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**Exam Code: 70-410**

**Exam Name: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012**



## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

Your network contains an active directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows 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 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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290.aspx>

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

### QUESTION 2

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

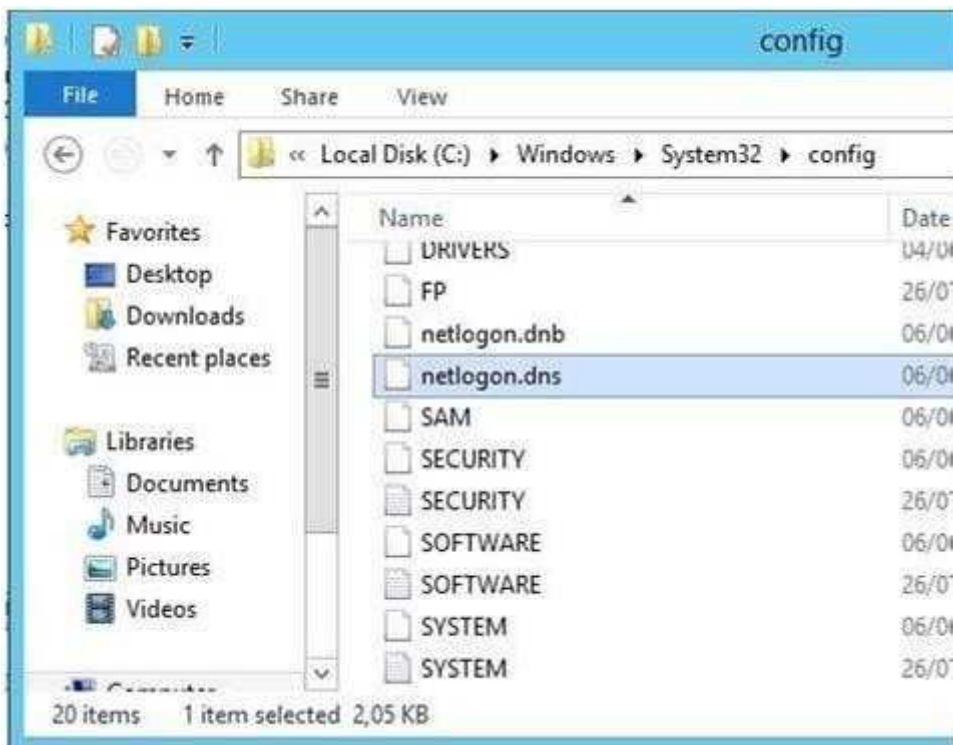
**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Timestamp server driver
- B. Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records stored in netlogon.
- C. used to display current resolver cache content
- D. Gets DNS event logging details



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc959303.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649883\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649883(v=wps.620).aspx)

### QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Windows 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 the Services console, configure the General settings.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run Set-Service and specify the -PassThrough parameter.
- C. From a command prompt, run sc.exe and specify the config parameter.
- D. From the Services console, configure the Recovery settings.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

- A. General settings only allow you to stop, start and set type/parameters
- B. Set-Service provides a way for you to change the Description, StartupType, or DisplayName of a service
- C. Modifies service configuration
- D. Sets the response/action on service failure

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/using-system-configuration> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee176963.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc990290(v=ws.10).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738230\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738230(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 4

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. 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? (choose 2)

- A. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- B. Remove all root hints.
- C. Create a primary zone named ".".
- D. Create a primary zone named "root".
- E. Create a primary zone named "GlobalNames".
- F. Create a forwarder that points to 169.254.0.1.
- G. Create a stub zone named "root".
- H. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

B. necessary to remove the default root hints files

C. install a root (.) zone on all internal DNS servers to prevent name resolution on the Internet <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148>

### QUESTION 5

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<br>Schema master               |
| DC2  | Windows Server 2008 R2 | PDC emulator<br>RID master<br>Infrastructure master |

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. Creates a new Active Directory computer.

B. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network

C. Adds specific types of objects to the directory.

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

To perform an offline domain join, you run commands by using a new tool named Djoin.exe. You use Djoin.exe to provision computer account data into AD DS. You also use it to insert the computer account data into the Windows directory of the destination computer, which is the computer that you want to join to the domain.

Create the account djoin /provision /domain winsrvtuts.wst /machine Win7 /savefile c:\yourFile.txt Run on

the target system djoin /requestodj /loadfile c:\yourFile.txt /windowspath c:\Windows /localos <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617245.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793312>

(v=ws.10).aspx [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849798.aspx>

<http://winsrvtuts.com/2011/08/off-line-domain-join-with-djoin-exe/> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/>

offline-domain-join-djoin-step- bystep%28v=ws.10%29.aspx

### QUESTION 6

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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 Server1. 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. Add-VMNetworkAdapter
- B. Add-NetLbfoTeamNic
- C. Remove-NetLbfoTeam
- D. Set-NetAdapter

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Sets adapter properties
- B. Add new interface to NIC Team
- C. Adds vadapter to vm
- D. Removed NIC from host

You need 4 virtual switches but currently only have 3 teams available. You would need to break a team first.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130875\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130875(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130850\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130850(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848564\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848564(v=wps.620).aspx) [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848(v=wps.620).aspx) <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj130848.aspx>

### QUESTION 7

You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a server named Server1. You need to add a graphical user interface (GUI) to Server1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The setup.exe command
- B. The dism.exe command
- C. The imagex.exe command
- D. The Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The DISM command is called by the Add-WindowsFeature command. Here is the syntax for DISM:  
Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /featurename:ServerGui-Shell /  
featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

The DISM log file can be found at C:\Windows\Logs\DISM\dism.log
PS C:\w2012> Dism /Mount-Image /ImageFile:C:\w2012\image\install.wim /index:4 /M
ountDir:C:\w2012\MountPoint /ReadOnly

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Mounting image
[=====100.0%=====]
The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\w2012> Dism /online /enable-feature /featurename:Server-Gui-Mgmt /featuren
ame:Server-Gui-Shell /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /source:c:\w2012\MountPo
int\windows\winsxs

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Image Version: 6.2.9200.16384

Enabling feature(s)
[=====100.0%=====]
The operation completed successfully.
Restart Windows to complete this operation.
Do you want to restart the computer now? (Y/N)
```

#### QUESTION 8

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server2 runs Windows Server 2012. You create a security template named Template 1 by using the Security Templates snap-in. You need to apply template 1 to Server 2.



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Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

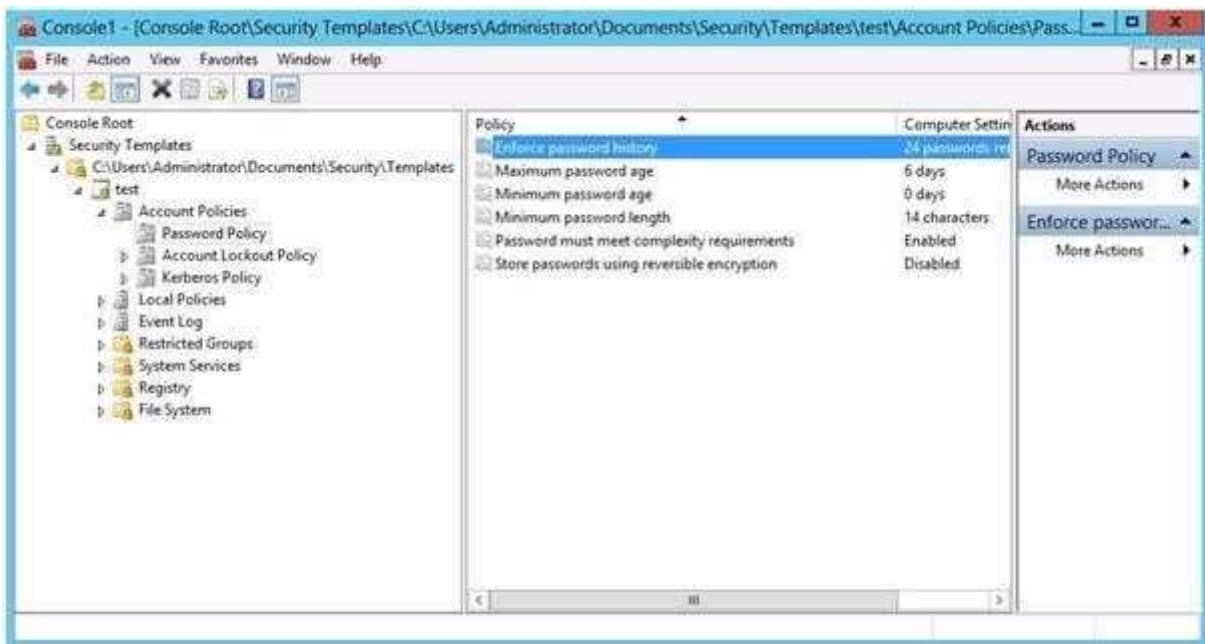
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/feature/Deploying-security-templates>

The Security Configuration and Analysis tool performs two tasks: configuring and analyzing security. The tool works with security templates only to perform these duties. Therefore, once you have a security template, you can use this tool to deploy the settings. The drawback of the tool is that it is not capable of configuring multiple computers at once -- it can configure only the computer on which it is running. You must therefore visit each computer that should receive the security template settings. Of course, this is not feasible in most environments, even those with only a few dozen computers. Therefore, this method is best suited to hardening standalone servers that are not part of an Active Directory domain.

Security templates are inactive until imported into a Group Policy object or the Security Configuration and Analysis.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj730960.aspx>  
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/using-system-configuration>

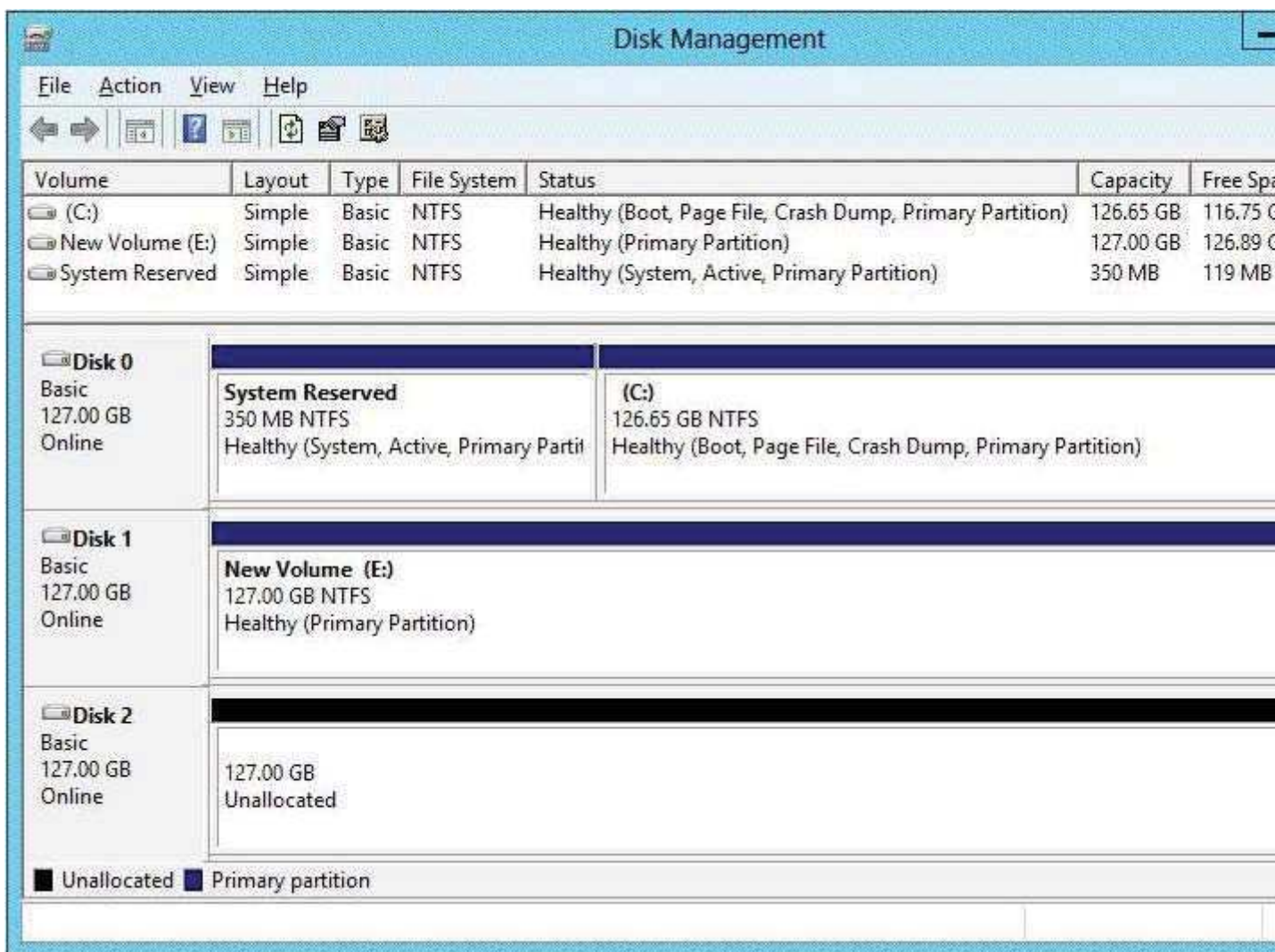
### QUESTION 9

You have a server named Server 2 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server 2 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. 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 MBR disk.
- B. Convert Disk 1 to a basic disk.
- C. Take Disk 1 offline.
- D. Create a partition on Disk 1.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Hyper-V allows virtual machines to access storage mapped directly to the Hyper-V server without requiring the volume be configured. The storage can either be a physical disk internal to the Hyper-V server or it can be a Storage Area Network (SAN) Logical Unit (LUN) mapped to the Hyper-V server. To ensure the Guest has exclusive access to the storage, it must be placed in an Offline state from the Hyper-V server perspective. Additionally, this raw piece of storage is not limited in size so, hypothetically, it can be a multi-terabyte LUN.

#### QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers that run Windows Server 2012. You create a security template named template1 by using the Security Templates snap-in. You need to apply Template 1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?



- A. System Configuration
- B. Local Security Policy
- C. Server Manager
- D. Certificate Templates

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

B <http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/feature/Deploying-security-templates>

A best practice for deploying security templates is to import them into a GPO, which will then push out the security settings that you initially configured in the security template. This method relies on the Active Directory and OU design accommodating this rollout. Before you can implement this method, you must complete the following steps. First, create OUs for the different types of computers that will receive a different security template. Second, move the computer accounts for these computers into the appropriate OU. Third, create and link a GPO for each of the computer OUs that you created in the first step. Now, you are ready to include the security templates into the GPOs.

To import a security template into a GPO, complete these steps:

Open the target GPO using the Group Policy Object Editor.

Expand the GPO to the following node: Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings.

Right-click Security Settings and select the Import Policy from the shortcut menu.

Browse and select the security template (.inf file) that you want to include and click Open.

Verify that some of the configurations from the security template are correct in the GPO, and then close the Group Policy Object Editor.

Repeat these steps for each security template that you create. The settings that have been imported into the GPO will take approximately 90 minutes to reach the target computer, not considering any intersite replication considerations.

#### QUESTION 11

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. 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:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 12

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the permissions on OU1.

- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet.
- C. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461038.aspx>

Grants a level of permissions to a security principal (user, security group, or computer) for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain. You use the TargetName and TargetType parameters to specify a user, security group, or computer for which to set the permission level. You can use the Name or the Guid parameter to set the permission level for the security principal on a single GPO, or you can use the All parameter to set the permission level for the security principal on all GPOs in the domain.

### QUESTION 13

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

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. 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 the Microsoft Management Console on Server1, add a snap-in.
- B. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run Install-WindowsFeature.
- 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:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://www.theeldergeek.com/microsoft\\_management\\_console.htm](http://www.theeldergeek.com/microsoft_management_console.htm)

### QUESTION 14

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

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology. On Windows Server 2012, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable-PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled. You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

Note: (not B) You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems.

/ Windows Management Framework 3.0

/ Performance Updates

Reference: Enable-PSRemoting

### QUESTION 15

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 has a virtual switch named RDS Virtual. You replace all of the network adapters on Server1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV). You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Server1.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

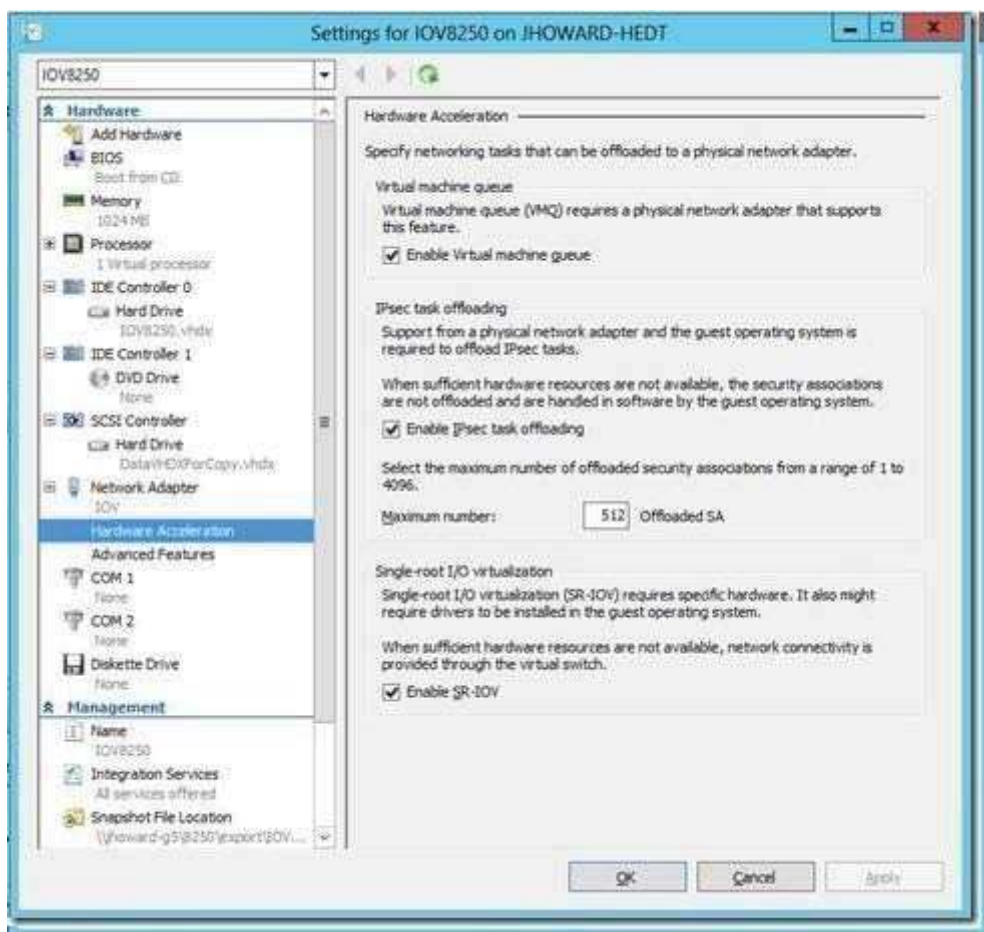
**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2012/03/12/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-sr-iov-in-hyper-v-part-1.aspx>

Page 174 exam ref 70-410 book: Enabling SR-IOV is only available when creating a new virtual switch, you cannot modify an existing switch to use this option

Explanation:

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



Note:

\* Steps:

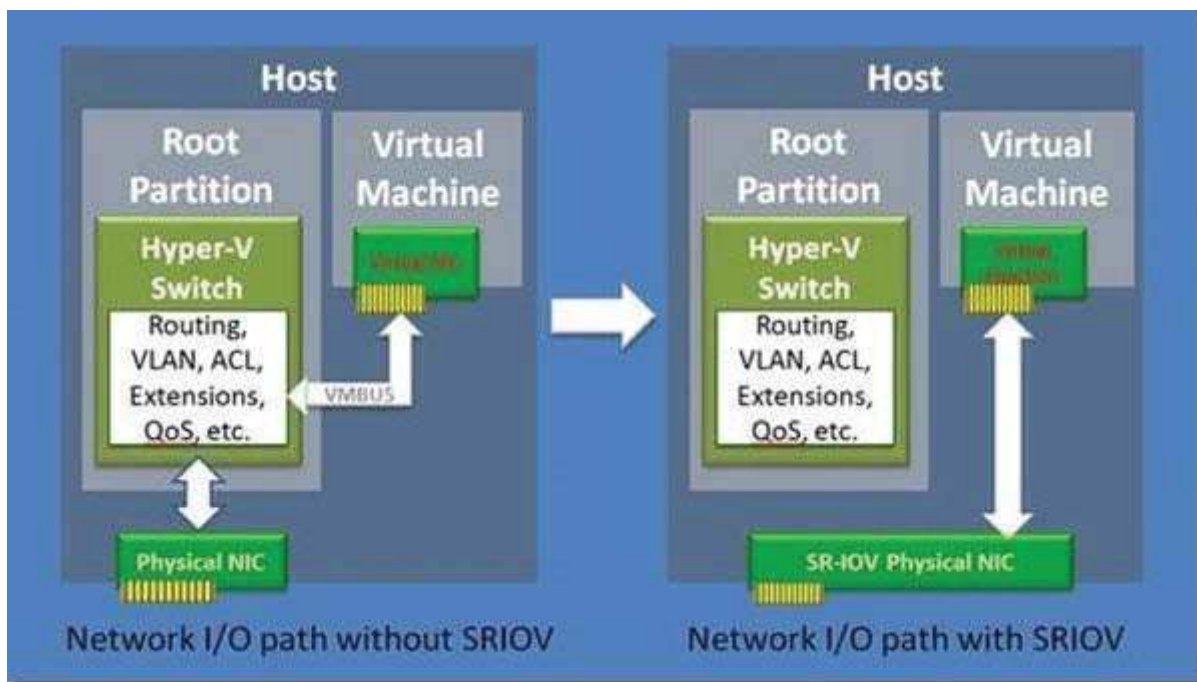
/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

/ Install additional network drivers in the guest OS

/ Enable SR-IOV within the VMs through Hyper-V Manager

\* Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) is a standard introduced by the PCI-SIG that owns and manages PCI specifications as open industry standards. SR-IOV enables network traffic to bypass the software switch layer of the Hyper-V Virtualization stack to reduce the I/O overhead in this layer. It allows an SR-IOV virtual function of a physical network adapter to be assigned directly to a virtual machine to increase network throughput by reducing latency. Host CPU overhead also get reduced for processing network traffic.

\* The diagram below illustrates how SR-IOV allows virtual machines to directly address the physical NIC.



Reference: Everything you wanted to know about SR-IOV in Hyper-V Part 5

#### QUESTION 16

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

Which tool should you use?

- A. Server Manager
- B. Diskpart
- C. New-StoragePool
- D. New-VirtualDisk

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ee872416.aspx>

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).

The New-VirtualDisk command creates a new virtual disk in the specified storage pool only.

#### QUESTION 17

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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. Network Adapter
- B. BIOS

- C. Processor
- D. COM 1

**Correct Answer: D**

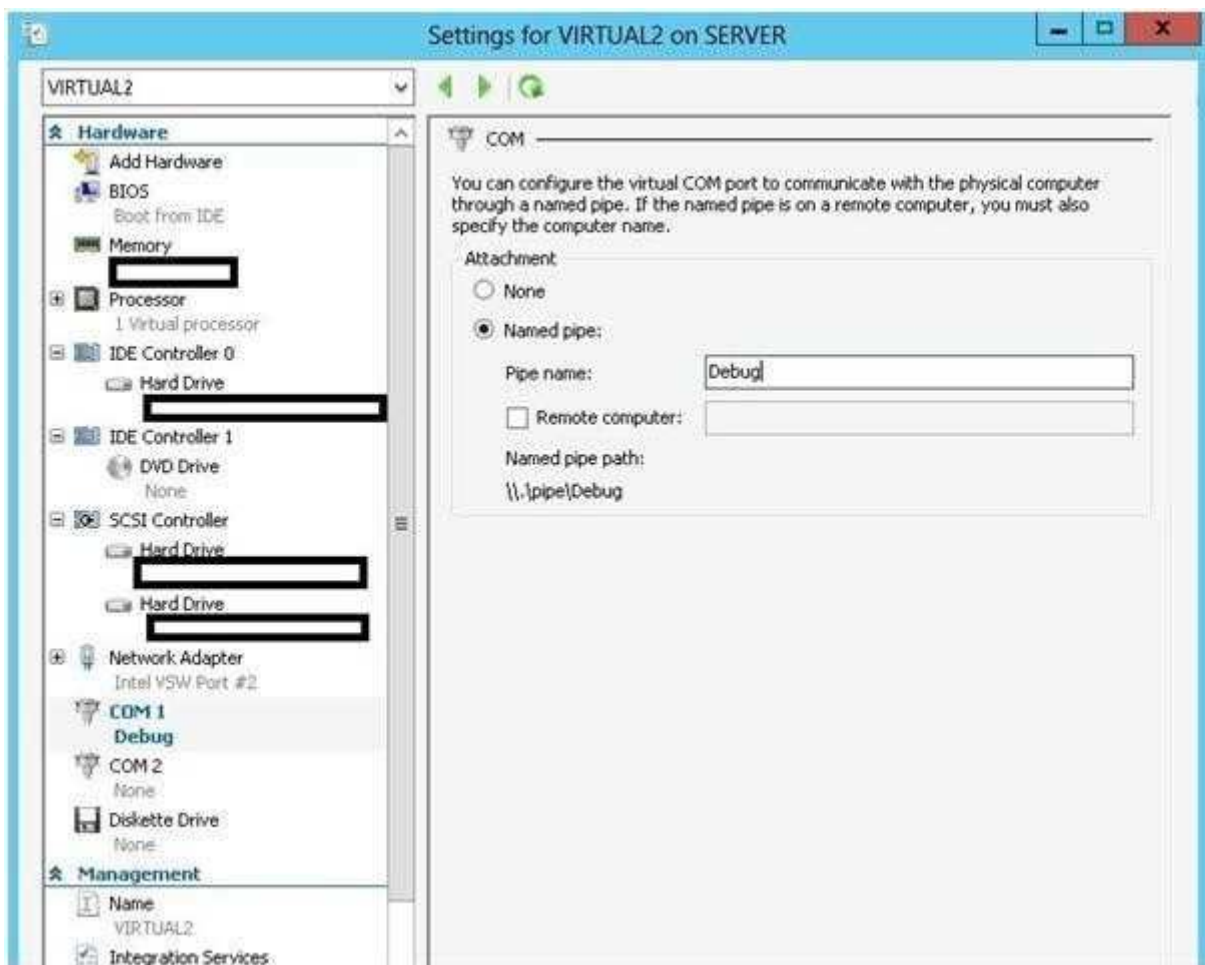
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ntdebugging/archive/2011/12/30/configuring-a-hyper-v-vm-for-kernel-debugging.aspx>

**QUESTION 18**

Your network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

| Subnet name | Network IP address |
|-------------|--------------------|
| LAN1        | 172.23.1.0/24      |
| LAN2        | 172.23.2.0/24      |



You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 is connected to LAN1. You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit.

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator> route print
=====
Interface List
12...00 15 5d 01 44 0d .....Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adapter
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
13...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
14...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                    0.0.0.0          172.23.1.1       172.23.1.53      261
127.0.0.0                  255.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.0.0.1                  255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
172.23.1.0                 255.255.255.0    On-link          172.23.1.53      261
172.23.1.53                255.255.255.255  On-link          172.23.1.53      261
172.23.1.255               255.255.255.255  On-link          172.23.1.53      261
172.23.2.0                 255.255.255.0    172.23.1.0       172.23.1.53      6
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          172.23.1.53      261
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          172.23.1.53      261
=====
Persistent Routes:
Network Address            Netmask  Gateway Address  Metric
0.0.0.0                    0.0.0.0  172.23.1.1       Default
=====

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1 306 ::1/128                        On-link
12 261 fe80::/64                     On-link
12 261 fe80::9d26:b513:bfc8:2855/128 On-link
1 306 ff00::/8                      On-link
12 261 ff00::/8                      On-link
=====
Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator>

```

You need to ensure that Server2 can communicate with the client computers on LAN2.

What should you do?

- A. Change the metric of the 10.10.1.0 route.
- B. Set the state of the Teredo interface to disable.
- C. Set the state of the Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2 interface to disable.
- D. Run route delete 172.23.2.0.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 19**

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012. Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP. You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

IP address: 10.1.1.1  
Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0  
Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/242468/en-us>

You can use the Netsh.exe tool to perform the following tasks:

Configure interfaces.

Configure routing protocols.

Configure filters.

Configure routes.

Configure remote access behavior for Windows-based remote access routers that are running the Routing and Remote Access Server (RRAS) Service.

Display the configuration of a currently running router on any computer.

Use the scripting feature to run a collection of commands in batch mode against a specified router.

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 of IPCONFIG.EXE to a file and view it with Notepad.exe.

**QUESTION 20**

You have an existing Active Directory site named Site1. You create a new Active Directory site and name it Site2.

You need to configure Active Directory replication between Site1 and Site2. You install a new domain controller. You create the site link between Site1 and Site2.

What should you do next?

- A. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure a new site link bridge object.
- B. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to decrease the site link cost between Site1 and Site2.  
"First Test, First Pass" - [www.lead2pass.com](http://www.lead2pass.com) 90
- C. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to assign a new IP subnet to Site2. Move the new domain controller object to Site2.
- D. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services console to configure the new domain controller as a preferred bridgehead server for Site1.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 21**

Your company has an Active Directory forest. Not all domain controllers in the forest are configured as Global Catalog Servers. Your domain structure contains one root domain and one child domain. You modify the folder permissions on a file server that is in the child domain. You discover that some Access Control entries start with S-1-5-21... and that no account name is listed. You need to list the account names.

What should you do?

- A. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that holds the Global Catalog.
- B. Modify the schema to enable replication of the friendlynames attribute to the Global Catalog.
- C. Move the RID master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog.
- D. Move the infrastructure master role in the child domain to a domain controller that does not hold the Global Catalog.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 22**

Your company has an Active Directory domain. You log on to the domain controller. The Active Directory Schema snap-in is not available in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC). You need to access the Active Directory Schema snap-in.

What should you do?

- A. Register Schmmgmt.dll.
- B. Log off and log on again by using an account that is a member of the Schema Admins group.
- C. Use the Ntdsutil.exe command to connect to the schema master operations master and open the schema for writing.
- D. Add the Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD/LDS) role to the domain controller by using Server Manager.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737499\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737499(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 23**

Your network contains a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server. The server hosts an Active Directory-integrated zone for the domain. You need to reduce how long it takes until stale records are deleted from the zone.

What should you do?

- A. From the configuration directory partition of the forest, modify the tombstone lifetime.
- B. From the configuration directory partition of the forest, modify the garbage collection interval.
- C. From the aging properties of the zone, modify the no-refresh interval and the refresh interval.
- D. From the start of authority (SOA) record of the zone, modify the refresh interval and the expire interval.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

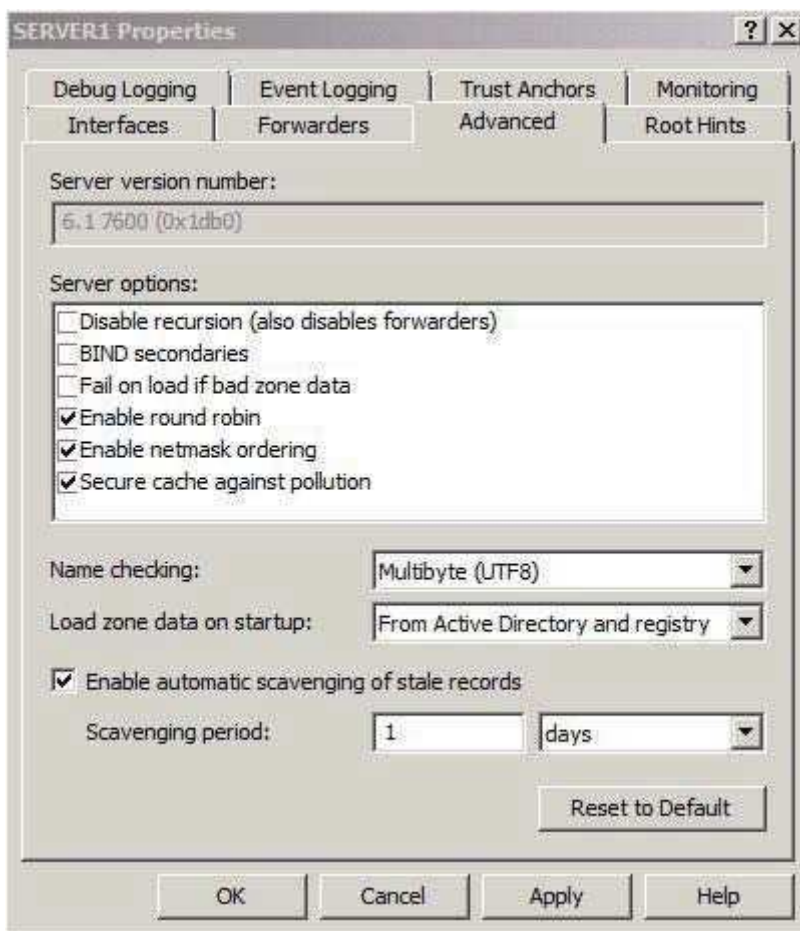
**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/networking/archive/2008/03/19/don-t-be-afraid-of-dns-scavenging-just-be-patient.aspx>

**QUESTION 24**

You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a domain controller named Server1 that is configured as a DNS server. Server1 hosts a standard primary zone for contoso.com. The DNS configuration of Server1 is shown in the exhibit. You discover that stale resource records are not automatically removed from the contoso.com zone. You need to ensure that the stale resource records are automatically removed from the contoso.com zone.

