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Number: 70-410
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Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 1



Microsoft 70-410

Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012

Sections

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

Exam A

QUESTION 1

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

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

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

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

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

Which configuration should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

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 3

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 and 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:



Correct Answer:



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 work and MMC and Server Manager will allow you to restart server2 either locally or remotely from Server1.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p.44 Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring Servers, p.19-22

QUESTION 4

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 5

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-DscConfigu ration

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

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

You create a group Managed Service Account named gservice1.

You need to configure a service named Service1 to run as the gservice1 account.

How should you configure Service1?

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

obj= {<AccountName> | <ObjectName>}

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

password= <Password>

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

QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

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

You need to switch Server1 to a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

What command should you run?



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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

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	c	C
The Hyper-V settings	c	C
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine	c	0
The virtual floppy disks	C	c

Correct Answer:

	Can be migrated	Cannot be migrated
The virtual machine configurations	0	C
The Hyper-V settings	0	C
The VHD files that are attached to a virtual machine	C	~
The virtual floppy disks	C	C

Section: Volume A **Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

- The configurations and settings that 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 9

DRAG DROP

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

You need to create a new volume on Server1.

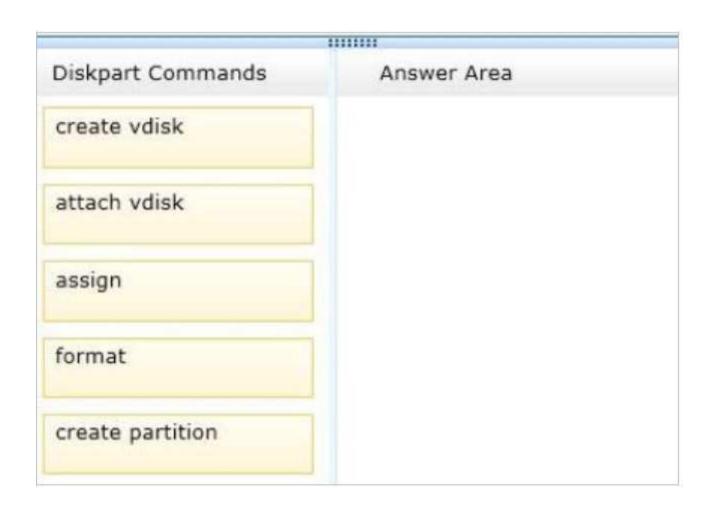
The new volume must have the following configurations:

- 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?

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:



Correct Answer:



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 UDISK FILE="c:\win7\win7.vhd" MAXIMUM=2000

DiskPart successfully created the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> SELECT UDISK FILE="c:\win7\win7.vhd"

DiskPart successfully opened the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> ATTACH UDISK

