

Number: 70-410  
Passing Score: 700  
Time Limit: 120 min  
File Version: 16.5



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

**Exam Code: 70-410**

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



**Sections**

1. Install and configure servers
2. Configure server roles and features
3. Configure Hyper-V
4. Deploy and configure core network services
5. Install and administer Active Directory
6. Create and manage Group Policy

## 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

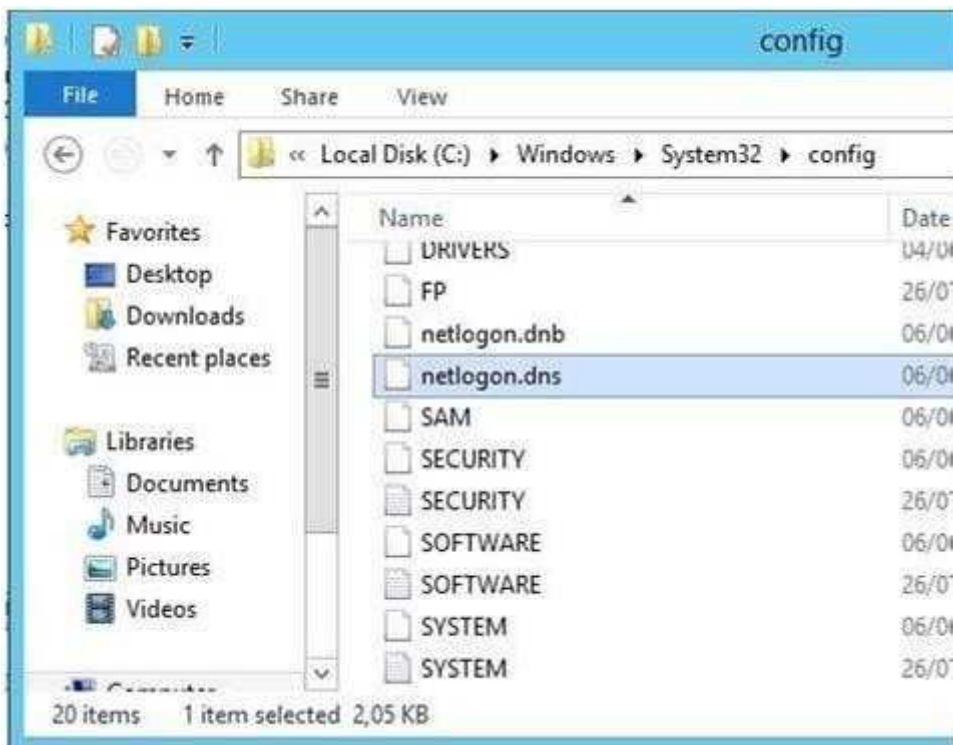
**Correct Answer: B**

**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 Schema master
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator RID master Infrastructure master

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. 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.



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

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**

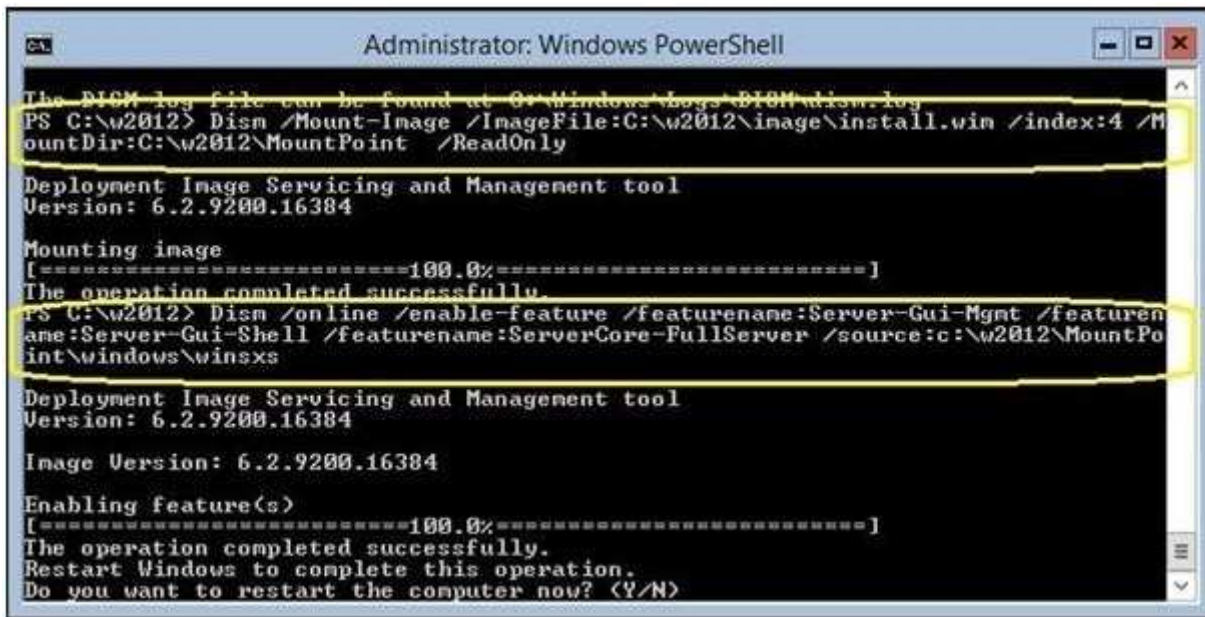
**Section: (none)**

**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\Log\DISM\dism.log
PS C:\w2012> Dism /Mount-Image /ImageFile:C:\w2012\image\install.wim /index:4 /MountDir: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 /featurename:Server-Gui-Shell /featurename:ServerCore-FullServer /source:c:\w2012\MountPoint\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.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

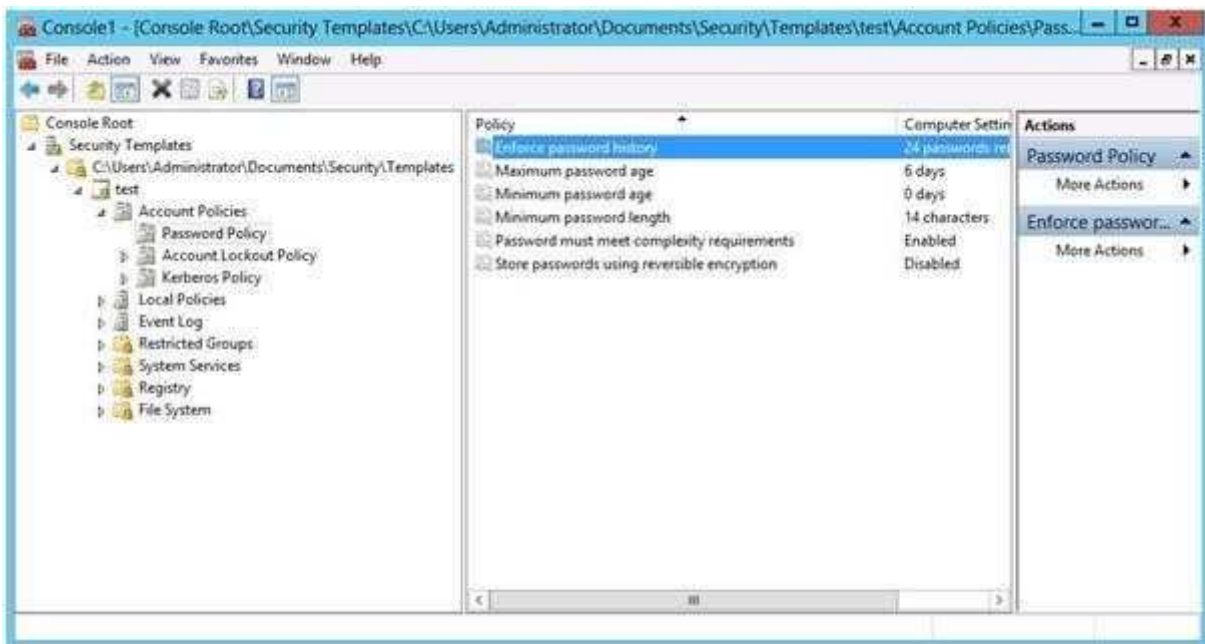
**Explanation**

**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.



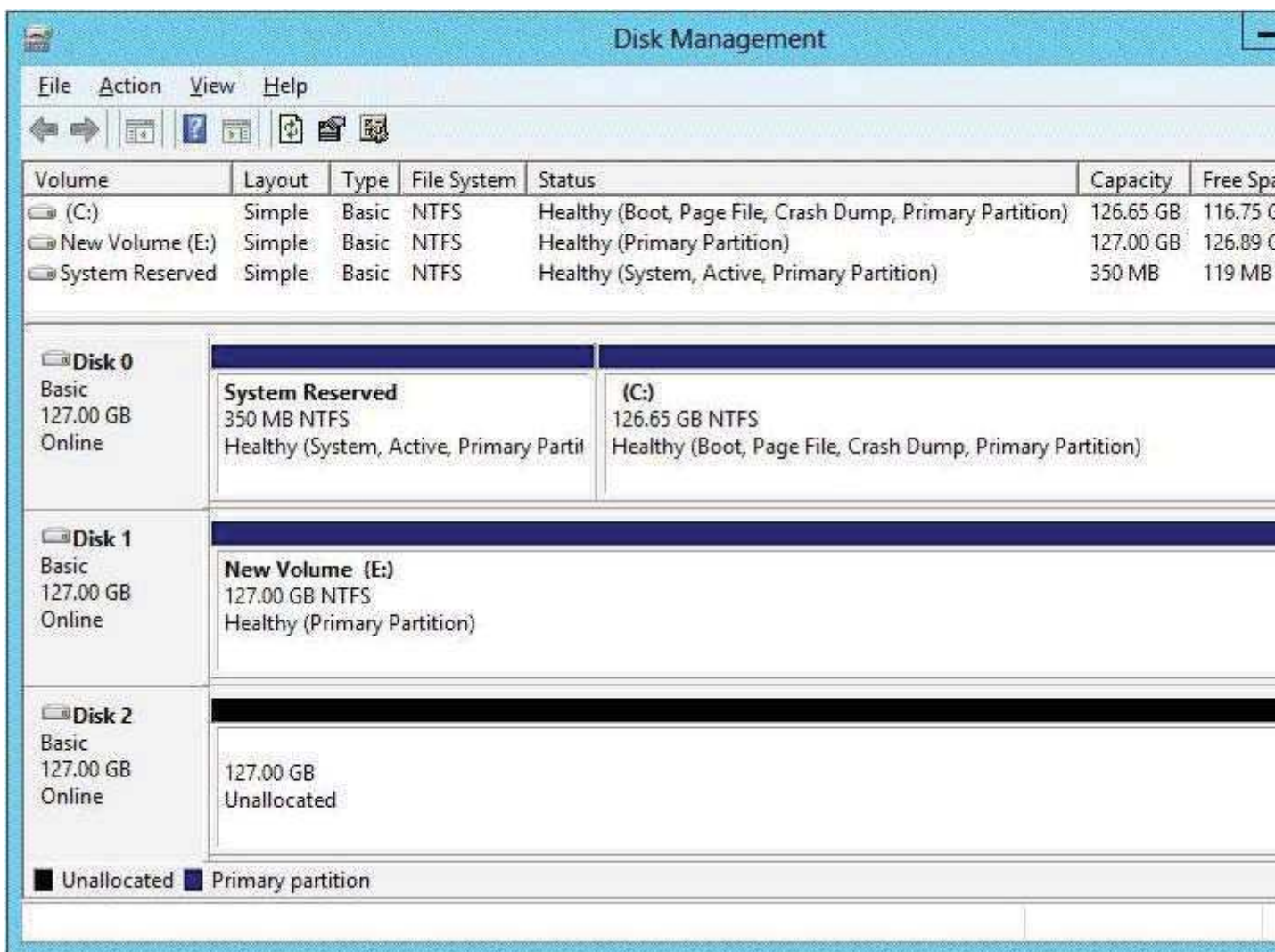
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj730960.aspx>  
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/using-system-configuration>

### 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:**

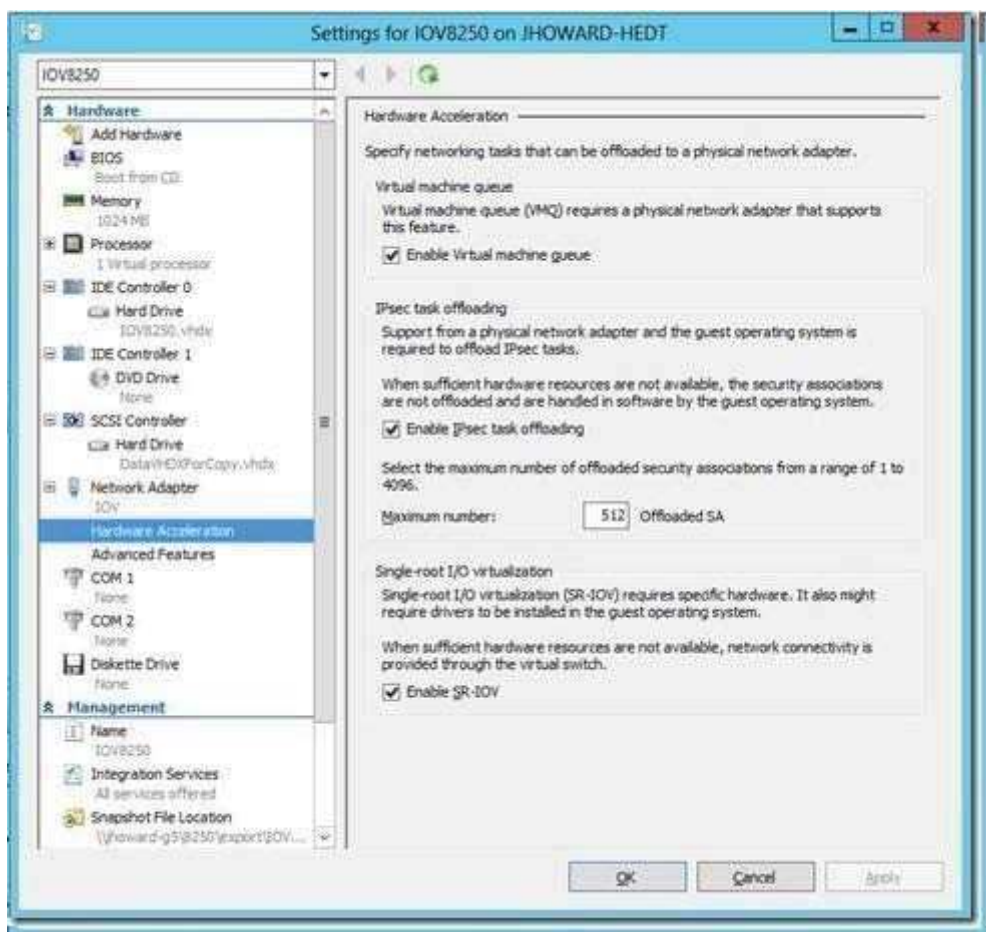
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2012/03/12/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-sr-iov-in-hyper-v-part-1.aspx>

