services

☐ Web Server (IIS)

☐ Windows Deployment Services

☐ Windows Server Update Services

Description

Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) is used to create certification authorities and related role services that allow you to issue and manage certificates used in a variety of applications.

< Previous

Next >

Install

Cancel

**Section: Volume B****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

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>

**QUESTION 87****DRAG DROP**

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.

**Select and Place:**



Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com. Cmdlet
Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone	
Set-DNSServer	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP). Cmdlet
Set-DNSServerForwarder	
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

Correct Answer:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-DNSServerDirectoryPartition	Create an Active Directory-integrated zone named adatum.com. Add-DNSServerPrimaryZone
Set-DNSServer	Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet Service Provider (ISP). Set-DNSServerForwarder
Set-DNSServerDSSetting	
Set-DNSServerSetting	

Section: Volume B  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

**QUESTION 88**

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

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 89**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.

You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server.

You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client computers.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a primary zone named "root".
- B. Create a primary zone named "GlobalNames".
- C. Create a forwarder that points to 169.254.0.1.
- D. Create a primary zone named ".".

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 90

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

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

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section: Volume B****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

The conditional forwarder setting for a DNS server consists of the following:

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

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

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

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

**QUESTION 91**

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

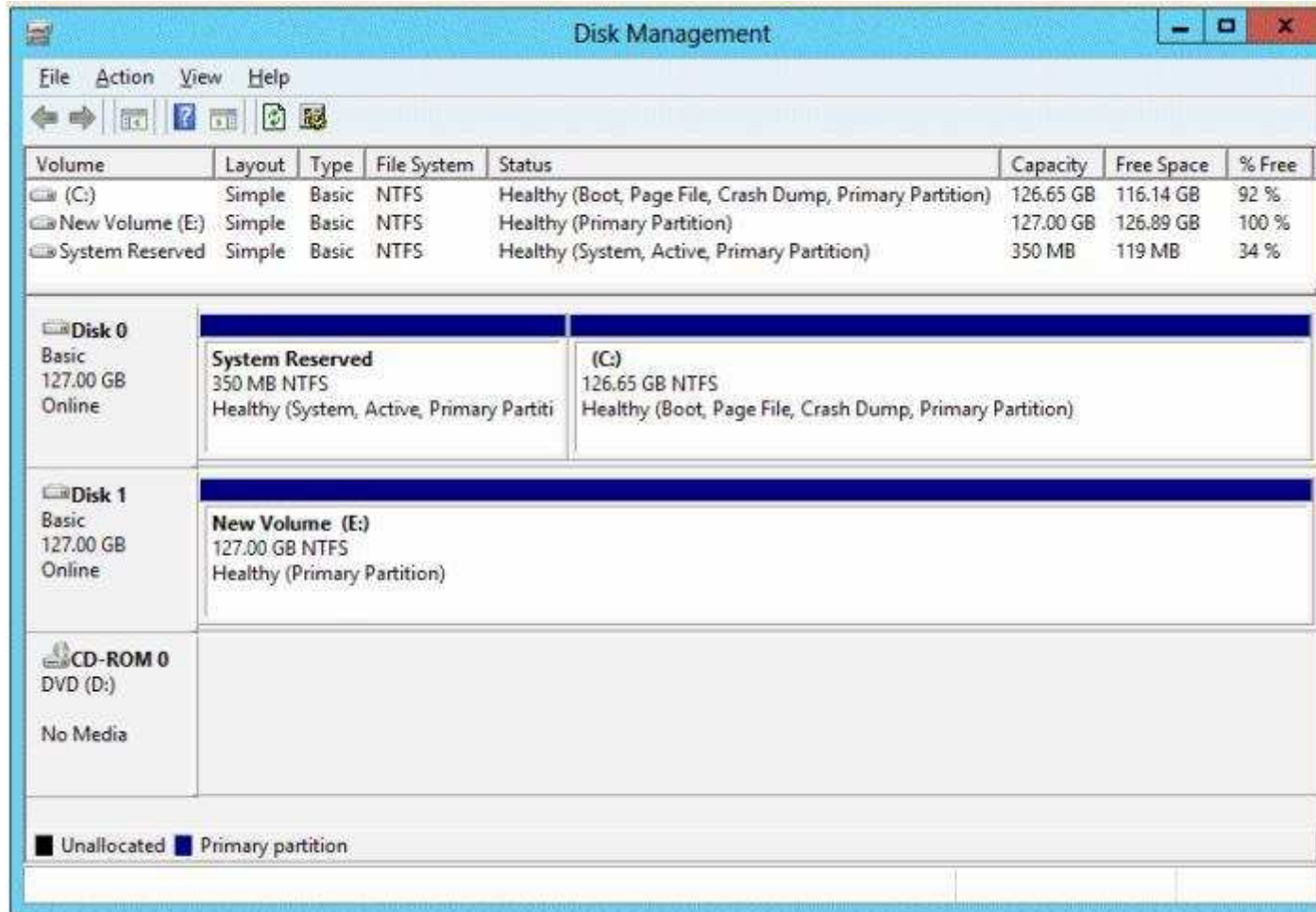
The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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?

**Exhibit:**



- 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.

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume B**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

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>

### QUESTION 92

#### HOTSPOT

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines.

You need to create a script to list all of the virtual machines that have checkpoints and support Secure Boot.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

#### Hot Area:

Answer Area		
<div><div></div><div>CheckPoint-Vm</div><div>Get-Vm</div><div>Get-VmSnapshots</div></div>		<div><div></div><div>CheckPoint-Vm</div><div>Get-Vm</div><div>Get-VmSnapshots</div></div>
		where
		<div><div></div><div>{\$_generation -eq 2}</div><div>{\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure"</div><div>{\$_version -eq 3}</div></div>

#### Correct Answer:

Answer Area		
<div><div></div><div>CheckPoint-Vm</div><div>Get-Vm</div><div>Get-VmSnapshots</div></div>		<div><div></div><div>CheckPoint-Vm</div><div>Get-Vm</div><div>Get-VmSnapshots</div></div>
		where
		<div><div></div><div>{\$_generation -eq 2}</div><div>{\$_NetworkAdapters -contains "secure"</div><div>{\$_version -eq 3}</div></div>

#### Section: Volume B

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 93

##### HOTSPOT

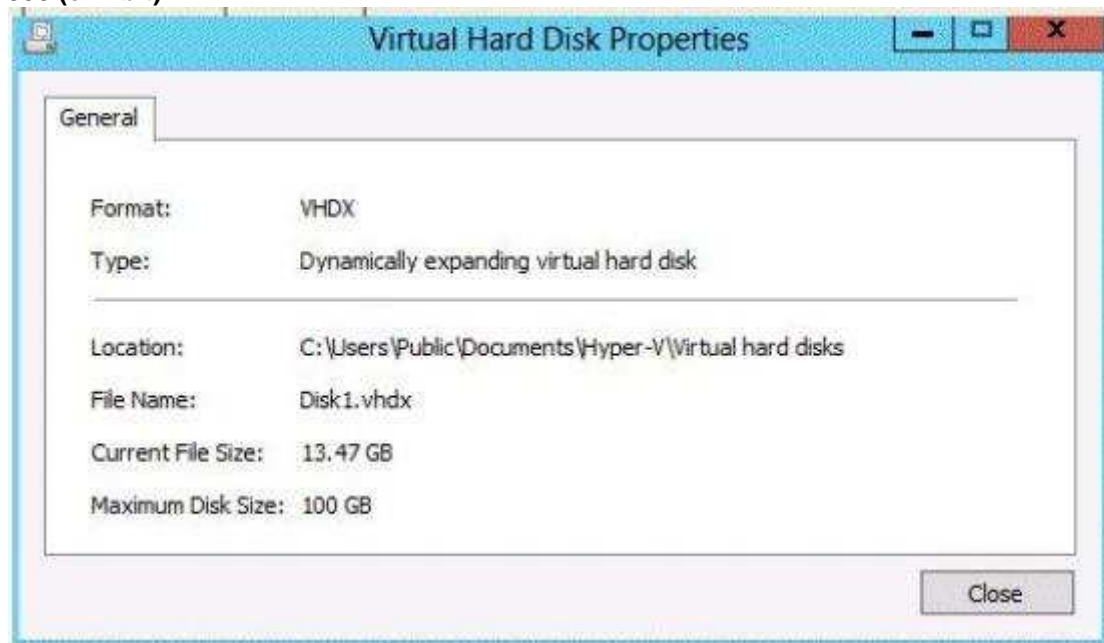
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit.  
(Click the Exhibit button.)

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

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

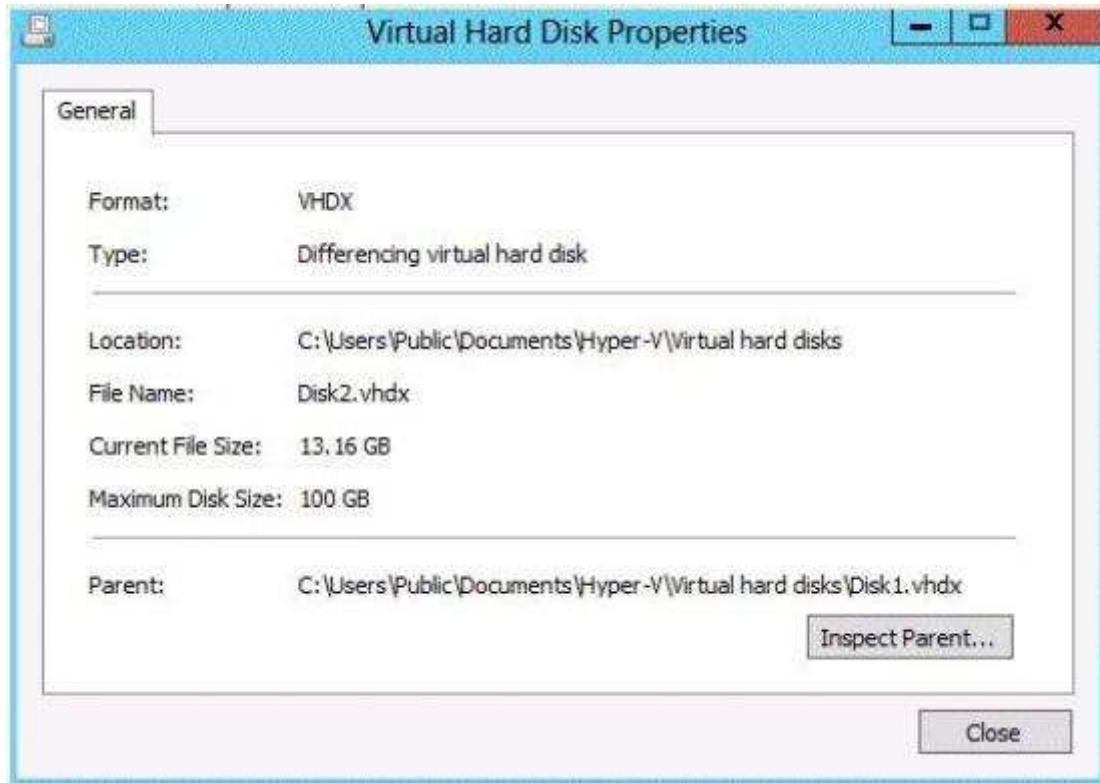
Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### 390 (exhibit):



#### 391 (exhibit):





392 (exhibit):

# Settings for VM2 on SERVER1

VM2

## Hardware

- Add Hardware
- BIOS
  - Boot from CD
- Memory
  - 512 MB
- Processor
  - 1 Virtual processor
- IDE Controller 0
  - Hard Drive
    - Disk2.vhdx
- IDE Controller 1
  - DVD Drive
    - None
- SCSI Controller
- Network Adapter
  - Not connected
- COM 1
  - None
- COM 2
  - None
- Diskette Drive
  - None

## Management

- Name
  - VM2
- Integration Services
  - All services offered
- Snapshot File Location
  - C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...
- Smart Paging File Location
  - C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Win...
- Automatic Start Action
  - Restart if previously running

## Hard Drive

You can change how this virtual hard disk is attached to the virtual machine. If an operating system is installed on this disk, changing the attachment might prevent the virtual machine from starting.

Controller:

IDE Controller 0

Location:

0 (in use)

## Media

You can compact or convert a virtual hard disk by editing the associated file. Specify the full path to the file.

☒ Virtual hard disk:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks\Disk2.vhdx

New

Edit

Inspect

Browse...

☐ Physical hard disk:

**i** If the physical hard disk you want to use is not listed, make sure that the disk is offline. Use Disk Management on the physical computer to manage physical hard disks.

To remove the virtual hard disk, click Remove. This disconnects the disk but does not delete the associated file.

Remove

OK

Cancel

Apply

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Reference: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708394\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc708394(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 94**

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

You need to create a 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

A. Computer Management

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

### **QUESTION 95**

#### **HOTSPOT**

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

You add a new network segment to the network.

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

You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**







**Section: Volume B****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

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

**QUESTION 96****HOTSPOT**

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond to DHCP clients and WDS clients.

What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?

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

**Hot Area:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

## Section: Volume B

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

This procedure does the following: Sets  
HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters\UseDhcpPorts to 0.  
Adds the option 60 PXEClient tag to all of your DHCP scopes.

#### **QUESTION 97**

##### **DRAG DROP**

You are configuring a test network. The test network contains a subnet named LAN1. LAN1 uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/27.

You plan to add a new subnet named LAN2 to the test network.

LAN1 and LAN2 will be connected by a router.

You need to identify a valid network ID for LAN2 that meets the following requirements:

- Ensures that hosts on LAN2 can communicate with hosts on LAN1.
- Supports at least 100 IPv4 hosts.
- Uses only private IP addresses.

Which network ID should you use?

To answer, drag the appropriate network ID and subnet mask to the correct location in the answer area.

**Select and Place:**

Network IDs	Answer Area	
10.10.1.0	Network ID	Subnet mask
10.10.1.16		
10.10.1.128		
10.10.1.192		
<hr/>		
Subnet Masks		
255.255.0.0		
255.255.255.0		
255.255.255.128		
255.255.255.192		

**Correct Answer:**

Network IDs	Answer Area	
10.10.1.0	10.10.1.128	255.255.255.128
10.10.1.16		
10.10.1.192		
Subnet Masks		
255.255.0.0		
255.255.255.0		
255.255.255.192		

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Subnet Mask specifies which bits of the IP address identify the host system and which bits identify the network where the host system resides.

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

#### QUESTION 98

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
Subnet1	192.168.1.0/24
Subnet2	192.168.2.0/24

The DHCP clients in Subnet1 can connect to the client computers in Subnet2 by using an IP address or a FQDN.

You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet2 can connect to client computers in Subnet1 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 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet1
- B. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet2
- C. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet2
- D. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet1

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

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

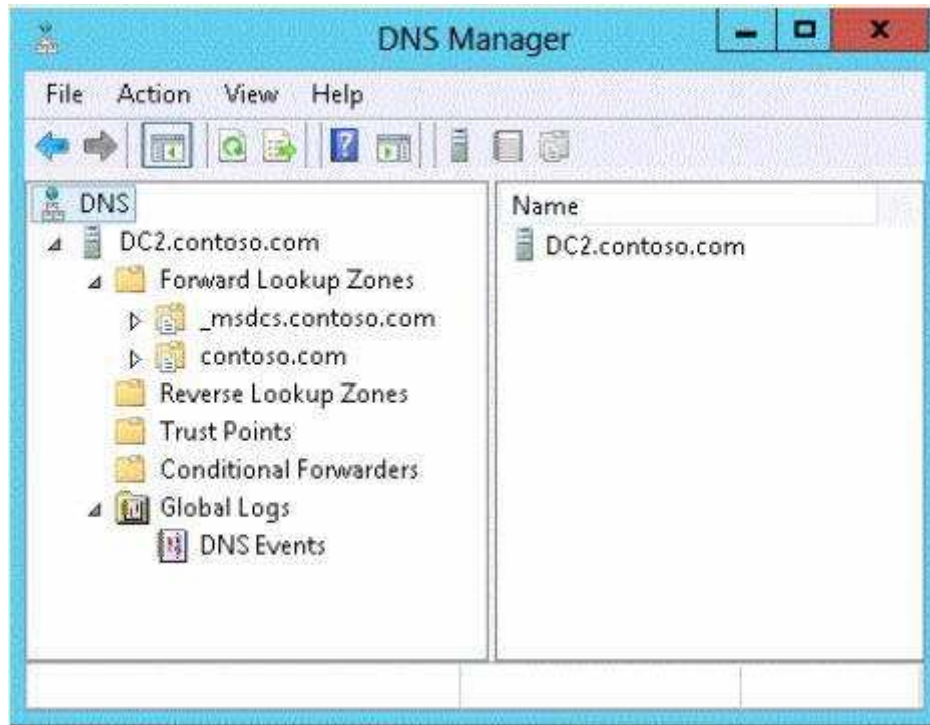
**QUESTION 99**

You have a server named dc2.contoso.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DNS Server server role installed.

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

**Exhibit:**



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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

1. Start the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) DNS snap-in (Go to Start, Programs, Administrative Tools, and click DNS).
2. From the View menu, select Advanced.
3. Select the Cached Lookups tree node from the left-hand pane to display the top-level domains (e.g., com, net) under.(root). Expand any of these domains to view



the cached DNS information (the actual records will appear in the right-hand pane).

Navigating the DNS Manager console you should go to the View menu and click the Advanced tab. That will yield the DNS server cache.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee683892%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 100**

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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

#### **QUESTION 101**

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

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 102**

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

Server2 establishes an IPSec connection to Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

To get to this view

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

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

Main mode SA information

You can add, remove, reorder, and sort by these columns in the Results pane:

Local Address: The local computer IP address.

Remote Address: The remote computer or peer IP address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encryption: The encryption method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges.

Integrity: The data integrity method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges.

Key Exchange: The Diffie-Hellman group used to create the main mode SA.

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

### **QUESTION 103**

#### **HOTSPOT**

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

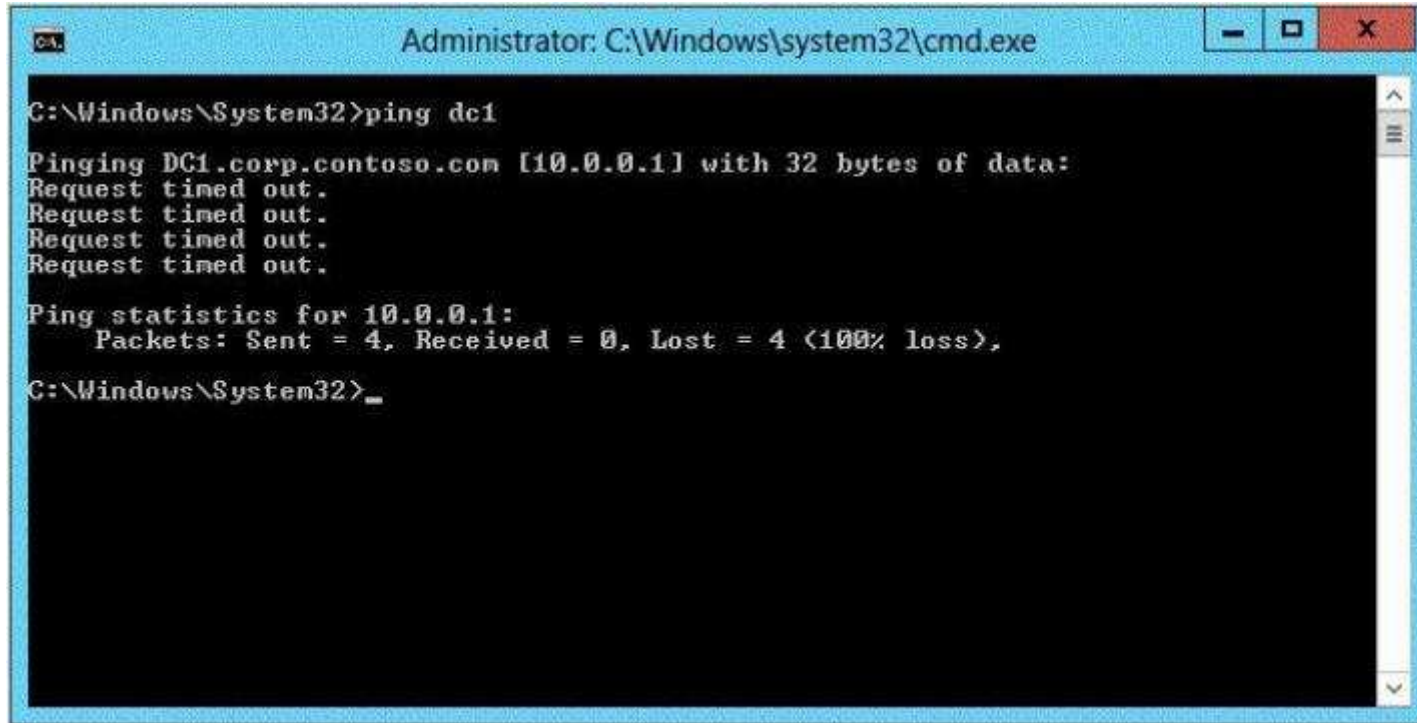
When you run ping dc1.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that DC1 can respond to the Ping command.

Which rule should you modify?

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

#### **Exhibit:**



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe









C:\Windows\System32>ping dc1

Pinging DC1.corp.contoso.com [10.0.0.1] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

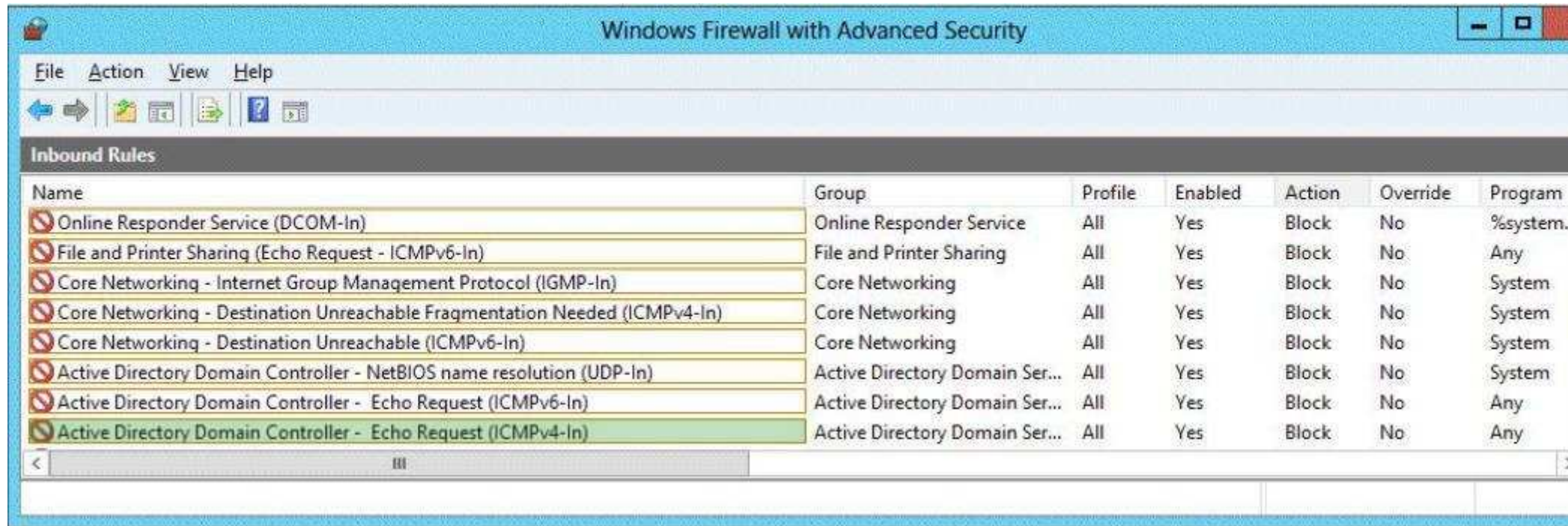
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Windows\System32>_
```

Hot Area:

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security							
File Action View Help							
Inbound Rules							
Name	Group	Profile	Enabled	Action	Override	Program	
 Online Responder Service (DCOM-In)	Online Responder Service	All	Yes	Block	No	%system.	
 File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv6-In)	File and Printer Sharing	All	Yes	Block	No	Any	
 Core Networking - Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System	
 Core Networking - Destination Unreachable Fragmentation Needed (ICMPv4-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System	
 Core Networking - Destination Unreachable (ICMPv6-In)	Core Networking	All	Yes	Block	No	System	
 Active Directory Domain Controller - NetBIOS name resolution (UDP-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	System	
 Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv6-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	Any	
 Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv4-In)	Active Directory Domain Ser...	All	Yes	Block	No	Any	

Correct Answer:



## Section: Volume B

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed

Reference:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/16566.windows-active-directory-role-for-windows-servers.aspx>

#### QUESTION 104

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 105**

**DRAG DROP**

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.

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: Volume B**



## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 106**

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 107**

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup. On Server1, you add Server2 to Server Manager.

When you attempt to connect to Server2 from Server Manager, you receive the following error message: "Credentials not valid."

You need to ensure that you can manage Server2 from Server1 by using Server Manager on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. On Server 2, run the Configure-SmRemoting cmdlet.
- B. On Server 1, run the Set-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- C. On Server 1, run the Set-Item cmdlet.
- D. On Server 2, install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Since they are both workgroup members, server 2 will have to be added to server 1 as a trusted host

#### **QUESTION 108**

**HOTSPOT**

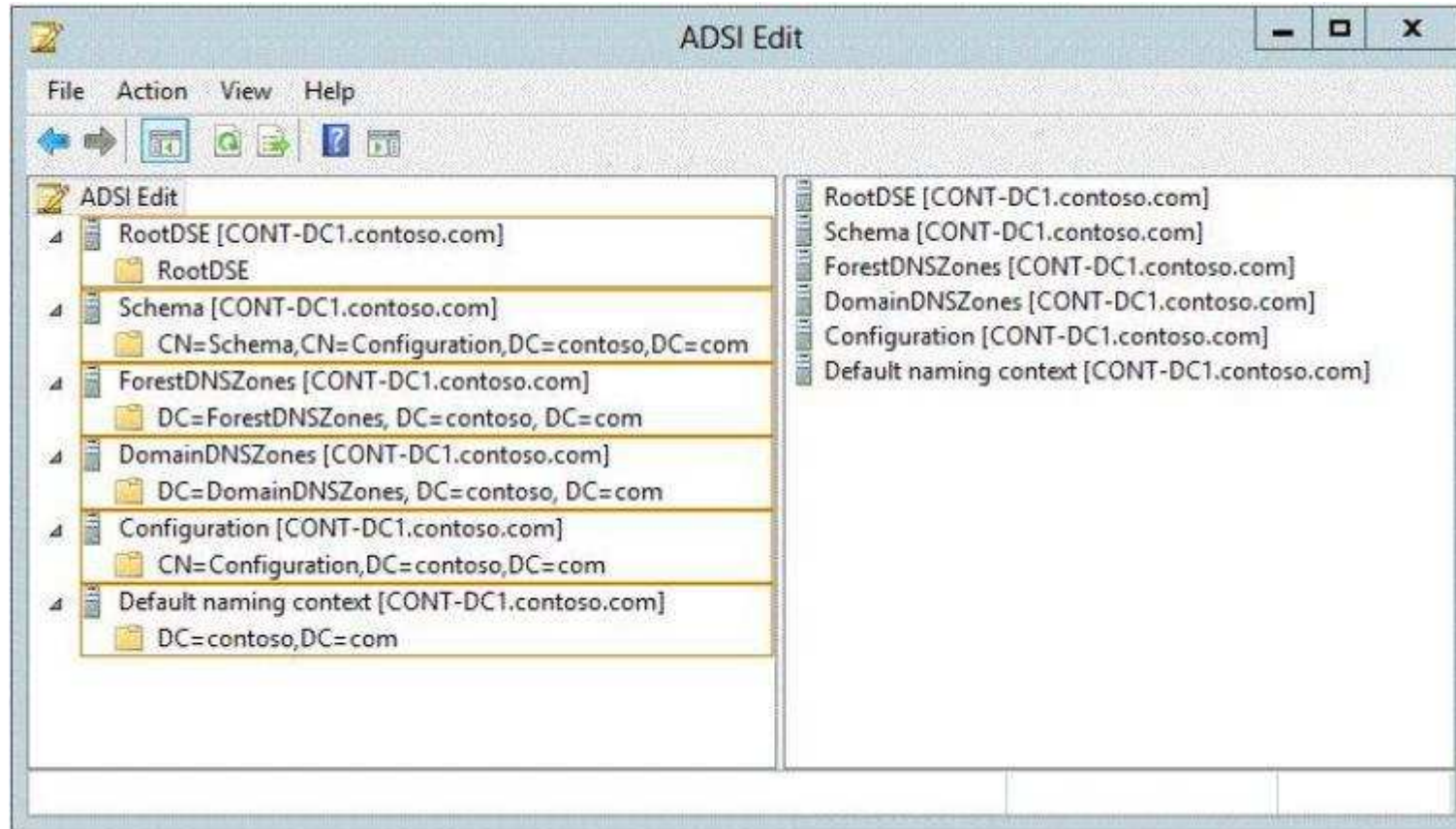
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You need to identify whether the Company attribute replicates to the global catalog.

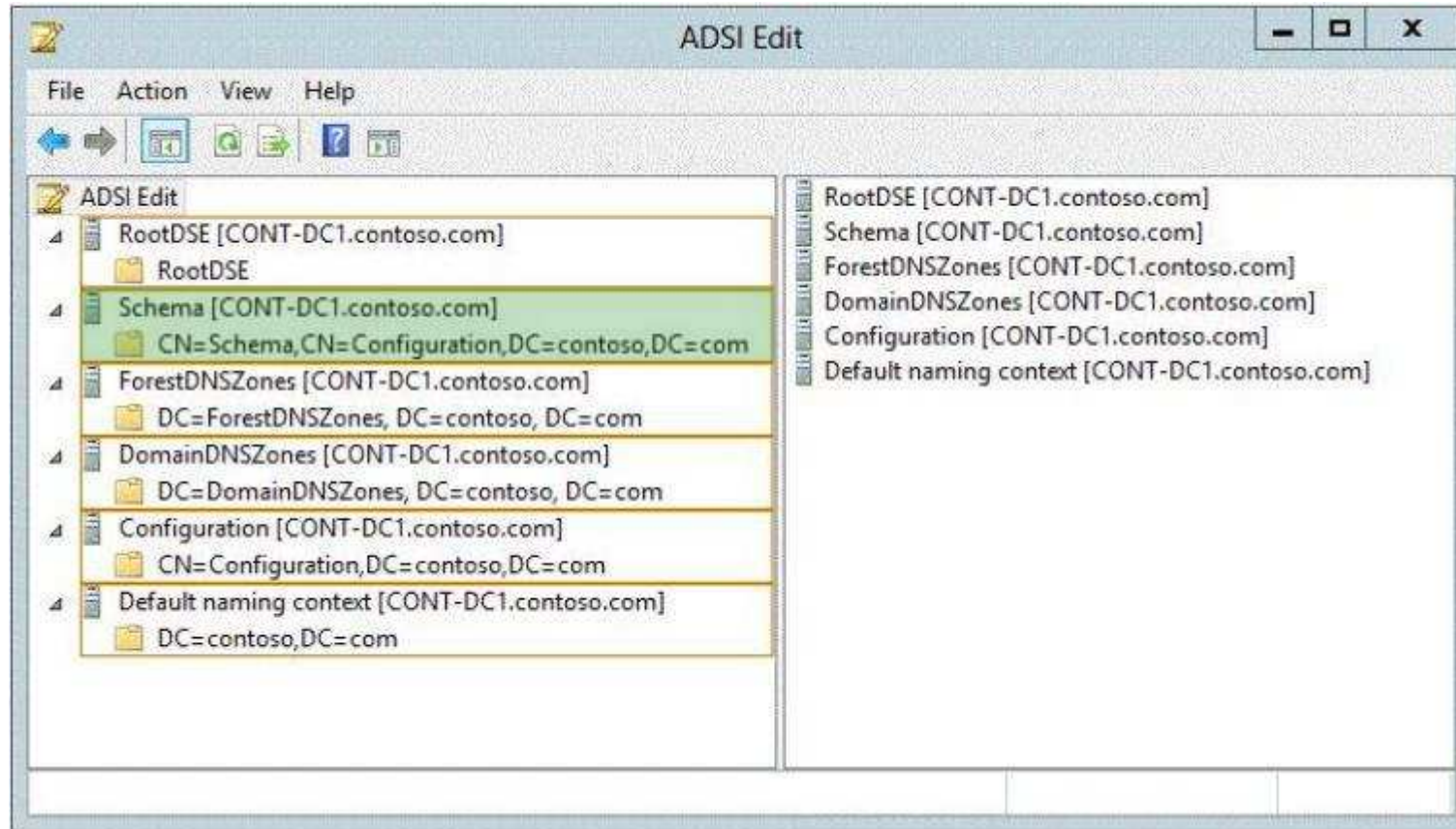
Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?

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

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



## Section: Volume B

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Schema -Contains the Schema container, which stores class and attribute definitions for all existing and possible Active Directory objects in cn=schema,cn=configuration,dc= forestRootDomain. Updates to this container are replicated to all domain controllers in the forest. You can view the contents of the Schema container in the Active Directory Schema console.

An Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) schema defines, using object classes and attributes, the types of objects and data that can be created and stored in an AD LDS directory. The schema can be extended with new classes and attributes, either by administrators or by the applications themselves. In addition, unneeded schema classes and attributes can be deactivated.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771975.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731547.aspx>

**QUESTION 109**

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

The domain contains a user account named user1. User1 is a direct member of 15 groups.

You need to identify of which Active Directory groups User1 is a member, including the nested groups. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 110**

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

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

You need to provide a group named Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

**Set permissions for print servers**

1. Open Print Management.
2. In the left pane, click **Print Servers**, right-click the applicable print server and then click **Properties**.
3. On the **Security** tab, under **Group or users names**, click a user or group for which you want to set permissions.
4. Under **Permissions for <user or group name>**, select the **Allow** or **Deny** check boxes for the permissions listed as needed.
5. To edit **Special permissions**, click **Advanced**.
6. On the **Permissions** tab, click a user group, and then click **Edit**.
7. In the **Permission Entry** dialog box, select the **Allow** or **Deny** check boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

**QUESTION 111**

You have a server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Print1, you share a printer named Printer1.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

You need to ensure that only the members of the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume B**

<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

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

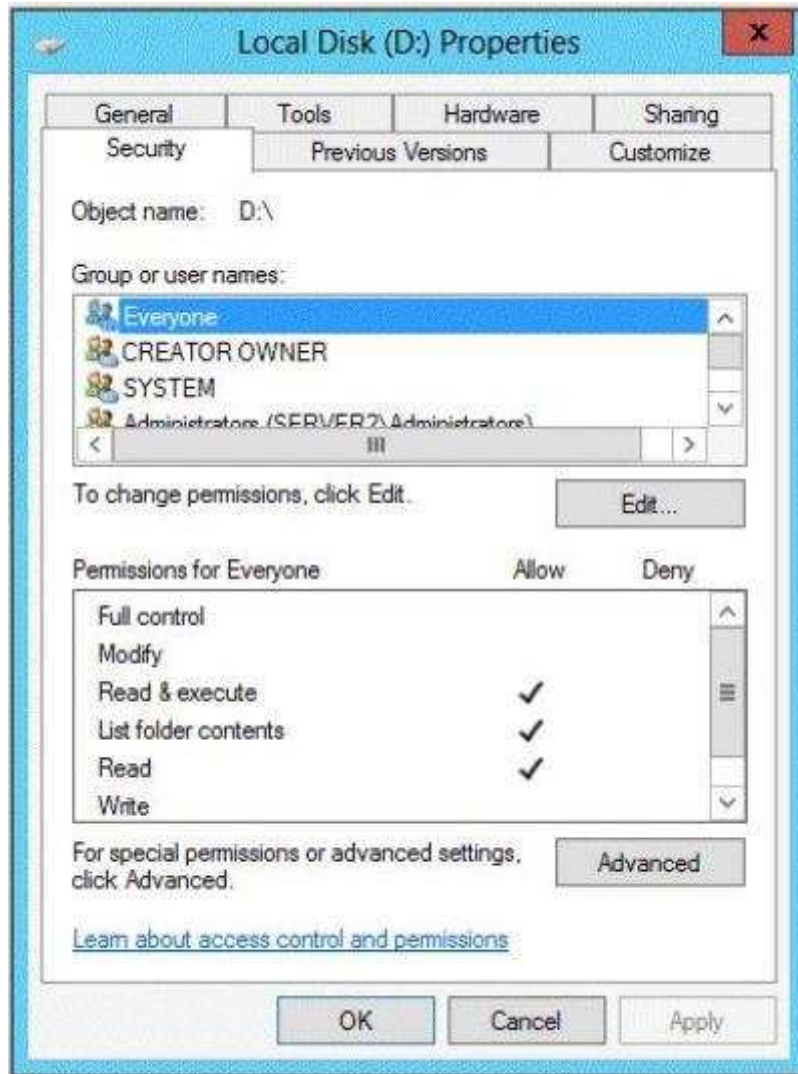
**QUESTION 112**

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?

**Exhibit:**



- 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.



**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

**QUESTION 113**

**HOTSPOT**

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

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

A user named User1 is a member of Group1 and Group2. A user named User2 is a member of Group2 and Group3.

You need to identify which actions the users can perform when they access the files in Share1.

What should you identify?

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

**Hot 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"/>

Correct Answer:

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"/>

Section: Volume B  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 114**

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.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 115**

**HOTSPOT**

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

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