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 1
```

Note: Example: createvdisk file="C:\vdisks\disk1.vhd" maximum=16000 attachvdisk create partition primary assignletter=g format

References:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252576.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831487.aspx

QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

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

Server name	CPU type	Operating system	Installation type
Server1	×86	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.

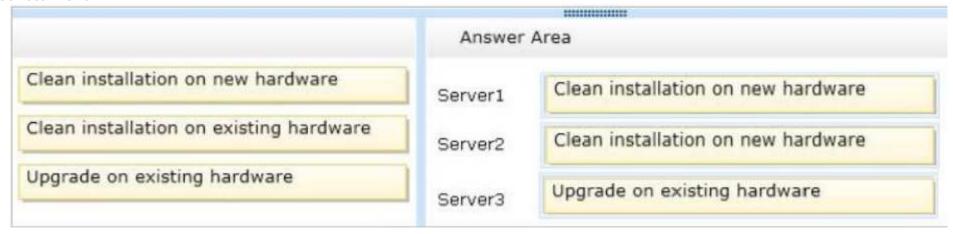
Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

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:



Correct Answer:



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 11

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 12

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 13

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-ADAccountControl cmdlet 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 14

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 15

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	nponent	
Processor		
Memory	32 GB of RAM	
Disk	Two local 4-TB disks	
Network	work 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

QUESTION 16

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 17

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.
- E. Right-click VM1, and then click Move.

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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 19

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

You 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 20

HOTSPOT

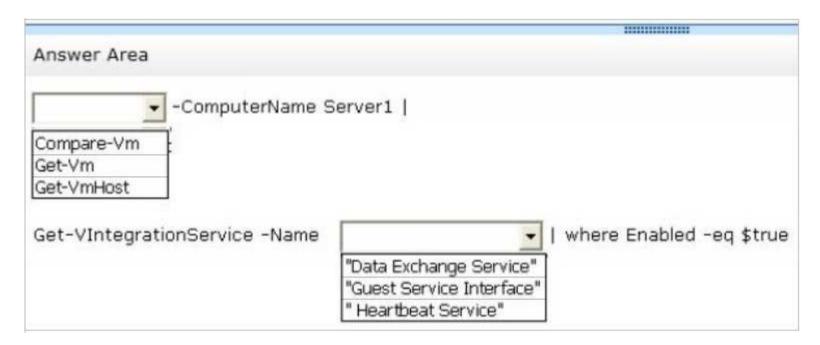
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 hosts 40 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). The virtual machines connect to a private virtual switch.

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:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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:

Add a New network adapter. The legacy network adapter doesn't support bandwidth management.

QUESTION 22

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

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

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

Which setting in the rule should you configure?

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

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 23

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.)



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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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 25

DRAG DROP

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

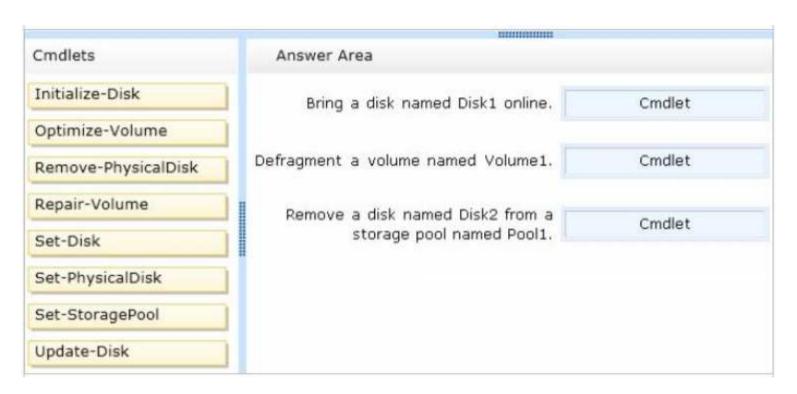
You need to perform the following storage configuration tasks on Server1:

- 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:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

You have an offline image of a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to enable Remote Desktop Services (RDS) on the server.

What should you use?

- A. the sc.exe command with the config parameter
- B. the Add-RDServerSessionHost cmdlet
- C. the Add-RDServer cmdlet
- D. the dism.exe command with the /enable-feature parameter

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume A Explanation

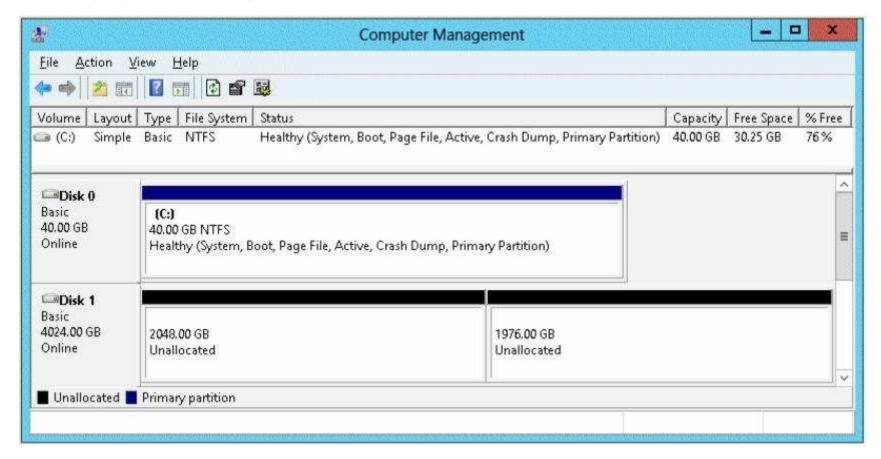
Explanation/Reference:

References: Enable the Remote-Desktop-Services feature in the offline image by executing the command Dism /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:Remote-Desktop-Services.

QUESTION 30

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 B2.

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 31

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.



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- 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 tore scan the disk, bring the disk online, and extend the disk size.

QUESTION 32

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 33

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 34

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?

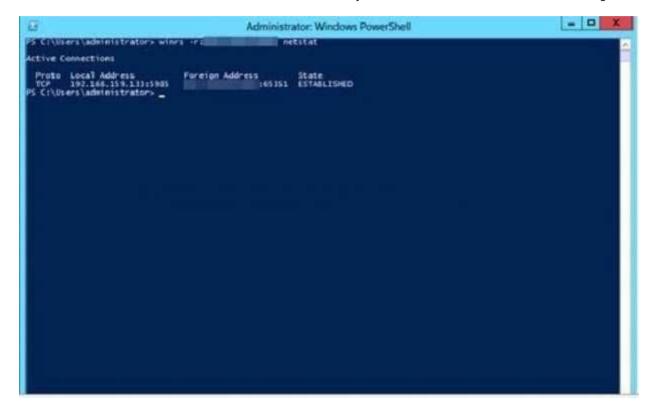
- A. winrm get server2
- B. netstat> server2
- C. dsquery * -scope base -attrip, server2
- D. winrs -r:server2 netstat

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.



QUESTION 35

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 36

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

You need to manage DHCP on Server2 by using the DHCP console on Server1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

So the correct answer must be B.

References:

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

QUESTION 37

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Group Policy Management feature installed. Server2 has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

On Server2, you open Print Management and you deploy a printer named Printer1 by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. When you open GPO1 on Server1, you discover that the Deployed Printers node does not appear.

You need to view the Deployed Printers node in GPO1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Pre-Requisites

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

QUESTION 38

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

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

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

The DHCP clients in Subnet_Tor can connect to the client computers in Subnet_Mtl by using an IP address or a FQDN. You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet_Mtl can connect to client computers in Subnet_Tor by using an IP address only.

You need to ensure that the DHCP clients in both subnets can connect to any other DHCP client by using a FQDN.

What should you add?

- A. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet_Mtl
- B. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet_Tor
- C. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet Mtl
- D. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet Tor

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume A Explanation

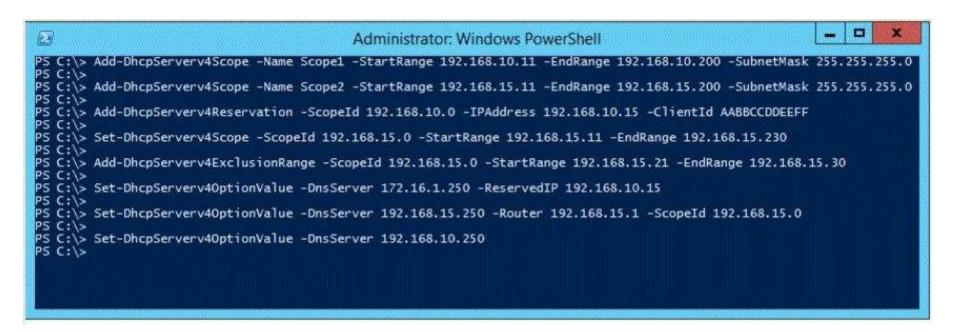
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

HOTSPOT

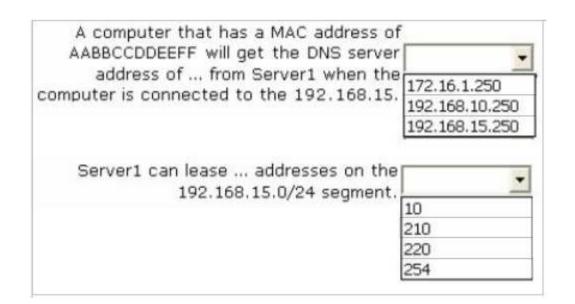
You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

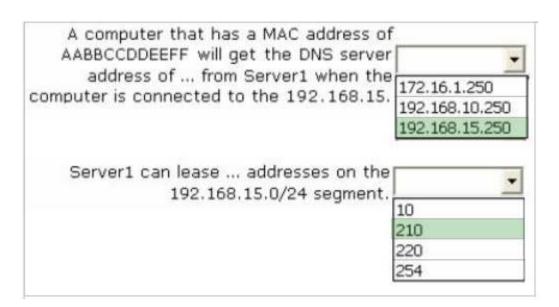


To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

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

Server name	Domain	Role	
DC1	Contoso.com	DNS Server Domain controller	
DC2	Child.contoso.com	Domain controller	

You need to ensure that DC2 can provide authoritative responses for queries to the contoso.com namespace.

What should you do?

- A. On DC1, create a delegation.
- B. On DC1, change the replication scope of the contoso.com zone.
- C. On DC2, create a forwarder.
- D. On DC2, modify the Zone Transfers settings.

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

For DC1 to be able to provide authoritative responses to DNS queries the replication scope should be changed accordingly so that it has the zone data for the contoso.com domain.

QUESTION 41

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: 255.255.240.0Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?



- A. netsh.exe
- B. netcfg.exe
- C. msconfig.exe
- D. ipconfig.exe

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

In order to configure TCP/IP settings such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses and many other options you can use Netsh.exe.

Incorrect:

Not D: Windows Server 2012 Core still has IPCONFIG.EXE that can be used to view the IP configuration.

Modern servers typically come with several network interface ports. This causes IPCONFIG.EXE to scroll off the screen when viewing its output. Consider piping the output if IPCONFIG.EXE to a file and view it with Notepad.exe.

QUESTION 42

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

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

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

What should you configure?

A. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)

- B. Name server (NS) records
- C. A Forwarders
- D. Conditional forwarders

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

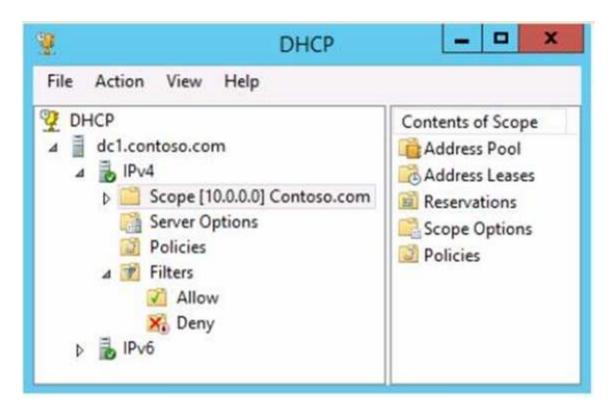
Explanation:

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

QUESTION 43

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

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



Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You notice that Computer1 is unable to obtain an IP address from DC1.

You need to ensure that Computer1 can receive an IP address from DC1.

What should you do?

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

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

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 44

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

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

You need to ensure that User1 can connect to Server1 and authenticate to the domain.

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services (IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting. If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you App1y the setting through Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

QUESTION 45

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:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 46

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 47

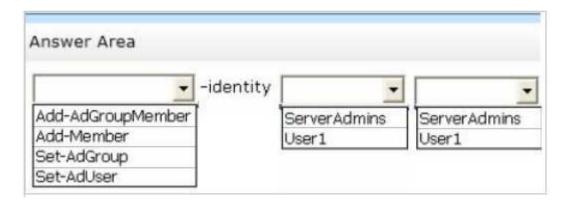
HOTSPOT

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

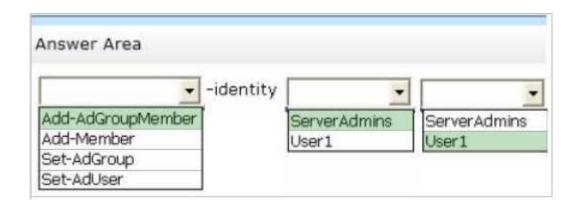
You need to add a user named User1 to a group named ServerAdmins.

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A Explanation

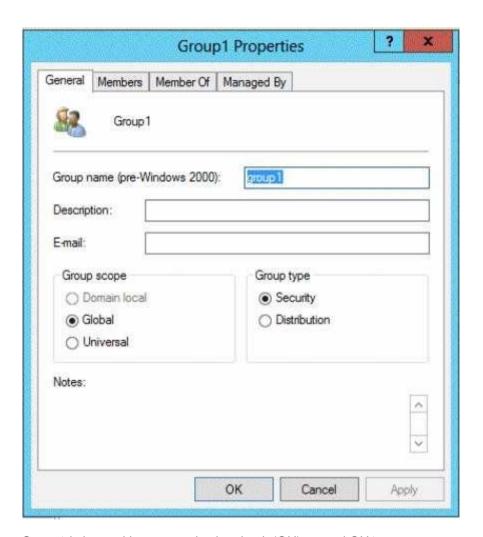
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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 49

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. Membership in the Cloneable Domain Controllers 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 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-ADDCCloneConfig cmdlet in PowerShell By hand with an XML editor By editing an existing config file, again with an XML editor.