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

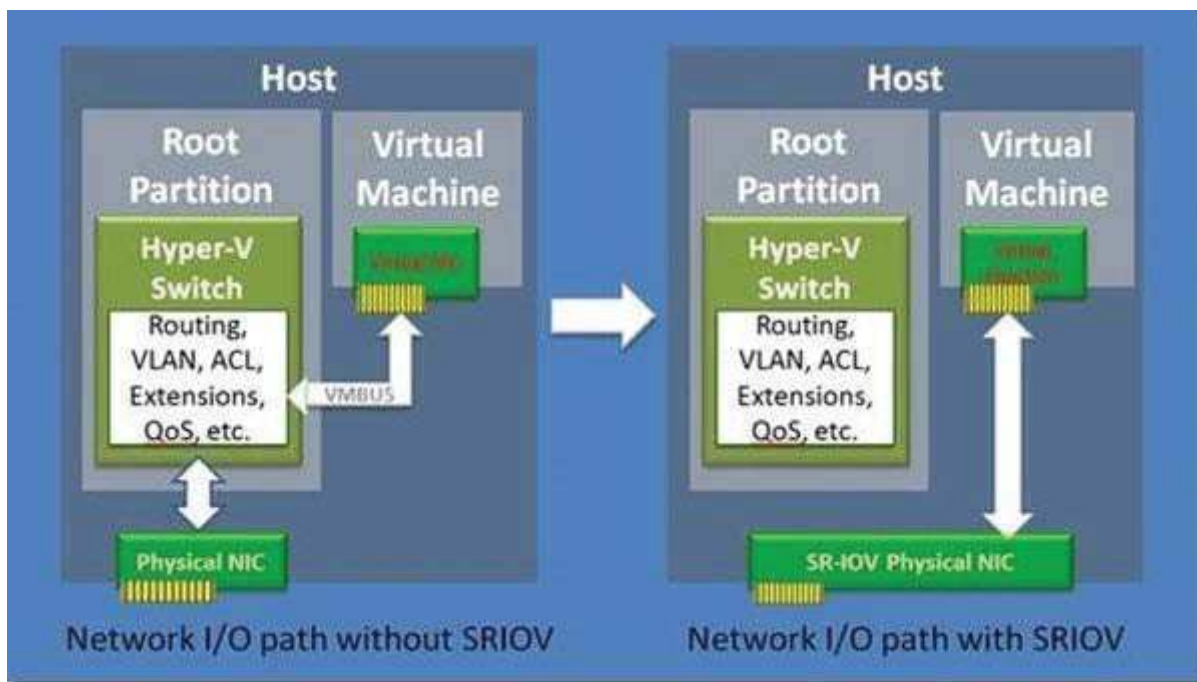
/ Install additional network drivers in the guest OS

/ 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**

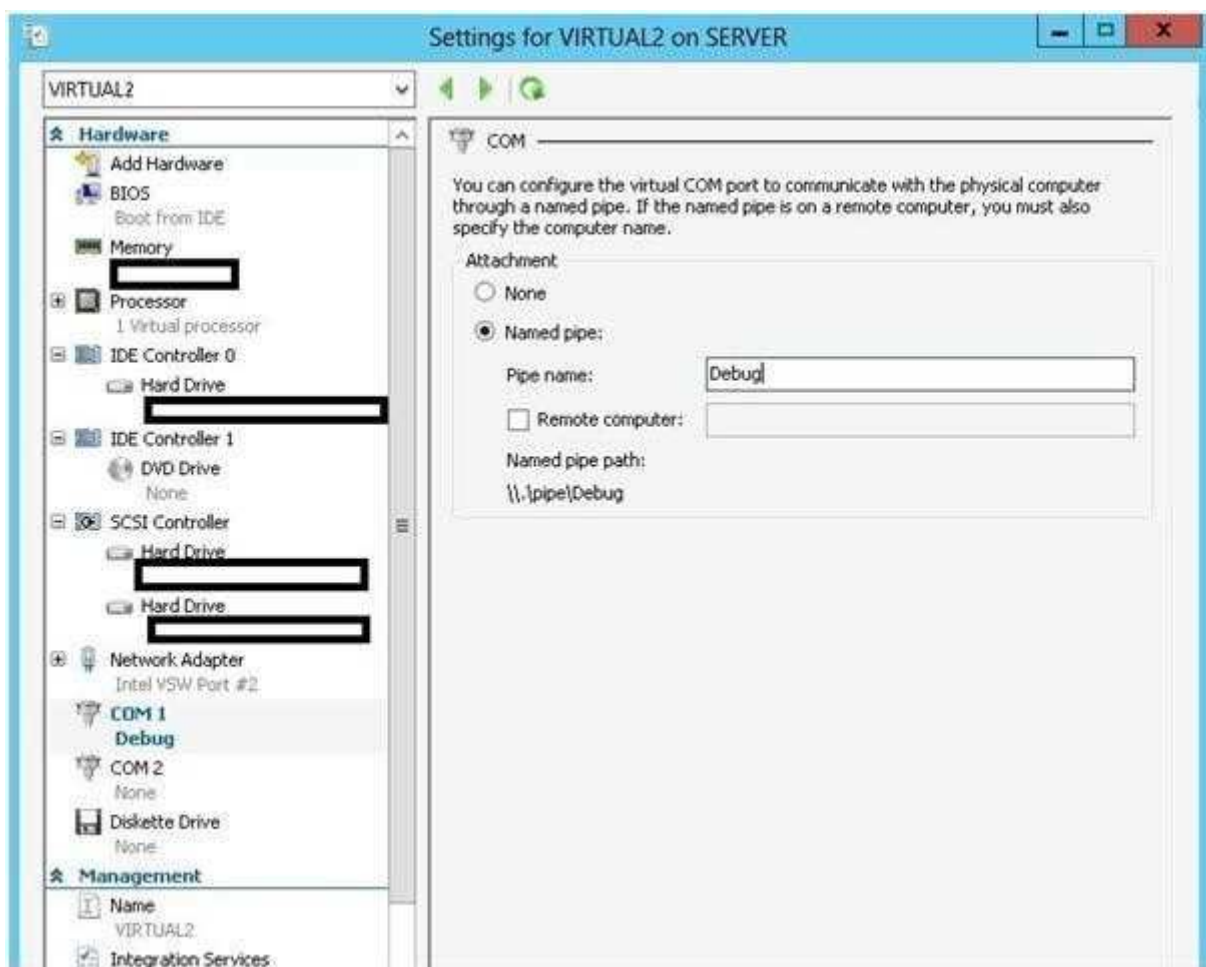
**Section: (none)**

**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.



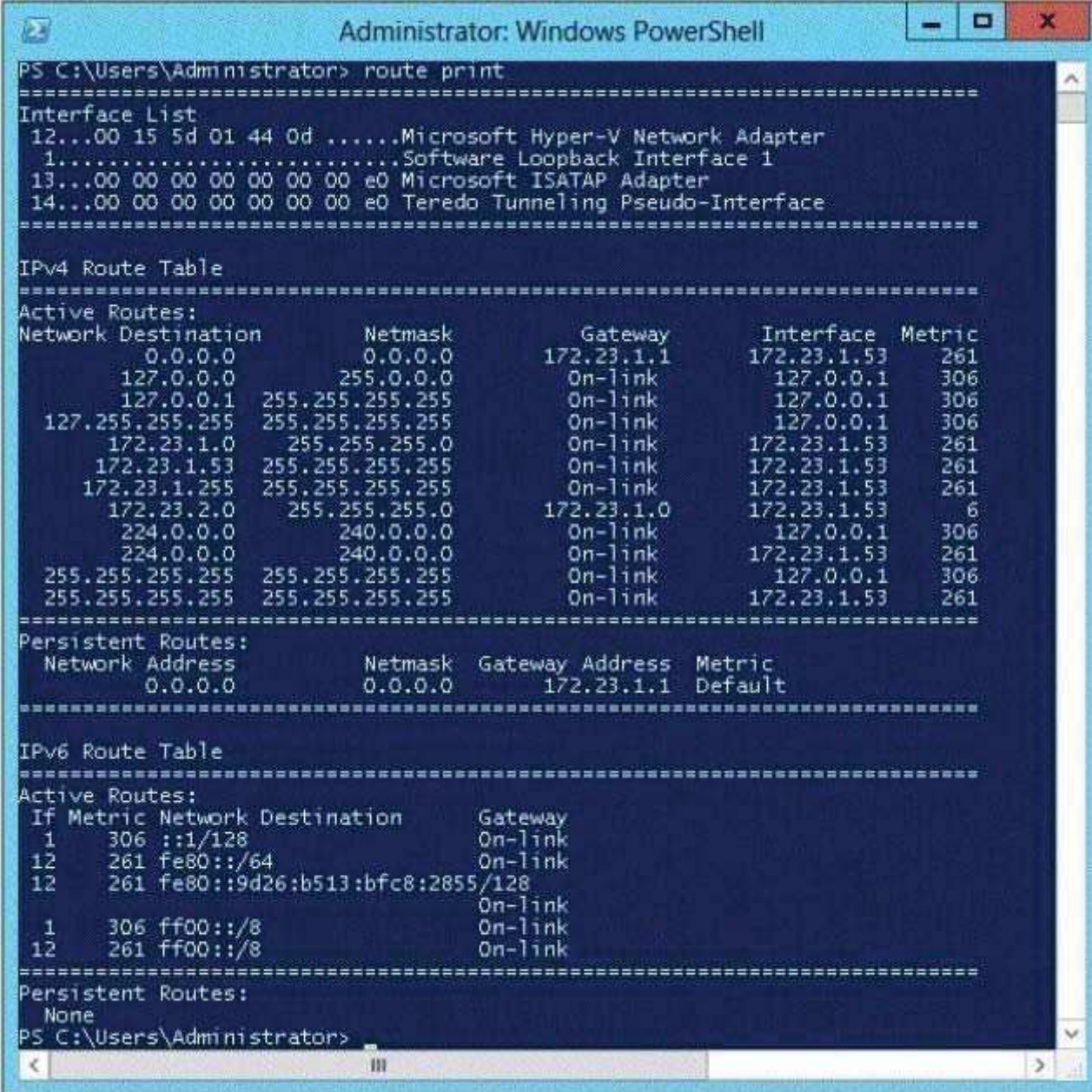
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449417(v=ws.10).aspx) <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ntdebugging/archive/2011/12/30/configuring-a-hyper-v-vm-for-kernel-debugging.aspx>

**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**

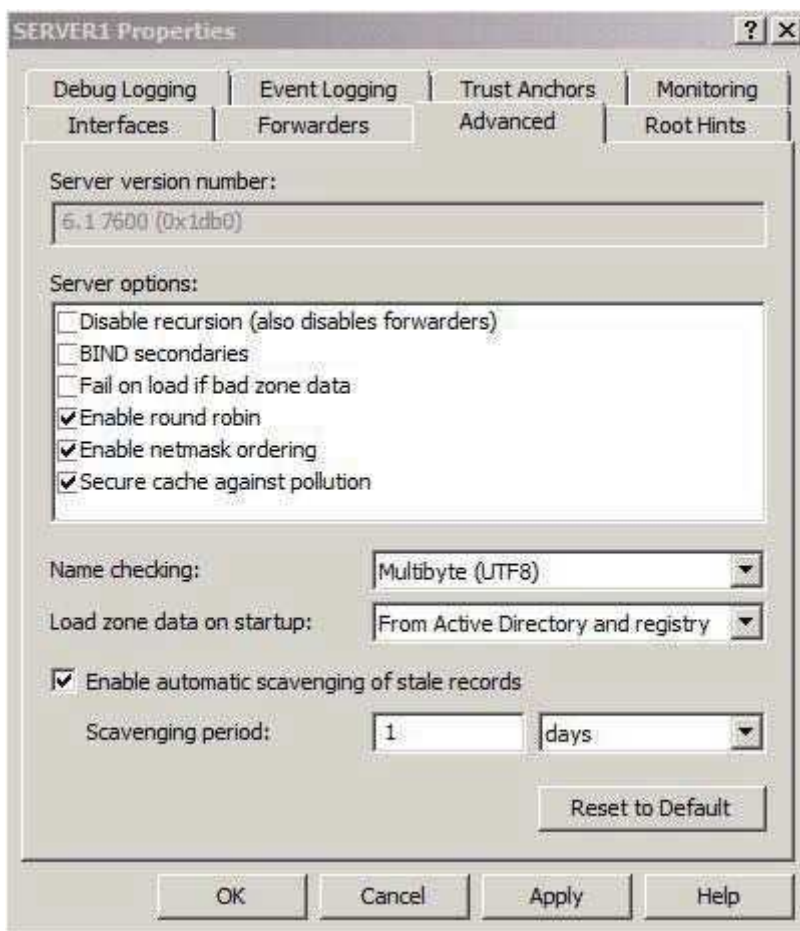
**Explanation/Reference:**

<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: C**

**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**

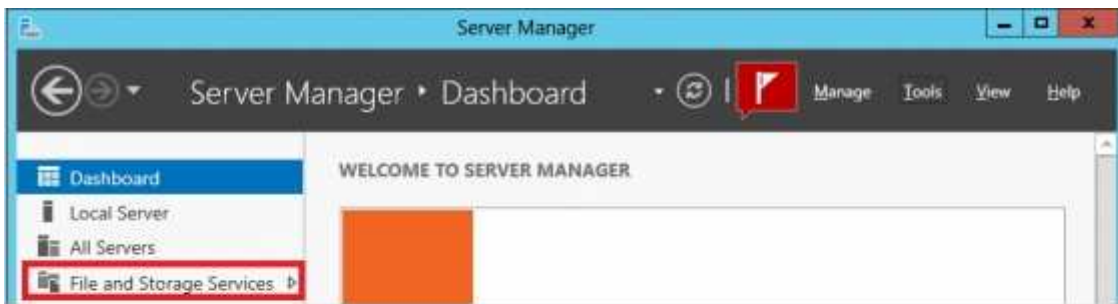
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