What should you do?



- A. Set the scavenging period of Server1 to 0 days.
- B. Modify the Server Aging/Scavenging properties.
- C. Configure the aging properties for the contoso.com zone.
- D. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/networking/archive/2008/03/19/don-t-be-afraid-of-dns-scavenging-just-be-patient.aspx>

**QUESTION 25**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

| Disk name | Partition table type | Disk storage type | Unallocated disk space |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Disk 0    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 2 TB                   |
| Disk 1    | MBR                  | Basic             | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 2    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 3    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 4    | MBR                  | Basic             | 2 TB                   |

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails. What should you create?

- A. a storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- B. a spanned volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- D. a mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- E. a RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
- F. a storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- G. a spanned volume on Disk 0 and Disk 4
- H. a mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Page 44 exam ref 70-410 book: Based on this info, only option D is possible

■

Simple volume Consists of space from a single disk. After you have created a simple volume, you can extend it to multiple disks to create a spanned or striped volume, as long as it is not a system volume or boot volume. You can also extend a simple volume into any adjacent unallocated space on the same disk or, with some limitations, shrink the volume by deallocating any unused space in the volume.

■■

Spanned volume Consists of space from 2 to 32 physical disks, all of which must be dynamic disks. A spanned volume is essentially a method for combining the space from multiple dynamic disks into a single large volume. Windows Server 2012 writes to the spanned volume by filling all the space on the first disk and then filling each of the additional disks in turn. You can extend a spanned volume at any time by adding disk space. Creating a spanned volume does not increase the disk's read/write performance, or provide fault tolerance. In fact, if a single physical disk in the spanned volume fails, all the data in the entire volume is lost.

■■

Striped volume Consists of space from 2 to 32 physical disks, all of which must be dynamic disks. The difference between a striped volume and a spanned volume is that in a striped volume, the system writes data one stripe at a time to each successive disk in the volume. Striping provides improved performance because each disk drive in the array has time to seek the location of its next stripe while the other drives are writing. Striped volumes do not provide fault tolerance, however, and you cannot extend them after creation. If a single physical disk in the striped volume fails, all the data in the entire volume is lost.

■■

Mirrored volume Consists of an identical amount of space on two physical disks, both of which must be dynamic disks. The system performs all read and write operations on both disks simultaneously, so they contain duplicate copies of all data stored on the volume. If one of the disks fails, the other continues to provide access to the volume until the failed disk is repaired or replaced.

■■

RAID-5 volume Consists of space on three or more physical disks, all of which must be dynamic. The system stripes data and parity information across all the disks so that if one physical disk fails, the missing data can be re-created by using the parity information on the other disks. RAID-5 volumes provide improved read performance because of the disk

#### QUESTION 26

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

| Disk name | Partition table type | Disk storage type | Unallocated disk space |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Disk 0    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 2 TB                   |
| Disk 1    | MBR                  | Basic             | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 2    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 3    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 4    | MBR                  | Basic             | 2 TB                   |

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails. What should you create?

- A. A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- B. A storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. A storage pool on Disk 1 and Disk 3
- D. A mirrored volume on Disk 2 and Disk 3

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 27

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 contains a local group named Group1.

You share a printer named Printer1 on Server1.

You need to configure Printer1 to meet the following requirements:

Ensure that the members of Group1, the Server Operators group, the Administrators group, and the Print Operators group can send print jobs to Printer1.

Prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1.

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

- A. Assign the Print permission to the Server Operators group
- B. Remove the permissions for the Creator Owner group.
- C. Remove the permissions for the Everyone group.
- D. Assign the Print permission to Group1.
- E. Assign the Print permission to the Administrators group.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

C: To prevent other users from sending print jobs to Printer1

D: 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 28

You have a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has two dual-core processors and 32 GB of RAM. You install the Hyper-V server role on Server1. You create two virtual machines on Server1 that each have 8 GB of memory. You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for both virtual machines to access memory.

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817651\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817651(v=ws.10).aspx)

\* Dynamic Memory is a new Hyper-V feature that helps you use physical memory more efficiently. With Dynamic Memory, Hyper-V treats memory as a shared resource that can be reallocated automatically among running virtual machines. Dynamic Memory adjusts the amount of memory available to a virtual machine, based on changes in memory demand and values that you specify. Dynamic Memory is available for Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1).

\* Dynamic Memory helps you use memory resources more efficiently. Before this feature was introduced, changing the amount of memory available to a virtual machine could be done only when the virtual machine was turned off. With Dynamic Memory, Hyper-V can provide a virtual machine with more or less memory dynamically in response to changes in the amount of memory required by the workloads or applications running in the virtual machine. As a result, Hyper-V can distribute memory more efficiently among the running virtual machines configured with Dynamic Memory. Depending on factors such as workload, this efficiency can make it possible to run more virtual machines at the same time on one physical computer. Reference: Hyper-V Dynamic Memory Configuration Guide

#### QUESTION 29

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

You can modify the scope of the GPO in order to apply the GPO directly to User2 as well.

**QUESTION 30**

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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 pass-through disk
- B. A fixed-size VHD
- C. A dynamically expanding VHD
- D. A fixed-size VHDX
- E. A dynamically expanding VHDX

**Correct Answer: E**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831446.aspx>

Support for virtual hard disk storage capacity of up to 64 TB.  
vhd max is 2TB

**QUESTION 31**

You have a virtual machine named VM1. You install Windows Server 2012 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 source files.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd490958.aspx>

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.

### **QUESTION 32**

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

The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

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**

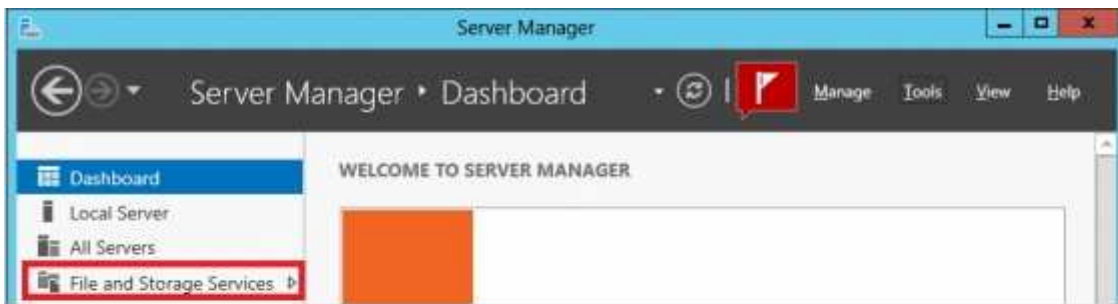
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

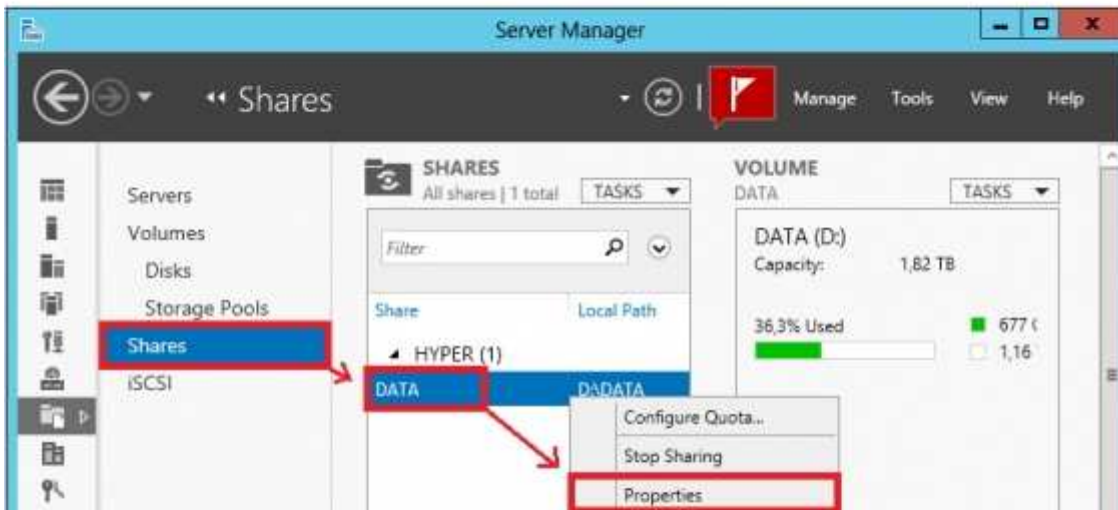
**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710(v=ws.10).aspx)

Access based enumeration needs to be enabled:



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



Under **Settings** you will find the **Enable access-based enumeration**-setting. **Enable** it and Apply your changes.



### QUESTION 33

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

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

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.

#### QUESTION 34

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a user account named User1 that resides in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

A Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 is linked to OU1. GPO1 is used to publish several applications to a user named User1. In the Users container, you create a new user named User2.

You need to ensure that the same applications are published to User2.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**  
Moving user2 to OU1 will give him the same access as User1

#### QUESTION 35

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012. The server contains the disks configured as shown in the following table.

| Disk name | Partition table type | Disk storage type | Unallocated disk space |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Disk 0    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 2 TB                   |
| Disk 1    | MBR                  | Basic             | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 2    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 3    | GPT                  | Dynamic           | 4 TB                   |
| Disk 4    | MBR                  | Basic             | 2 TB                   |

You need to create a volume that can store up to 3 TB of user files. The solution must ensure that the user files are available if one of the disks in the volume fails.

What should you create?

- A. A RAID-5 volume on Disk 1, Disk 2, and Disk 3
- B. A storage pool on Disk 2 and Disk 3
- C. A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 4
- D. A mirrored volume on Disk 1 and Disk 3

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2012/08/31/windows-server-2012-storage-virtualization-explained.aspx>

Raid 5 and mirrored volumes require disks to be dynamic, we cannot imply converting a disk, we need to work with what the exhibit gives us.. A storage pool on disk 2 and 3 is possible and you could use it to create a mirrored volume.

**QUESTION 36**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1.

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. You need to create 3-TB virtual hard disk (VHD) on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk
- B. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- C. Server Manager
- D. Computer Management

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

From computer management all you need to do is right-click disk management and select create VHD.

**QUESTION 37**

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2012.

The Hyper-V hosts contains several virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012. You install the Network Load Balancing feature on the virtual machines.

You need to configure the virtual machines to support Network Load Balancing (NLB).

Which virtual machine settings should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/5b3a0a9d-26a2-49ba-bbbe-29d11fcbb7ce/nlb-on-hyperv?forum=winserverhyperv>

For NLB to be configured you need to enable MAC address spoofing.

**QUESTION 38**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd421713%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 39

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

Server1 is configured to obtain an IPv4 address by using DHCP. You need to configure the IPv4 settings of the network connection on Server1 as follows:

IP address: 10.1.1.1

Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0

Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

What should you run?

- A. Set-NetIPInterface
- B. netcfg.exe
- C. New-NetIPAddress
- D. msconfig.exe

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826125.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/03/29/mailbag-how-do-you-set-network-adapter-settings-with-powershell-in-windows-8-or-windows-server-2012.aspx>

The New-NetIPAddress cmdlet creates and configures an IP address. To create a specific IP address object, specify either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address, and an interface index or interface alias. We recommend that you define the prefix length, also known as a subnet mask, and a default gateway. If you run this cmdlet to add an IP address to an interface on which DHCP is already enabled, then DHCP is automatically disabled.

OLD answer was:

Set-NetIPInterface

Modifies IP interface properties.

The Set-NetIPInterface cmdlet modifies IP interface properties such as is DHCP, IPv6 neighbor discovery settings, router settings and Wake on LAN (WoL) settings.

### QUESTION 40

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

| Server name | Operating system                            | Configuration     |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| DC1         | Windows Server 2012                         | Domain controller |
| DC2         | Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) | Domain controller |
| Server1     | Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1) | File server       |
| Server2     | Windows Server 2012                         | File server       |

You need to ensure that you can use Server Manager on DC1 to manage DC2.

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

- A. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4 on DC2.
- B. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC1.
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools on DC2.
- D. Install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on DC2.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>

Windows Management Framework 3.0 To use this release of Server Manager to access and manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, you must first install .NET Framework 4.0, and then install Windows Management Framework 3.0 on those servers. Note: In Windows Server 2012, 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. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool. You can use Server Manager to manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, but the following updates are required to fully manage these older operating systems (see above). Reference:

Configure Remote Management in Server Manager

#### QUESTION 41

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

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. 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 Server Manager on Server2, enable Windows Remote Management.
- B. From a command prompt on Server2, run winrm.exe.
- C. From Server Manager on Server1, install a feature.
- D. From the Microsoft Management Console on Server1, add a snap-in.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

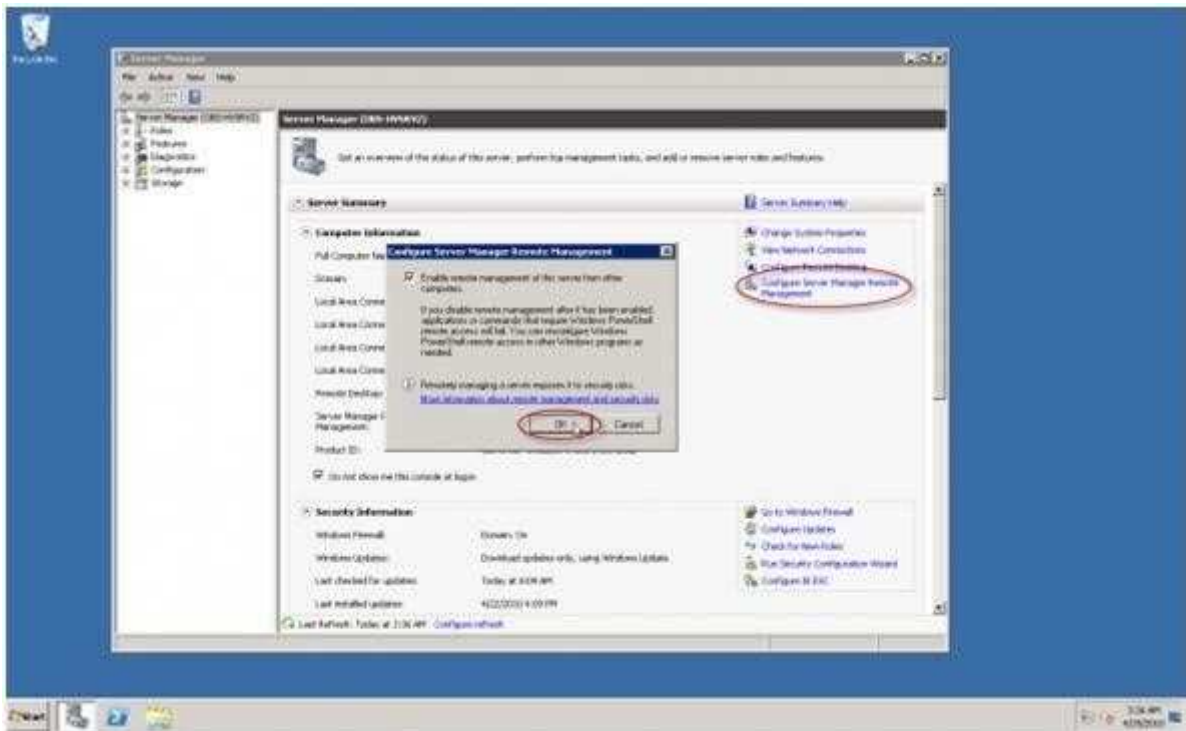
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx#BKMK\\_windows](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx#BKMK_windows)

To configure Server Manager remote management by using the Windows interface  
On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open Server Manager. To open Server Manager, click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Server Manager.  
In the Server Summary area of the Server Manager home page, click Configure Server Manager Remote Management.

Do one of the following.

To let this computer to be managed remotely by using Server Manager, select Enable remote management of this server from other computers.





Note:

\* 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

/ Performance Updates

\* Windows Server 2008 R2, unlike Windows Server 2008 RTM, has a nice feature that allows you to remotely manage it, from another server or from a Windows 7 workstation, by using Server Manager.

\* The tasks that you can perform remotely by using Server Manager include:

View Windows automatic updating status Run Best Practices Analyzer scans on roles.

View or change Windows Firewall information

View and manage roles

Manage installed services roles

View Internet Explorer Advanced Security Configuration settings (IE ESC) Configure Windows Error Reporting

View or change Windows Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP) status Reference:

Configure Remote Management in Server Manager

## QUESTION 42

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You plan to enable Hyper-V Network Virtualization on Server1.

You need to install the Windows Network Virtualization Filter Driver on Server1. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-NetVirtualizationGlobal
- B. Set-NetAdapterVmq
- C. Add-WindowsFeature
- D. Enable-NetAdapterBinding

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 43**

Server 1 and Server2 host a load-balanced Application pool named AppPool1.

You need to ensure that AppPool1 uses a group Managed Service Account as its identity. Which 3 actions should you perform?

- A. Install a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2012, Run the New-ADServiceAccount cmdlet, Modify the settings of AppPool1.
- B. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Add a second legacy network adapter, and then run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- D. From Windows Powershell, run Get-DNSServerDiagnostics.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 44**

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

The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the HyperV server role installed.

You need to log the amount of system resources used by each virtual machine. What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Enable-VMResourceMetering cmdlet.
- B. From Windows System Resource Manager, enable Accounting.
- C. From Windows System Resource Manager, add a resource allocation policy.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Measure-VM cmdlet.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848481.aspx>

The Enable-VMResourceMetering cmdlet starts collecting resource utilization data for a virtual machine or resource pool.

You can use the Measure-VM or Measure-VMResourcePool cmdlet to obtain this data.

**QUESTION 45**

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012.

Server1 and Server2 are part of a workgroup. On Server1, you add Server2 to Server Manager.

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>

To enable Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, do one of the following to open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights.

On the Windows desktop, right-click Windows PowerShell on the taskbar, and then click Run as Administrator.

On the Windows Start screen, right-click Windows PowerShell, and then on the app bar, click Run as Administrator.

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

Configure-SMRemoting.exe -enable

**QUESTION 46**

You have a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 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. Modify the network settings by using Sconfig.
- B. Join a domain by using the System Properties.
- C. Disable services by using Msconfig.
- D. Install a feature by using Server Manager.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Isn't this just obvious? -.-

**QUESTION 47**

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



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

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

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 48**

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com.

All servers run Windows Server 2012. A one-way external trust exists between contoso.com and adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains a universal group named Group1.

You need to prevent Group1 from being used to provide access to the resources in contoso.com.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the Managed By settings of Group1.
- B. Modify the Allowed to Authenticate permissions in adatum.com.
- C. Change the type of Group1 to distribution.
- D. Modify the name of Group1.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

\* Accounts that require access to the customer Active Directory will be granted a special right called Allowed to Authenticate. This right is then applied to computer objects (Active Directory domain controllers and AD RMS servers) within the customer Active Directory to which the account needs access.

\* For users in a trusted Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest to be able to access resources in a trusting Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest where the trust authentication setting has been set to selective authentication, each user must be explicitly granted the Allowed to Authenticate permission on the security descriptor of the computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting domain or forest.

**QUESTION 49**

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. Domain local
- B. Global
- C. Local
- D. Universal

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb726978.aspx>

Universal groups Groups that are used to grant permissions on a wide scale throughout a domain tree or forest. Members of global groups include accounts and groups from any domain in the domain tree or forest.

Microsoft Exchange Server 2007: Implementation and Administration  
By Jim McBee, Benjamin Craig page 248:

Only universal groups should be used as mail-enabled groups.

**QUESTION 50**

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. 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 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: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

The Install-ADDSDomainController cmdlet installs a domain controller in Active Directory.

Example: C:\PS>Install-ADDSDomainController -InstallDns -Credential (Get-Credential CORP\Administrator) -DomainName "corp.contoso.com"

**QUESTION 51**

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.

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-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:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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 52

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.

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:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Installs a new Active Directory domain configuration

```
C:\PS>Install-ADDSDomain -Credential (Get-Credential CORP\EnterpriseAdmin1) -NewDomainName child  
-ParentDomainName corp.contoso.com -InstallDNS -CreateDNSDelegation -DomainMode Win2003 -  
ReplicationSourceDC DC1.corp.contoso.com -SiteName Houston -DatabasePath "D:\NTDS" -  
SYSVOLPath "D:\SYSVOL" -LogPath "E:\Logs" -NoRebootOnCompletion
```

#### QUESTION 53

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 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 visualization (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. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Internal network.
- B. Change the Connection type of Switch1 to Private network.
- C. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as an internal network.
- D. Remove Switch1 and recreate Switch1 as a private network.

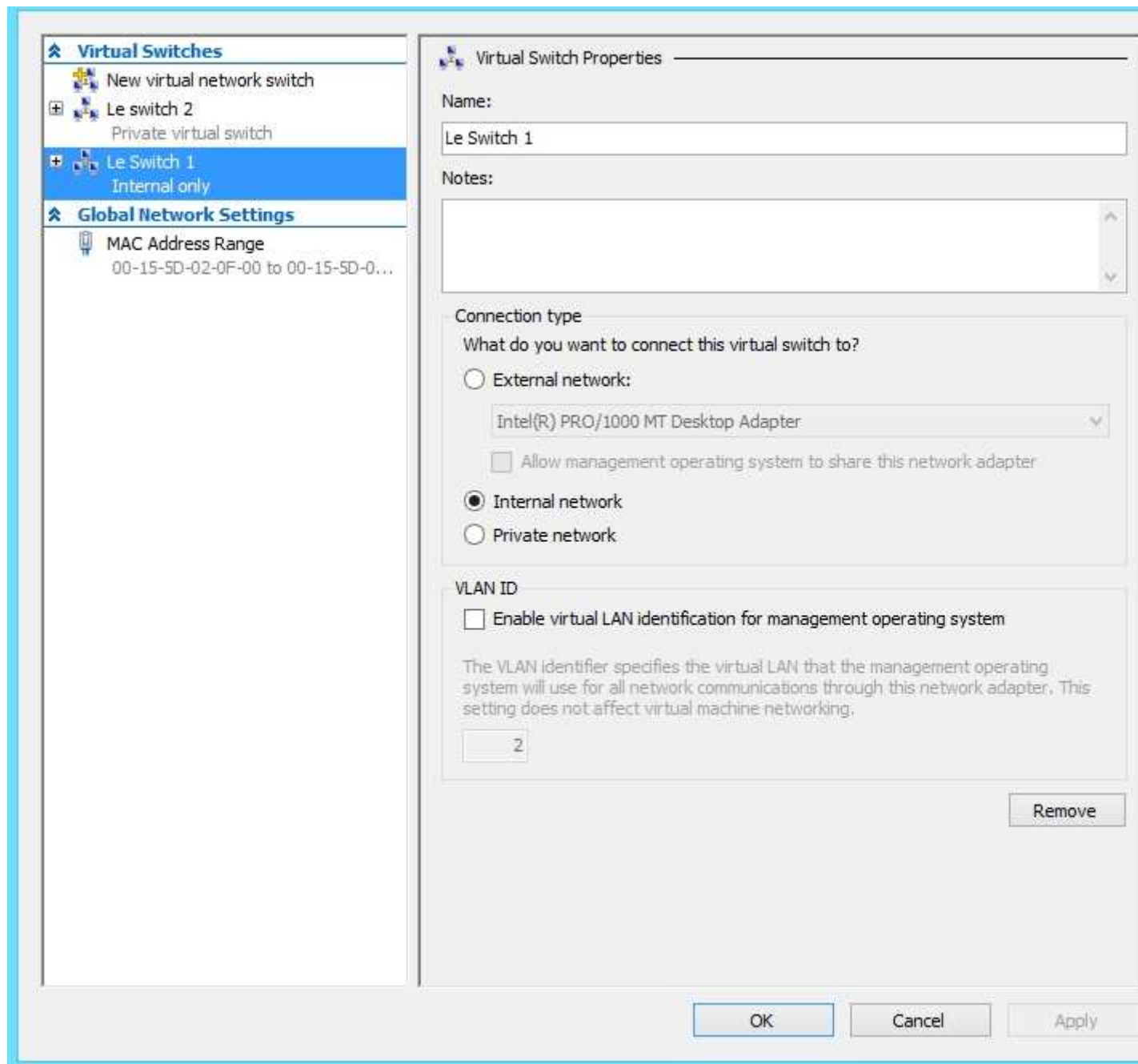
**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

You can change the connection type of a virtual switch from the virtual switch manager without having to remove it:





**QUESTION 54**

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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. Modify the Hyper-V settings.
- C. Delete the existing snapshots, and then modify the settings of VM1.
- D. Shut down VM1, and then modify the settings of VM1.

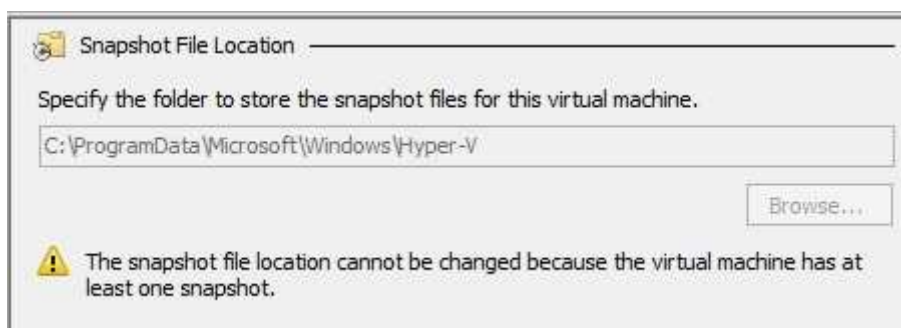
**Correct Answer: C**

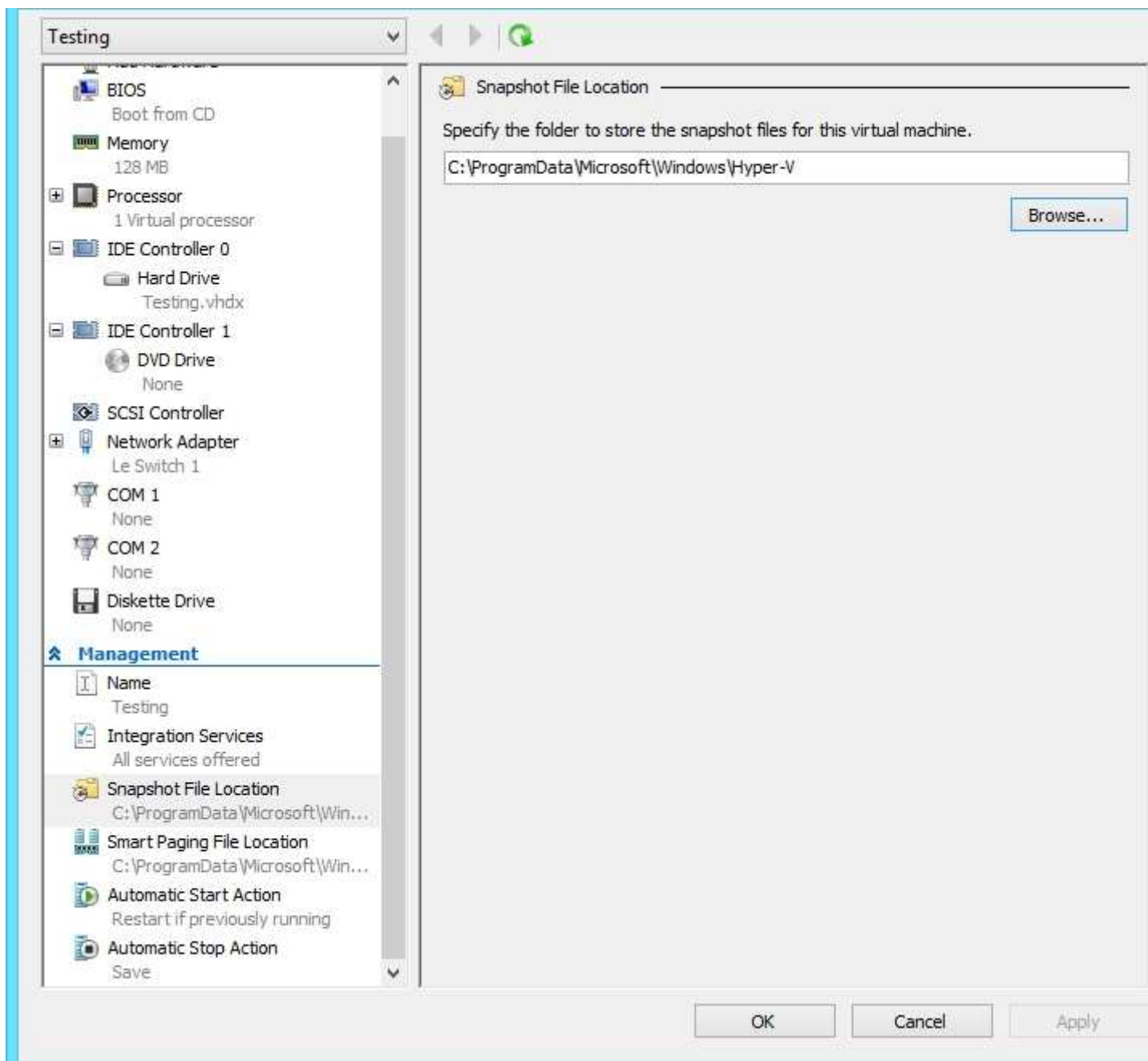
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In order for snapshot file location to be changed, all previous snapshots need to be deleted:





#### QUESTION 55

You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012. You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