QUESTION 50

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.

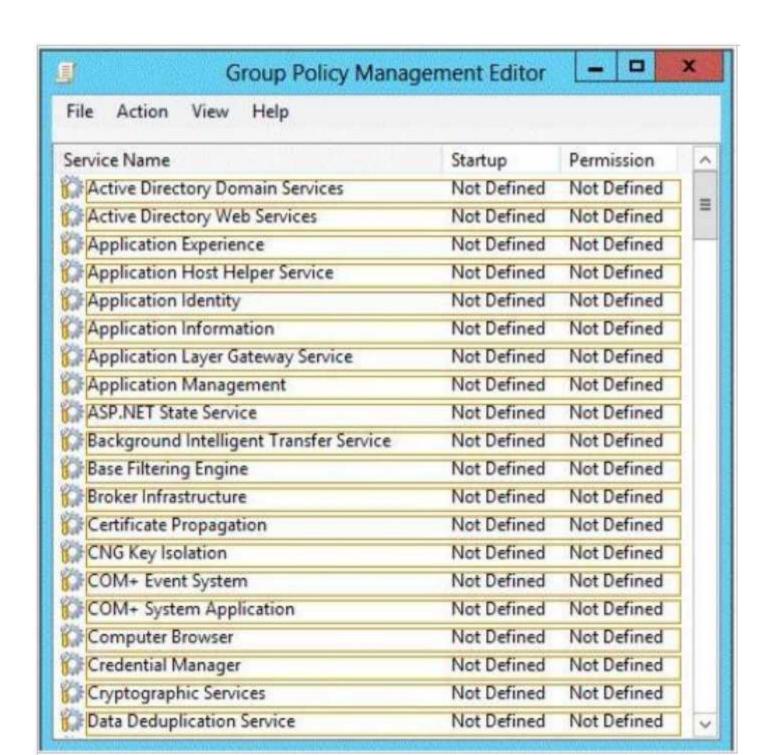
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains several AppLocker rules. You link the GPO to OU1.

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

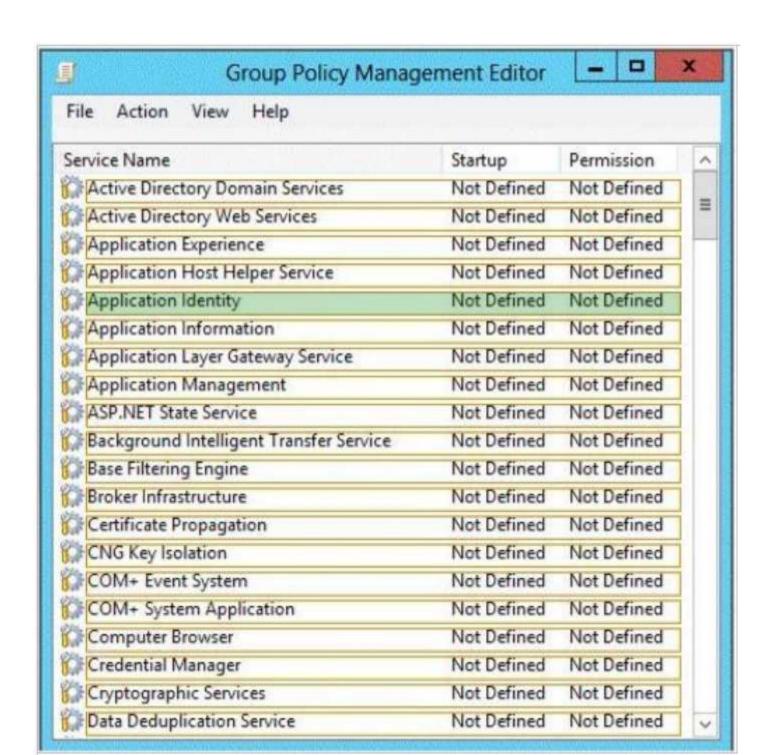
What should you configure in the GPO?

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

Hot Area:



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 51

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 52

HOTSPOT

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

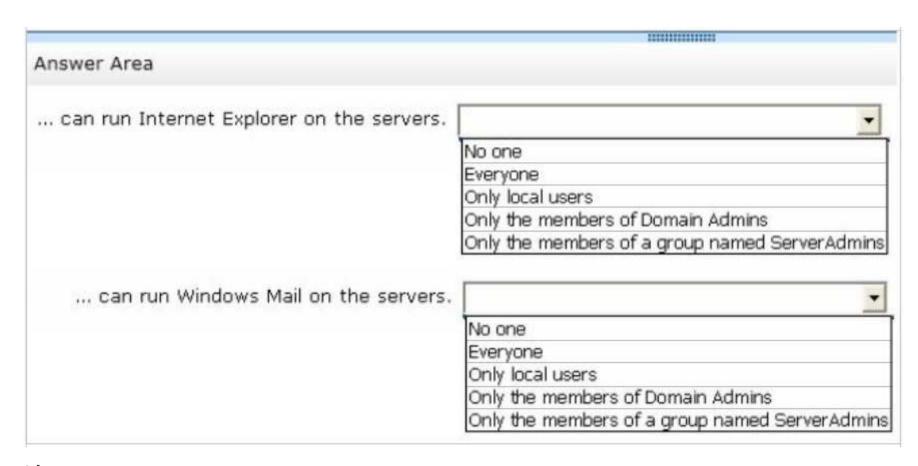
AppLocker policies are enforced on all member servers.

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

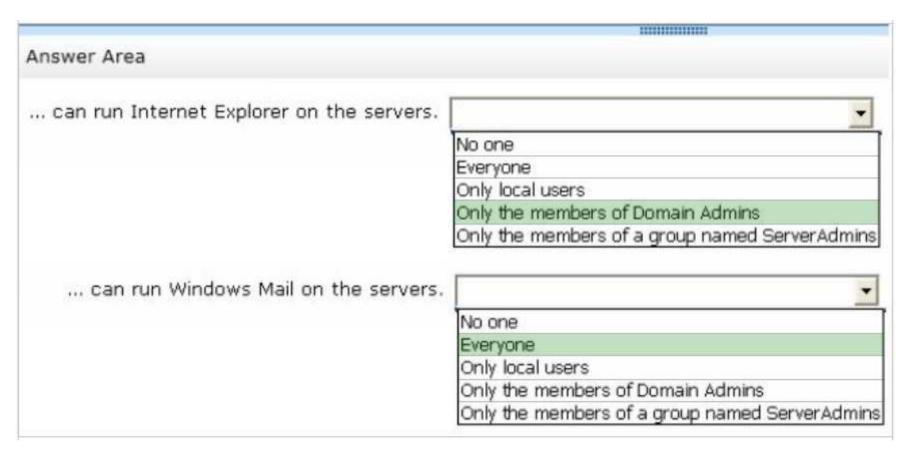


To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume A Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

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?



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- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Move-ADObject cmdlet.
- 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 54

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 55

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:

Member	Of	Dial-in	Envi	ronment	Sessions
Remote control		Remote Desktop Services Profile		COM+	
General	Address	Account	Profile	Telephones	Organization
First name: Last name: Display nar Description	me:	User1		Initials:	
Office: Telephone	number				Other
E-mail:					- Cursum
					Other

Correct Answer:

Membe	er Of	Dial-in	Env	ironment	Sessions
Remote control		Remote Desktop Service		rvices Profile	COM+
General	Address	Account	Profile	Telephones	Organization
First name Last name Display na Descriptio	ame:	User1		Initials:	
Telephon E-mail: Web page	e number:				Other

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

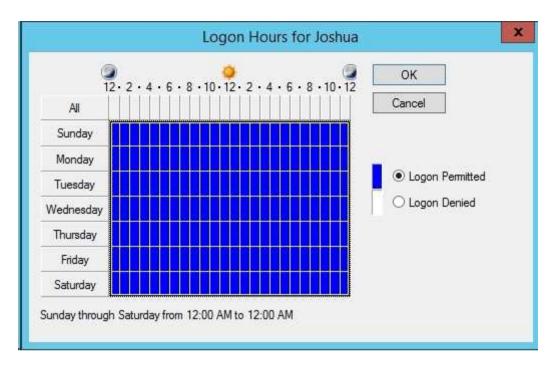
- Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
- In the console tree, click Users.

Where?

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

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





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

QUESTION 56

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 57

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. Roname-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.

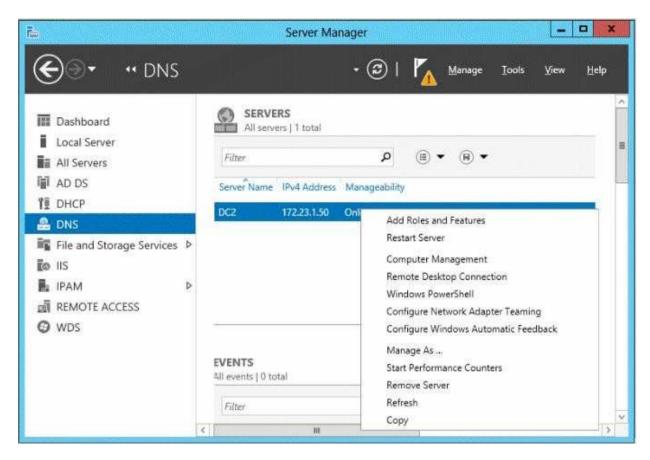
-Enabled \$true

QUESTION 58

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

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

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



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

What should you do?

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

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 59

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:

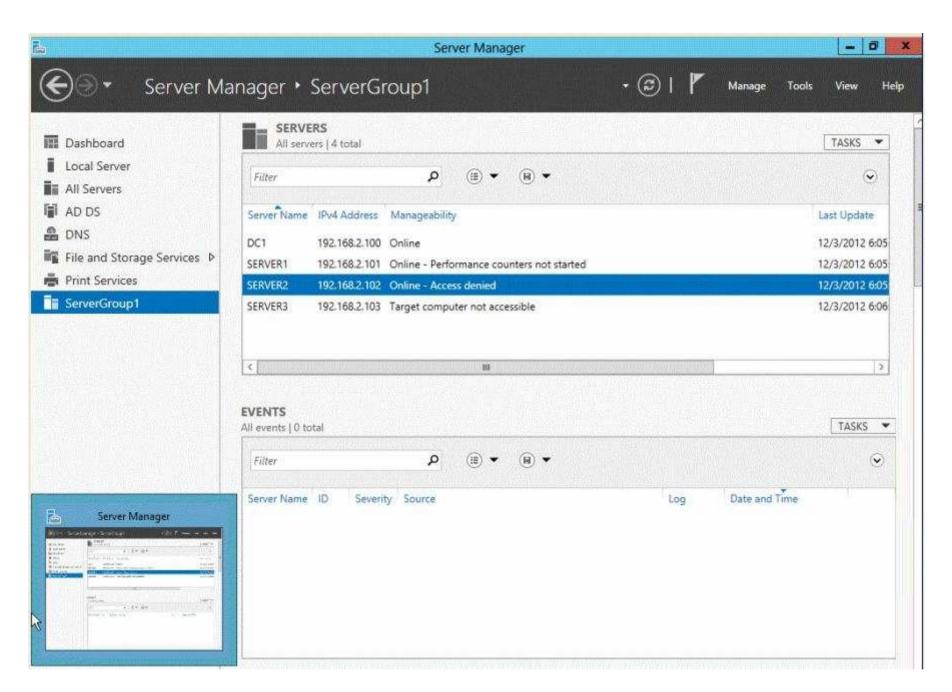
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 8 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx

QUESTION 60

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

You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

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



You need to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely by using Server Manager.

What should you do?

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

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] [-Whatlf]

[<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 61

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.

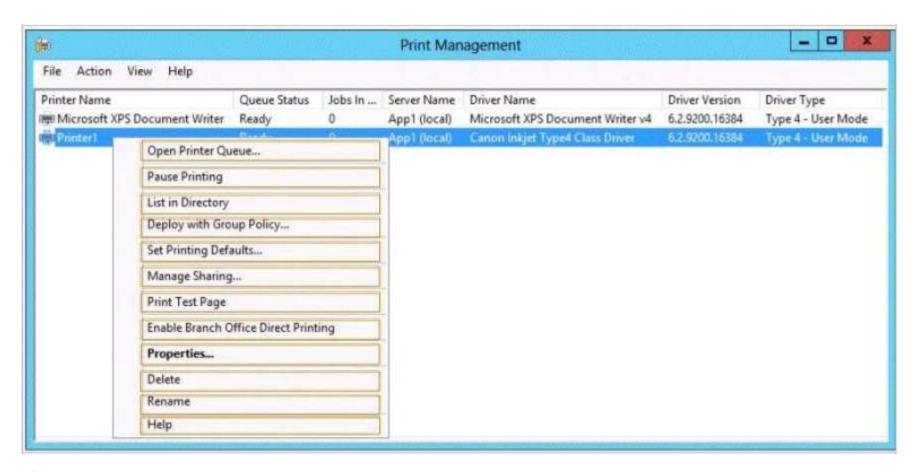
The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 connects to a network-attached print device.

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

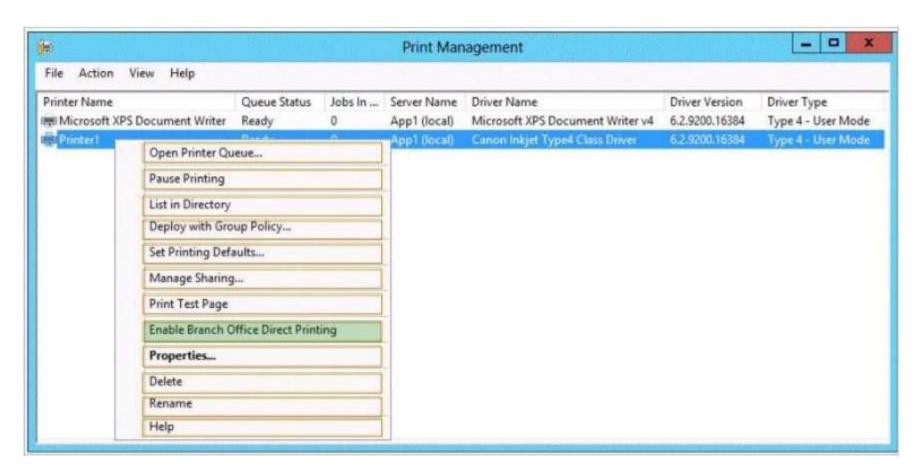
You need to ensure that if App1 fails, the users can continue to print to Printer1.

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, 107.

QUESTION 62

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: | 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 63

HOTSPOT

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

From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command:

Remove-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell.

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

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

Hot Area:

Tool	Available	Unavailable
File Explorer	C	C
Internet Explorer 10	r	0
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	[c	C
Server Manager	C	0

Correct Answer:

Tool	Available	Unavailable
File Explorer	C	C
Internet Explorer 10	c	C
Microsoft Management Console (MMC)	0	C
Server Manager	6	0

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 64

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:

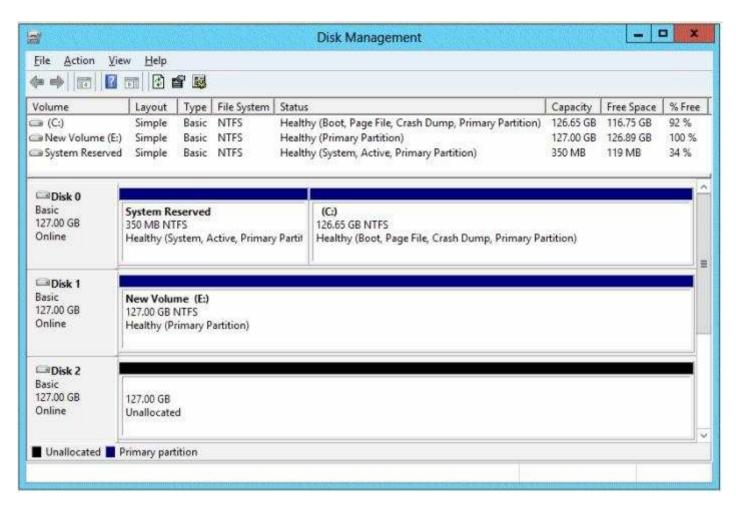
The files needed are no longer available on the local Hard drive. We need to connect the server to the Internet.

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 65

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 B2.

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



You need to create a storage pool that contains Disk 1 and Disk 2.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

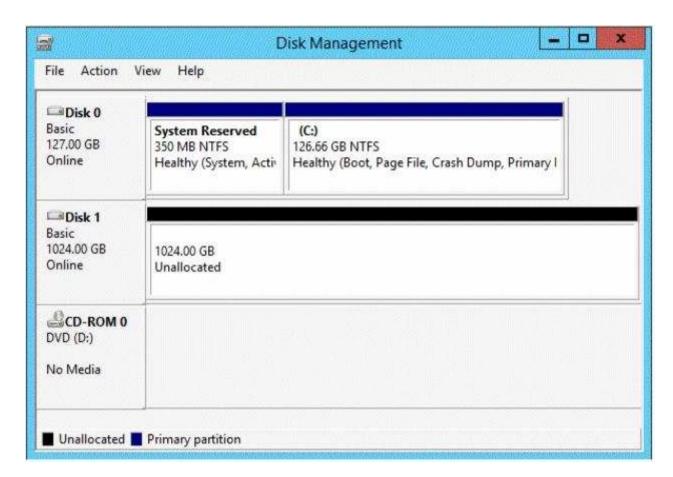
A. Storage Pools use unallocated space

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 66

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

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



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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

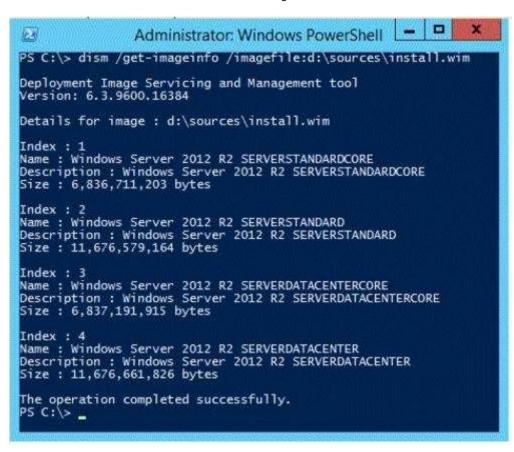
Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

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

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



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



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

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

A. Index 1

B. Index 2

C. Index 3

D. Index 4

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 68

HOTSPOT

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

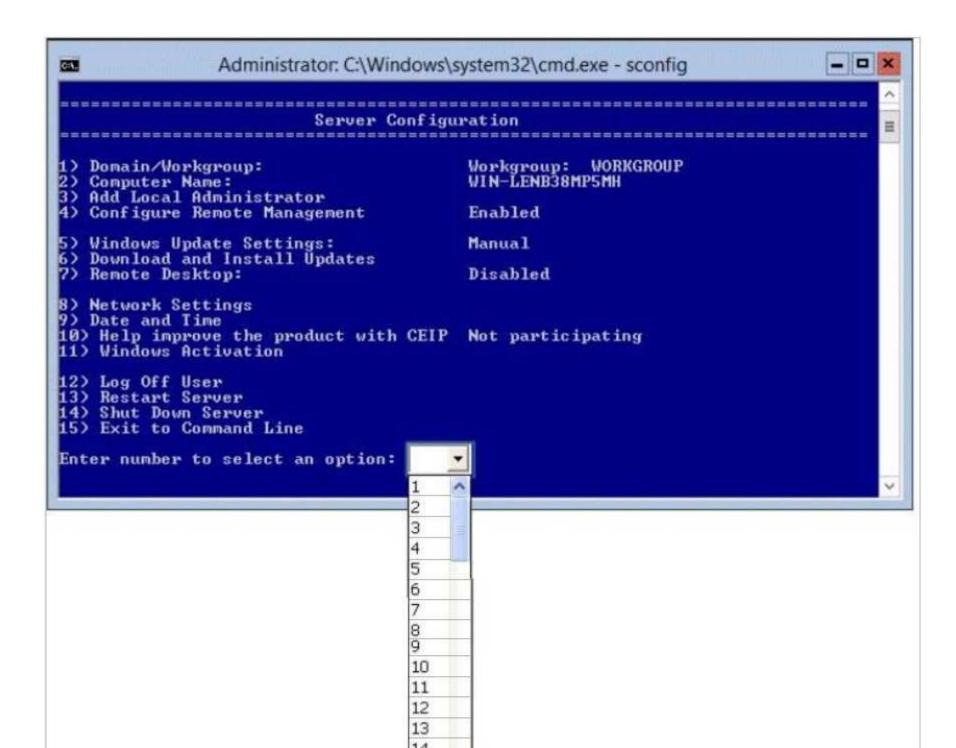
You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 on a new server.



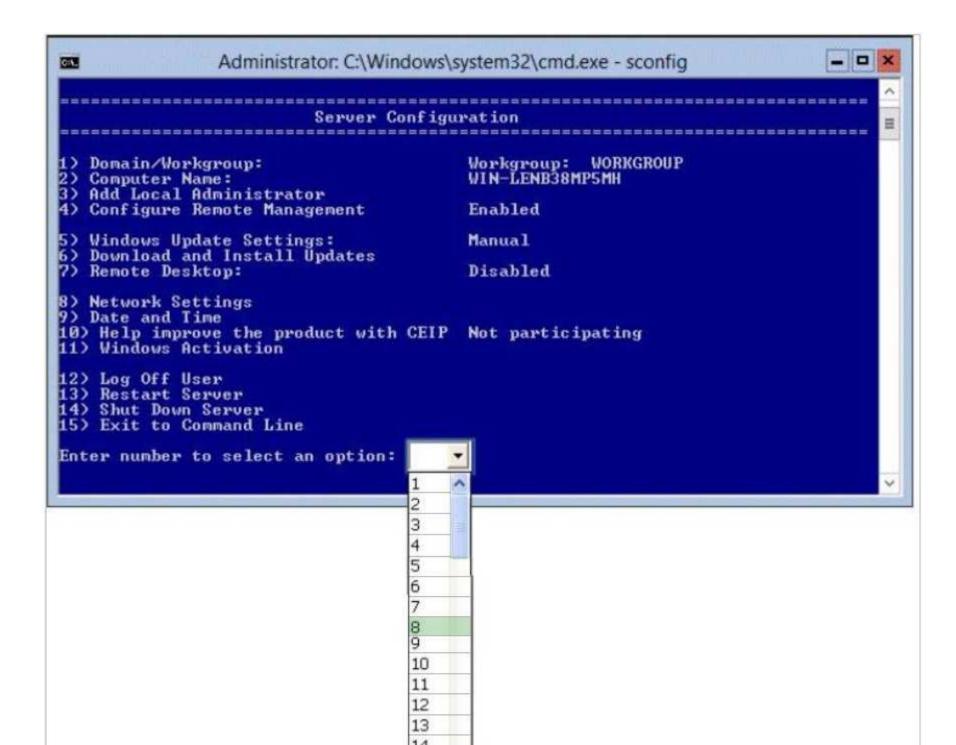
You need to ensure that you can add the new server to Server Manager on Server1.

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 can add a computer to server manager using IP address. So you need to configure Network Settings. If the server is not member of a domain, you can admin it remotely.

8 - Network Settings

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 69

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 70

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 71

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.

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 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 identify 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 enables 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 72

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

You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

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

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

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 73

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

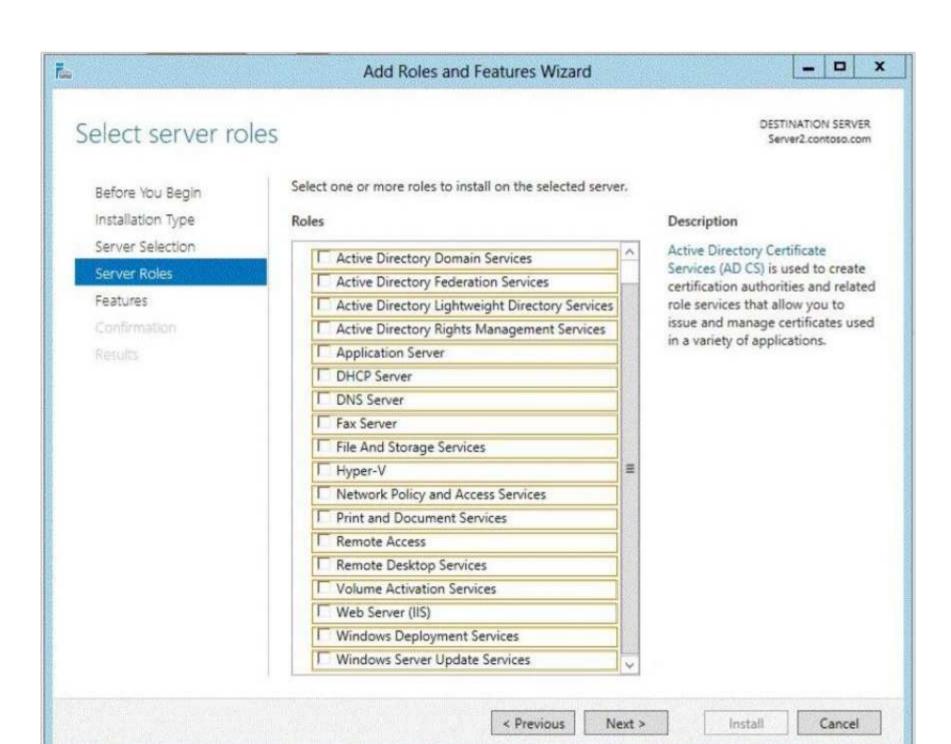
You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

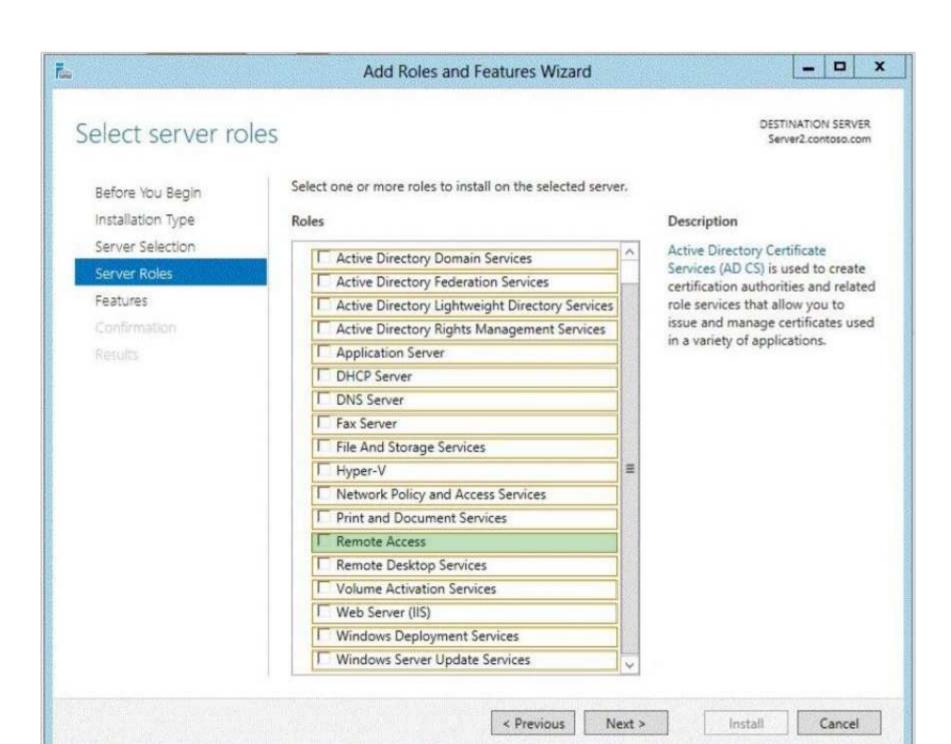
Which server role should you install on Server2?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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 74

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.

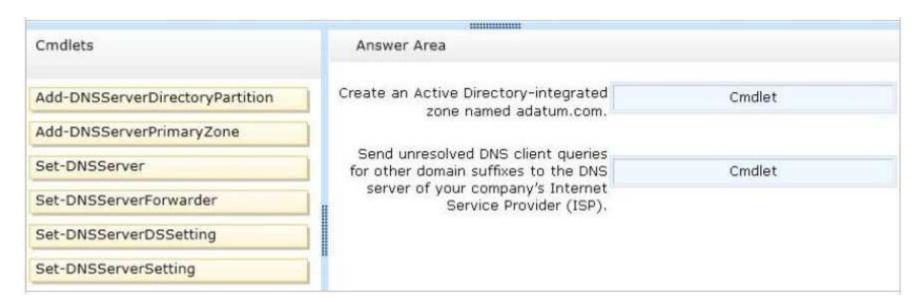
You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:

- 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).

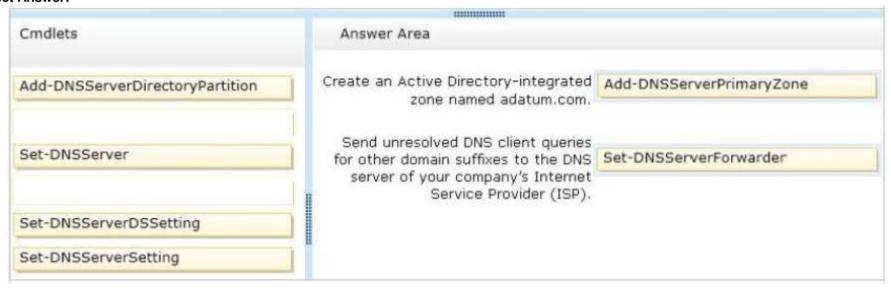
Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

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:



Correct Answer:



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/jj649876(v=wps.620).aspx

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

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ji649887(v=wps.620).aspx

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

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

QUESTION 75

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
117	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
122	255.255.252.0	1 K	4Cs
123	255.255.254.0	512	2 Cs
124	255.255.255.0	256	1 C
125	255.255.255.128	128	1/2 C
126	255.255.255.192	64	1/4 C
127	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 76

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: D Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

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.

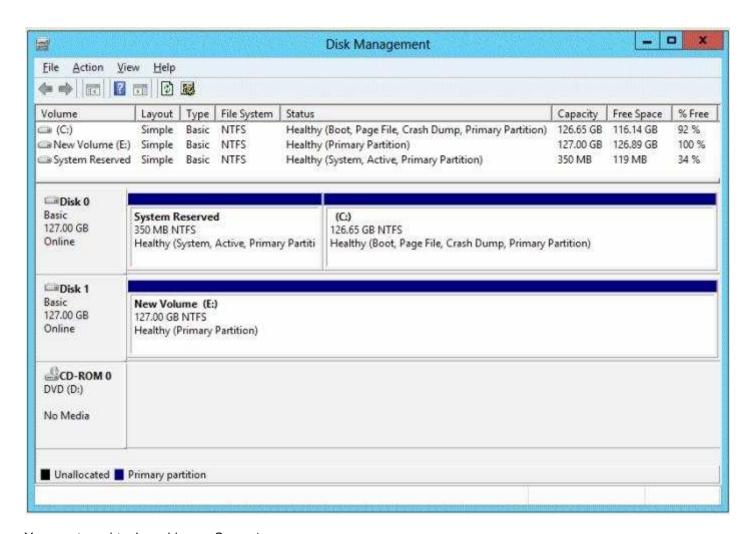
When a DNS client or server performs a query operation against a DNS server, the DNS server looks to see if the query can be resolved using its own zone data or the data stored in its cache. If the DNS server is configured to forward for the domain name designated in the query, then the query is forwarded 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

QUESTION 78

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

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



You create a virtual machine on Server1.

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

What should you do?

- A. Convert Disk 1 to a GPT disk.
- B. Delete partition E.

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

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 79

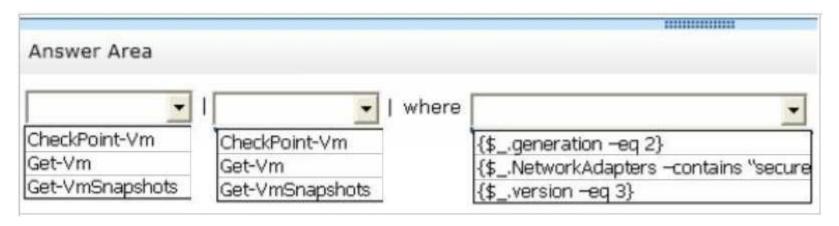
HOTSPOT

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

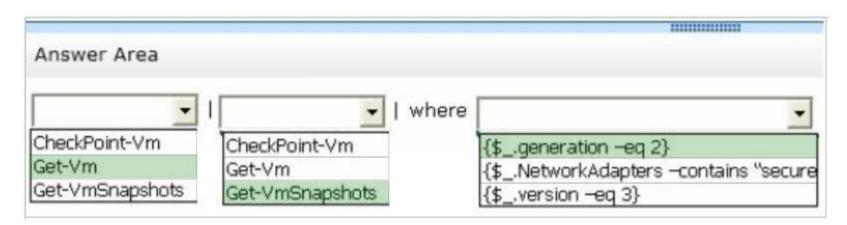
You need to create a script to list all of the virtual machines that have checkpoints and support Secure Boot.

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

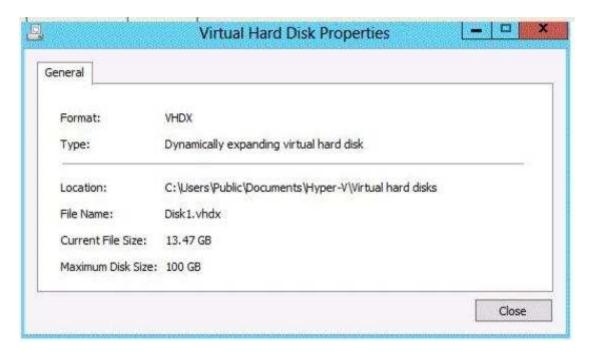


Explanation/Reference:

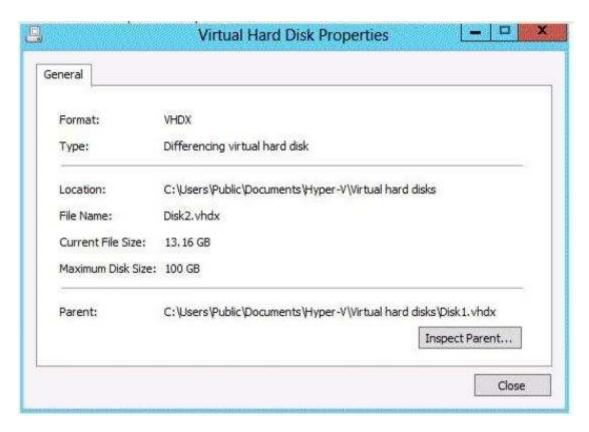
QUESTION 80

HOTSPOT

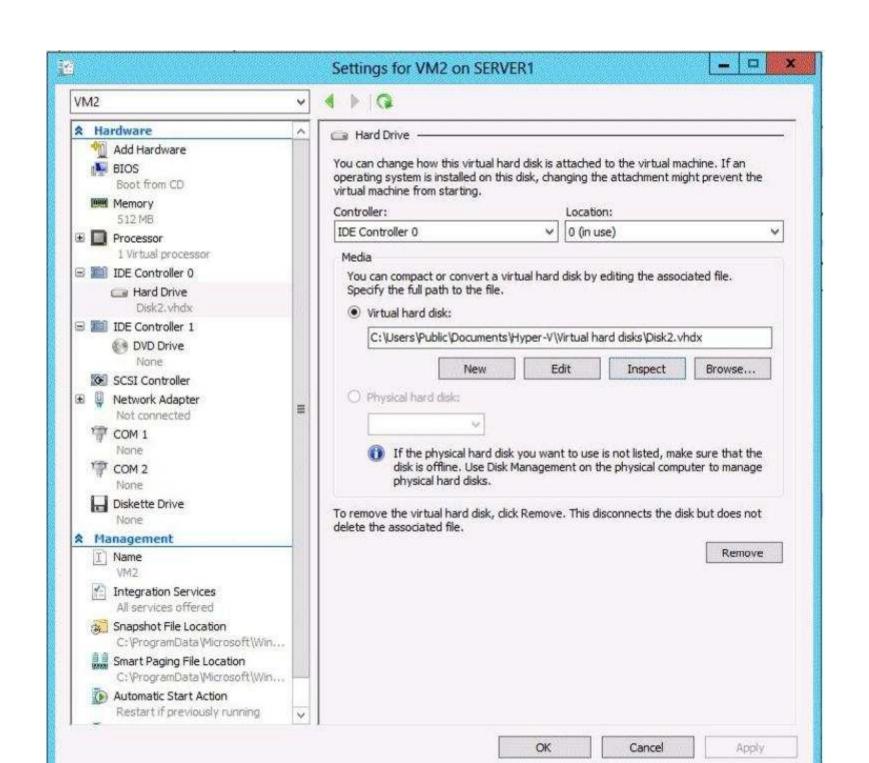
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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.

Hot Area:

	Yes	No