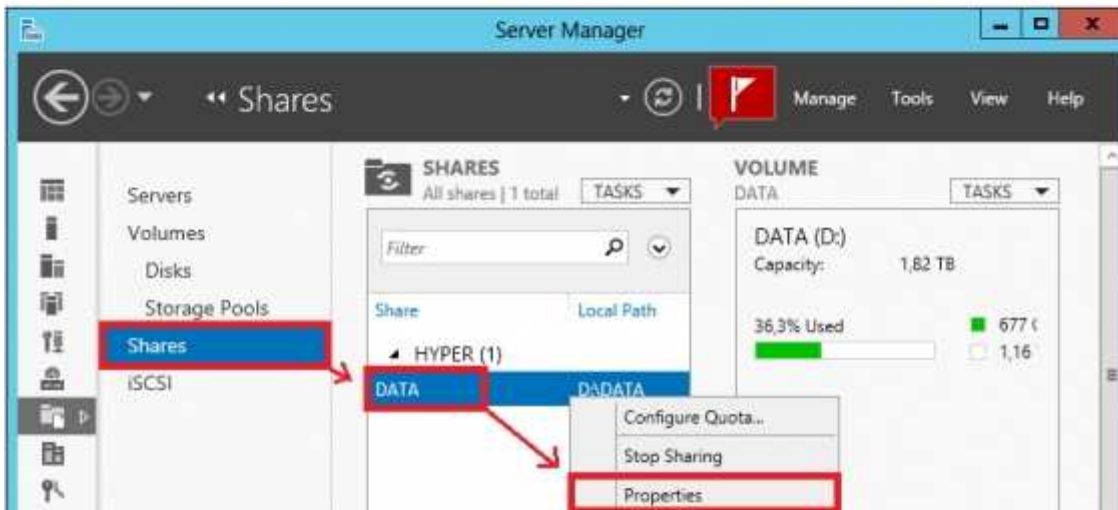
**Explanation/Reference:**

[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

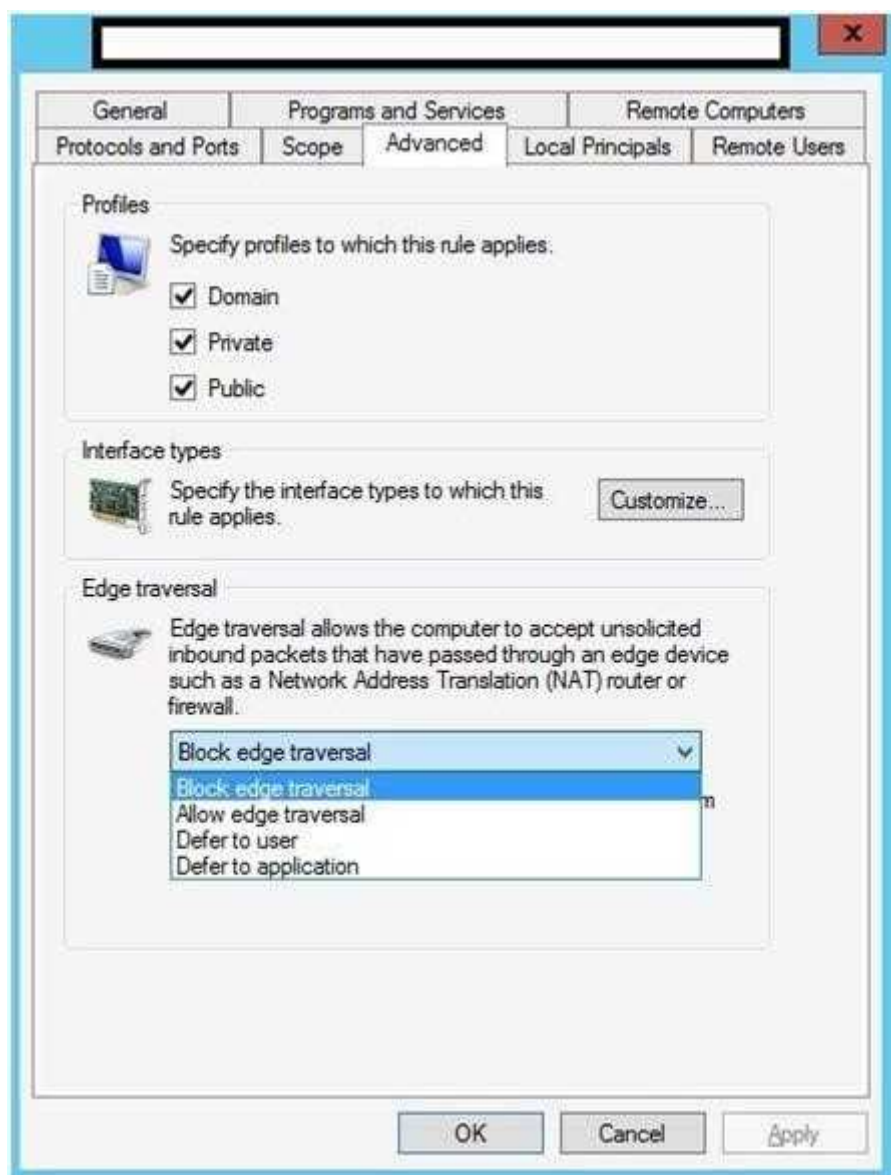
**Correct Answer:** A

**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**

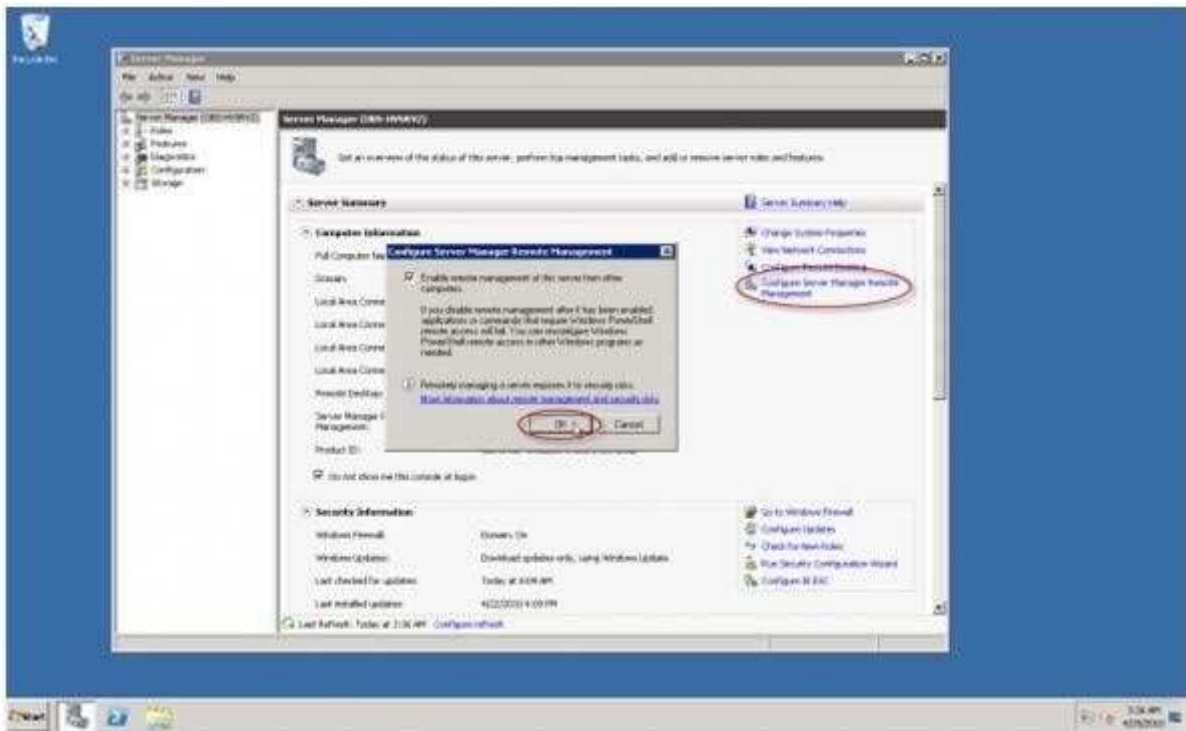
**Explanation/Reference:**

[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.

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.



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

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.