The Set-DnsClientServerAddress cmdlet 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")
```

#### QUESTION 56

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Based on the RAID calculators, in order to do a parity drive (raid 5) of 600GB we will need at least 4 drives, do the math yourself:

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

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

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

#### QUESTION 57

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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 the Web Server (IIS) server role.
- B. Run the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet.
- C. Run the Add-AppxProvisionedPackage cmdlet.
- D. Connect Server1 to the Internet.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh506443\(v=vs.110\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh506443(v=vs.110).aspx)

If installing the .NET Framework 3.5 on demand or enabling it in Control Panel fails, you may get one of the following error messages:

0x800f0906: "Windows couldn't connect to the Internet to download necessary files. Make sure that you're connected to the Internet, and click Retry to try again."

0x800F081F: "The changes could not be completed. Please reboot your computer and try again."

These messages may be displayed for the following reasons:

Your computer is not connected to the Internet. Please connect, and then retry the operation.

If you cannot connect to the Internet, you can enable the .NET Framework 3.5 by using the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) command-line tool and specifying the installation media (ISO image or DVD) you installed Windows 8 from.

#### QUESTION 58

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<br>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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 59

You are configuring the IPv6 network infrastructure for a branch office. The corporate network administrator allocates the 2001:DB8:0:C000::/58 address space for use in the branch office. You need to identify the maximum number of IPv6 subnets you can create.

How many IPv6 subnets should you identify?

- A. 32
- B. 64
- C. 128
- D. 1024

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 60

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012.

Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. You need to create an IPv6 reservation for Server2.

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

- A. the hardware ID

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

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590730.aspx>

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 61**

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?

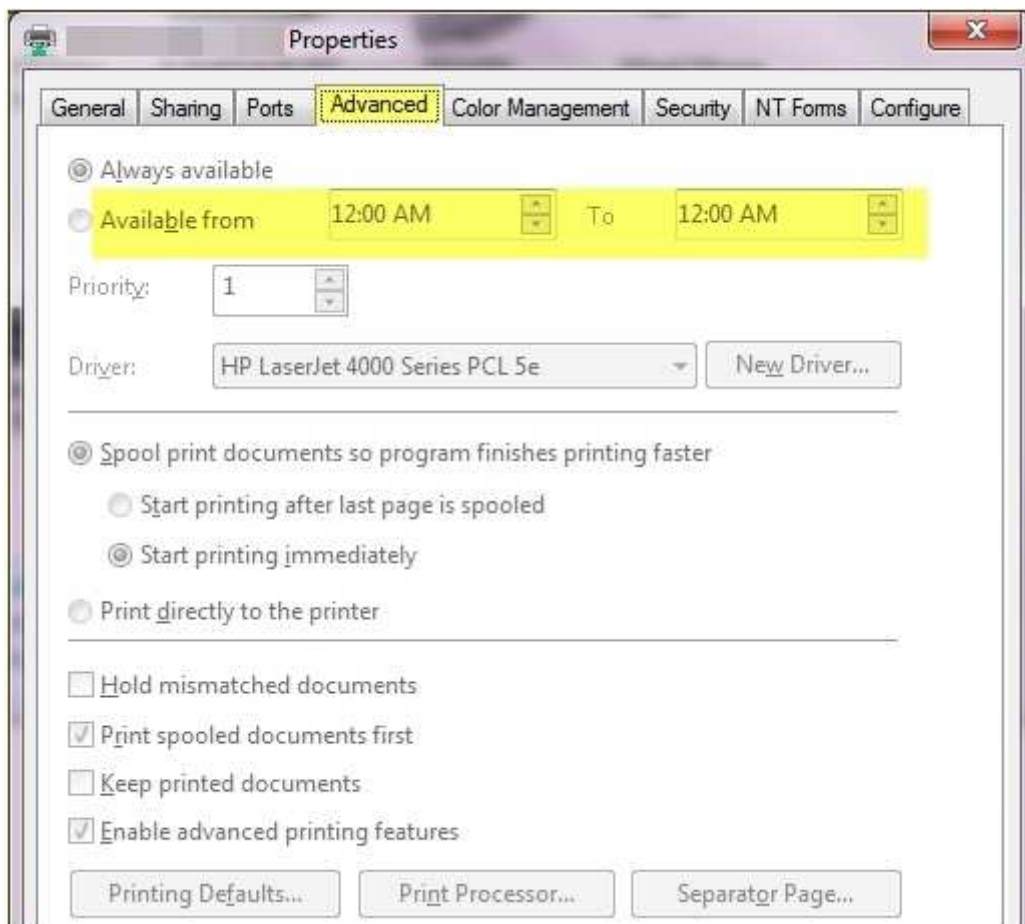
- A. Device Settings
- B. Advanced
- C. Security
- D. Ports
- E. Sharing

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 62

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. 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. dsquery \* -scope base -attrip,server2
- C. winrs -r:server2 netstat
- D. netstat> server2

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384291(v=vs.85).aspx)

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

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

#### QUESTION 63

You have a server named Server1 that has the Print and Document Services server role installed.

You need to provide users with the ability to manage print jobs on Server1 by using a web browser.

What should you do?

- A. Start the Computer Browser service and set the service to start automatically.
- B. Install the LPD Service role service.
- C. Install the Internet Printing role service.
- D. Start the Printer Extensions and Notifications service and set the service to start automatically.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731368\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731368(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 64

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. You plan to create a shared folder. T

he shared folder will have a quota limit. You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share Advanced option.

You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share - Advanced to create the new share.

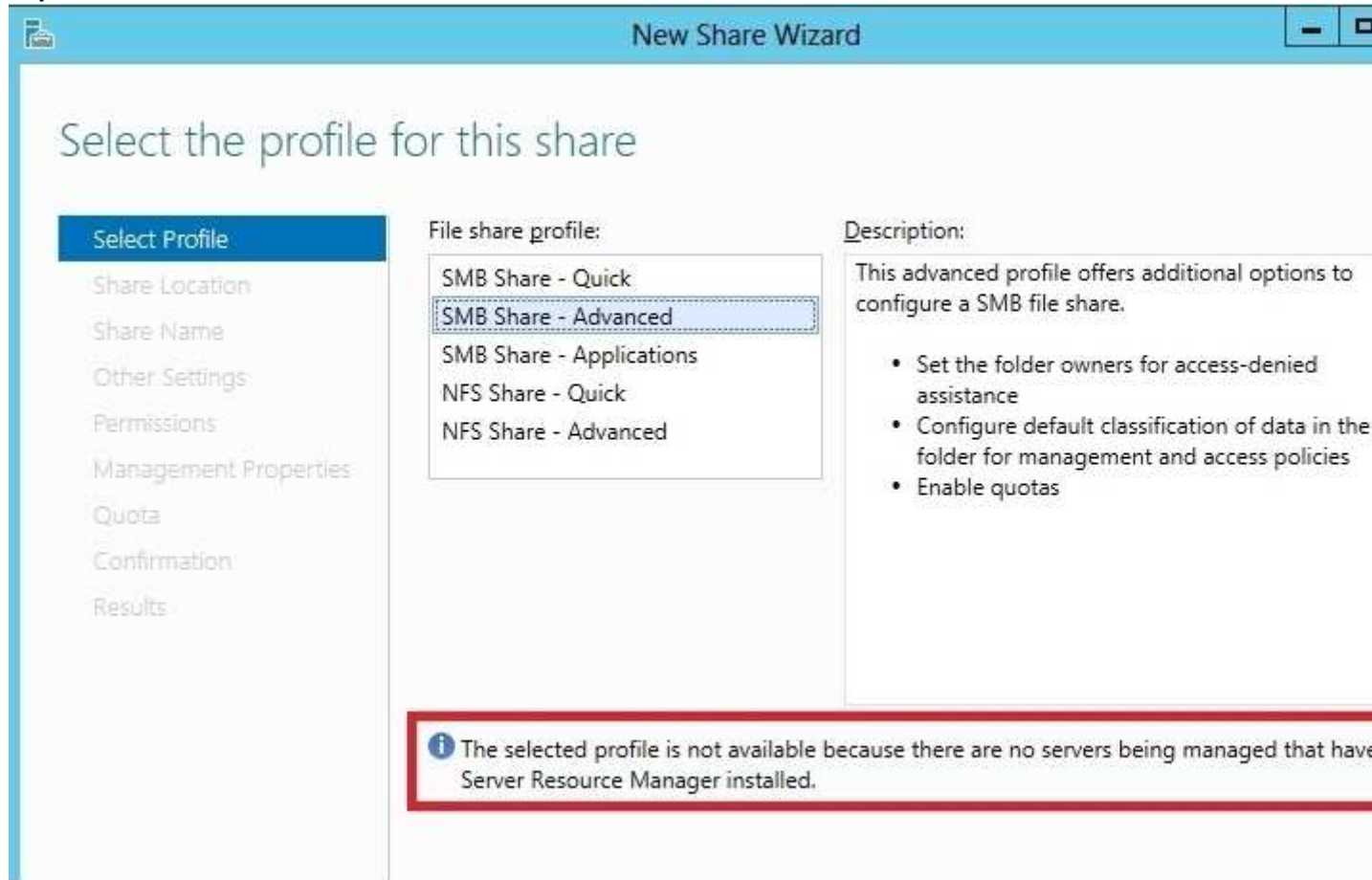
What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

- A. Configure the Advanced system settings.
- B. Run the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-SmbShare cmdlet.
- D. Install the Share and Storage Management tool.



**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



`Install-windowsfeature -name fs-resource-manager -includemanagementtools`

Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.

<http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/cd7c2e/how-to-install-the-file-server-resource-manager-in-windows-s/>

#### **QUESTION 65**

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com.

All servers run Windows Server 2012. A one-way external trust exists between contoso.com and adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains a universal group named Group1.

You need to prevent Group1 from being used to provide access to the resources in contoso.com.

What should you do?

- A. Change the scope of Group1 to domain local.
- B. Modify the Allowed to Authenticate permissions in adatum.com.
- C. Enable SID quarantine on the trust between contoso.com and adatum.com.
- D. Modify the Allowed to Authenticate permissions in contoso.com.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816733\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816733(v=ws.10).aspx)

\* For users in a trusted Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest to be able to access resources in a trusting Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2003 domain or forest where the trust authentication setting has been set to selective authentication, each user must be explicitly granted the Allowed to Authenticate permission on the security descriptor of the computer objects (resource computers) that reside in the trusting domain or forest.

#### QUESTION 66

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

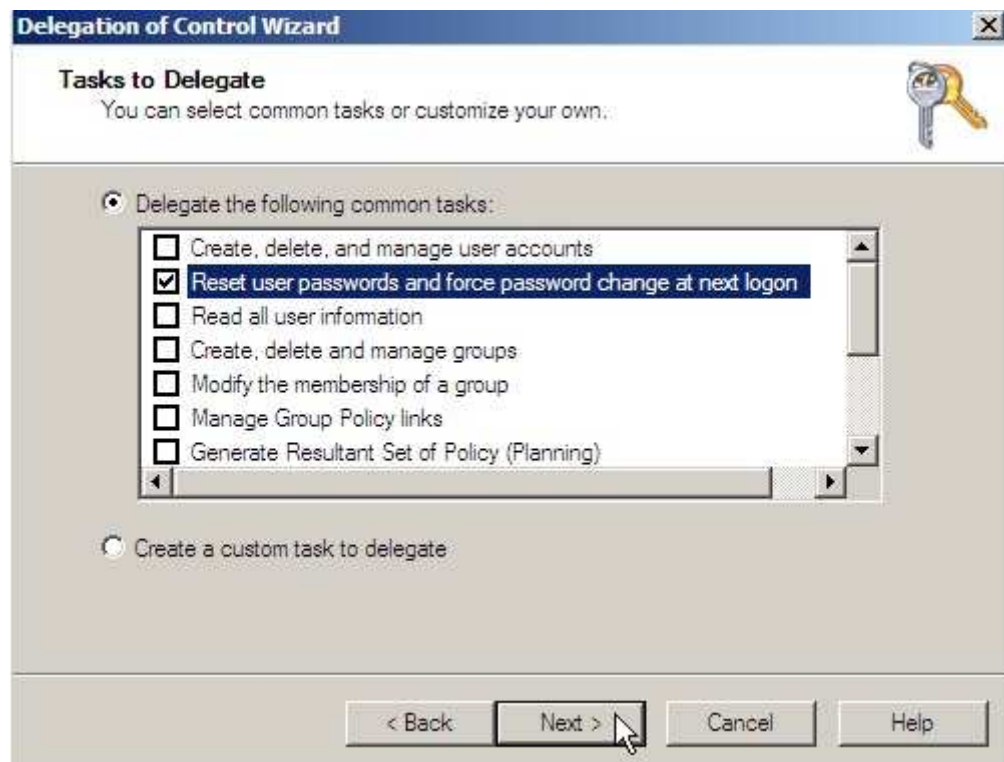
**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://www.howtogeek.com/50166/using-the-delegation-of-control-wizard-to-assign-permissions-in-server-2008/>



**QUESTION 67**

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<br>RID master<br>PDC emulator                   |
| DC2                    | Contoso.com       | Site1     | Domain naming master<br>Schema master<br>Infrastructure master |
| DC3                    | Child.contoso.com | Site1     | Infrastructure master<br>RID master<br>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 PDC emulator
- C. the placement of the infrastructure master
- D. the placement of the domain naming master

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd391870\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd391870(v=ws.10).aspx)

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.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773108\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773108(v=ws.10).aspx)

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 68**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. All servers runs Windows Server 2012.

The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers are virtual machines on a HyperV 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:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574223.aspx>

Step 5 - Create DCCloneConfig.xml

The DcCloneConfig.xml file is required for cloning Domain controllers. Its contents allow you to specify unique details like the new computer name and IP address.

The CustomDCCloneAllowList.xml file is optional unless you install applications or potentially incompatible Windows services on the source domain controller. The files require precise naming, formatting, and placement; otherwise, cloning fails.

For that reason, you should always use the Windows PowerShell cmdlets to create the XML files and place them in the correct location.

Step 3 - Authorize a Source DC

The source domain controller must have the control access right (CAR) Allow a DC to create a clone of itself on the domain NC head. By default, the well-known group Cloneable Domain Controllers has this permission and contains no members. The PDCE creates this group when that FSMO role transfers to a Windows Server 2012 domain controller.

## QUESTION 69

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and corp.contoso.com.

All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 and are configured as global catalog servers. The corp.contoso.com domain contains a domain controller named DC1.

You need to disable the global catalog on DC1.

What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the properties of the DC1 computer account.
- B. From Active Directory Administrative Center, modify the properties of the DC1 computer account.
- C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings of the DC1 server object.
- D. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the properties of the corp.contoso.com domain.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755257.aspx>

To add or remove the global catalog

Open Active Directory Sites and Services. To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start , click Administrative Tools , and then click Active Directory Sites and Services .

To open Active Directory Sites and Services in Windows Server® 2012, click Start , type dssite.msc . In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog.  
Where?

Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers

In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties . Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

#### **QUESTION 70**

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 or tools should you use?

- A. The Set-ADUser cmdlet and the Add-Member cmdlet
- B. The Import-CSV cmdlet and the New-ADUsercmdlet
- C. ADSI Edit
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee176874.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 71**

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

You create a security template named Template1 by using the Security Templates snap-in. .

Which tool should you use?

- A. System Configuration
- B. Local Security Policy
- C. Certificate Templates
- D. Computer Management

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 72**

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

An administrator creates a security template named Template1.

You need to Apply Template1 to Server1.

Which snap-in should you use?

- A. Security Templates
- B. Authorization Manager
- C. Security Configuration and Analysis
- D. Resultant Set of Policy

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 73**

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.

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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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

#### **QUESTION 74**

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.

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:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617199.aspx>

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

ManagedBy

Specifies the user or group that manages the object by providing one of the following property values. Note: The identifier in parentheses is the LDAP display name for the property.

Distinguished Name

Example: CN=SaraDavis,OU=Europe,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=contoso,DC=com

GUID (objectGUID)

Example: 599c3d2e-f72d-4d20-8a88-030d99495f20

Security Identifier (objectSid)

Example: S-1-5-21-3165297888-301567370-576410423-1103

SAM Account Name (sAMAccountName)

Example: saradavis

#### **QUESTION 75**

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.

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:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Set-ADAccountControl

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

#### **QUESTION 76**

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:** (none)

**Explanation**

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

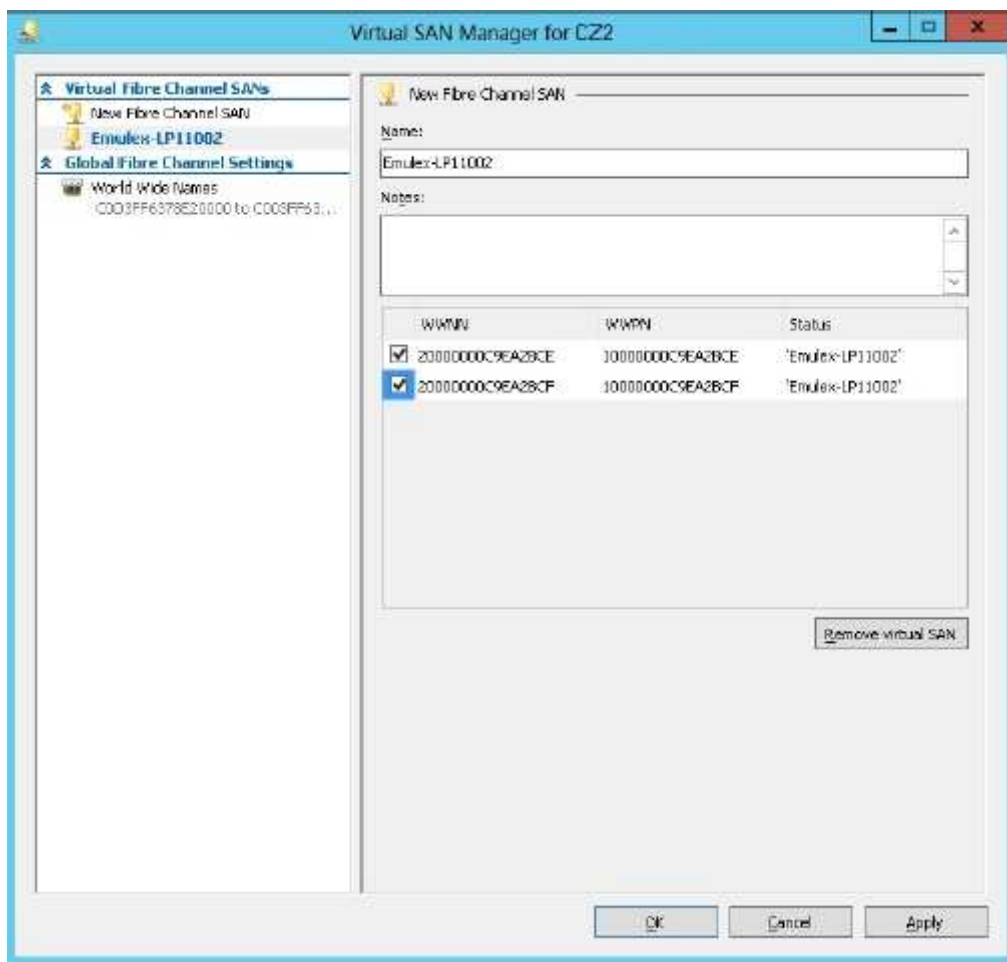
Page 164 exam ref 70-410

Step 1:

D: Building a Virtual SAN

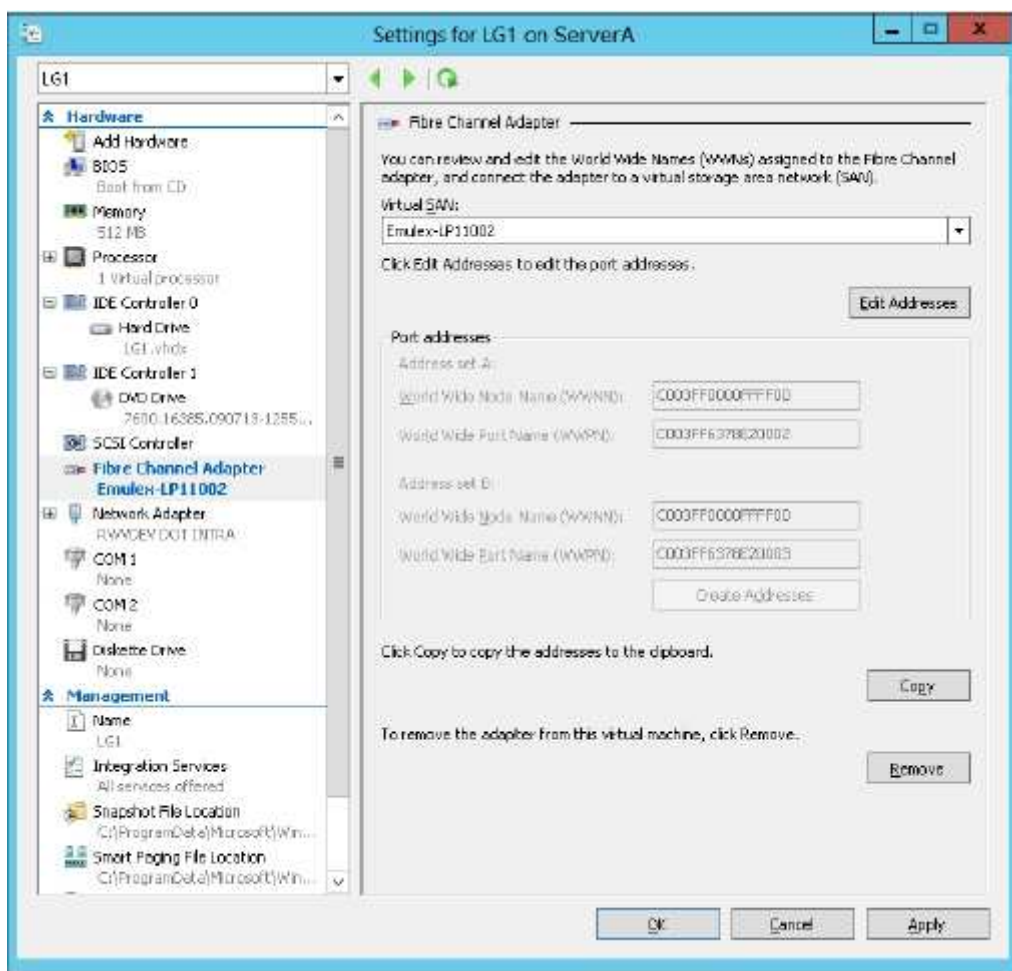
The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu.





#### 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.



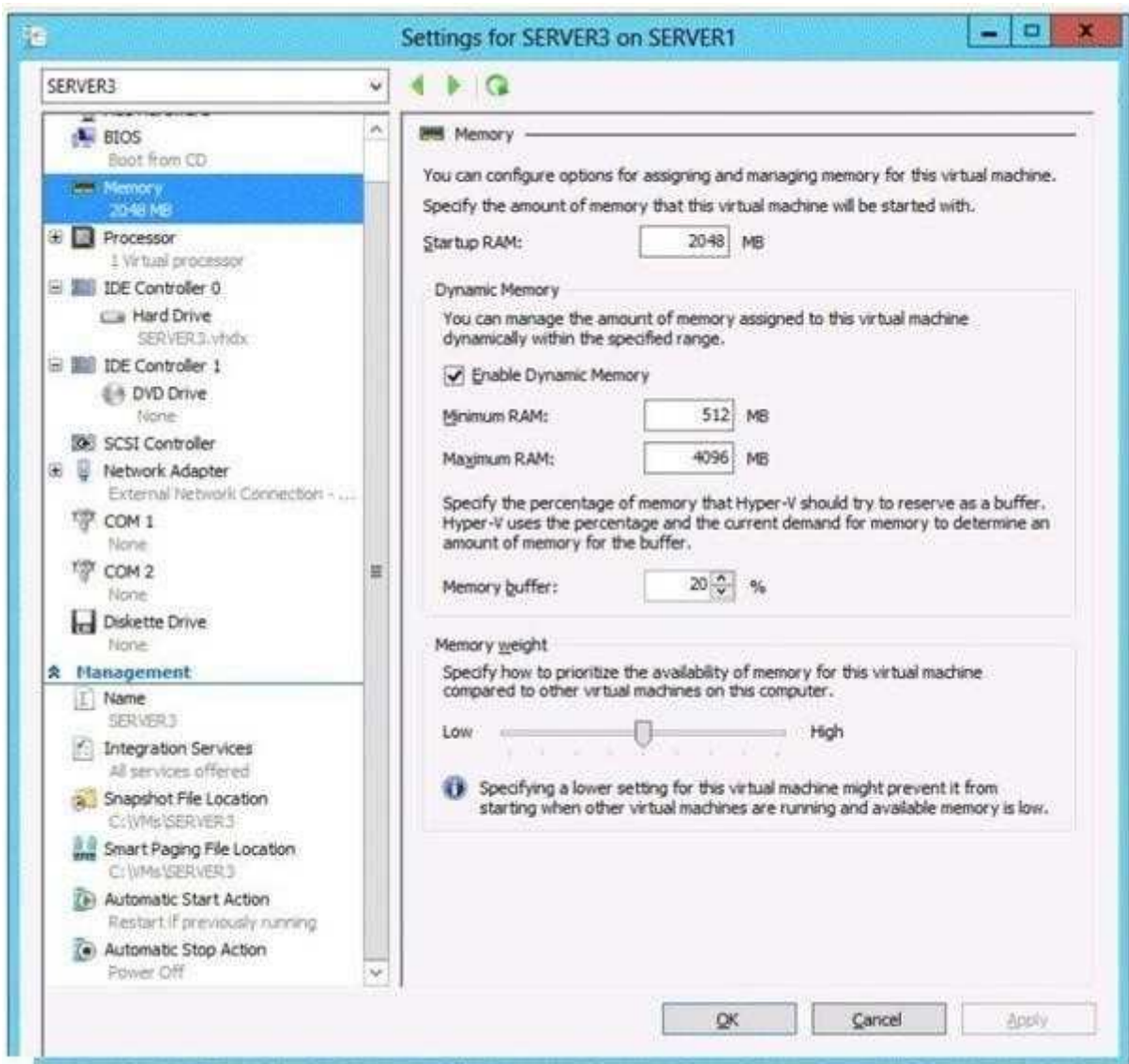
Note:

\* 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 77

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the HyperV server role installed. Server1 has 8 GB of RAM.

Server1 hosts five virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012. The settings of a virtual machine named Server3 are configured as shown in the exhibit



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

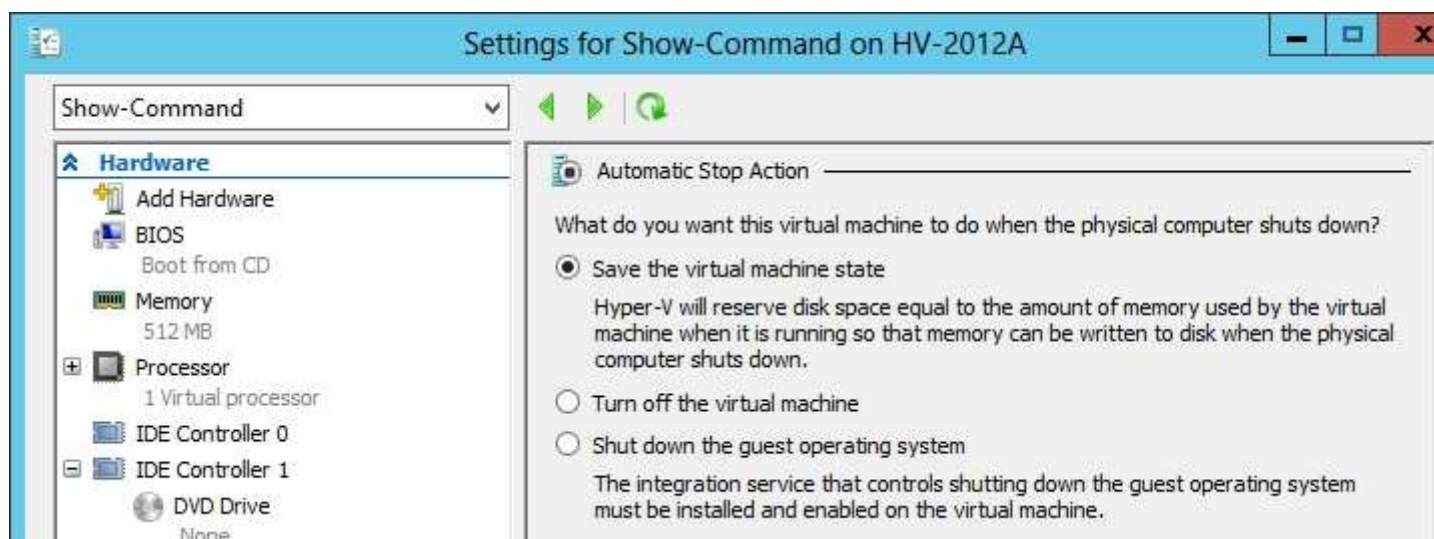
**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-automatic-start-and-stop-action/>



### QUESTION 78

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 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.

What should you do?

- A. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies settings.
- B. From a local Group Policy object (GPO), configure the settings of Windows Connection Manager.
- C. From Server Manager, install the Wireless LAN Service feature.
- D. Restart the WLAN AutoConfig service.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994698.aspx>

The Wireless LAN service is a feature in Windows Server® 2012 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.

### QUESTION 79

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You install Windows Server 2012 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?

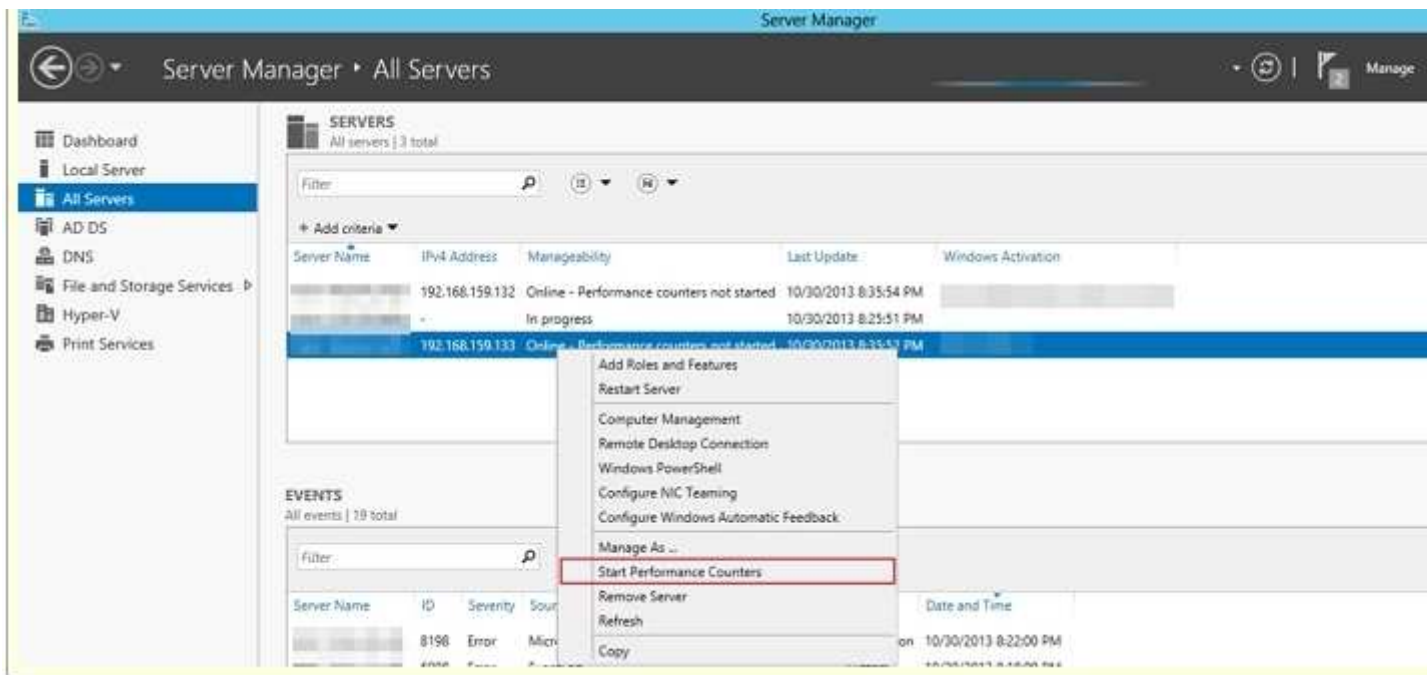
- A. From Server Manager, click Configure Performance Alerts.
- B. From Server Manager, click Start Performance Counters.
- C. From Performance Monitor, start the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
- D. From Performance Monitor, create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 80

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

You need to modify the SAM account name of Group1.



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

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership
- B. Install AddsDomainControNer
- C. Install WindowsFeature
- D. Install AddsDomain

- E. Rename-AdObject
- F. Set-AdAccountControl
- G. Set-AdGroup
- H. Set-User

**Correct Answer:** G

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852319.aspx>

To modify the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) account name of a user, computer, or group, use the Set-ADUser, Set-ADComputer or Set-ADGroup cmdlet.

#### QUESTION 81

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012. VM1 has several snapshots.

You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

What should you do?

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

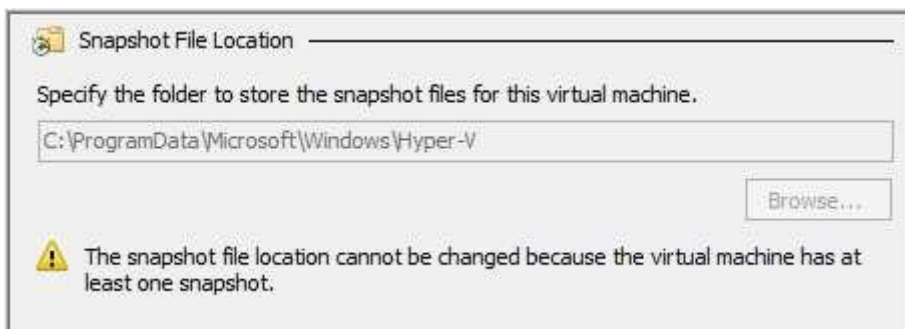
**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://doquent.wordpress.com/2012/09/02/relocating-a-hyper-v-vm-folder/>



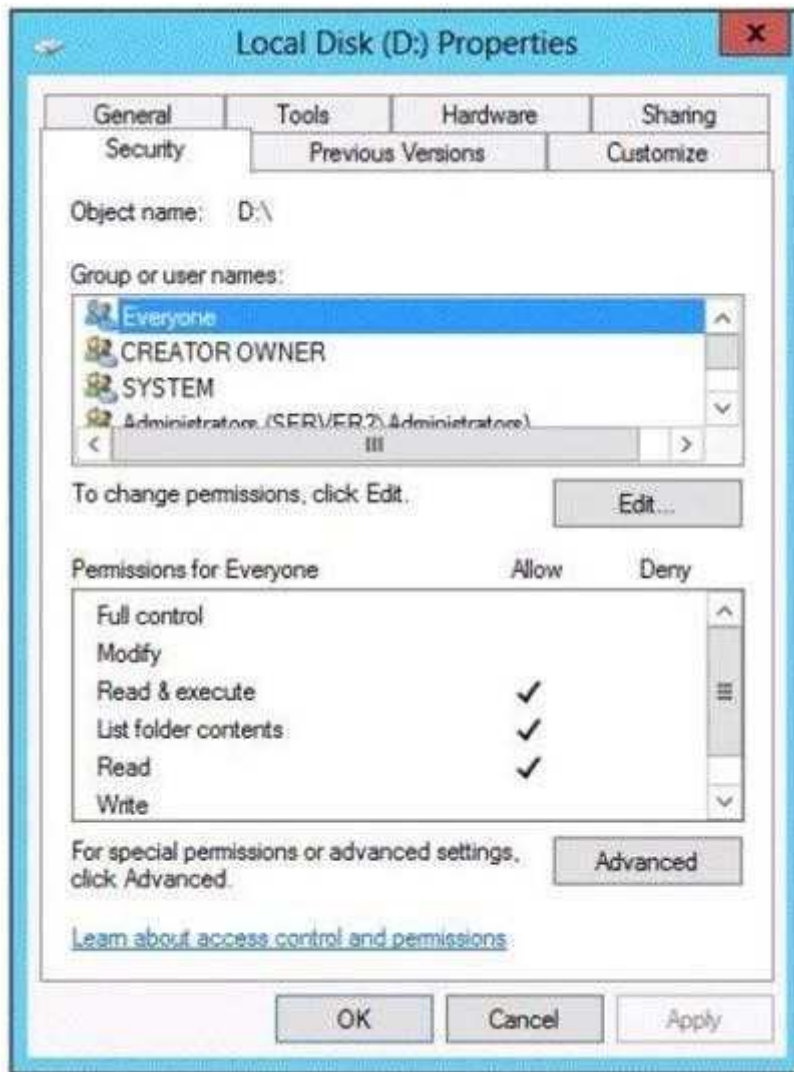
It is not A, watch this: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvwtpPQk0Cs>

#### QUESTION 82

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

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





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

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/01/02/windows-server-2012-does-refs-replace-ntfs-when-should-i-use-it.aspx>

REFS to NTFS requires format not convert.exe

#### QUESTION 83

You have a file server named File1 that runs Windows Server 2012. File1 contains a shared folder named Share1. Share1 contains an Application named SalesApp1.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 SalesApp1.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: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://www.techrepublic.com/article/windows-101-know-the-basics-about-ntfs-permissions/>

The least restrictive permission applies here, so the users from L\_sales have read & execute, write... in order to add files they need the NTFS permission called MODIFY.

Based on NTFS permissions:

Modify: Users can view and modify files and file properties, including deleting and adding files to a directory or file properties to a file.

#### **QUESTION 84**

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

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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Changed answer from A t C, look at this:

<http://www.petri.co.il/deploying-printers-using-group-policy-windows-2008.htm#>



## 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. Its 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.

The wording does not say if GPMC is installed on server 2, so I can only think that it does not deploy the GPO because it had no GPMC on server 2..

GPMC is not installed by default:

[http://pipe2text.com/?page\\_id=1591](http://pipe2text.com/?page_id=1591)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725932.aspx>

### QUESTION 85

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All of the Applocker policy settings for the member servers are configured in a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1.

A member server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. On Server1, you test a new set of Applocker policy settings by using a local computer policy.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

The Set-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet sets the specified Group Policy Object (GPO) to contain the specified AppLocker policy. If no Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is specified, the local GPO is the default. When the Merge parameter is used, rules in the specified AppLocker policy will be merged with the AppLocker rules in the target GPO specified in the LDAP path. The merging of policies will remove rules with duplicate rule IDs, and the enforcement setting specified by the AppLocker policy in the target GPO will be preserved. If the Merge parameter is not specified, then the new policy will overwrite the existing policy.

### QUESTION 86

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1 that is linked to the domain. GP1 contains a software restriction policy that blocks an Application named App1. You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. A local Group Policy on Computer1 contains an Application control policy that allows App1. You join Computer1 to the domain.

You need to prevent App1 from running on Computer1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785665\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785665(v=ws.10).aspx)

Order of processing settings

This section provides details about the order in which Group Policy settings for users and computers are processed.

Group Policy settings are processed in the following order:

1. Local Group Policy object—Each computer has exactly one Group Policy object that is stored locally. This processes for both computer and user Group Policy processing.
2. Site—Any GPOs that have been linked to the site that the computer belongs to are processed next.
3. Domain—Processing of multiple domain-linked GPOs is in the order specified by the administrator, on the Linked Group Policy Objects tab for the domain in GPMC.
4. Organizational units—GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that is highest in the Active Directory hierarchy are processed first, then GPOs that are linked to its child organizational unit, and so on. Finally, the GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit that contains the user or computer are processed.

This order means that the local GPO is processed first, and GPOs that are linked to the organizational unit of which the computer or user is a direct member are processed last, \*\*which overwrites settings in the earlier GPOs if there are conflicts.\*\* (If there are no conflicts, then the earlier and later settings are merely aggregated.)

#### **QUESTION 87**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is configured as an FTP server.

Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port. On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.

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

What should you do?

- A. Run netsh firewall addportopening TCP 21 dynamicftp.
- B. Create a tunnel connection security rule.
- C. Create an outbound firewall rule to allow App1.exe.
- D. Run netshadvfirewall set global statefulftp enable.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771920%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK\\_set\\_2a](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771920%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_set_2a)

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

In the netsh advfirewall firewall context, the add command only has one variation, the add rule command.

Netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp:

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

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

set global statefulftp { enable | disable | notconfigured }  
Parameters

statefulftp can be set to one of the following values:

enable

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

disable

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

notconfigured

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

#### QUESTION 88

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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.

#### QUESTION 89

Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. The IP configuration of each office is configured as shown in the following table.

| Office name | Network ID      | Router address |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Main        | 172.16.0.0/12   | 172.31.255.254 |
| Branch1     | 192.168.12.0/24 | 192.168.12.254 |
| Branch2     | 192.168.13.0/24 | 192.168.13.254 |
| Branch3     | 192.168.14.0/24 | 192.168.14.254 |
| Branch4     | 192.168.15.0/24 | 192.168.15.254 |

You need to add a single static route on Server1 to ensure that Server1 can communicate with the hosts on all of the subnets. Which command should you run?

- A. route.exe add -p 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.248.0 172.31.255.254
- B. route.exe add -p 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.31.255.254
- C. route.exe add -p 192.168.8.0 mask 255.255.252.0 172.31.255.254
- D. route.exe add -p 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0 172.31.255.254

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 90

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

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

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

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

From a computer in the adatum.com domain, you can perform reverse lookups for the servers in both domains. You need to ensure that you can perform reverse lookups for the servers in the adatum.com domain from the computers in the contoso.com domain.

What should you create?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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.

#### **QUESTION 91**

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

Server2 establishes an IPSec connection to Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

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

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

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

To get to this view

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

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

Main mode SA information

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

Local Address: The local computer IP address.

Remote Address: The remote computer or peer IP address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

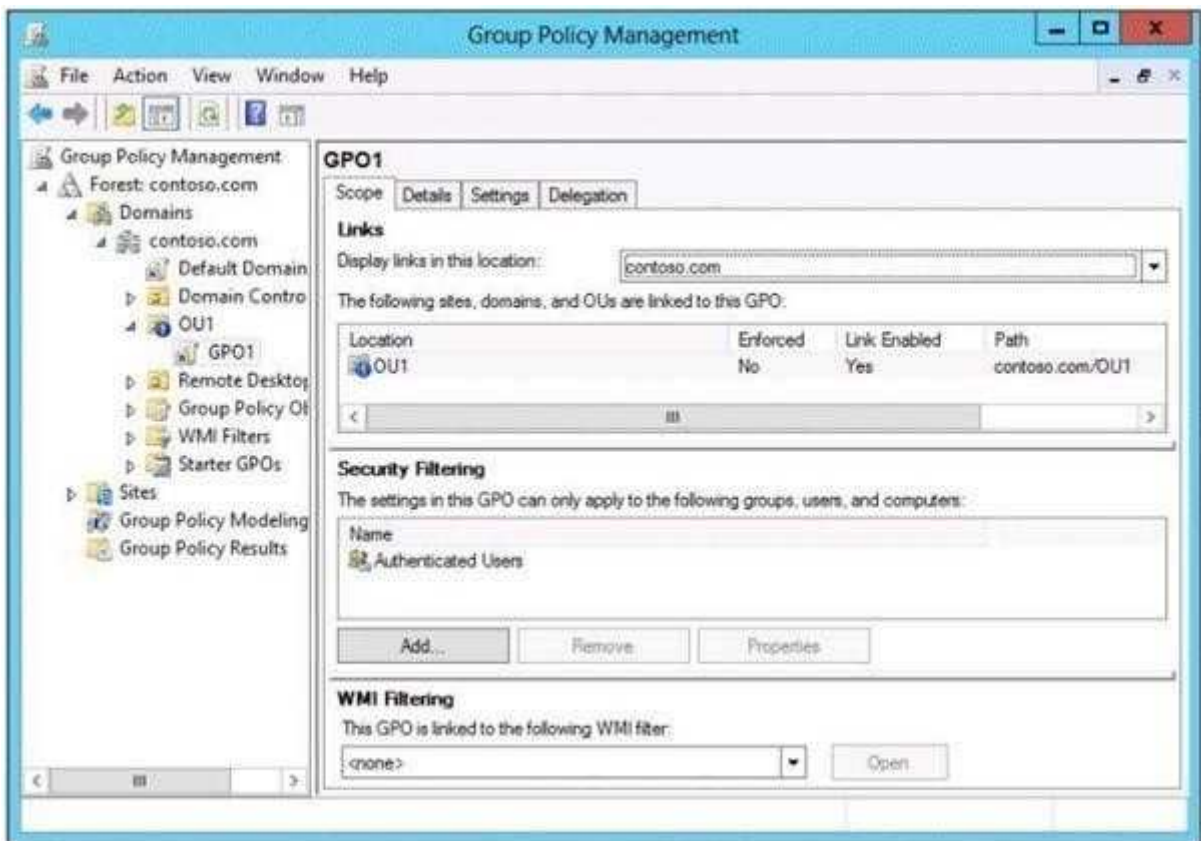
Encryption: The encryption method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges.

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

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

### QUESTION 92

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: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739343\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739343(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 93

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Application server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is configured as an FTP

server. Client computers use an FTP Application named App1.exe. App1.exe uses TCP port 21 as the control port and dynamically requests a data port. On Server1, you create a firewall rule to allow connections on TCP port 21.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771920%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK\\_set\\_2a](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771920%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_set_2a)

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

In the netsh advfirewall firewall context, the add command only has one variation, the add rule command.

Netsh advfirewall set global statefulftp:

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

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

Syntax