```

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

```

You need to apply the configuration to Server1. The solution must ensure that the configuration on Server1 can be updated by modifying a MOF file on Server2. Which actions should you perform on each server?

To answer, select the appropriate server on which to perform each action in the answer area.

#### Hot Area:

Answer Area	
From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> Server1 Server2 </div>
From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> Server1 Server2 </div>
Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.	<div> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> Server1 Server2 </div>

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area	
From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run Script1.ps1.	<div>▼</div> <div>Server1</div> <div>Server2</div>
From the Windows PowerShell command prompt, run the Set-DscLocalConfigurationManager cmdlet.	<div>▼</div> <div>Server1</div> <div>Server2</div>
Install the Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration Service.	<div>▼</div> <div>Server1</div> <div>Server2</div>

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 116**

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

You connect three new hard disks to Server1.

You need to create a storage space that contains the three disks.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide fault tolerance if a single disk fails.
- Maximize the amount of files that can be stored in the storage space.

What should you create?

- A. A simple space
- B. A spanned volume
- C. A mirrored space
- D. A parity space

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.

B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant

C. Fault tolerant but Not max space

D. Fault tolerant and better space ratio

Parity spaces are designed for capacity efficiency and increased resiliency. Parity spaces are best suited for archival data and streaming media, such as music and videos.

#### **QUESTION 117**

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.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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-DnsServerResourceRecordcmdlet 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-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockListcmdlet 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>

**QUESTION 118**

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

IPv6 has 128-bit (16-byte) source and destination IP addresses. Although 128 bits can express over 3.441038 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>

#### **QUESTION 119**

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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 120**

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

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The first step when allowing a virtual machine to have connectivity to a physical network is to create an external virtual switch using Virtual Switch Manager in Hyper-V Manager. The additional step that is necessary when using SR-IOV is to ensure the checkbox is checked when the virtual switch is being created. It is not possible to change a "non SR-IOV mode" external virtual switch into an "SR-IOV mode" switch. The choice must be made at switch creation time. Thus you should first delete the existing virtual switch and then recreate it.

E: Once a virtual switch has been created, the next step is to configure a virtual machine. SR-IOV in Windows Server "8" is supported on x64 editions of Windows "8" as a guest operating system (as in Windows "8" Server, and Windows "8" client x64, but not x86 client). We have rearranged the settings for a virtual machine to introduce sub-nodes under a network adapter, one of which is the hardware acceleration node. At the bottom is a checkbox to enable SR-IOV.

**QUESTION 121**

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

## **QUESTION 122**

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.

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 123**

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 GPO. Right-click the new starter GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- D. From Group Policy Management, right-click the Group Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume B**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

The New-GPO cmdlet creates a new GPO with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU). The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.

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

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

#### **QUESTION 124**

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

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

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

You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to a user named User1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p. 470, 482

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176>

WMI filtering using GPMC

#### **QUESTION 125**

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

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Users report that they can no longer execute a legacy application installed in the root of drive C.

You need to ensure that the users can execute the legacy application.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new rule.
- B. Delete an existing rule.
- C. Modify the action of the existing rules.
- D. Add an exception to the existing rules.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

AppLocker is a feature that advances the functionality of the Software Restriction Policies feature. AppLocker contains new capabilities and extensions that reduce administrative overhead and help administrators control how users can access and use files, such as executable files, scripts, Windows Installer files, and DLLs. By using AppLocker, you can:

Define rules based on file attributes that persist across application updates, such as the publisher name (derived from the digital signature), product name, file name, and file version. You can also create rules based on the file path and hash.

Assign a rule to a security group or an individual user.

Create exceptions to rules. For example, you can create a rule that allows all users to run all Windows binaries except the Registry Editor (Regedit.exe).

Use audit-only mode to deploy the policy and understand its impact before enforcing it. . Create rules on a staging server, test them, export them to your production environment, and then import them into a Group Policy Object.

Simplify creating and managing AppLocker rules by using Windows PowerShell cmdlets for AppLocker.

AppLocker default rules

AppLocker allows you to generate default rules for each of the rule types.

Executable default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all applications. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Windows folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Program Files folder. Windows Installer default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all Windows Installer files. Allow members of the Everyone group to run digitally signed Windows Installer files. Allow members of the Everyone group to run all Windows Installer files located in the Windows\Installer folder.

Script default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all scripts. Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Windows folder. DLL default rule types: (this one can affect system performance) Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all DLLs. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Program Files folder. Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Windows folder. You can apply AppLocker rules to individual users or to a group of users. If you apply a rule to a group of users, all users in that group are affected by that rule. If you need to allow a subset of a user group to use an application, you can create a special rule for that subset. For example, the rule "Allow Everyone to run Windows except Registry Editor" allows everyone in the organization to run the Windows operating system, but it does not allow anyone to run Registry Editor.

The effect of this rule would prevent users such as Help Desk personnel from running a program that is necessary for their support tasks. To resolve this problem, create a second rule that applies to the Help Desk user group: "Allow Help Desk to run Registry Editor." If you create a deny rule that does not allow any users to run Registry Editor, the deny rule will override the second rule that allows the Help Desk user group to run Registry Editor.

### QUESTION 126

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

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: G**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

#### **QUESTION 127**

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

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

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

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

You need to identify what forces the two users to have different password lengths.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

This is found in the Active Directory Administrative Center. You can use Active Directory Administrative Center to perform the following Active Directory administrative tasks:

Create new user accounts or manage existing user accounts

Create new groups or manage existing groups

Create new computer accounts or manage existing computer accounts

Create new organizational units (OUs) and containers or manage existing OUs

Connect to one or several domains or domain controllers in the same instance of Active Directory Administrative Center, and view or manage the directory information for those domains or domain controllers

Filter Active Directory data by using query-building search

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

#### **QUESTION 128**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A loopback with merge option needs to be used.

#### **QUESTION 129**

**HOTSPOT**

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.

**Hot Area:**



Answer Area

Rule direction:   
Inbound  
Outbound

Rule type:   
Port  
Program

Profile:   
Domain  
Private  
Public

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Rule direction:   
Inbound  
Outbound

Rule type:   
Port  
Program

Profile:   
Domain  
Private  
Public

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 130**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 131**

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

The contoso.com domain contains two user accounts named Admin1 and Admin2.

You need to ensure that Admin1 and Admin2 can configure hardware and services on all of the member servers in the forest. The solution must minimize the

number of privileges granted to Admin1 and Admin2.

Which built-in groups should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 132

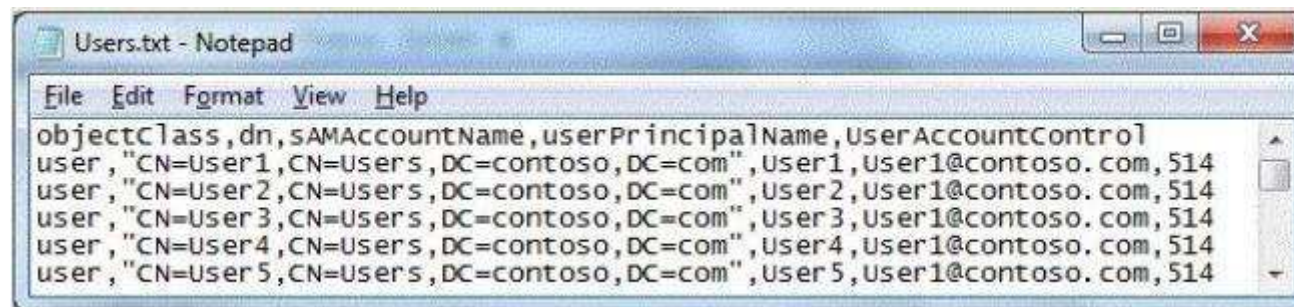
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

You need to automate the creation of the user accounts. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

Which tool should you use?

**Exhibit:**



```
objectClass,dn,sAMAccountName,userPrincipalName,UserAccountControl
user,"CN=User1,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com",User1,User1@contoso.com,514
user,"CN=User2,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com",User2,User1@contoso.com,514
user,"CN=User3,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com",User3,User1@contoso.com,514
user,"CN=User4,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com",User4,User1@contoso.com,514
user,"CN=User5,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com",User5,User1@contoso.com,514
```

- A. Ldifde
- B. csvde

- C. Dsadd
- D. Net user

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

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

Dsadd – Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

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

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

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

References:

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

### **QUESTION 133**

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

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

You need to configure VM4 to track the CPU, memory, and network usage.

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:

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

- Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.
- Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory).
- Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory).
- Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine.
- Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter.
- Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter

Reference: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2012/05/28/hyper-v-resource-metering-in-windows-server-2012-server-8-beta.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 134**

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

You need to enable access-based enumeration for a file share on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

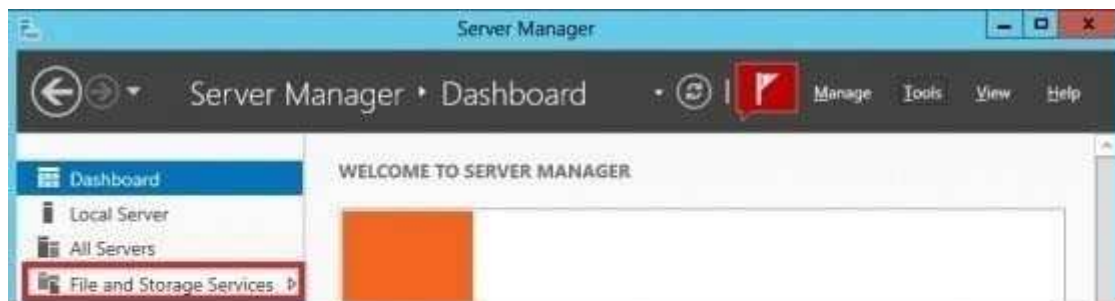
**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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



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



#### QUESTION 135 HOTSPOT

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

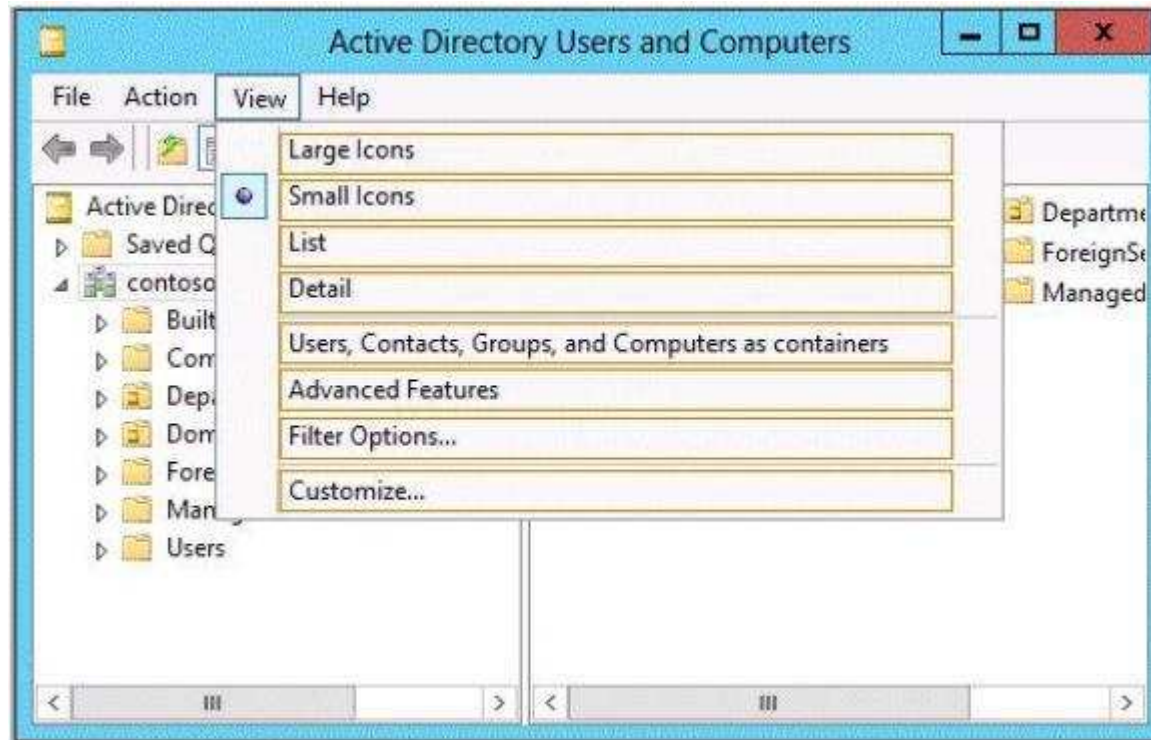
Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory.

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

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

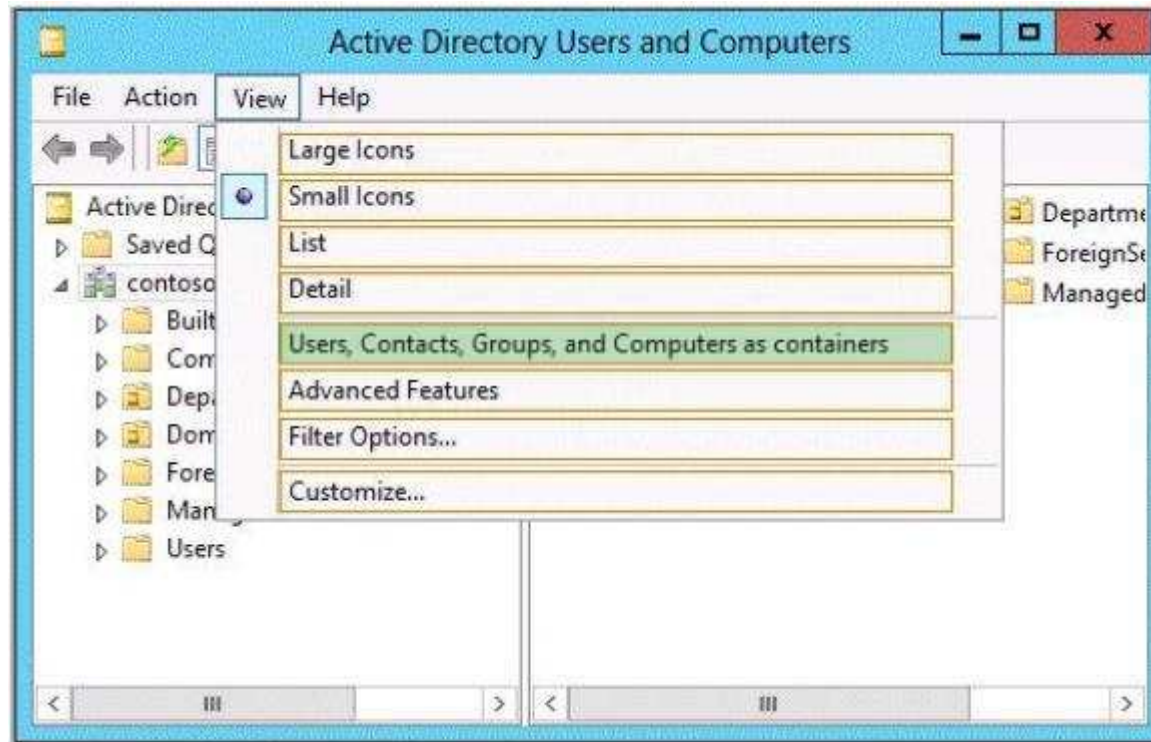
Which option should you select? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**





## Section: Volume B

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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

#### QUESTION 136

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.

You need to ensure that when users are connected to the network, they always use local offline files that are cached from Server1.

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

- A. Configure slow-link mode.
- B. Configure Slow link speed
- C. Enable file synchronization on costed networks
- D. Turn on economical application of Administratively assigned Offline Files.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation

- A. Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.
- B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of Applying and updating Group Policy.
- C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections
- D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer. When Offline Files is operating in the slow-link mode, all network file requests are satisfied from the OfflineFiles cache. This is similar to a user working offline. If you enable this policy setting, Offline Files uses the slow-link mode if the network throughput between the client and the server is below (slower than) the Throughput threshold parameter, or if the round-trip network latency is above (slower than) the Latency threshold parameter.

#### **QUESTION 137**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1.  
What should you do?

- A. From Server1, run the Enable-PsRemotingcmdlet.
- B. From Server2, run the winrm command.
- C. From Server2/ run the Enable-PsRemotingcmdlet.
- D. From Server1, run the winrm command.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 138**

You have a server named Corel that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

Corel has the Hyper-V server role installed. Corel has two network adapters from different third- party hardware vendors.

You need to configure network traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network adapter fails.

What should you use?

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 139**

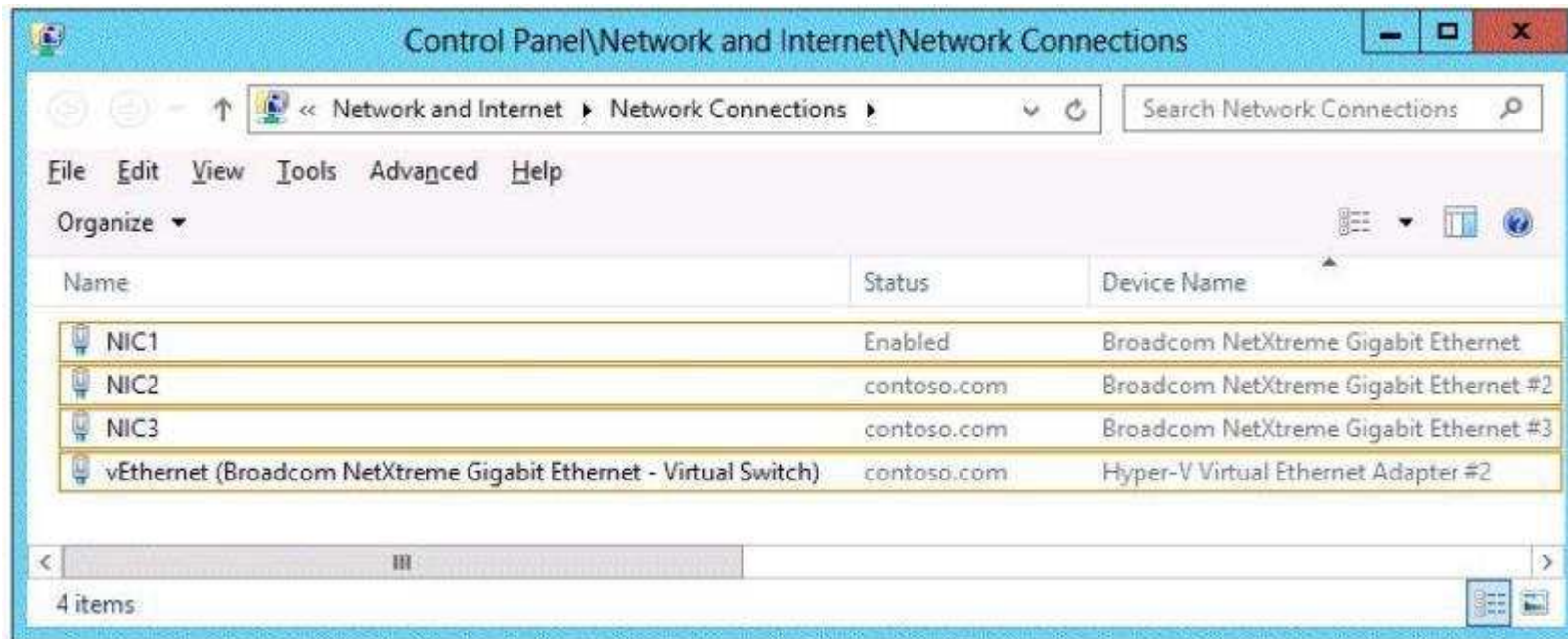
HOTSPOT

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

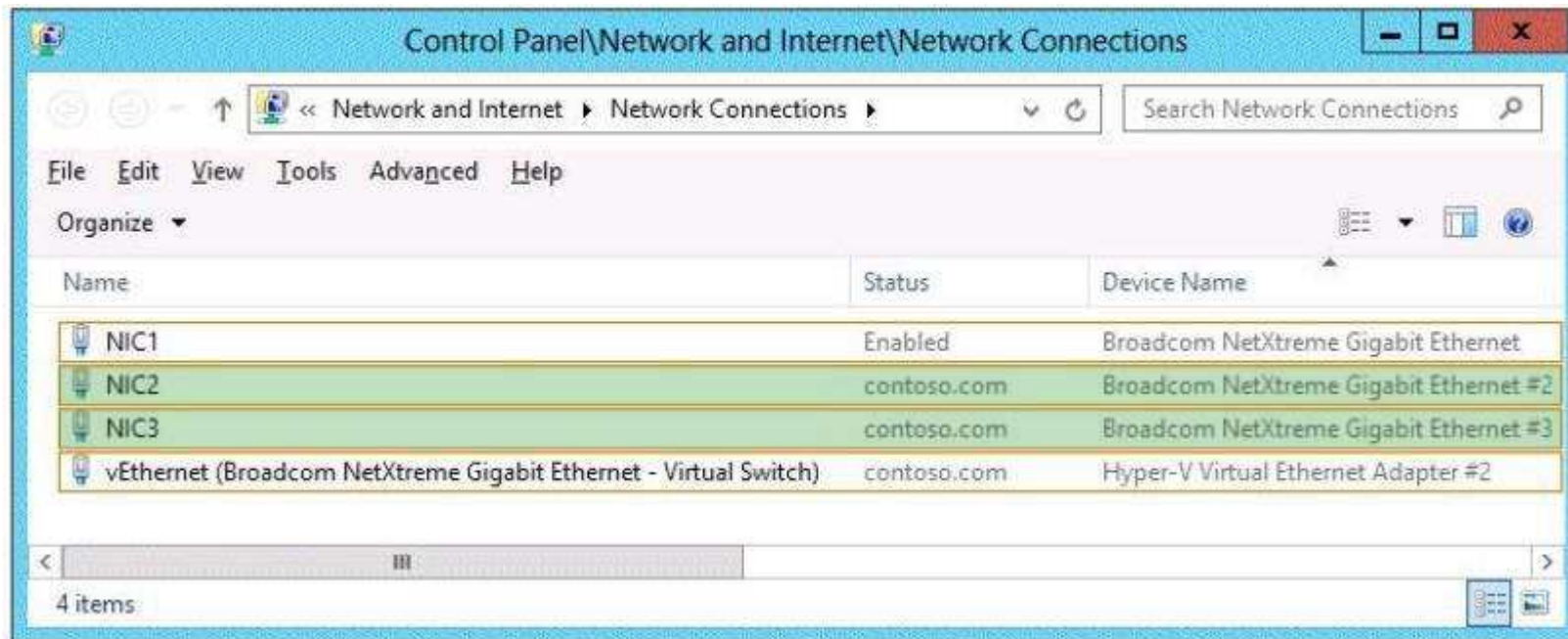
You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.

Which two network connections should you include on the NIC team? (To answer, select the two appropriate network connections in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



## Section: Volume B

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831648.aspx>

#### QUESTION 140

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 141**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a volume that will remain online if two disks in the volume fail.

The solution must minimize the number of disks used to create the volume.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

- A. Add five physical disks
- B. Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to "Hot Spare"
- C. Create a virtual disk
- D. Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation
- E. Add three physical disks

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A storage space with three-way mirroring can tolerate two disk failures but requires a minimum of five disks.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899886.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/5de72fb5-e1e3-43a7-a176-d17cdf4d312e>

#### QUESTION 142

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 20 computer accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to assign several user rights to a user named User1.

In the Users container, you create a new user named User2.

You need to ensure that User2 is assigned the same user rights as User1 on all of the client computers in OU1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the settings in GPO1.
- B. Modify the link of GPO1.
- C. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- D. Move User2 to OU1.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The GPO is linked to OU1. By moving User2 to OU1 the GPO will be applied to this user.

#### QUESTION 143

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

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 144**

##### **HOTSPOT**

You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet.

All roles are removed completely from DHCP1.

You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Mount folder.

You need to install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1 by using Server Manager.

Which folder should you specify as the alternate path for the source files?

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

**Hot Area:**





**Correct Answer:**



Section: Volume B

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

WinSxS, the side-by-side component store enables administrators to activate any of the features included with Windows Server 2012 R2 without having to supply an installation medium.

**QUESTION 145**

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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 146**

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

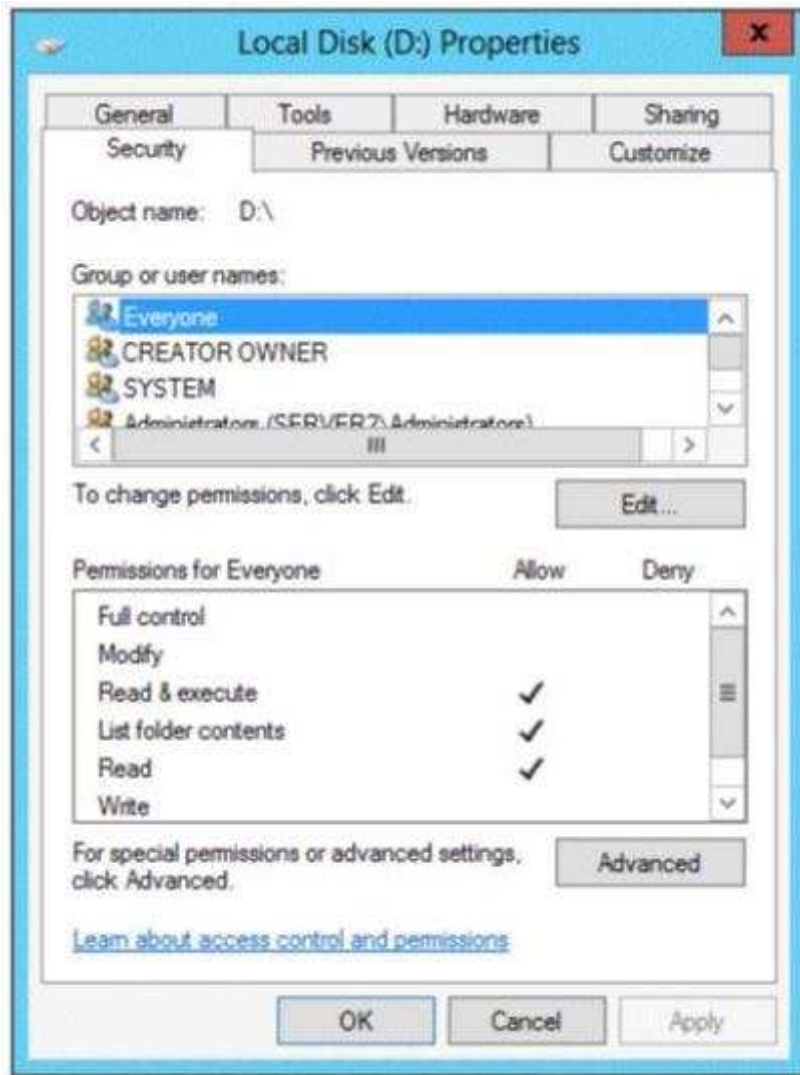
A network technician installs a new disk on Server2 and creates a new volume.

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?

**Exhibit:**



- 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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 147**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 148**

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.

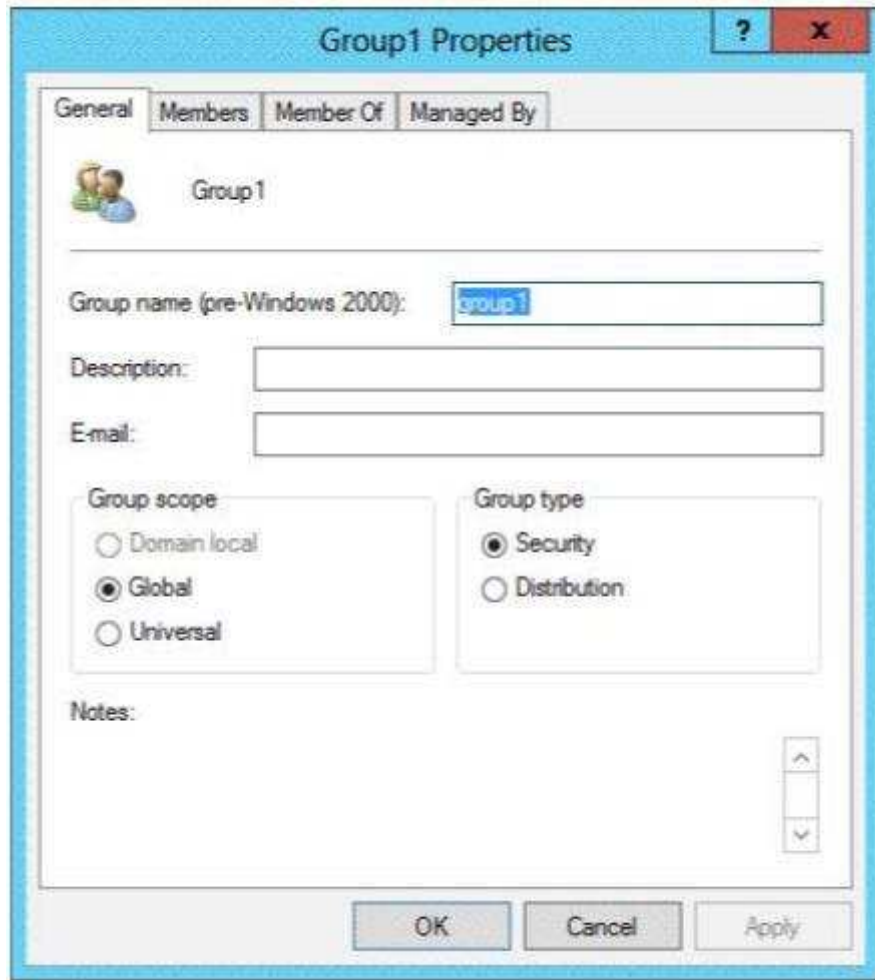
You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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?

**Exhibit:**



- 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.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume B**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

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.

### **QUESTION 149**

#### **HOTSPOT**

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

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

Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

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

- In Domain1, create a group named Group1. Group1 must be granted access to Share1.
- In Domain2, create a group named Group2. Group2 must contain the user accounts of the 50 users.
- Permission to Share1 must only be assigned directly to Group1.

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

#### **Hot 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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: Volume B**



## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

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.

### **QUESTION 150**

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

Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.

The human resources department gives you a Microsoft Excel document that contains a list of the temporary employees.

You need to automate the creation of user accounts for the 500 temporary employees.

Which tool should you use?

- A. ADSI Edit
- B. The csvde.exe command
- C. Active Directory Users and Computers
- D. The Add-Member cmdlet

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume B**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

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

The CSVDE is a command-line utility that can create new AD DS objects by importing information from a comma-separated value (.csv) file. This would be the least amount of administrative effort in this case especially considering that these would be temporary employees.

**QUESTION 151**

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

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

What should you perform?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 152**

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

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server named Server1 and you join Server1 to the domain.

You need to ensure that you can view processor usage and memory usage information in Server Manager.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume B**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

### **QUESTION 153**

#### **HOTSPOT**

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

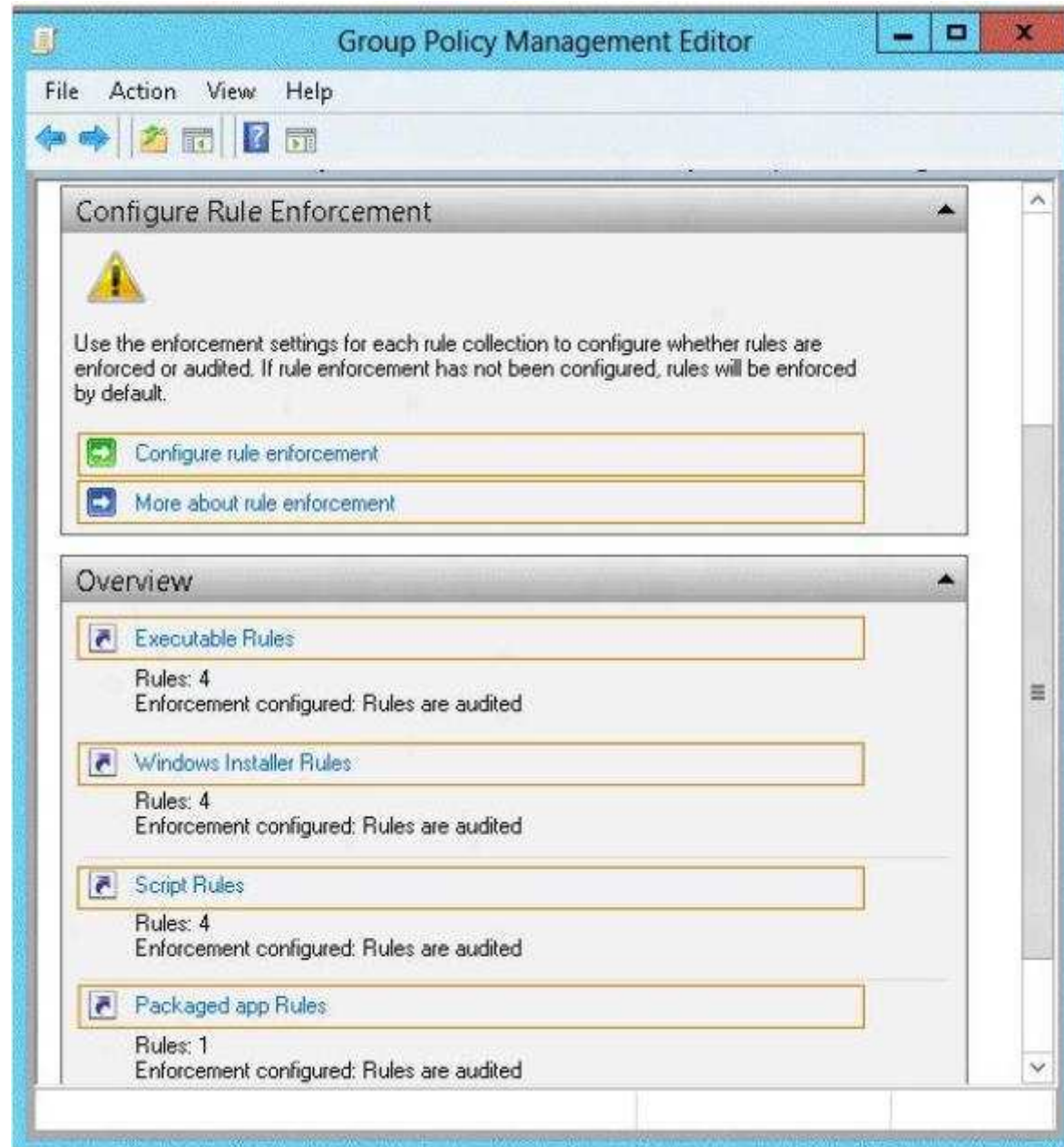
An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application.

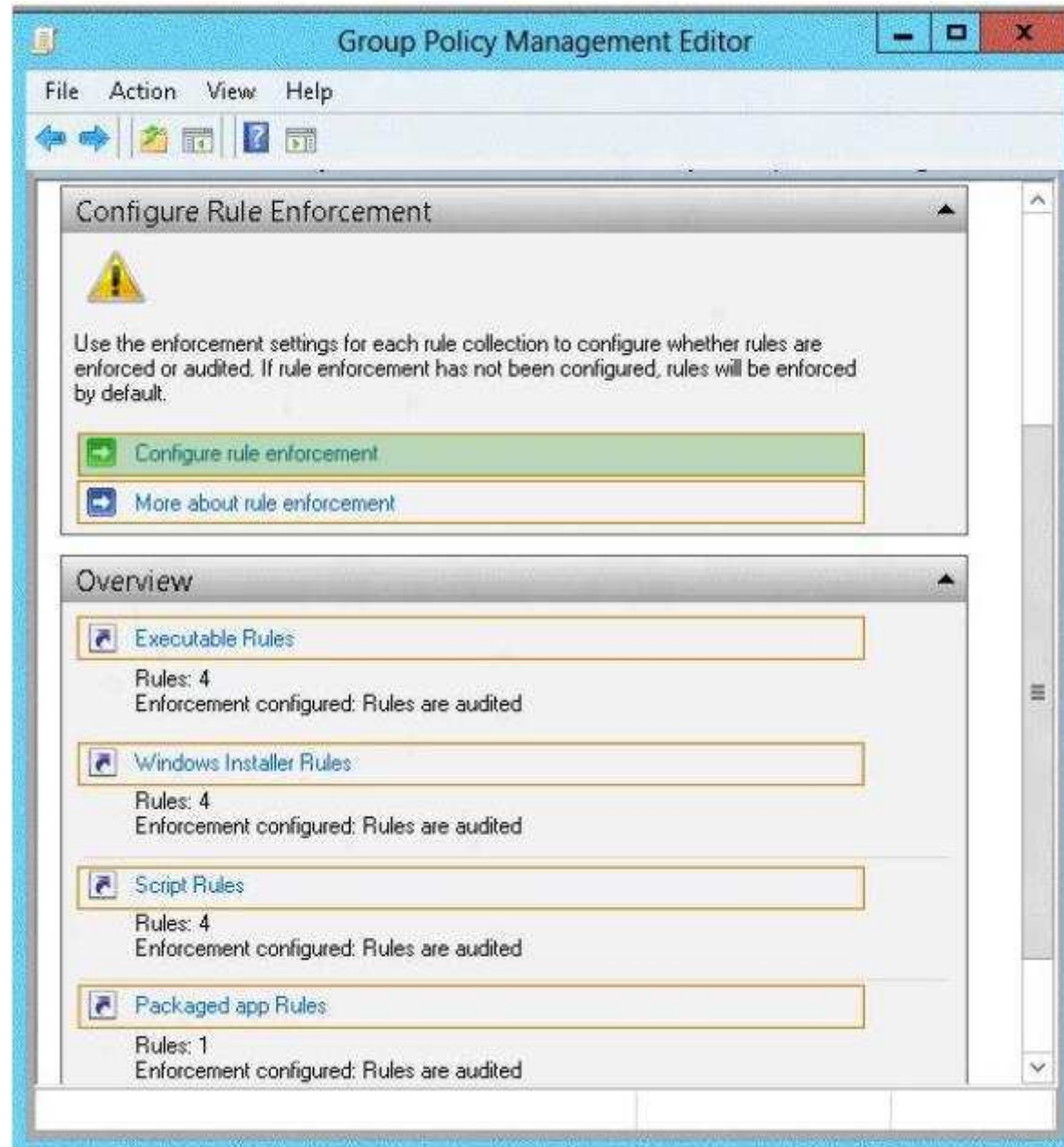
What should you configure?

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

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



## **Section: Volume C**

### **Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

To enable the Enforce rules enforcement setting by using the Local Security Policy snap-in

1. Click Start, type secpol.msc in the Search programs and files box, and then press ENTER.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. In the console tree, double-click Application Control Policies, right-click AppLocker, and then click Properties.
4. On the Enforcement tab, select the Configured check box for the rule collection that you want to enforce, and then verify that Enforce rules is selected in the list for that rule collection.
5. Repeat step 4 to configure the enforcement setting to Enforce rules for additional rule collections.
6. Click OK.

You should apply an application control policy for executable rules. When AppLocker policies from various GPOs are merged, both the rules and the enforcement modes are merged. The most similar Group Policy setting is used for the enforcement mode, and all rules from linked GPOs are applied.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and Manage Group Policy, Objective 6.2: Local Users and Groups, p. 329

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759115.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 154**

##### **HOTSPOT**

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

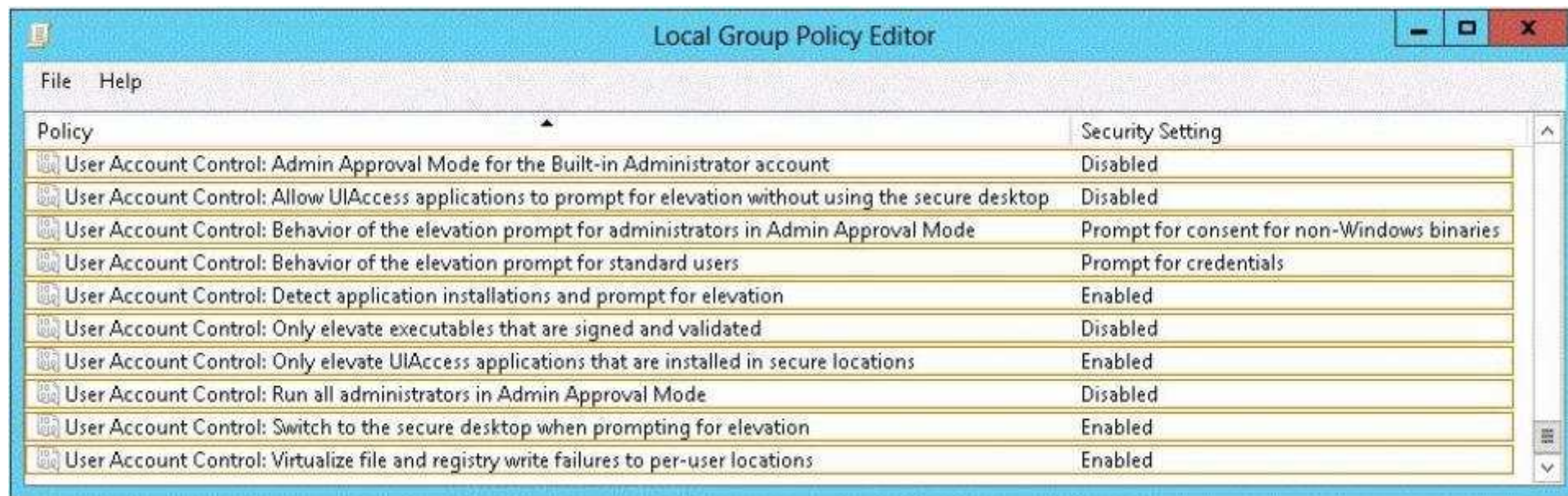
A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group.

You need to ensure that Admin1 receives a User Account Control (UAC) prompt when attempting to open Windows PowerShell as an administrator.

Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor?

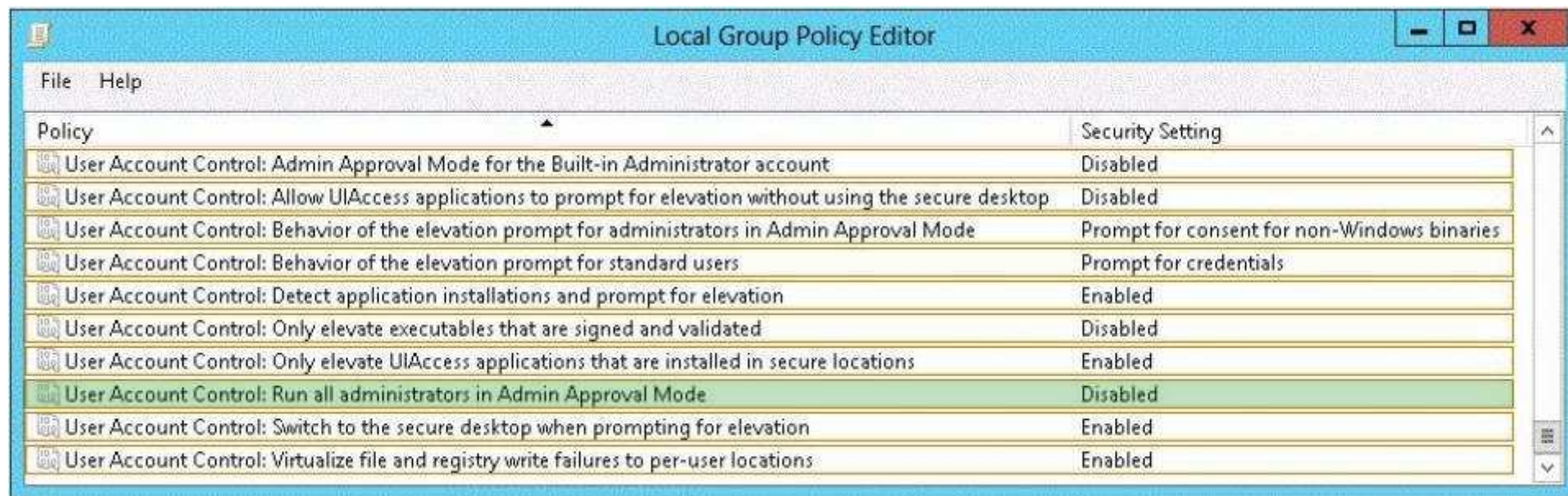
To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

#### **Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**





## Section: Volume C

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn265982.aspx>

#### QUESTION 155

##### HOTSPOT

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

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.

**Hot Area:**

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager console. The left-hand navigation pane includes 'Dashboard', 'Local Server' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'All Servers', and 'File and Storage Services'. The main area of the console is titled 'Server Manager > Local Server' and displays the 'PROPERTIES For Server1'. This section is organized into two columns of configuration items, each with a label and a value in a text box. The items include computer name, domain, update status, firewall settings, remote management, error reporting, and time zone.

PROPERTIES For Server1	
Computer name	Server1
Domain	contoso.com
Last installed updates	Never
Windows Update	Not configured
Last checked for updates	Never
Windows Firewall	Domain: On
Remote management	Enabled
Remote Desktop	Enabled
NIC Teaming	Disabled
Ethernet	192.168.10.10, IPv6 enabled
Windows Error Reporting	On
Customer Experience Improvement Program	Participating
IE Enhanced Security Configuration	On
Time zone	(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislav
Product ID	Not activated

**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 156**

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.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 157**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Domain controller
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	Domain controller
Server1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	File server
Server2	Windows Server 2012 R2	File server

You need to ensure that you can use Server Manager on DC1 to manage DC2.

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

- A. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on DC2.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC1.
- C. Install the Windows PowerShell 2.0 engine on DC1.
- D. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC2.
- E. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on DC2.

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012 R2. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool.

You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems.

Windows Management Framework 3.0. To use this release of Server Manager to access and manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must first install .NET Framework 4.0, and then install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on those servers.

Reference:

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

**QUESTION 158**

You have a print server named Server1.

You install a printer on Server1. You share the printer as Printer1.

You need to configure Printer1 to be available only from 19:00 to 05:00 every day.

Which settings from the properties of Printer1 should you modify?

- A. Sharing
- B. Security
- C. Advanced
- D. Device Settings
- E. Ports

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

When navigating to the printer properties, the Properties tab is divided into several different tabs of which the Advanced tab will give you access to the scheduling where you can configure the availability of the printer.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722526.aspx>

**QUESTION 159**

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Windows Firewall	IP address
Server1	Enabled	10.1.1.4
Server2	Disabled	192.168.1.10

The routing table for Server1 is shown in the Routing Table exhibit.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>route print

=====
Interface List
15...00 15 5d 01 46 07 .....Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adapter #2
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
13...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
14...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway           Interface        Metric
10.1.1.0                    255.255.255.0    On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.4                    255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.255                  255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
127.0.0.0                   255.0.0.0        On-link           127.0.0.1         306
127.0.0.1                   255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
127.255.255.255             255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
224.0.0.0                   240.0.0.0        On-link           127.0.0.1         306
224.0.0.0                   240.0.0.0        On-link           10.1.1.4          261
255.255.255.255             255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
255.255.255.255             255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
=====

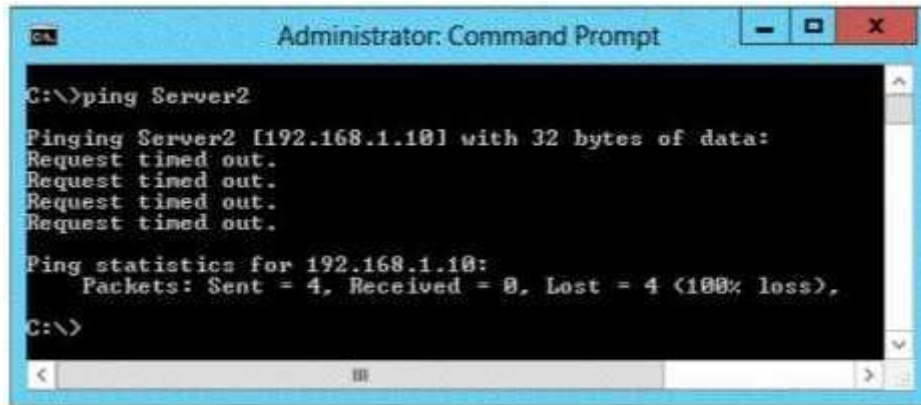
Persistent Routes:
None

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1       306 ::1/128           On-link
15      261 fe80::/64         On-link
15      261 fe80::78d4:23d5:68aa:fbca/128
        On-link
1       306 ff00::/8         On-link
15      261 ff00::/8         On-link
=====

Persistent Routes:
None

C:\>
```