You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running.	۲	C
You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running.	C	r
You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running.	C	0

Correct Answer:

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

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

QUESTION 81

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 82

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.

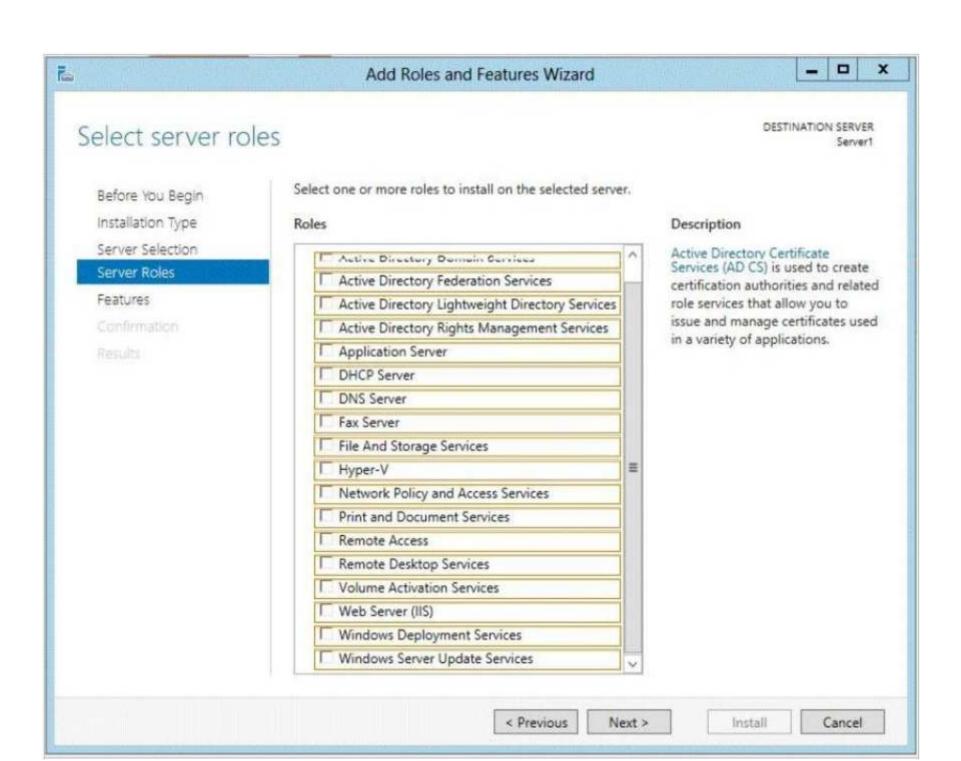
On the new network segment, you deploy a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent.

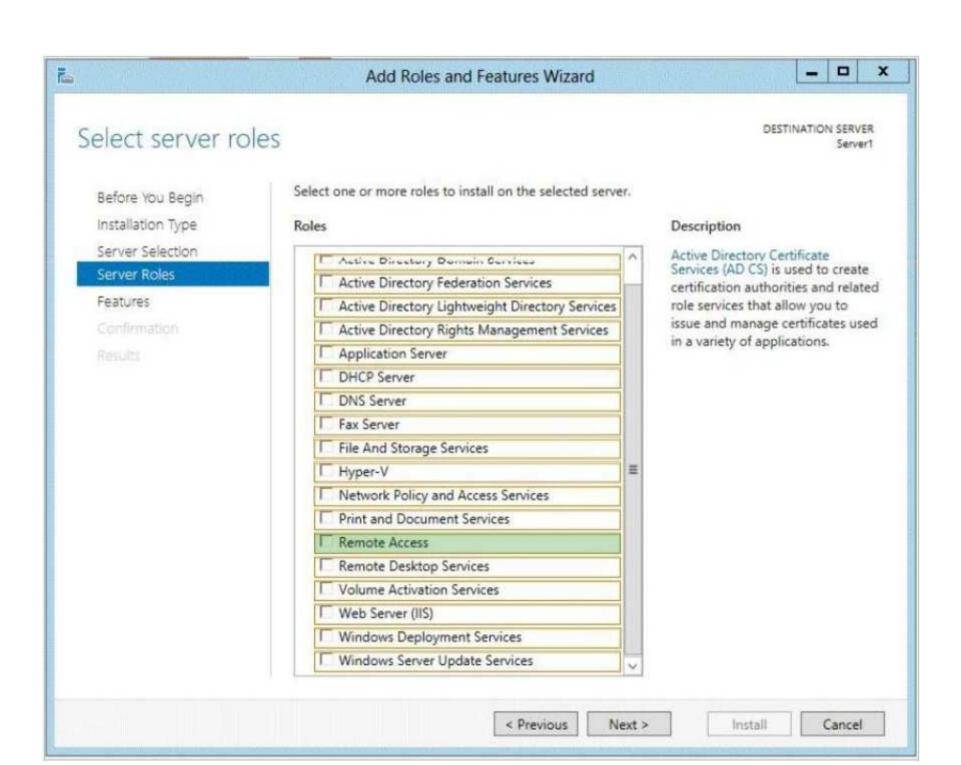
Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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 83

HOTSPOT

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

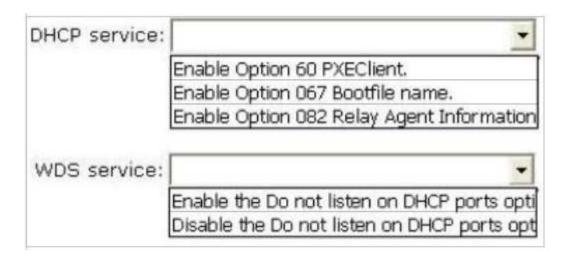
You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

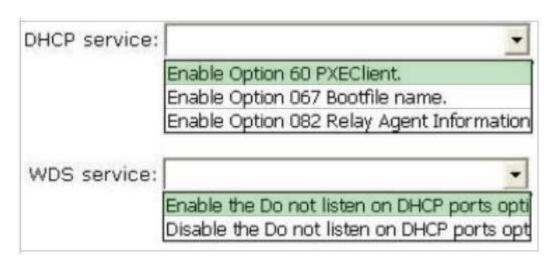
What should you configure for the DHCP service and the WDS service?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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 84

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.

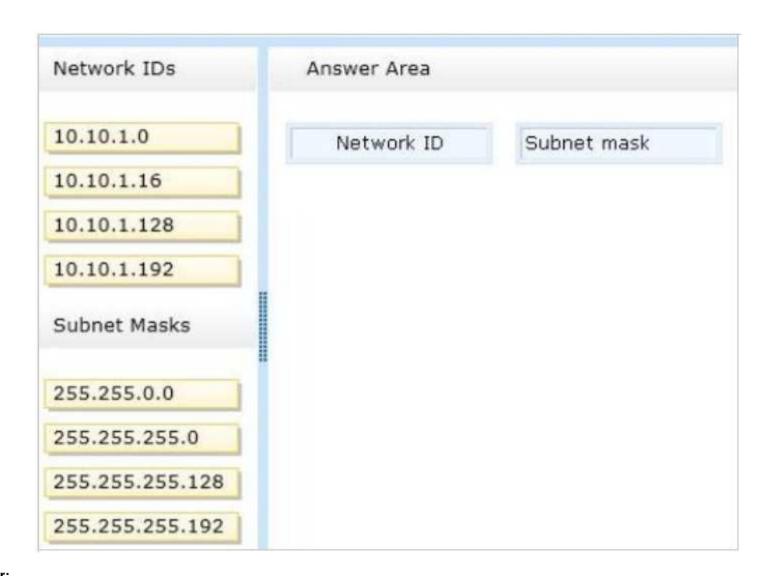
You need to identify a valid network ID for LAN2 that meets the following requirements:

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

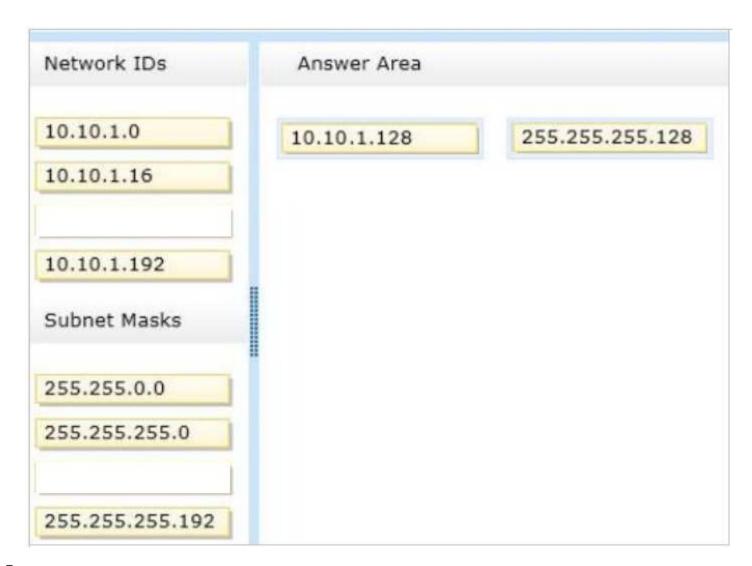
Which network ID should you use?

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



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
122	255.255.252.0	1 K	4 Cs
123	255.255.254.0	512	2 Cs
124	255.255.255.0	256	1 C
125	255.255.255.128	128	1/2 C
126	255.255.255.192	64	1/4 C
127	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 85

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:

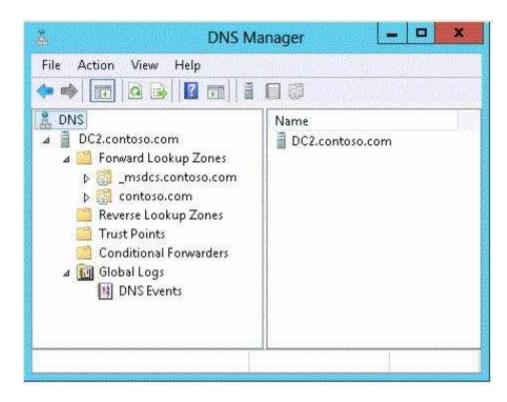
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

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

QUESTION 86

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

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



You need to view the DNS server cache from DNS Manager.

What should you do first?

- A. From the View menu, click Filter...
- B. From the Action menu, click Configure a DNS Server...
- $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{C. From the Action menu, click Properties.}$
- 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 87

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 ss.exe command with the config parameter will modify service configuration.

QUESTION 88

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 89

DRAG DROP

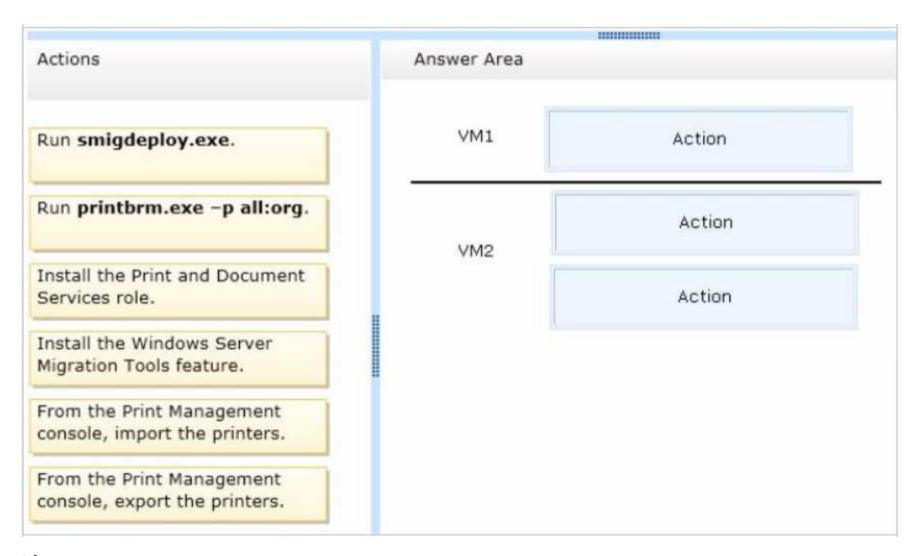
You have a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 is configured as a print server. VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. VM2 is configured as a file server. VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to migrate all of the printers on VM1 to VM2.

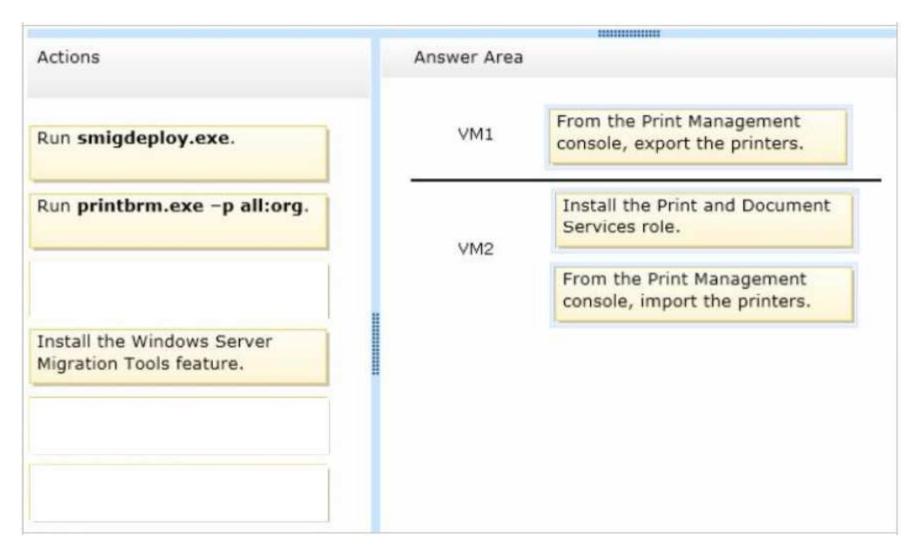
Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines?

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Explanation/Reference:

Note:

On VM1 we export the printers. On VM2 we first install the Print and Document Services role, and then import the printers.

You must install the Print and Document Services role on the destination server before you begin the migration process.

Reference: Migrate Print and Document Services to Windows Server 2012

QUESTION 90

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 91

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

QUESTION 92

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

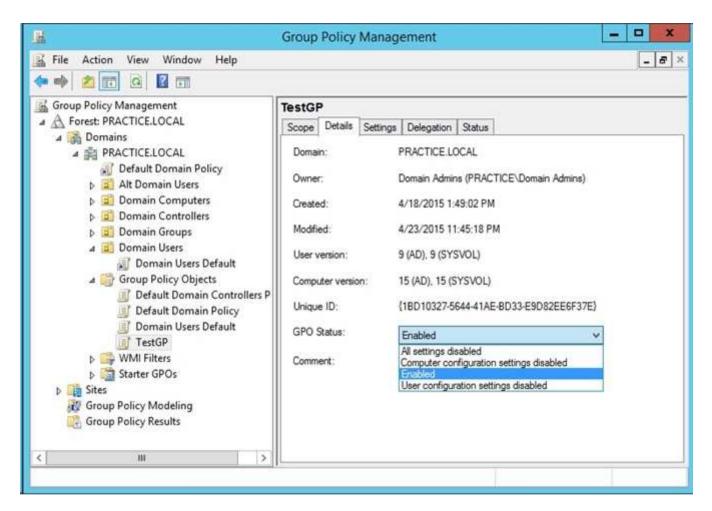
Correct Answer: A Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can disable a part of the GPO by blocking the Computer Configuration or User Configuration settings, or both, and don't allow them to be applied. You can enable and disable policies partially or entirely by following these steps:

- 1. In the GPMC, select the container for the site, domain, or OU with which you want to work.
- 2. Select the policy object you want to work with, and then click the Details tab in the right pane.
- 3. Choose one of the following status settings from the GPO Status list and click OK when prompted to confirm that you want to change the status of this GPO:
- All Settings Disabled Disallows processing of the policy object and all its settings.
- Computer Configuration Settings Disabled Disables processing of Computer Configuration settings. This means that only User Configuration settings are processed.
- **Enabled** Allows processing of the policy object and all its settings.
- User Configuration Settings Disabled Disables processing of User Configuration settings. This means that only Computer Configuration settings are processed.



Incorrect Answers:

B: By default settings in Group Policy Objects (GPOs) get applied in the following order: Local system policies first, then policies on the Active Directory Domain level, then policies on the Active Directory Site level and then the policies for all the Organization Units the computer and user are members of, starting at the root of the domain. The settings that are last applied are the settings in effect.

The Block Inheritance feature affects higher-level GPOs so that they don't apply to the OU with the block inheritance feature. Only those GPOs that are configured directly on the OU will apply and inheritance will continue to child OUs, starting at the parent OU where the blocking is in effect.

C: The Group Policy loopback processing mode directs the system to apply the set of Group Policy objects for the computer to any user who logs on to a computer affected by this policy

D: By default settings in Group Policy Objects (GPOs) get applied in the following order: Local system policies first, then policies on the Active Directory Domain level, then policies on the Active Directory Site level and then the policies for all the Organization Units the computer and user are members of, starting at the root of the domain. The settings that are last applied are the settings in effect.

When a GPO is enforced it means the settings in the GPO cannot be overruled by a GPO which is link enabled on an Organizational Unit below the Organizational Unit with the enforced GPO.

References:

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/grouppolicy/2012/11/29/group-policy-in-windows-server-2012-infrastructure-status/

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/musings of a technical tam/2012/02/15/group-policy-basics-part-2-understanding-which-gpos-to-apply/

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc978513.aspx

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd673616.aspx

QUESTION 93

HOTSPOT

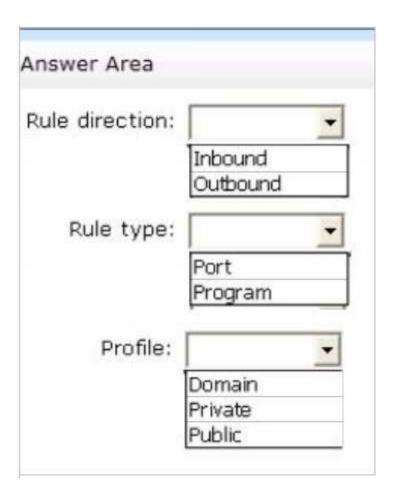
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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.

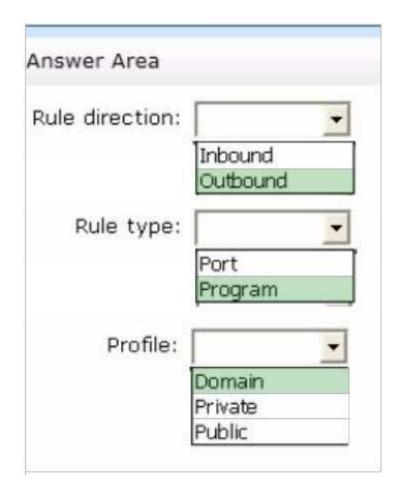
How should you configure the rule?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94

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 95

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

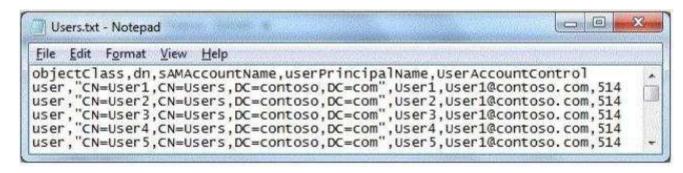
Correct Answer: A Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96

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?

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

Correct Answer: B

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 Idifde 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 97

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 98

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

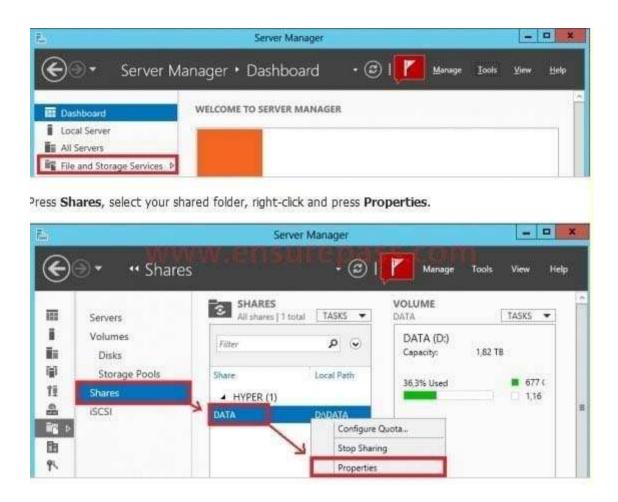
D. File Explorer

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.



QUESTION 99

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.

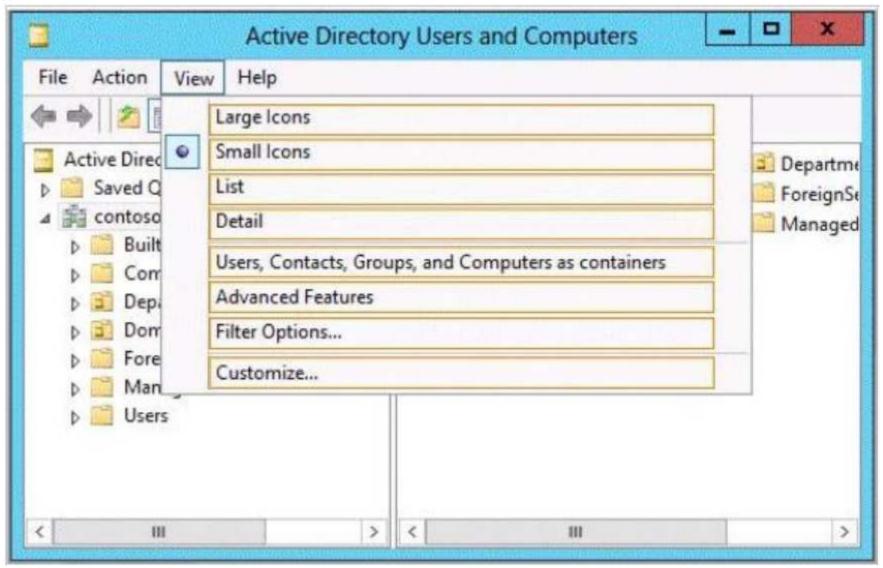
Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory.

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

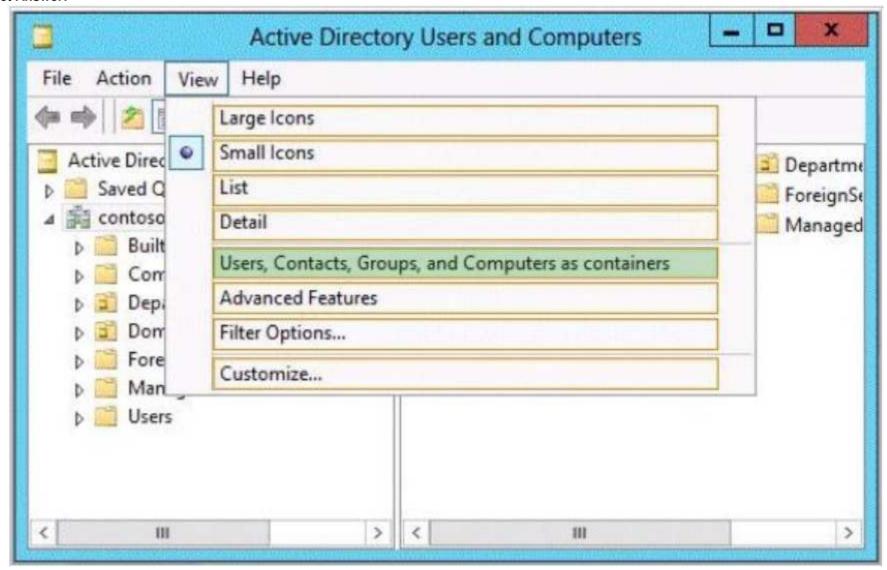
You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects in Active Directory Users and Computers.

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 100

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

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:

Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.

Incorrect Answers:

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 OfflineFiles is operating in the slow-link mode, all network file requests are satisfied from the Offline Files 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 101

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 the default installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1.

What should you do?

- A. From Server1, run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
- B. From Server2, run the winrm command.
- C. From Server2, run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
- D. From Server1, run the winrm command.

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102

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 103

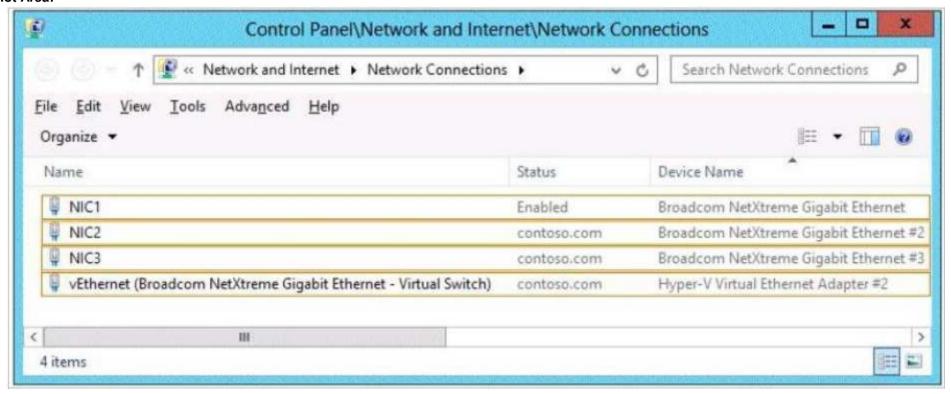
HOTSPOT

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

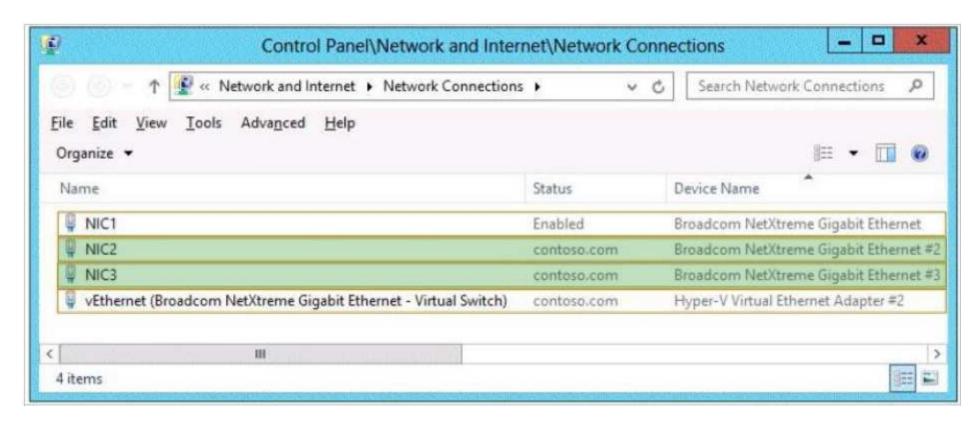
You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.

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 104

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 105

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 106

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT

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

QUESTION 107

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

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

You need to ensure that the developer can connect to VM1 by using a named pipe.

Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Named pipe.

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

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

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

References:

http://support.microsoft.com/kb/819036 http://support.microsoft.com/kb/141709

QUESTION 108

You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6.





A. From Sconfig, configure the Network Settings.

- B. Run the sc.exe command and specify the config parameter.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-Netlpv6Protocol cmdlet.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet.