```
set global statefulftp { enable | disable | notconfigured }
```

Parameters

statefulftp can be set to one of the following values:

enable

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

disable

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

notconfigured

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

#### **QUESTION 94**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the HyperV 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.



```
PS C:\> Set-VM vm1 -ProcessorCount 4
Set-VM : The parameter is not valid. Hyper-V was unable to find a virtual machine with name vm1.
At line:1 char:1
+ Set-VM vm1 -ProcessorCount 4
+ ~~~~~
    + CategoryInfo          : (null) [Set-VM], VirtualizationInvalidArgumentException
    + FullyQualifiedErrorId : InvalidParameter,Microsoft.Hyper-V.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?

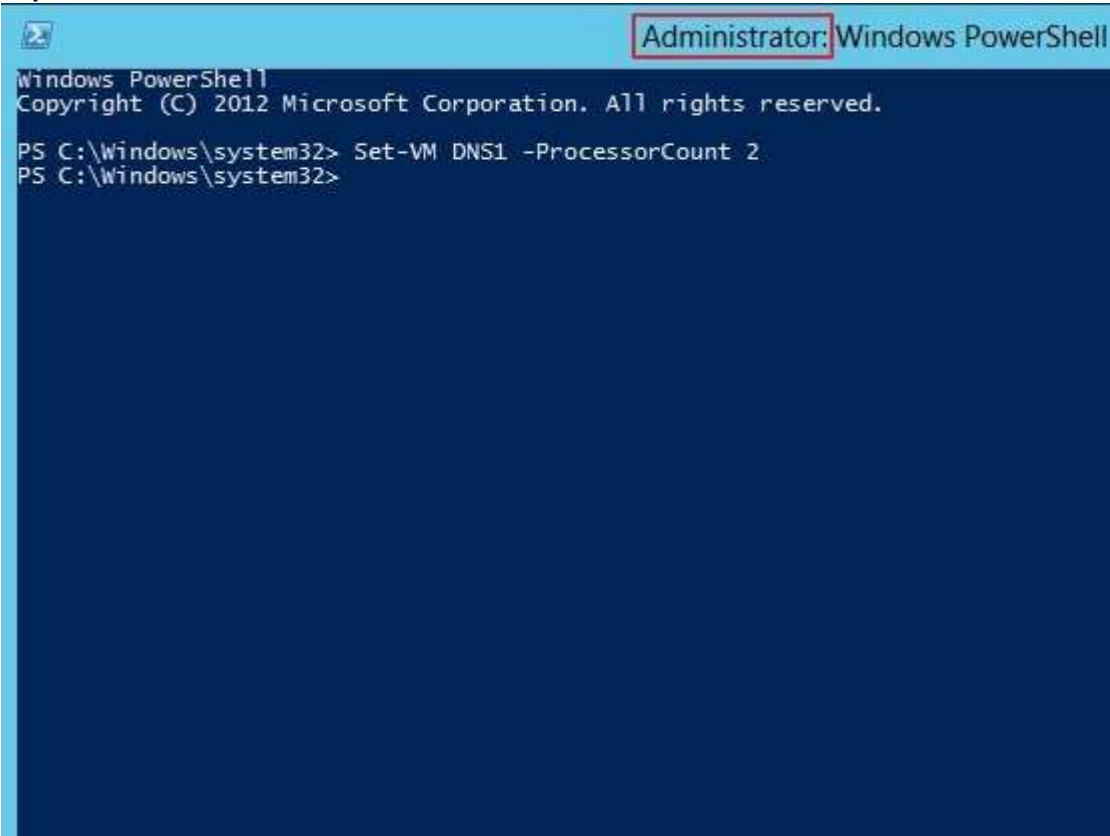
- A. Import the Hyper-V module.
- B. Install the Integration Services on VM1.
- C. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges.
- D. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



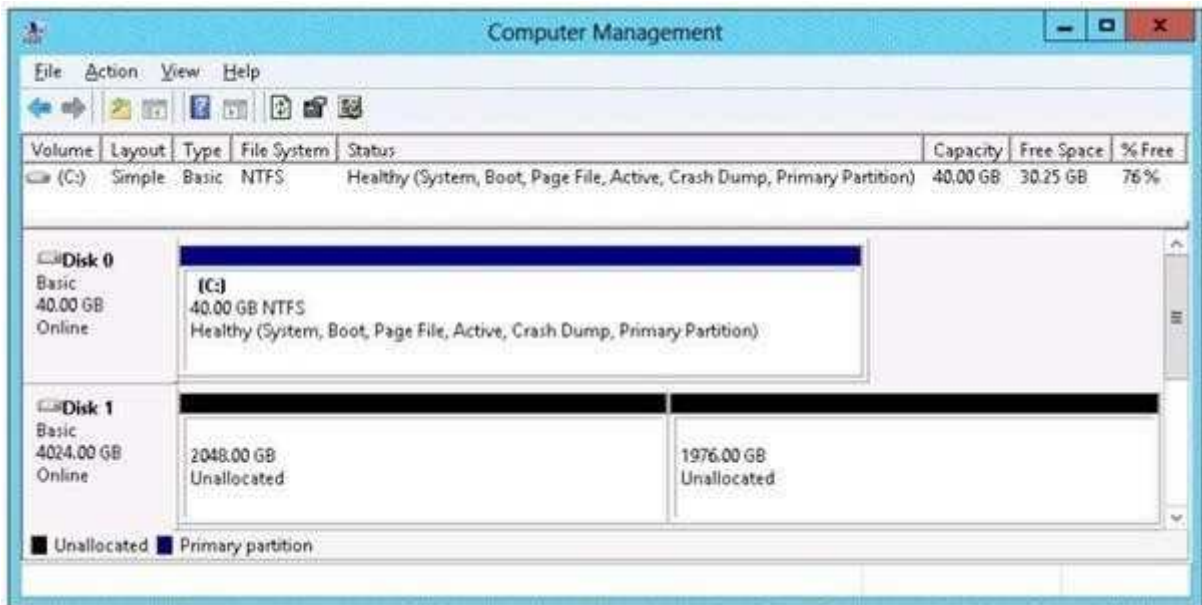
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-VM DNS1 -ProcessorCount 2
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

## QUESTION 95

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. On Server1, you open Computer Management as shown in the exhibit.





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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 96

You have 3 server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012. The local area connection on Server1 has the following configuration:

IP address: 10.1.1.1

Subnet mask: 255.255.240.0

Default gateway: 10.1.1.254

Preferred DNS server: <none>

The network contains a DNS server that has an IPv4 address of 10.1.1.200. You need to configure Server1 to use 10.1.1.200 as the preferred DNS server.

The solution must not change any other settings on Server1.

Which command should you run?

- A. sconfig.cmd
- B. net.exe
- C. Set-NetIPInterface
- D. netsh.exe

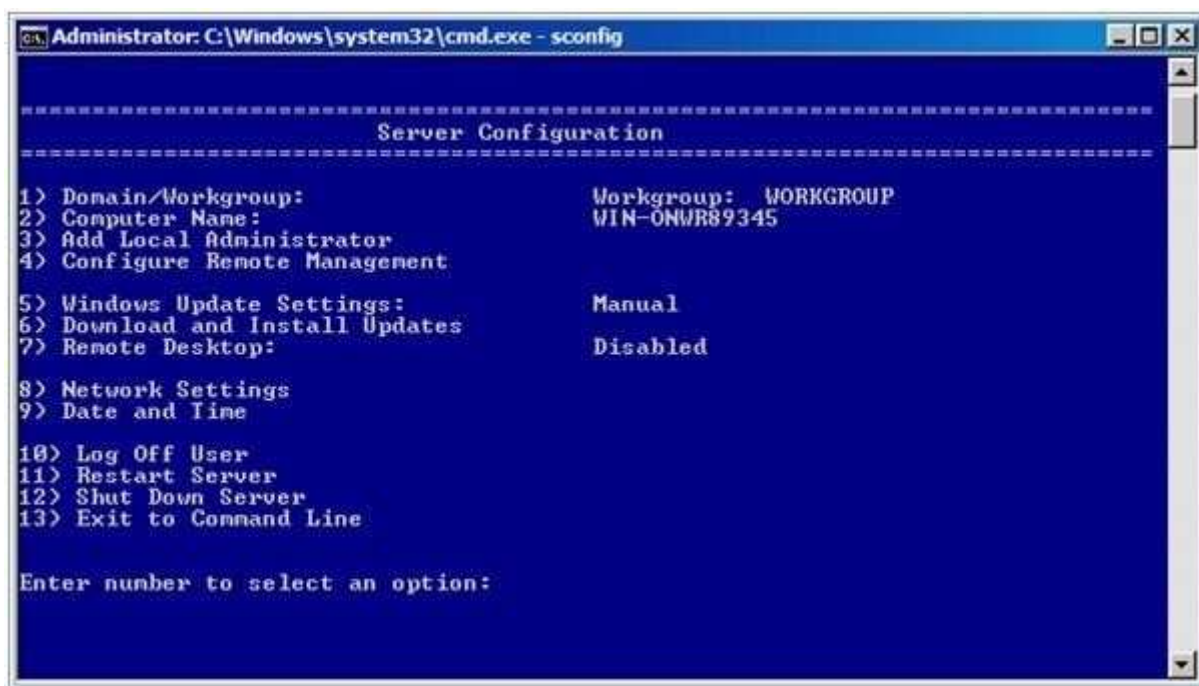
**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In Windows Server 2012, you can use the Server Configuration tool (Sconfig.cmd) to configure and manage several common aspects of Server Core installations. Network settings You can configure the IP address to be assigned automatically by a DHCP Server or you can assign a static IP address manually. This option allows you to configure DNS Server settings for the server as well.



Sconfig.cmd interface

**QUESTION 97**

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. Server1 is connected to LAN1. You run the route print command as shown in the exhibit.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO> route print

Interface List
13...00 0c 29 b0 05 80 .....Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
12...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
15...00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2

IPv4 Route Table

Active Routes:
Network Destination    Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                0.0.0.0          10.10.1.0        10.10.1.10       442
10.10.1.0              255.255.255.0    On-link          10.10.1.10       266
10.10.1.10             255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
10.10.1.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
127.0.0.0              255.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.0.0.1              255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
127.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
192.168.2.0            255.255.255.0    On-link          10.10.1.10       266
192.168.2.10           255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
192.168.2.255          255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266
224.0.0.0              240.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        306
224.0.0.0              240.0.0.0        On-link          10.10.1.10       266
255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        306
255.255.255.255        255.255.255.255  On-link          10.10.1.10       266

Persistent Routes:
Network Address        Netmask    Gateway Address  Metric
0.0.0.0                0.0.0.0    10.10.1.0        432

IPv6 Route Table

Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1 306 ::1/128 On-link
1 306 ff00::/8 On-link

Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONTOSO>
```

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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 98

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

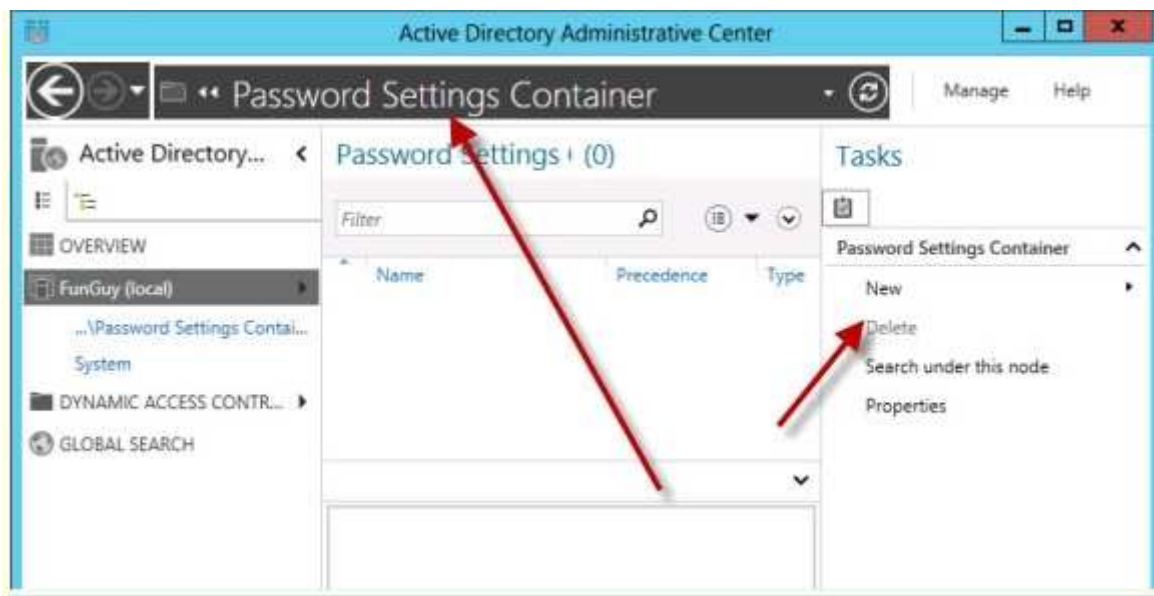
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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.



**Create Password Settings:**

**Tasks:** [Dropdown] **Sections:** [Dropdown]

**\* Password Settings**

**Directly Applies To:**

**Password Settings**

Name: \* [Text Box]  
 Precedence: \* [Text Box]

☒ Enforce minimum password length  
 Minimum password length (characters): \* 7 [Text Box]

☒ Enforce password history  
 Number of passwords remembered: \* 24 [Text Box]

☒ Password must meet complexity requirements

☐ Store password using reversible encryption

☒ Protect from accidental deletion

Description: [Text Box]

**Password age options:**

☒ Enforce minimum password age  
 User cannot change the password withi... \* 1 [Text Box]

☒ Enforce maximum password age  
 User must change the password after (... \* 42 [Text Box]

☐ Enforce account lockout policy:  
 Number of failed logon attempts allowed: \* [Text Box]  
 Reset failed logon attempts count after (m... \* 30 [Text Box]  
 Account will be locked out  
☒ For a duration of (mins): \* 30 [Text Box]  
☐ Until an administrator manually unlocks the account

**Directly Applies To**

| Name | Mail |
|------|------|
|      |      |

[Add...] [Remove]

[More Information] [OK] [Cancel]

### QUESTION 99

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1.

The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the permission on the \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies folder.
- B. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the Policies container.
- C. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet.
- D. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1.

**Correct Answer: D**

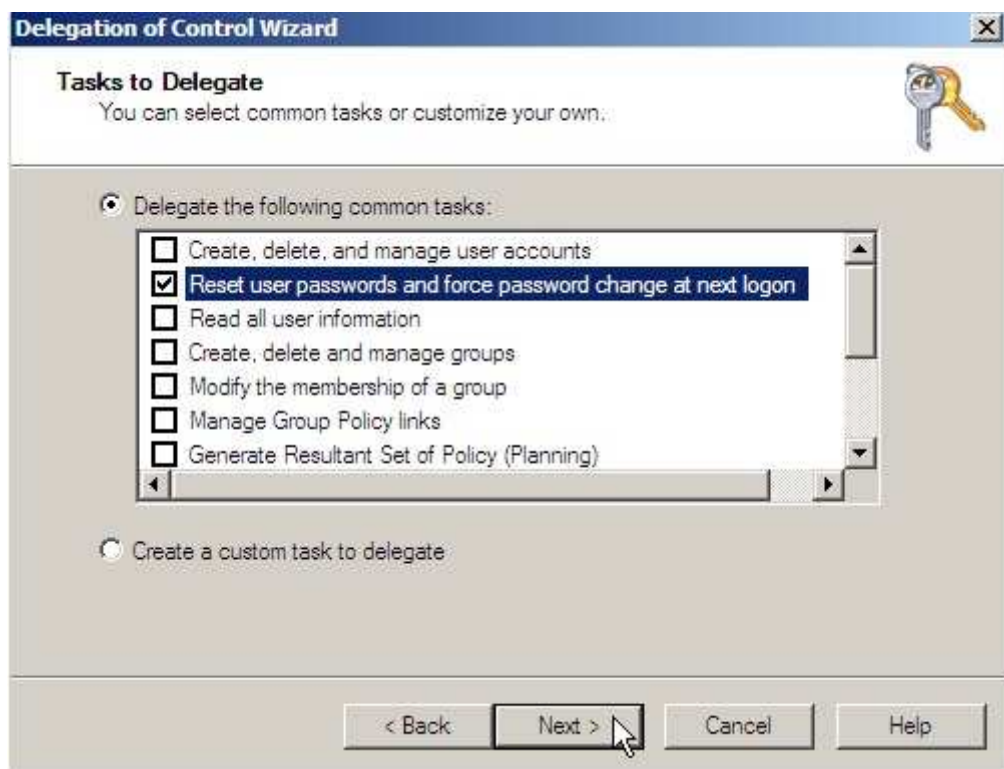
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://www.howtogeek.com/50166/using-the-delegation-of-control-wizard-to-assign-permissions-in-server-2008/>





#### QUESTION 100

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You promote Server1 to a domain controller. You need to view the service location (SRV) records that Server1 registers in DNS.

What should you do on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

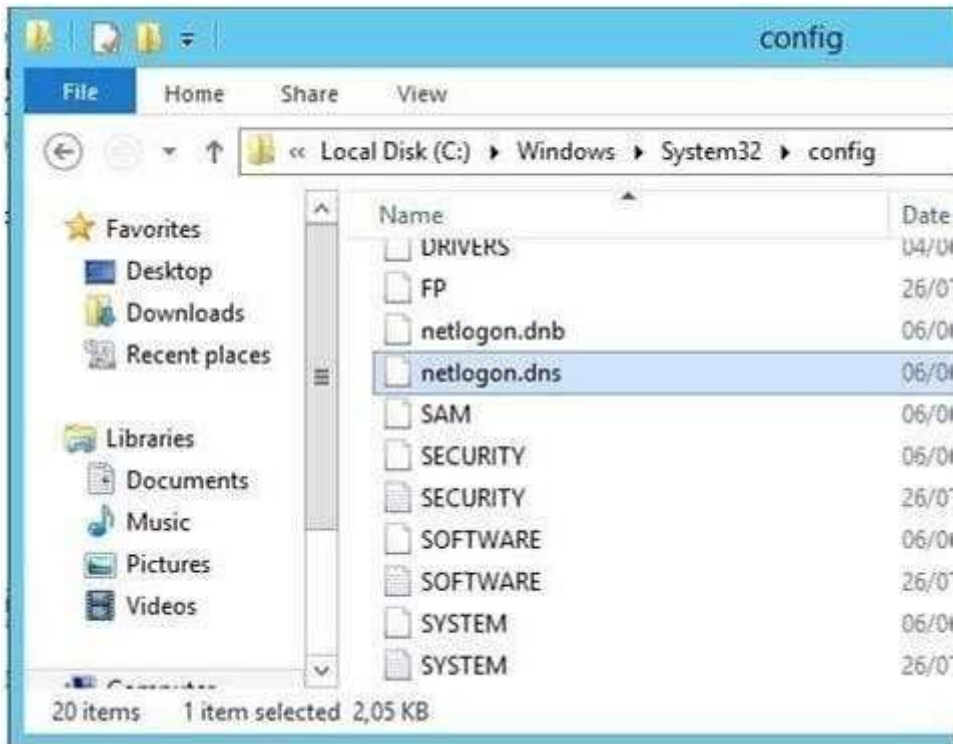
**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>

`Netlogon.dns`

If you are using non-Microsoft DNS servers to support Active Directory, you can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing `Netlogon.dns`. `Netlogon.dns` is located in the `%systemroot%\System32\Config` folder. You can use a text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to view this file.

The first record in the file is the domain controller's Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) SRV record. This record should appear similar to the following:  
`_ldap._tcp.Domain_Name`



#### QUESTION 101

You have a server named Data1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 Standard. You need to configure Data1 to run a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

ROD: windows server 2012 enterprise DOES NOT EXIST, maybe they meant data center?

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825157.aspx>

#### QUESTION 102

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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. File Explorer
- C. Share and Storage Management
- D. Server Manager

**Correct Answer: D**

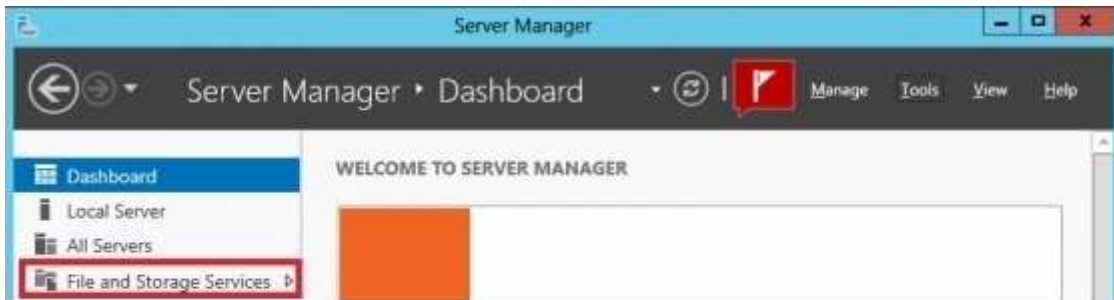
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772681\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772681(v=WS.10).aspx)

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



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

**QUESTION 103**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit. You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share - Advanced option.

You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share - Advanced to create the new share.



What should you do on Server1 before you run the New Share Wizard?

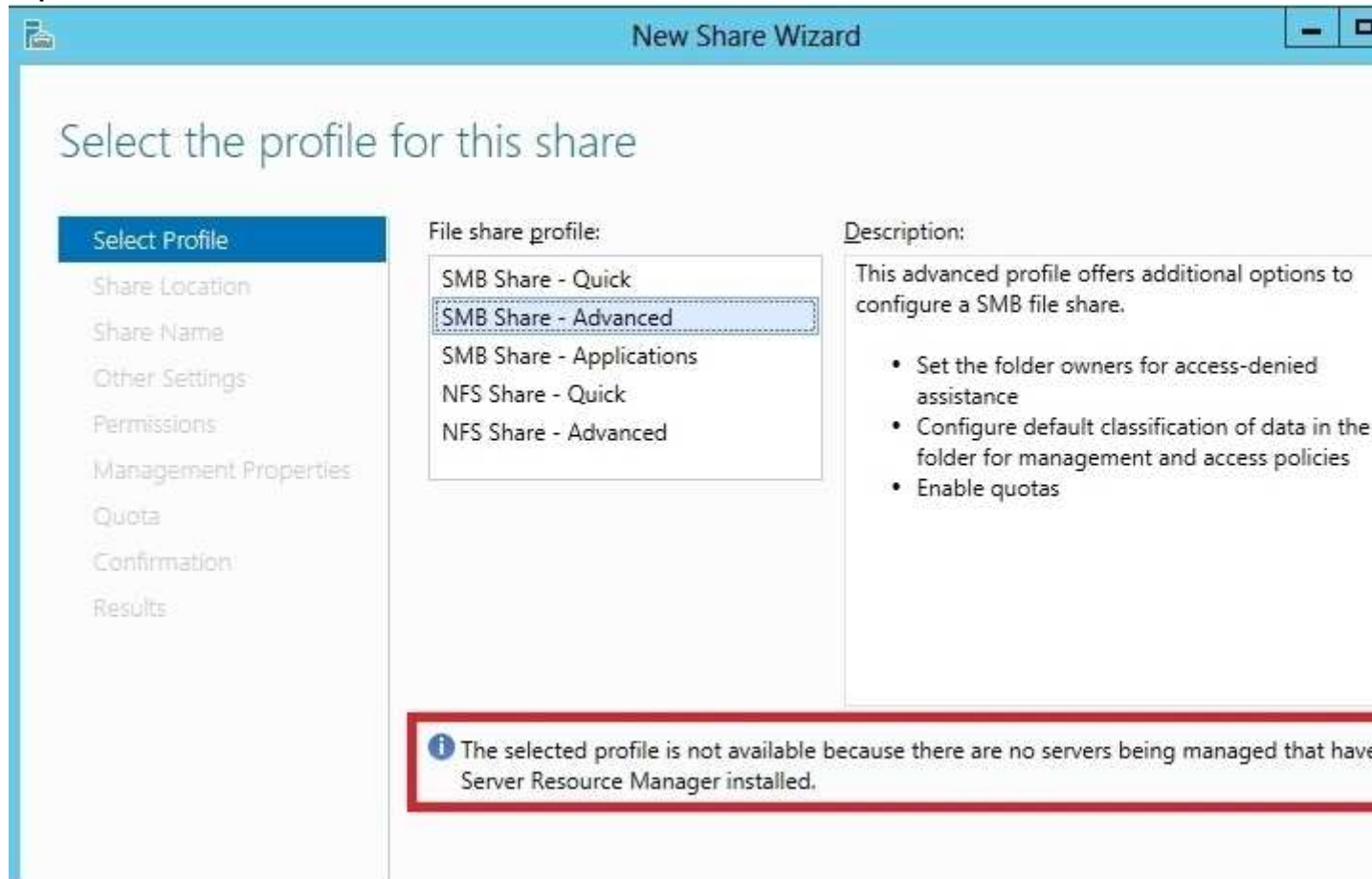
- A. Run the Set-SmbSharecmdlet.
- B. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
- C. Configure Dynamic Access Control and Apply a central access policy.
- D. Configure the Advanced system settings.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



`Install-windowsfeature -name fs-resource-manager -includemanagementtools`

Installs one or more Windows Server roles, role services, or features on either the local or a specified remote server that is running Windows Server 2012. This cmdlet is equivalent to and replaces Add-WindowsFeature, the cmdlet that was used to install roles, role services, and features in Windows Server 2008 R2.