From Server1, you attempt to ping Server2, but you receive an error message as shown in the Error exhibit.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\>ping Server2

Pinging Server2 [192.168.1.10] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

You need to ensure that you can successfully ping Server2 from Server1.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Disable Windows Firewall.
- B. Modify the subnet mask.
- C. Modify the DNS settings.
- D. Modify the default gateway settings.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table.

Route Print displays a list of current routes that the host knows. Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently. TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger inter network. In order for Host A on Network 1 to communicate with Host B on Network 2, Host A first checks its routing table to see if a specific route to Host B exists. If there is no specific route to Host B, Host A forwards its TCP/IP traffic for Host B to its own default gateway, IP Router 1.

The Default Gateway specifies the IP address of a router on the local subnet, which the system will use to access destinations on other networks. If the default gateway settings are not properly configured, then there can be no successful connection.



Reference:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Network Administration, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 269

### **QUESTION 160**

Your network contains multiple subnets.

On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that client computers can resolve IP addresses to host names.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Use a reverse lookup zone to be able to resolve IP addresses to host names.

### **QUESTION 161**

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

### **QUESTION 162**

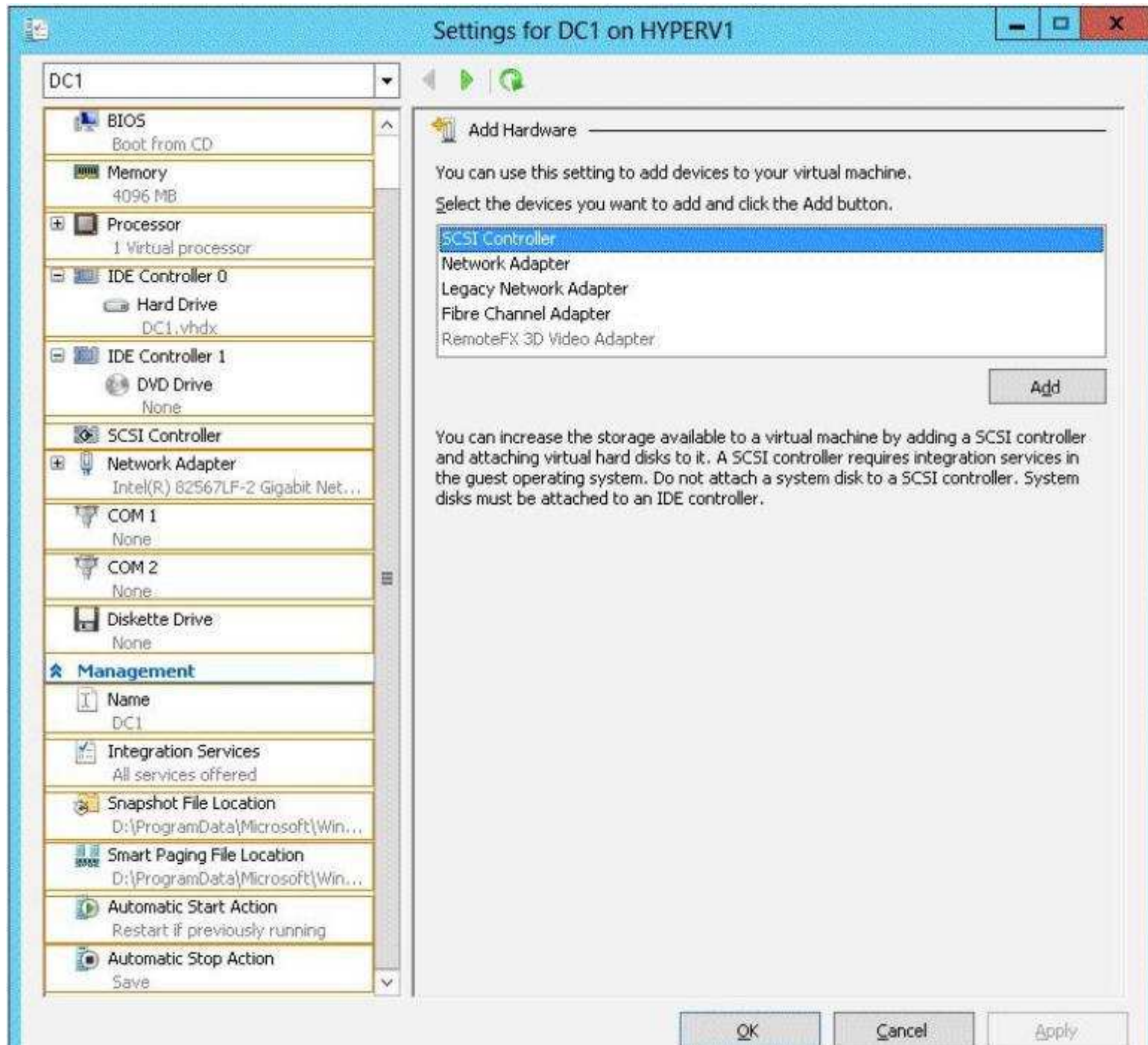
#### **HOTSPOT**

You have a Hyper-V host named HYPERV1. HYPERV1 hosts a virtual machine named DC1.

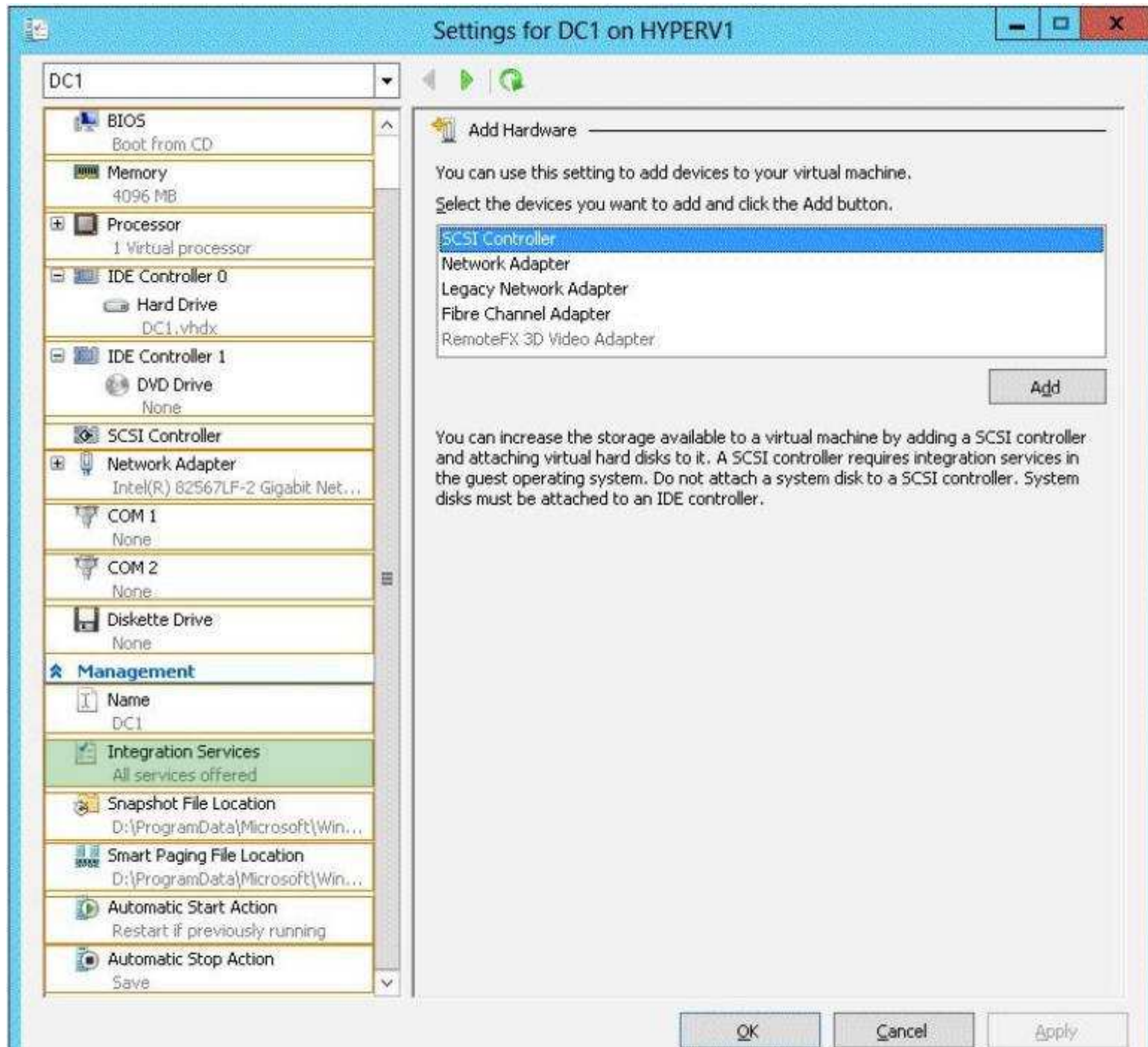
You need to prevent the clock on DC1 from synchronizing from the clock on HYPERV1.

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

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume C****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

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 synchronization.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn282278.aspx>

**QUESTION 163**

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 50 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Your company uses smart cards for authentication.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

You need to ensure that you can use smart card authentication when you connect to the virtual machine by using Virtual Machine Connection.

What should you configure?

- A. The RemoteFX settings
- B. The Enhanced Session Mode Policy
- C. The NUMA Spanning settings
- D. The Integration Services settings

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

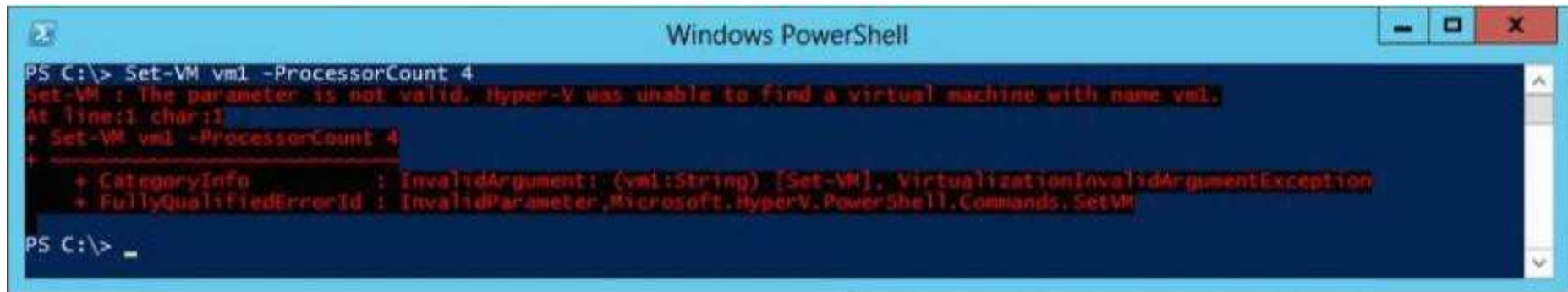
**QUESTION 164**

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

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

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

User1 attempts to modify the settings of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit.



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Set-VM vm1 -ProcessorCount 4
Set-VM : The parameter is not valid. Hyper-V was unable to find a virtual machine with name vm1.
At line:1 char:1
+ Set-VM vm1 -ProcessorCount 4
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : InvalidArgument: (vm1:String) [Set-VM], VirtualizationInvalidArgumentException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : InvalidParameter,Microsoft.HyperV.PowerShell.Commands.SetVM