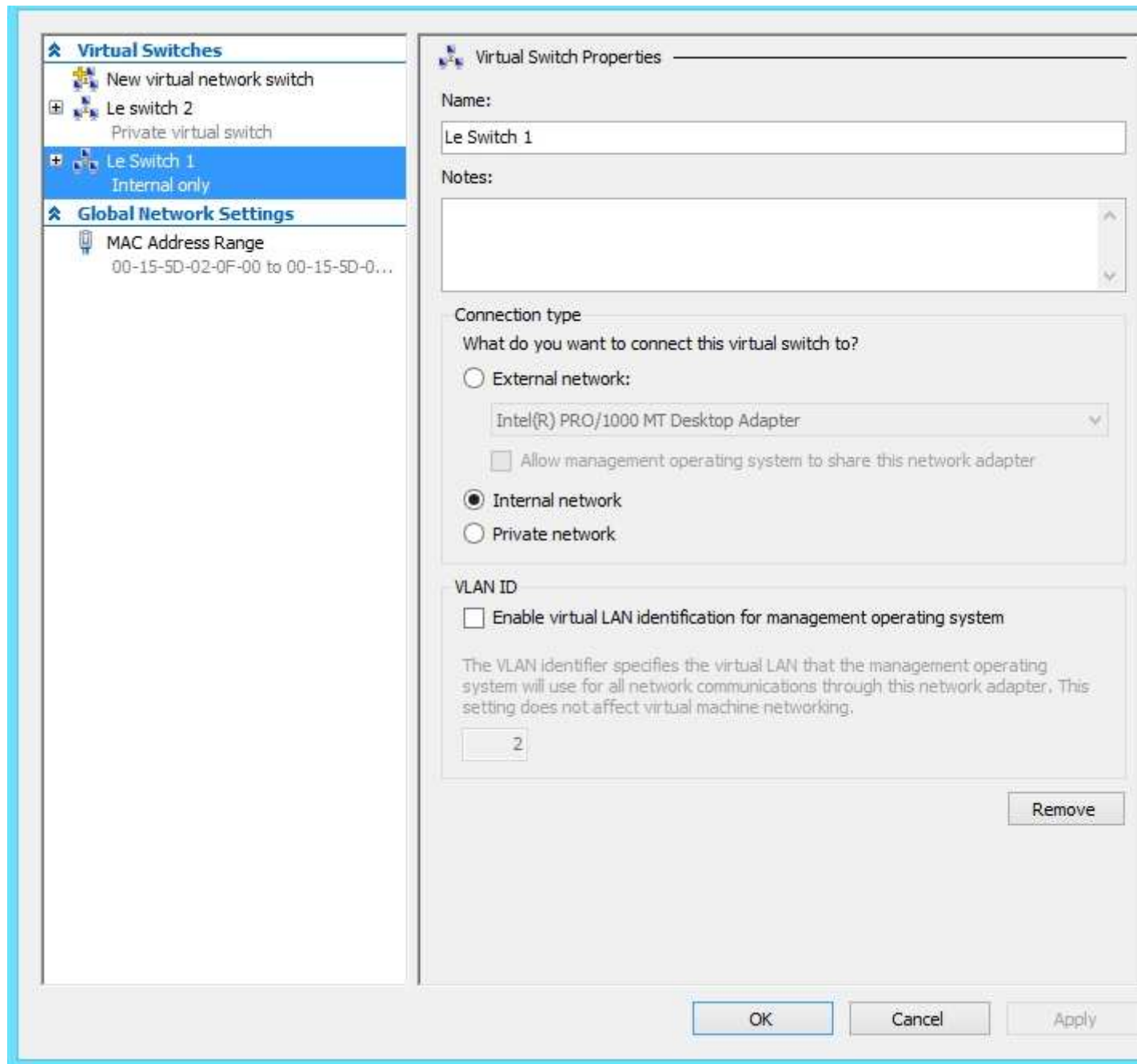
**Correct Answer: B**

**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.

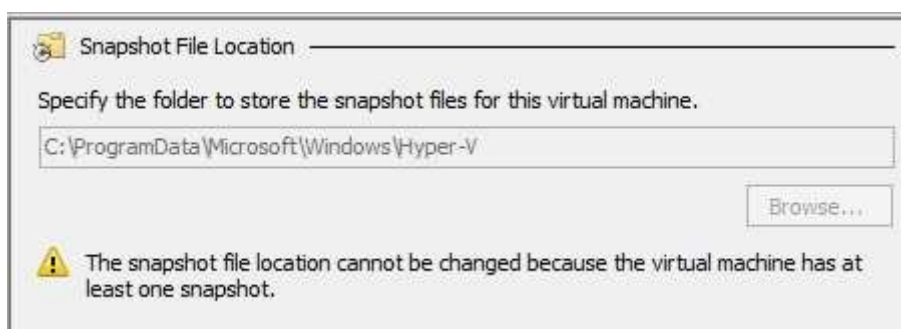
**Correct Answer: C**

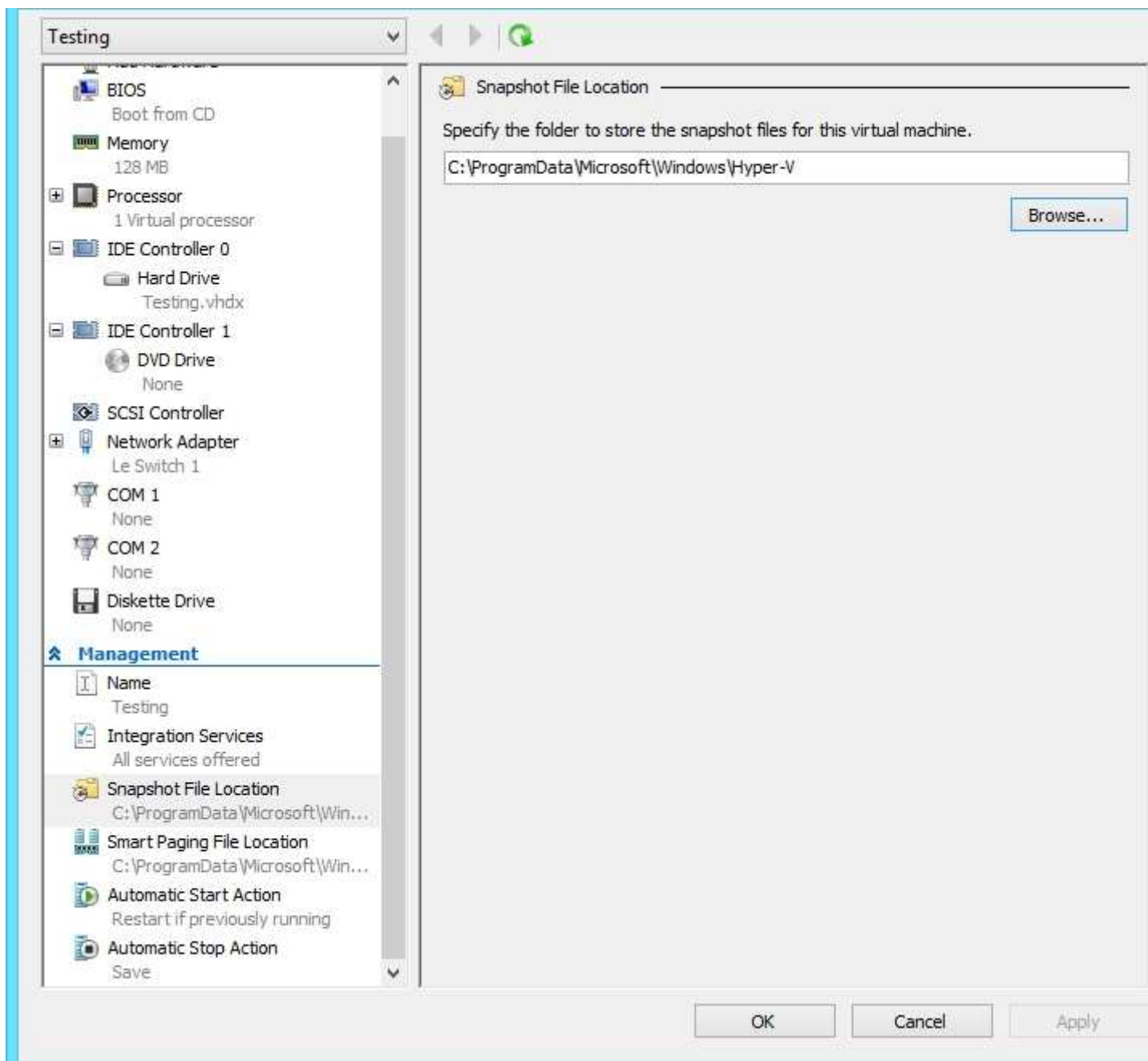
**Section: (none)**

**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 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?

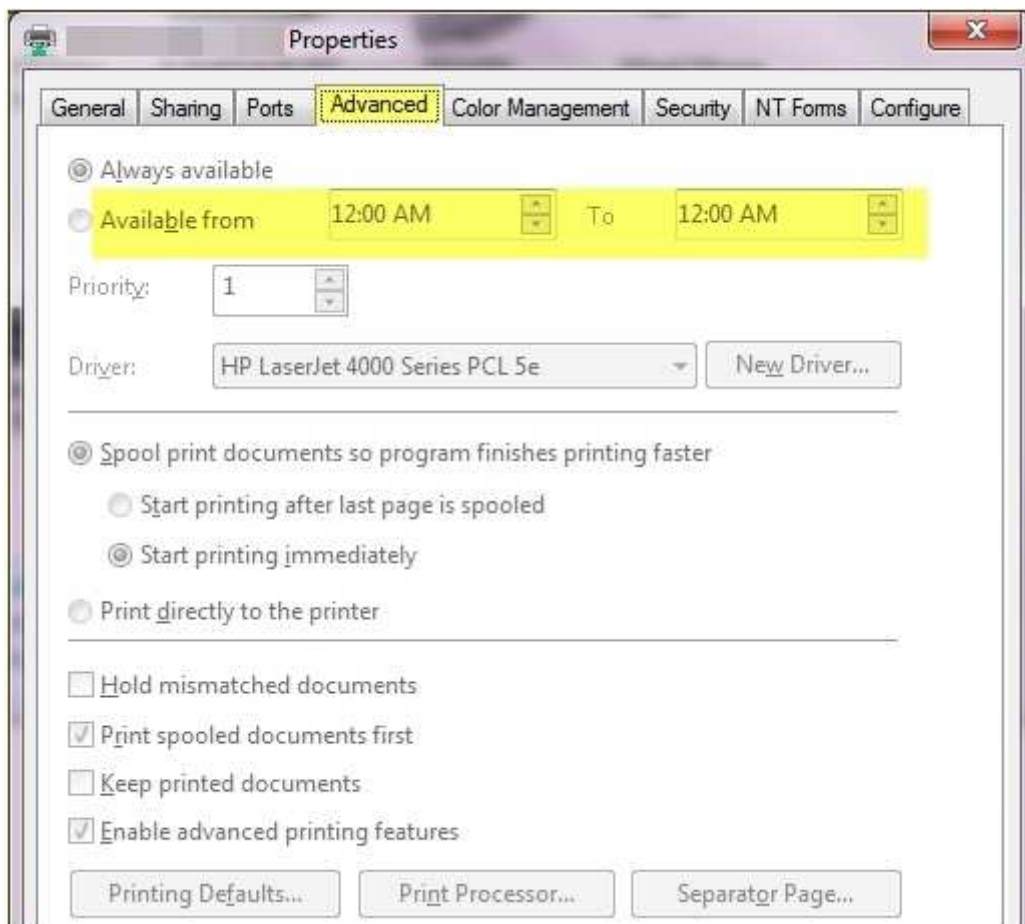
- A. Device Settings
- B. Advanced
- C. Security
- D. Ports
- E. Sharing

**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.

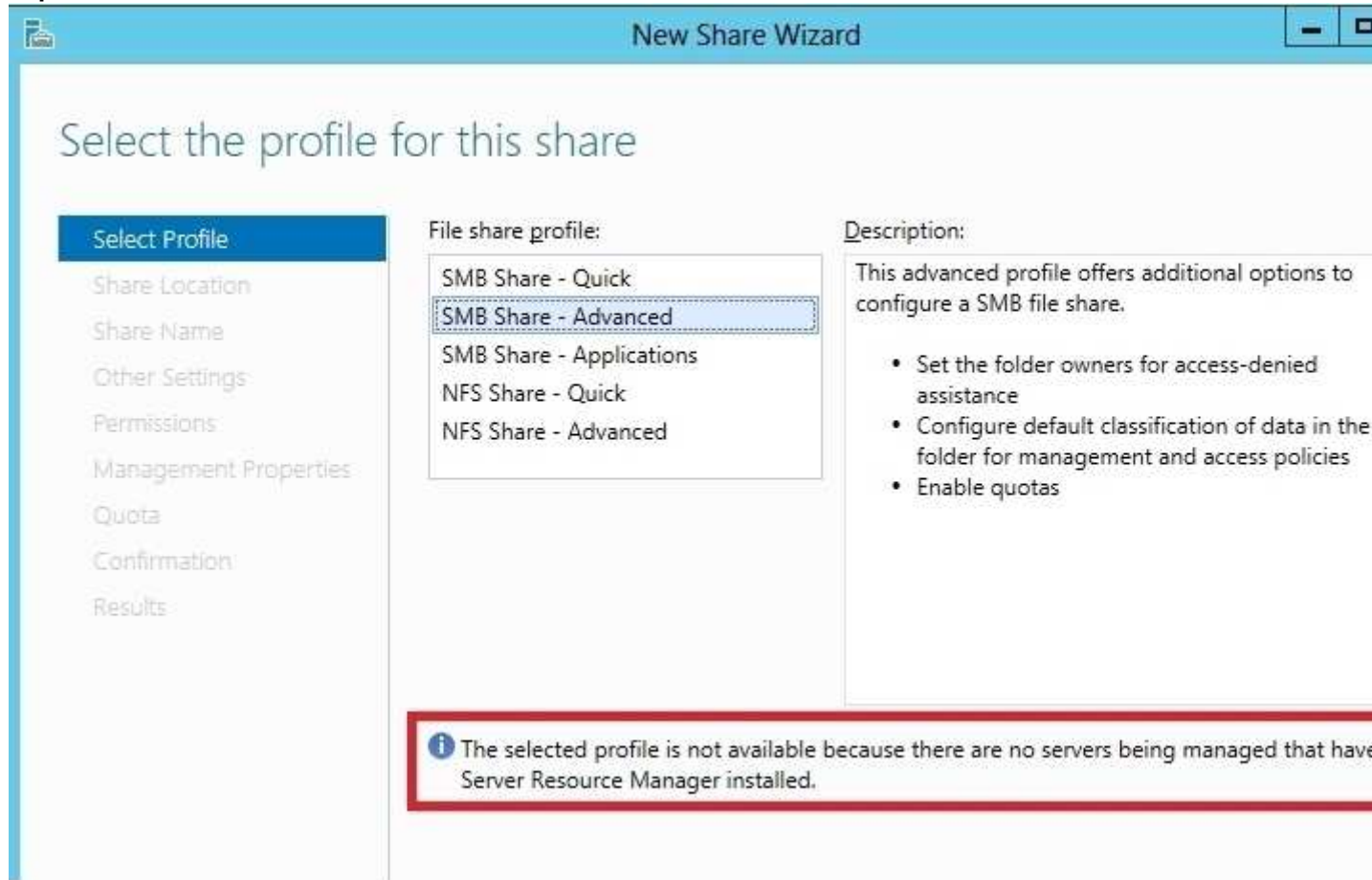
You need to ensure that you can use SMB Share - Advanced to create the new share.

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.

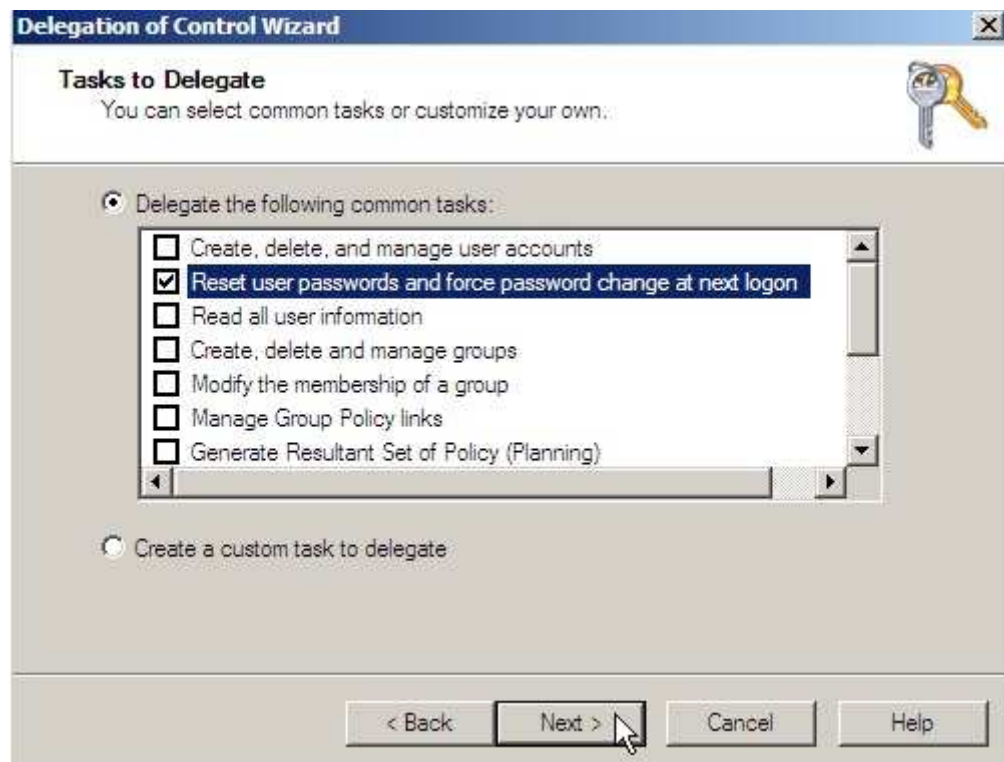
**Correct Answer:** D

**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 RID master PDC emulator
DC2	Contoso.com	Site1	Domain naming master Schema master Infrastructure master
DC3	Child.contoso.com	Site1	Infrastructure master RID master PDC emulator
DC4	Child.contoso.com	Site2	Not applicable

When the link between Site1 and Site2 fails, users fail to log on to Site2.

You need to identify what prevents the users in Site2 from logging on to the child.contoso.com domain.

What should you identify?