<http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/cd7c2e/how-to-install-the-file-server-resource-manager-in-windows-s/>

#### QUESTION 104

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. 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 = restricted congestionprovider = ctcp`.

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Answer: B

IPsec exemptions

Use this option to determine whether network traffic containing Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages are protected by IPsec.

ICMP is commonly used by network troubleshooting tools and procedures. **Many network administrators exempt ICMP packets from IPsec not blocked.**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753002.aspx>



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

#### **QUESTION 105**

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. ReFS
- B. NFS
- C. NTFS
- D. FAT32

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Answer: A

The key features of ReFS are as follows (note that some of these features are provided in conjunction with Storage Spaces).

Metadata integrity with checksums

Integrity streams providing optional user data integrity

Allocate on write transactional model for robust disk updates (also known as copy on write)

Large volume, file and directory sizes

Storage pooling and virtualization makes file system creation and management easy

Data striping for performance (bandwidth can be managed) and redundancy for fault tolerance

Disk scrubbing for protection against latent disk errors

**Resiliency to corruptions with "salvage" for maximum volume availability in all cases**

Shared storage pools across machines for additional failure tolerance and load balancing

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/01/16/building-the-next-generation-file-system-for-windows-refs.aspx>

#### QUESTION 106

Your company has a main office and four branch offices. The main office contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 107

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 user accounts that reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can link and unlink Group Policy objects (GPOs) to OU1.

The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the permissions on OU1.
- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet.
- C. Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
- D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

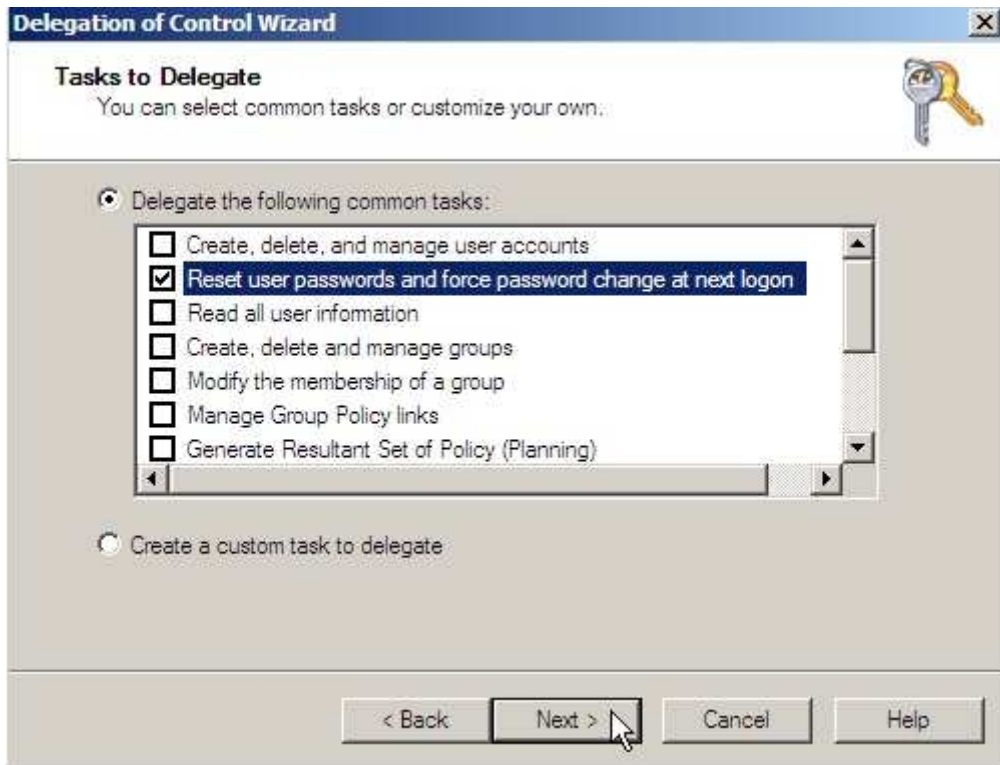
**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://www.howtogeek.com/50166/using-the-delegation-of-control-wizard-to-assign-permissions-in-server-2008/>



**QUESTION 108**

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

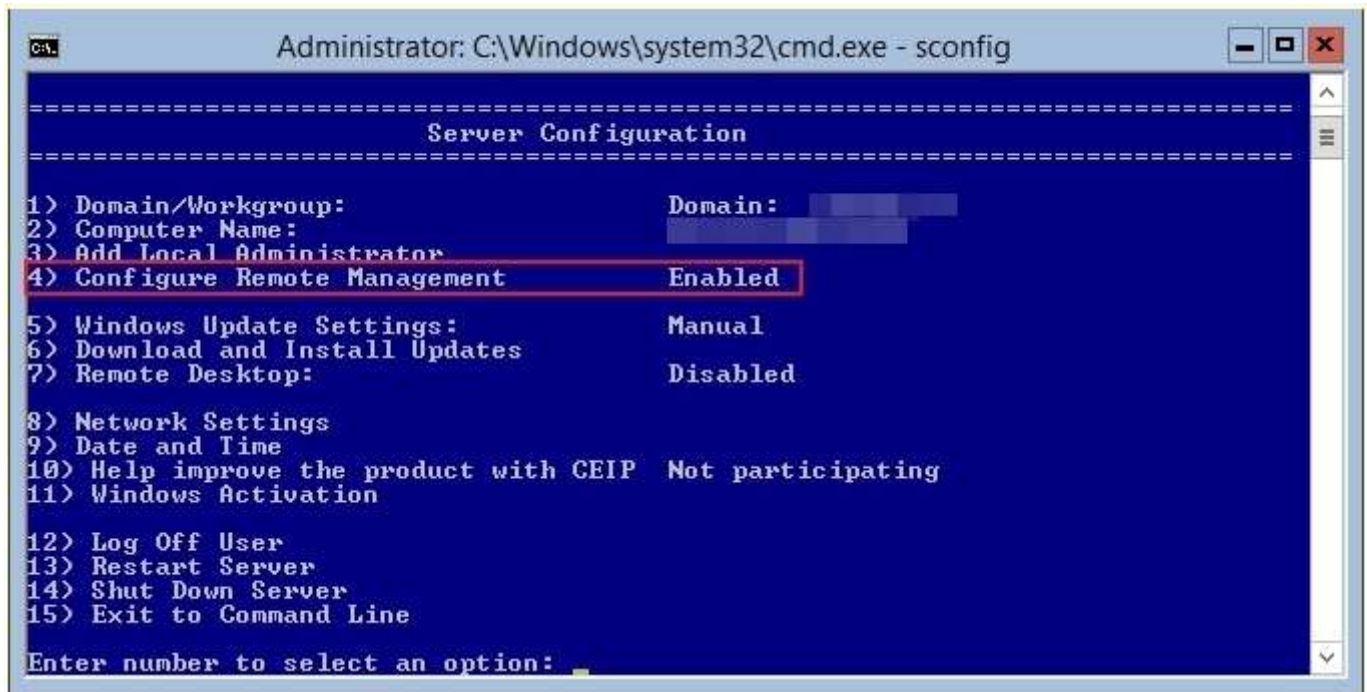
- A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- B. Install Windows Management Framework.
- C. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**





## Point and Shoot

### QUESTION 1

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

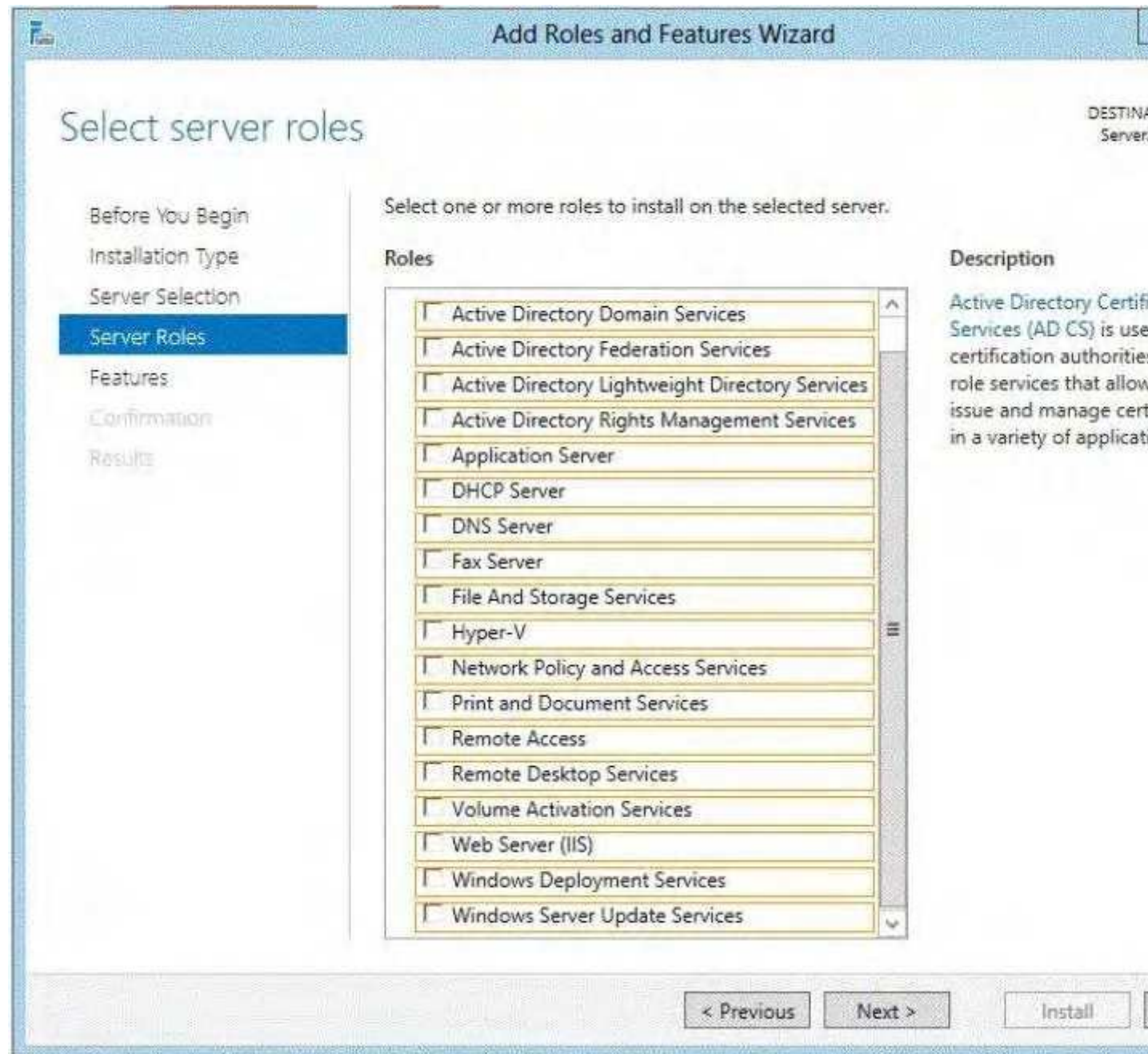
You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012.

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

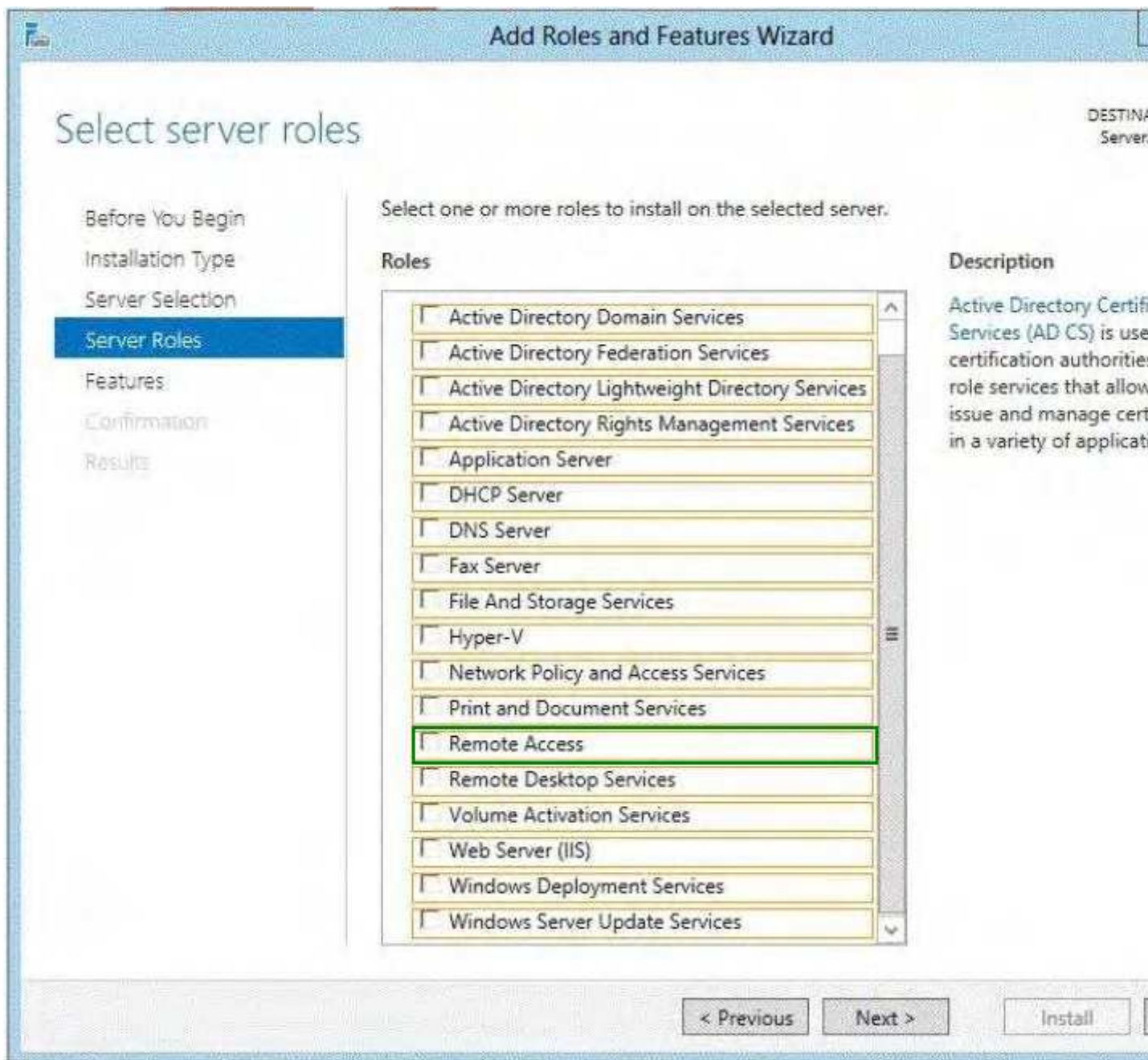
Which server role should you install on Server2?

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

### Point and Shoot:



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 2

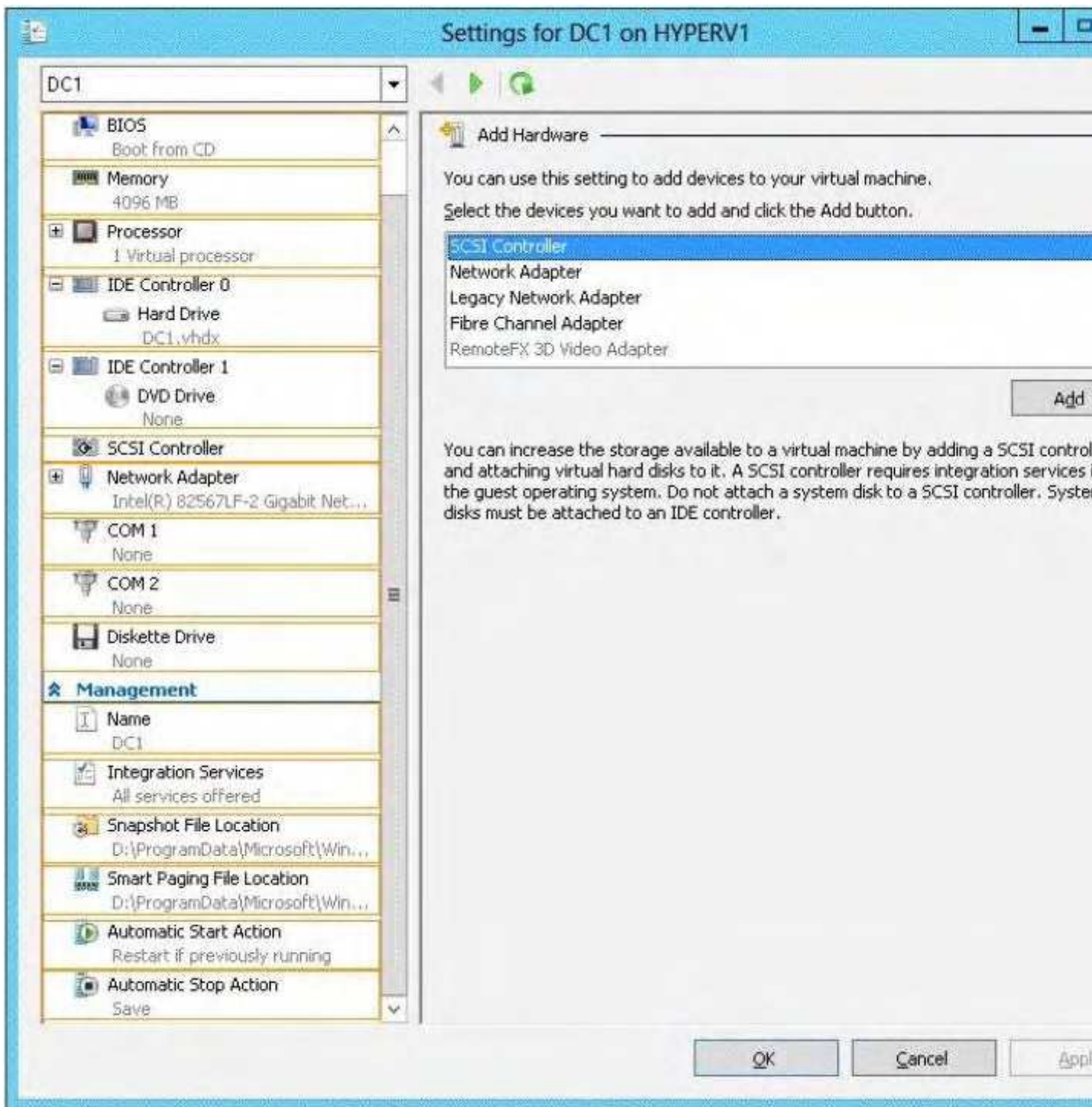
You have a Hyper-V host named HYPERV1. HYPERV1 hosts a virtual machine named DC1.

You need to prevent the clock on DC1 from synchronizing from the clock on HYPERV1.

What should you configure?

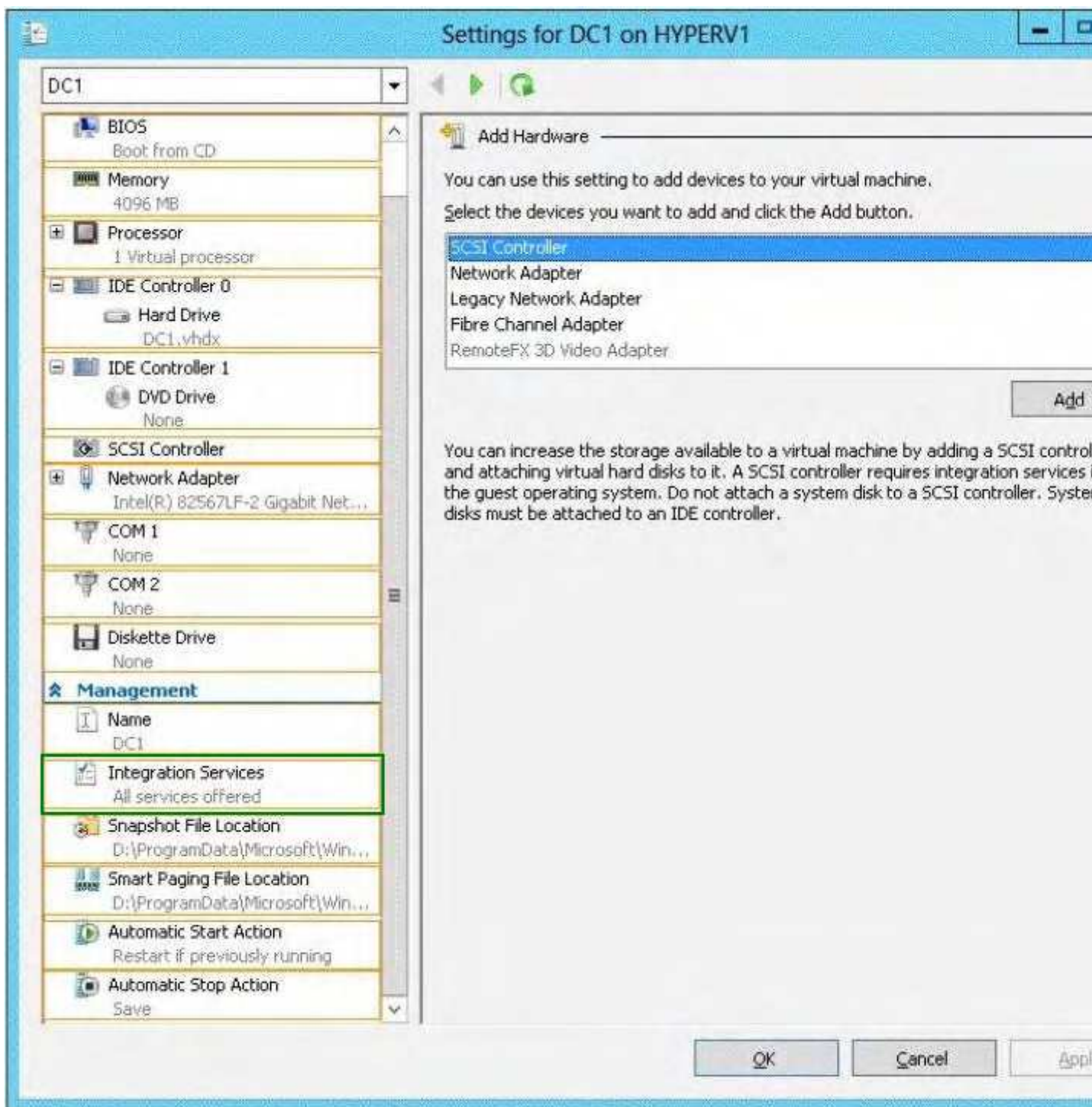
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.

**Point and Shoot:**



Correct Answer:





**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 3

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

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

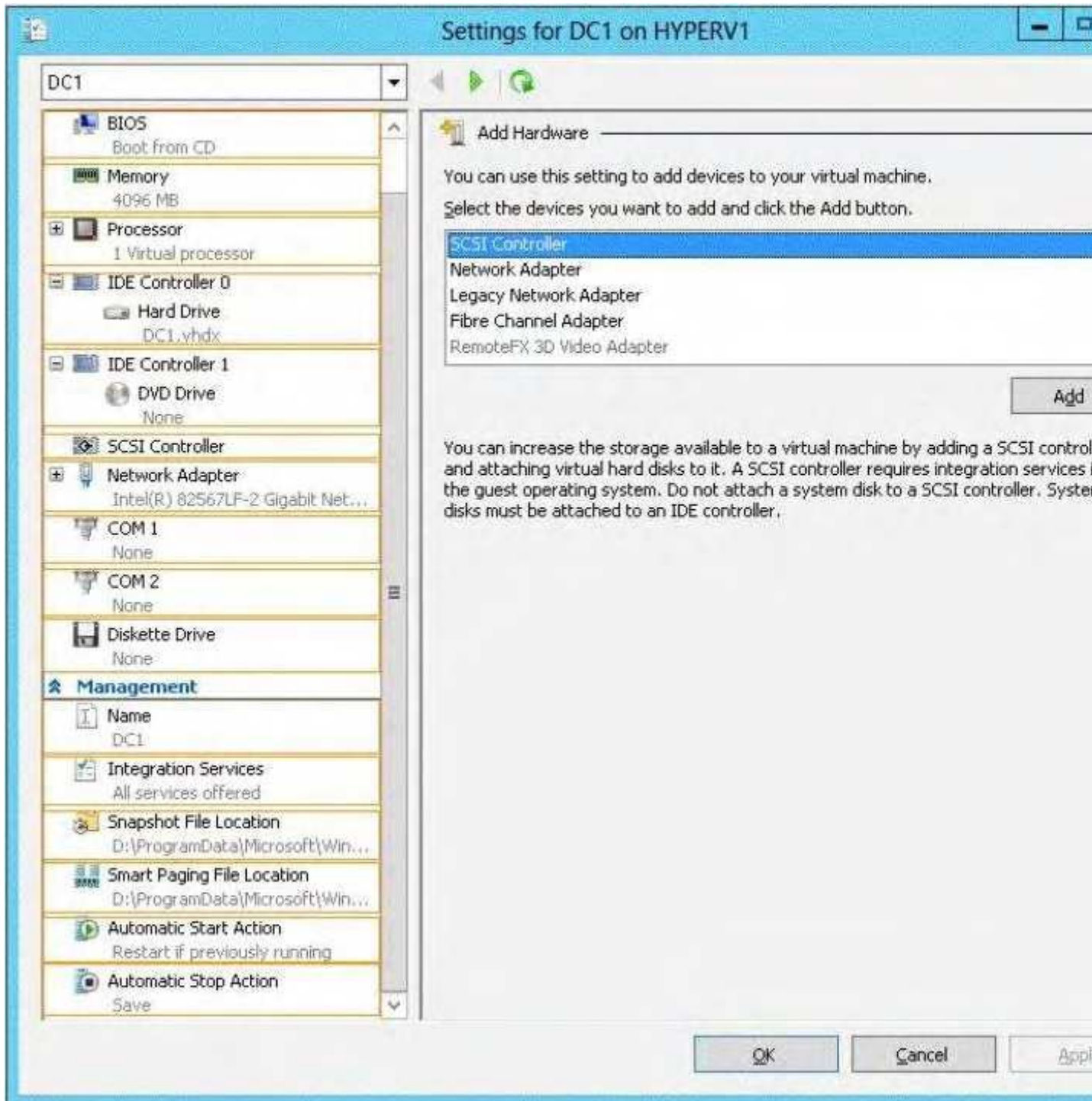
You log on to DC1 and verify that the time services are configured correctly.

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

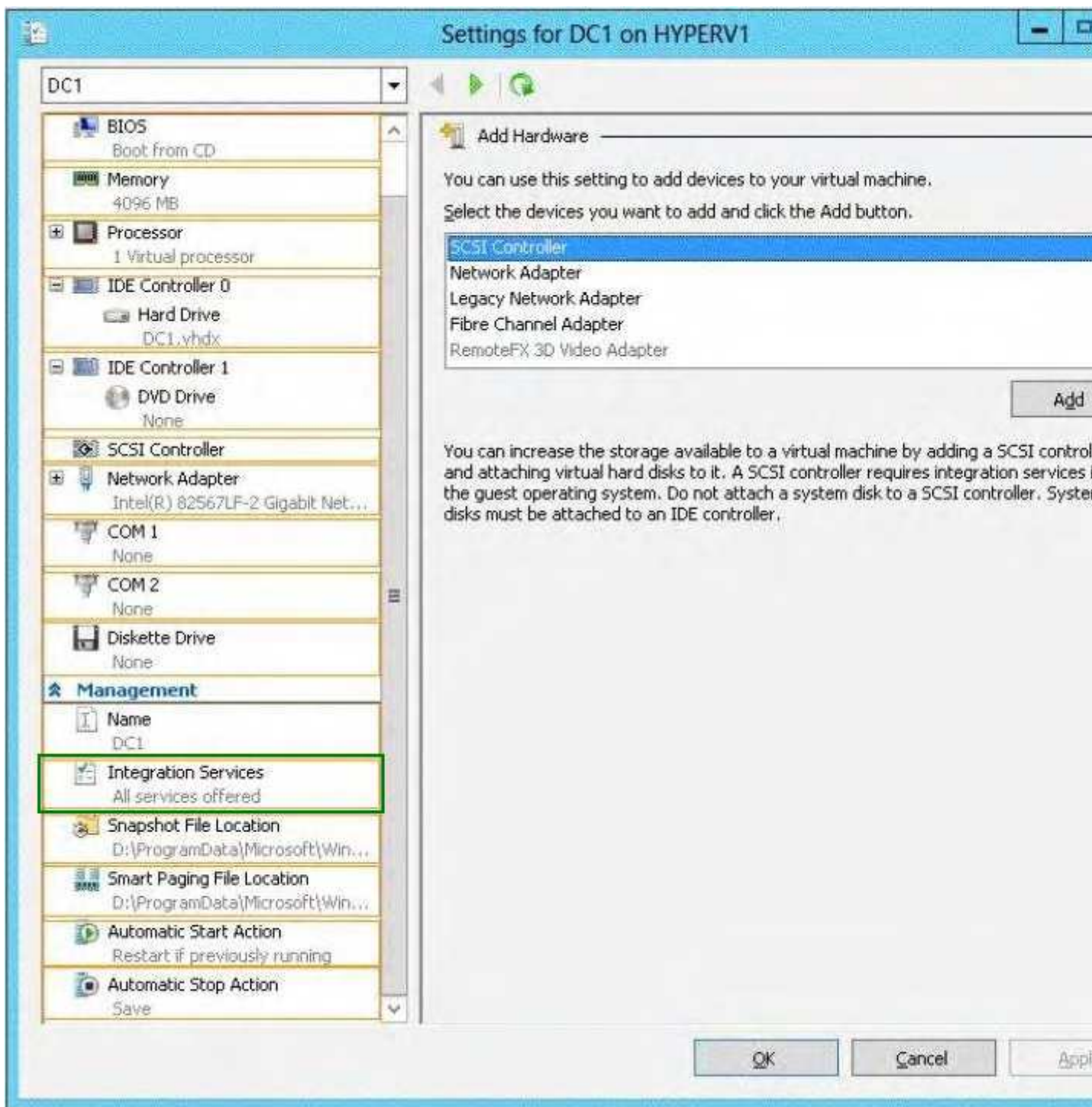
What should you configure?