PS C:\>
```

You need to ensure that User1 can modify the settings of VM1 by running the Set-Vm cmdlet. What should you instruct User1 to do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You can only use the PowerShell snap-in to modify the VM settings with the vm cmdlets when you are an Administrator.

Thus best practices dictate that User1 run the PowerShell with elevated privileges.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713439.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 165**

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

You need to ensure that VM1 can start by using PXE.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 166**

**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. DC1 hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1.

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

You need to ensure that Server1 can respond authoritatively to queries for the existing contoso.com namespace.

Which cmdlets should you run on each server? (To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct servers. 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.)

**Select and Place:**



	Answer Area
Add-DnsServerForwarder	DC1: <input type="text"/>
Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone	Server1: <input type="text"/>
Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone	
Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor	
Set-DnsServerDsSetting	
Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone	
Set-DnsServerSecondaryZone	
Set-DnsServerSetting	

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area	
Add-DnsServerForwarder	DC1: Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone
Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone	Server1: Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone
Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor	
Set-DnsServerDsSetting	
Set-DnsServerSecondaryZone	
Set-DnsServerSetting	

### Section: Volume C

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Set-DnsServerPrimaryZonecmdlet changes settings for an existing Domain Name System (DNS) primary zone. You can change values that are relevant for either Active Directory- integrated zones or file-backed zones. This cmdlet should be run on Server1 to make it authoritative. The Add-DnsServerSecondaryZonecmdlet adds a specified secondary zone on a Domain Name System (DNS) server. You can create either a forward lookup zone or a reverse lookup zone. This cmdlet should be run on DC1.

#### QUESTION 167

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 168**

**DRAG DROP**

Your company has a main office that contains 225 client computers. The client computers are located on a subnet that uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/24.

The company plans to open two branch offices. The offices will be configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	50
Branch2	25

You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer.

The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses.

Which network prefixes should you select?

To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office in the answer area.

**Select and Place:**

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="Network prefix"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

Correct Answer:

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="/24"/>	Branch1 <input type="text" value="/26"/>
<input type="text" value="/25"/>	Branch2 <input type="text" value="/27"/>
<input type="text" value="/26"/>	
<input type="text" value="/27"/>	
<input type="text" value="/28"/>	

Section: Volume C

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 169

##### DRAG DROP

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.

#### Select and Place:

Actions	
	Run <b>smigdeploy.exe</b> .
	Run <b>printbrm.exe -p all:org</b> .
	Install the Print and Document Services role.
	Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.
	From the Print Management console, import the printers.
	From the Print Management console, export the printers.

Answer Area	
Server1	Action
<hr/>	
Server2	Action
	Action

**Correct Answer:**

Actions	
Run <b>smigdeploy.exe</b> .	
Run <b>printbrm.exe -p all:org</b> .	
Install the Windows Server Migration Tools feature.	

Answer Area	
Server1	From the Print Management console, export the printers.
<hr/>	
Server2	Install the Print and Document Services role.
	From the Print Management console, import the printers.

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 170**

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

CONT1 has a shared printer named Printer1. CONT2 connects to Printer1 on CONT1.

When you attempt to remove Printer1 from CONT2, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit.



You successfully delete the other printers installed on CONT2.

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

What should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 171**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers.

The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Operation master role
DC1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Domain naming master Schema master
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator RID master Infrastructure master

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is in a workgroup.

You need to perform an offline domain join of Server1 to the contoso.com domain.

What should you do first?

- A. Transfer the PDC emulator role to Dc1.
- B. Run the djoin.exe command.
- C. Run the dsadd.exe command.
- D. Transfer the infrastructure master role to DC1.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. Creates a new Active Directory computer.
- B. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network
- C. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.
- D. Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

#### **QUESTION 172**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC5. DC5 has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The dsamain.exe command



- B. The ntdsutil.exe command
- C. The Remove-ADComputercmdlet
- D. The Remove-WindowsFeaturecmdlet

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Remove-ADComputercmdlet removes an Active Directory computer.

Example: Remove-ADComputer -Identity "FABRIKAM-SRV4"

Remove one particular computer.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662310.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/216498>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617250.aspx>

### **QUESTION 173**

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2. Host1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. Host2 contains a virtual machine named VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the Network Load Balancing feature on VM1 and VM2.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines are configured to support Network Load Balancing (NLB).

Which virtual machine settings should you configure on VM1 and VM2?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

When MAC addresses are not assigned to virtual machines, it could cause network problems.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V virtualization, Lesson 1: Deploying and configuring Hyper-V hosts, p. 313-319

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2010/07/01/10033544.aspx>

**QUESTION 174**

**HOTSPOT**

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

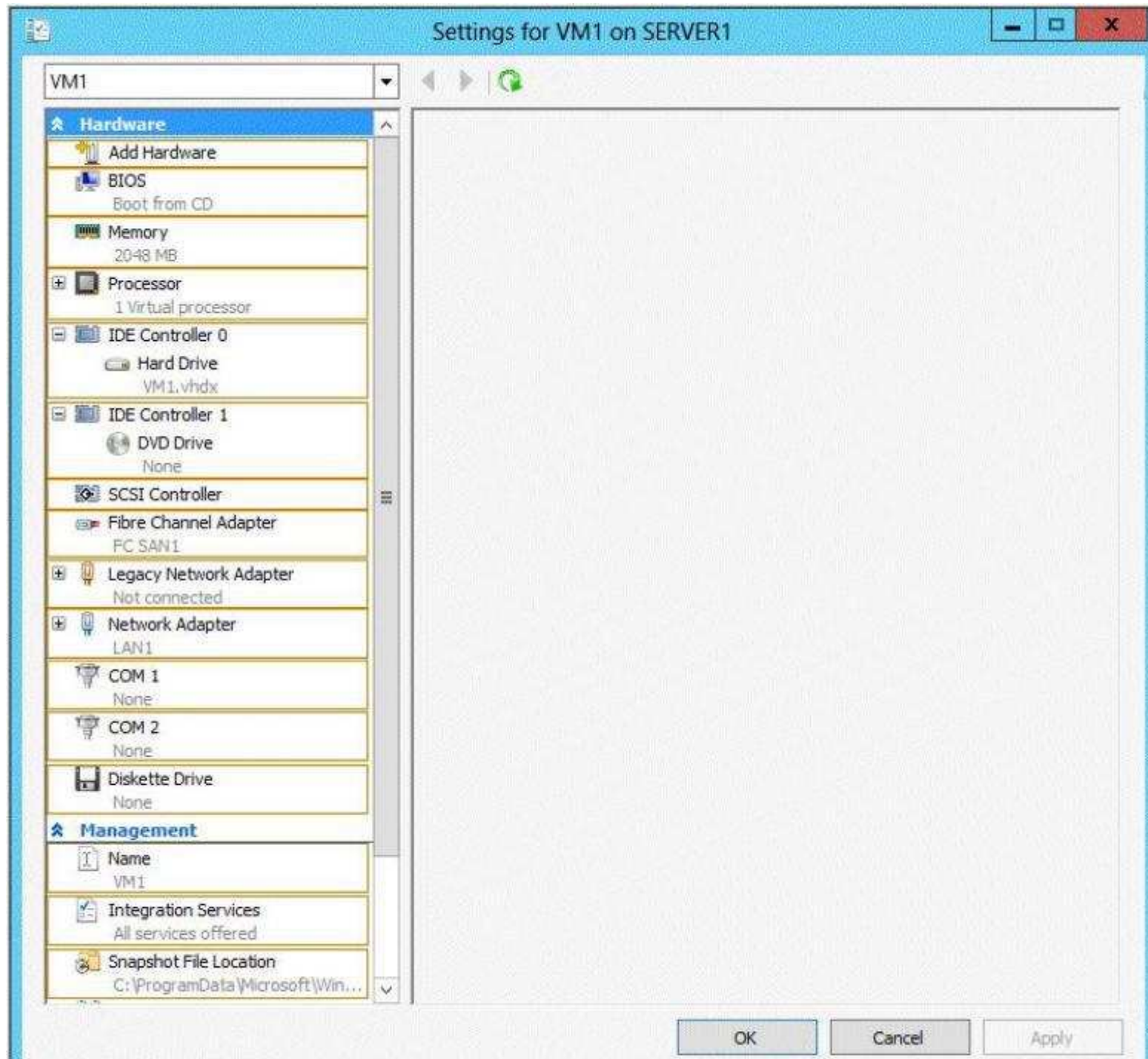
Technicians use Windows Deployment Services (WDS) to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2. The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

You need to ensure that you can use WDS to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 to a virtual machine named VM1.

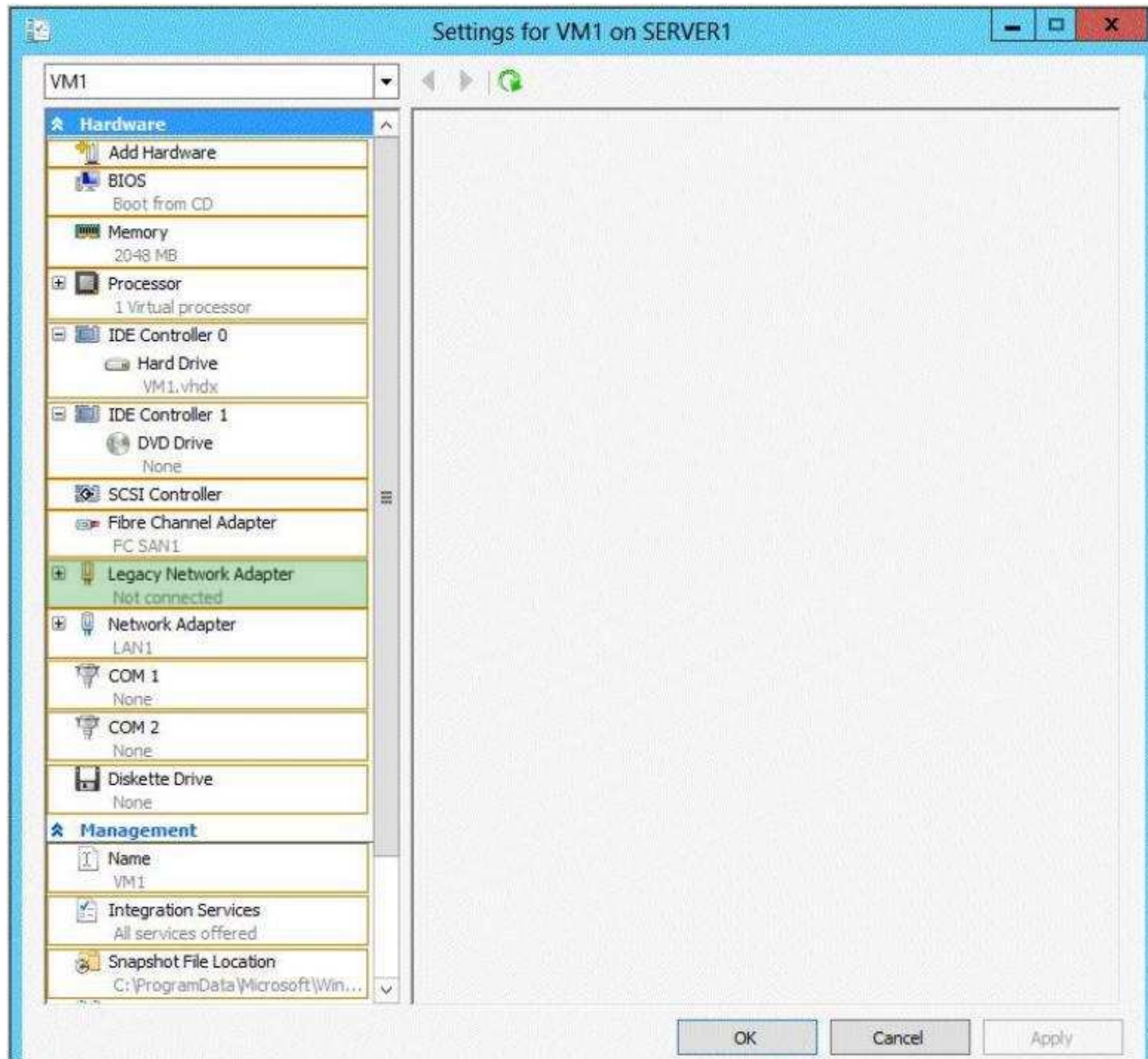
Which settings should you configure?

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

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume C****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

WDS Allows network-based installation of Windows operating systems, which reduces the complexity and cost when compared to manual installations. Thus you should configure the appropriate network settings.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831764.aspx>

**QUESTION 175****HOTSPOT**

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

Subnet name	Network ID
MainOffice	172.16.0.0/24
Warehouse	192.168.1.0/24

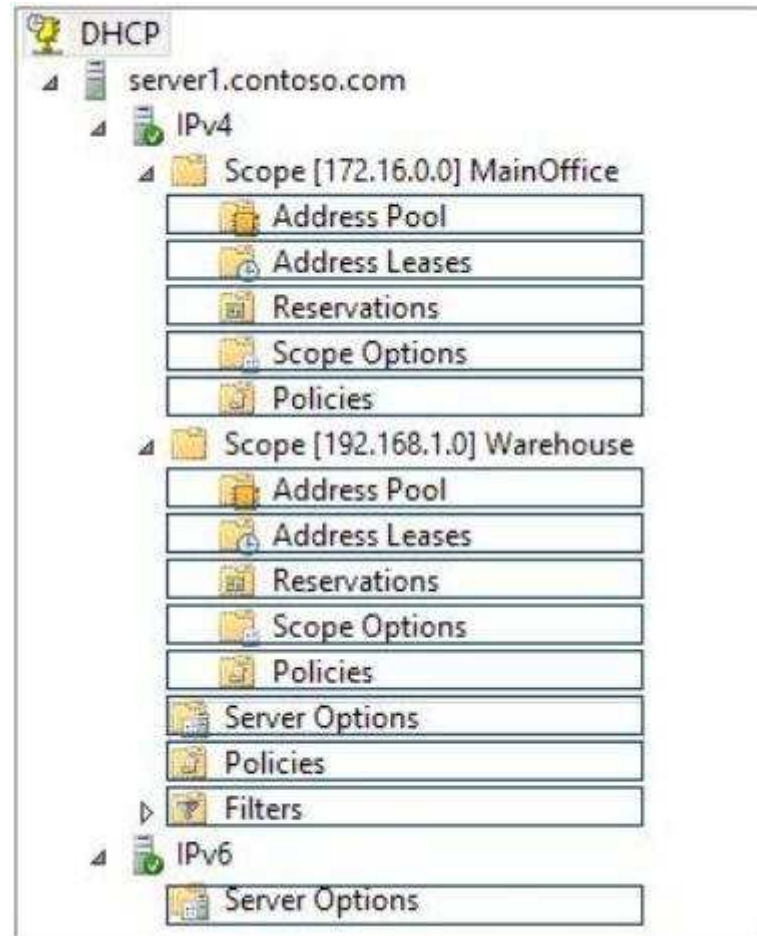
The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets.

You add three new printers to the MainOffice subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive.

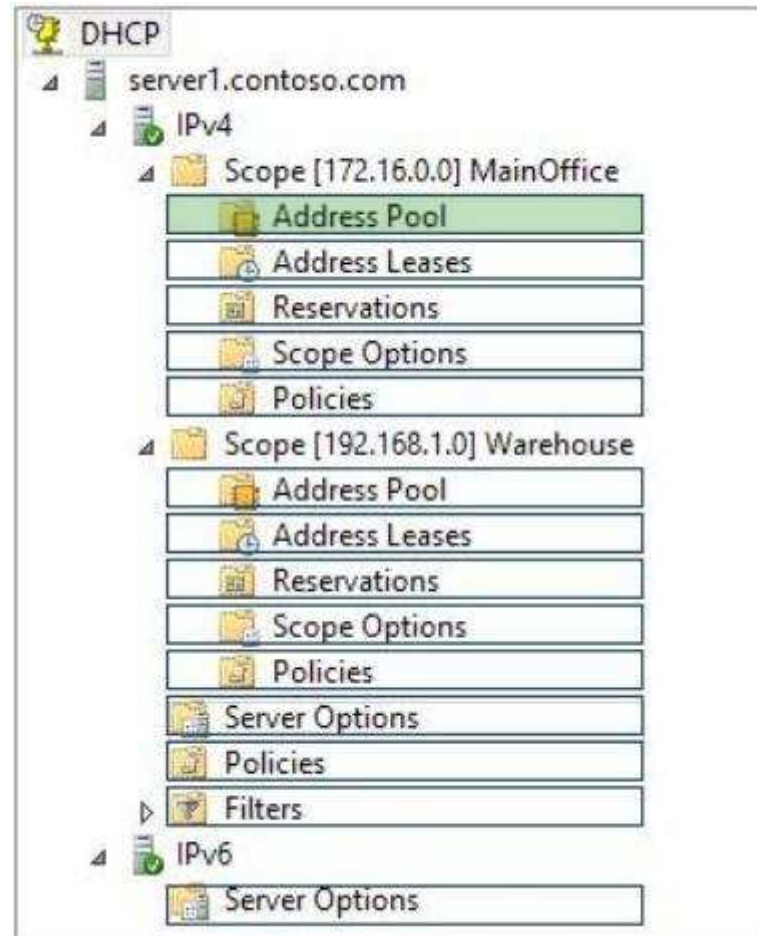
You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers.

From which node should you configure the exclusion range? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 176**

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



An administrator creates a security template named Template1.

You need to apply Template1 to Server1.

Which snap-in should you use?

- A. Resultant Set of Policy
- B. Security Configuration and Analysis
- C. Authorization Manager
- D. Security Templates

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Security Configuration and Analysis tool contains the Local Security Policy snap-in that is used to apply templates.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742512.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739442%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 177**

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

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains several user settings. GPO1 is linked to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

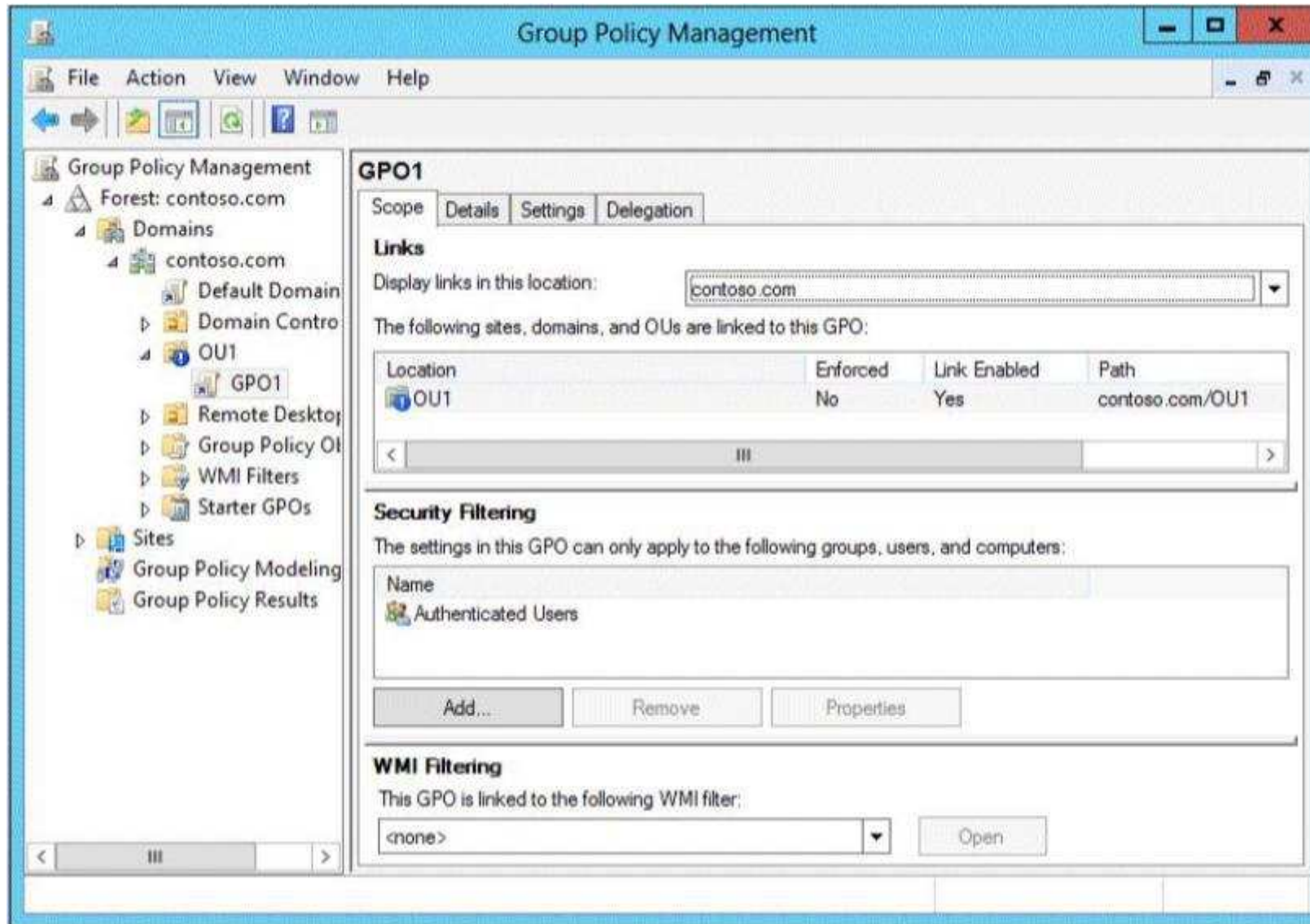
The help desk reports that GPO1 applies to only some of the users in OU1.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to configure GPO1 to apply to all of the users in OU1.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. Modify the Security settings of GPO1.
- B. Disable Block Inheritance on OU1.

- C. Modify the GPO status of GPO1.
- D. Enforce GPO1.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Inheritance is blocked, but that would only affect policies applied ABOVE the given OU, not the one applied directly to it (as is the case with GPO1). Also Enforcing a policy is only going to cause it to be applied even when inheritance is blocked (which, as mentioned, does not make a difference on policies which are directly linked to the OU as a child). That means that there must be something in the security settings (such as a Security Group which does not have the "read" or "Apply group policy" permission) preventing ALL of the users in OU1 from having the policy applied. (GPO status is the status of its replication within the forest, so it is not relevant here.)

**QUESTION 178**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 contains a shared folder named Home. Home contains the home folder of each user.

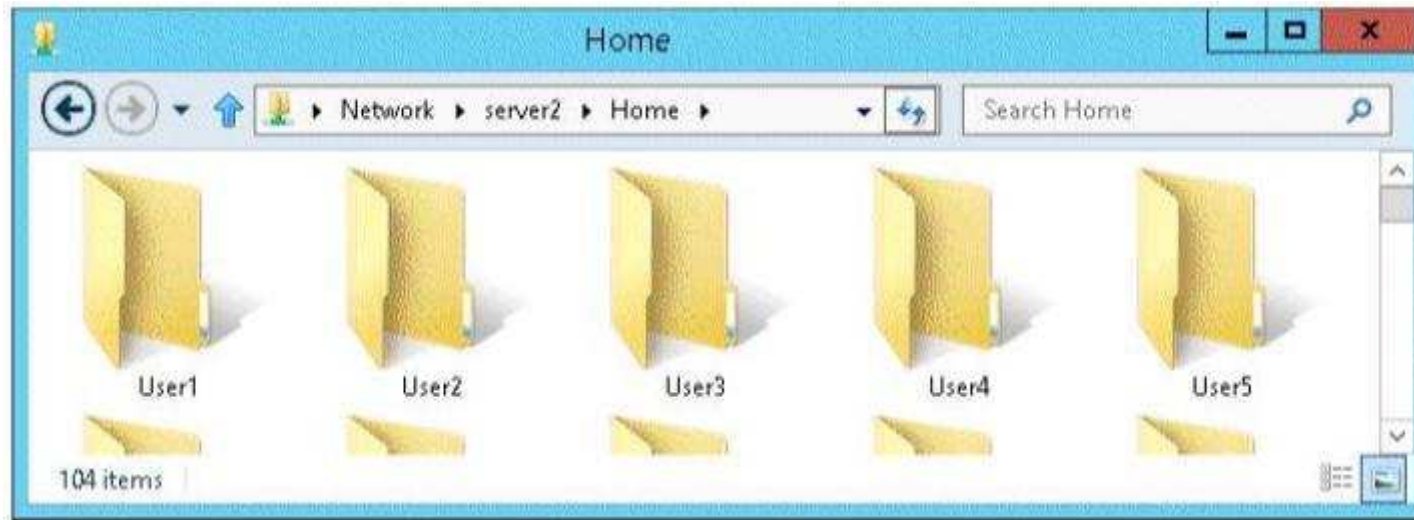
All users have the necessary permissions to access only their home folder.

A user named User1 opens the Home share as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that all users see only their own home folder when they access Home.

What should you do from Server2?

**Exhibit:**



- A. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of Home.
- B. From Server Manager, modify the properties of the volume that contains Home.
- C. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of the volume that contains Home.
- D. From Server Manager, modify the properties of Home.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have allows users of Windows Server 2003 access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can be caused when users connect to a file server and encounter a large number of files and folders that they cannot access.

Access-based Enumeration filters the list of available files and folders on a server to include only those that the requesting user has access to. This change is important because this allows users to see only those files and directories that they have access to and nothing else. This mitigates the scenario where unauthorized users might otherwise be able to see the contents of a directory even though they don't have access to it.

#### **QUESTION 179**

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

On Server1, you create a share named Documents.

You need to ensure that users can recover files that they accidentally delete from Documents.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders:

1. Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Computer Management.
2. In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders, click All Tasks, and then click Configure Shadow Copies.
3. In Select a volume, click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable.
4. You will see an alert that Windows will create a shadow copy now with the current settings and that the settings might not be appropriate for servers with high I/O loads. Click Yes if you want to continue or No if you want to select a different volume or settings.
5. To make changes to the default schedule and storage area, click Settings.

Shadow copies - a feature that provides point-in-time copies of files stored on file shares on file servers. Shadow Copies of Shared Folders allows users to view and access shadow copies, which are shared files and folders as they existed at different points of time in the past. By accessing previous versions of files and folders, users can compare versions of a file while working and recover files that were accidentally deleted or overwritten.

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

### **QUESTION 180**

You have a laptop named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

Computer1 has a wired network adapter and a wireless network adapter. Computer1 connects to a wireless network named Network1.

For testing purposes, you install Windows Server 2012 R2 on Computer1 as a second operating system. You install the drivers for the wireless network adapter.

You need to ensure that you can connect to Network1 from Windows Server 2012 R2.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the WLAN AutoConfig service.
- B. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies settings.
- C. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the settings of Windows Connection Manager.
- D. From Server Manager, install the Wireless LAN Service feature.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Wireless LAN service is a feature in Windows Server® 2012 R2 that you can use to enable the wireless WLAN AutoConfig service, and to configure the WLAN AutoConfig service for automatic startup. Once enabled, the WLAN AutoConfig service dynamically selects which wireless network the computer automatically connects to, and configures the necessary settings on the wireless network adapter. This includes automatically selecting and connecting to a more preferred wireless network when one becomes available.

To enable the Wireless LAN Service

In Server Manager Dashboard, click Manage, and then click Add Roles and Features. The Add Roles and Features Wizard opens.

Click Next. In Select installation type, select Role-based or feature-based installation, and then click Next.

In Select destination server, enable Select a server from the server pool, and in Server Pool, select the server for which you want to enable the Wireless LAN Service, and then click Next.

In Select server roles, click Next.

In Select Server features, in Features, select Wireless LAN Service, and then click Next.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994698.aspx>

## **QUESTION 181**

**DRAG DROP**

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

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

You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain.

Which three actions should you perform?

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

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

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

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



permissions and, for simplicity, are often referred to as domain local groups. The difference between built-in local groups and other groups is that built-in local groups can't be created or deleted. You can only modify built-in local groups. References to domain local groups apply to built-in local groups unless otherwise noted. Global - Groups that are used to grant permissions to objects in any domain in the domain tree or forest. Members of global groups can include only accounts and groups from the domain in which they are defined. Universal Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest. Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest.

Global to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change is not a member of another global scope group. Domain local to universal. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another domain local group as a member. Universal to global. This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another universal group as a member. Universal to domain local. There are no restrictions for this operation.

### **QUESTION 182**

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

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

What should you do?

- A. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the Policies containers
- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet
- C. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1
- D. Modify the permission on the user1 account

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation

- A. Not minimum permissions
- B. Grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain
- C. Minimizes delegated permission to a single OU
- D. Will not allow GPO changes to the OU

Delegation of Control Wizard

The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:

Create, delete, and manage user accounts

Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon Read all user information

Modify the membership of a group

Join a computer to a domain

Manage Group Policy links  
Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning)  
Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)  
Create, delete, and manage inetOrgPerson accounts  
Reset inetOrgPerson passwords and force password change at next logon Read all inetOrgPerson information

### **QUESTION 183**

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

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)

**QUESTION 184**

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

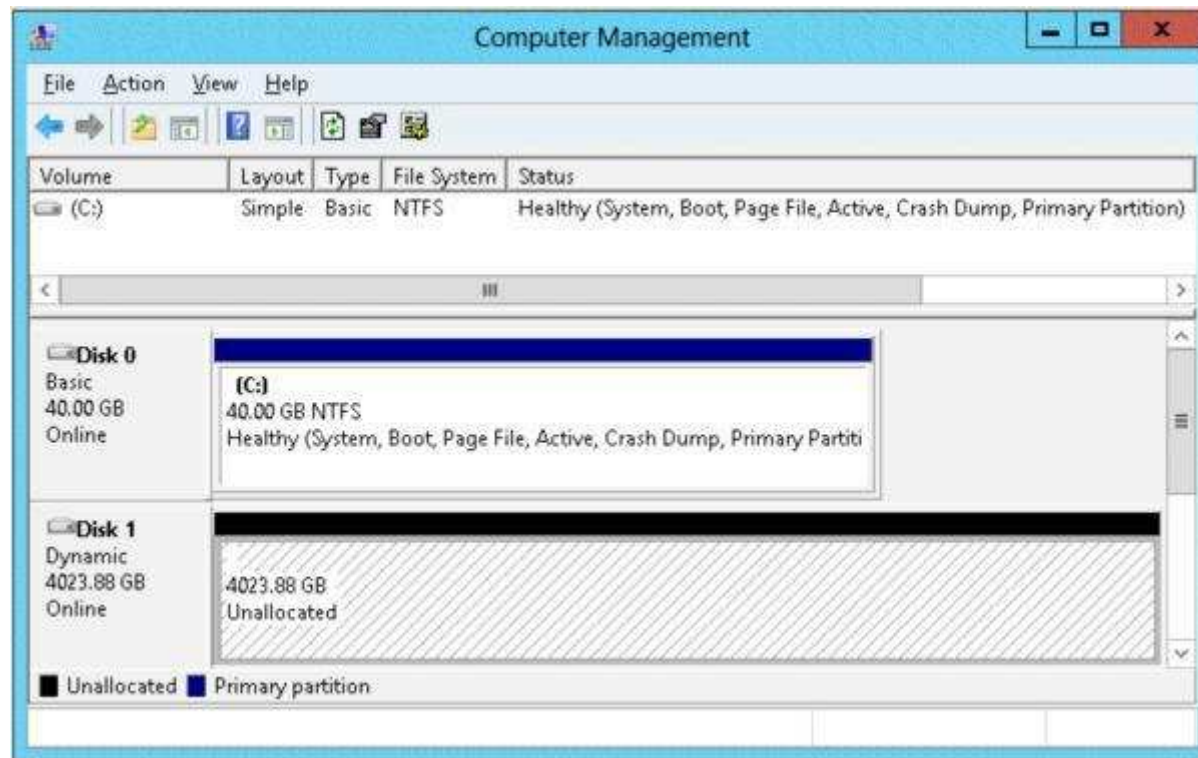
The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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?

**Exhibit:**



- 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.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 185**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has 8 GB of RAM.

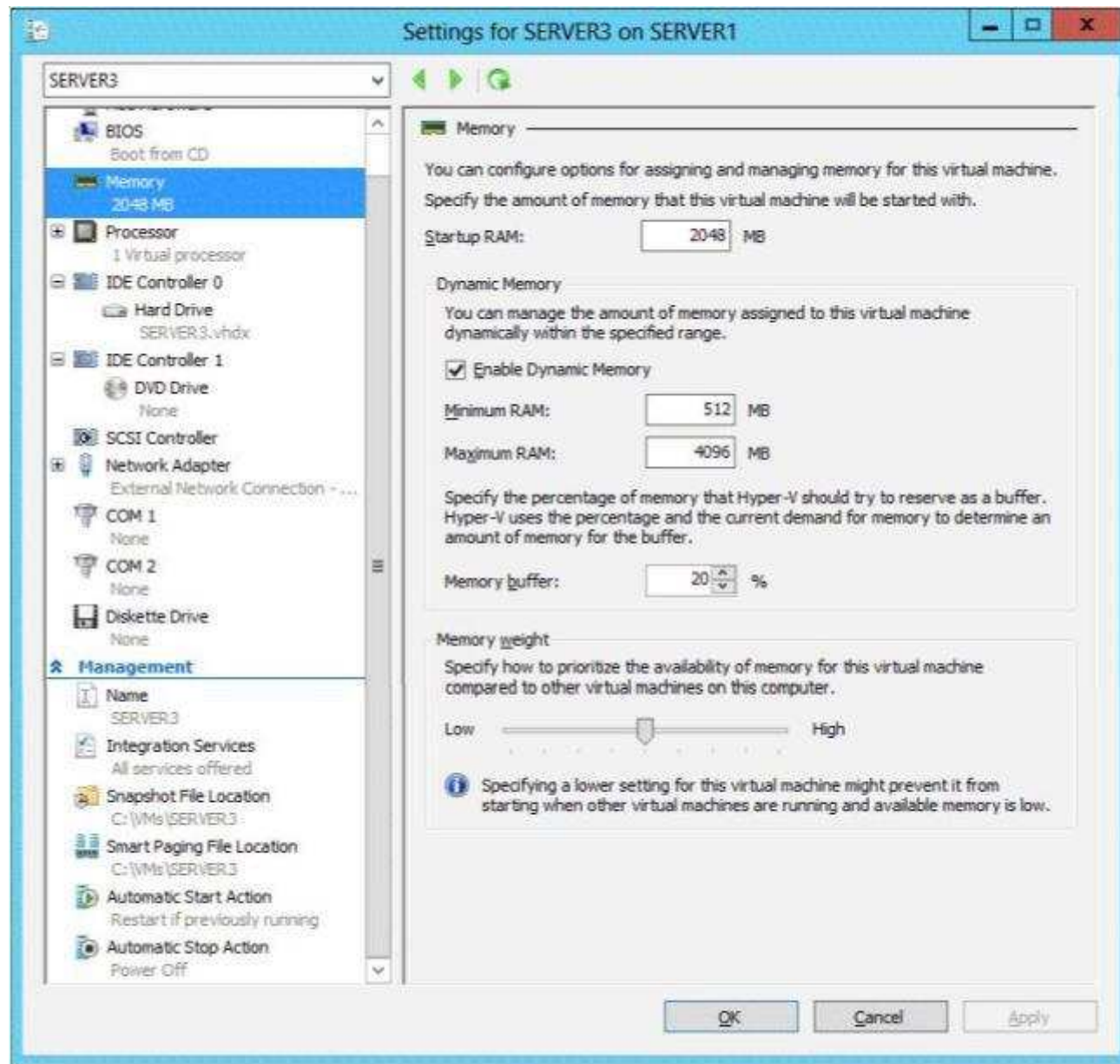
Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

The settings of a virtual machine named Server3 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that when Server1 restarts, Server3 automatically resumes without intervention. The solution must prevent data loss.

Which settings should you modify?

**Exhibit:**



- A. BIOS
- B. Automatic Start Action
- C. Automatic Stop Action
- D. Integration Services

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Automatic Stop Action setting should be modified because it will allow you to configure:

**"Save the virtual machine state"** option instructs Hyper-V Virtual Machine Management Service to save the virtual machine state on the local disk when the Hyper-V Server shuts down.

OR **"Turn Off the virtual machine"** is used by the Hyper-V Management Service (VMMS.exe) to gracefully turn off the virtual machine.

OR **"Shut down the guest operating system"** is successful only if the "Hyper-V Shutdown" guest service is running in the virtual machine. The guest service is required to be running in the virtual machine as the Hyper-V VMMS.EXE process will trigger Windows Exit message which is received by the service. Once the message is received by the guest service, it takes the necessary actions to shut down the virtual machine.

Reference: <http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-automatic-start-and-stop-action/>

**QUESTION 186**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

HVServer1 hosts 10 generation 1 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server1. You authorize Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.

You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server.

What should you do?

- A. Enable MAC address spoofing on Server1.
- B. Enable single-root I/O visualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.
- C. Disable the DHCP guard on Server1.
- D. Disable the DHCP guard on all of the virtual machines that are DHCP clients.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

DHCP guard setting

This setting stops the virtual machine from making DHCP offers over this network interface.

To be clear this does not affect the ability to receive a DHCP offer (i.e. if you need to use DHCP to acquire an IP address that will work) it only blocks the ability for the virtual machine to act as a DHCP server.

**QUESTION 187**

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.

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 188**

**HOTSPOT**

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

Several users are members of the local Administrators group.

You need to ensure that all local administrators receive User Account Control (UAC) prompts when they run a Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

B. UAC Is controlled by local security policy. Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Option

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574202.aspx>

**QUESTION 189**



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

You need to ensure that only client computers in the contoso.com domain will be able to add their records to the contoso.com zone.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755193.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 190**

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

You share Folder1 as Share1 by using Advanced Sharing. Access-based enumeration is enabled.

Share1 contains an application named Appl.exe.

You configure the NTFS permissions on Folder1 as shown in the following table.

Group name	NTFS permission
Group1	Read & Execute
Group2	Read & Execute, Write

The members of Group2 report that they cannot make changes to the files in Share1. The members of Group1 and Group2 run Appl.exe successfully.

You need to ensure that the members of Group2 can edit the files in Share1.

What should you do?

- A. Replace the NTFS permissions on all of the child objects.
- B. Edit the Share permissions.
- C. Edit the NTFS permissions.
- D. Disable access-based enumeration.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Share permissions and NTFS permissions are independent in the sense that neither changes the other. The final access permissions on a shared folder are determined by taking into consideration both the share permission and the NTFS permission entries. The more restrictive permissions are then applied.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter8: File Services and Storage, Lesson 2: Provisioning and Managing Shared Storage, p.388

#### **QUESTION 191**

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

You need to configure storage for a virtual machine to meet the following requirements:

- Support up to 3 TB of data on a single hard disk.
- Allocate disk space as needed.
- Use a portable storage format.

What should you configure?

- A. A fixed-size VHDX
- B. A pass-through disk
- C. A fixed-size VHD
- D. A dynamically expanding VHDX
- E. A dynamically expanding VHD

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.

vhd max is 2TB

Dynamically expanding virtual hard disk uses only as much physical storage space as it needs to store the actual data that the disk currently contains. The size of the virtual disk's image file then grows as additional data is written to it.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381(v=ws.10).aspx)

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 3.2: Create and Configure virtual machine storage, Chapter 3: p. 157-158

70-410: Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 7: Hyper- V virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and Configuring virtual machines, p. 320

**QUESTION 192**

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

All user accounts in the marketing department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 contains Folder Redirection settings. GPO1 has default permissions.

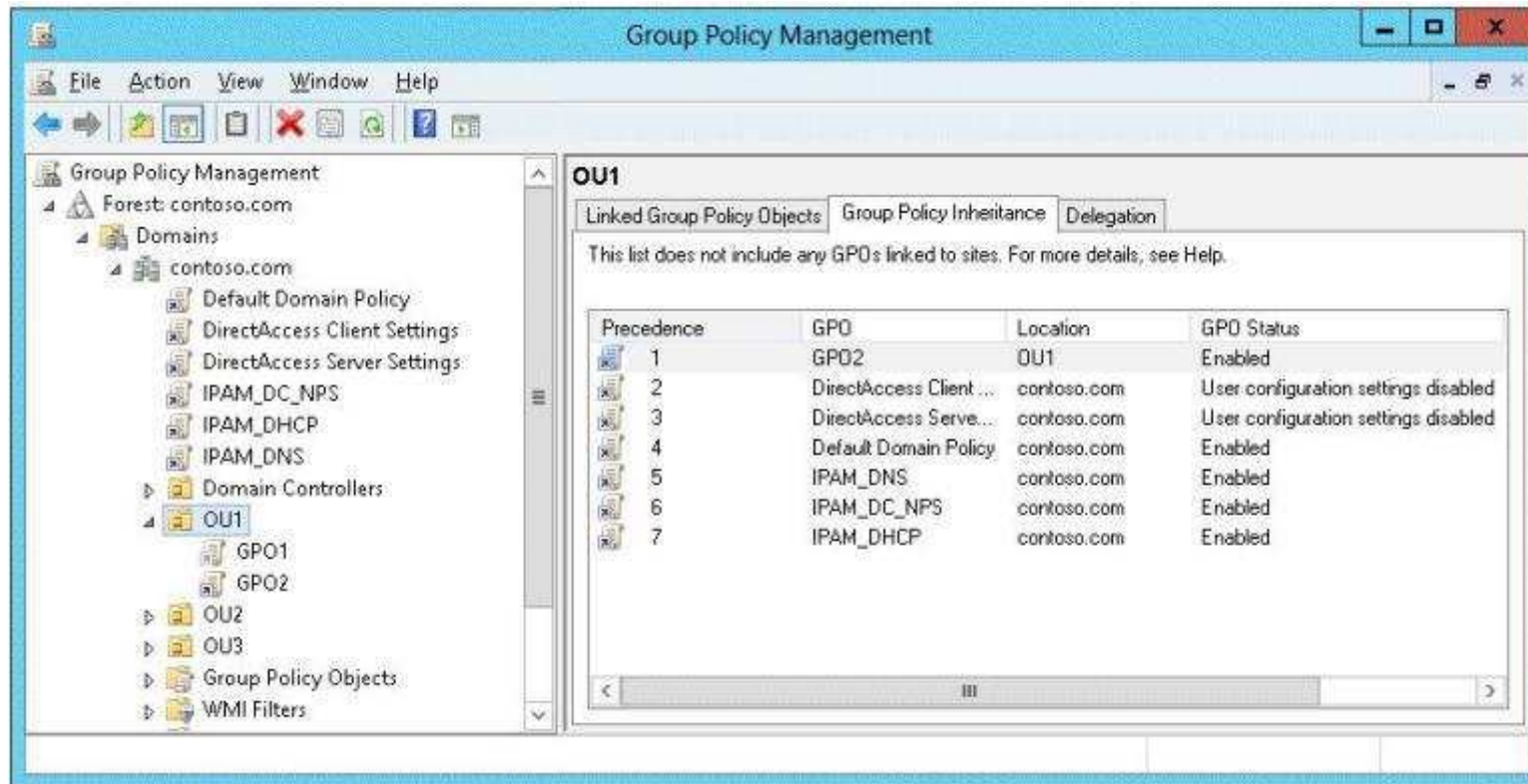
You discover that the Folder Redirection settings are not applied to the users in the marketing department.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that the Folder Redirection settings in GPO1 apply to the marketing users.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- B. Enable the link of GPO1.
- C. Enforce GPO1.
- D. Modify the link order of GPO1.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 193**

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. Restricted Groups
- B. Security Options
- C. User Rights Assignment
- D. Preferences

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

In Group Policy Object Editor, click Computer Configuration, click Windows Settings, click Security Settings, click Local Policies, and then click Security Options. In the details pane, double-click Accounts: Rename administrator account.

The Security Options node includes security settings regarding interactive logon, digital signing of data, restrictions of access to floppy and CD-ROM drives, unsigned driver installations as well as logon dialog box behavior. This category also includes options to configure authentication and communication security within Active Directory.

#### **QUESTION 194**

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on a standalone server named Server1. You configure Server1 as a VPN server.

You need to ensure that client computers can establish PPTP connections to Server1.

Which two firewall rules should you create? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. An inbound rule for protocol 47
- B. An outbound rule for protocol 47
- C. An inbound rule for TCP port 1723
- D. An inbound rule for TCP port 1701
- E. An outbound rule for TCP port 1723
- F. An outbound rule for TCP port 1701

**Correct Answer: AC**

## Section: Volume C

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The following is a list of firewall ports which need to be opened for the various VPN tunnel protocols:

For PPTP:

IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=1723 <- Used by PPTP control path

IP Protocol=GRE (value 47) <- Used by PPTP data path

For L2TP:

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path)

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv1 (IPSec control path)

IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path

For SSTP:

IP Protocol=TCP, TCP Port number=443 <- Used by SSTP control and data path

For IKEv2:

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path)

IP Protocol Type=UDP, UDP Port Number=4500 <- Used by IKEv2 (IPSec control path)

IP Protocol Type=ESP (value 50) <- Used by IPSec data path

#### QUESTION 195

Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Network IP address
LAN1	10.10.1.0/24
LAN2	10.11.1.0/24

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is connected to LAN1.

You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the client computers on LAN2.

What should you do?

#### Exhibit:

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO> route print

Interface List
13...00 0c 29 b0 05 80 .....Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
15...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2

IPv4 Route Table

Active Routes:
Network Destination    Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                0.0.0.0          10.10.1.0        10.10.1.10       442
10.10.1.0              255.255.255.0    On-link          10.10.1.10       266
10.10.1.10             255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
10.10.1.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
127.0.0.0              255.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.0.0.1              255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
192.168.2.0            255.255.255.0    On-link          10.10.1.10       266
192.168.2.10           255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
192.168.2.255          255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
224.0.0.0              240.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
224.0.0.0              240.0.0.0        On-link          10.10.1.10       266
255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266

Persistent Routes:
Network Address    Netmask  Gateway Address  Metric
0.0.0.0            0.0.0.0    10.10.1.0        432

IPv6 Route Table

Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination    Gateway
1    306 ::1/128          On-link
1    306 ff00::/8       On-link

Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO>
```

- A. Change the default gateway address.
- B. Set the state of the Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2 interface to disable.
- C. Change the metric of the 10.10.1.0 route.
- D. Set the state of the Teredo interface to disable.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The exhibit shows the default gateway address to be that of LAN1. This should be changed to the LAN2 gateway address to allow client computers access on LAN2.

In general, the first and last addresses in a subnet are used as the network identifier and broadcast address, respectively. All other addresses in the subnet can be assigned to hosts on that subnet. For example, IP addresses of networks with subnet masks of at least 24 bits ending in .0 or .255 can never be assigned to hosts. Such "last" addresses of a subnet are considered "broadcast" addresses and all hosts on the corresponding subnet will respond to it. Theoretically, there could be situations where you can assign an address ending in .0: for example, if you have a subnet like 192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0, you are allowed to assign a host the address 192.168.1.0. It could create confusion though, so it's not a very common practice. Example 10.6.43.0 with subnet 255.255.252.0 (22 bit subnet mask) means subnet ID 10.6.40.0, a host address range from 10.6.40.1 to 10.6.43.254 and a broadcast address 10.6.43.255. So in theory, your example 10.6.43.0 would be allowed as a valid host address. The default gateway address should not end in .0 with the /24 address.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 4: Deploying domain controllers, Lesson 4: Configuring IPv6/IPv4 Interoperability, p. 254-256

### **QUESTION 196**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains a child domain named asia.adatum.com. The asia.adatum.com child domain contains a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You install the DHCP Server server role on DHCP1.

You have access to the administrative accounts shown in the following table.



Account name	Account location	Member of
Admin1	DHCP1	DHCP1\Administrators
Admin2	Adatum.com	Adatum\Enterprise Admins
Admin3	Asia.adatum.com	Asia\Domain Admins
Admin4	Asia.adatum.com	Asia\Administrators

You need to authorize DHCP1.  
Which user account should you use?

- A. Admin1
- B. Admin2
- C. Admin3
- D. Admin4

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 197**

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

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 198**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has the File Server server role installed.

On Server1, you create a share named Documents. The Documents share will contain the files and folders of all users.

You need to ensure that when the users connect to Documents, they only see the files to which they have access.

What should you do?

- A. Enable access-based enumeration.
- B. Configure Dynamic Access Control.
- C. Modify the Share permissions.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions.

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-Based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can be caused when users connect to a file server and encounter a large number of files and folders that they cannot access. Access-based Enumeration filters the list of available files

and folders on a server to include only those that the requesting user has access to. This change is important because this allows users to see only those files and directories that they have access to and nothing else. This mitigates the scenario where unauthorized users might otherwise be able to see the contents of a directory even though they don't have access to it.

Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) can be enabled at the Share properties through Server Manager

**References:**

Exam Ref 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

**QUESTION 199**

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.

You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1.

You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:

- Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.
- Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.
- The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.
- The storage must be available if a single disk fails.

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

- A. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using fixed provisioning.
- B. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using thin provisioning.
- C. From File and Storage Services, create a storage pool that uses all four disks.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new RAID-5 volume that uses all four disks.
- E. From Disk Management, create two new mirror volumes that use two disks each.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822937.aspx>

**QUESTION 200**

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. Remove the .NET Framework 4.5 Features feature.
- C. Connect Server1 to the Internet.
- D. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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 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.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 2: Configure server roles and Features, p. 117

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

### **QUESTION 201**

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

You install Windows Server 2012 R2 on VM1.

You plan to use VM1 as an image that will be distributed to sales users to demonstrate the features of a custom application. The custom application only requires the Web Server (IIS) server role to be installed.

You need to ensure that the VHD file for VM1 only contains the required Windows Server 2012 R2 source files.

Which tool should you use?

- A. servermanagercmd.exe
- B. dism.exe
- C. ocsetup.exe

D. imagex.exe

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You can use DISM to:

Add, remove, and enumerate packages and drivers.

Enable or disable Windows features.

Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattend.xml answer file.

Configure international settings.

Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.

Prepare a Windows PE image.

Take advantage of better logging.

Service down-level operating systems like Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008. Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).

Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.

Make use of old Package Manager scripts.

This command will mount the image before making any changes. This will ensure that only the required Windows Server 2012 R2 source files are contained.

## **QUESTION 202**

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 Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4PolicyIPRange cmdlet.
- B. From the DHCP console, modify the Scope Options of Scope1.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Remove-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Scope cmdlet.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- **Set-DhcpServerv4Scope**

Sets the properties of an existing IPv4 scope on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server service.

▪ **Syntax:**

Parameter Set: WithoutRange

```
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean> ] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]> ] [-ComputerName <String> ] [-Delay <UInt16> ] [-Description <String> ] [-LeaseDuration <TimeSpan> ] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32> ] [-Name <String> ] [-NapEnable <Boolean> ] [-NapProfile <String> ] [-PassThru] [-State <String> ] [-SuperscopeName <String> ] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32> ] [-Type <String> ] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [ <CommonParameters>]
```

Parameter Set: WithRange

```
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-ScopeId] <IPAddress> -EndRange <IPAddress> -StartRange <IPAddress> [-ActivatePolicies <Boolean> ] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]> ] [-ComputerName <String> ] [-Delay <UInt16> ] [-Description <String> ] [-LeaseDuration <TimeSpan> ] [-MaxBootpClients <UInt32> ] [-Name <String> ] [-NapEnable <Boolean> ] [-NapProfile <String> ] [-PassThru] [-State <String> ] [-SuperscopeName <String> ] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32> ] [-Type <String> ] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [ <CommonParameters>]
```

**QUESTION 203**

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

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



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

You need to install the Windows Network Visualization Filter Driver on Server1.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Hyper-V Network Virtualization runs multiple virtual networks on a physical network. And each virtual network operates as if it is running as a physical network. The

Set-NetAdaptercmdlet sets the basic properties of a network adapter such as virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier (ID) and MAC address. Thus if you add the binding parameter to the command then you will be able to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver.

Step one:

Enable Windows Network Virtualization (WNV). This is a binding that is applied to the NIC that your External Virtual Switch is bound to. This can be a physical NIC, it can be an LBFO NIC team. Either way, it is the network adapter that your External Virtual Switch uses to exit the server.

This also means that if you have multiple virtual networks or multiple interfaces that you can pick and choose and it is not some global setting.