- A. the placement of the global catalog server
- B. the placement of the 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**

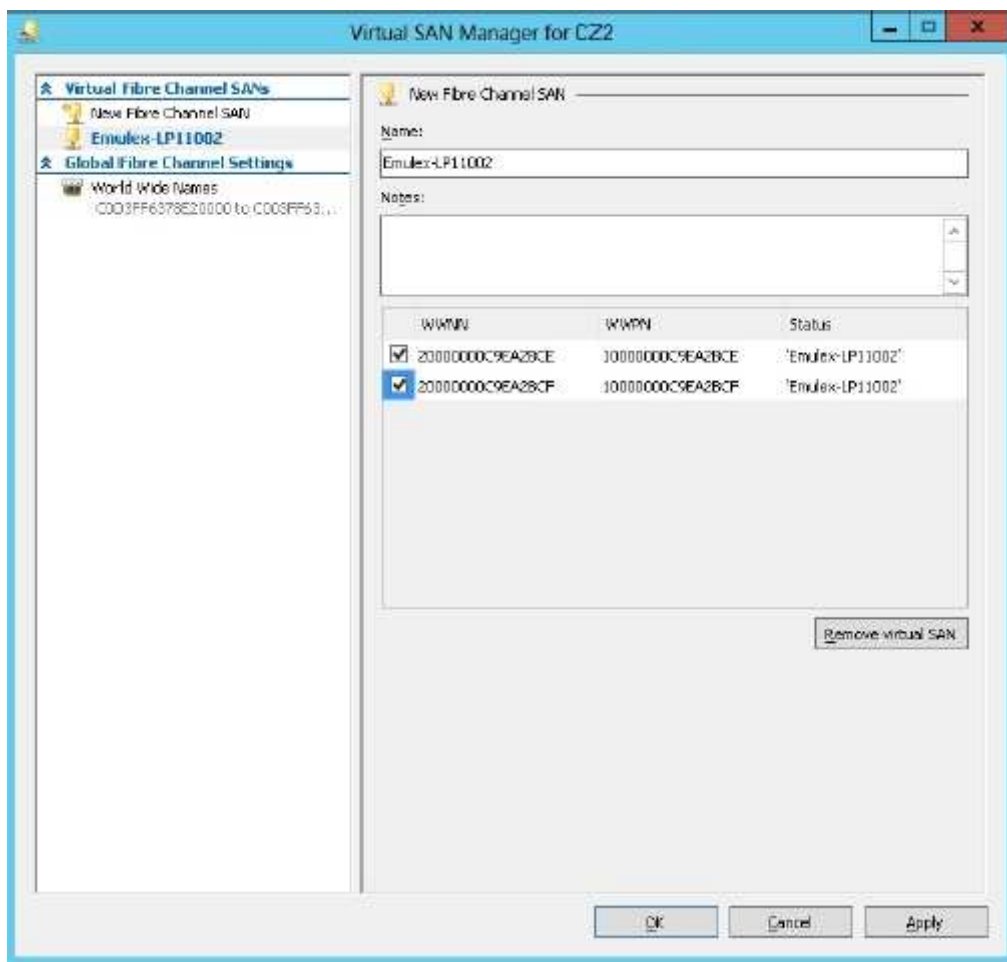
#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Page 164 exam ref 70-410

Step 1:

D: Building a Virtual SAN

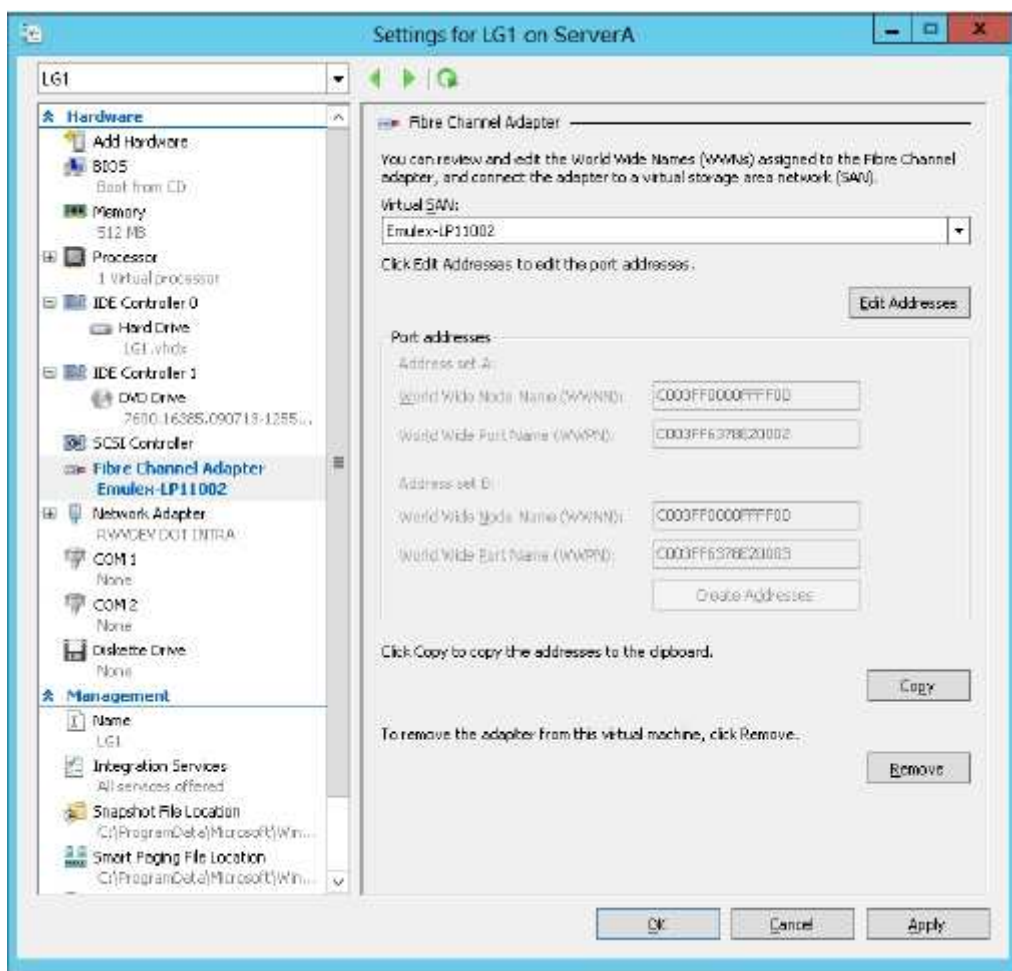
The process of setting up virtual Fibre Channel starts with building a virtual SAN. The easiest way to accomplish this is to open the Hyper-V Manager, right click on the listing for your Hyper-V server in the console tree, and then choose the Virtual SAN Manager command from the shortcut menu.



#### 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.





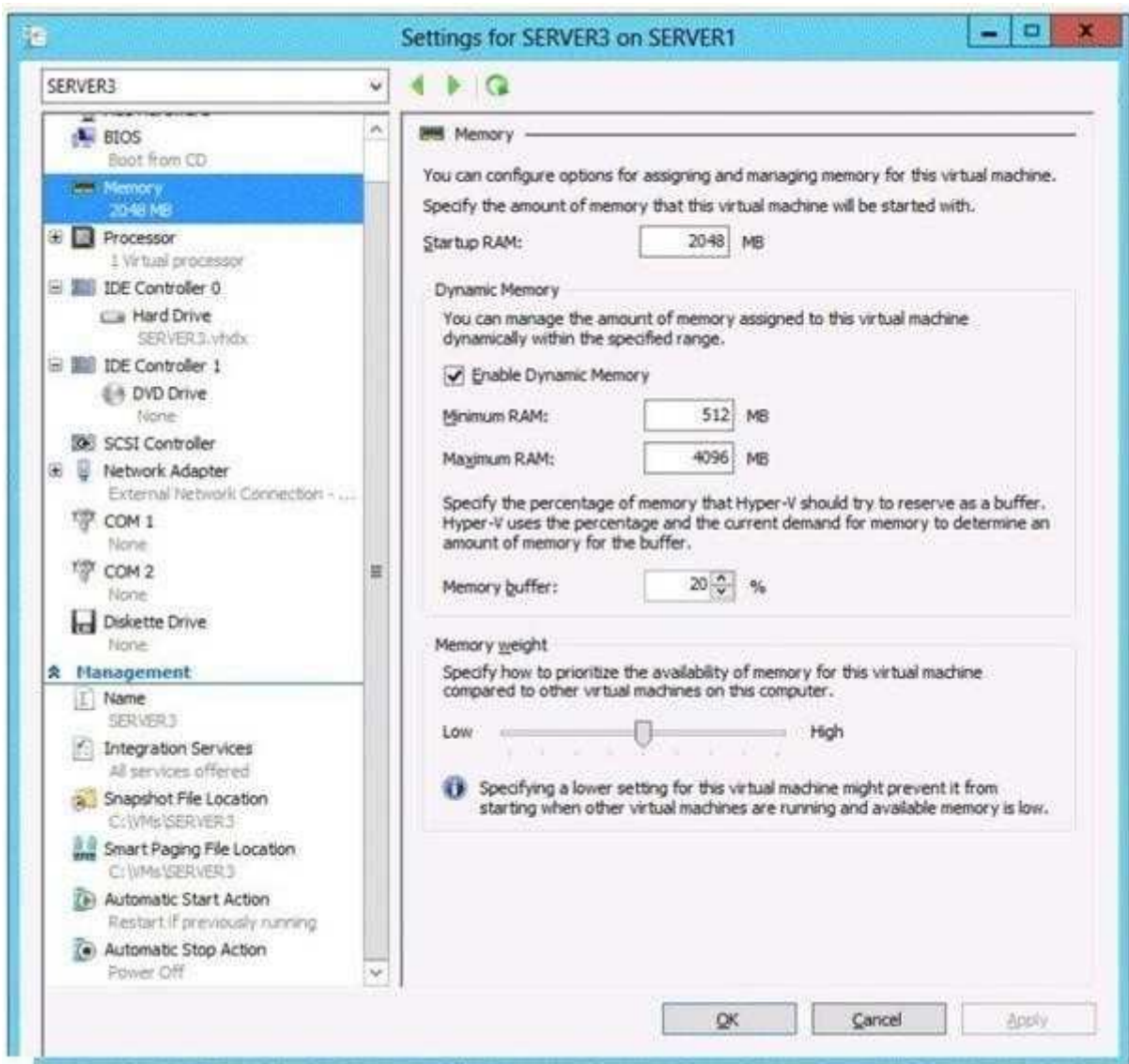
Note:

\* 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

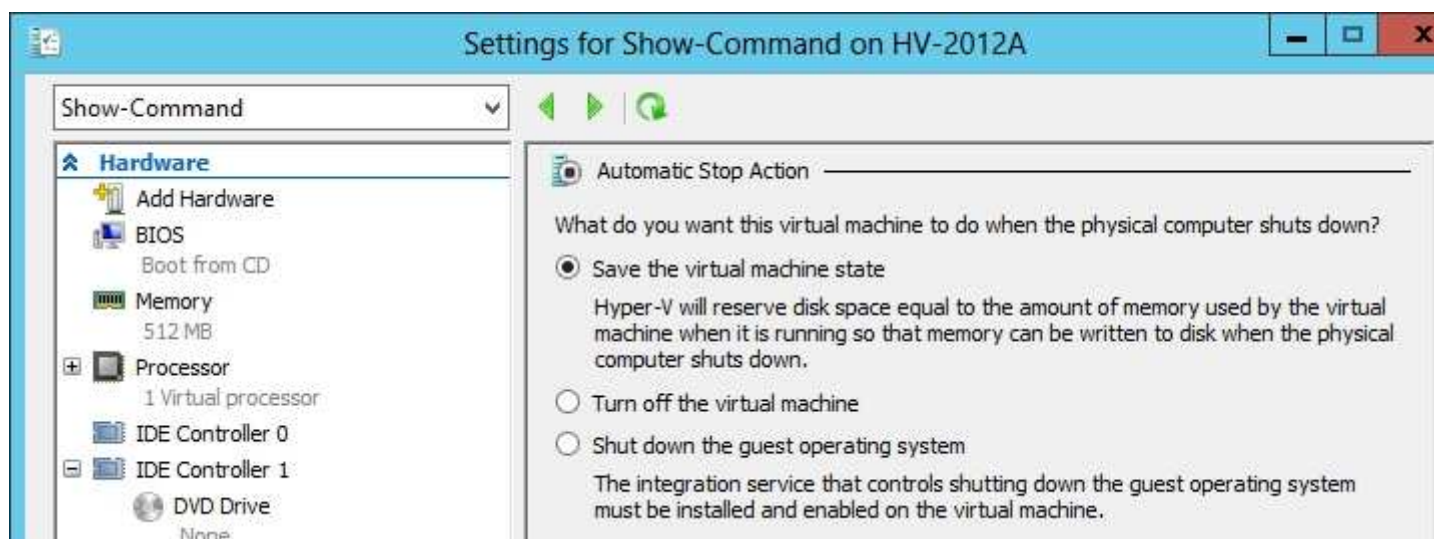
**Correct Answer: C**

**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?

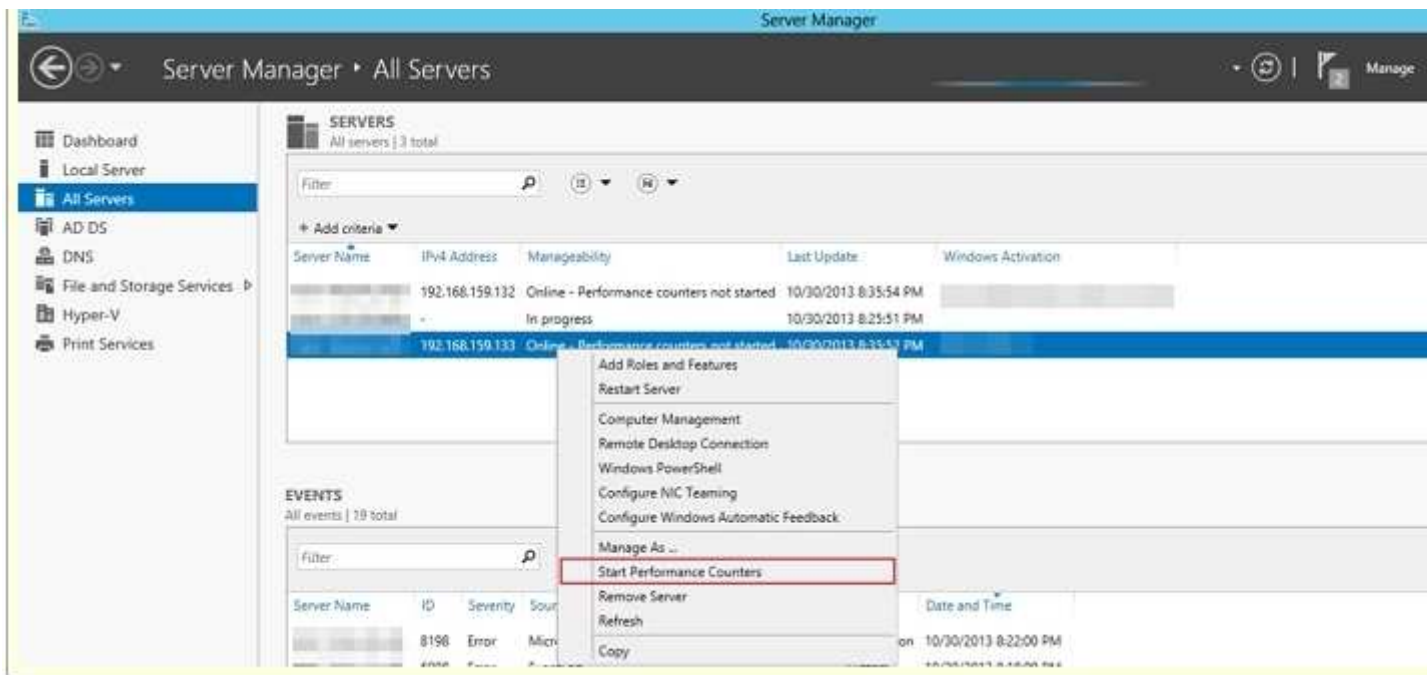
- A. From Server Manager, click Configure Performance Alerts.
- B. From Server Manager, click Start Performance Counters.
- C. From Performance Monitor, start the System Performance Data Collector Set (DCS).
- D. From Performance Monitor, create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

**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.

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.

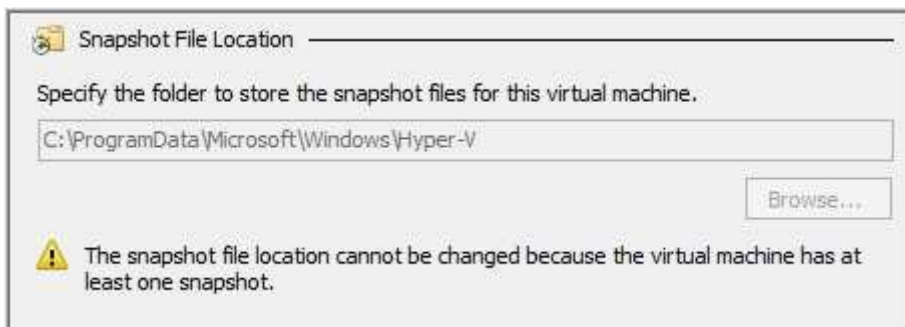
**Correct Answer: C**

**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=YvwtPQk0Cs>

### 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.

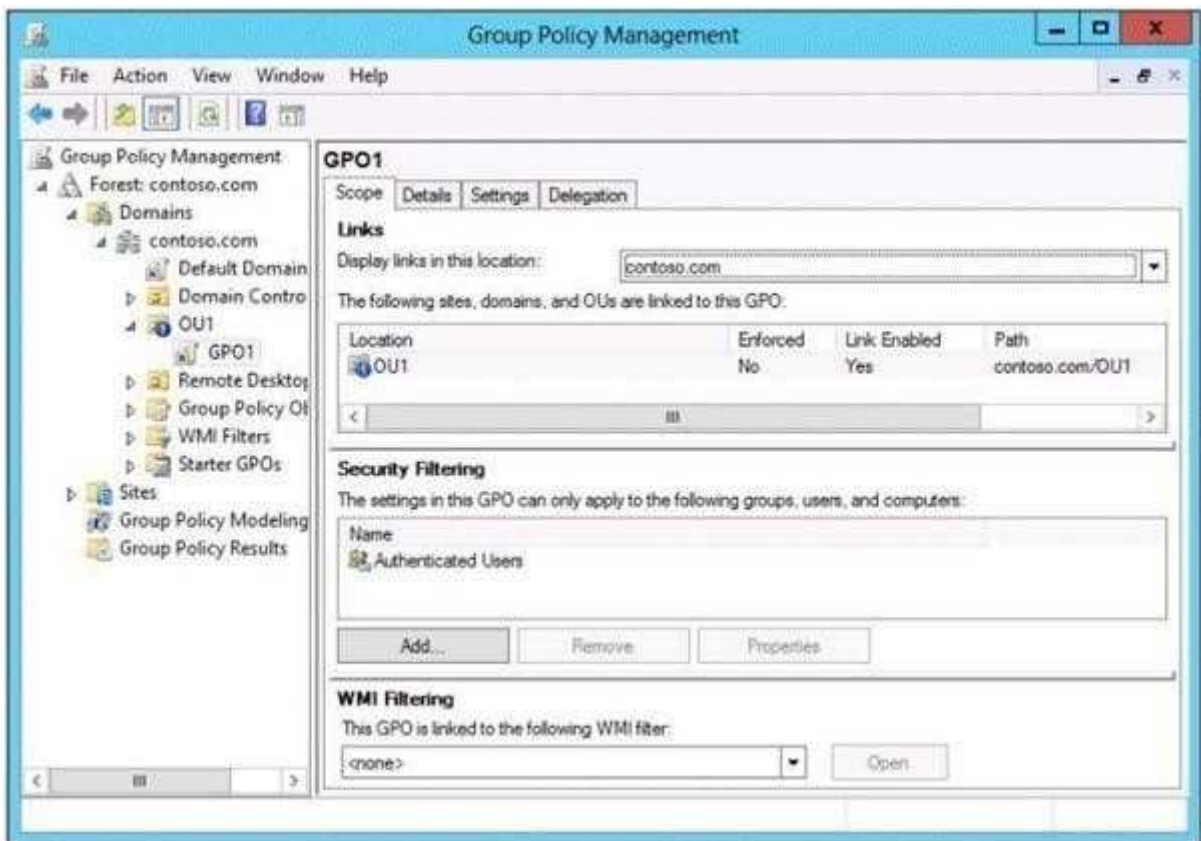
Encryption: The encryption method used by the SA to secure quick mode key exchanges.

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): (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?

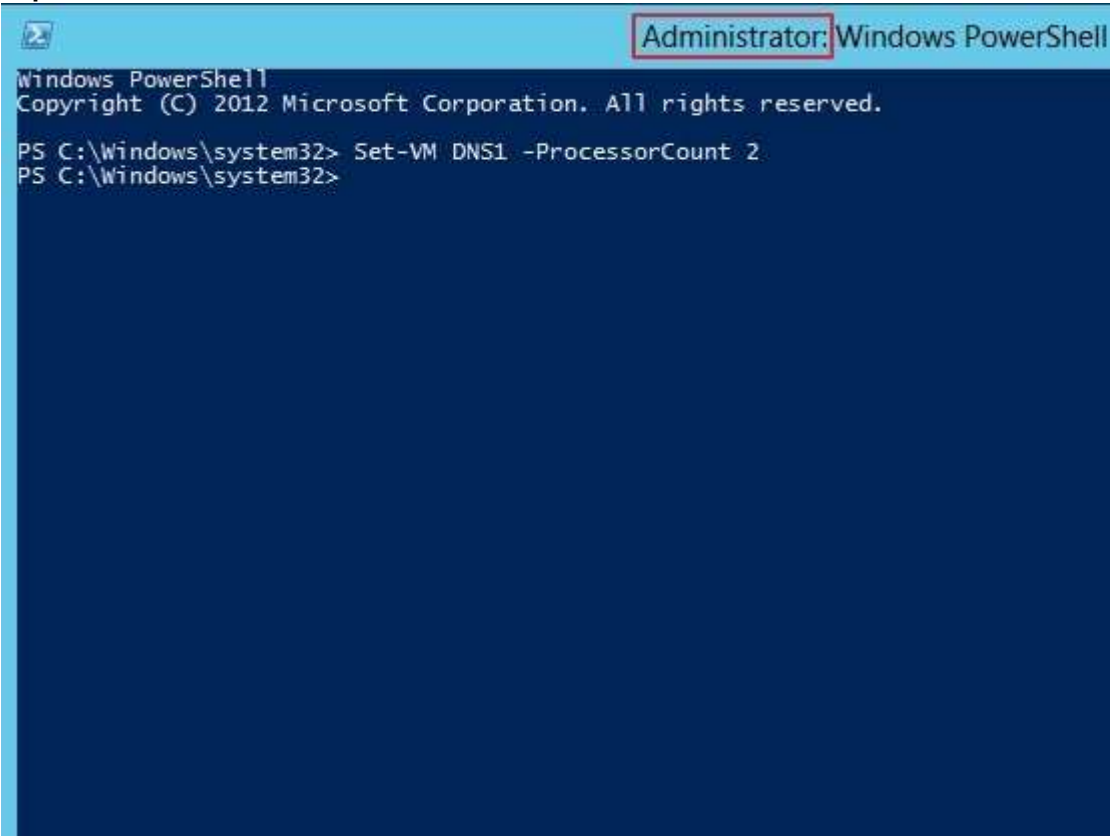
- A. Import the Hyper-V module.
- B. Install the Integration Services on VM1.
- C. Run Windows PowerShell with elevated privileges.
- D. Modify the membership of the local Hyper-V Administrators group.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



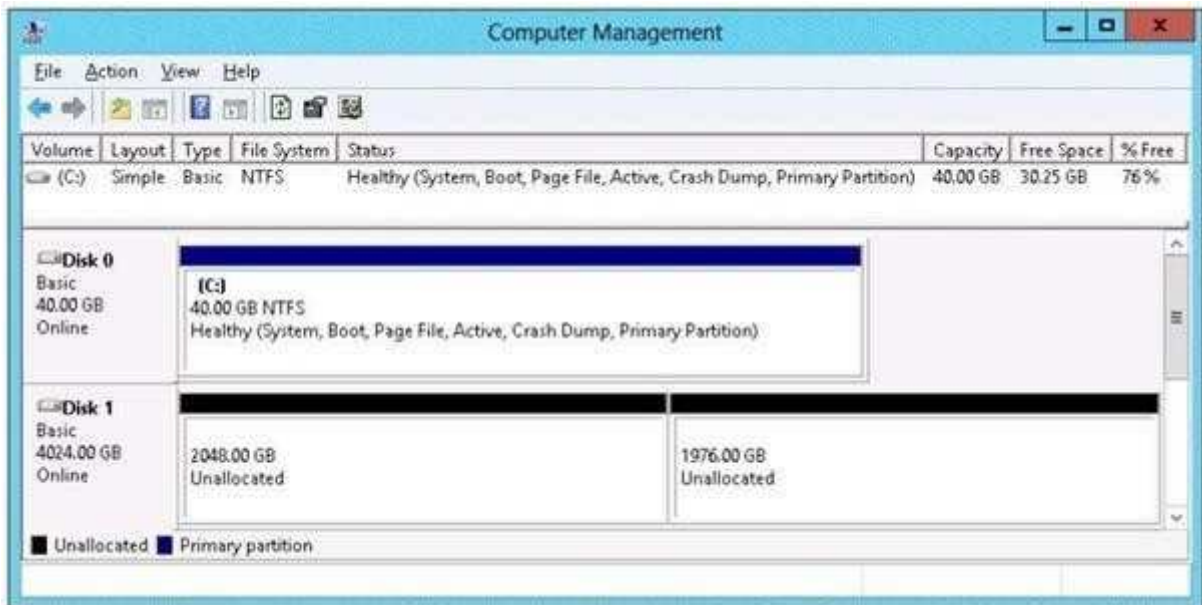
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

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

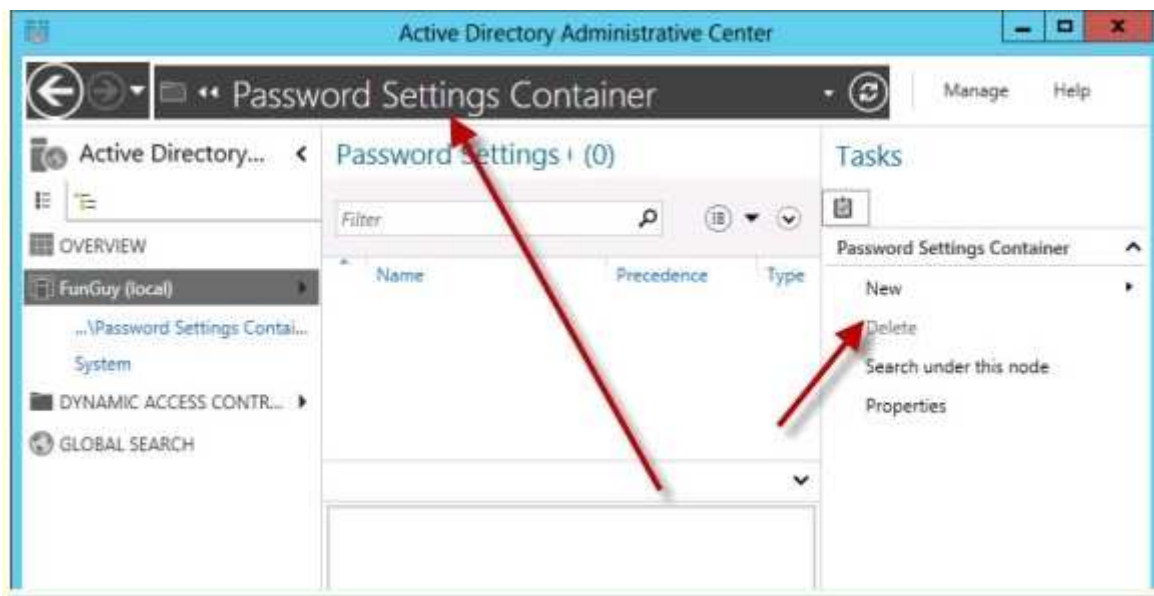
**Section:** (none)