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

**Point and Shoot:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 4

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

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

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

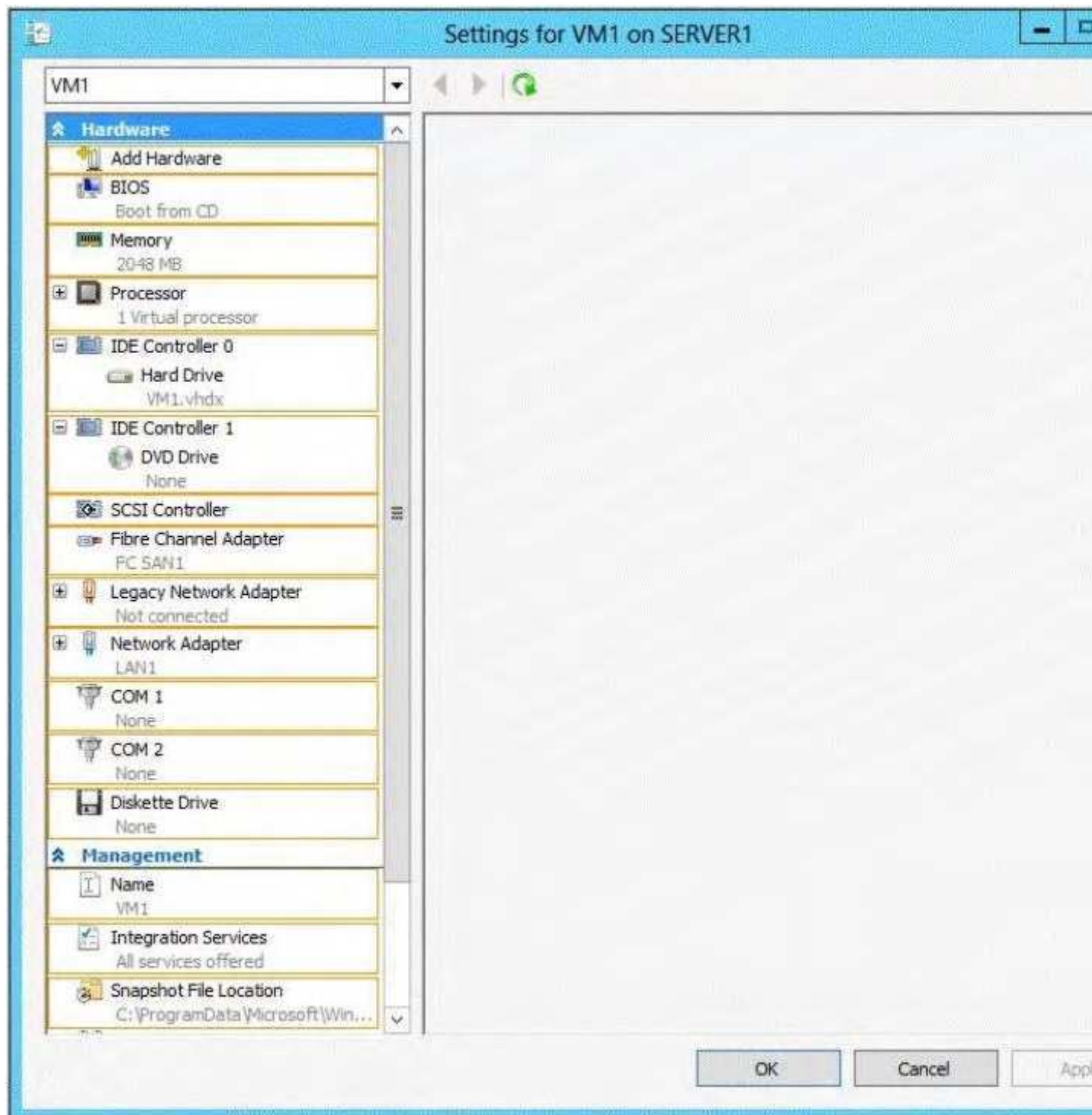


You need to ensure that you can use WDS to deploy Windows Server 2012 to a virtual machine named VM1.

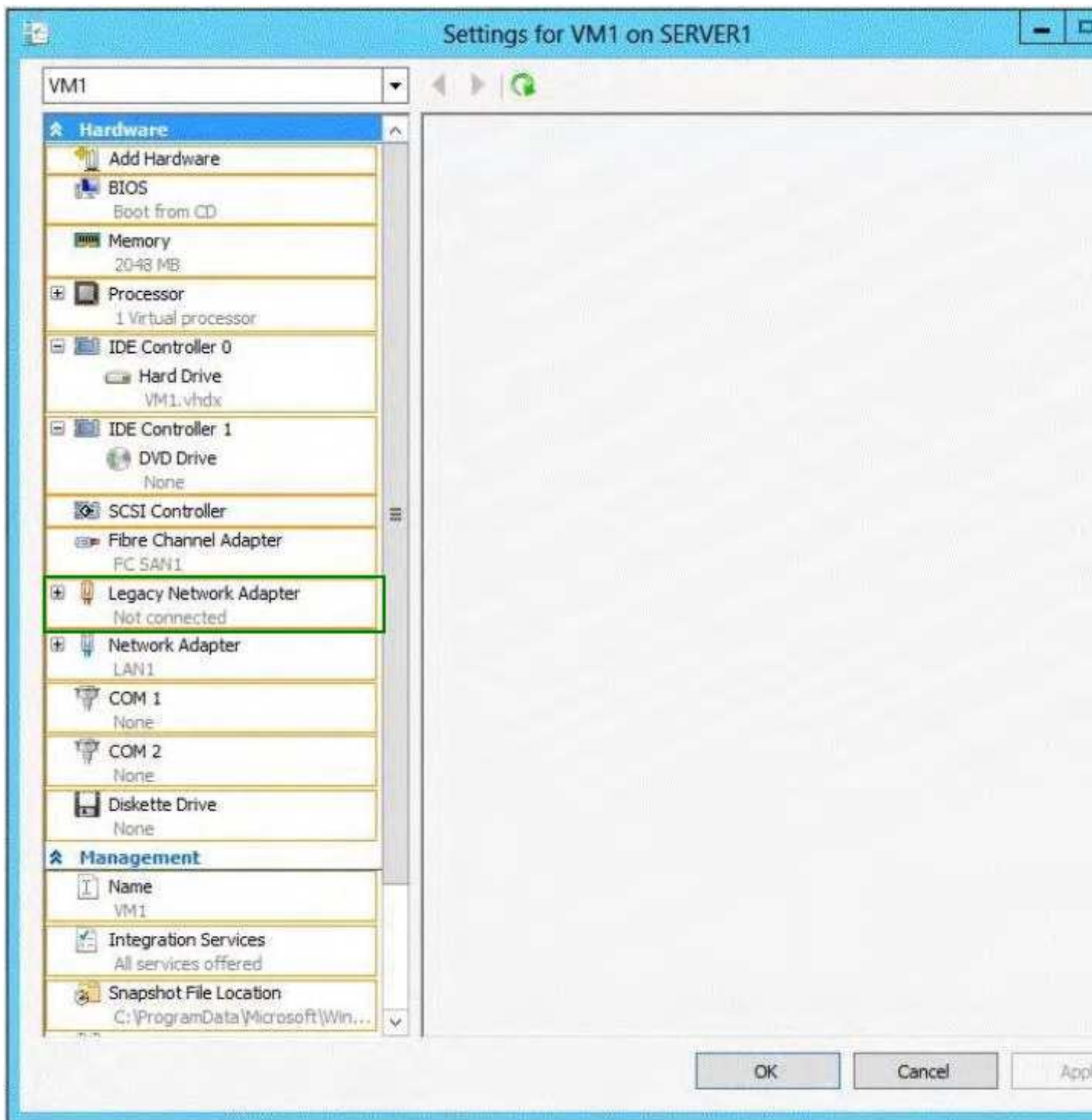
Which settings should you configure?

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

**Point and Shoot:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 5**

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

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

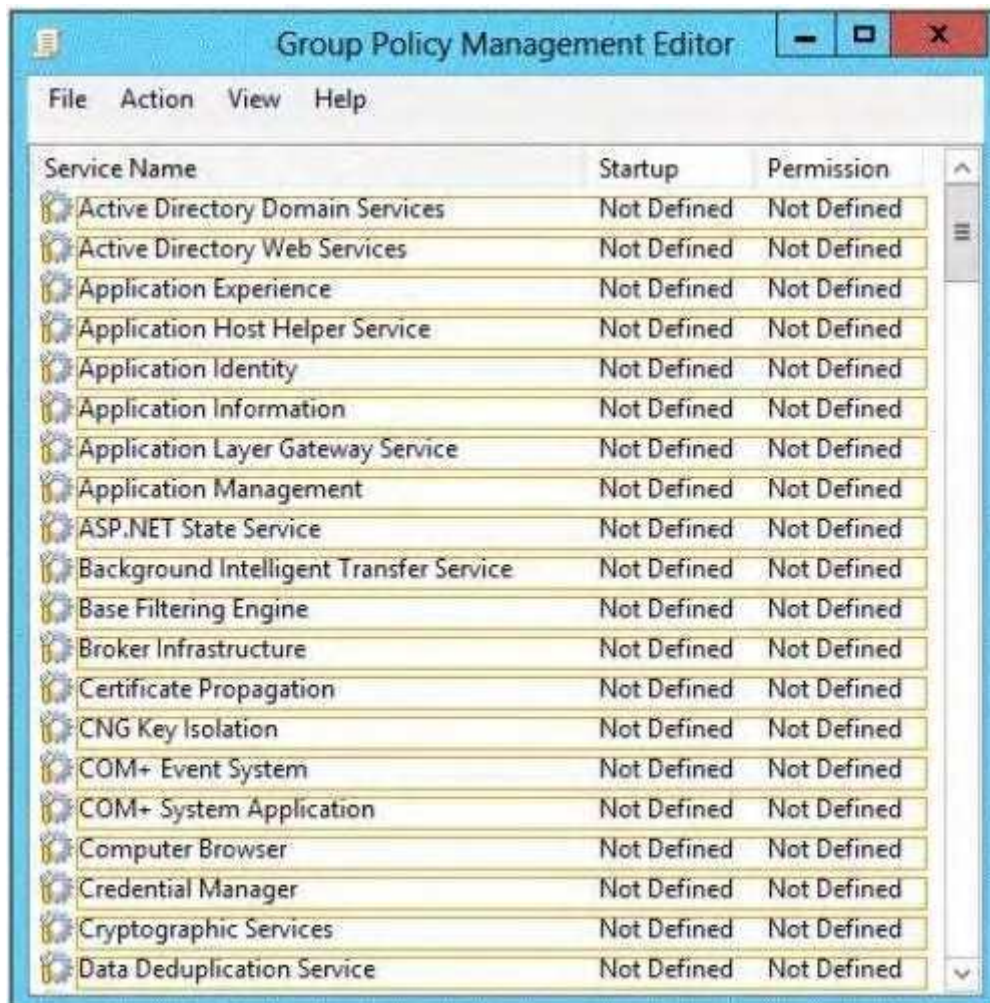
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains several Applocker rules. You link the GPO to OU1.

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.

**Point and Shoot:**

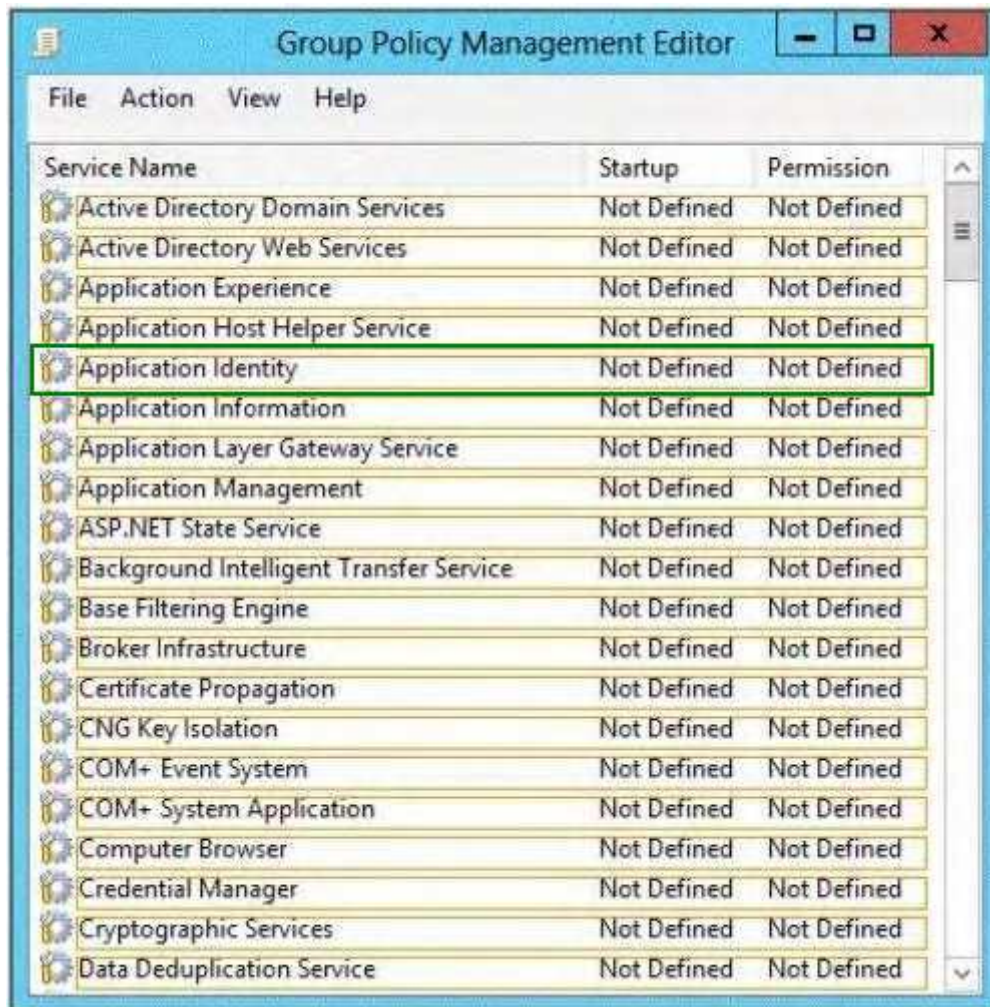


The screenshot shows the Group Policy Management Editor window. The title bar is 'Group Policy Management Editor'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Action', 'View', and 'Help'. The main content area is a table with three columns: 'Service Name', 'Startup', and 'Permission'. The table lists various Windows services, all of which have 'Not Defined' for both 'Startup' and 'Permission'.

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

**Correct Answer:**





**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 6**

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

The network ID is 10.1.1.0/24.

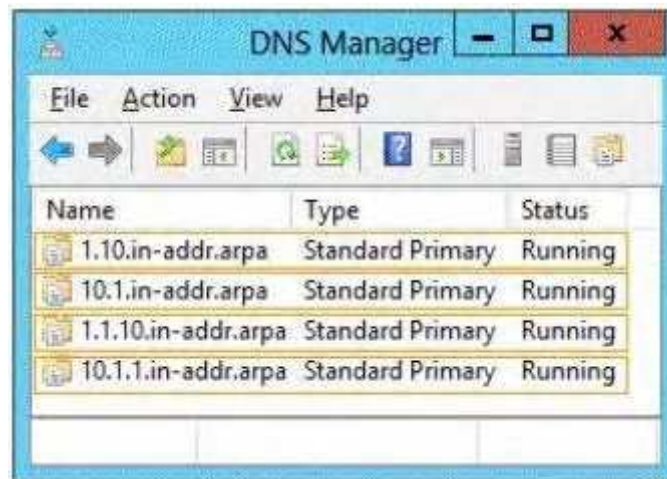
An administrator creates several reverse lookup zones.

You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly.

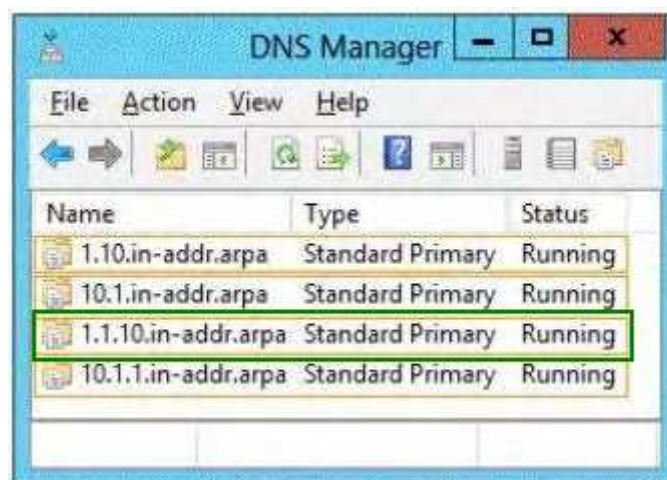
Which zone should you identify?

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

**Point and Shoot:**



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 7

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

When you run ping dc1.corp.contoso.com, you receive the result as shown in the exhibit.