If you have one External Virtual Switch this is fairly easy:

```
$vSwitch = Get-VMSwitch -SwitchType External
```

```
# Check if Network Virtualization is bound
```

```
# This could be done by checking for the binding and seeing if it is enabled
```

```
ForEach-Object -InputObject $vSwitch {
```

```
if ((Get-NetAdapterBinding -ComponentID "ms_netwnv" -InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription).Enabled -eq $false){
```

```
# Lets enable it
```

```
Enable-NetAdapterBinding -InterfaceDescription $_.NetAdapterInterfaceDescription -ComponentID "ms_netwnv"
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

#### QUESTION 204

You have a file server named File1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

File1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains an Application named SalesAppl.exe.

The NTFS permissions for Share1 are shown in the following table.

Group name	NTFS permission
L_Sales	Read & Execute, Write
Domain Users	Read & Execute

The members of L\_Sales discover that they cannot add files to Share1. Domain users can run SalesAppl.exe successfully.

You need to ensure that the members of L\_Sales can add files to Share1.

What should you do?

- A. Add the Domain Users group to L\_Sales.
- B. Add L\_Sales to the Domain Users group.
- C. Edit the Share permissions.
- D. Edit the NTFS permissions.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Based on the NTFS permissions, these users should be able to add files (as they have the "write" permission), so they must have read-only share permissions preventing them from doing so.

**QUESTION 205**

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

You need to remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all related components and files from Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Remove
- B. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Remove
- C. `msiexec.exe /uninstall iexplore.exe /x`
- D. `msiexec.exe /uninstall explorer.exe /x`

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. Would be a server core install
- B. No IE or taskbar, explorer or control panel
- C. Would leave components
- D. Would leave components

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the "Minimal ServerInterface".

This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, but Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed.

Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel are still present.

If the server has a full installation of Windows Server, and I need to bring the server down to minimal server interface, I only need to remove the Server-GUI-Shell.

**QUESTION 206**

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You attach a 4-TB disk to Server1.

The disk is configured as an MBR disk. You need to ensure that you can create a 4-TB volume on the disk.

Which Diskpart command should you use?



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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You can use Diskpart to convert a basic disk to a dynamic disk. The basic disk can either be empty or contain either primary partitions or logical drives. The basic disk can be a data disk or system or boot drive. A MBR file structure is only capable of 2TB maximum. The disk will have to be converted to a GPT file structure. GPT is capable of 18 exabytes volumes. Convert gpt Converts an empty basic disk with the master boot record (MBR) partition style into a basic disk with the GUID partition table (GPT) partition style. The disk may be a basic or a dynamic disk but it must not contain any valid data partitions or volumes.

#### **QUESTION 207**

##### **HOTSPOT**

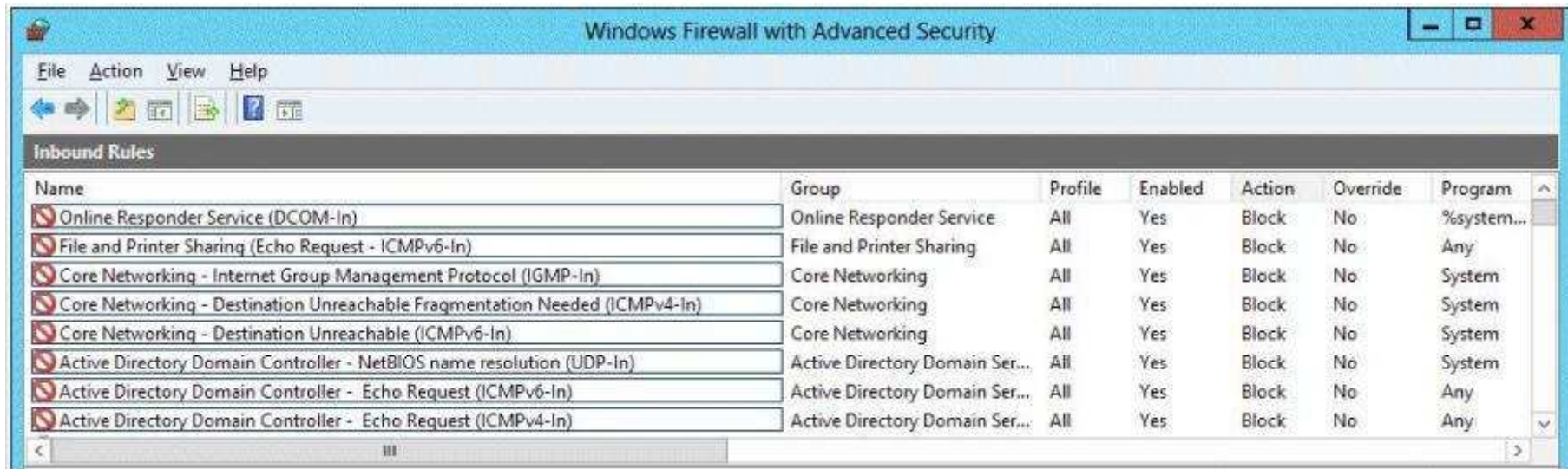
Your network contains a domain controller named dc5.adatum.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You discover that you can connect successfully to DC5 over the network, but you receive a request timed out message when you attempt to ping DC5.

You need to configure DC5 to respond to ping request.

Which firewall rule should you modify on DC5? To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume C  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 208**

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

Server1 has a web site named Web1. Web1 is configured to use digest authentication.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can access Web1.

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is a basic level of iSCSI security that is used to authenticate the peer of a connection and is based upon the peers sharing a secret: that secret being a password. To make sure that User1 can connect to the server, you should use Active Directory Users and Computers to store that password.

**QUESTION 209**

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

When a domain user named User3 attempts to log on to a client computer named Client10, User3 receives the message shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that User3 can log on to Client10.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Logon Workstations setting of User3.
- B. On Client10, modify the Allow log on locally User Rights Assignment.
- C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, configure the Personal Virtual Desktop property of User3.
- D. On Client10, modify the Deny log on locally User Rights Assignment.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 210**

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

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

You need to ensure that new computer accounts are created automatically in an organizational unit (OU) named Corp.

Which tool should you use?

- A. net.exe
- B. redircmp.exe
- C. regedit.exe
- D. dsadd.exe

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. Used to stop/start protocols
- B. Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit
- C. Modify local registry entries
- D. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

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.

You must run the redircmp command from an elevated command prompt.

Redircmp.exe is located in the C:\Windows\System32 folder.

You must be a member of the Domain Admins group or the Enterprise Admins group to use this tool.

#### **QUESTION 211**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named corp.contoso.com.

The network has Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 deployed.

You need to create a mail-enabled distribution group.

Which type of group should you create?

- A. Global
- B. Local
- C. Domain local
- D. Universal

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Universal groups Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest. Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest.

Microsoft Exchange Server 2007: Implementation and Administration. By Jim McBee, Benjamin Craig page 248: Only universal groups should be used as mail-enabled groups.

**QUESTION 212**

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 does not have Internet connectivity.

All roles are removed completely from Server1.

You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Source folder.

You need to install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

Which folder should you use as the source? To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



Section: Volume C



## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

WinSxS, the side-by-side component store enables administrators to activate any of the features included with Windows Server 2012 R2 without having to supply an installation medium.

References:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/02/24/how-to-reduce-the-size-of-the-winsxs-directory-and-free-up-disk-space-on-windows-server-2012-using-features-on-demand.aspx>

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and configuring servers, Objective 1.1: Install servers, p. 10.

### **QUESTION 213**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has five network adapters. Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2.

You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN1.  
Which tool should you use?

- A. Routing and Remote Access
- B. Network and Sharing Center
- C. Server Manager
- D. Network Load Balancing Manager

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 214**

**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named File1. All servers in the domain run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a new volume on File1.

The new volume must have the following configurations:

- Have the drive letter T

- Have the FAT32 file system
- Be stored on a new virtual hard disk

In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?

To answer, move all the Diskpart commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

Diskpart Commands	Answer Area
create vdisk	
attach vdisk	
assign	
format	
create partition	

**Correct Answer:**

Diskpart Commands	Answer Area
	create vdisk
	attach vdisk
	create partition
	assign
	format

**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Note: Example:

```
createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000
```

```
attachvdisk
```

```
create partition primary
```

```
assign letter=g
```

```
format
```

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252576.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487.aspx>

**QUESTION 215**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res\_Server2 for Server2.

A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.

You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.

What should you modify on Server1?

- A. The Name Protection settings of Scope1
- B. The MAC address of Res\_Server2
- C. The Advanced settings of Res\_Server2
- D. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

DHCP reservations are given based upon MAC address (at least on IPv4/DHCPv4).

For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server. Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address. You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured. DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based on the MAC address of that client. The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the `ipconfig /all` command.

For Linux systems the corresponding command is `ifconfig -a`. Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the `netsh` tool.

Media access control (MAC) address authorization functions in the same way as automatic number identification (ANI) authorization, but it is used for wireless clients and clients connecting to your network by using an 802.1X authenticating switch. Since the network adapter was replaced, you need to modify the MAC address on Server1 to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197535%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

## **QUESTION 216**

**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named `contoso.com`. The domain contains a server named `Server1`. `Server1` runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is configured as the only domain controller.

You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

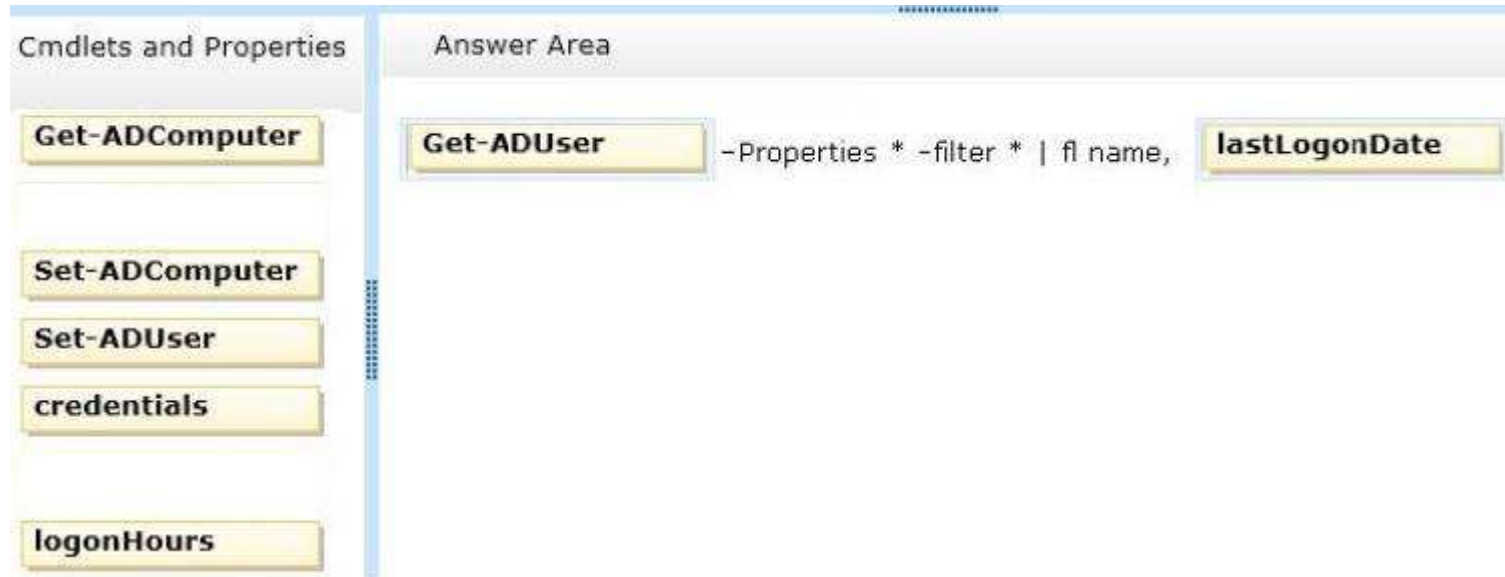
Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?

To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property 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.

**Select and Place:**

Cmdlets and Properties	Answer Area
<b>Get-ADComputer</b>	<div><div></div> -Properties * -filter *   fl name, <div></div></div>
<b>Get-ADUser</b>	
<b>Set-ADComputer</b>	
<b>Set-ADUser</b>	
<b>credentials</b>	
<b>lastLogonDate</b>	
<b>logonHours</b>	

**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Get-ADUsercmdlet gets a user object or performs a search to retrieve multiple user objects. lastLogondate is the correct parameter as the questions asks for the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

**QUESTION 217**

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

All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

An application named Appl.exe is installed on all client computers. Multiple versions of Appl.exe are installed on different client computers. Appl.exe is digitally signed.

You need to ensure that only the latest version of Appl.exe can run on the client computers.

What should you create?

A. An application control policy packaged app rule

- B. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- C. An application control policy Windows Installer rule
- D. An application control policy executable rule

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version B. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.

C. For .msi or .msp

D. Executable Rules, for .exe and can be based on Publisher, Product name, filename and version. Use Certificate Rules on Windows Executables for Software Restriction Policies This security setting determines if digital certificates are processed when a user or process attempts to run software with an .exe file name extension. This security setting is used to enable or disable certificate rules, a type of software restriction policies rule. With software restriction policies, you can create a certificate rule that will allow or disallow software that is signed by Authenticode to run, based on the digital certificate that is associated with the software. In order for certificate rules to take effect, you must enable this security setting. When certificate rules are enabled, software restriction policies will check a certificate revocation list (CRL) to make sure the software's certificate and signature are valid. This may decrease performance when start signed programs. You can disable this feature. On Trusted Publishers Properties, clear the Publisher and Timestampcheck boxes.

#### **QUESTION 218**

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

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that when users log on to Server1, their user account is added automatically to a local group named Group1 during the log on process.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. User Rights Assignment
- B. Preferences
- C. Security Options
- D. Restricted Groups

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

References:

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831424.aspx>

### QUESTION 219

#### DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

Permission type	Principal	Access
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

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

The permissions must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can read files and run programs in Documents.
- Ensure that the members of Group1 can modify the permissions on only their own files in Documents.
- Ensure that the members of Group1 can create folders and files in Documents.
- Minimize the number of permissions assigned to users and groups.

How should you configure the permissions?

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



Select and Place:

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	

Correct Answer:

Permissions	Answer Area
<div>Allow Creator Owner Modify</div> <div>Allow Group1 Change</div> <div>Allow Group1 Modify</div>	<div>Share permissions: <div>Allow Group1 Full control</div> </div> <hr/> <div>NTFS permissions: <div>Allow Creator Owner Full control</div> <div>Allow Group1 Read &amp; execute, List folder contents, Read, Write</div> </div>

## Section: Volume C

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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.

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

**QUESTION 220**

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 install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway.

Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-WSManQuickConfig
- B. Set-WSManInstance
- C. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
- D. Set-BCAuthentication
- E. Install-PswaWebApplication

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Configures the local computer for remote management.
- B. Modifies the management information that is related to a resource.
- C. Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell Web Access authorization rule set.
- D. Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode.
- E. Configures the Windows PowerShell ® Web Access web Application in IIS.

**QUESTION 221**

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

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

DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure. You plan to remove DC3 from the domain.

You log on to DC3.

You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records and places the logfile in the following location:

B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help intr troubleshooting.

C. dns backup file

D. used to display current resolver cache content You can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing netlogon.dns, located in the %systemroot%\System32\config folder.

The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services.

SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

You can use Notepad, to view this file.

The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record.

This record should appear similar to the following: \_ldap.\_tcp.Domain\_Name

**QUESTION 222**

**HOTSPOT**

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.)

**Hot Area:**

-DestinationPrefix

New-NetRoute

Set-NetRoute

::

fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64

fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

InterfaceIndex

-NextHop

12

14

::

fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64

fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

**Correct Answer:**

<input type="text"/> -DestinationPrefix		<input type="text"/>
New-NetRoute Set-NetRoute		:: fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64 fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3
InterfaceIndex	<input type="text"/> -NextHop	<input type="text"/>
12 14		:: fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f::/64 fddd:eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

## Section: Volume C

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd379520%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 223

##### HOTSPOT

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

The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24.

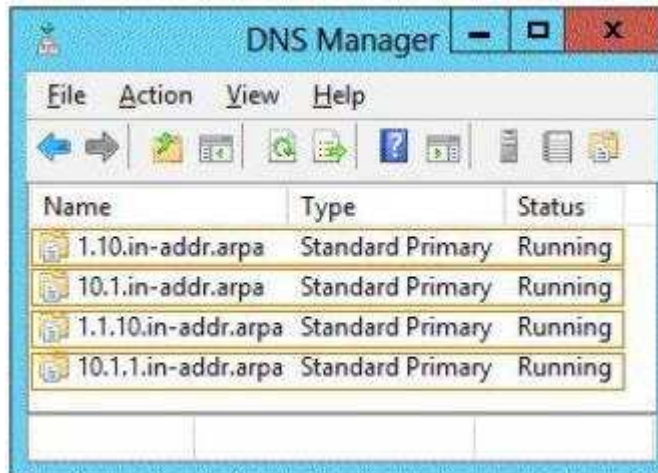
An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones.

You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly.

Which zone should you identify?

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

Hot Area:

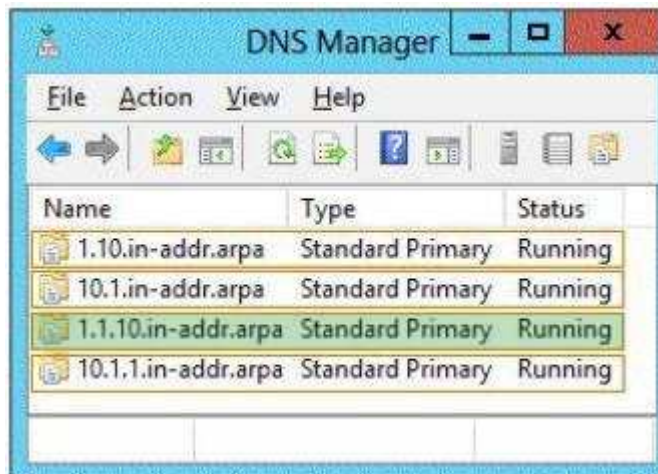


DNS Manager

File Action View Help

Name	Type	Status
1.10.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
10.1.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
1.1.10.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
10.1.1.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running

Correct Answer:



DNS Manager

File Action View Help

Name	Type	Status
1.10.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
10.1.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
1.1.10.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
10.1.1.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running

Section: Volume C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Octets specified in reverse order

<subnet-specific label> . <octet> . <octet> . <octet> . in-addr .arpa

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961414.aspx>

## **QUESTION 224**

### **HOTSPOT**

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

All client computers run Windows 8.

The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1.

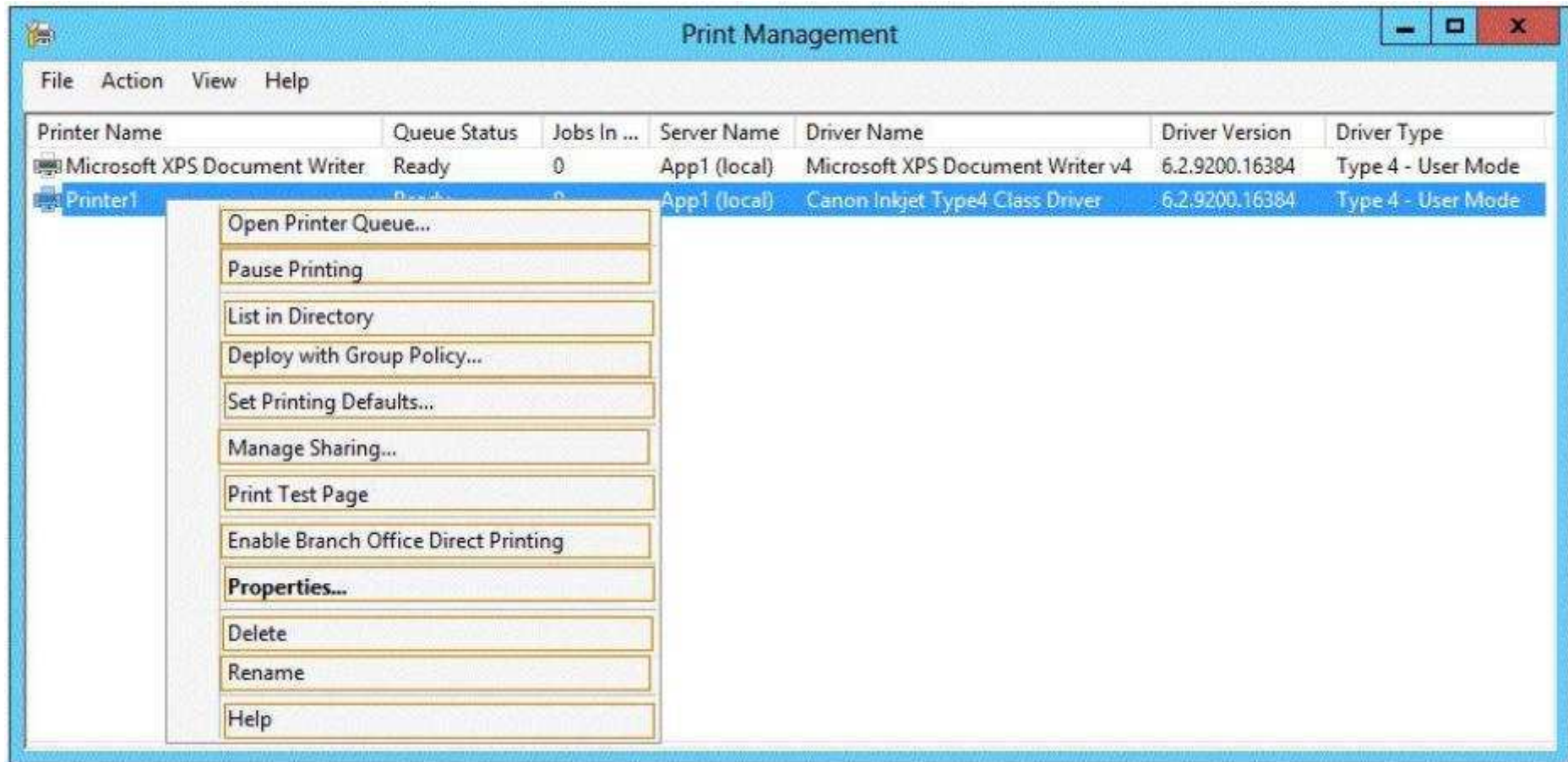
From App1, you share Printer1.

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

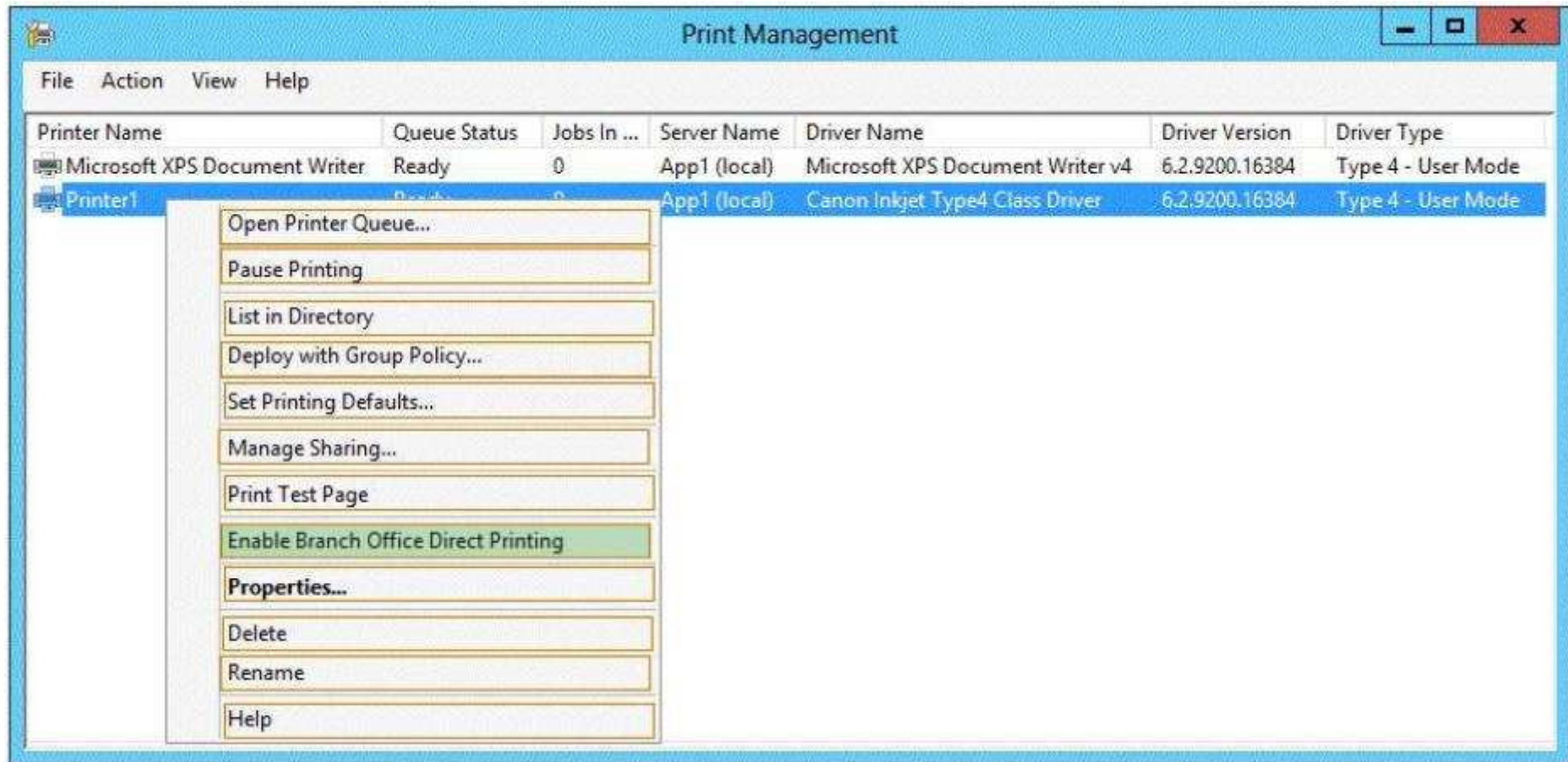
What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**





Correct Answer:



## Section: Volume C

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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>.

#### QUESTION 225

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a client application named App1 that communicates to Server1 by using dynamic TCP ports.

On Server1, a technician runs the following command:

`New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameAllowDynamic -Direction Outbound -LocalPort 1024-65535 -Protocol TCP`. Users report that they can no longer connect to Server1 by using Appl.

You need to ensure that App1 can connect to Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. `Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameAllowDynamic -Action Allow`
- B. `netshadvfirewall firewall add rule name=allowdynamic action-allow`
- C. `netshadvfirewall firewall set rule name-allowdynamic new action- allow`
- D. `Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameAllowDynamic -Direction Inbound`

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

When using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security console. You can select the Inbound Rules node and scroll down in the list, you can see nine different Network Discovery rules. The Direction Inbound rule is the rule that will allow App1 to connect to Server1.

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.4: Configure Windows Firewall, p. 348

**QUESTION 226**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a user account named User1 that resides in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to publish several applications to a user named User1.

In the Users container, you create a new user named User2.

You need to ensure that the same applications are published to User2.  
What should you do?

- A. Modify the settings in GPO1.
- B. Move User2 to OU1
- C. Link a WMI filter to GPO1.
- D. Modify the security of GPO1.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Moving User2 to OU1 will give him the same access as User1.

The GPO is linked to OU1. By moving User2 to OU1 the GPO will be applied to this user.

**QUESTION 227**

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.

Which file should you open?

- A. Netlogon.dns
- B. Cache.dns

- C. Globalnames.dns
- D. Place.dns

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot\System32\Dns folder on the server. Thus viewing the Cache.dns file will show the root hints.

### **QUESTION 228**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). One of the domain controllers is named DC1.

The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM).

What should you do first?

- A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
- B. Create IFM media on DC1.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012 R2.
- D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
- E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. Backs up system state data to be restored
- C. Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain
- D. Need to add ADDS role first
- E. Wrong server

Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions. In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller installation. We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an

Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly. IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic copied over the WAN link.

Things to remember:

If you are deploying your first Domain Controller in the domain, you cannot use IFM. The OS will need to match the IFM media. (If you create a 2008 R2 IFM, promote a 2008 R2 DC) If you are creating a DC that will be a Global Catalog Server, create your IFM on a Global Catalog Server.

If you are creating a DC that will be a DNS Server, create your IFM on a DNS Server. If you want to copy the SYSVOL, the DC on which you generate the installation media and the new DC must be at least running Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 2 or Windows Server 2008 R2. Membership of the Domain Admins group is the minimum required to complete IFM.

#### **QUESTION 229**

You have a server named Server1 that has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

You need to provide users with the ability to manage print jobs on Server1 by using a web browser.

What should you do?

- A. Start the Printer Extensions and Notifications service and set the service to start automatically.
- B. Install the LPD Service role service.
- C. Start the Computer Browser service and set the service to start automatically.
- D. Install the Internet Printing role service.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

References:

Internet printing makes it possible for computers running Windows Server 2008 to use printers located anywhere in the world by sending print jobs using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731368\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731368(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731857.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 230**

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

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can use Windows Server Backup to create a complete backup of Server1.

What should you configure?

- A. The local groups by using Computer Management

- B. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager
- C. A task by using Authorization Manager
- D. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx>

### **QUESTION 231**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a local group named Group1.

You share a printer named Printer1 on Server1.

You need to configure Printer1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the members of Group1, the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.
- Prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1.

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

- A. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group.
- B. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group.
- C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group.
- D. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group.
- E. Assign the Print permission to Group1.

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

C. To prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1

E. To enable Group1 to send print jobs.

Note: The Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group are all built-in and already have permissions to send print jobs.

#### **QUESTION 232**

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

You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
- Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

- A. Create a fixed-size VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- B. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD?
- C. Create a dynamically expanding VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- D. Create differencing VHDs that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
- C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- D. Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent. A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk.

The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk.

The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

#### **QUESTION 233**

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

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



You create a LUN on the SAN.

You need to provide VM1 with access to the LUN. The solution must prevent other virtual machines from accessing the LUN. What should you configure?

- A. A fixed-size VHDX
- B. A dynamically expanding VHDX
- C. A fixed-size VHD
- D. A pass-through disk
- E. A dynamically expanding VHD

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You can use physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine as a storage option on the management operating system. This allows virtual machines to access storage that is mapped directly to the server running Hyper-V without first configuring the volume. The storage can be either a physical disk which is internal to the server, or a SAN logical unit number (LUN) that is mapped to the server (a LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem). The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the storage, so the storage must be set in an Offline state in Disk Management. The storage is not limited in size, so it can be a multi-terabyte LUN. When using physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine, you should be aware of the following:

This type of disk cannot be dynamically expanded.

You cannot use differencing disks with them.

You cannot take virtual hard disk snapshots.

Att:

If you are installing an operating system on the physical disk and it is in an Online state before the virtual machine is started, the virtual machine will fail to start. You must store the virtual machine configuration file in an alternate location because the physical disk is used by the operating system installation. For example, locate the configuration file on another internal drive on the server running Hyper-V.

#### **QUESTION 234**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named Employees.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. You link GP1 to the Employees OU.

You need to ensure that GP1 does not apply to the members of a group named Managers.

What should you configure?

- A. The Security settings of Employees
- B. The WMI filter for GP1
- C. The Block Inheritance option for Employees
- D. The Security settings of GP1

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. Wrong Group

B. Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.

C. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level. D. Set Managers to – Members of this security group are exempt from this Group Policy object.

Security settings.

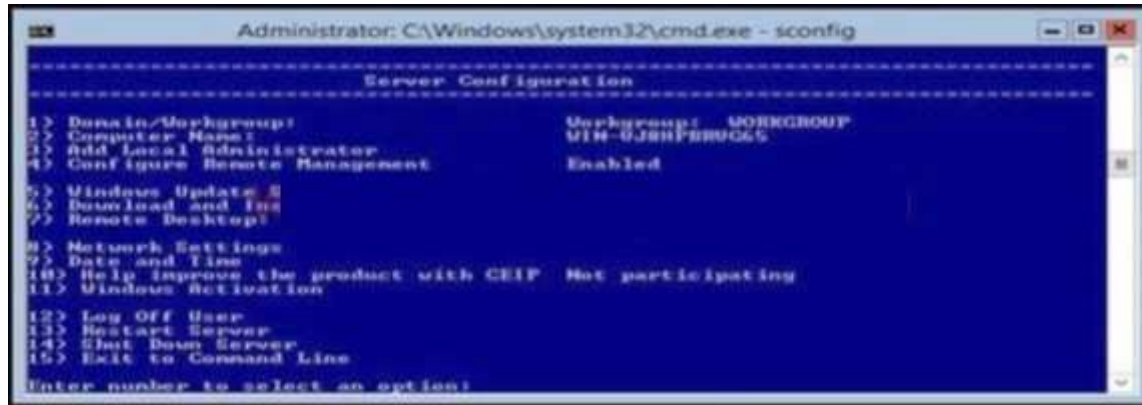
You use the Security Settings extension to set security options for computers and users within the scope of a Group Policy object. You can define local computer, domain, and network security settings.

Figure below shows an example of the security settings that allow everyone to be affected by this GPO except the members of the Management group, who were explicitly denied permission to the GPO by setting the Apply Group Policy ACE to Deny. Note that if a member of the Management group were also a member of a group that had an explicit Allow setting for the Apply Group Policy ACE, the Deny would take precedence and the GPO would not affect the user.

**QUESTION 235**

How can you manage a newly installed Windows Server 2012 R2 core from another Windows Server 2012 R2 with computer manager?

Exhibit:



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 236**

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 237**

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

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 238**

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 Hyper-V server role installed. You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a snapshot. You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume C**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.

Caution

Do not delete .avhd files directly from the storage location. Instead, use Hyper-V Manager to select the virtual machine, and then delete the snapshots from the snapshot tree. Do not expand a virtual hard disk when it is used in a virtual machine that has snapshots. Doing so will make the snapshots unusable.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 239

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

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

### QUESTION 240

You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other.

- A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private.
- B. add new vswitch
- C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public
- D. adjust srv-io settings

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You cannot change the settings of a vswitch with SR-IOV enabled, so you must delete it and recreate it.

#### QUESTION 241

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

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

All domain controllers are DNS servers. In the corp.contoso.com domain, you plan to deploy a new domain controller named DC5.

You need to identify which domain controller must be online to ensure that DC5 can be promoted successfully to a domain controller.

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 242**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Always Offline Mode.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the Always Offline Mode? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It allows for swifter access to cached files and redirected folders.
- B. To enable Always Offline Mode, you have to satisfy the forest and domain functional-level requirements, as well as schema requirements
- C. It allows for lower bandwidth usage due to users are always working offline.
- D. To enable Always Offline Mode, you must have workstations running Windows 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

**Correct Answer: AC**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

There are no domain/forest/schema requirements, but clients must be running Windows 8/Windows Server 2012 or later.

Offline Files have four modes of operation:

Online

Slow link

Auto offline

Manual offline

Offline Files transition between the three modes online, slow link and auto offline depending on connection speed. The user can always override the automatic mode selection by manually switching to manual offline mode.

To determine the connection speed two pings with default packet size are sent to the file server. If the average round-trip time is below 80 ms (Windows 7) or 35 ms

(Windows 8), the connection is put into online mode, otherwise into slow link mode. The latency value of 35/80 ms is configurable through the Group Policy setting Configure slow-link mode.

Reads, Writes and Synchronization

In online mode, changes to files are made on the file server as well as in the local cache (this induces a performance hit see this article for details). Reads are satisfied from the local cache (if in sync).

In slow link mode, changes to files are made in the local cache. The local cache is background- synchronized with the file server every 6 hours (Windows 7) or 2 hours (Windows 8), by default. This can be changed through the Group Policy setting Configure Background Sync. . In auto offline mode, all reads and writes go to the local cache. No synchronization occurs. . In manual offline mode, all reads and writes go to the local cache.

No synchronization occurs by default, but background synchronization can be enabled through the Group Policy setting Configure Background Sync.

### QUESTION 243

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to configure a central store for the Group Policy Administrative Templates.

What should you do on DC1?

- A. From Server Manager, create a storage pool.
- B. From Windows Explorer, copy the PolicyDefinitions folder to the SYSVOL\contoso.com\policies folder.
- C. From Server Manager, add the Group Policy Management feature
- D. From Windows Explorer, copy the PolicyDefinitions folder to the NETLOGON share.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A. Create Disk Storage Pool

B. PolicyDefinitions folder in SYSVOL

C. Group Policy Management is a console for GPO Mgmt

D. Folder is for logon scripts

Policy Definitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy. By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.

By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would

Strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.

The Central Store

To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, you must create a Central Store in the

SYSVOL folder on a domain controller. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain. To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create a folder that is named Policy Definitions in the following location: \\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies



**QUESTION 244**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The computer accounts for all member servers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers. You link a Group Policy object (GPO) to the Servers OU.

You need to ensure that the domain's Backup Operators group is a member of the local Backup Operators group on each member server. The solution must not remove any groups from the local Backup Operators groups.

What should you do?

- A. Add a restricted group named adatum\Backup Operators. Add Backup Operators to the This group is a member of list.
- B. Add a restricted group named adatum\Backup Operators. Add Backup Operators to the Members of this group list.
- C. Add a restricted group named Backup Operators. Add adatum\Backup Operators to the This group is a member of list.
- D. Add a restricted group named Backup Operators. Add adatum\Backup Operators to the Members of this group list.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 245**

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?



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

- A. Security Options
- B. User Rights Assignment
- C. Restricted Groups
- D. Preferences

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 246**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on Server2 remotely from Server1. Which tool should you use?

- A. The dsadd.exe command
- B. The Server Manager console
- C. The Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console
- D. The Install-RemoteAccess cmdlet

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

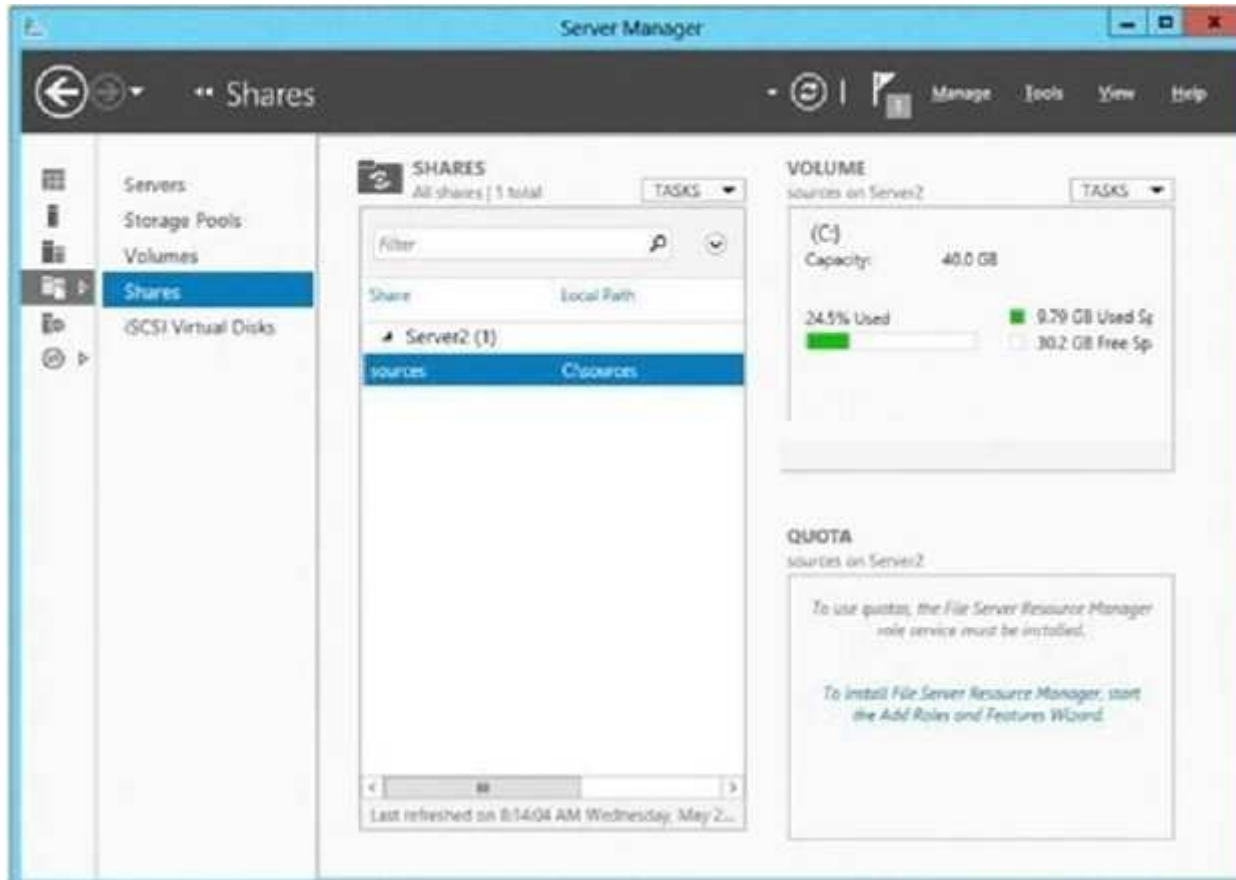
**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 247**

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources.

You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible.

What should you do?



- A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources\$
- B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group
- C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration
- D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

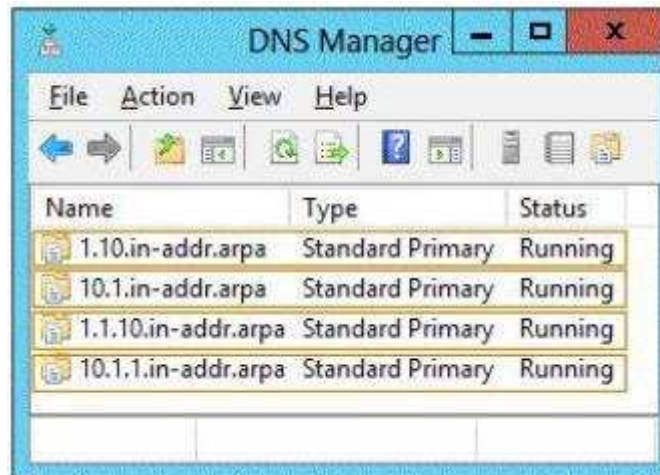
**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 248**

**HOTSPOT**

You have a DNS server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24. An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones. You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly. Which zone should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate zone in the answer area.

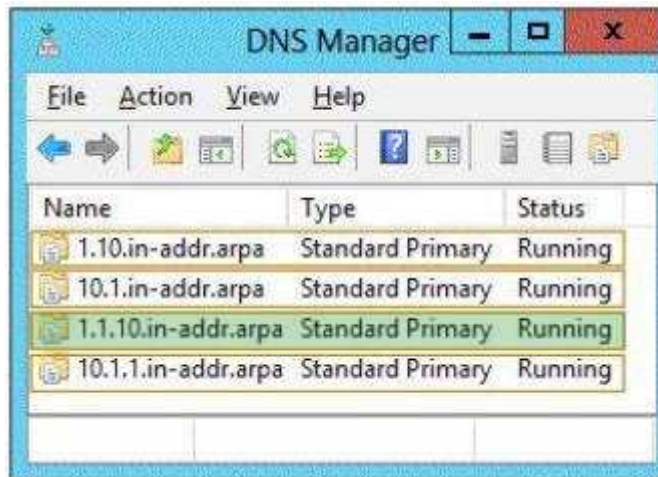
**Hot Area:**



The screenshot shows the DNS Manager console window. It has a menu bar with File, Action, View, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main area displays a table of DNS zones.

Name	Type	Status
1.10.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
10.1.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
1.1.10.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running
10.1.1.in-addr.arpa	Standard Primary	Running

**Correct Answer:**



#### Section: Volume D

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Octets specified in reverse order

<subnet-specific label> . <octet> . <octet> . <octet> . in-addr .arpa

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961414.aspx>

#### QUESTION 249

Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on.

What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access?

- A. Infrastructure master
- B. RID master
- C. Domain Naming master
- D. PDC Emulator

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

D. The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes.

PDC Emulator is the most complicated and least understood role, for it runs a diverse range of critical tasks. It is a domain-specific role, so exists in the forest root domain and every child domain. Password changes and account lockouts are immediately processed at the PDC Emulator for a domain, to ensure such changes do not prevent a user logging on as a result of multi-master replication delays, such as across Active Directory sites.

**QUESTION 250**

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

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

- A. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. the Install-Module cmdlet
- C. the setup.exe command
- D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 251**

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 R2 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

- A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
- B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012 R2
- C. online servicing by using Dism
- D. offline servicing by using Dism

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. Not least effort

B. Not least effort

C. `dism /online /set-edition`

D. offline would be less ideal and more workex: `DISM /online /Set-`

`Edition:ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3Y`Windows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM

(Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the `/Get-TargetEditions` option.

If the server is running an evaluation version of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version. From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command `DISM /online /Get-CurrentEdition`. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run `DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID> /ProductKey:XXXXXXXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX/AcceptEula`, providing the edition ID and a retail product key.

The server will restart twice.

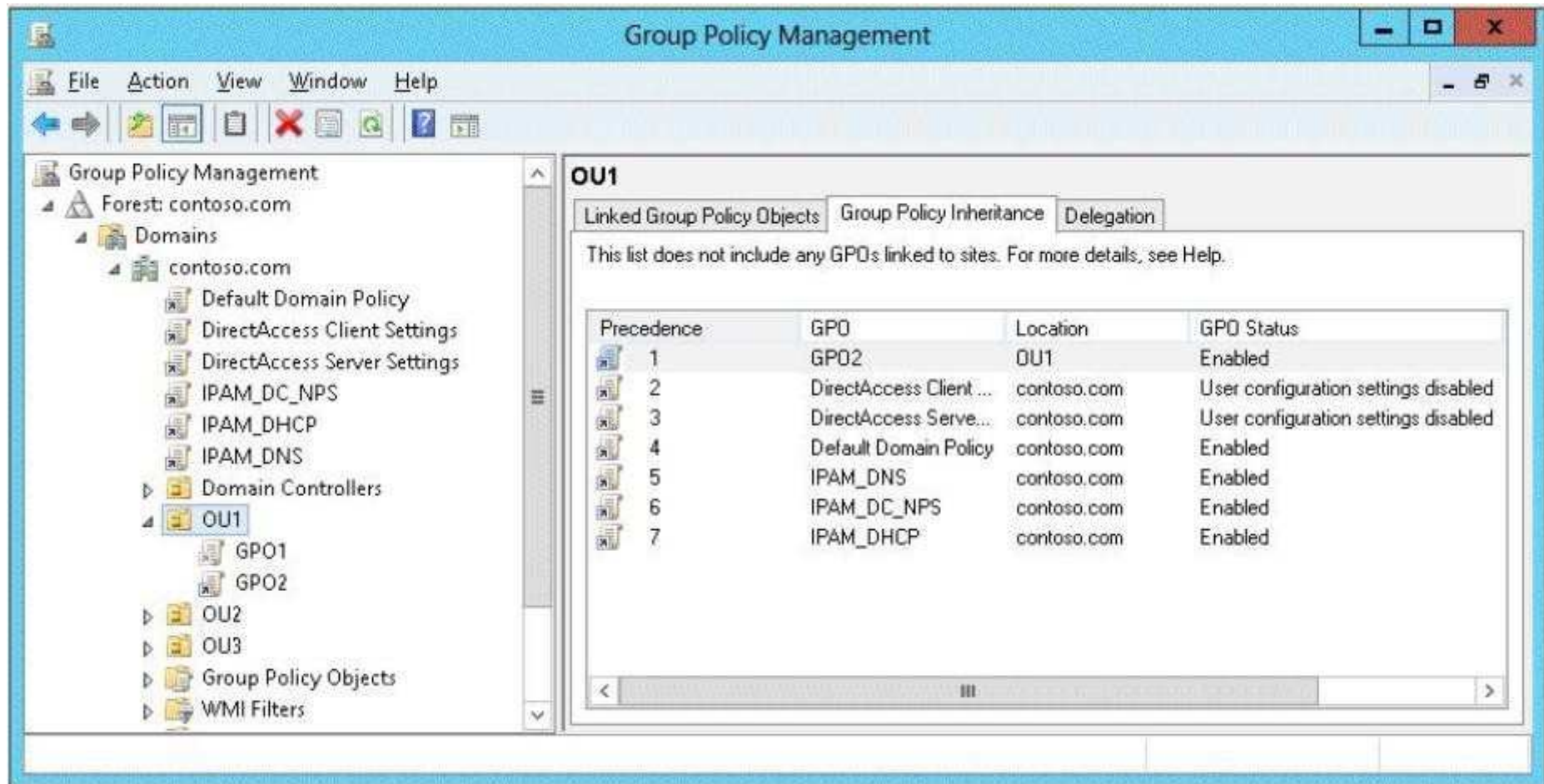
## **QUESTION 252**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department.

You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers. You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users. What should you do?



- A. Enforce GPO1.
- B. Modify the link order of GPO1.
- C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- D. Enable the link of GPO1.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 253**

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 -stalepwd parameter
- B. Run dsquery server and specify the -o parameter.
- C. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the lastlogon property.
- D. Run Get-ADComputer and specify the SearchScope parameter

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 254**

Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table. Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Server3 only receives an IP address from Server1. The IP address must always be the same.

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

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

- A. Create an exclusion on Server1.
- B. Create a filter on Server1.
- C. Create a reservation on Server2
- D. Create a reservation on Server1
- E. Create a filter on Server2.

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 255

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. Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1.

What should you do?

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

- A. Disable the Allow filters.
- B. Disable the Deny filters
- C. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com.
- D. Authorize dc1.contoso.com.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 256**

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

You need to prevent users from installing a Windows Store app named App1.

What should you create?

- A. An application control policy executable rule
- B. An application control policy packaged app rule
- C. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- D. An application control policy Windows Installer rule

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Windows 8 is coming REALLY SOON and of course one of the big new things to computer with that is the new Packaged Apps that run in the start screen. However these apps are very different and do not install like traditional apps to a path or have a true "executable" file to launch the program. Of course enterprises need a way to control these packaged apps and therefore Microsoft has added a new feature Packaged Apps option to the AppLocker feature.

A. For .exe or .com

B. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version

C. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.

D. For .msi or .msp

Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows 8. They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same identity.

Therefore, it is possible to control the entire Application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity. Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed. AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps. A publisher rule for a packaged app is based on the following information:

Publisher of the package

Package name

Package version

Therefore, an AppLocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions, can be increased or decreased in scope, and can be assigned to users and groups.

**QUESTION 257**

Your company's security policy states that all of the servers deployed to a branch office must not have the graphical user interface (GUI) installed. In a branch office, a support technician installs a server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server, and then configures the server as a DHCP server.

You need to ensure that the new server meets the security policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 on the server.

B. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience.

C. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE.

D. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 258**

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 contains the installation files for the company's desktop applications. A network technician shares Folder1 as Share 1.

You need to ensure that the share for Folder1 is not visible when users browse the network.

What should you do?

- A. From the properties of Folder1, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
- B. From the properties of Folder1, remove Share1, and then share Folder1 as Share1\$.
- C. From the properties of Folder1, configure the hidden attribute.
- D. From the properties of Share1, configure access-based enumeration

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 259**

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

- A. winrs -r:server2 ipconfig
- B. winrm get server2
- C. dsquery \*-scope base-attr ip, server2
- D. ipconfig > server2.ip

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 260**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed. Some of Contoso.com's workstations have Windows 7 installed, while the rest have Windows 8 installed.

After installing a new Windows Server 2012 computer in the Contoso.com domain, you configure it to run the File and Storage Services server role. You are instructed to create a shared folder on the new server, and configure the use of Previous Versions for restoring files located in the shared folder.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider configuring the Shadow Copies settings on the new server.
- B. You should consider configuring the Snapshot settings on the new server.
- C. You should consider configuring the Background Copy settings on the new server.
- D. You should consider configuring the Permission settings on the new server.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

What are previous versions?

Previous versions are either backup copies (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or shadow copies) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version. ATT: (nothing to do with question but cool to know) File Server Volume Copy Shadow Service (VSS) Agent Service Enables consistency of application snapshots (shadow copies). With previous versions of Windows Server, VSS only supported shadow copies of data on the local server. With WS2012, Microsoft has added VSS for SMB File Shares which extends shadow copy support for network volumes. Administrators install the FS VSS Agent on the file server where the application data is located. They then install the VSS provider in the server where the application is located. The provider talks to the agent using the new File Server Remote VSS protocol in order to manage the shadow copies of the data.

#### **QUESTION 261**

Your network contains an active directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DCS. DCS has a server core installation of windows server 2012. You need to uninstall Active Directory from DCS manually. Which tool should you use?

- A. The Remove-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. the ntdsutil.exe command
- C. the dsamain.exe command
- D. the Remove-ADComputer cmdlet

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 262**

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has following hardware configurations:

- 16GB of RAM
- A single quad-core CPU
- Three network teams that have two network adapters each

You add additional CPUs and RAM to Server 1.

You repurpose Server1 as a virtualization host. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1. You need to create four external virtual switches in Hyper-V. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. Set-NetAdapter.
- B. Add-Net1.bfoTeamNic
- C. Add-VMNetworkAdapter
- D. Remove-NetLbfoTeam

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 263**

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 Templates snap-in.

You need to apply Template1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Authorization Manager

- B. Local Security Policy
- C. Certificate Templates
- D. System Configuration

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### **QUESTION 264**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server 2012. 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 a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -PassThrough parameter
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -StartupType parameter
- D. From Services Console configure the General settings

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

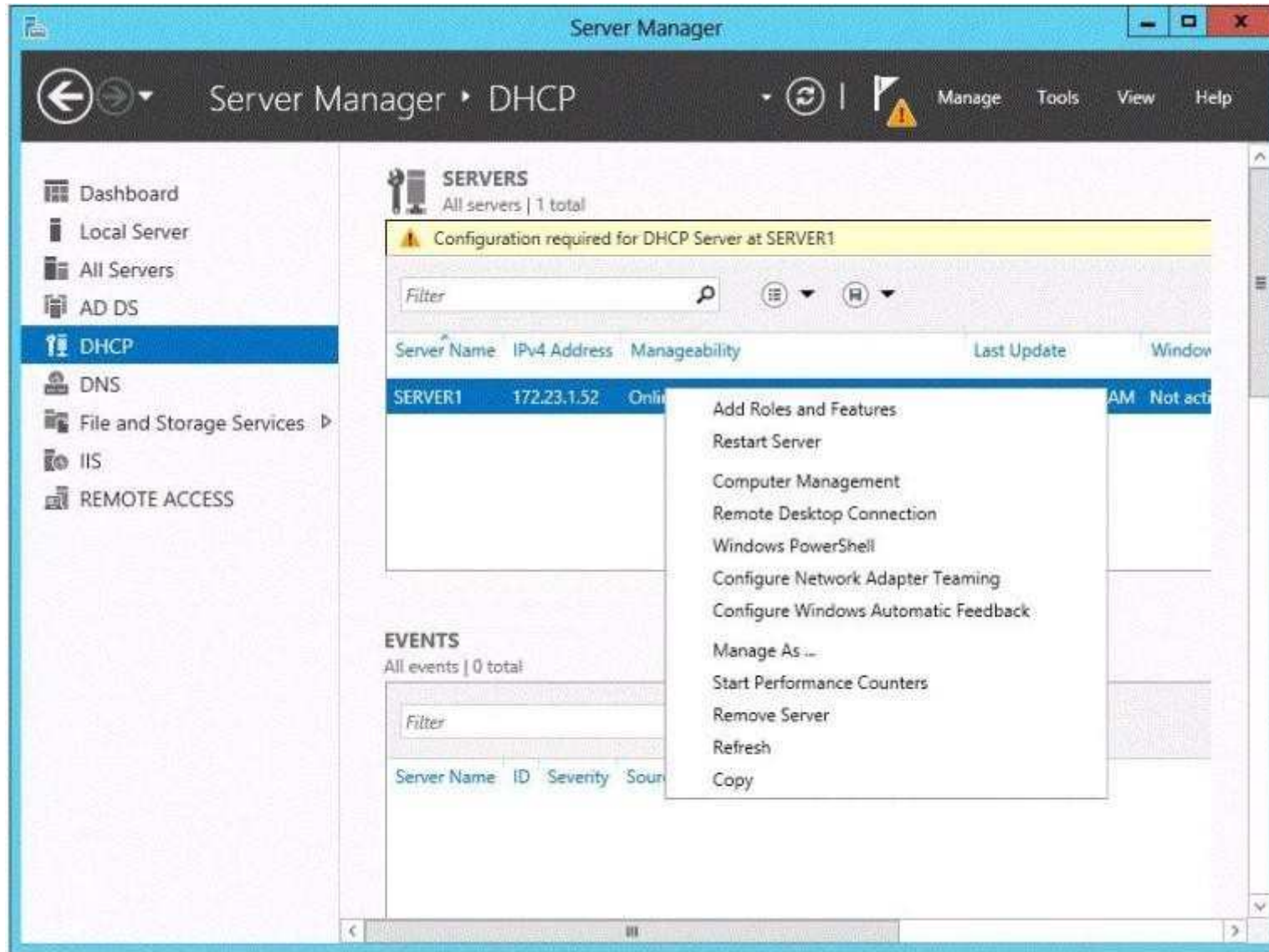
**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 265**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. On DC2, you open Server Manager and you add Server1 as another server to manage. From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit. You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?





- A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
- B. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.

- C. On DC2 and Server1, run winrm quickconfig.
- D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 266**

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

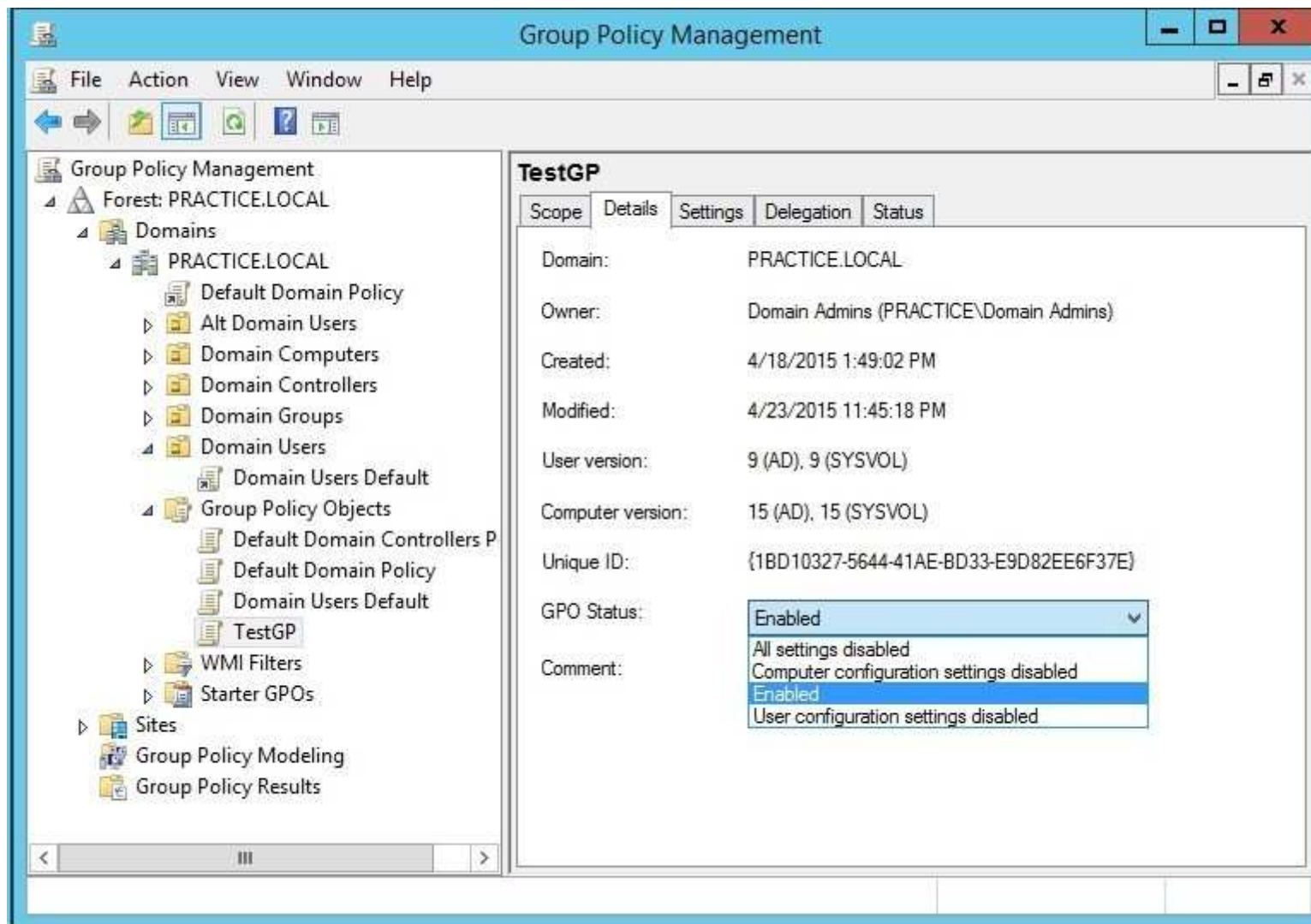
**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



#### QUESTION 267

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com.

The Active Directory domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup.

You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that only the client computers in the Active Directory domain can register records in the contoso.com zone.

What should you do first?

- A. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server.
- B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC
- D. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones. DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS. When you directory- integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Managers so that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.

1. Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs. the minimal requirement of "domain.com." "domain.local", etc.).
2. The Primary DNS Suffix MUST match the zone name that is allowing updates. Otherwise the client doesn't know what zone name to register in. You can also have a different Connection Specific Suffix in addition to the Primary DNS Suffix to register into that zone as well.
3. AD/DNS zone MUST be configured to allow dynamic updates, whether Secure or Secure and Non-Secure. For client machines, if a client is not joined to the domain, and the zone is set to Secure, it will not register either.
4. You must ONLY use the DNS servers that host a copy of the AD zone name or have a reference to get to them. Do not use your ISP's, an external DNS address, your router as a DNS address, or any other DNS that does not have a copy of the AD zone. Internet resolution for your machines will be accomplished by the Root servers (Root Hints), however it's recommended to configure a forwarder for efficient Internet resolution.
5. The domain controller is multihomed (which means it has more than one unteamed, active NIC, more than one IP address, and/or RRAS is installed on the DC).
6. The DNS addresses configured in the client's IP properties must ONLY reference the DNS server(s) hosting the AD zone you want to update in. This means that you must NOT use an external DNS in any machine's IP property in an AD environment. You can't mix them either. That's because of the way the DNS Client side resolver service works. Even if you mix up internal DNS and ISP's DNS addresses, the resolver algorithm can still have trouble asking the correct DNS server. It will ask the first one first. If it doesn't get a response, it removes the first one from the eligible resolvers list and goes to the next in the list. It will not go back to the first one unless you restart the machine, restart the DNS Client service, or set a registry entry to cut the query TTL to 0. The rule is to ONLY use your internal DNS server(s) and configure a forwarder to your ISP's DNS for efficient Internet resolution.

This is the reg entry to cut the query to 0 TTL:

The DNS Client service does not revert to using the first server. The Windows 2000 Domain Name System (DNS) Client service (DNS cache) follows a certain algorithm when it decides the order in which to use the DNS servers.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/286834>

For more info, please read the following on the client side resolver service:

DNS, WINS NetBIOS & the Client Side Resolver, Browser Service, Disabling NetBIOS, Direct Hosted SMB (Direct SMB), If One DC is Down Does a Client logon to Another DC, and DNS Forwarders Algorithm if you have multiple forwarders.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/acefekay/archive/2009/11/29/dns-wins-netbios-amp-the-clientside-resolverbrowserservice-disabling-netbios-direct-hosted-smb-directsmb-if-one-dc-isdown-does-a-client-logon-toanother-dcand-dns-forwarders-algorithm.aspx>

7. For DHCP clients, DHCP Option 006 for the clients are set to the same DNS server.

8. If using DHCP, DHCP server must only be referencing the same exact DNS server(s) in its own IP properties in order for it to `force` (if you set that setting) registration into DNS. Otherwise, how would it know which DNS to send the reg data to?

9. If the AD DNS Domain name is a single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", and not the proper format of "example.com" and/or any child of that format, such as "child1.example.com", then we have a real big problem.

DNS will not allow registration into a single label domain name.

This is for two reasons:

1. It's not the proper hierarchal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no hierarchy. It's just a single name.

2. Registration attempts cause major Internet queries to the Root servers. Why? Because it thinks the single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", is a TLD (Top Level Domain), such as "com", "net", etc. It will now try to find what Root name server out there handles that TLD. In the end it comes back to itself and then attempts to register. Unfortunately it does NOT ask itself first for the mere reason it thinks it's a TLD. (Quoted from Alan Woods, Microsoft, 2004):

"Due to this excessive Root query traffic, which ISC found from a study that discovered Microsoft DNS servers are causing excessive traffic because of single label names, Microsoft, being an internet friendly neighbor and wanting to stop this problem for their neighbors, stopped the ability to register into DNS with Windows 2000SP4, XP SP1, (especially XP, which cause lookup problems too), and Windows 2003. After all, DNS is hierarchal, so therefore why even allow single label DNS domain names?" The above also \*especially\* applies to Windows Vista, 7, 2008, 2008 R2, and newer.

10. `Register this connection's address` on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.

11. Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the domain.

12. ON 2000, 2003 and XP, the "DHCP client" Service not running. In 2008/Vista and newer, it's the DNS Client Service. This is a requirement for DNS registration and DNS resolution even if the client is not actually using DHCP.

13. You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. See the link I posted in my previous post.

### QUESTION 268

Your company has a remote office that contains 1,600 client computers on a single subnet. You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses. Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.248.0
- B. 255.255.252.0
- C. 255.255.254.0
- D. 255.255.240.0

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 269**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed, and all workstations have Windows 8 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing a Windows PowerShell cmdlet that activates previously de-activated firewall rules.

Which of the following is the cmdlet being discussed?

- A. Set-NetFirewallRule
- B. Enable-NetFirewallRule
- C. Set-NetIPsecRule
- D. Enable-NetIPsecRule

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Enable-NetFirewallRule - Enables a previously disabled firewall rule.

**QUESTION 270**

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is located on the same subnet as all of the client computers. A network technician reports that he receives a "Request timed out" error message when he attempts to use the ping utility to connect to Server1 from his client computer. The network technician confirms that he can access resources on Server1 from his client computer.

You need to configure Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1 to allow the ping utility to connect.

Which rule should you enable?

- A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request – ICMPv4-In)
- B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
- C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)
- D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 271**

Your network contains an active directory forest. The forest functional level is Windows server 2012. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows server 2012. You purchase a network scanner named Scanner1 that supports Web Services on Devices (WDS). 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. File and Storage Services
- D. Print and Document Services

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses. Windows Server 2012 uses Web Services on Devices (WSD) technologies to integrate scanning devices into the system.

**QUESTION 272**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named europe.contoso.com. The europe.contoso.com child domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1. You have access to the administrative accounts shown in the following table.

Account name	Account location	Member of
Admin1	Server1	Server1\Administrators
Admin2	Europe.contoso.com	Europe\Domain Admins
Admin3	Europe.contoso.com	Europe\Administrators
Admin4	Contoso.com	Contoso\Enterprise Admins

- A. Admin1
- B. Admin2
- C. Admin3
- D. Admin4

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. Local account can't be used
- B. Authorization needs to happen in contoso.com and must be an Ent Admin
- C. Authorization needs to happen in contoso.com and must be an Ent Admin
- D. Correct domain and is a member of Ent Admin's

### **QUESTION 273**

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed. You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1. You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:

- Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.
- Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.
- The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.
- The storage must be available if a single disk fails.

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

- A. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using fixed provisioning.
- B. From File and Storage Services, create a storage pool that uses all four disks.
- C. From Disk Management, create two new mirror volumes that use two disks each.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new RAID-5 volume that uses all four disks.
- E. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using thin provisioning.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 274**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8. All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

You deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed.

You configure all of the client computers to use Server1 as their primary DNS server. You need to prevent Server1 from attempting to resolve Internet host names for the client computers.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Create a primary zone named ".".
- B. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com.
- D. Create a stub zone named "root".

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

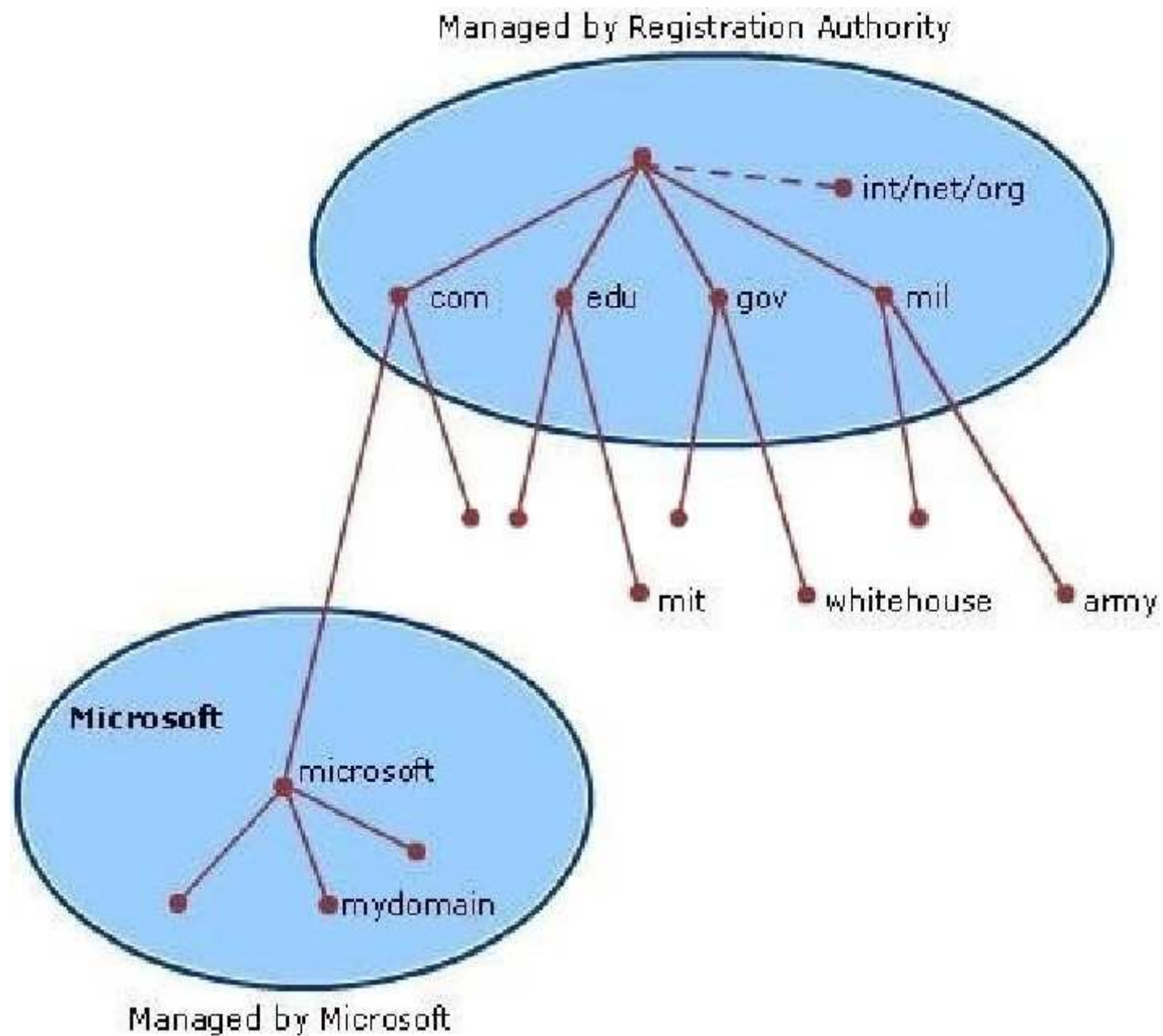
Explanation:

When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a root zone, also known as a dot zone, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.

Root domain

This is the top of the tree, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is stated by a trailing period (.) to designate that the name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

DNS Domain Name Hierarchy:



**QUESTION 275**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the permissions on OU1.
- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet.
- C. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



#### QUESTION 276

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Partition table type	Disk storage type	Unallocated disk space
Disk 0	GPT	Dynamic	2 TB
Disk 1	MBR	Basic	1 TB
Disk 2	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 3	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 4	MBR	Basic	2 TB

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails.

What should you create?

- A. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- B. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
- D. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 277

What should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server 2012 R2?



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig

=====
Server Configuration
=====

1> Domain/Workgroup:           Workgroup:  WORKGROUP
2> Computer Name:             WIN-UJ8HPBRUG65
3> Add Local Administrator
4> Configure Remote Management Enabled
5> Windows Update Settings:    Manual
6> Download and Install Updates Disabled
7> Remote Desktop:
8> Network Settings
9> Date and Time
10> Help improve the product with CEIP  Not participating
11> Windows Activation
12> Log Off User
13> Restart Server
14> Shut Down Server
15> Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:
```