**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.

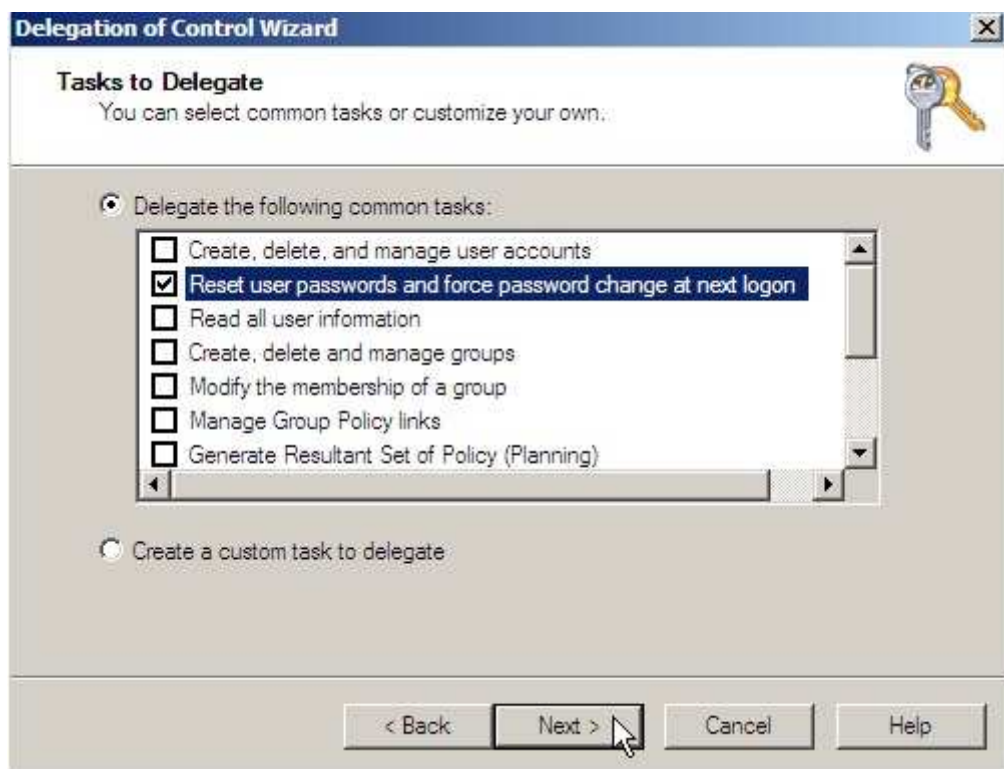
**Correct Answer: D**

**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:**

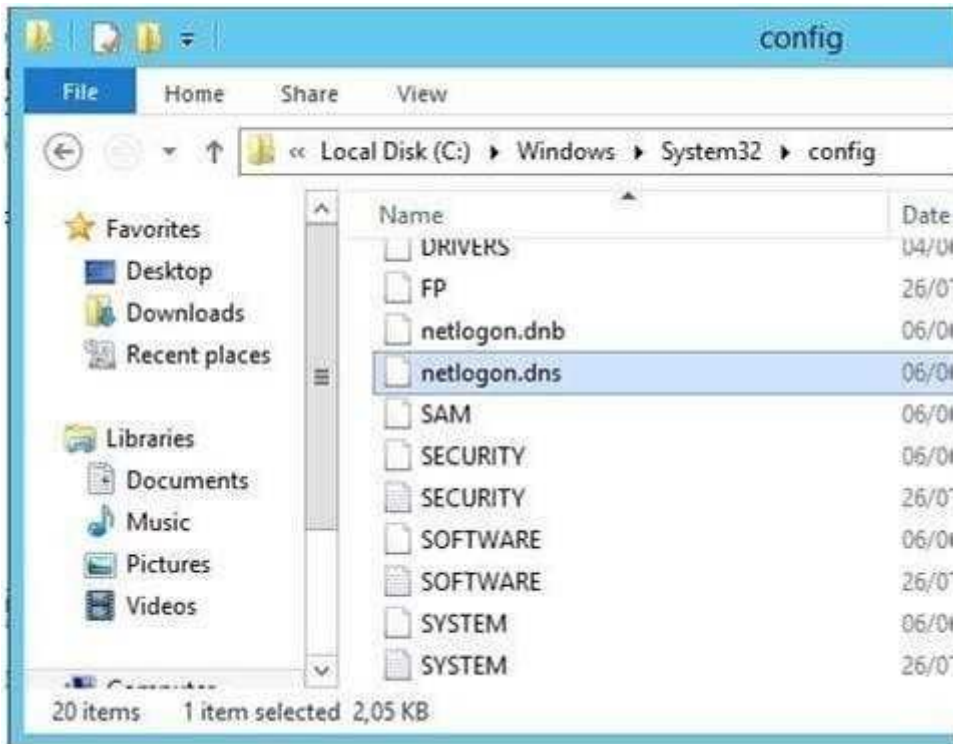
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816587/en-us>

`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**

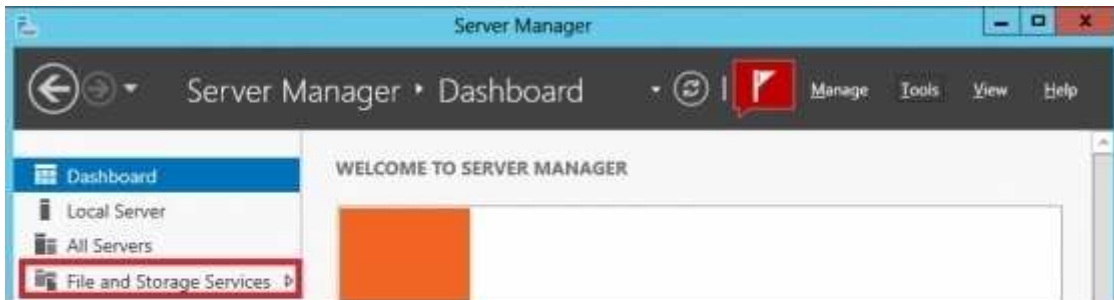
**Section: (none)**

**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?

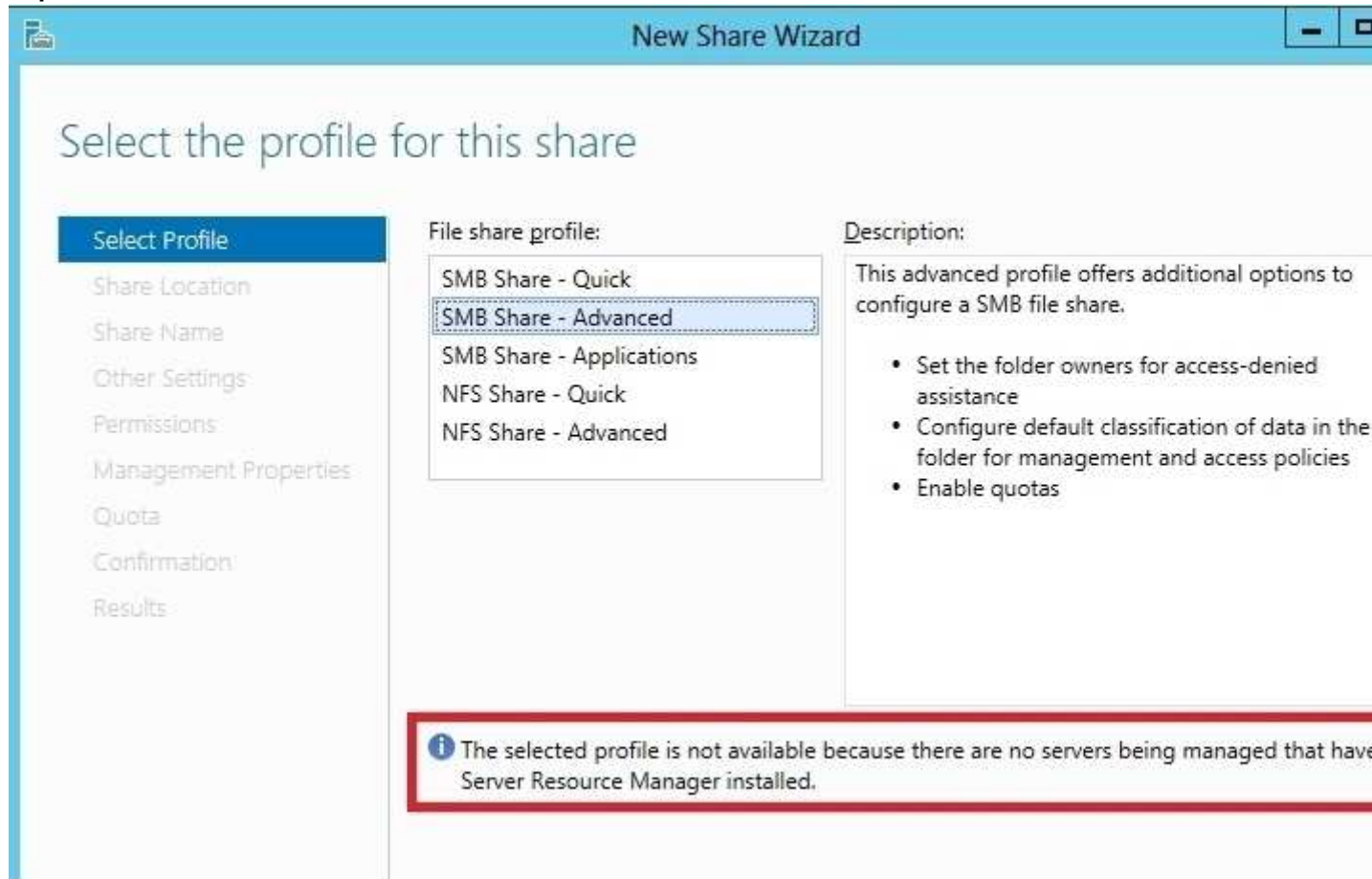
- A. Run the Set-SmbSharecmdlet.
- B. Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.
- C. Configure Dynamic Access Control and Apply a central access policy.
- D. Configure the Advanced system settings.

**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>

### 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.



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

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.