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Set-DnsClientServerAddresscmdlet sets one or more IP addresses for DNS servers associated with an interface. This cmdlet statically adds DNS server addresses to the interface. If this cmdlet is used to add DNS servers to the interface, then the DNS servers will override any DHCP configuration for that interface. PS C:\> Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses "10.0.0.1","10.0.0.2")

References:

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

QUESTION 109

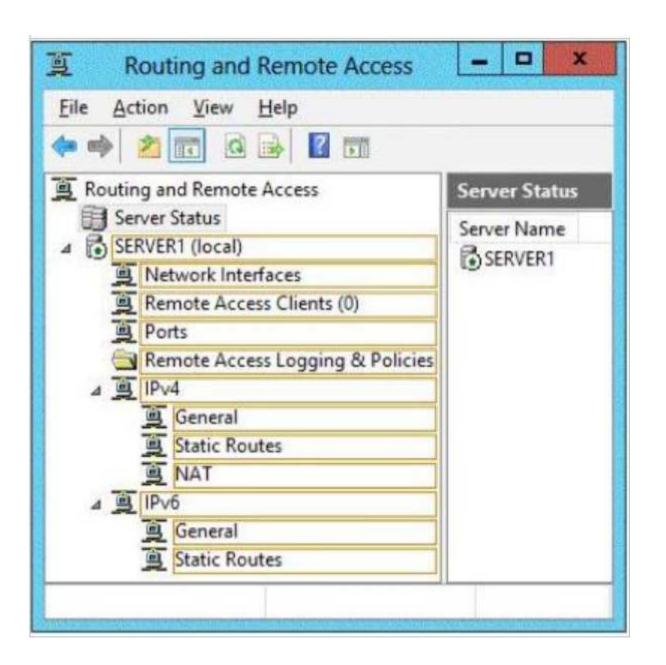
HOTSPOT

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

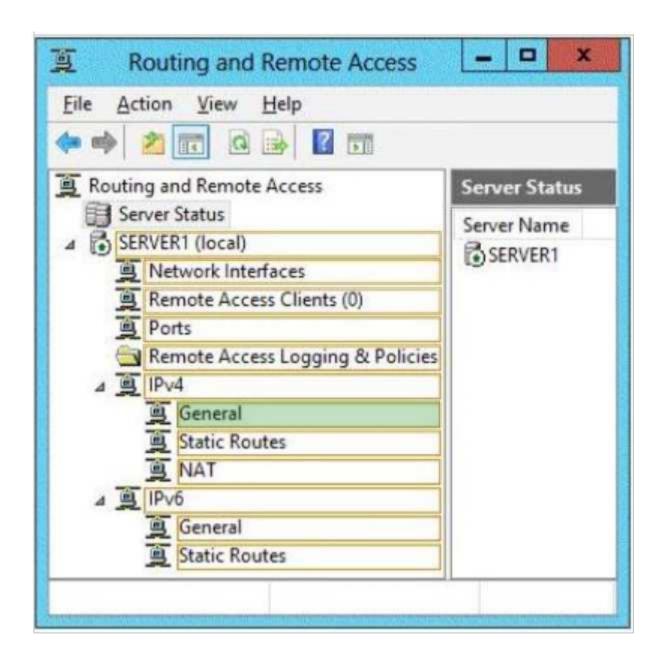
Server1 has two network adapters and is located in a perimeter network. You need to install a DHCP Relay Agent on Server1.

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

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

References:

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

QUESTION 110

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

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to prevent Server3 from receiving an IP address from Server1.

What should you create on Server1?

A. A reservation

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3

MAC address based filtering ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IP Address from the DHCP Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts. An exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out. A reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So, if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB-00FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

Incorrect Answers:

A: For clients that require a constant IP address

C: Range of allowed IP's to be assigned

D: Exclude range of IP's

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

QUESTION 111

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 is a member of a workgroup.

You need to configure a local Group Policy on Server1 that will apply only to non-administrators.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Group Policy Object Editor
- B. Group Policy Management
- C. Group Policy Management Editor
- D. Server Manager

Correct Answer: A

Section: Volume B Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Once you create a GPO, you can open it in the Group Policy Management Editor and configure the GPO's policies, specifically those settings that target the non-administrators. In this scenario however, you still need to configure the Group Policy thus you would need the GPO Editor.

References:

Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, Lesson 1: Planning, implementing and managing group policy, p. 475

QUESTION 112

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 113

Your directory contains one AD domain named contoso.com.

The domain contains 10 DC that run WS2012R2. 8 DC are writable DC.

You need to deploy several read-only DC in contoso by using pre-staged computer accounts.

Which two tasks should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of solution.

- A. Run the Add-ADDSReadOnlyDomainControllerAccount cmdlet.
- B. Create an authentication policy silo.
- C. Create an authentication policy.
- D. Run the Install-ADDSDomainControler cmdlet.
- E. Run the adprep /rodcprep command
- F. Join the servers to contoso.com.

Correct Answer: AD Section: Volume B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114

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.

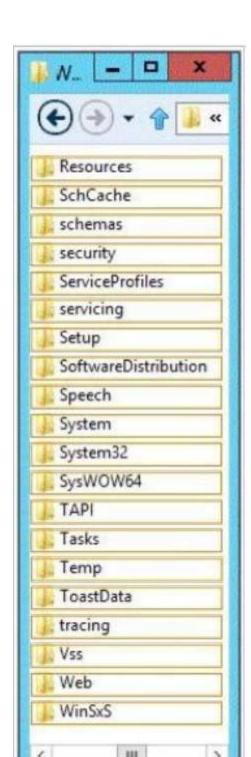
You mount a Windows Server 2012 R2 installation image to the C:\Mount folder.

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 115

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.
- E. Install the Web Server (IIS) server role.
- F. Install Windows Identity Foundation (WIF) 3.5.

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume B Explanation

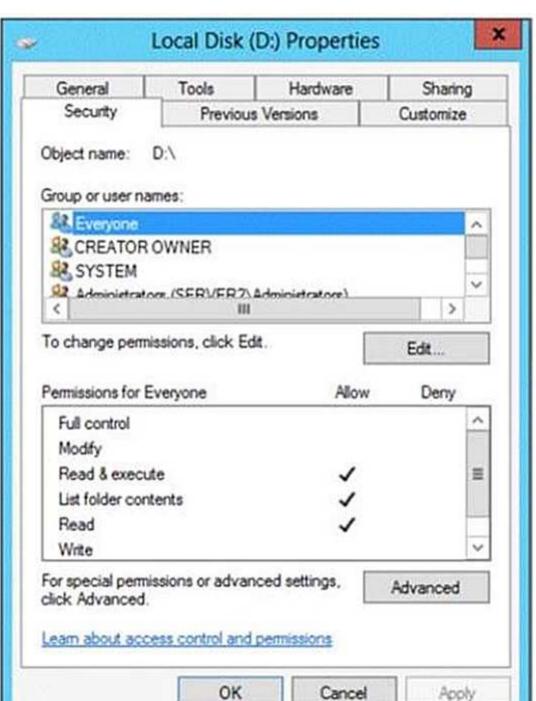
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116

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.)



:om/

You need to ensure that you can enable NTFS disk quotas for volume D.

What should you do first?

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

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 117

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

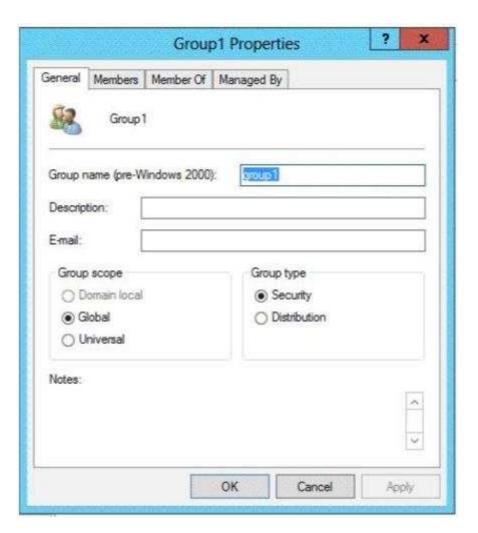
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 118

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

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

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



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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

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 wellas 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 119

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.

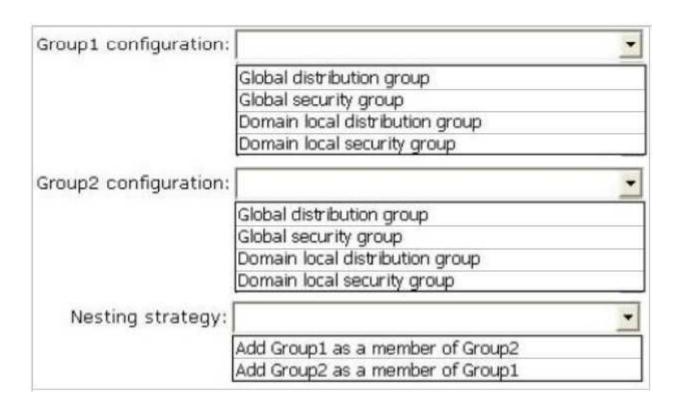
Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

You need to create groups in each domain to meet the following requirements:

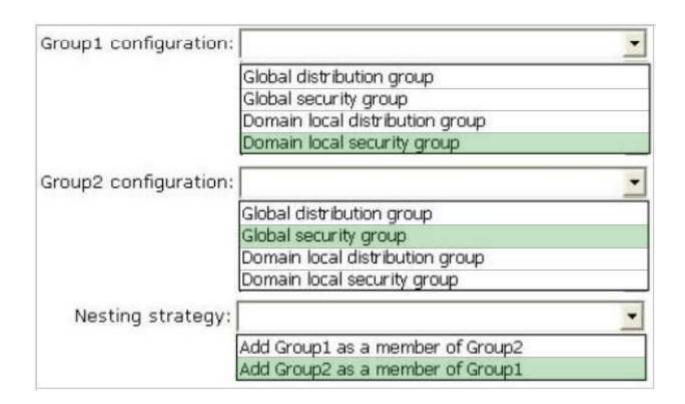
- In Domain1, create a group named Group1. Group1 must be granted access to Share1.
- In Domain2, create a group named Group2. Group2 must contain the user accounts of the 50 users.
- Permission to Share1 must only be assigned directly to Group1.

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:



Correct Answer:



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 120

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 csyde.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 121

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 122

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 123

HOTSPOT

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

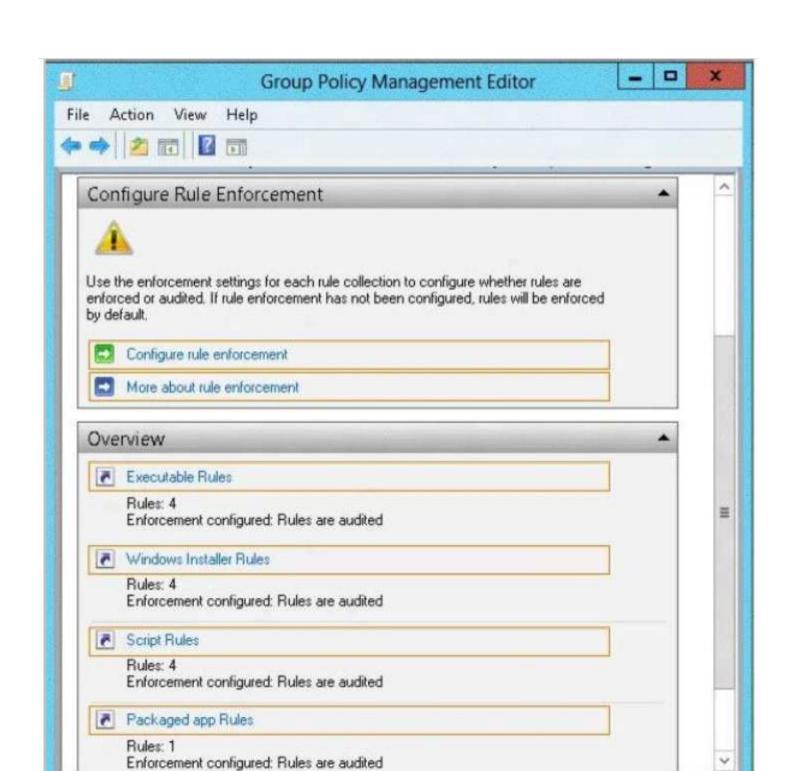
An administrator creates an application control policy and links the policy to an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. The application control policy contains several deny rules. The deny rules apply to the Everyone group.

You need to prevent users from running the denied application.

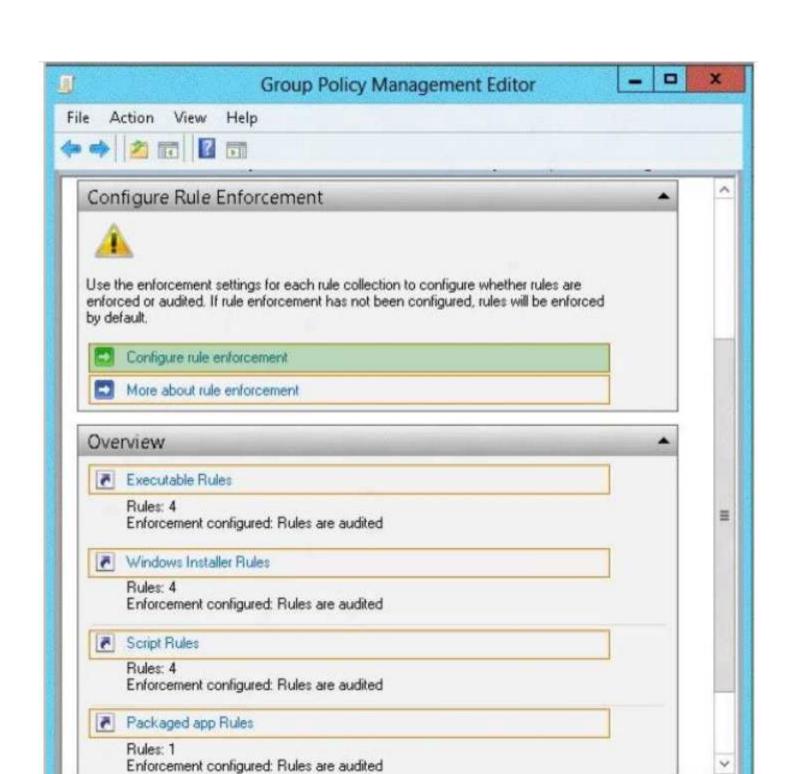
What should you configure?

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 124

HOTSPOT

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

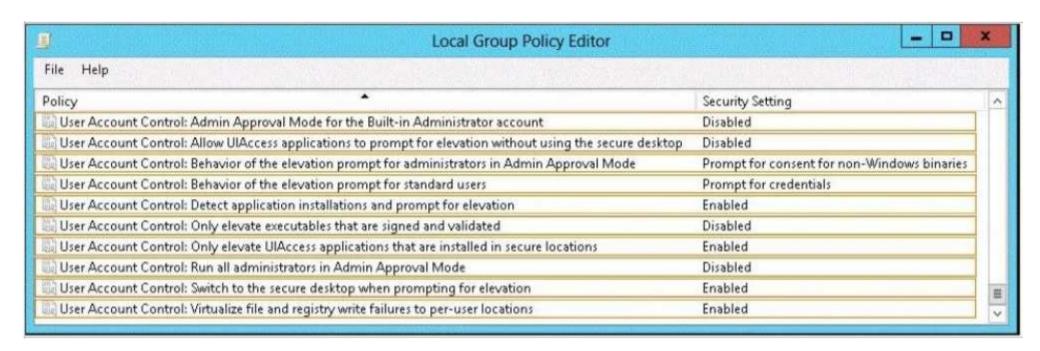
A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group.

You need to ensure that Admin1 receives a User Account Control (UAC) prompt when attempting to open Windows PowerShell as an administrator.

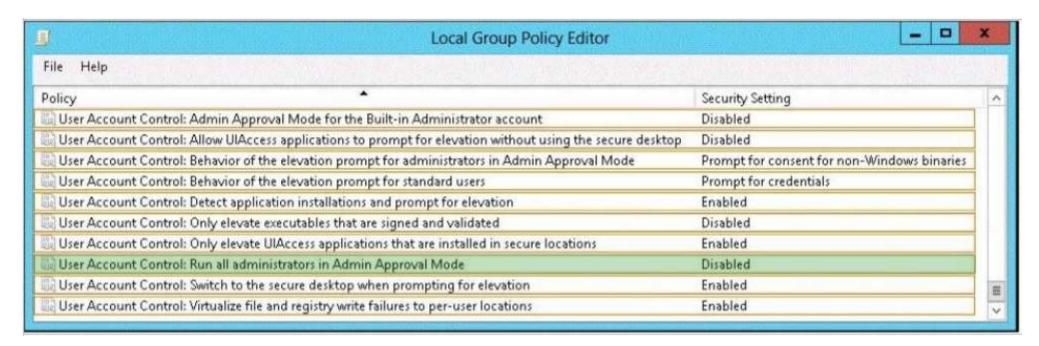
Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor?

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

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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 125

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:





Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 126

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 127

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:

Explanation:

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 128

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 129

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. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
0
                           Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
OIX.
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
IPu4 Route Table
 Active Routes:
Netive Routes:
Network Destination
10.1.1.0
10.1.1.4 2
10.1.1.255 2
127.0.0.0
127.0.1 2
127.255.255 2
224.0.0.0
255 255 255 255 2
                                                      Gateway
                                                                       Interface
10.1.1.4
                                 Netmask
                                                                                    Metric
                      255.255.255.0
255.255.255.255
255.255.255.255
255.0.0.0
255.255.255.255
255.255.255.255
                                                                                        261
261
261
306
                                                     On-link
                                                     On-link
                                                                          10.1.1.4
                                                                          10.1.1.4
                                                     On-link
                                                     On-link
                                                                         127.0.0.1
                                                                                        306
306
306
                                                     On-link
                                                                         127.0.0.1
                                                     On-link
                                                                         127.0.0.1
                              240.0.0.0
240.0.0.0
                                                     On-link
                                                                         127.0.0.1
                                                                                        261
306
                                                     On-link
                                                     On-link
                                                                         127.0.0.1
  255.255.255.255
                       255.255.255.255
                                                                                        261
                                                     On-link
                                                                         10.1.1.4
Persistent Routes:
  None
IPv6 Route Table
 If Metric Network Destination
1 306 ::1/128
                                            Gateway
                                            On-link
         261 fe80::/64
                                            On-link
        261 fe80::78d4:23d5:68aa:fbca/128
                                            On-link
                                            On-link
        306 ff00::/8
        261 ff00::/8
                                            On-link
 Persistent Routes:
  None
```