A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5
- F. 6
- G. 7
- H. 8
- I. 9
- J. 10
- K. 11
- L. 12
- M. 13
- N. 14
- O. 15

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You should join the server to the domain first. You can add workgroup servers to Server Manager on a domain joined server, however, you must first add the workgroup computer to the Trusted Hosts list using "Set-Item wsman:\localhost\Client\TrustedHostsWorkgroupServerName -Concatenate -Force"

#### **QUESTION 278**

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Hyperv1 has a virtual switch named Switch1.

You replace all of the network adapters on Hyperv1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV). You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Hyperv1.

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the Switch1 virtual switch.
- C. Delete, and then recreate the Switch1 virtual switch.

- D. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 279**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts two virtual machines named Server1 and Server2. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1.

On Server2, you install a network monitoring application named App1.

You need to capture all of the inbound and outbound traffic to Server1 by using App1.

Which two commands should you run from Windows PowerShell? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -IovWeight 1
- B. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On
- C. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Source
- D. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Destination
- E. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -IovWeight 0
- F. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -AllowTeaming On

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 280**

DRAG DROP

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

Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	100
Subnet2	45
Subnet3	800
Subnet4	300

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.

**Select and Place:**

Network IDs		Answer Area
172.23.1.0/26		Subnet1 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
172.23.8.0/22		Subnet2 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
172.23.16.0/25		Subnet3 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
172.23.128.0/23		Subnet4 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>

**Correct Answer:**



Network IDs	Answer Area
	Subnet1 172.23.16.0/25
	Subnet2 172.23.1.0/26
	Subnet3 172.23.8.0/22
	Subnet4 172.23.128.0/23

## Section: Volume D

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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

**QUESTION 281**

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

An organizational unit (OU) named OU1 contains the user accounts and the computer accounts for laptops and desktop computers. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 is linked to OU1. You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to the laptops in OU1. The solution must ensure that GP1 is applied automatically to new laptops that are added to OU1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 282**

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 Firewall with Advanced Security on Server2, create an inbound rule.
- B. From Internet Explorer on Server2, download and install Windows Management Framework 3.0.
- C. From Server Manager on Server1, install a feature.
- D. From Windows PowerShell on Server2, run Enable PSRemoting.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management

technology. On Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable-PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled. You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

Note: (not B) You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems.

### **QUESTION 283**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the Hyper-V server role installed. HVServer1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server 1. You authorize Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.

You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server.

What should you do?

- A. Enable MAC address spoofing on Server1.
- B. Disable the DHCP guard on all of the virtual machines that are DHCP clients.
- C. Disable the DHCP guard on Server1.
- D. Enable single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Private virtual networks are used where you want to allow communications between virtual machine to virtual machine on the same physical server in a block diagram, a private network is an internal network without a virtual NIC in the parent partition. A private network would commonly be used where you need complete isolation of virtual machines from external and parent partition traffic. DMZ workloads running on a leg of a trihomed firewall, or an isolated test domain are examples where this type of network may be useful.

### **QUESTION 284**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the new VHD format called VHDX.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to VHDX? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 GB.
- B. It supports virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.
- C. It does not provide protection against data corruption during power failures.
- D. It has the ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record.

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The main new features of the VHDX format are:

Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.

Protection against data corruption during power failures by logging updates to the VHDX metadata structures.

Improved alignment of the virtual hard disk format to work well on large sector disks.

The VHDX format also provides the following features:

Larger block sizes for dynamic and differencing disks, which allows these disks to attune to the needs of the workload.

A 4-KB logical sector virtual disk that allows for increased performance when used by applications and workloads that are designed for 4-KB sectors.

The ability to store custom metadata about the file that the user might want to record, such as operating system version or patches applied.

Efficiency in representing data (also known as “trim”), which results in smaller file size and allows the underlying physical storage device to reclaim unused space.

(Trim requires physical disks directly attached to a virtual machine or SCSI disks, and trim-compatible hardware).

VHDX Format – Features and Benefits VHDX format features provide features at the virtual hard disk as well as virtual hard disk file layers and is optimized to work well with modern storage hardware configurations and capabilities. At the virtual hard disk layer, benefits include the ability to represent a large virtual disk size up to 64 TB, support larger logical sector sizes for a virtual disk up to 4 KB that facilitates the conversion of 4 KB sector physical disks to virtual disks, and support large block sizes for a virtual disk up to 256 MB that enables tuning block size to match the IO patterns of the application or system for optimal performance. At the virtual hard disk file layer, the benefits include the use of a log to ensure resiliency of the VHDX file to corruptions from system power failure events and a mechanism that allows for small pieces of user generated data to be transported along with the VHDX file. On modern storage platforms, the benefits include optimal performance on host disks that have physical sector sizes larger than 512 bytes through improved data alignment and capability to use the information from the UNMAP command, sent by the application or system using the virtual hard disk, to optimize the size of the VHDX file. The format is designed so that additional features could be introduced in the future by Microsoft or extended by other parser implementations. The format provides parsers the ability to detect features in a VHDX file that a parser does not understand.

#### **QUESTION 285**

Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

Subnet name	Network IP address
LAN1	172.23.1.0/24
LAN2	172.23.2.0/24

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 is connected to LAN1. You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator> route print
=====
Interface List
12...00 15 5d 01 44 0d .....Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adapter
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
13...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
14...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination    Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                0.0.0.0          172.23.1.1       172.23.1.53      261
127.0.0.0              255.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.0.0.1              255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
172.23.1.0             255.255.255.0    On-link          172.23.1.53      261
172.23.1.53            255.255.255.255  On-link          172.23.1.53      261
172.23.1.255           255.255.255.255  On-link          172.23.1.53      261
172.23.2.0             255.255.255.0    172.23.1.0       172.23.1.53      6
224.0.0.0              240.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
224.0.0.0              240.0.0.0        On-link          172.23.1.53      261
255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          172.23.1.53      261
=====
Persistent Routes:
Network Address        Netmask  Gateway Address  Metric
0.0.0.0                0.0.0.0   172.23.1.1      Default
=====

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1   306 ::1/128                      On-link
12  261 fe80::/64                    On-link
12  261 fe80::9d26:b513:bfc8:2855/128 On-link
1   306 ff00::/8                      On-link
12  261 ff00::/8                      On-link
=====
Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

You need to ensure that Server2 can communicate with the client computers on LAN2.