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

C:\Windows\System32>ping dc1

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

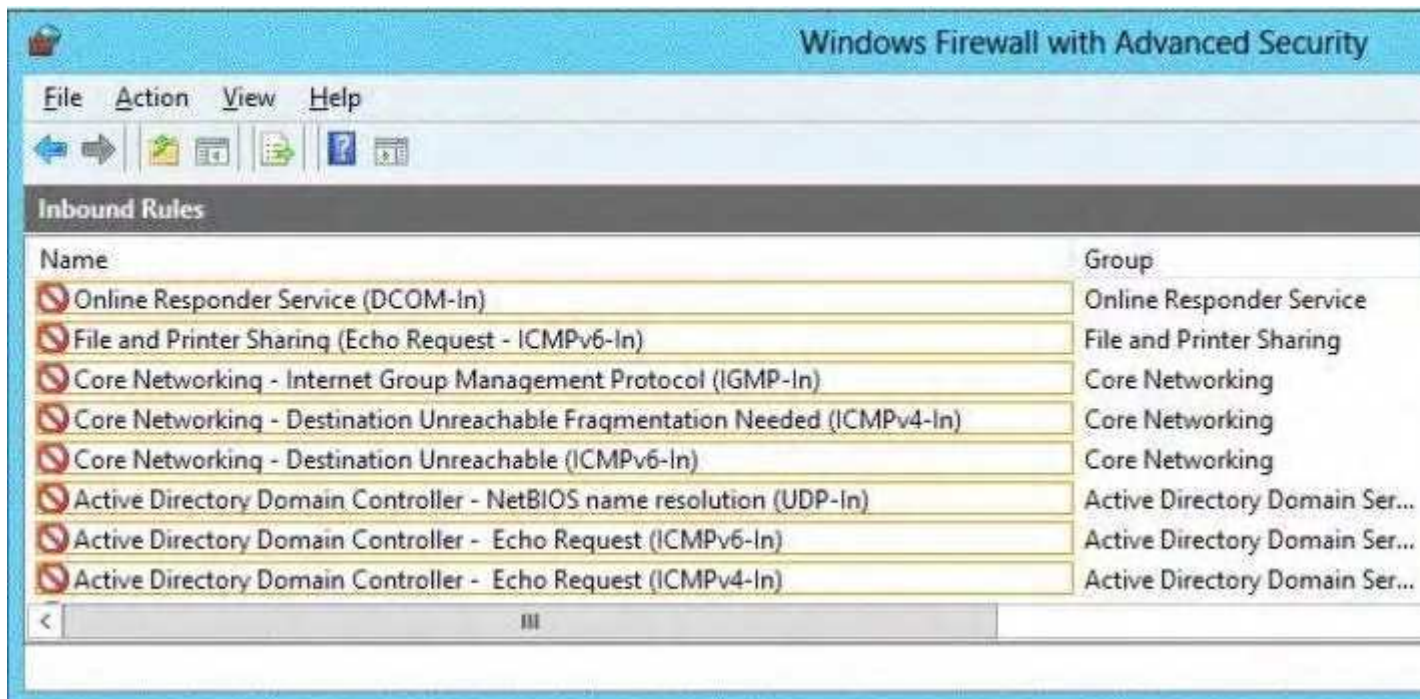
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Windows\System32>_
```

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

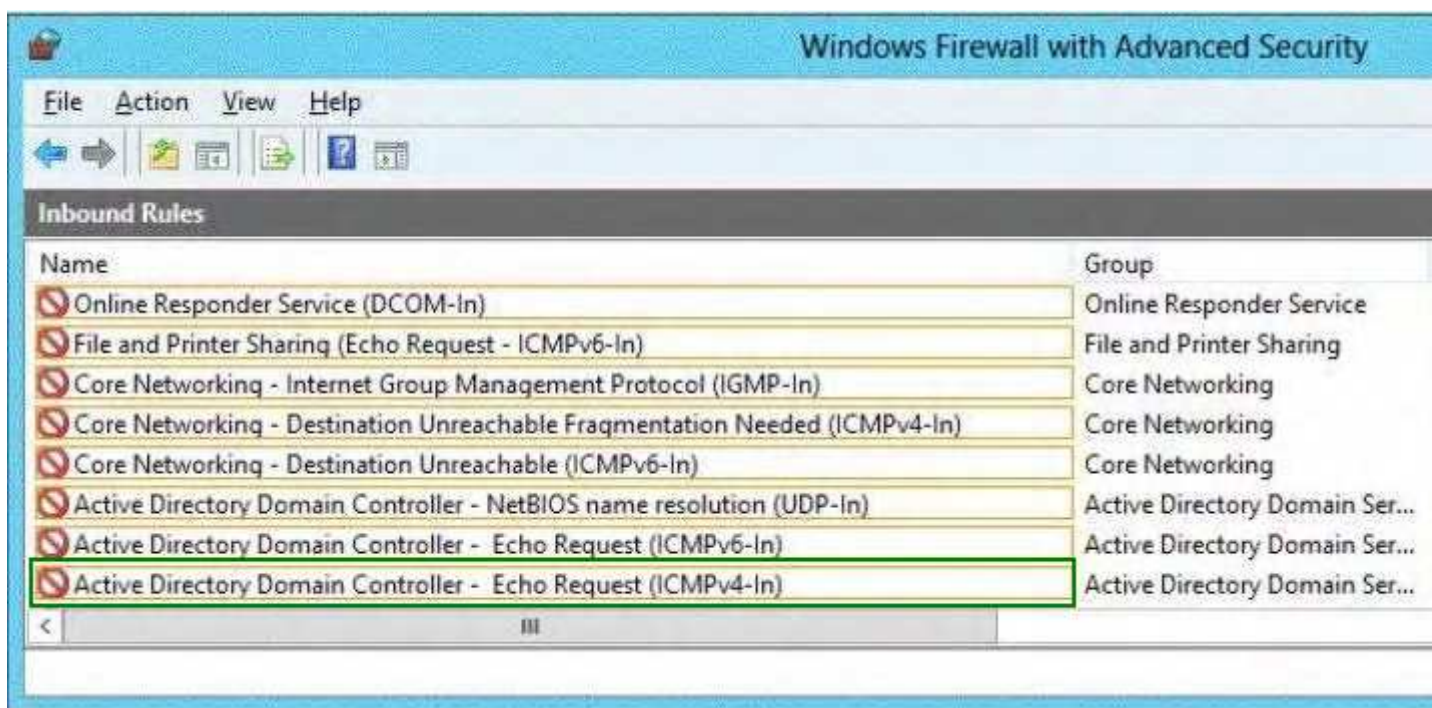
Which rule should you modify?

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

**Point and Shoot:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 8

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

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).

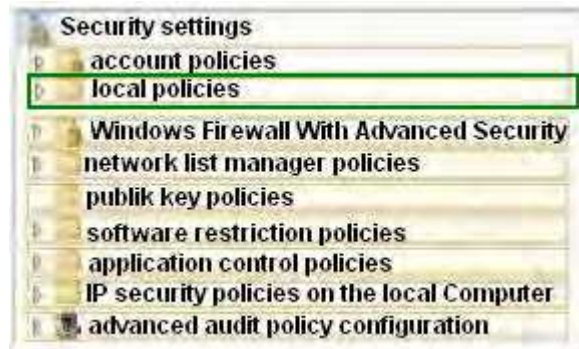
Which setting should you modify from the Local Security Policy?

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

**Point and Shoot:**



**Correct Answer:**



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 9

How can you manage an newly installed server 2012 core from a another server 2012 with computer manager?

Point and Shoot:



Correct Answer:





Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 10

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is a member of a workgroup. You need to ensure that only members of the Administrators group and members of a group named Group1 can log on locally to Server1.

Which settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy?

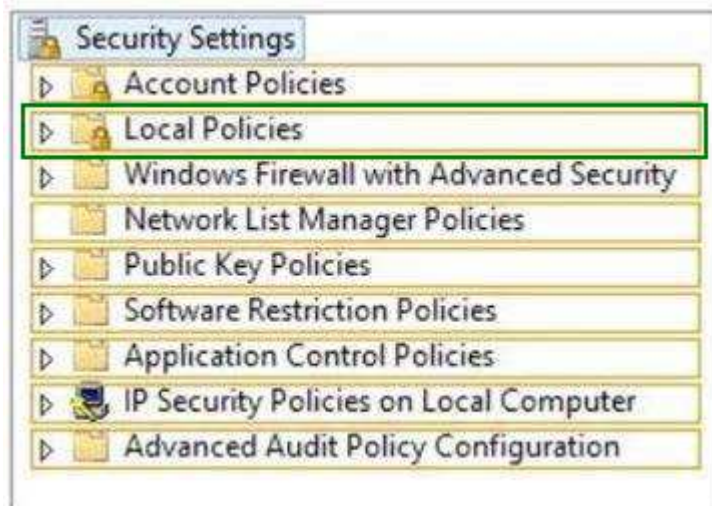
To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.



Point and Shoot:



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 11

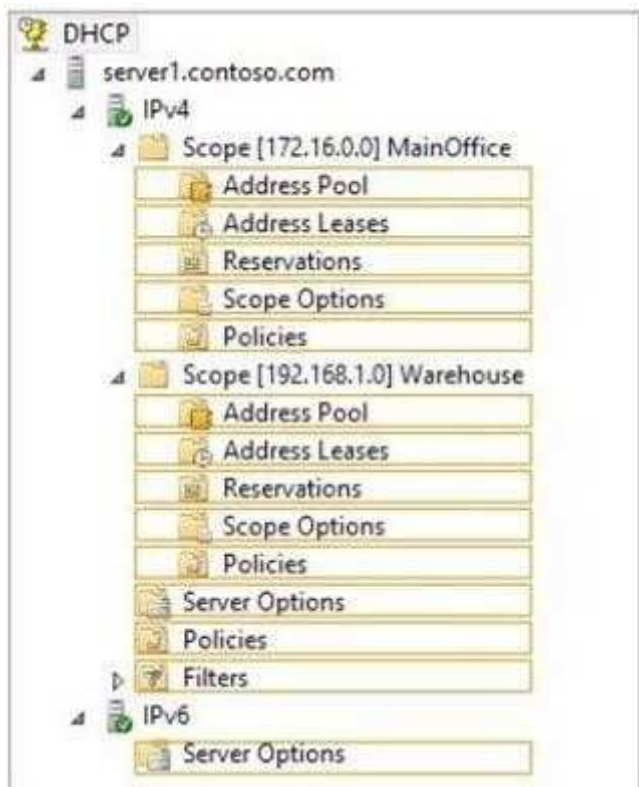
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains two subnets. The subnets are configured as shown in the following table.

| Subnet name | Network ID     |
|-------------|----------------|
| MainOffice  | 172.16.0.0/24  |
| Warehouse   | 192.168.1.0/24 |

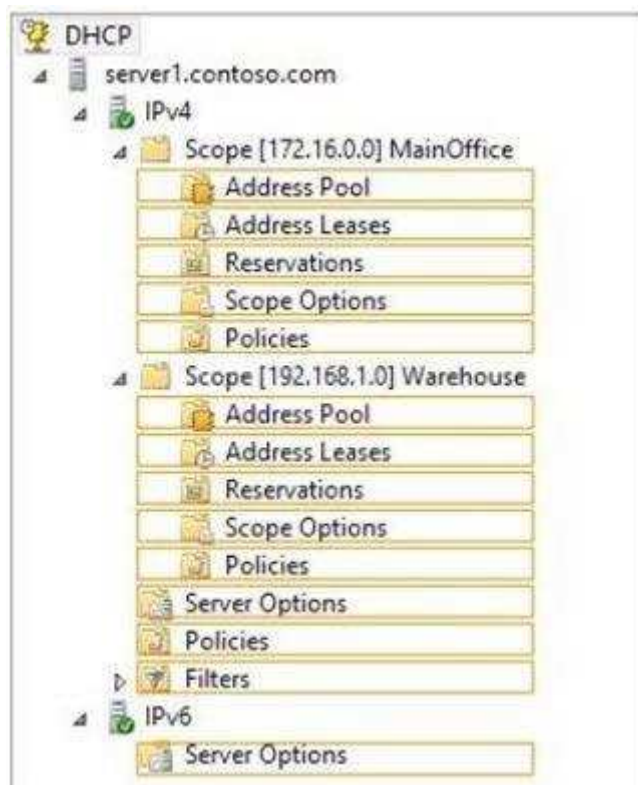
The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role installed. Server1 is configured to lease IP addresses to the two subnets. You add three new printers to the Warehouse subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive. You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers.

From which node should you configure the exclusion range?

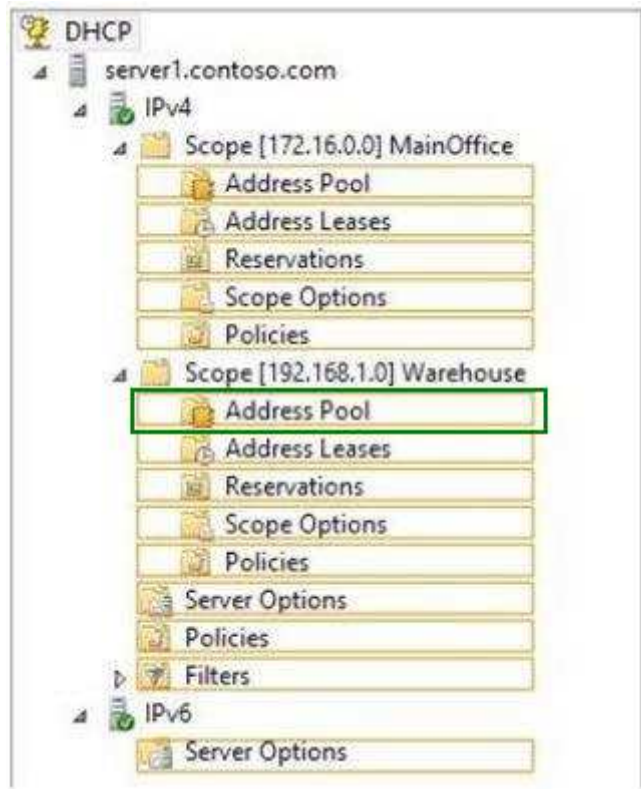
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



Point and Shoot:



Correct Answer:



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

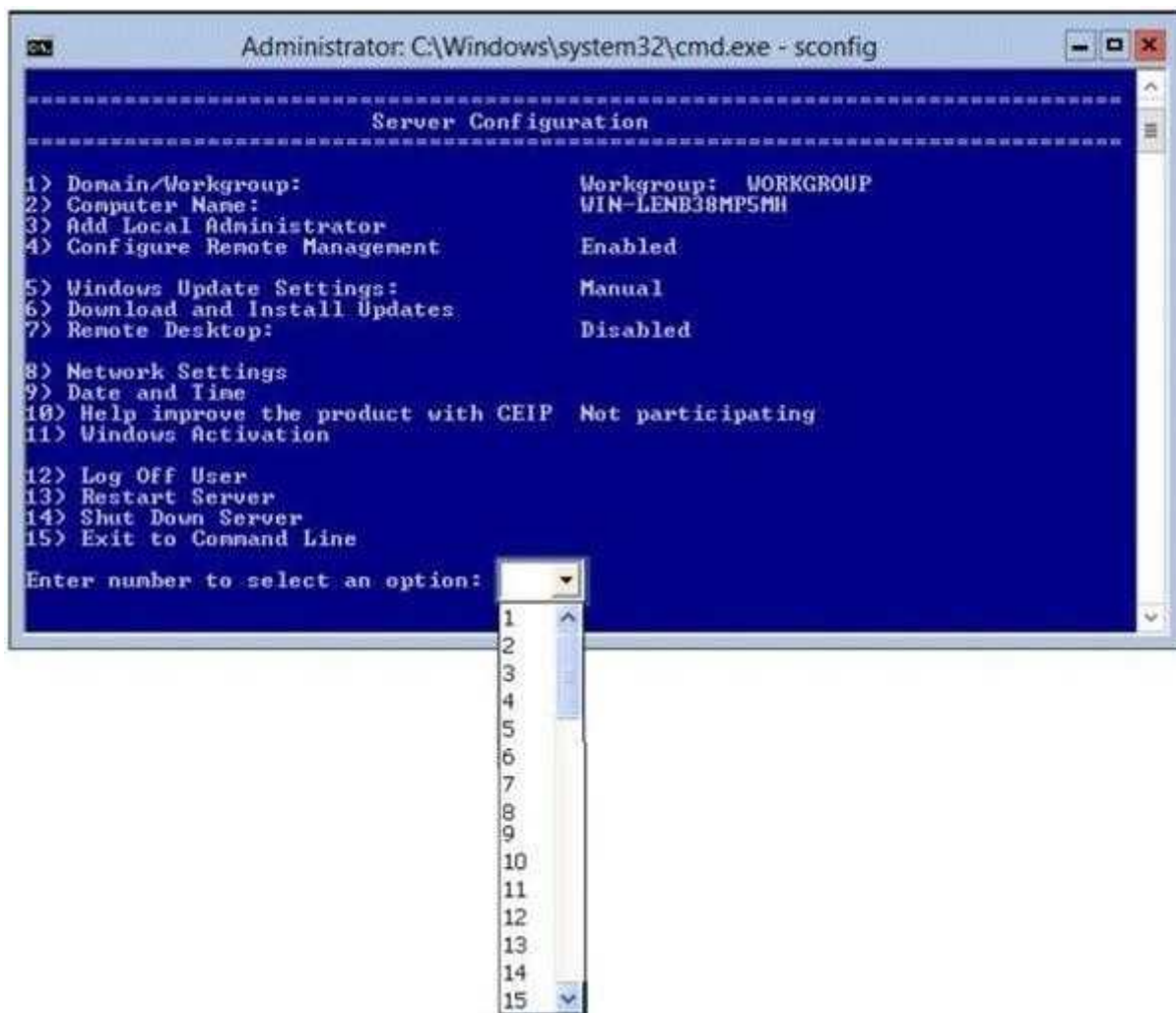
#### **QUESTION 12**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server that runs Windows Server 2012. You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 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?

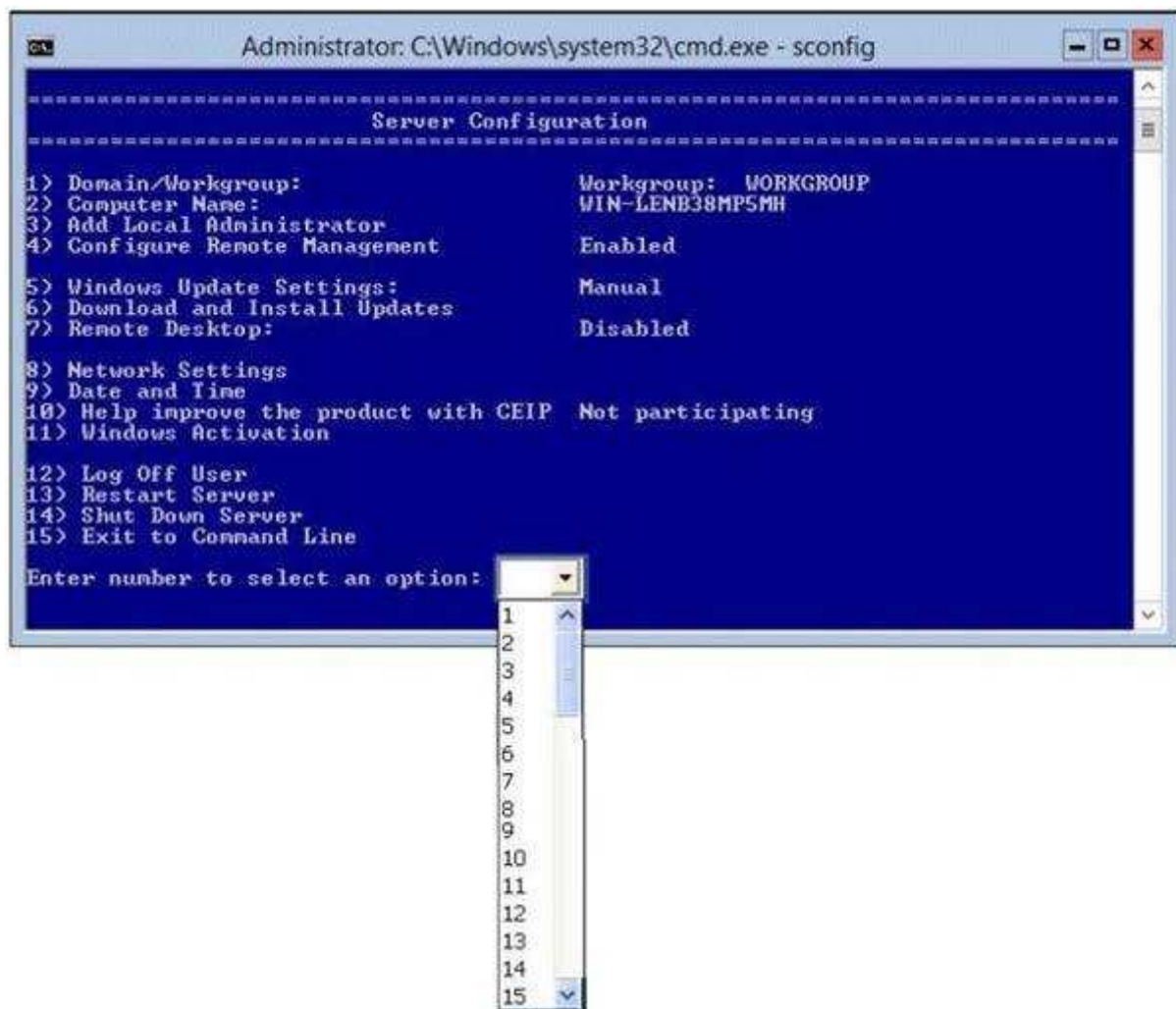
To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.



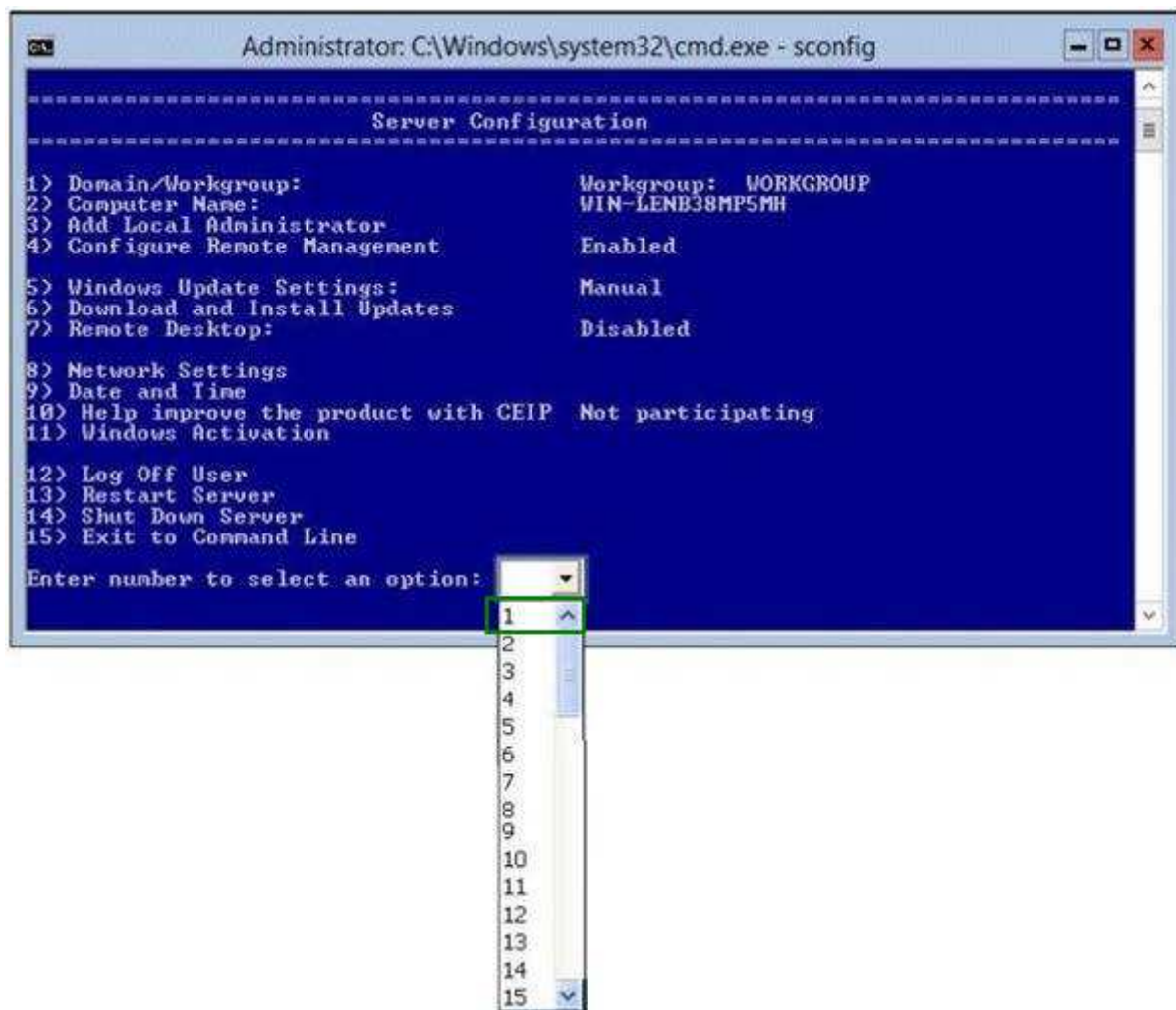


Point and Shoot:





Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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### QUESTION 13

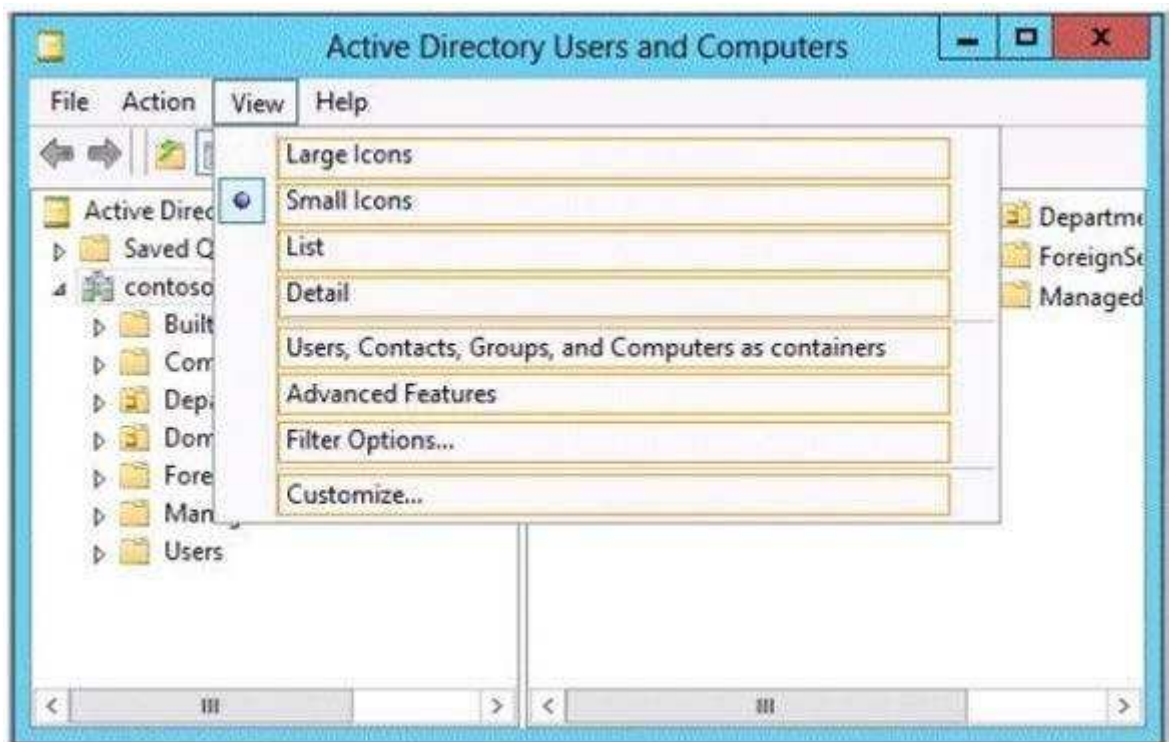
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory. From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover 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.



Point and Shoot:



Correct Answer:



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 14**

You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2012. DHCP1 does not have access to the Internet. All roles are removed completely from DHCP1. You mount a Windows Server 2012 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.



**Point and Shoot:**





Correct Answer:



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

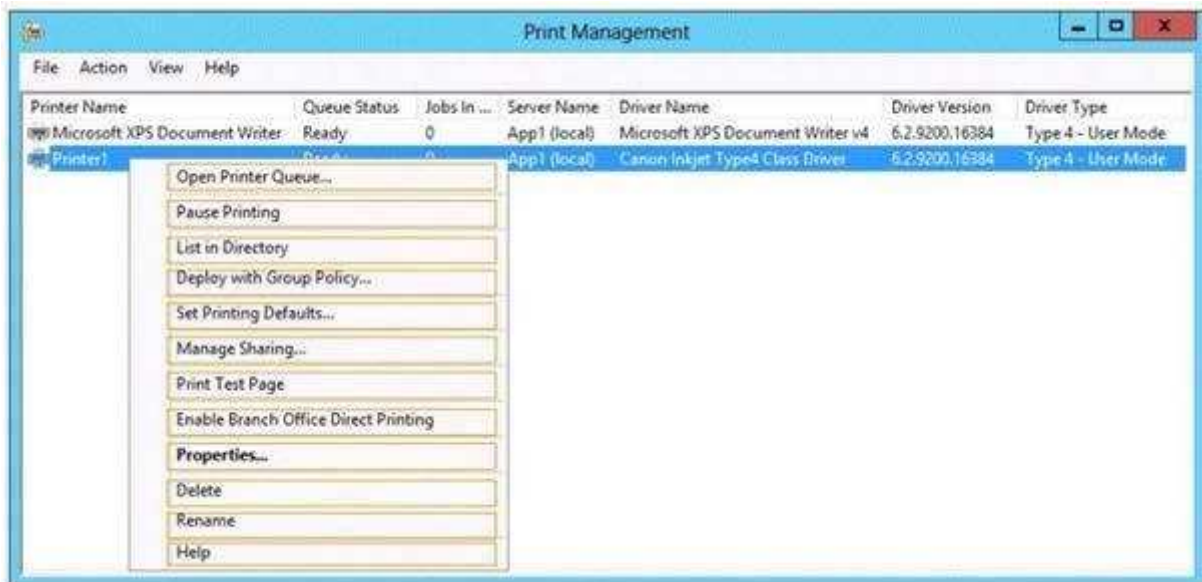
**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 15**

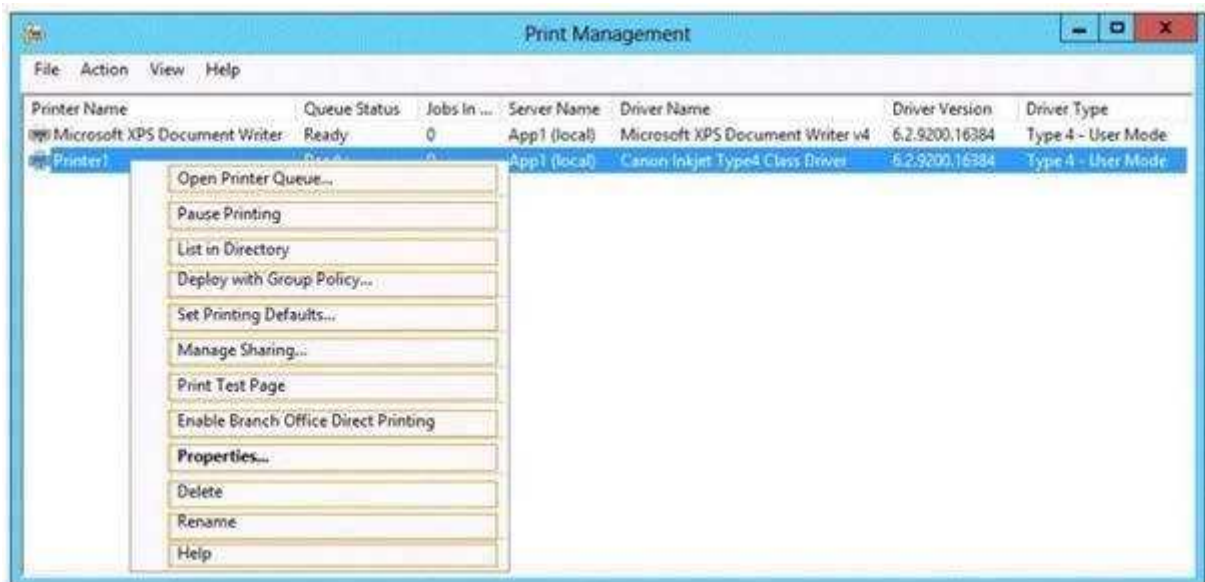
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8. The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 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?

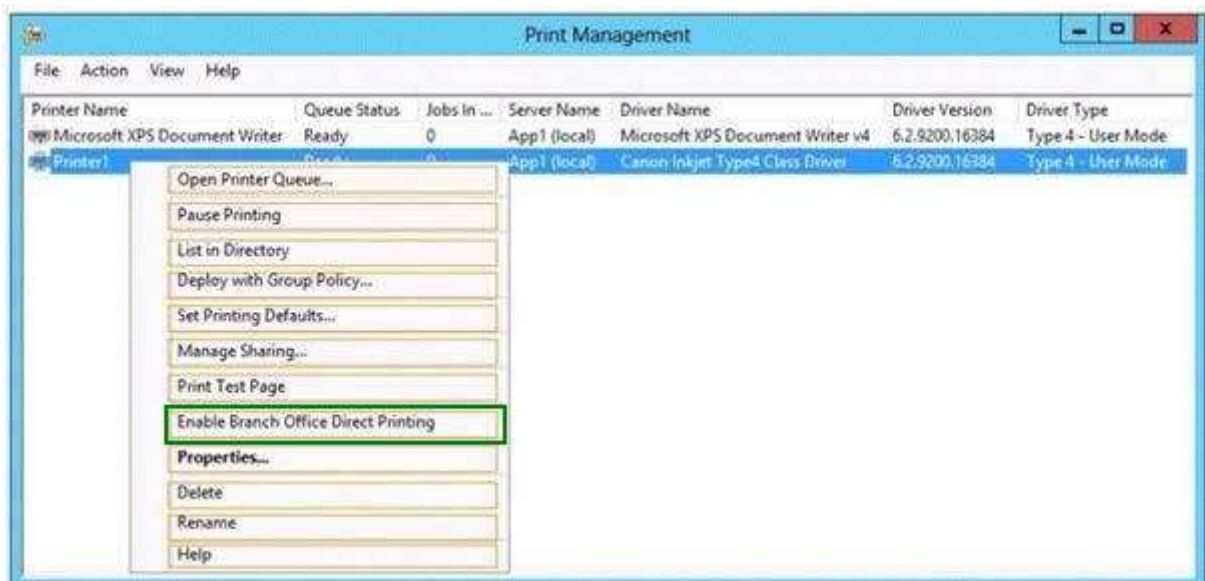
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



Point and Shoot:



Correct Answer:





**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## Drag and Drop

### QUESTION 1

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

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

LAN1 and LAN2 will be connected by a router.

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

Ensures that hosts on LAN2 can communicate with hosts on LAN1.

Supports at least 100 IPv4 hosts.

Uses only private IP addresses.

Which network ID should you use?

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

### Select and Place:

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 2

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is currently running. VM1 has a snapshot that was created two weeks ago. You plan to use Server2 to perform a forensic analysis of the contents of the disk of VM1 from two weeks ago. You need to ensure that you can view the contents of the disk of VM1 from two weeks ago from Server2.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

| Actions   | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| On Server2, run the <b>Mount-Vhd</b> cmdlet.  |             |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Shutdown</b> .                       |             |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Save</b> .                           |             |
| On Server1, right-click the snapshot of VM1, and then click <b>Export...</b>                |             |
| On Server2, run the <b>dism.exe</b> command and specify the <i>/Append-Image</i> parameter. |             |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Export...</b>                        |             |

### Select and Place:

| Actions   | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| On Server2, run the <b>Mount-Vhd</b> cmdlet.  |             |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Shutdown</b> .                       |             |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Save</b> .                           |             |
| On Server1, right-click the snapshot of VM1, and then click <b>Export...</b>                |             |
| On Server2, run the <b>dism.exe</b> command and specify the <i>/Append-Image</i> parameter. |             |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Export...</b>                        |             |

### Correct Answer:

| Actions   | Answer Area  |
|---|--|
| On Server2, run the <b>Mount-Vhd</b> cmdlet.  | On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Shutdown</b> .        |
|   | On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Export...</b>         |
| On Server1, right-click <b>VM1</b> , and then click <b>Save</b> .                           | On Server1, right-click the snapshot of VM1, and then click <b>Export...</b> |
|   |  |
| On Server2, run the <b>dism.exe</b> command and specify the <i>/Append-Image</i> parameter. |  |
|   |  |

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 3

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.)

|                            | Answer Area                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Add-DnsServerForwarder     | DC1: <input type="text"/>     |
| Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone   | Server1: <input type="text"/> |
| Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone |                               |
| Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor   |                               |
| Set-DnsServerDsSetting     |                               |
| Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone   |                               |
| Set-DnsServerSecondaryZone |                               |
| Set-DnsServerSetting       |                               |

Select and Place:

|                            | Answer Area                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Add-DnsServerForwarder     | DC1: <input type="text"/>     |
| Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone   | Server1: <input type="text"/> |
| Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone |                               |
| Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor   |                               |
| Set-DnsServerDsSetting     |                               |
| Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone   |                               |
| Set-DnsServerSecondaryZone |                               |
| Set-DnsServerSetting       |                               |

Correct Answer:

**Tools**

- Add-DnsServerForwarder
- Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone
- Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone
- Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor
- Set-DnsServerDsSetting
- Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone
- Set-DnsServerSecondaryZone
- Set-DnsServerSetting

**Answer Area**

DC1: Set-DnsServerPrimaryZone

Server1: Add-DnsServerSecondaryZone

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 4

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

**Tools**

- Netsh
- Power Options
- Sconfig
- Server Manager

**Answer Area**

You can restart Server2 locally by using Tool

You can restart Server2 from Server1 by using Tool

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



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#### QUESTION 5

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012. 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? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



| Actions  | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Add five physical disks.   |             |
| Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to <b>Hot Spare</b> . |             |
| Create a virtual disk.   |             |
| Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation.                                 |             |
| Add three physical disks.  |             |

#### Select and Place:

| Actions  | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Add five physical disks.   |             |
| Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to <b>Hot Spare</b> . |             |
| Create a virtual disk.   |             |
| Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation.                                 |             |
| Add three physical disks.  |             |

#### Correct Answer:

| Actions  | Answer Area  |
|--|--|
|  | Add five physical disks.                                     |
| Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to <b>Hot Spare</b> . | Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation. |
|  | Create a virtual disk.                                       |
|  |  |
| Add three physical disks.  |  |

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Page 53 Exam Ref 70-410 book

**Mirror**

Requires the pool to contain at least two physical disks and provides fault tolerance by storing identical

copies of every file. Two physical disks provide protection against a single disk failure; five physical disks provide protection against two disk failures.

First you add the disks.  
Then Create the pool  
Once created you create the virtual disk

<http://www.pcpro.co.uk/features/379408/windows-8-storage-spaces-a-how-to-guide>

#### QUESTION 6

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. A technician creates a virtual machine named VM1 on Server1 by using the New Virtual Machine Wizard. You start VM1 and you discover that there is no option to start by using PXE. You need to ensure that you can start VM1 by using PXE.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

| Actions   | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| Shut down VM1.  |             |
| Add a legacy network adapter to VM1.                              |             |
| Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.                                  |             |
| Install Integration Services on VM1.                              |             |
| Modify the virtual switch settings of the legacy network adapter. |             |
| Enable DHCP guard on the legacy network adapter.                  |             |

#### Select and Place:

| Actions   | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| Shut down VM1.  |             |
| Add a legacy network adapter to VM1.                              |             |
| Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.                                  |             |
| Install Integration Services on VM1.                              |             |
| Modify the virtual switch settings of the legacy network adapter. |             |
| Enable DHCP guard on the legacy network adapter.                  |             |

**Correct Answer:**

| Actions  | Answer Area   |
|--|---|
|  | Shut down VM1.  |
| Add a legacy network adapter to VM1.             | Modify the virtual switch settings of the legacy network adapter. |
|  | Modify the BIOS settings of VM1.                                  |
| Install Integration Services on VM1.             |   |
|  |   |
| Enable DHCP guard on the legacy network adapter. |   |

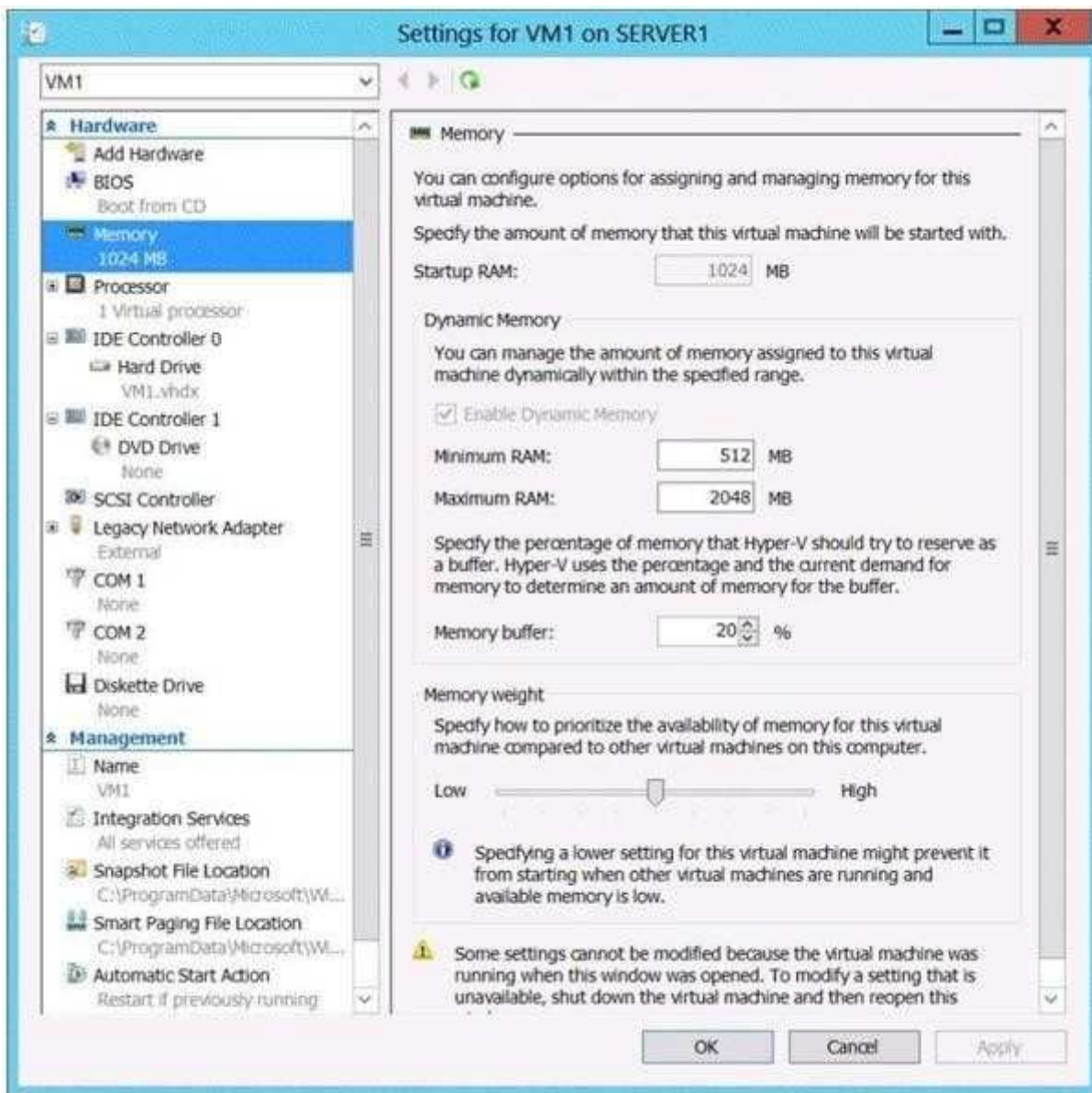
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. You view the properties of VM1 as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to configure bandwidth management for VM1. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

| Actions  | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter. |             |
| Enable Hyper-V resource metering.                          |             |
| Shut down VM1.   |             |
| Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter.    |             |
| Add a network adapter to VM1.                              |             |

**Select and Place:**

| Actions  | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter. |             |
| Enable Hyper-V resource metering.                          |             |
| Shut down VM1.   |             |
| Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter.    |             |
| Add a network adapter to VM1.                              |             |

**Correct Answer:**

| Actions   | Answer Area  |
|---|--|
|   | Shut down VM1.   |
| Enable Hyper-V resource metering.                       | Add a network adapter to VM1.                              |
|   | Configure the properties of the synthetic network adapter. |
| Configure the properties of the legacy network adapter. |  |
|   |  |

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

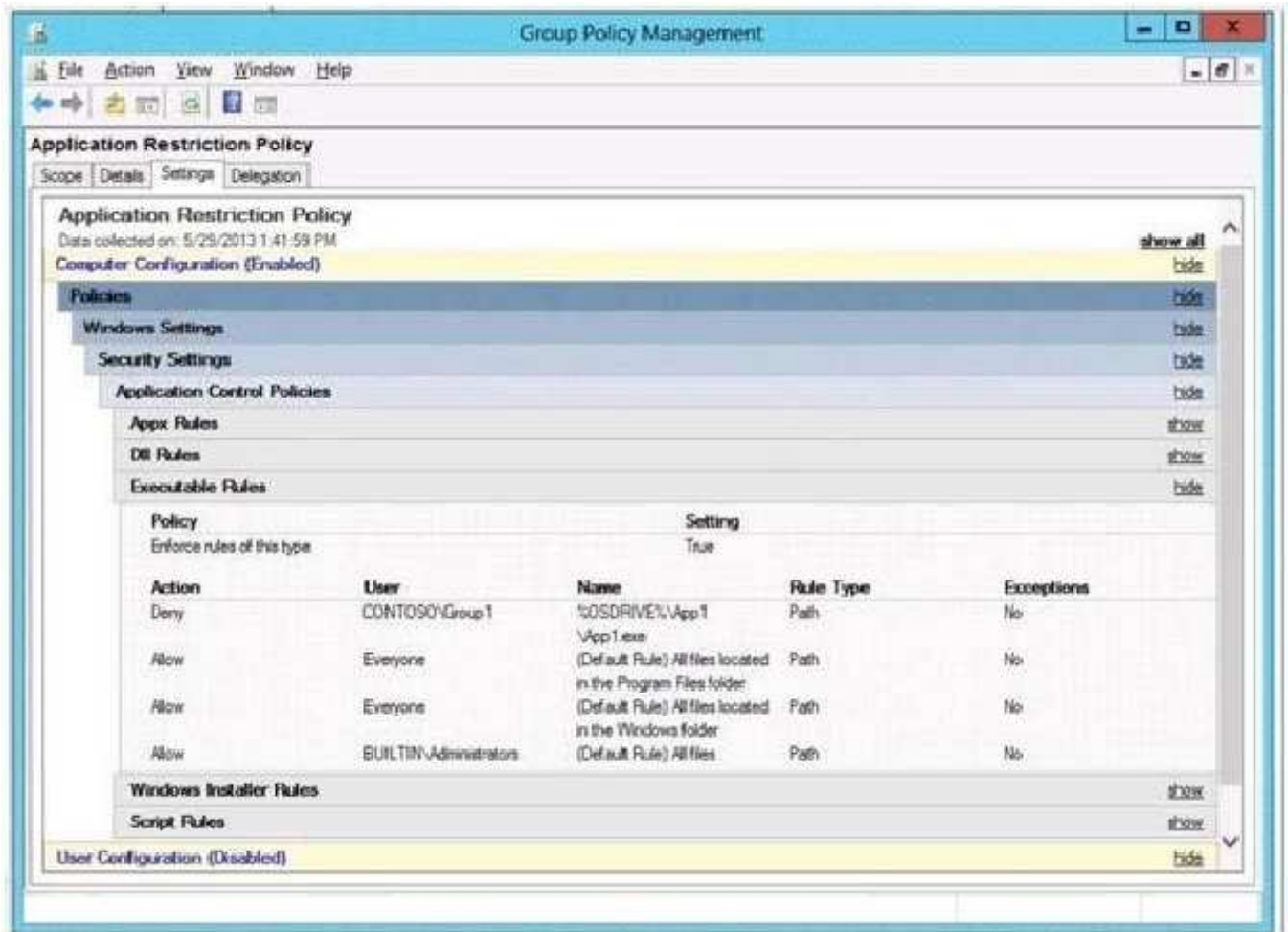
**Explanation/Reference:**

## Hot Area

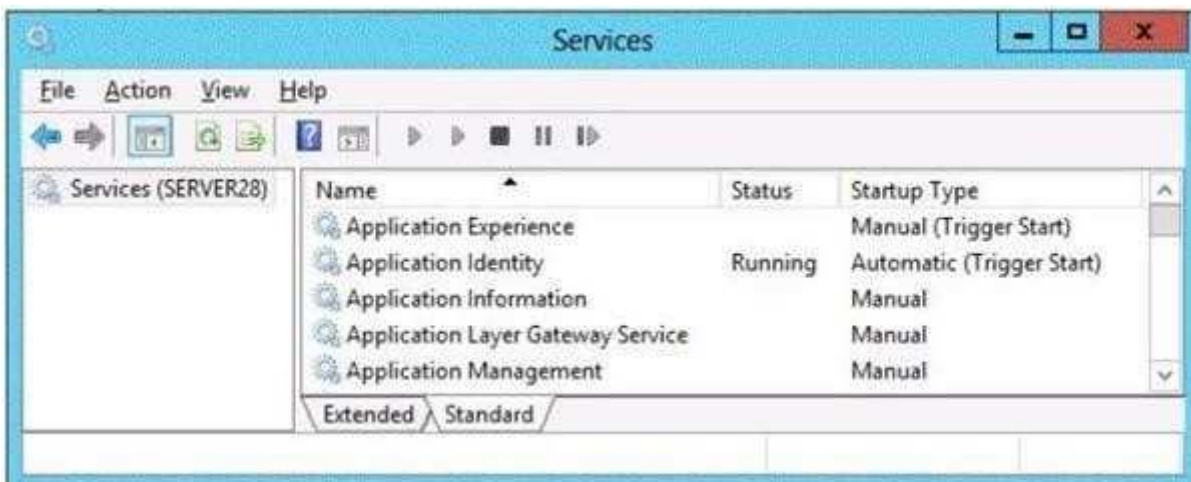
### QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a server named Server28. The computer account of Server 28 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A Group Policy object (GPO) named Application Restriction Policy is linked to OU1.

The settings of the GPO are configured as shown in the GPO Settings exhibit.



The Services console on Server28 is shown in the Services exhibit.





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

|  | Yes                   | No                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The members of Group1 will be able to run %programfiles%\app1.exe while they are logged on to Server28.                              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The members of Group1 will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The members of the Administrators group will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Hot Area:

|  | Yes                   | No                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The members of Group1 will be able to run %programfiles%\app1.exe while they are logged on to Server28.                              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The members of Group1 will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The members of the Administrators group will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Correct Answer:

|  | Yes                              | No                               |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The members of Group1 will be able to run %programfiles%\app1.exe while they are logged on to Server28.                              | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| The members of Group1 will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28.                   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| The members of the Administrators group will be able to run %systemroot%\system32\regedt32.exe while they are logged on to Server28. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |

Section: (none)  
Explanation

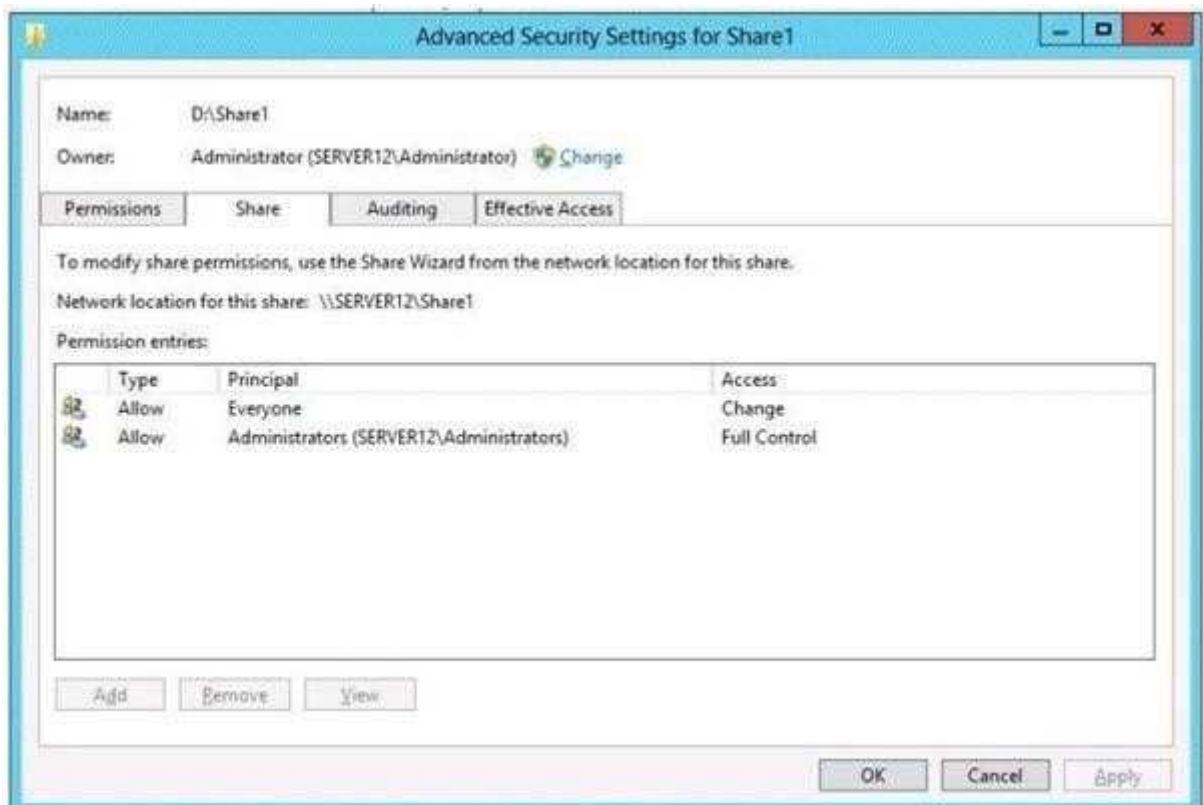
Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 2

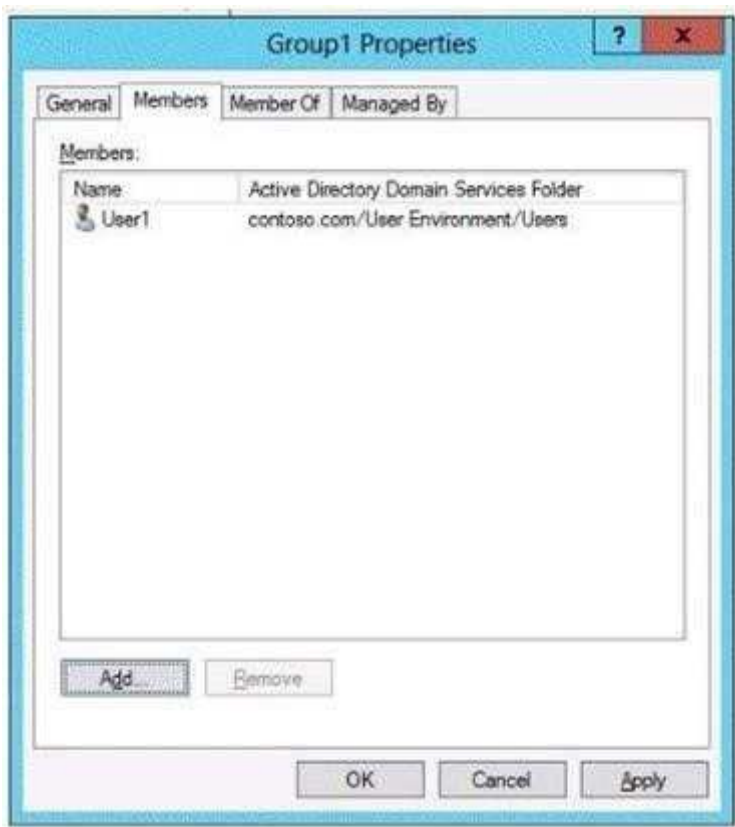
You have a shared folder named Share1. The folder permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Folder Permissions exhibit.



The Share permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Share Permissions exhibit.



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



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

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

Hot Area:

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 3

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

You have custom starter Group Policy objects (GPOs) defined in contoso.com. You need to ensure that the same set of custom starter GPOs are available in adatum.com.

In the table below, identify which action must be performed for the starter GPOs container in each forest.

Make only one selection in each of the rows. Each correct selection is worth one point.

| Action              | Starter GPOs container in contoso.com | Starter GPOs container in adatum.com |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Copy                | <input type="radio"/>                 | <input type="radio"/>                |
| Back up             | <input type="radio"/>                 | <input type="radio"/>                |
| Paste               | <input type="radio"/>                 | <input type="radio"/>                |
| Restore from backup | <input type="radio"/>                 | <input type="radio"/>                |
| Import settings     | <input type="radio"/>                 | <input type="radio"/>                |

Hot Area:

| Action              | Starter GPOs container in contoso.com | Starter GPOs container in adatum.com |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Copy                | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Back up             | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Paste               | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Restore from backup | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Import settings     | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |

Correct Answer:

| Action              | Starter GPOs container in contoso.com | Starter GPOs container in adatum.com |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Copy                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Back up             | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Paste               | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |
| Restore from backup | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Import settings     | <input type="checkbox"/>              | <input type="checkbox"/>             |

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

A copy operation copies an existing, live GPO to the desired destination domain. A new GPO is always created as part of this process. The destination domain can be any trusted domain in which you have the rights to create new GPOs. Simply add the desired forests and domains in GPMC and use GPMC to copy and paste (or drag and drop) the desired GPOs from one domain to another. To copy a GPO, you must have permission to create GPOs in the destination domain.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785343\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785343(v=ws.10).aspx)

Copy. A copy operation allows you to transfer settings from an existing GPO in Active Directory directly into a new GPO. The new GPO created during the copy operation is given a new GUID and is unlinked. You can use a copy operation to transfer settings to a new GPO in the same domain, another domain in the same forest, or a domain in another forest. Because a copy operation uses an existing GPO in Active Directory as its source, trust is required between the source and destination domains. Copy operations are suited for moving Group Policy between production environments, and for migrating Group Policy that has been tested in a test domain or forest to a production environment, as long as there is trust between the source and destination domains.

#### QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a single location named Site1. The domain contains a server named Server1 that has the DHCP Server server role installed. All client computers receive their IPv4 configurations dynamically. The domain will expand to include a second location named Site2. A server named Server2 will be deployed to Site2. Site1 and Site2 will connect to each other by using a WAN link. You need to ensure that the clients in both sites receive their IPv4 configurations from Server1.

In the table below, identify which actions must be performed on each server.

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



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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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. Server2 has the same hardware configurations as Server1. You plan to migrate the Hyper-V host from Server1 to Server2 by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. In the table below, identify what can be migrated by using the Windows Server Migration Tools.

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

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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 6

You have three servers named Server1, Server2, and DC1 that run Windows Server 2012. IPv6 addresses and configurations are assigned to all of the servers by using DHCPv6. The IPv6 routing on Server1 is shown in the following table.

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

You verify that Server2 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1. You need to ensure that Server1 can ping the IPv6 address of DC1. What command should you run on Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

-DestinationPrefix

-InterfaceIndex  -NextHop

-DestinationPrefix

-InterfaceIndex  -NextHop

-DestinationPrefix

fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
   
 fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

InterfaceIndex
 
 -NextHop

12
   
 14

fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
   
 fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

Hot Area:

-DestinationPrefix

fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
   
 fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

InterfaceIndex
 
 -NextHop

12
   
 14

fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
   
 fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

Correct Answer:

-DestinationPrefix

fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
   
 fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

InterfaceIndex
 
 -NextHop

12
   
 14

fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f::/64
   
 fddd::eef8:223b:ea3f:a54f:dca7::/3

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 7

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

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

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

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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**\*\*On the computer that is running Server Manager, add the workgroup server name to the TrustedHosts list.\*\***

Set-Item wsman:localhostClientTrustedHosts Server01 -Concatenate -Force

Determine whether the workgroup server that you want to manage is in the same subnet as the computer on which you are running Server Manager.

If the two computers are in the same subnet, or if the **\*\*workgroup server's network profile is set to Private\*\*** in the Network and Sharing Center, go on to the next step.

To override UAC restrictions on running elevated processes **\*\*on workgroup computers\*\***, create a registry entry called LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy on the workgroup server by running the following cmdlet.

Ans should be:

Server 1

Server 2

Server 2

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831453.aspx>

### QUESTION 8

You deploy a Server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 Datacenter. From Windows PowerShell, you run the following command: Remove-WindowsFeature ServerGui-Shell. In the table below, identify which tools are available on Server1 and which tools are unavailable on Server1.

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



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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

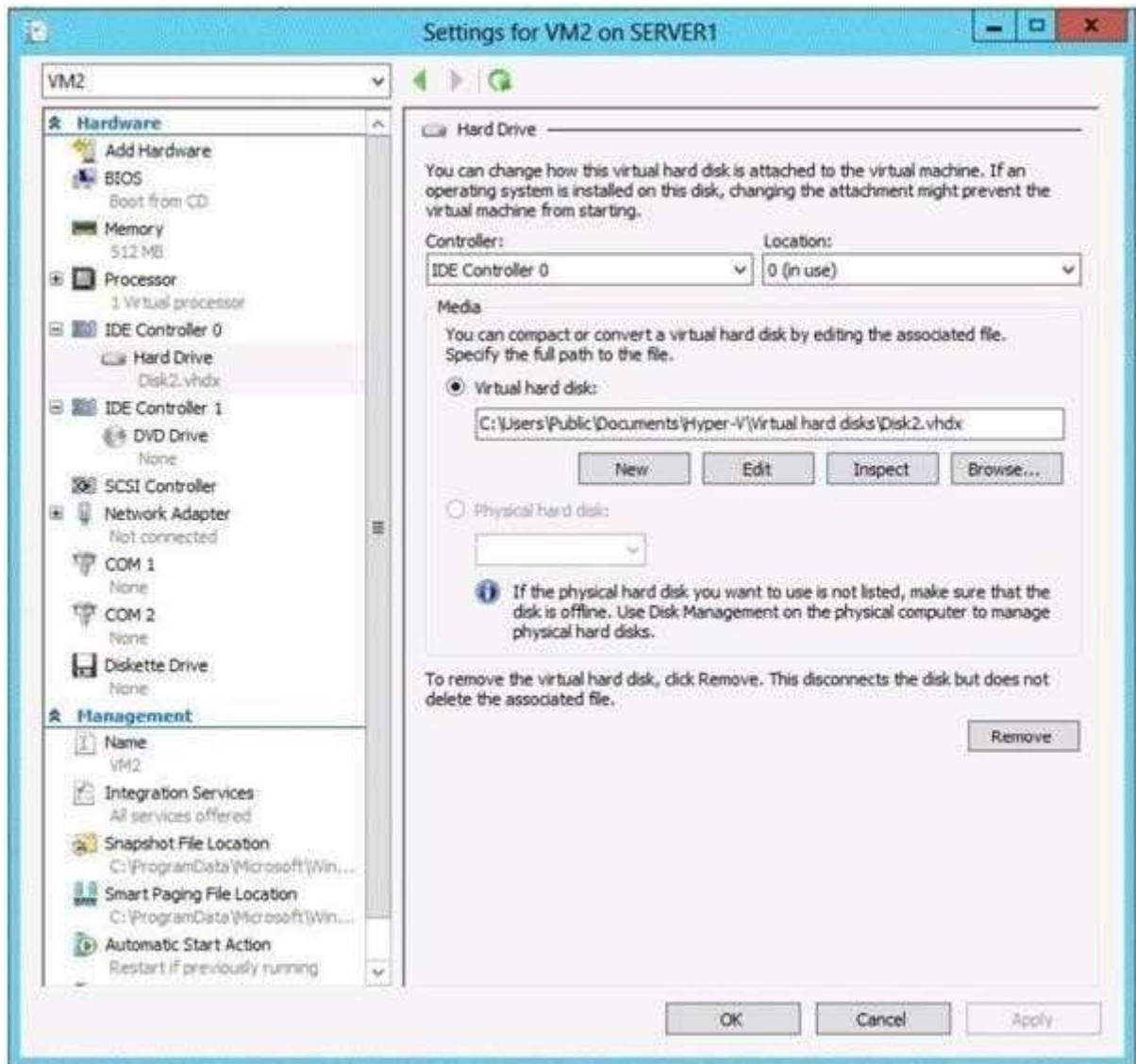
| Tool                               | Available                           | Unavailable                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| File Explorer                      | <input type="checkbox"/>       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

Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 9

The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit.



The settings for Disk1.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk1.vhdx exhibit.



The settings for Disk2.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk2.vhdx exhibit.



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

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

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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.

**QUESTION 10**

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

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

**Hot Area:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Sharing permissions: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784499\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784499(WS.10).aspx)

NTFS: <http://www.techrepublic.com/article/windows-101-know-the-basics-about-ntfs-permissions/>

Combining NTFS and Sharing permissions: <http://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-combined.htm>

As per TRAINSIGNAL 70-410 videos, whenever you have conflicting permissions of the same type, the least restrictive wins.

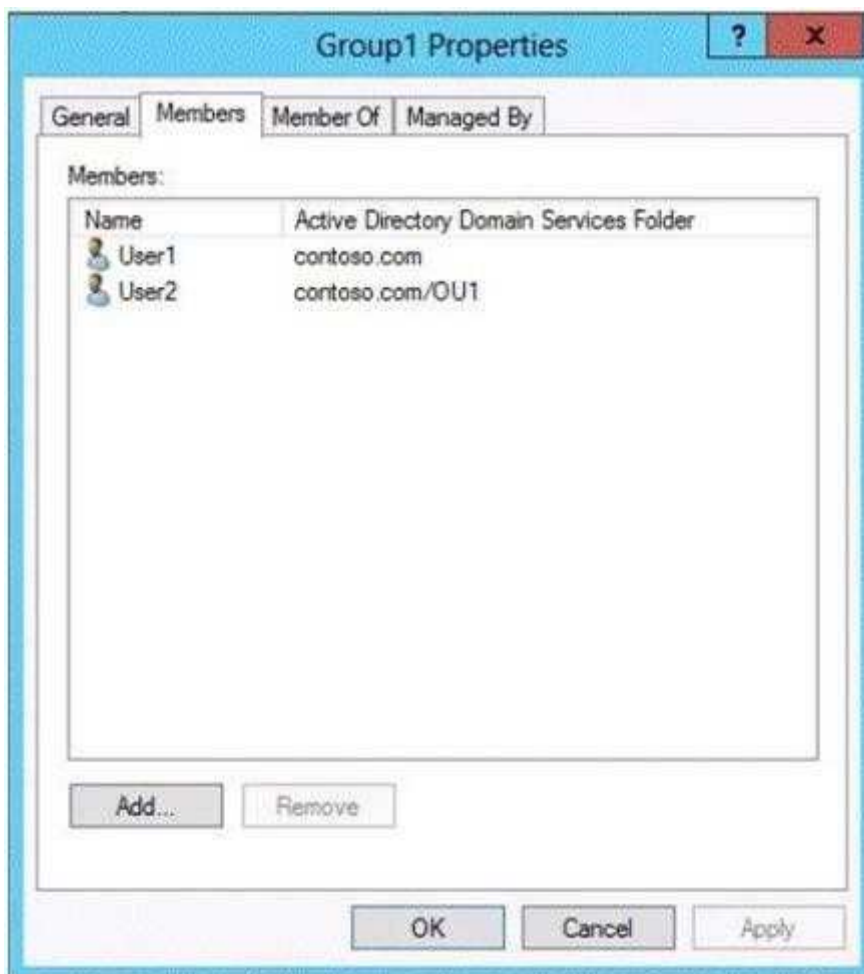
**QUESTION 11**

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





The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit.



You configure GPO1 to prohibit access to Control Panel. GPO1 is linked to OU1 as shown in the GPO1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Hot Area:

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

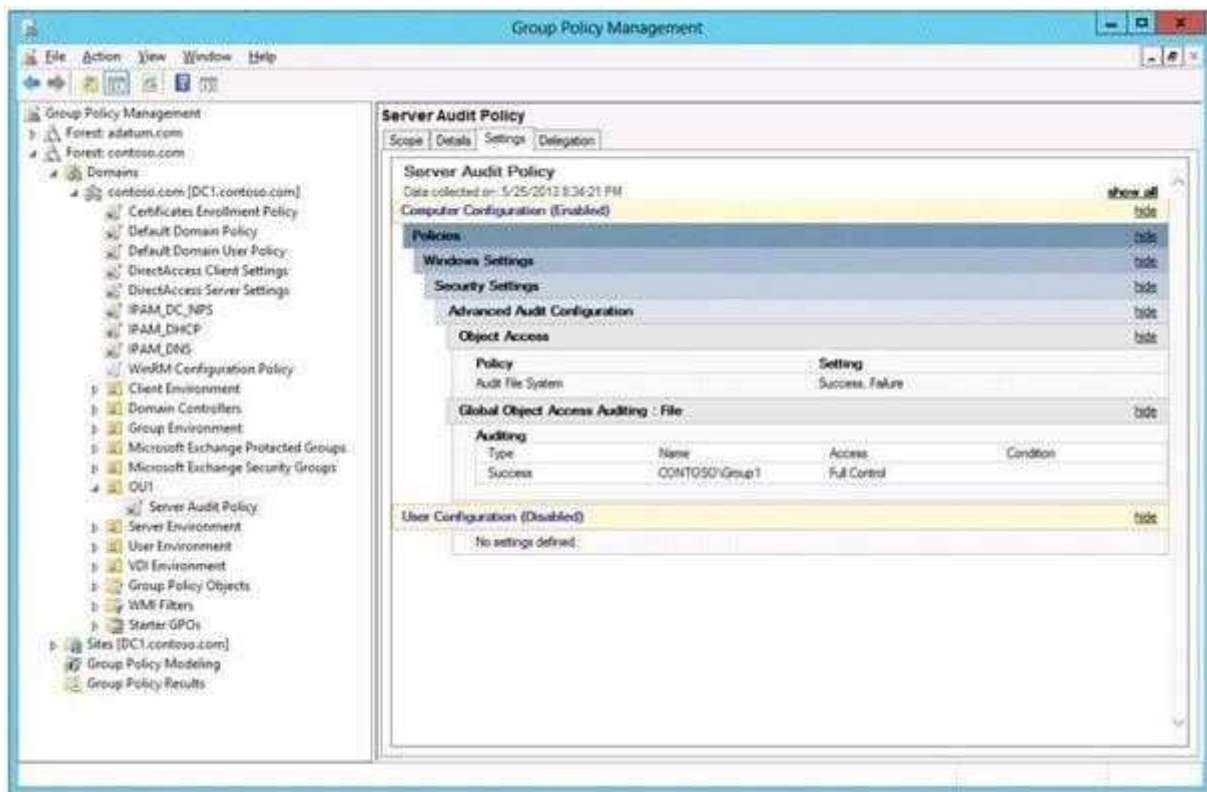
**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781988\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781988(v=ws.10).aspx)

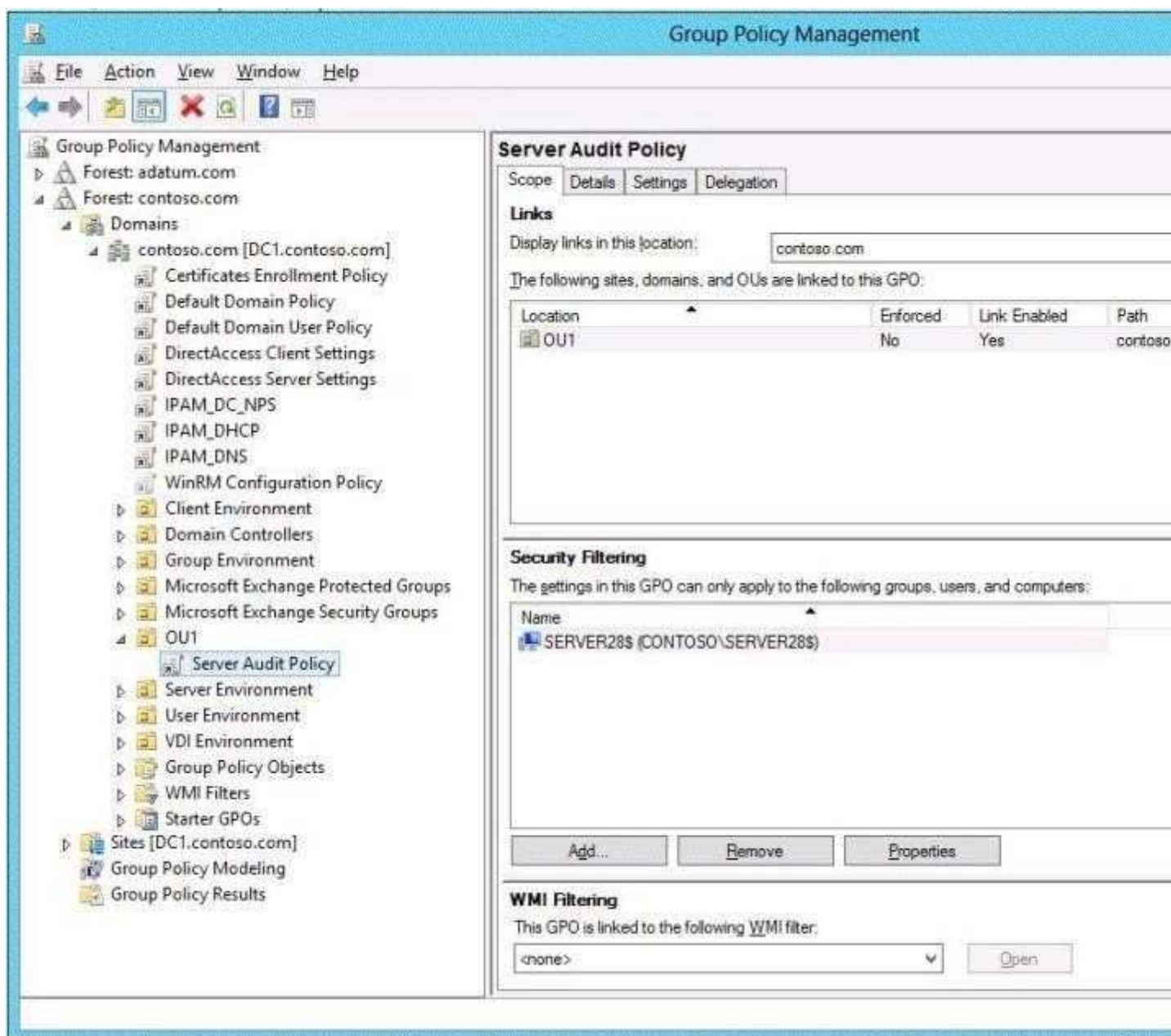
Since user4 not in the filtering the GPO does not apply to him.

#### **QUESTION 12**

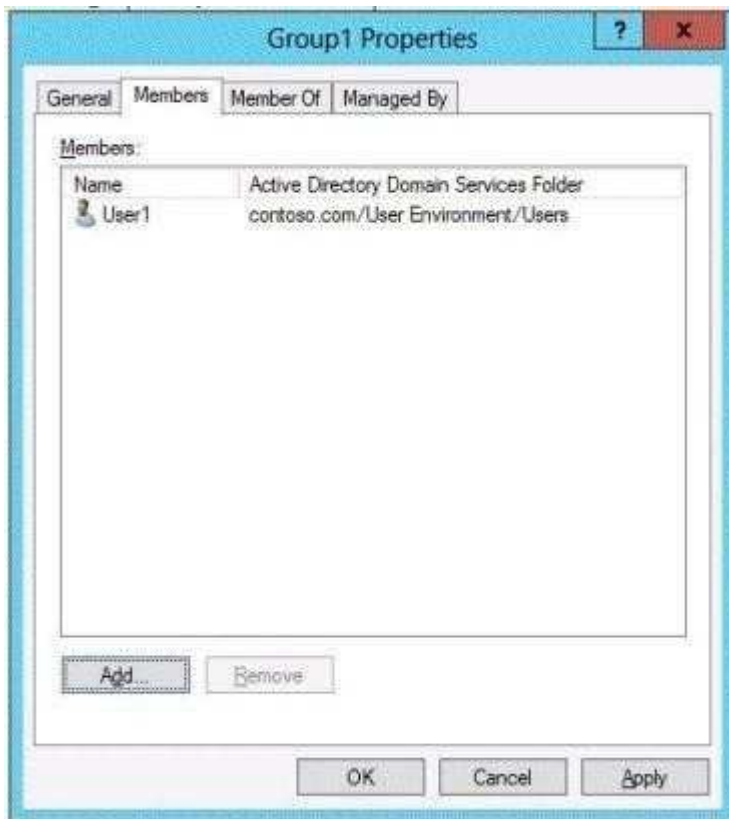
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named Server Audit Policy. The settings of the GPO are shown in the Settings exhibit.



The scope of the GPO is shown in the Scope exhibit.



The domain contains a group named Group1. The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit.



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

|   | Yes                   | No                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Hot Area:**



|   | Yes                   | No                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Correct Answer:**

|   | Yes                              | No                               |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| All successful attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| All failed attempts by User1 to access files on Server28 will be audited.     | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| All successful attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited. | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| All failed attempts by User2 to access files on Server28 will be audited.     | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

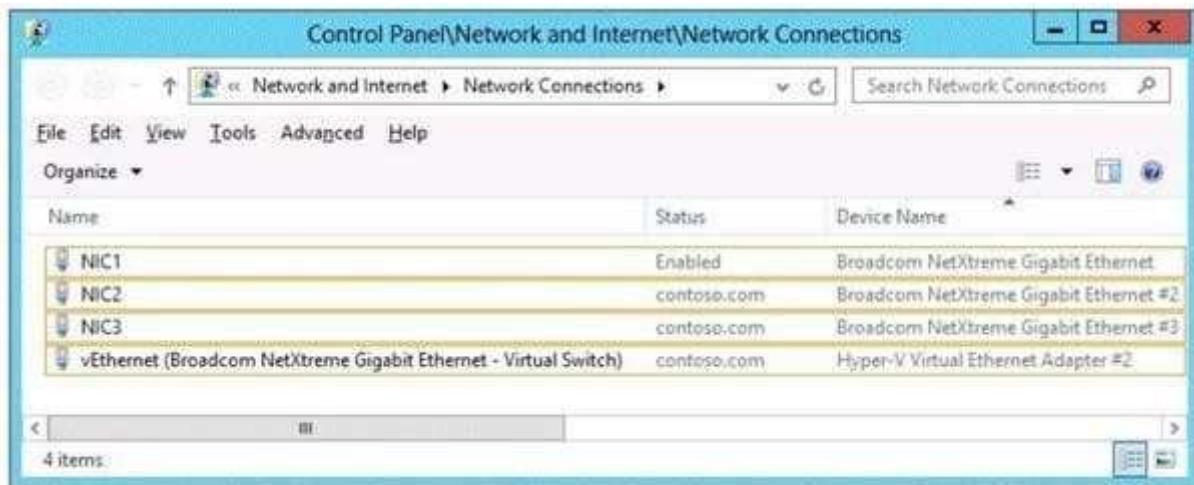
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

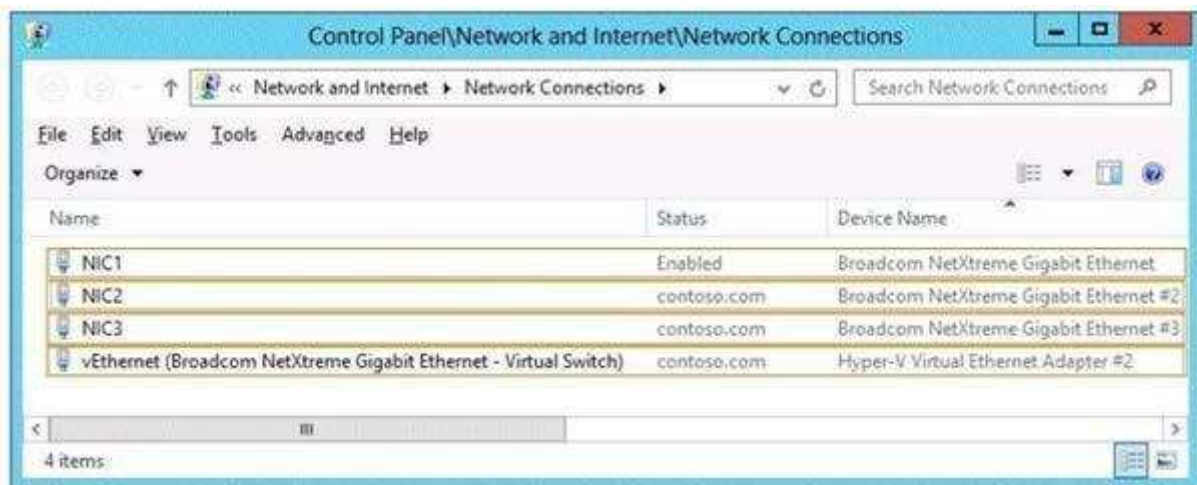
**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 13

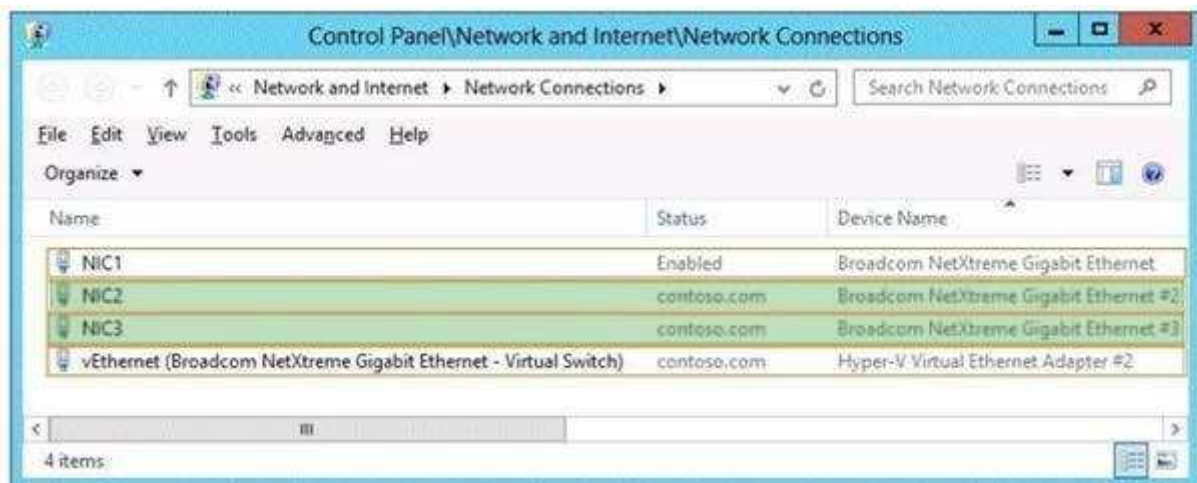
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the HyperV server role installed. You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1. Which two network connections should you include on the NIC team? (To answer, select the two appropriate network connections in the answer area.)



Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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