From Server1, you attempt to ping Server2, but you receive an error message as shown in the Error exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

G:\>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 (160% loss),

G:\>
```

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 130

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 131

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 132

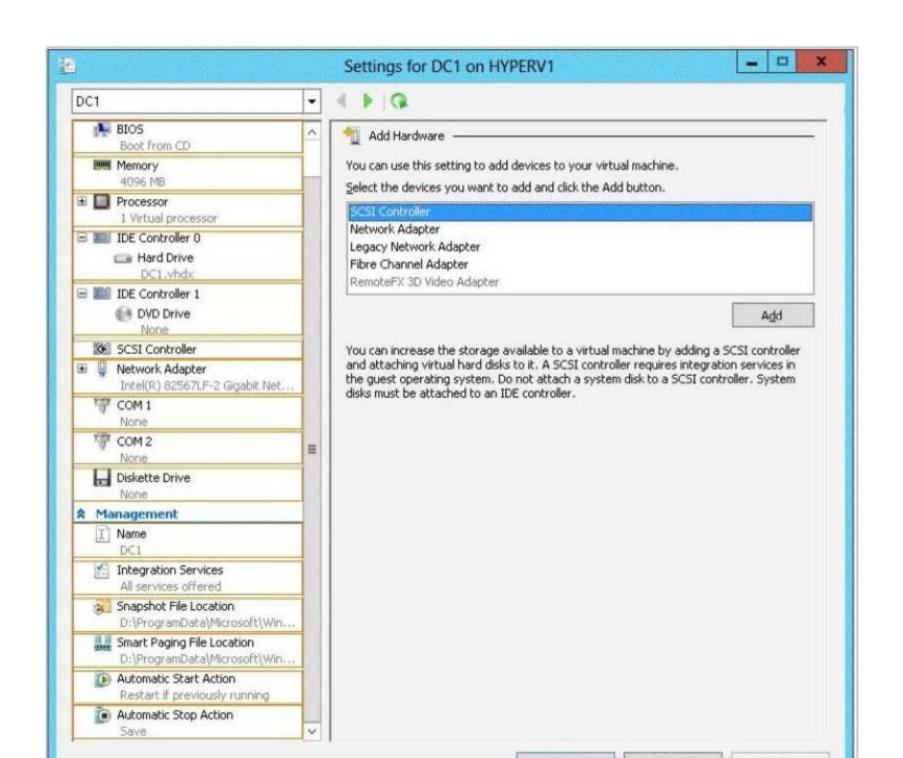
HOTSPOT

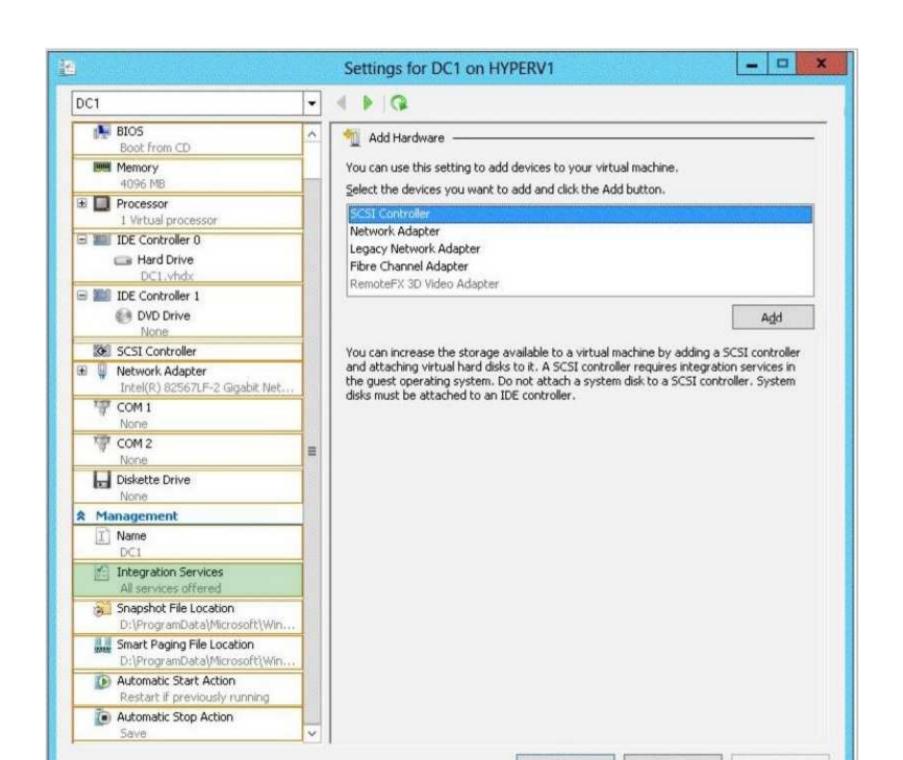
You have a Hyper-V host named HYPERV1. HYPERV1 hosts a virtual machine named DC1.

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:





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 133

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.

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 134

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

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

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

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



```
Windows PowerShell

PS C:\> Set-W vml -ProcessorCount 4
Set-VM: The parameter is not valid. Pyper-V was unable to find a virtual machine with name vml.
At line:1 char:1
+ Set-VM vml -ProcessorCount 4

+ CategoryInfo : InvalidArgument: (vmi: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 135

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

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 136

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.

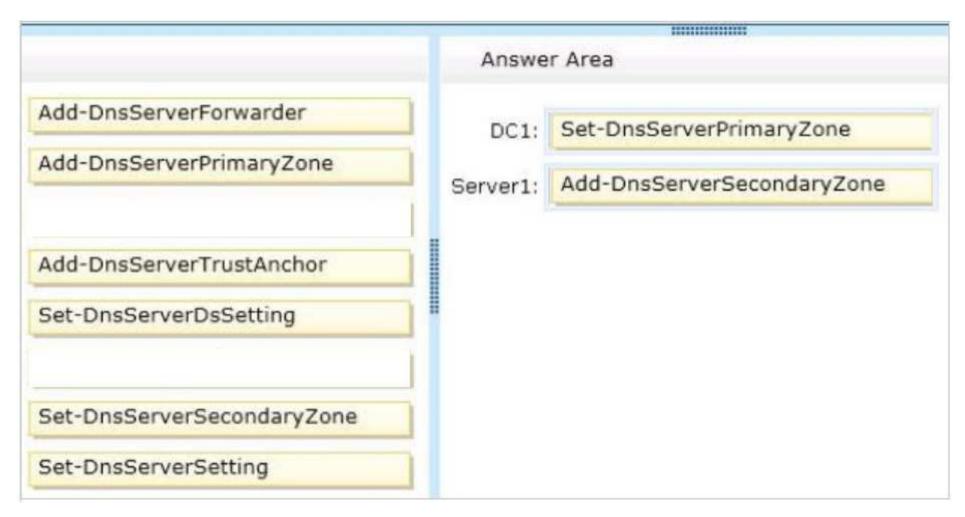
You install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

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:	
Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone	Server1:	
Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone	JOHN CHAIL	
Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor		
Set-DnsServerDsSetting		
Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone		
Set-DnsServerSecondaryZone		
Set-DnsServerSetting		



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 137

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:

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

Incorrect Answers:

A: Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues

C: Gets DNS event logging details

D: nslookup is used to query the DNS server

QUESTION 138

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

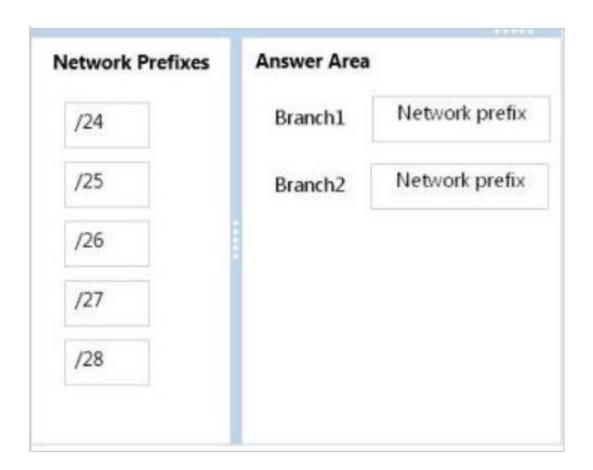
You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer.

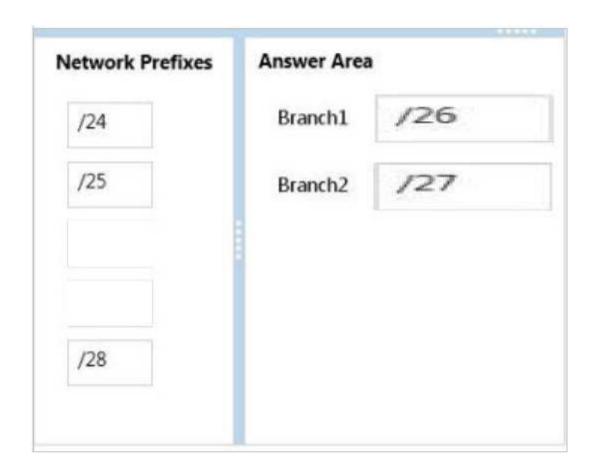
The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses.

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:





Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 139

DRAG DROP

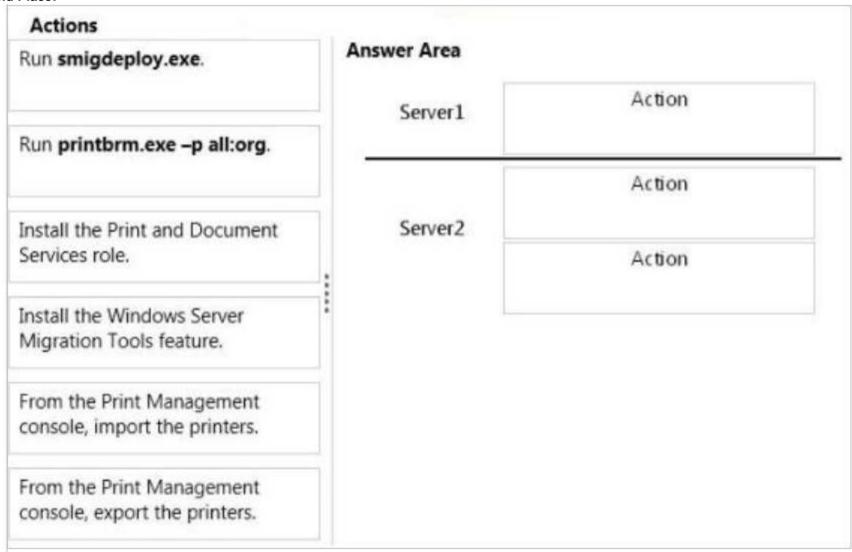
You have a print server named Server1Server1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2. You have a file server named Server2. Server2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to migrate all of the printers on Server1 to Server2.

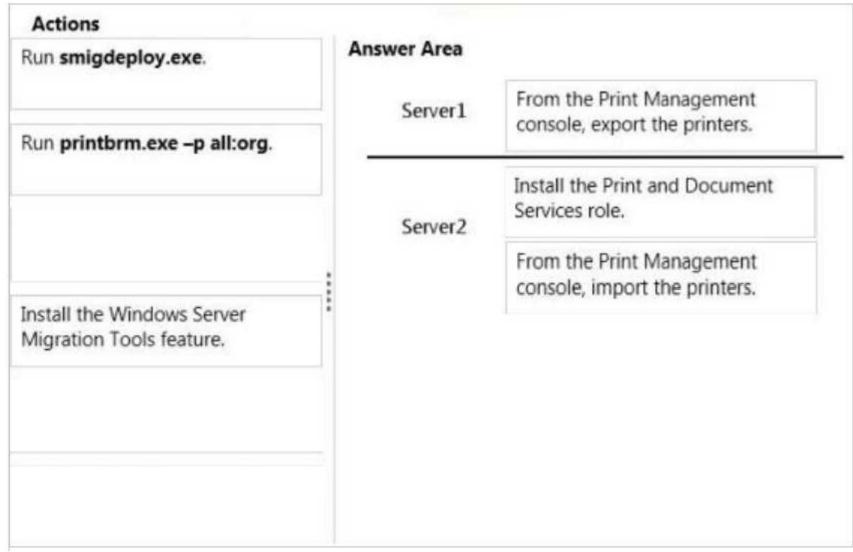
Which actions should you perform on the servers?

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:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 140

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

CONT1 has a shared printer named Printer1. CONT2 connects to Printer1 on CONT1.

When you attempt to remove Printer1 from CONT2, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You successfully delete the other printers installed on CONT2.

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

What should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 141

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:

Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network

Incorrect Answers:

A: Creates a new Active Directory computer.
C: Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

D: Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

QUESTION 142

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-ADComputer cmdlet
- D. The Remove-WindowsFeature cmdlet

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Remove-ADComputer cmdlet 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 143

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 144

HOTSPOT

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

Technicians use Windows Deployment Services (WDS) to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2.

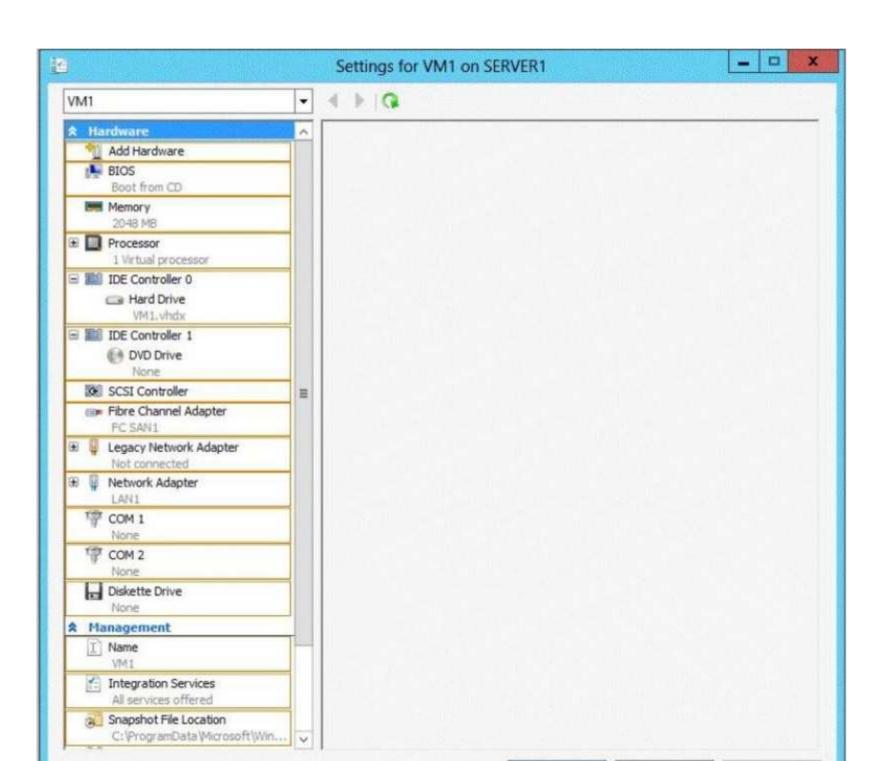
The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

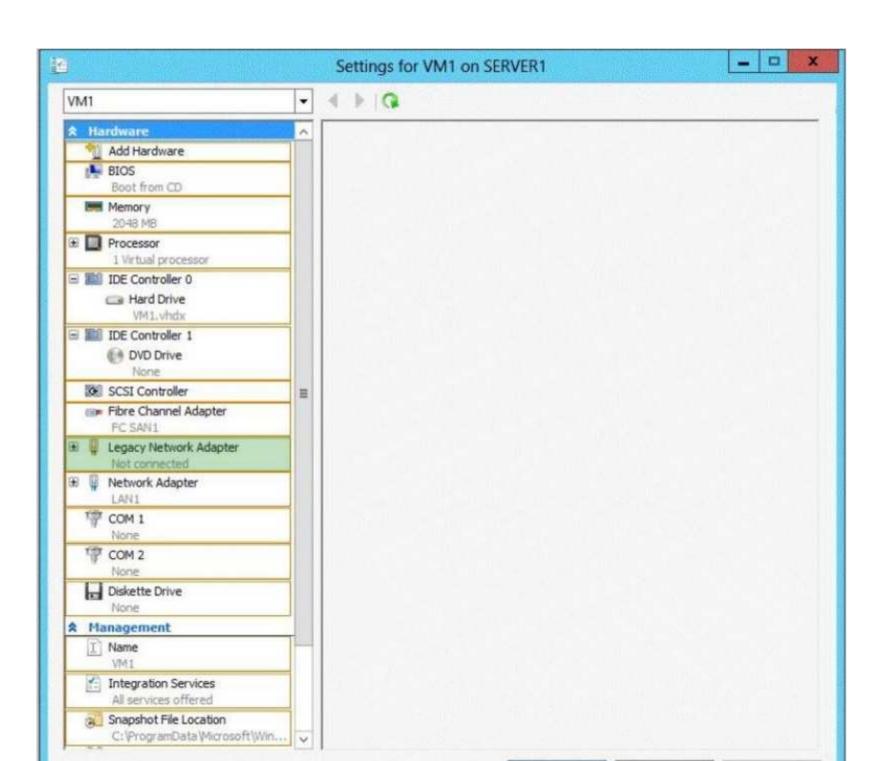
You need to ensure that you can use WDS to deploy Windows Server 2012 R2 to a virtual machine named VM1.

Which settings should you configure?

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

Hot Area:





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 145

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

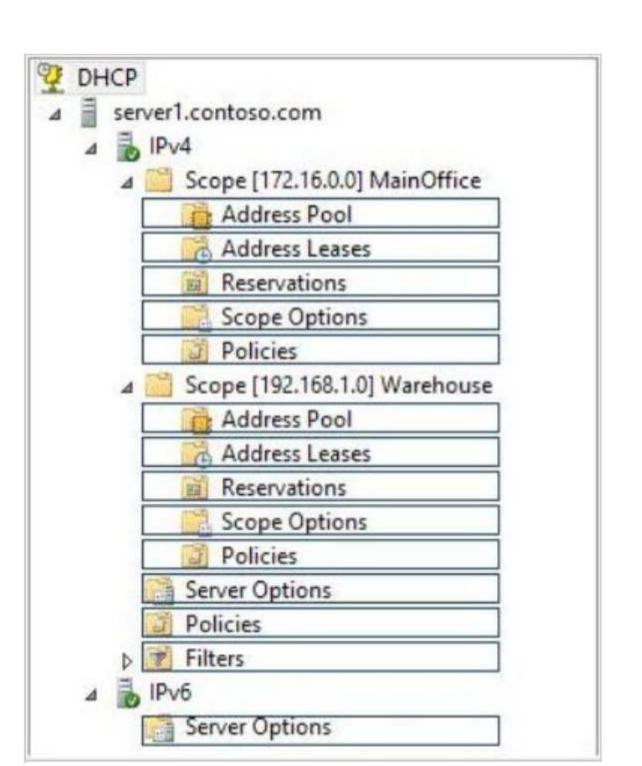
The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets.

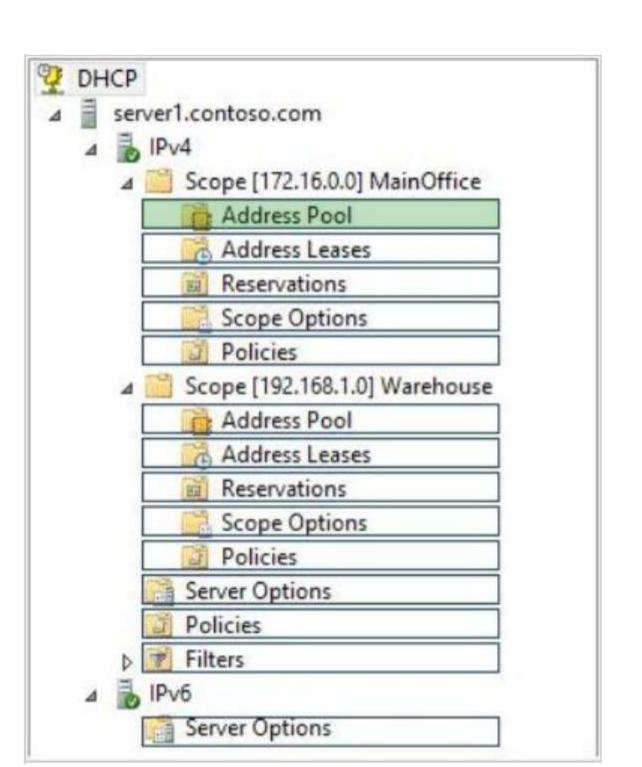
You add three new printers to the MainOffice subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive.

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:





Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 146

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

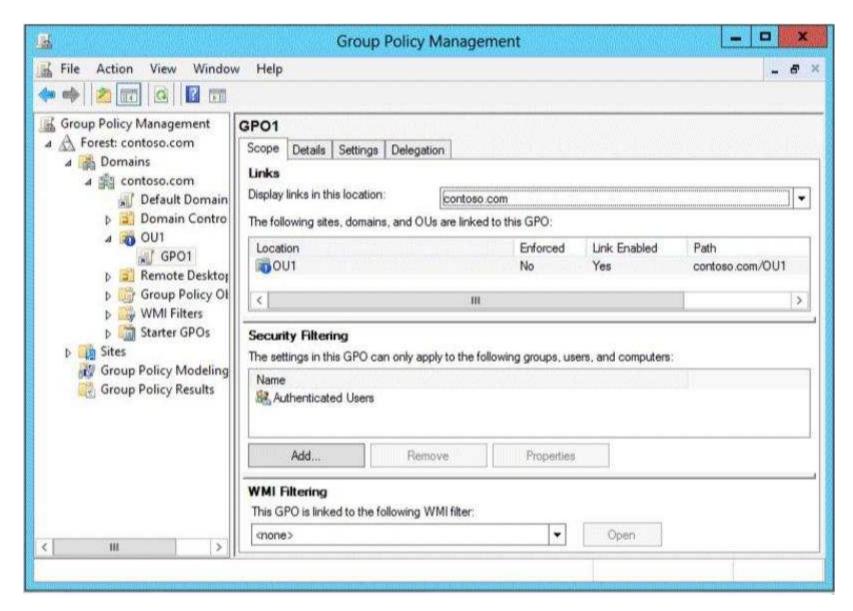
QUESTION 147

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?