What should you do?



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- A. Change the metric of the 10.10.1.0 route.
- B. Set the state of the Teredo interface to disable.
- C. Set the state of the Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2 interface to disable.
- D. Run route delete 172.23.2.0.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

You should delete the route 172.23.2.0 to allow communication between the client computers and Server2. The route is used to identify IPv6 /IPv4 packets that are being sent.

#### **QUESTION 286**

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 need to log the amount of system resources used by each virtual machine. What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Enable-VMResourceMetering cmdlet.
- B. From Windows System Resource Manager, enable Accounting.
- C. From Windows System Resource Manager, add a resource allocation policy.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Measure-VM cmdlet.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

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**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Enable-VMResourceMetering – The Enable-VMResourceMeteringcmdlet starts collecting resourceutilization data for a virtual machine or resource pool.

Measure-VM – The Measure-VM cmdlet reports data on processor usage, memory usage, network traffic, and disk capacity for one or more virtual machines.

**QUESTION 287**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You have a client application named App1 that communicates to Server1 by using dynamic TCP ports.

On Server1, a technician runs the following command: `New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic - Direction Outbound -LocalPort 1024- 65535 -Protocol TCP`.

Users report that they can no longer connect to Server1 by using App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can connect to Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. `Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic -Action Allow`
- B. `netsh advfirewall firewall set rule name=allowdynamic new action = allow`
- C. `Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic -Direction Inbound`
- D. `netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name=allowdynamic action=allow`

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 288**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has two physical disks installed. The C: drive hosts the boot partition, while the D: drive is not being used. Both disks are online. You have received instructions to create a virtual machine on ENSUREPASS-SR07. Subsequent to creating the virtual machine, you have to connect the D: drive to the virtual machine.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to connecting a physical disk to a virtual machine?

- A. The physical disk should not be online.



- B. The physical disk should be uninstalled and re-installed.
- C. The physical disk should be configured as a striped disk.
- D. The physical disk should be configured as a mirrored disk.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Your virtual machines can also be connected to physical hard disks on the virtualization server virtual hard disks. (This is sometimes referred to as having a "pass-through" disk connected to a virtual machine.)

The physical hard disk that you connect to a virtual machine can also be a network-attached disk, like a logical unit number (LUN) in a storage area network (SAN). A common example is an iSCSI LUN that has been mapped to the virtualization server by using Microsoft iSCSI Initiator. Because the virtualization server sees network-attached storage as local disks, the iSCSI LUN can be connected to a virtual machine.

The most important limitation about having a physical hard disk connected to a virtual machine is that it cannot be connected to the virtualization server or to other virtual machines at the same time. The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the physical hard disk. 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-Vserver perspective.

#### **QUESTION 289**

You have an existing Active Directory site named Site1. You create a new Active Directory site and name it Site2. You need to configure Active Directory replication between Site1 and Site2.

You install a new domain controller.

You create the site link between Site1 and Site2.

What should you do next?

- A. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure a new site link bridge object.
- B. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to decrease the site link cost between Site1 and Site2.
- C. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to assign a new IP subnet to Site2. Move the new domain controller object to Site2.
- D. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure the new domain controller as a preferred bridgehead server for Site1.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Inter-site Replication

The process of creating a custom site link has five basic steps:

1. Create the site link.
2. Configure the site link's associated attributes.
3. Create site link bridges.
4. Configure connection objects. (This step is optional.)
5. Designate a preferred bridgehead server. (This step is optional)

#### **QUESTION 290**

Catalog Servers. Your domain structure contains one root domain and one child domain. You modify the folder permissions on a file server that is in the child domain. You discover that some Access Control entries start with S-1-5-21 and that no account name is listed.

You need to list the account names. What should you do?

- A. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that holds the Global Catalog.
- B. Modify the schema to enable replication of the friendly names attribute to the Global Catalog.
- C. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog.
- D. Move the infrastructure master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

If the IM Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) role holder is also a global catalog server, the phantom indexes are never created or updated on that domain controller. (The FSMO is also known as the operations master.) This behavior occurs because a global catalog server contains a partial replica of every object in Active Directory. The IM does not store phantom versions of the foreign objects because it already has a partial replica of the object in the local global catalog.

For this process to work correctly in a multidomain environment, the infrastructure FSMO role holder cannot be a global catalog server. Be aware that the first domain in the forest holds all five FSMO roles and is also a global catalog. Therefore, you must transfer either role to another computer as soon as another domain controller is installed in the domain if you plan to have multiple domains.

#### **QUESTION 291**

Your company has an Active Directory domain. You log on to the domain controller. The Active Directory Schema snap-in is not available in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

You need to access the Active Directory Schema snap-in. What should you do?

- A. Register Schmmgmt.dll.

- B. Log off and log on again by using an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group.
- C. Use the Ntdsutil.exe command to connect to the schema master operations master and open the schema for writing.
- D. Add the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD/LDS) role to the domain controller by using Server Manager.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Install the Active Directory Schema Snap-In

You can use this procedure to first register the dynamic-link library (DLL) that is required for the Active Directory Schema snap-in. You can then add the snap-in to Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

To install the Active Directory Schema snap-in:

1. To open an elevated command prompt, click Start, type command prompt and then right-click Command Prompt when it appears in the Start menu. Next, click Run as administrator and then click OK.

To open an elevated command prompt in Windows Server 2012 R2, click Start, type cmd, right-click cmd and then click Run as administrator.

2. Type the following command, and then press ENTER:

regsvr32 schmmgmt.dll

3. Click Start, click Run, type mmc and then click OK.

4. On the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-in.

5. Under Available snap-ins, click Active Directory Schema, click Add and then click OK.

6. To save this console, on the File menu, click Save.

7. In the Save As dialog box, do one of the following:

\* To place the snap-in in the Administrative Tools folder, in File name, type a name for the snap-in, and then click Save.

\* To save the snap-in to a location other than the Administrative Tools folder, in Save in , navigate to a location for the snap-in. In File name, type a name for the snap-in, and then click Save.

**QUESTION 292**

Your network contains a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server. The server hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain.

You need to reduce how long it takes until stale records are deleted from the zone. What should you do?

- A. From the configuration directory partition of the forest, modify the tombstone lifetime.
- B. From the configuration directory partition of the forest, modify the garbage collection interval.
- C. From the aging properties of the zone, modify the no-refresh interval and the refresh interval.
- D. From the start of authority (SOA) record of the zone, modify the refresh interval and the expire interval.

**Correct Answer: C**

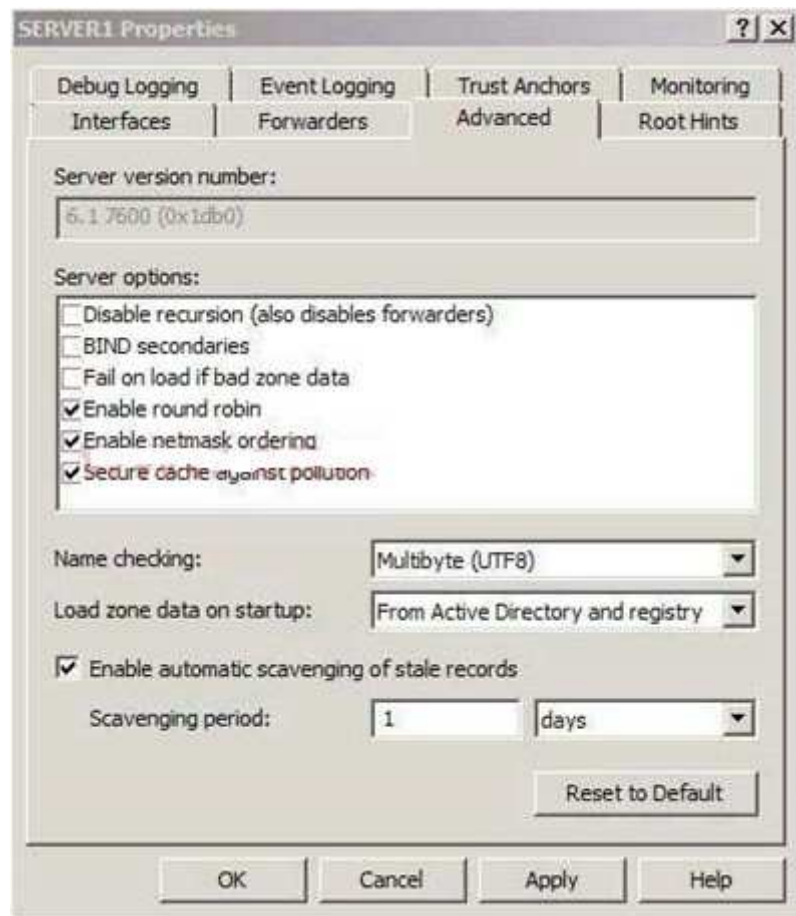
**Section: Volume D****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Scavenging automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is enabled, then you should also change the no-refresh and refresh intervals of the aging properties of the zone else it may take too long for stale records to be deleted and the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance.

**QUESTION 293**

You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a domain controller named Server1 that is configured as a DNS server. Server1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. The DNS configuration of Server1 is shown in the exhibit.



You discover that stale resource records are not automatically removed from the contoso.com zone.

You need to ensure that the stale resource records are automatically removed from the contoso.com zone.

What should you do?

- A. Set the scavenging period of Server1 to 0 days.
- B. Modify the Server Aging/Scavenging properties.
- C. Configure the aging properties for the contoso.com zone.

D. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Scavenging or aging as it is also known as automates the deletion of old records. When scavenging is disabled, these records must be deleted manually or the size of the DNS database can become large and have an adverse effect on performance. In the exhibit it shows that scavenging is enabled on Server1, thus you should configure the aging properties for the zone.

#### **QUESTION 294**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Partition table type	Disk storage type	Unallocated disk space
Disk 0	GPT	Dynamic	2 TB
Disk 1	MBR	Basic	4 TB
Disk 2	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 3	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 4	MBR	Basic	2 TB

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails. What should you create?

- A. a storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- B. a spanned volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- D. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- E. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
- F. a storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- G. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4
- H. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 295**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

Disk name	Partition table type	Disk storage type	Unallocated disk space
Disk 0	GPT	Dynamic	2 TB
Disk 1	MBR	Basic	4 TB
Disk 2	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 3	GPT	Dynamic	4 TB
Disk 4	MBR	Basic	2 TB

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails. What should you create?

- A. A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- B. A storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. A storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- D. A mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 296**

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a server named Server1. You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. the dism.exe command
- B. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- C. the imagex.exe command
- D. the setup.exe command
- E. the ocsetup.exe command
- F. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet
- G. the Install-Module cmdlet
- H. the Install-RoleService cmdlet

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Add-WindowsFeature -The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features on a computer that is running Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

dism /online /get-features PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature -Name Web-Server – IncludeAllSubFeature -ComputerName Server1 –WhatIf

**QUESTION 297**

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

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

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

- A. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.



- B. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.
- C. Decrease the Maximum RAM
- D. Decrease the Minimum RAM.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

What are virtual machine snapshots?

Virtual machine snapshots capture the state, data, and hardware configuration of a running virtual machine.

What are snapshots used for?

Snapshots provide a fast and easy way to revert the virtual machine to a previous state. For this reason, virtual machine snapshots are intended mainly for use in development and test environments. Having an easy way to revert a virtual machine can be very useful if you need to recreate a specific state or condition so that you can troubleshoot a problem.

There are certain circumstances in which it may make sense to use snapshots in a production environment.

For example, you can use snapshots to provide a way to revert a potentially risky operation in a production environment, such as applying an update to the software running in the virtual machine.

How are snapshots stored?

Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd560637%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Reducing the available RAM for the VM would reduce the size of the snapshot, what better than have the machine turn off, not using any memory.

## **QUESTION 298**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

Contoso.com has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, which has the AD DS, DHCP, and DNS server roles installed. Contoso.com also has a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR08, which has the DHCP, and Remote Access server roles installed. You have configured a server, which has the File and Storage Services server role installed, to automatically acquire an IP address.

The server is named ENSUREPASS-SR09. You then create a filter on ENSUREPASS-SR07.

Which of the following is a reason for this configuration?

- A. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR07 issues ENSUREPASS-SR09 an IP address.
- B. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR07 does not issue ENSUREPASS-SR09 an IP address.
- C. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR09 acquires a constant IP address from ENSUREPASS- SR08 only.
- D. To make sure that ENSUREPASS-SR09 is configured with a static IP address.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 299**

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

You need to create 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. New-StorageSubsystemVirtualDisk
- B. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- C. Server Manager
- D. Computer Management

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

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

#### **QUESTION 300**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. Subsequent to deploying a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new Contoso.com server, you are instructed to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to the server.

You want to achieve this goal from the command prompt. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the dism.exe command.
- B. You should consider making use of the dsquery.exe command.
- C. You should consider making use of the dsadd.exe command.
- D. You should consider making use of the dsrm.exe command.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)

B. dsquery Queries the directory by using search criteria that you specify. C. dsadd Adds specific types of objects to the directory. D. dsrm Deletes an object of a specific type or any general object from the directory.

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool replaces the pkgmgr, PEImg, and IntlCfg tools that are being retired in Windows 7. DISM provides a single centralized tool for performing all of the functions of these three tools in a more efficient and standardized way, eliminating the source of many of the frustrations experienced by current users of these tools.

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

### QUESTION 301

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains two domains. The forest contains five domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Domain	Global catalog server
DC1	Contoso.com	Yes
DC2	Contoso.com	Yes
DC3	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC4	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC5	Eu.contoso.com	No

You need to configure DC5 as a global catalog server. Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- B. Active Directory Users and Computers
- C. Active Directory Administrative Center
- D. Active Directory Sites and Services

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

If you have more than one domain in your forest and you have a significant user population in a site, you can optimize the speed and efficiency of domain logons and directory searches by adding a global catalog server to the site. If you have a single-domain forest, global catalog servers are not required for logons, but directory searches are directed to the global catalog. In this case, you can enable the global catalog on all domain controllers for faster directory searches. You can use the same user interface (UI) in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to add or remove the global catalog. Enabling the global catalog can cause additional replication traffic. However, global catalog removal occurs gradually in the background and does not affect replication or performance. Membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the forest or the Domain Admins group in the forest root domain, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To add or remove the global catalog Open Active Directory Sites and Services.

To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Sites and Services.

To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server 2012, click Start , type dssite.msc. In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog.

Where?

Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties.

Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

Global catalog servers and sites.

To optimize network performance in a multiple-site environment, consider adding global catalog servers in sites according to the needs in the sites for fast search responses and domain logons. It is recommended to make all domain controllers be global catalog servers if possible. In a single-site, multiple-domain environment, a single global catalog server is usually sufficient to cover common Active Directory queries and logons.

**QUESTION 302**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You have received instructions to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07. You want to achieve this remotely from a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR06.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07.
- B. You should consider accessing the Server Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR06.

- C. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR07
- D. You should consider accessing the TS Manager console on ENSUREPASS-SR06.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 303**

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

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You can create a VHD from either the Disk Management snap-in or the command line (diskpart).

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

DiskPart

Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7100

Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation.

On computer: WIN7

DISKPART> create vdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000

### **QUESTION 304**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are in the process of installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new Contoso.com server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13. Which of the following is TRUE with regards to a installing a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The Server Graphical Shell is installed, but not enabled.
- B. Server roles can be configured locally via the command prompt using Windows PowerShell.
- C. Server roles can be configured locally via Server Manager.
- D. You are able to access the Microsoft Management Console locally.
- E. The Desktop Experience is not available.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- A. There is no Windows shell and very limited GUI functionality.
- B. The Server Core interface is a command prompt with PowerShell support.
- C. Only Remotely using Server Manager.
- D. Microsoft Management Console is not available locally.
- E. Desktop Experience is not available.

Server Core is a minimal server installation option for computers running on the operating system. Server Core provides a low-maintenance server environment with limited functionality.

The minimal nature of Server Core creates limitations:

There is no Windows shell and very limited GUI functionality. The Server Core interface is a command prompt with PowerShell support.

There is limited MSI support (unattended mode only).

Server Graphical Shell is not installed.

Microsoft Management Console: not available locally.

Desktop Experience: not available.

### **QUESTION 305**

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP. You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

- IP address: 10.1.1.1
- Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0
- Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?

- A. Set-NetIPInterface
- B. netcfg.exe
- C. New-NetIPAddress
- D. msconfig.exe

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 306**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Configuration
DC1	Windows Server 2012	Domain controller
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	Domain controller
Server1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	File server
Server2	Windows Server 2012	File server

You need to ensure that you can use Server Manager on DC1 to manage DC2.

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

- A. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on DC2.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC1.
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC2.
- D. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on DC2.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Windows Management Framework 3.0. To use this release of Server Manager to access and manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must first install .NET Framework 4.0, and then install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on those servers. Note: In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012 R2. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool. You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems (see above).

Reference: Configure Remote Management in Server Manager.

### **QUESTION 307**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have received instructions to convert a basic disk to a GPT disk.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to GPT disks? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. To convert a basic disk to a GPT disk, the disk must not contain any partitions or volumes.
- B. You can convert a basic disk to a GPT disk, regardless of partitions or volumes.
- C. GPT is required for disks larger than 2 TB.
- D. GPT is required for disks smaller than 2 TB.
- E. The GPT partition style can be used on removable media.
- F. GPT disks make use of the standard BIOS partition table.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.

C. GPT allows a much larger partition size greater than 2 terabytes (TB) D. 2 terabytes is the limit for MBR disks.

E. Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use USB or IEEE 1394 interfaces.

F. Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.

Master boot record (MBR) disks use the standard BIOS partition table. GUID partition table (GPT) disks use unified extensible firmware interface (UEFI). One advantage of GPT disks is that you can have more than four partitions on each disk. GPT is also required for disks larger than 2 terabytes.

Portable computers and removable media.

Dynamic disks are not supported on portable computers, removable disks, detachable disks that use Universal Serial Bus (USB) or IEEE 1394 (also called FireWire) interfaces, or on disks connected to shared SCSI buses. If you are using a portable computer and right-click a disk in the graphical or list view in Disk Management, you will not see the option to convert the disk to dynamic.

Dynamic disks are a separate form of volume management that allows volumes to have noncontiguous extents on one or more physical disks. Dynamic disks and



volumes rely on the Logical Disk Manager (LDM) and Virtual Disk Service (VDS) and their associated features. These features enable you to perform tasks such as converting basic disks into dynamic disks, and creating fault-tolerant volumes. To encourage the use of dynamic disks, multi-partition volume support was removed from basic disks, and is now exclusively supported on dynamic disks. GPT disks can be converted to MBR disks only if all existing partitioning is first deleted, with associated loss of data.

Q. What happens when a basic disk is converted to dynamic?

A. For a drive to be eligible for conversion to dynamic, all basic data partitions on the drive must be contiguous.

If other unrecognized partitions separate basic data partitions, the disk cannot be converted. This is one of the reasons that the MSR must be created before any basic data partitions. The first step in conversion is to separate a portion of the MSR to create the configuration database partition. All non-bootable basic partitions are then combined into a single data container partition. Boot partitions are retained as separate data container partitions. This is analogous to conversion of primary partitions.

Windows XP and later versions of the Windows operating system differs from Windows 2000 in that basic and extended partitions are preferentially converted to a single 0x42 partition, rather than being retained as multiple distinct 0x42 partitions as on Windows 2000.

### QUESTION 308

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and is installed as an FTP server. Client uses App1 to connect to Server1 for FTP. App1 uses TCP port 21 for control and a dynamic port for data. You have allowed port 21 in firewall. What should you do next in order to allow clients to use App1 to connect to server1 using ftp.

- A. At Server1 allow firewall rule of outbound
- B. At Server1 allow firewall rule of inbound
- C. Netsh advfirewall domainprofile state off
- D. Netsh advfirewall set global StatefulFtp enable

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Set global statefulftp

Configures how Windows Firewall with Advanced Security handles FTP traffic that uses an initial connection on one port to request a data connection on a different port. This affects both active and passive FTP.

### QUESTION 309

A company has a forest with 4 sites. Subnets are as follows:

- MainOffice 172.16.1.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0 Gateway 172.16.1.254
- Site1 192.168.12.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0
- Site 2 192.168.13.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0
- Site 3 192.168.14.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0
- Site 4 192.168.15.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0

You add a new server to the MainOffice and it needs to be able to communicate to all sites.  
Which route command would you run?

- A. route add -p 192.168.8.0 netmask 255.255.252.0 172.16.1.254
- B. route add -p 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.248.0 172.16.1.254
- C. route add -p 192.168.12.0 netmask 255.255.252.0 172.16.1.254
- D. route add -p 192.168.12.0 netmask 255.255.240.0 172.16.1.254

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 310**

Server 1 and Server2 host a load-balanced Application pool named AppPool1. You need to ensure that AppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity. Which 3 actions should you perform?

- A. Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012 R2, Run the New-ADServiceAccountcmdlet, Modify the settings of AppPool1.
- B. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdaptercmdlet.
- D. From Windows Powershell, run Get-DNS ServerDiagnostics.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

For the application pool to use a group Managed Service account as its identity you will have to make sure that there is a domain controller where you can add the account and then modify the application pool accordingly.

Thus you should use the New-ADServiceAccount on the domain controller that will create a new Active Directory service account.

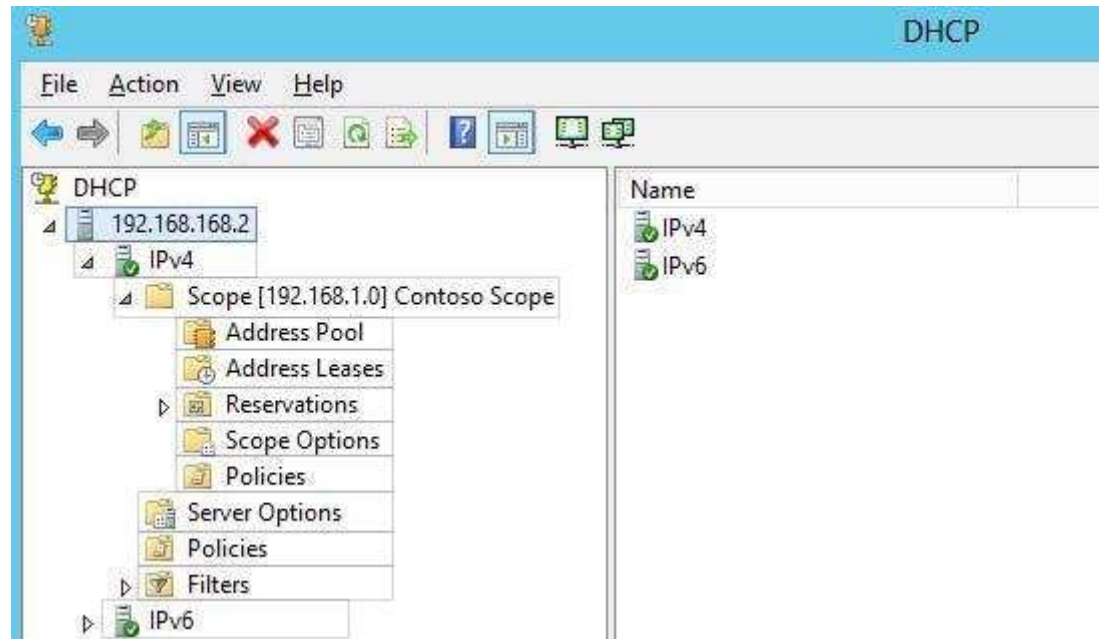
#### **QUESTION 311**

**HOTSPOT**

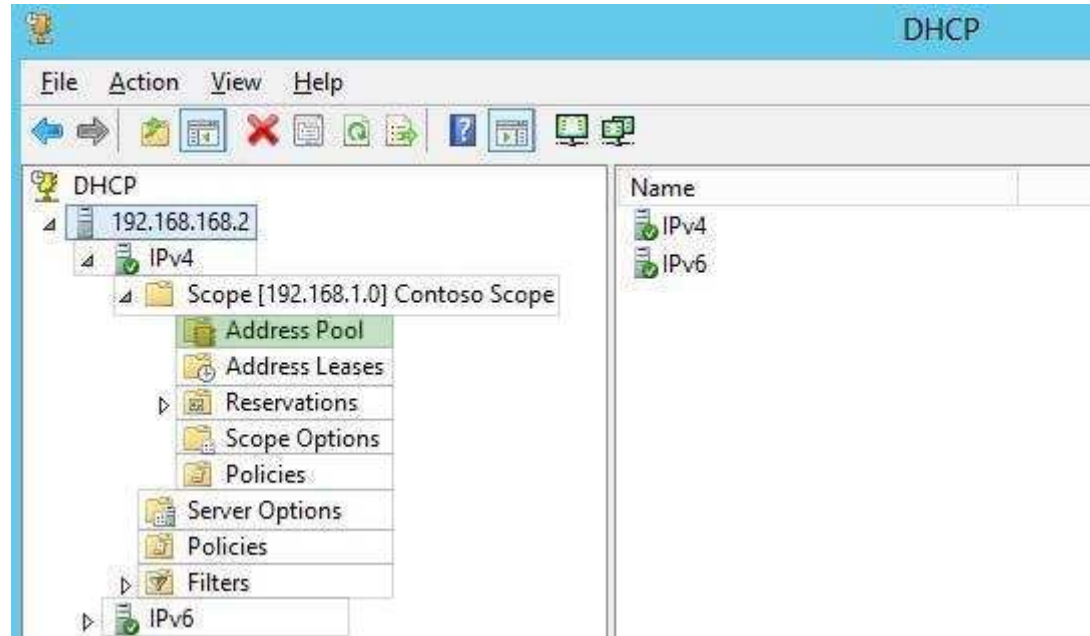
You run a Windows 2012 and implementing 3 new printers in a warehouse. You need to make an exclusion for these IP addresses within DHCP server.

Select the location where you would configure at the DHCP console?

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



## Section: Volume D

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Answer: address pool

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737978%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

## QUESTION 312

### HOTSPOT

You have a Server Core 2012 installation and all roles and features removed. The server does not have access to Windows Update. You mount the network volume containing the installation files for Server 2012.

You need to install DNS and DHCP server role.

Which directory do you reference for installing?

### Hot Area:

 rescache
 Resources
 SchCache
 schemas
 security
 ServiceProfiles
 servicing
 Setup
 SoftwareDistrib
 Speech
 symbols
 System
 System32
 SysWOW64
 TAPI
 Tasks
 Temp
 ToastData
 tracing
 Web
 WinSxS

**Correct Answer:**

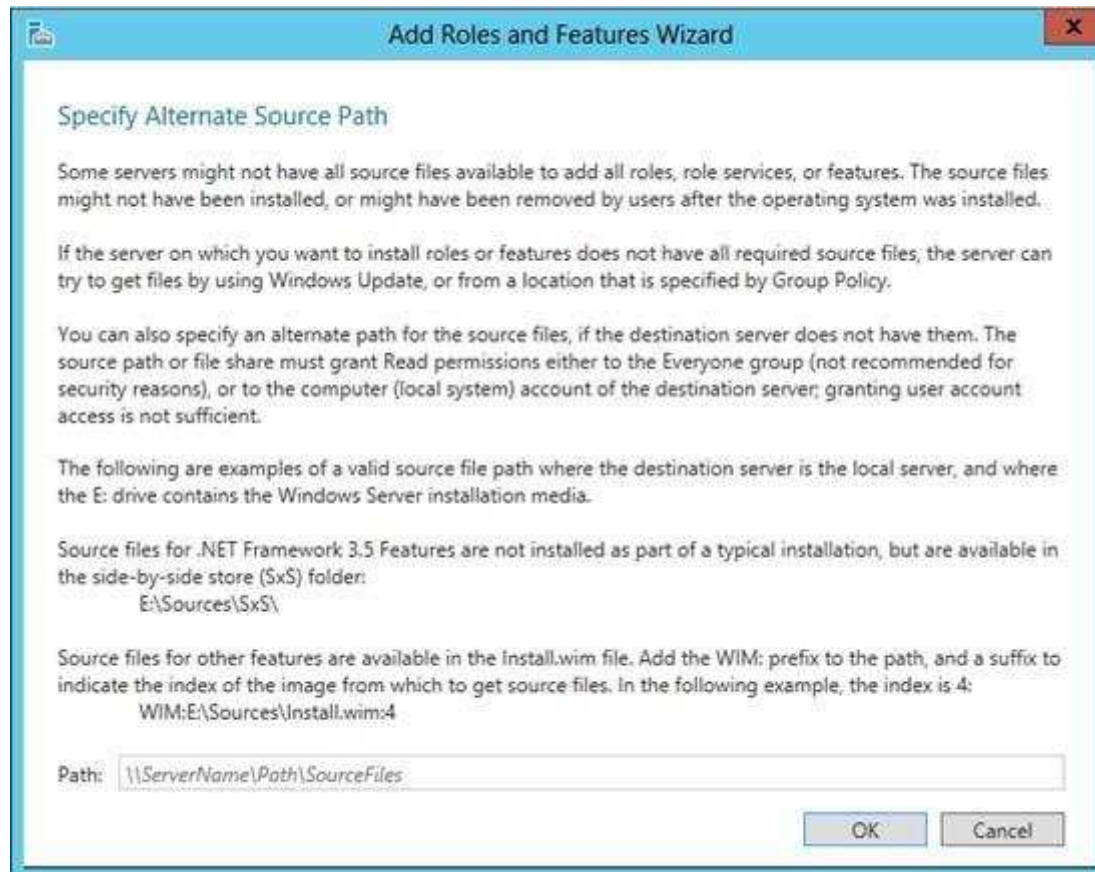
 rescache
 Resources
 SchCache
 schemas
 security
 ServiceProfiles
 servicing
 Setup
 SoftwareDistrib
 Speech
 symbols
 System
 System32
 SysWOW64
 TAPI
 Tasks
 Temp
 ToastData
 tracing
 Web
 WinSxS

Section: Volume D

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



Reference: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/02/24/how-to-reduce-the-size-of-the-winsxs-directory-and-free-up-disk-space-on-windows-server-2012-using-features-on-demand.aspx>

### QUESTION 313

You run a Windows 2012 R2 Hyper-V Role Server, you need to shrink the size of files.vhd.

Which PowerShell cmdlet option you should run first?

- A. Dismount-VHD
- B. Mount-VHD
- C. Resize-VHD
- D. Convert-VHD

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 314**

You only want to share a printer with Group1, administrators, central owner and operators (pick 2 answers).

- A. Add permissions to Group1
- B. Remove permissions from administrators
- C. Add permissions to operators
- D. Add permissions to Central Owner
- E. Remove permissions from everyone.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 315**

A laptop with server 2012 R2 OS, you need to ensure that server 2012 R2 can use wireless network adapter.

What should you do first?

- A. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Role
- B. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Role
- C. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Feature
- D. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Feature



**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 316**

You run a Windows 2012 R2 Hyper-V Role Server, you need to shrink the size of files.vhd (200GB).

Using the Edit Virtual Disk Wizard what option should you choose?

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

**Correct Answer: D**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

After converting a dynamically expanding VHD to the VHDX format, a new Shrink menu option becomes available in the Hyper-V UI as shown. VHDX format VHDs only expose the Shrink option when there is free space in the VHDX file to reclaim.

**QUESTION 317**

You work as an administrator at ABC.com. The ABC.com network consists of a single domain named ABC.com. All servers in the ABC.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

ABC.com's user accounts are located in an organizational unit (OU), named ABCStaff. ABC.com's managers belong to a group, named ABCManagers.

You have been instructed to create a new Group Policy object (GPO) that should be linked to the ABCStaffOU, but not affect ABC.com's managers.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider removing the user accounts of the managers from the ABCStaff OU.
- B. You should consider configuring the new GPO's WMI filter.
- C. You should consider adding the user accounts of ABC.com's managers to the Admins group.

D. You should consider adding the user accounts of ABC.com's managers to the local Administrators group.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 318

#### HOTSPOT

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

Subnet name	Network ID
MainOffice	172.16.0.0/24
Warehouse	192.168.1.0/24

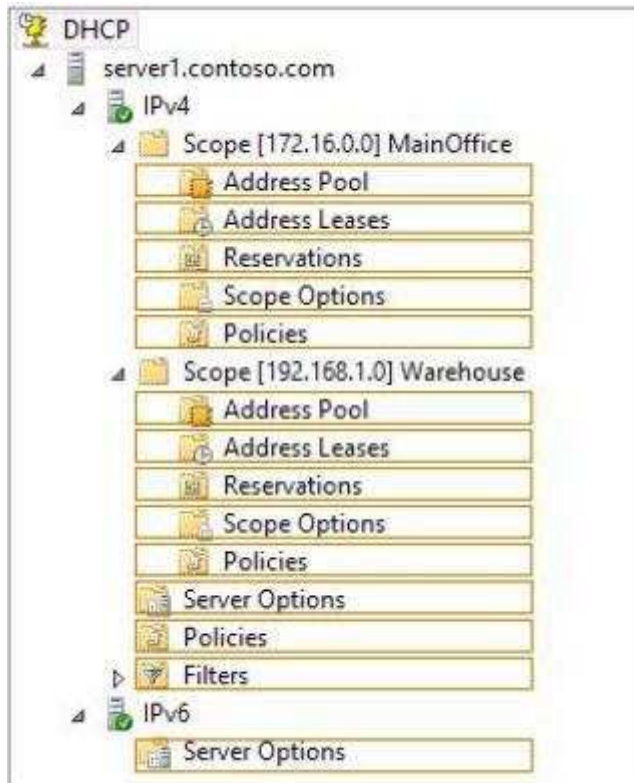
The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed.

Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets. You add three new printers to the Warehouse subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive.

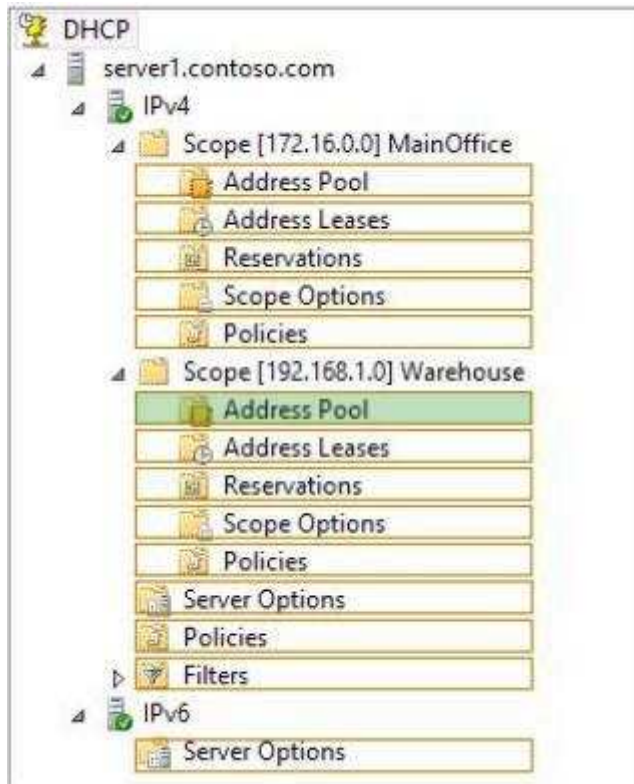
You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers.

From which node should you configure the exclusion range? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 319**

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. A one-way external trust exists between contoso.com and adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains a universal group named Group1. You need to prevent Group1 from being used to provide access to the resources in contoso.com.

What should you do?

- A. Change the scope of Group1 to domain local.
- B. Modify the Allowed to Authenticate permissions in adatum.com.
- C. Enable SID quarantine on the trust between contoso.com and adatum.com.
- D. Modify the Allowed to Authenticate permissions in contoso.com.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

\* Accounts that require access to the customer Active Directory will be granted a special right called Allowed to Authenticate. This right is then applied to computer objects (Active Directory domain controllers and AD RMS servers) within the customer Active Directory to which the account needs access.

\* For users in a trusted Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest to be able to access resources in a trusting Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest where the trust authentication setting has been set to selective authentication, each user must be explicitly granted the Allowed to Authenticate permission on the security descriptor of the computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting domain or forest.

#### **QUESTION 320**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2 and are configured as global catalog servers. The corp.contoso.com domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

You need to disable the global catalog on DC1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

To add or remove the global catalog

Open Active Directory Sites and Services. To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Sites and Services.

To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server® 2012, click Start, type dssite.msc.

In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog. Where?

Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers

In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties.

Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

#### **QUESTION 321**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You have been instructed to modify the name of the local Administrator account on all Contoso.com workstations. You want to achieve this using as little administrative effort as possible.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider configuring the Security Options settings via the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).
- B. You should consider navigating to Local Users and Groups via Computer
- C. You should consider configuring the replication settings.
- D. You should consider navigating to Local Users and Groups via Computer Management on each workstation.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Rename administrator account policy setting determines whether a different account name is associated with the security identifier (SID) for the Administrator account.

Because the Administrator account exists on all Windows server versions, renaming the account makes it slightly more difficult for attackers to guess this user name and password combination. By default, the built-in Administrator account cannot be locked out no matter how many times a malicious user might use a bad password. This makes the Administrator account a popular target for brute-force password-guessing attacks.

The value of this countermeasure is lessened because this account has a well-known SID and there are non-Microsoft tools that allow you to initiate a brute-force attack over the network by specifying the SID rather than the account name. This means that even if you have renamed the Administrator account, a malicious user could start a brute-force attack by using the SID.

Rename the Administrator account by specifying a value for the Accounts: Rename administrator account policy setting.

Location: GPO\_name\Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options

#### **QUESTION 322**

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	172.16.0.0/12	172.31.255.254
Branch1	192.168.12.0/24	192.168.12.254
Branch2	192.168.13.0/24	192.168.13.254
Branch3	192.168.14.0/24	192.168.14.254
Branch4	192.168.15.0/24	192.168.15.254

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 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.248.0 172.31.255.254
- B. route.exe add -p 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.31.255.254
- C. route.exe add -p 192.168.8.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.31.255.254
- D. route.exe add -p 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.31.255.254

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 323

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have created and linked a new Group Policy object (GPO) to an organizational unit (OU), named ENSUREPASSServ, which host the computer accounts for servers in the Contoso.com domain.