- 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 148

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?

- 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 149

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 accidently 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:

- Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Computer Management.
- In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders, click All Tasks, and then click Configure Shadow Copies.
- In Select a volume, click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable.
- 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.
- 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 150

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 151

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.

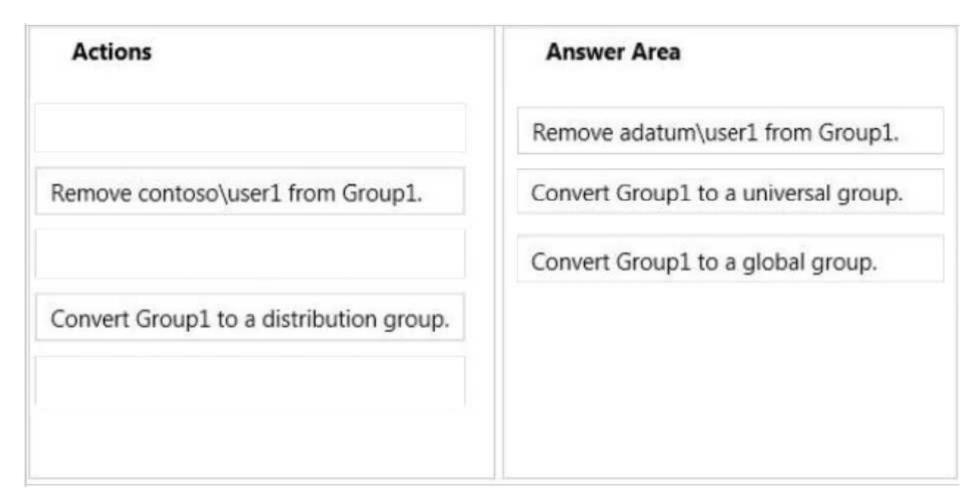
Which three actions should you perform?

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

Select and Place:

Answer Area Actions 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:



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 152

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

A: Not minimum permissions

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

D: Will not allow GPO changes to the OU

QUESTION 153

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/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx

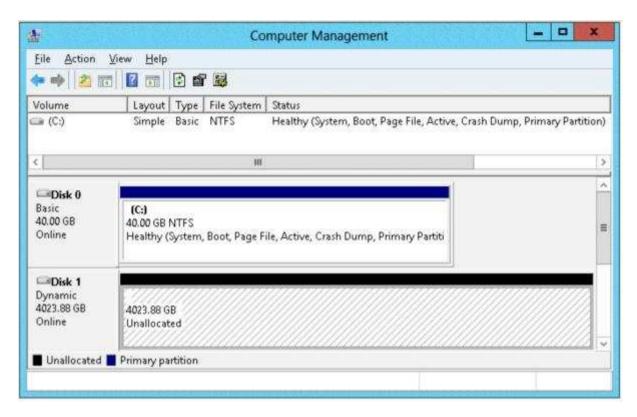
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 2: Deploying Servers, p. 44

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

QUESTION 154

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server2 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for VM1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Pass-through Disk Configuration

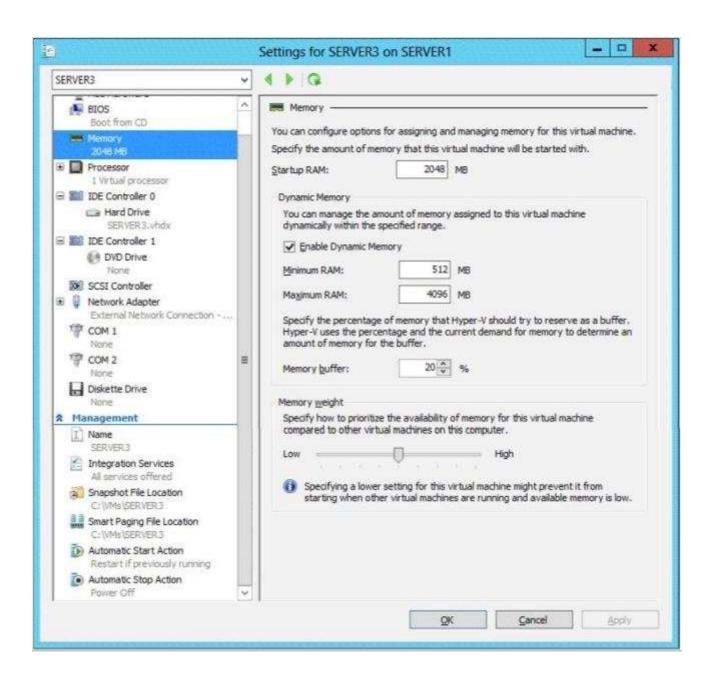
Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective

QUESTION 155

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?

- 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 156

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 157

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 158

HOTSPOT

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

Several users are members of the local Administrators group.

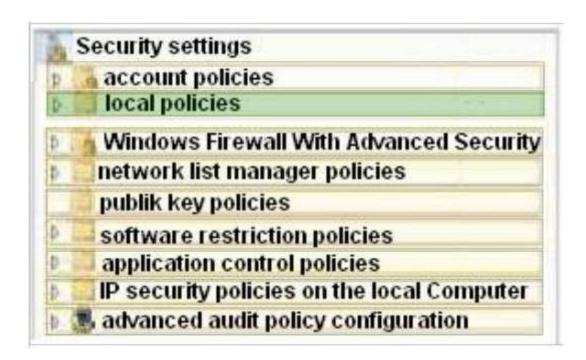
You need to ensure that all local administrators receive User Account Control (UAC) prompts when they run a Microsoft Management Console (MMC).

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 159

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/cc755193.aspx

QUESTION 160

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 161

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

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 162

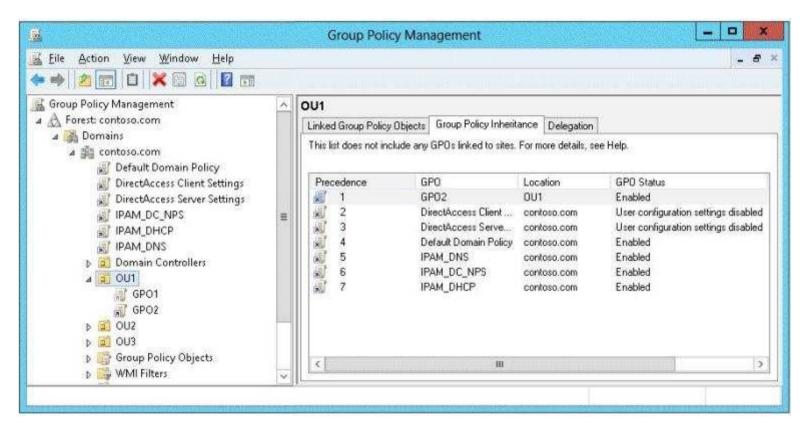
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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?

- 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 163

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 164

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

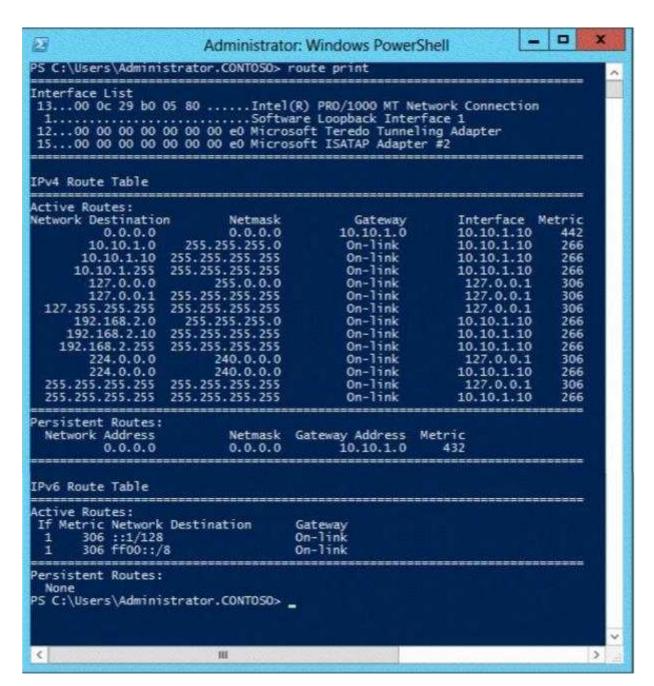
QUESTION 165

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?

- 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 166

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 167

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:

D. Upgrade to 2012 R2 and install GUI shell

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.

Incorrect Answers:

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

B: Not least effort C: Not least effort

References:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574204.aspx

QUESTION 168

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 169

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard. You establish a Remote Desktop session to Server1.

You need to identify which task can be performed on Server1 from within the Remote Desktop session.

What should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume C 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 170

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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

QUESTION 171

HOTSPOT

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server2 has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

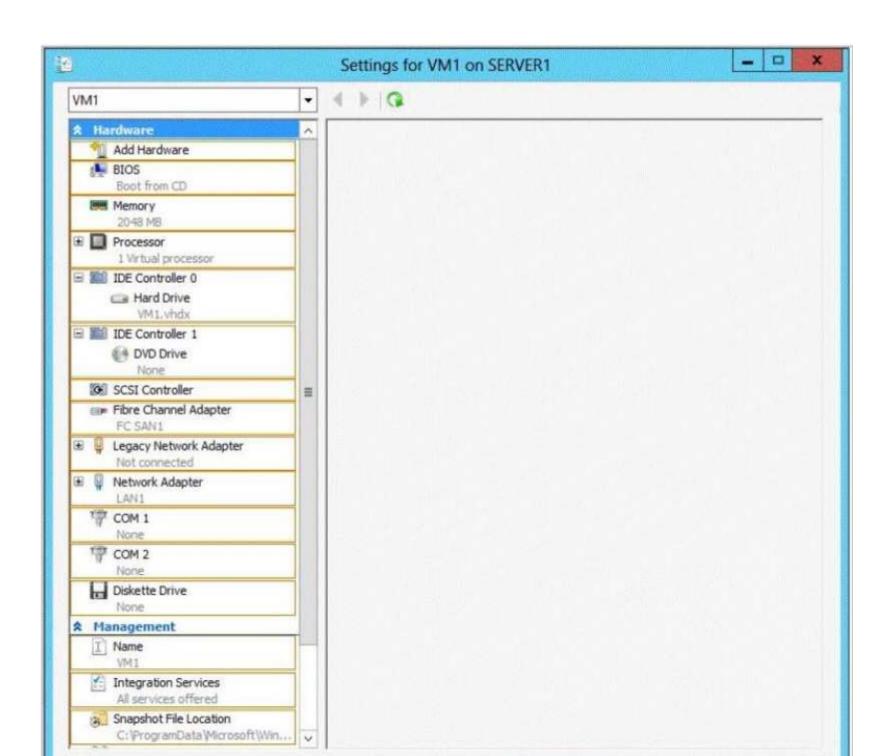
On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1.

You plan to deploy an image to VM1 by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

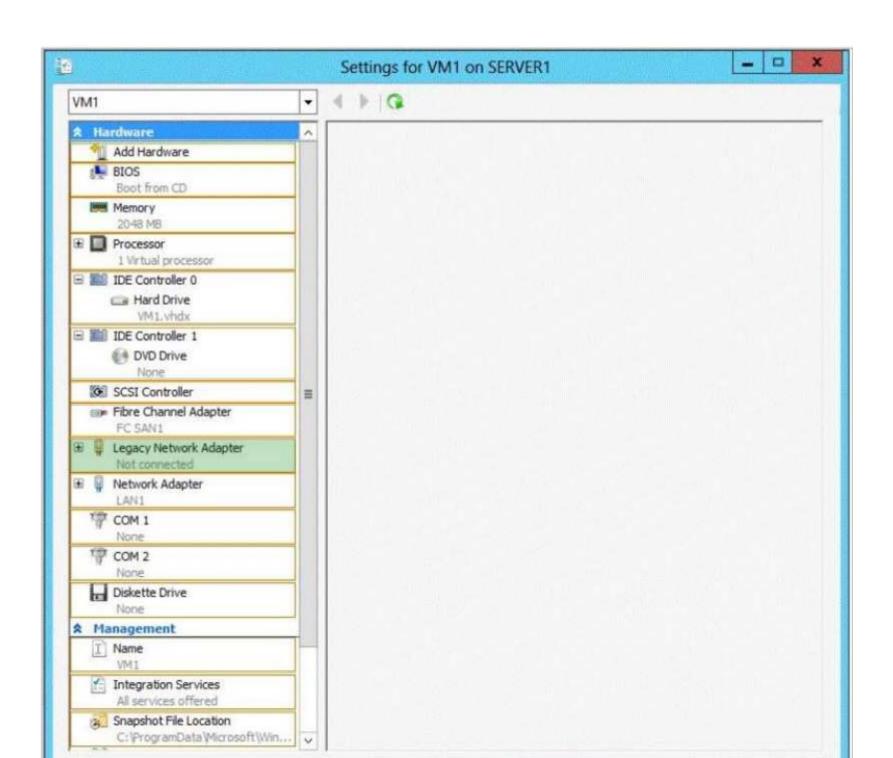
You need to ensure that VM1 can connect to Server1 by using PXE.

Which settings should you configure on VM1? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Virtual machines can be deployed to Hyper-V using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). To accomplish this requires the proper WDS infrastructure be in place and that the VM PXE boot using a Legacy Network Adapter.

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". Go to the "Legacy Network Adapter" that you just added and specify that it should use the Virtual Switch that you just created.

Last but not least, 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.

Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work.

The Pre-Boot Execution Environment (PXE) provider for Windows Deployment Services provides client boot services over the network. It registers itself with the WDS Server service (the main server-side service of the Windows Deployment Services solution) and requests a remote procedure call (RPC) endpoint. After the Windows Deployment Services server role is installed, you must configure the server by using either the Windows Deployment Services MMC snap-in or the /Initialize-Server command-line option. The PXE provider must be configured properly before it can provide client boot services over the network.

References:

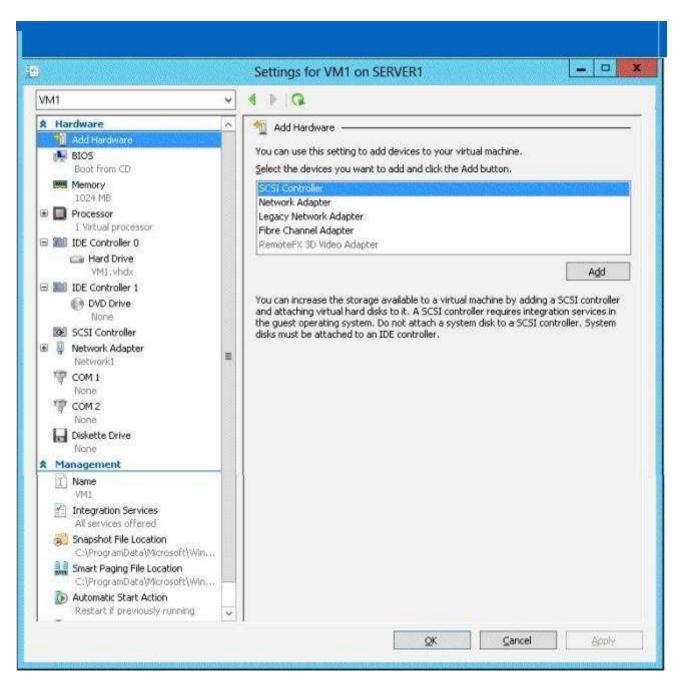
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726550%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

QUESTION 172

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 a virtual machine named VM1.

When you try to add a RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1, you discover that the option is unavailable as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



https://www.gratisexam.com/

You need to add the RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter to VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. On Server1, run the Add-VMRemoteFx3dVideoAdapter cmdlet
- B. On Server1, install the Media Foundation feature.
- C. On Server1, run the Enable-VMRemoteFxPhysicalVideoAdapter cmdlet.
- D. On Server1, install the Remote Desktop Visualization Host (RD Visualization Host) role service.

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Remote Desktop services are not available in server core installation; you need to add the role.

References:

Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 1: Installing and Configuring servers, Objective 1.2: Configure servers, p. 19 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506(v=wps.620).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520(v=wps.620).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION 173

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

The domain contains 20 computer accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A user account named User1 is in an OU named OU2.

You are configuring a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

You need to assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right to all of the computer accounts in OU1.

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

- $\label{eq:A. From User Configuration} A. \ \ \text{From User Configuration in GPO1}, \ \text{modify the security settings}.$
- B. Link GPO1 to OU1.
- $C. \ \ From \ Computer \ Configuration \ in \ GPO1, \ modify \ the \ security \ settings.$
- D. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- E. Link GPO1 to OU2.

Correct Answer: BC Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 174

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You have a written security policy that states the following:

- Only required ports must be open on the servers.
- All of the servers must have Windows Firewall enabled.
- Client computers used by administrators must be allowed to access all of the ports on all of the servers.
- Client computers used by the administrators must be authenticated before the client computers can access the servers.

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.1.

You need to ensure that you can use Computer1 to access all of the ports on all of the servers successfully. The solution must adhere to the security policy.

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

- A. On Computer1, create a connection security rule.
- B. On all of the servers, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- C. On all of the servers, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- D. On Computer1, create an inbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- E. On Computer1, create an outbound rule and select the Allow the connection if it is secure option.
- F. On all of the servers, create a connection security rule.

Correct Answer: ACF Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Unlike firewall rules, which operate unilaterally, connection security rules require that both communicating computers have a policy with connection security rules or another compatible IPsec policy.

Traffic that matches a firewall rule that uses the Allow connection if it is secure setting bypasses Windows Firewall. The rule can filter the traffic by IP address, port, or protocol. This method is supported on Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008.

References:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463.aspx

QUESTION 175

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

You have a starter Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 that contains more than 100 settings.

You need to create a new starter GPO based on the settings in GPO1.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Run the New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet and the Copy-GPO cmdlet.
- B. Create a new starter GPO and manually configure the policy settings of the starter GPO.
- C. Right-click GPO1, and then click Back Up. Create a new starter GPO. Right-click the new GPO, and then click Restore from Backup.
- D. Right-click GPO1, and then click Copy. Right-click Starter GPOs, and then click Paste.

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Although GPOs and Starter GPOs can both be copied, and a Starter GPO can be used to create a new GPO (as that is their purpose), an existing GPO cannot be copied to a new Starter GPO (unfortunately).

QUESTION 176

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains the home folder of each user.

All users have the necessary permissions to access only their home folder.

The users report that when they access Share1, they can see the home folders of all the users.

You need to ensure that the users see only their home folder when they access Share1.

What should you do from Server1?

A. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of the volume that contains Share1.

- B. From Server Manager, modify the properties of the volume that contains Share1.
- C. From Server Manager, modify the properties of Share1.
- D. From Windows Explorer, modify the properties of Share1.

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 177

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: BC Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822937.aspx

QUESTION 178

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 179

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 180

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1that 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.
- E. From the DHCP console, modify the properties of Scope1.
- F. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DhcpServerv4Policy cmdlet.

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume C Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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 [-Scopeld]<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>] [-State <String>] [-State <String>] [-CommonParameters>]

Parameter Set: WithRange

Set-DhcpServerv4Scope [-Scopeld] <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>] [-State <String>] [-SuperscopeName <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-Type <String>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

QUESTION 181

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

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

You need to install the Windows Network 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 Virtrualization 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 you External Virtual Switch is bound to. This can be a physical NIC, it can be an LBFO NIC team. Either way, it is the network adapter that your External Virtual Switch uses to exit the server.