You have been tasked with adding a group to a local group on all servers in the Contoso.com domain. This group should not, however, be removed from the local group.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider adding a restricted group.
- B. You should consider adding a global group.

- C. You should consider adding a user group.
- D. You should consider adding a server group.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Restricted groups in Group policies are a simple way of delegating permissions or group membership centrally to any domain computer or server. Using restricted groups it is easier to enforce the lowest possible permissions to any given account.

Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Restricted Groups

Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups). The two properties are Members and Member Of .

The Members list defines who should and should not belong to the restricted group.

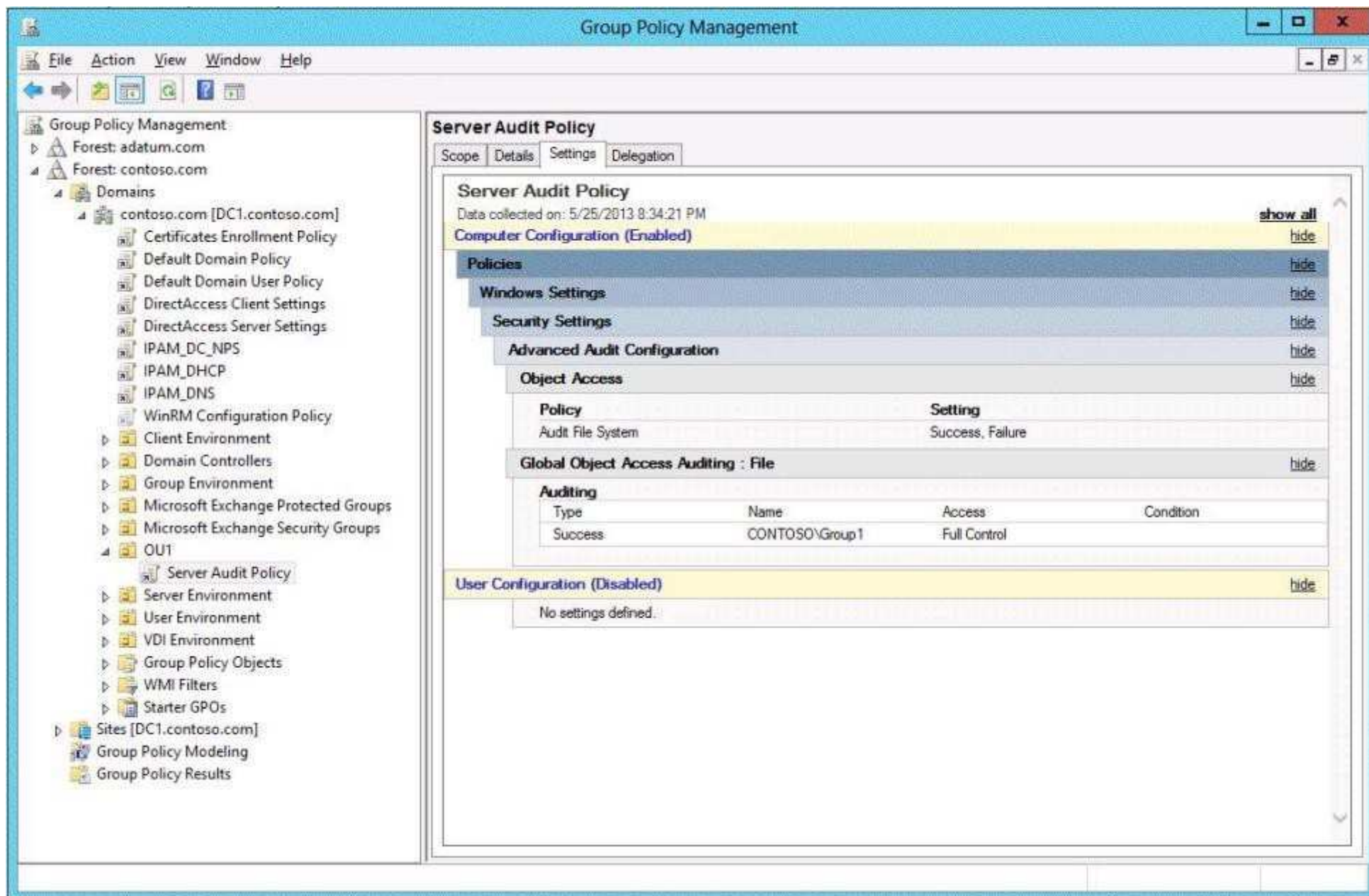
The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to. When a restricted Group Policy is enforced, any current member of a restricted group that is not on the Members list is removed.

**QUESTION 324**

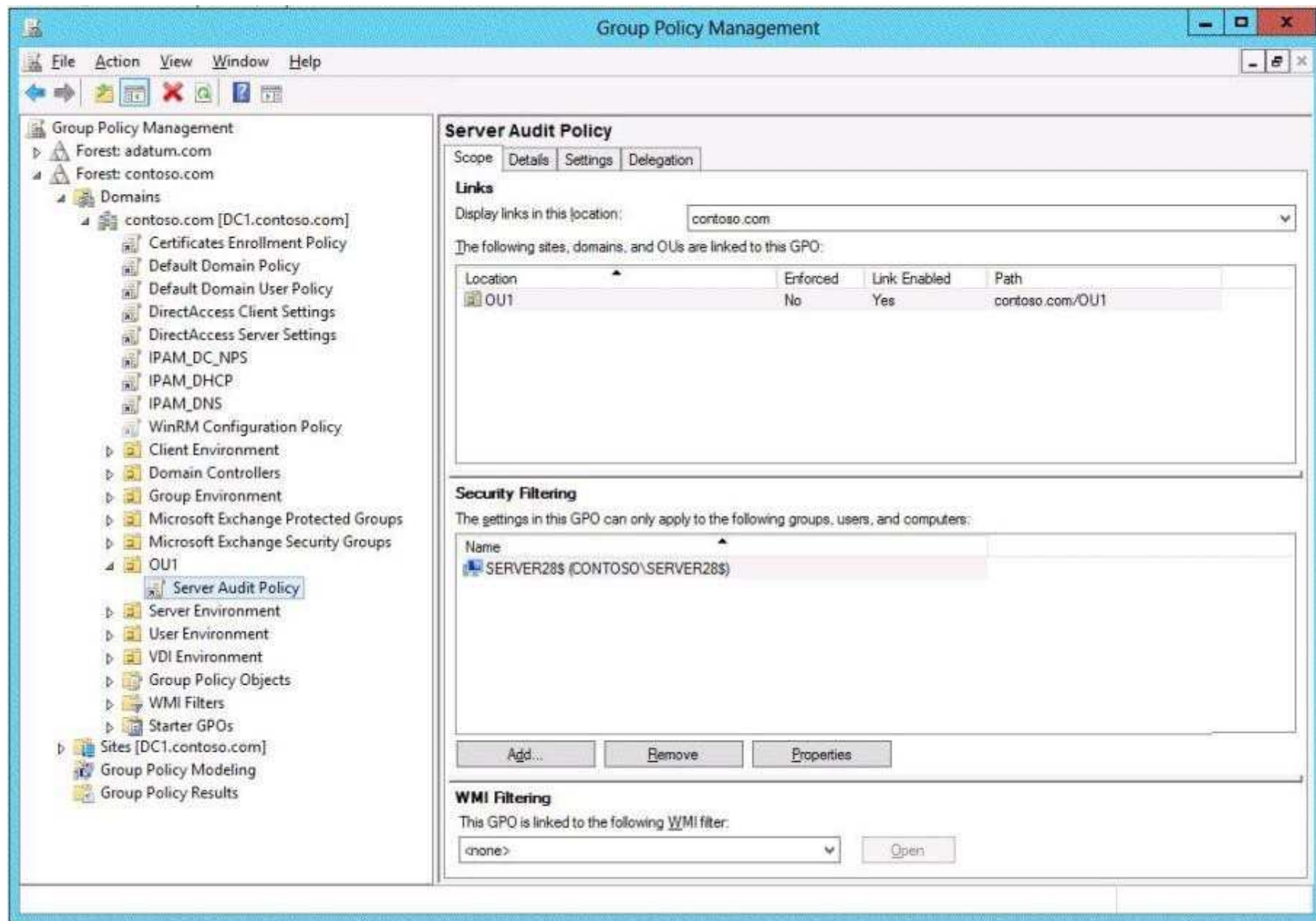
**HOTSPOT**

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named Server Audit Policy. The settings of the GPO are shown in the Settings exhibit.

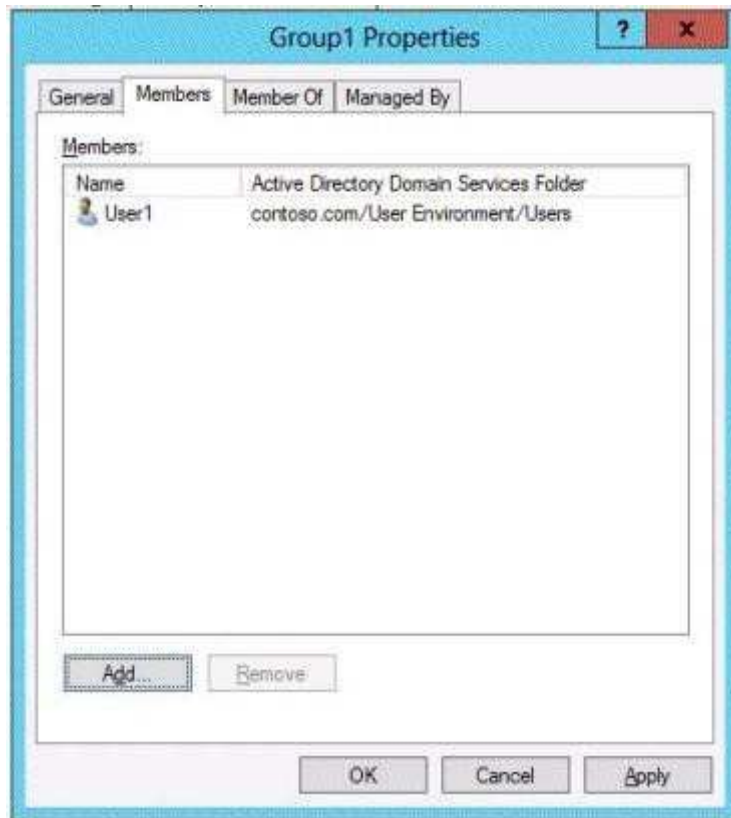




The scope of the GPO is shown in the Scope exhibit.



The domain contains a group named Group1. The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit.



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.

**Hot Area:**

	Yes	No
All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Correct Answer:**

	Yes	No
All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

## Section: Volume D

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 325

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have configured a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, as a VPN server. You are required to configure new firewall rules for workstation connections.

You want to achieve this using the least amount of administrative effort.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider making use of the Enable-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.

- B. You should consider making use of the New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- C. You should consider making use of dism.exe from the command prompt.
- D. You should consider making use of dsadd.exe from the command prompt.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-NetFirewallRule – Creates a new inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.

You can't Enable what doesn't exist yet, you must use New-NetFirewallRule

### **QUESTION 326**

DRAG DROP

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. A technician creates a virtual machine named VM1 on Server1 by using the New Virtual Machine Wizard.

You start VM1 and you discover that there is no option to start by using PXE.

You need to ensure that you can start VM1 by using PXE.

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

**Select and Place:**

## Actions

Shut down VM1.

Add a legacy network adapter to VM1.

Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.

Install Integration Services on VM1.

Modify the virtual switch settings of the legacy network adapter.

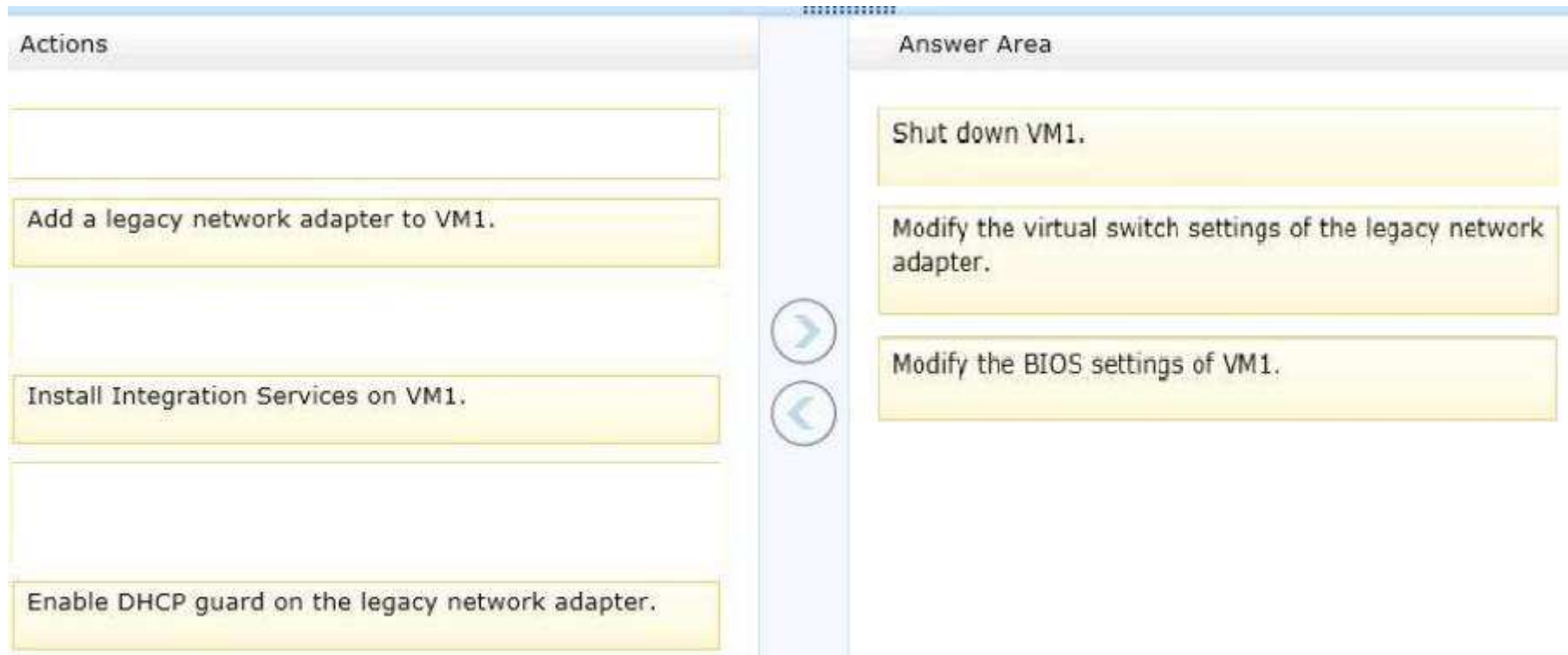
Enable DHCP guard on the legacy network adapter.

## Answer Area



**Correct Answer:**





## Section: Volume D

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Note:

Step 1: The VM need to be shutdown first.

Step 2:

1. You need to create a virtual switch. This is needed for the Virtual Machine to be able to communicate with the network. If you already have created a virtual machine for your network, you can skip this step. Start by right-clicking the Hyper-V host in Hyper-V Manager and selecting "Virtual Switch Manager".
  2. Create a new Virtual Switch. Select "External", which is similar to "Bridged" if you're used to other virtualization software.
  3. Give the new Virtual Switch a name.
  4. By default, there is only a "Standard Network Adapter" installed on the Virtual Machine, but for PXE functionality you will need to add a "Legacy Network Adapter".
  5. Go to the "Legacy Network Adapter" that you just added and specify that it should use the Virtual Switch that you just created.
- Step 3: you should change the BIOS boot priority to make sure that the Virtual Machine always tries to boot first using the "Legacy Network Adapter". Just select the "Legacy Network Adapter" and move it to the top using the buttons.
- Step 4: Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work.

Reference: Guide: How to get PXE boot to work in Hyper-V

#### **QUESTION 327**

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. The local area connection on Server1 has the following configuration:

- IP address: 10.1.1.1
- Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0
- Default gateway: 10.1.1.254
- Preferred DNS server: <none>

The network contains a DNS server that has an IPv4 address of 10.1.1.200. You need to configure Server1 to use 10.1.1.200 as the preferred DNS server. The solution must not change any other settings on Server1.

Which command should you run?

- A. sconfig.cmd
- B. net.exe
- C. Set-NetIPInterface
- D. netsh.exe

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Network settings

You can configure the IP address to be assigned automatically by a DHCP Server or you can assign a static IP address manually. This option allows you to configure DNS Server settings for the server as well.

#### **QUESTION 328**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC01.

You have been instructed to make sure that the Group Policy Administrative Templates are available centrally.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider copying the policies folder to the PolicyDefinitions folder in the Contoso.com domain's SYSVOL folder.
- B. You should consider copying the PolicyDefinitions folder to the policies folder in the Contoso.com domain's SYSVOL folder.
- C. You should consider copying the PolicyDefinitions folder to the policies folder in the Contoso.com domain's systemroot folder.
- D. You should consider copying the PolicyDefinitions folder to the policies folder in the Contoso.com domain's logonserver folder.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

PolicyDefinitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy.

By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.

By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.

The Central Store

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

To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions in the following location: \\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies.

Note: FQDN is a fully qualified domain name.

**QUESTION 329**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Contoso.com has a Hyper-V server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13, which hosts multiple virtual machines.

You have enabled the use of Single-root I/O virtualization.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to using Single-root I/O virtualization? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It maximizes network throughput, while minimizing network latency.
- B. It maximizes network throughput, as well as network latency.
- C. It avoids the virtual switch stack and allows the virtual machine direct access to the actual network switch.

D. It prevents the virtual machine from accessing the network switch directly.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V virtualization stack. Because the VF is assigned to a child partition, the network traffic flows directly between the VF and child partition. As a result, the I/O overhead in the software emulation layer is diminished and achieves network performance that is nearly the same performance as in nonvirtualized environments.

### QUESTION 330

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the use of Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA).

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Non-Uniform Memory Architecture (NUMA)? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a computer architecture used in multiprocessor systems.
- B. It is a computer architecture used in single processor systems.
- C. It allows a processor to access local memory faster than it can access remote memory.
- D. It allows a processor to access remote memory faster than it can access local memory.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** Volume D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

PolicyDefinitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy.

By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.

By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.

The Central Store

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

To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, create a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions in the following location: \\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies.

Note: FQDN is a fully qualified domain name.

**QUESTION 331**

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

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

You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share – Advanced option.

You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share – Advanced to create the new share.

What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

- A. Run the Set-SmbShare cmdlet.
- B. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
- C. Configure Dynamic Access Control and Apply a central access policy.
- D. Configure the Advanced system settings.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

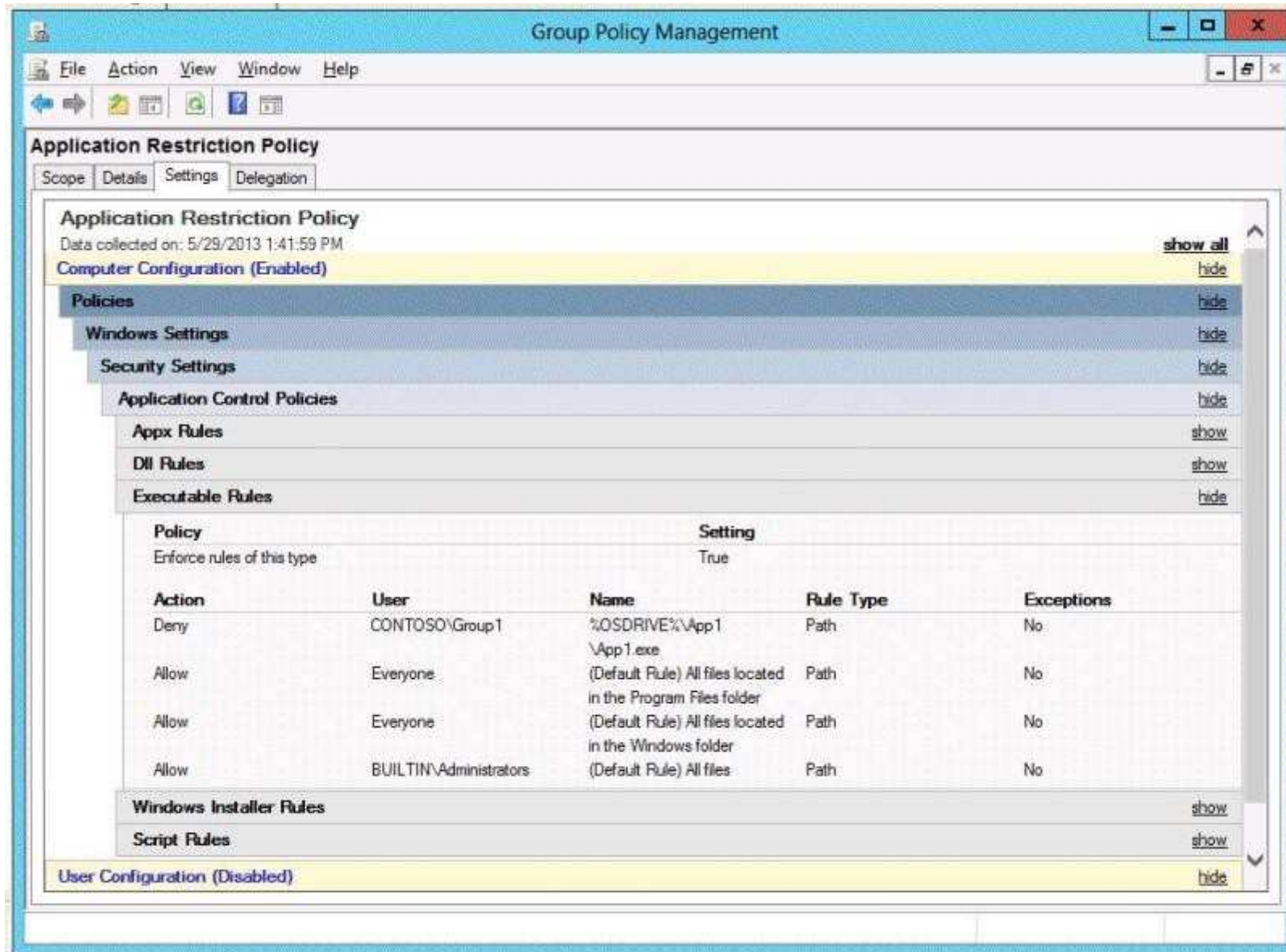
**QUESTION 332**

**HOTSPOT**

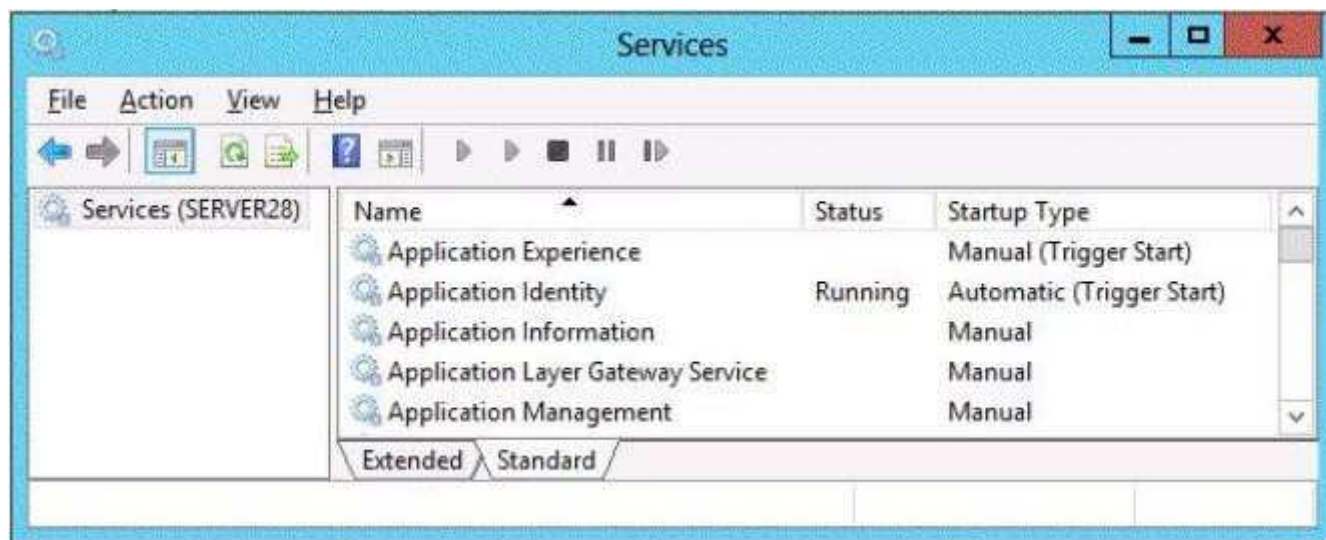
Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a server named Server28.

The computer account of Server 28 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named Application Restriction Policy is linked to OU1.

The settings of the GPO are configured as shown in the GPO Settings exhibit.



The Services console on Server28 is shown in the Services exhibit.



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.

**Hot Area:**

	Yes	No
The members of Group1 will be able to run %programfiles%\app1.exe while they are logged on to Server28.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The members of Group1 will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The members of the Administrators group will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Correct Answer:**

	Yes	No
The members of Group1 will be able to run %programfiles%\app1.exe while they are logged on to Server28.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The members of Group1 will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The members of the Administrators group will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Section: Volume D**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 333**

**DRAG DROP**

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. You view the properties of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



# Settings for VM1 on SERVER1

VM1

## Hardware

- Add Hardware
- BIOS  
Boot from CD
- Memory**  
1024 MB
- Processor  
1 Virtual processor
- IDE Controller 0  
Hard Drive  
VM1.vhdx
- IDE Controller 1  
DVD Drive  
None
- SCSI Controller
- Legacy Network Adapter  
External
- COM 1  
None
- COM 2  
None
- Diskette Drive  
None

## Management

- Name  
VM1
- Integration Services  
All services offered
- Snapshot File Location  
C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\WM...
- Smart Paging File Location  
C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\WM...
- Automatic Start Action  
Restart if previously running

## Memory

You can configure options for assigning and managing memory for this virtual machine.

Specify the amount of memory that this virtual machine will be started with.

Startup RAM:  MB

### Dynamic Memory

You can manage the amount of memory assigned to this virtual machine dynamically within the specified range.

☒ Enable Dynamic Memory

Minimum RAM:  MB

Maximum RAM:  MB

Specify the percentage of memory that Hyper-V should try to reserve as a buffer. Hyper-V uses the percentage and the current demand for memory to determine an amount of memory for the buffer.

Memory buffer:  %

### Memory weight

Specify how to prioritize the availability of memory for this virtual machine compared to other virtual machines on this computer.

Low  High

**i** Specifying a lower setting for this virtual machine might prevent it from starting when other virtual machines are running and available memory is low.

**!** Some settings cannot be modified because the virtual machine was running when this window was opened. To modify a setting that is unavailable, shut down the virtual machine and then reopen this

You need to configure bandwidth management for VM1.

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

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter.	
Enable Hyper-V resource metering.	
Shut down VM1.	
Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter.	
Add a network adapter to VM1.	

**Correct Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
	Shut down VM1.
Enable Hyper-V resource metering.	Add a network adapter to VM1.
Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter.	Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter.

## Section: Volume D

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Note:

Incorrect answers:

- \* The legacy adapter doesn't support bandwidth management
- \* Resource Metering in Hyper-V. Resource Metering provides the ability to track and report the amount of data that is transferred per IP address or virtual machine -- helping to ensure accurate showback and chargeback.

#### QUESTION 334

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing what happens when you run the Remove-NetLbfoTeam Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Which of the following describes the results of running this cmdlet?

- A. It removes one or more network adapters from a specified NIC team.
- B. It removes a team interface from a NIC team.
- C. It removes a specified NIC team from the host.
- D. It removes a network adapter member from a switch team.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Remove-NetLbfoTeam removes the specified NIC team from the host.

The Remove-NetLbfoTeam cmdlet removes the specified NIC team from the host. This cmdlet disconnects all associated team members and providers from the team. You can specify the team to remove by using either a team object retrieved by Get-NetLbfoTeam, or by specifying a team name.

You can use Remove-NetLbfoTeam to remove all NIC teams from the server.

You need administrator privileges to use Remove-NetLbfoTeam.

**QUESTION 335**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing the Virtual Fibre Channel SAN feature.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the Virtual Fibre Channel SAN feature? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It prevents virtual machines from connecting directly to Fibre Channel storage.
- B. It allows for virtual machines to connect to Fibre Channel storage directly.
- C. It includes support for virtual SANs, live migration, and multipath I/O.
- D. It includes support for virtual SANs, and live migration, but not multipath I/O.

**Correct Answer: BC**  
**Section: Volume D**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

To gain the full benefits of server virtualization and cloud architectures, virtualized workloads need to connect easily and reliably to existing SANs. For many enterprise organizations, Hyper-V deployments were limited in scale and scope because they lacked the ability to directly connect VMs to Fibre Channel SAN storage from inside a VM. Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 R2 now provides virtual Fibre Channel Host Bus Adapter (HBA) ports within the guest operating system that runs the virtual machine, connecting virtual machines directly to FibreChannel SAN Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs).

Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V provides several important advantages for Hyper-V environments:

- Simplifies storage connectivity for virtualized workloads to ultra-reliable, high-performance Fibre Channel SAN storage.
- Enables new solutions that require shared storage, such as failover clustering, live migration, and multipath I/O.
- Leverages and protects existing investments in Fibre Channel storage?
- Enables advanced FC SAN storage functionality for VMs.
- Facilitates migration of FC workloads into the cloud.
- Enables improved monitoring and troubleshooting, with visibility from the VM to the FC SAN storage.
- Enables centralized management of Ethernet and FC-based virtualized workloads.

Combining Virtual Fibre Channel for Hyper-V and the Brocade Fibre Channel SAN infrastructure greatly simplifies connectivity between Fibre Channel SAN storage and virtualized applications, enabling enterprise IT and hosting providers to achieve new levels of availability, reliability, and scalability for cloud-based services. You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays. Windows Server 2012 R2 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines. This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure. With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads. Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features, such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.

#### QUESTION 336

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain, including domain controllers, have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.



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When you recently added new workstations to the Contoso.com manually, you found that the computer accounts were created in the default container.

You want to make sure that the default container for newly created computers is redirected to a specified, target organizational unit (OU).

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the replace.exe command-line tool.
- B. You should consider making use of the redircmp.exe command-line tool.
- C. You should consider making use of the redirusr.exe command-line tool.
- D. You should consider making use of the rexec.exe command-line tool.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Volume E**  
**Explanation**

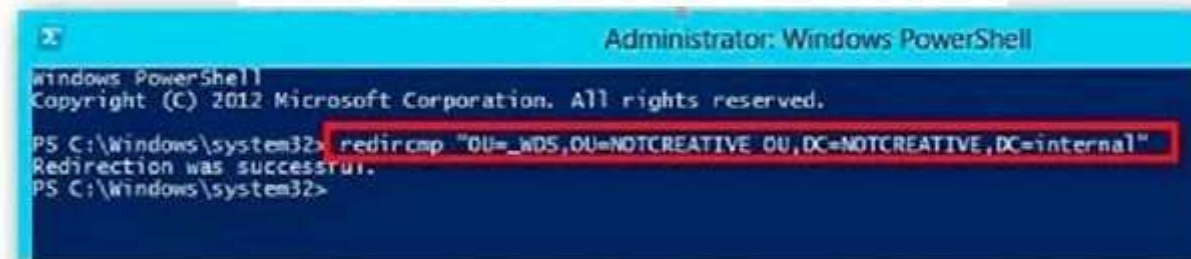
**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

redircmp.exe 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.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\>redircmp OU=New-Computers,OU=PC,DC=adv2,DC=se
Redirection was successful.
C:\>
```



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\system32> redircmp "OU=_WDS,OU=NOTCREATIVE OU,DC=NOTCREATIVE,DC=internal"
Redirection was successful.
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```



☒ Enable automatic scavenging of stale records

Scavenging period:

**QUESTION 337**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com.

Contoso.com has a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC01, which has the Domain Naming master and the Schema master roles installed. Contoso.com also has a Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controller, named ENSUREPASS-DC02, which has the PDC Emulator, RID master, and Infrastructure master roles installed.

You have deployed a new Windows Server 2012 server, which belongs to a workgroup, in Contoso.com's perimeter network.

You then executed the djoin.exe command.

Which of the following is the purpose of the djoin.exe command?

- A. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join when a computer restarts.
- B. It sets up a user account in a domain and requests an online domain join when a computer restarts.
- C. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an offline domain join immediately.
- D. It sets up a computer account in a domain and requests an online domain join immediately.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume E**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 338**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed, while domain controllers have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed.

You are then tasked with deploying a new Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller. You are preparing to install the DNS Server role, and enable the global catalog server option.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of Server Manager.
- B. You should consider making use of the Active Directory Installation Wizard.
- C. You should consider making use of the DHCP Installation Wizard
- D. You should consider making use of TS Manager

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume E**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 339**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers in the Contoso.com domain have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

You have logged on to a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR07, and would like to obtain the IP configurations of a server, named ENSUREPASS-SR13.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the Winrs.exe command.
- B. You should consider making use of the Winsat.exe command.
- C. You should consider making use of the Winpop.exe command.
- D. You should consider making use of the Dsrms.exe command.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Volume E**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 340**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2008 R2 installed.

Most of the Contoso.com servers have 64 - bit CPU's installed, while the rest have 32 - bit CPU's installed. You are informed that Contoso.com wants to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 on all their servers.

You need to make recommendations to ensure that this is possible.

Which of the following would you recommend?

- A. You should inform Contoso.com that the deployment can proceed without any changes.
- B. You should inform Contoso.com that the servers with 32 bit CPU's must be upgraded to include 64 bit CPU's for the deployment to proceed.
- C. You should inform Contoso.com that the servers with 64 bit CPU's must be upgraded to include 32 bit CPU's for the deployment to proceed.
- D. You should inform Contoso.com that the deployment is not in any way possible.



**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: Volume E**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Windows Server 2012 is a 64-bit only operating system.

Minimum: 1.4 GHz 64-bit processor

**QUESTION 341**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

Contoso.com has its headquarters in London, and several widespread satellite offices. When Contoso.com releases a new written policy stating that the graphical user interface (GUI) should not be installed on any servers deployed to Contoso.com's satellite offices.

It is reported that a server in one of the satellite offices are not compliant with the new written policy.

You are required to remedy the situation, while using the least amount of user interaction.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature using a PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature via TS Manager.
- C. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature via Server Manager.
- D. You should consider uninstalling the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature using the Dism.exe command from the command prompt.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: Volume E**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Although you could utilize a PowerShell cmdlet, it would require you to either log on to the remote machine to enable PowerShell remoting first (or to use the local PowerShell console). Using Server Manager, you could just add the server (if it wasn't already added) and use the "Remove Roles and Features" applet.

**QUESTION 342**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing Storage Spaces.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to Storage Spaces?

- A. Mirroring and parity are optional resilient storage modes of Storage Spaces.
- B. Failover clustering is not supported by Storage Spaces.
- C. Storage spaces are virtual disks with associated attributes such as a preferred level of resiliency, and thin or fixed provisioning.
- D. Storage spaces are a collection of physical disks with associated attributes such as a preferred level of resiliency, and thin or fixed provisioning.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** Volume E

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 343**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing NIC Teaming.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to NIC Teaming? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It allows for traffic failover to prevent connectivity loss if a network component fails.
- B. It prevents bandwidth aggregation.
- C. The Windows Server 2012 implementation of NIC Teaming supports a maximum of 5 NICs in a team.
- D. The Windows Server 2012 implementation of NIC Teaming supports a maximum of 32 NICs in a team.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** Volume E

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NIC teaming, also known as Load Balancing/Failover (LBFO), allows multiple network adapters to be placed into a team for the purposes of bandwidth aggregation, and/or traffic failover to maintain connectivity in the event of a network component failure. This feature has long been available from NIC vendors but until now NIC teaming has not been included with Windows Server.

Do I have to select a standby member to get fault tolerance (failover)? No. IN any team with two or more network adapters if a network adapter fails in an Active/Active configuration, the traffic on that network adapter will gracefully failover to the other network adapters in the team even if none of the other adapters are in standby mode.

Number of NICs in a team in a native host

NIC teaming requires the presence of at least one Ethernet NIC. A team of one NIC may be used for separation of traffic using VLANs. Obviously a team with only one team member has no failure protection. Fault protection (failover) requires a minimum of two Ethernet NICs in the team. The Windows Server 2012 implementation supports up to 32 NICs in a team.

Number of team interfaces for a team Windows Server 2012 supports up to 32 team interfaces.

#### **QUESTION 344**

You work as a senior administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of a single domain named Contoso.com. All servers on the Contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 installed.

You are running a training exercise for junior administrators. You are currently discussing spanned volumes.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to spanned volumes? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Spanned volumes do not provide fault tolerance.
- B. Spanned volumes are a fault tolerant solution.
- C. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 16 dynamic disks.
- D. You cannot create a spanned volume using a system volume or boot volume.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** Volume E

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks (up to 32 total) to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk.

You need at least two dynamic disks in addition to the startup disk to create a spanned volume. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks.

Spanned volumes are not fault tolerant.

#### **QUESTION 345**

You work as an administrator at Contoso.com. The Contoso.com network consists of two Active Directory forests, named Contoso.com and test.com. There is no trust relationship configured between the forests.

A backup of Group Policy object (GPO) from the test.com domain is stored on a domain controller in the Contoso.com domain.

You are informed that a GPO must be created in the Contoso.com domain, and must be based on the settings of the GPO in the test.com domain.

You start by creating the new GPO using the New-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet. You want to complete the task via a Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should consider making use of the Invoke-GPUUpdate Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. You should consider making use of the Copy-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- C. You should consider making use of the New-GPLink Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- D. You should consider making use of the Import-GPO Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Volume E

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Import-GPO -Imports the Group Policy settings from a backed-up GPO into a specified GPO.



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