This also means that if you have multiple virtual networks or multiple interfaces that you can pick and choose and it is not some global setting.

If you have one External Virtual Switch this is fairly easy:

\$vSwitch = Get-VMSwitch -SwitchType External

Check if Network Virtualization is bound

```
# This could be done by checking for the binding and seeing if it is 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 182

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 183

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:

In Windows Server 2012 R2, you can remove the Server Graphical Shell, resulting in the "Minimal Server Interface".

This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, 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 184

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 185

HOTSPOT

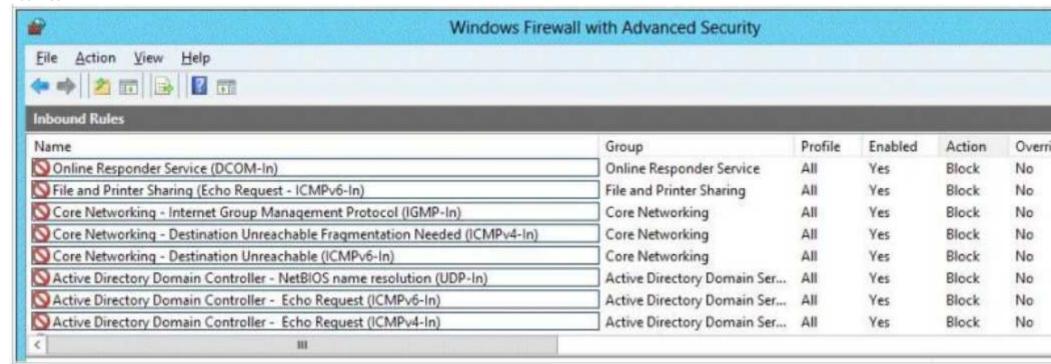
Your network contains a domain controller named dc5.adatum.com that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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.

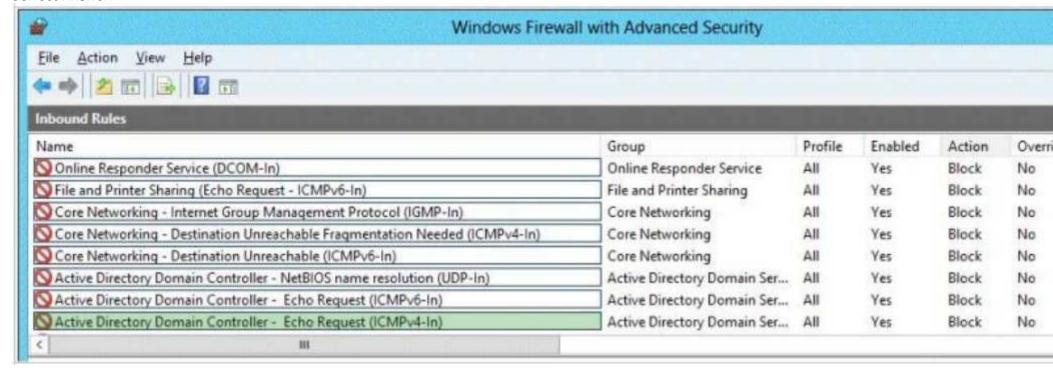
You need to configure DC5 to respond to ping request.

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 186

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 187

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?

- 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 188

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:

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 189

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 mailenabled groups.

QUESTION 190

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 does not have Internet connectivity.

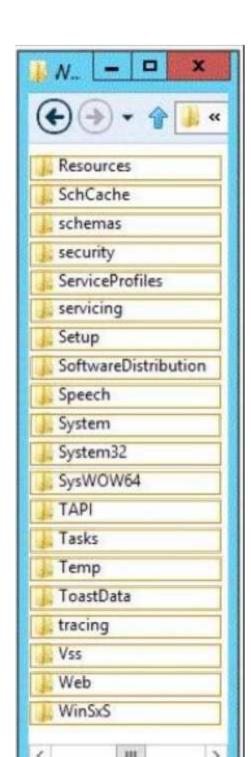
All roles are removed completely from Server1.

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

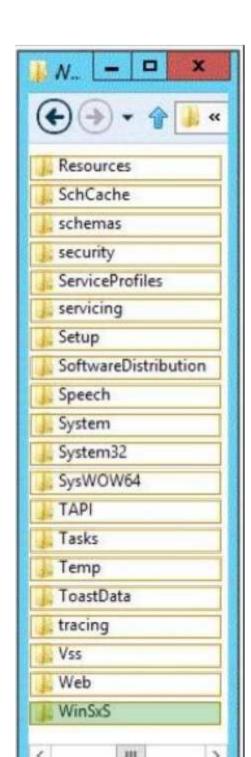
You need to install the DNS Server server role on Server1.

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-andfree-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 191

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 192

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://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx

QUESTION 193

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 that includes the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group.

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 194

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:

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 195

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 196

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:

Set Managers to – Members of this security group are exempt from this Group Policy object.

Security settings.

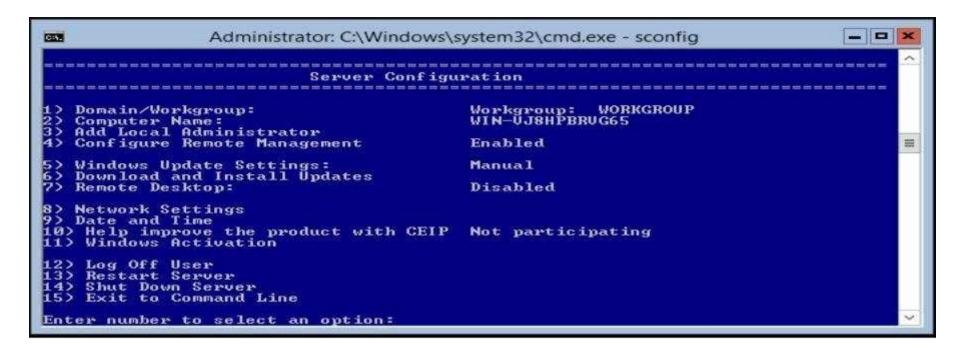
You use the Security Settings extension to set security options for computers and users within the scope of a Group Policy object. You can define local computer, domain, and network security settings.

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 197

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 198

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 199

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 200

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

QUESTION 201

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 202

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 203

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 204

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 205

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:

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 206

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 207

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 208

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

You need to uninstall the graphical user interface (GUI) on Server1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 R2 on the server.
- B. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE.
- $\hbox{D. From Windows PowerShell, run Uninstall-Windows Feature Desktop-Experience}.$

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 209

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	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 a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2. You need to join Server1 to the contoso.com domain. What should you use?

- A. The New-ADComputer cmdlet
- B. The djoin.exe command
- C. The dsadd.exe command
- D. The Add-Computer cmdlet

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 210

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain. You plan to grant Group1 read-only access to a shared folder named Share1. Share1 is located in a child domain.

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 211

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

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

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 212

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run either Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2012 R2. All client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File and Storage Services server role installed. On Server1, you create a share named Share1.

You need to ensure that users can use Previous Versions to restore the files in Share1.

What should you configure on Server1?

- A. The Shadow Copies settings
- B. A Windows Server Backup schedule
- C. A data recovery agent
- D. The Recycle Bin properties

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

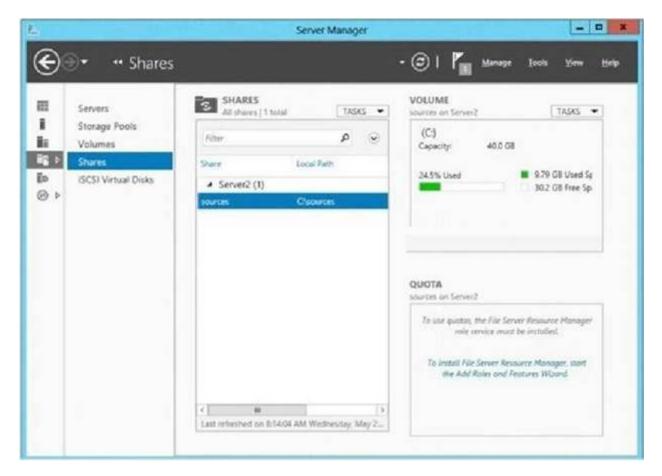
Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1

QUESTION 213

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 214

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:

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 215

You perform a Server Core Installation of window 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 216

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:

DISM /online /Set-Edition: ServerEnterprise/ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3YWindows Server 2008 R2/2012 contains a command-line utility called DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool). This tool has many features, but one of those features is the ability to upgrade the edition of Windows in use. Note that this process is for upgrades only and is irreversible. You cannot set a Windows image to a lower edition. The lowest edition will not appear when you run the /Get- TargetEditions option.

If the server is running an evaluation versionof Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard or Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter, you can convert it to a retail version as follows:

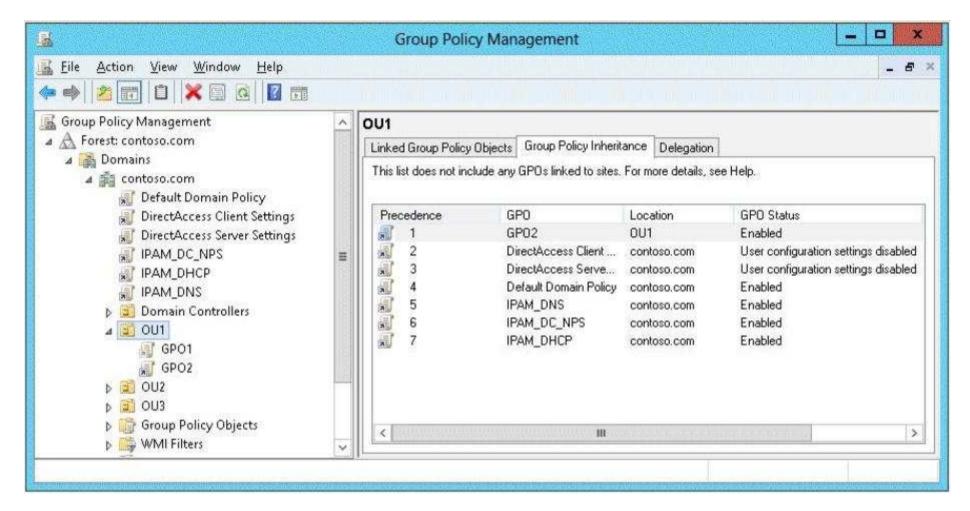
QUESTION 217

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 218

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 219

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 220

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-VmNetworkAdapterIsolation** cmdlet.
- B. Add a new network adapter to VM1.
- C. Modify the properties of the network adapter on VM1.
- D. Modify the properties of vSwitch1 and vSwitch2.

Correct Answer: C Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 221

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 App1ocker feature.

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 App1ocker 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. App1ocker 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 App1ocker 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 222

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 223

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 224

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 225

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 snaphots (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 226

You have Windows Server 2012 R2 DHCP servers with 50 leases.

You want to convert leases into reservations using PowerShell command.

What do you need to have to accomplish this?

- A. Computer names
- B. Computer GUIDs
- C. Computer MAC Addresses
- D. Hardware information

Correct Answer: A Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/de-de/library/jj590686(v=wps.630).aspx

QUESTION 227

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 228

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. Computer Management

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 229

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:

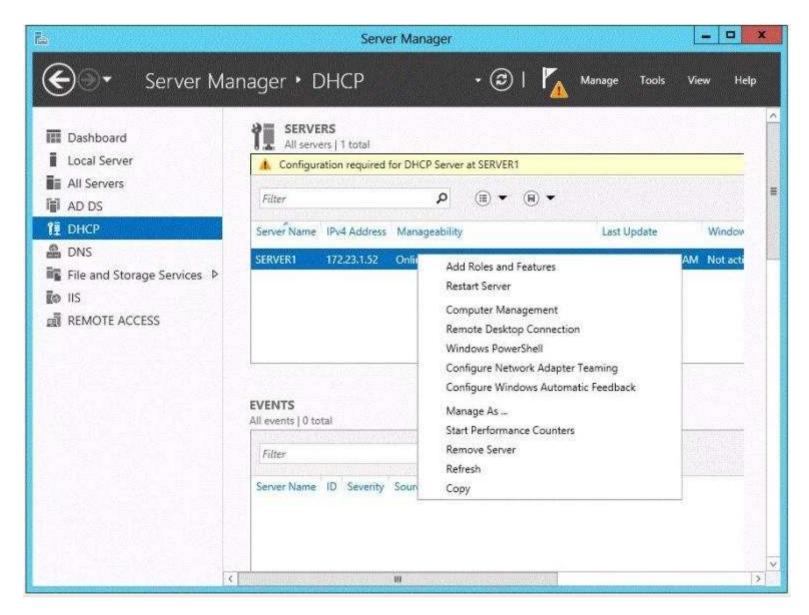
QUESTION 230

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 guickconfig.
- D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 231

You have 10 domain controllers in a domain.

You need to prevent several members of domain admin groups from logging on the domain controller.

Which two objects should you create and configure?

- A. GPO to the domain
- B. authentication policy
- C. authentication policy silo
- D. a central access policy
- E. a user certificate

Correct Answer: BC Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: https://dirteam.com/sander/2014/12/23/new-features-in-active-directory-domain-services-in-windows-server-2012-r2-part-3-authentication-policies-and-authentication-policy-silos/

QUESTION 232

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 your directory- integrate a zone, access control list (ACL) editing features are available in DNS Manager so that you can add or remove users or groups from the ACL for a specified zone or resource record.

- Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs. the minimal requirement of "domain.com." "domain.local", etc.).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.

- 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?
- 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 labeldomain name.

This is for two reasons:

- It's not the proper hierarchal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no hierarchy. It's just a single name.
- 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.
- 'Register this connection's address" on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.
- Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the domain.
- 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.
- You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. Seethe link I posted in my previous post.

QUESTION 233

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 234

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 235

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 236

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 237

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

You need to authorize DHCP1.

Which user account should you use?

- A. Admin1
- B. Admin2
- C Admin3
- D. Admin4

Correct Answer: D Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 238

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 239

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:

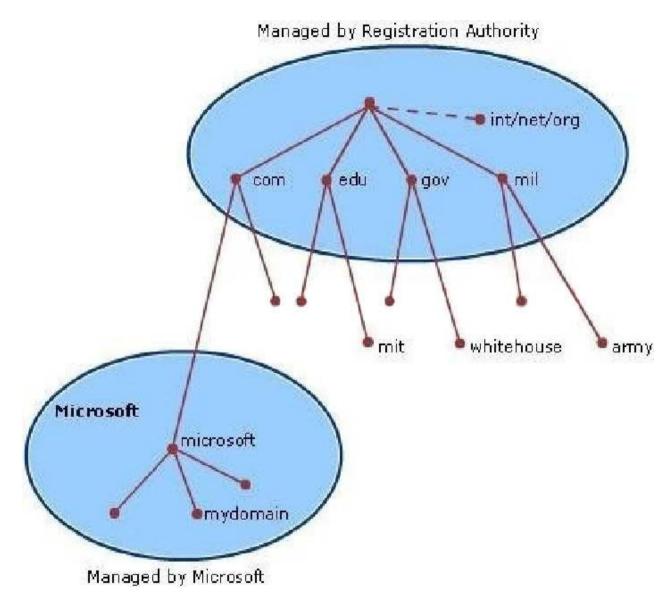
Explanation:

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 240

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named 0U1. 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

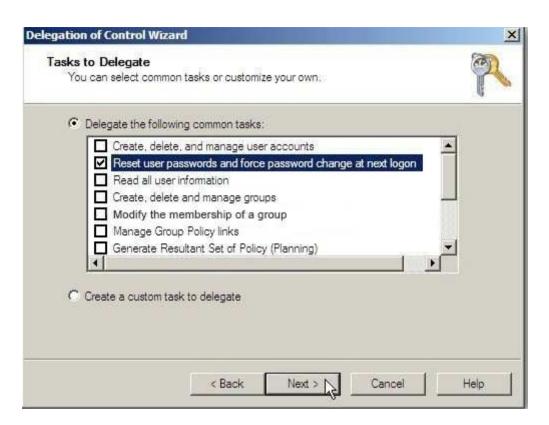
assigned to User1.

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 241

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?

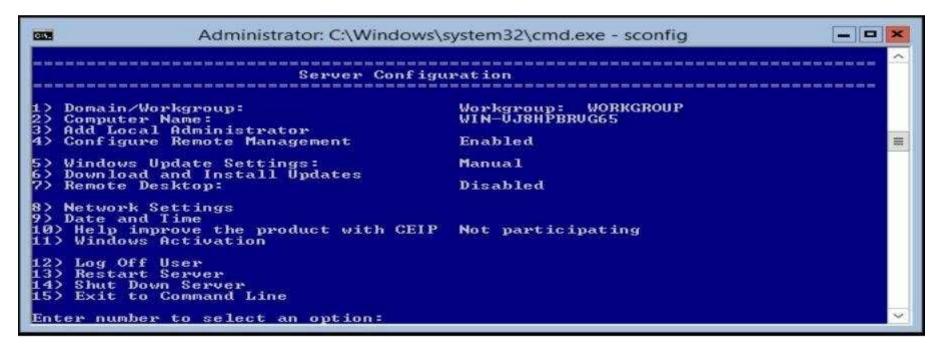
- A. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- B. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
- D. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4

Correct Answer: B Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 242

What should you do for server core so it can be managed from another server 2012 R2?



- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5
- F. 6
- G. 7
- U. .
- 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 243

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 244

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 -lovWeight 1
- B. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -Allow/Teaming On
- C. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Source
- D. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -PortMirroring Destination
- E. Get-VM "Server1" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -lovWeight 0
- F. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter-AllowTeaming On

Correct Answer: CD Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 245

DRAG DROP

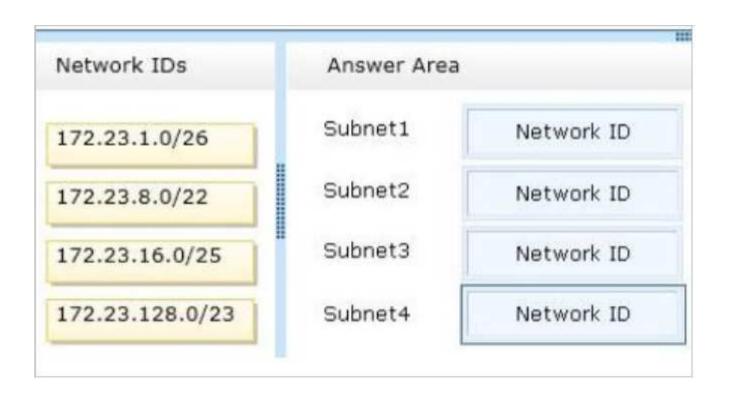
You plan to deploy a DHCP server that will support four subnets. The subnets will be configured as shown in the following table:



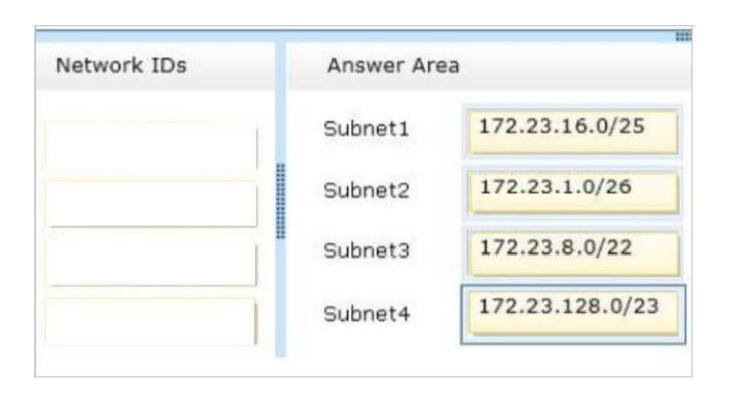
Subnet name	Number of hosts
Subnet1	100
Subnet2	45
Subnet3	800
Subnet4	300

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:



Correct Answer:



Section: Volume D Explanation

Explanation/Reference: Explanation:

CIDR prefix-length	Dotted-Decimal	# Individual Addresses	# of Classful Networks
<i>1</i> 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
122	255.255.252.0	1 K	4Cs
123	255.255.254.0	512	2 Cs
124	255.255.255.0	256	1 C
125	255,255,255,128	128	1/2 C
126	255.255.255.192	64	1/4 C
127	255.255.255.224	32	1/8 C