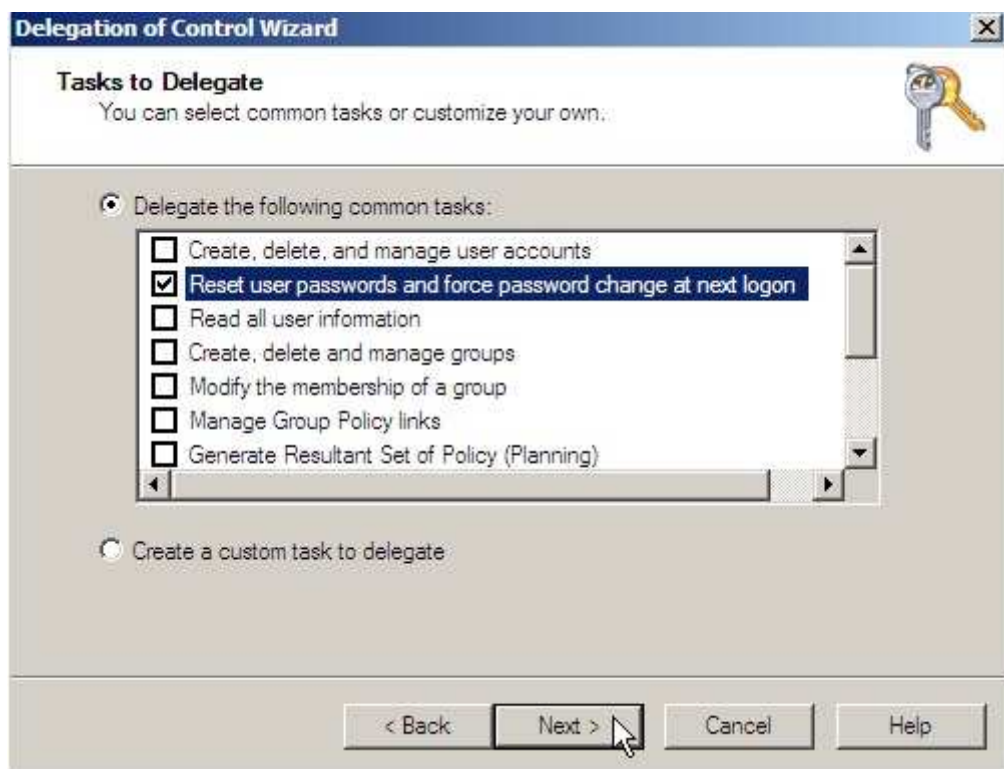
**Correct Answer: A**

**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?

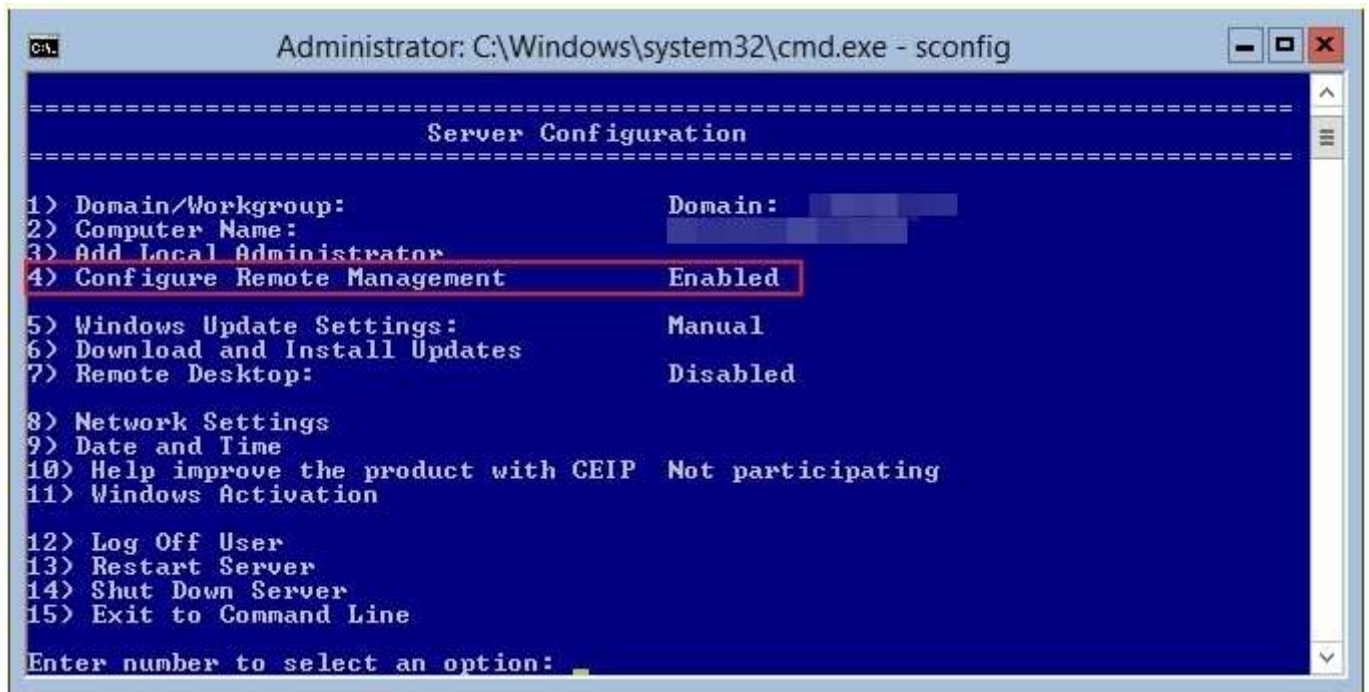
- A. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- B. Install Windows Management Framework.
- C. Run sconfig.exe and configure remote management.
- D. Run sconfig.exe and configure Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

**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.

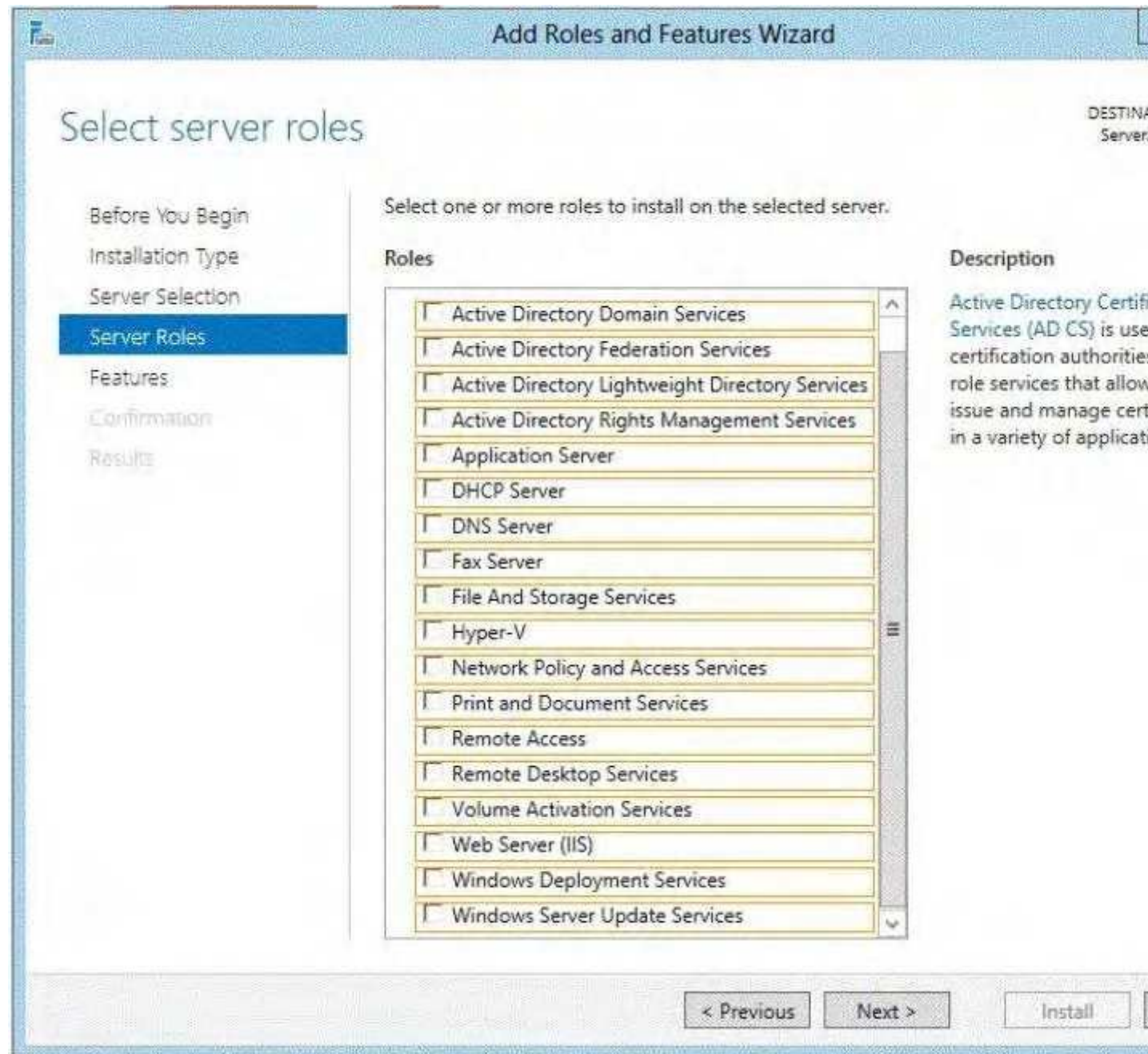
You deploy a new subnet named Subnet2. On Subnet2, you deploy a new server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012.

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

Which server role should you install on Server2?

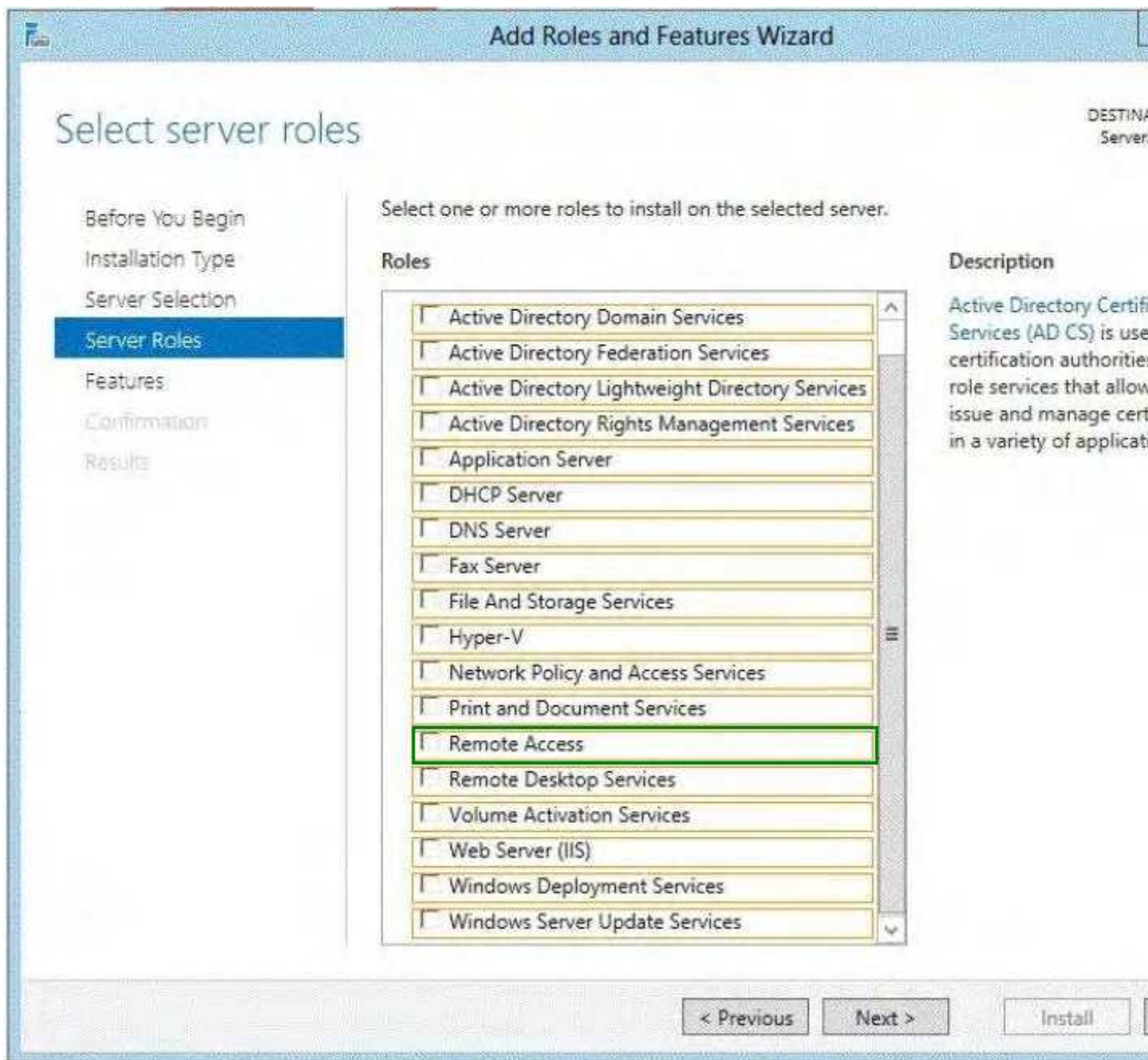
To answer, select the appropriate role in the answer area.

### Point and Shoot:



**Correct Answer:**





**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 2

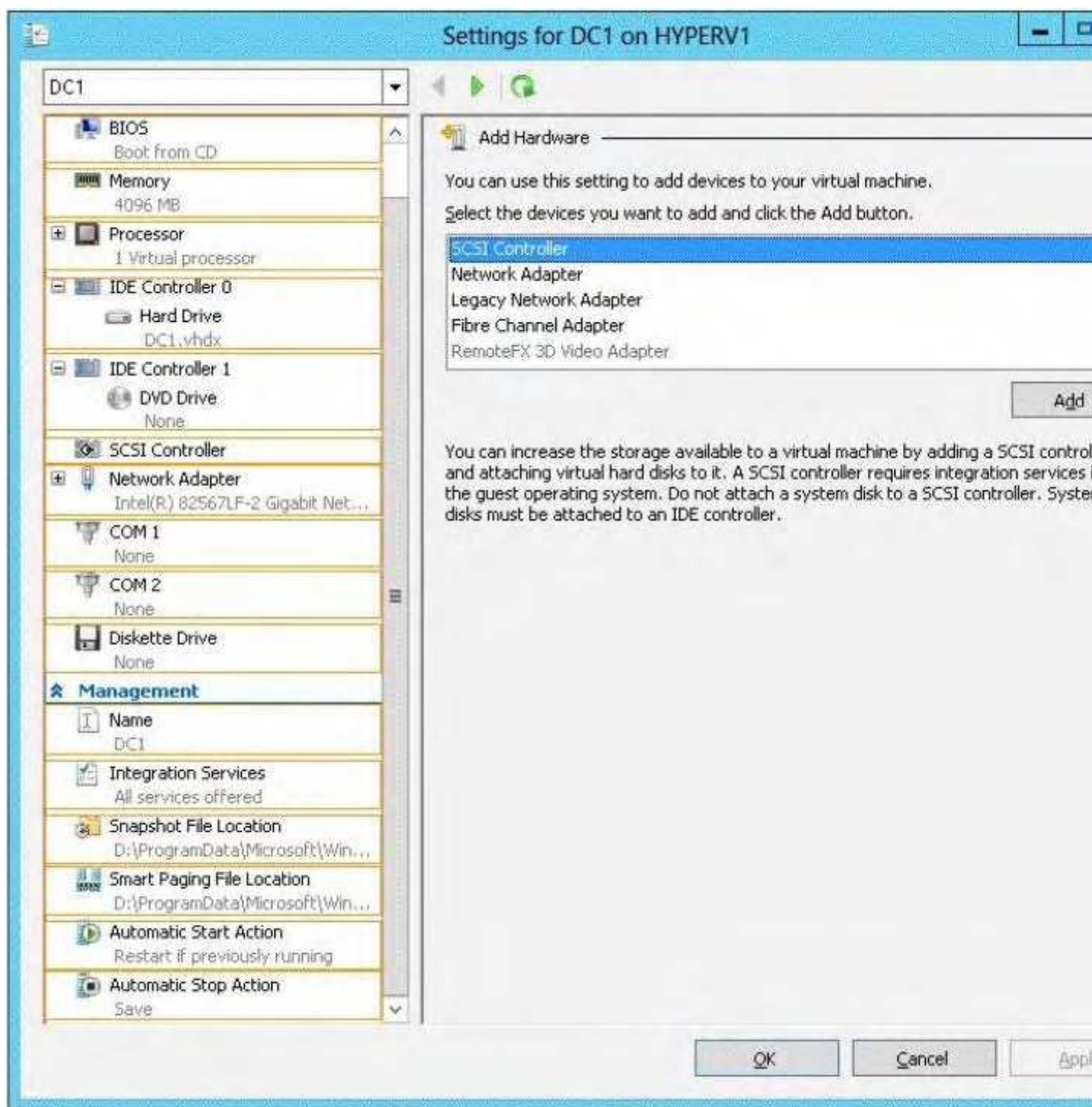
You have a Hyper-V host named HYPERV1. HYPERV1 hosts a virtual machine named DC1.

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

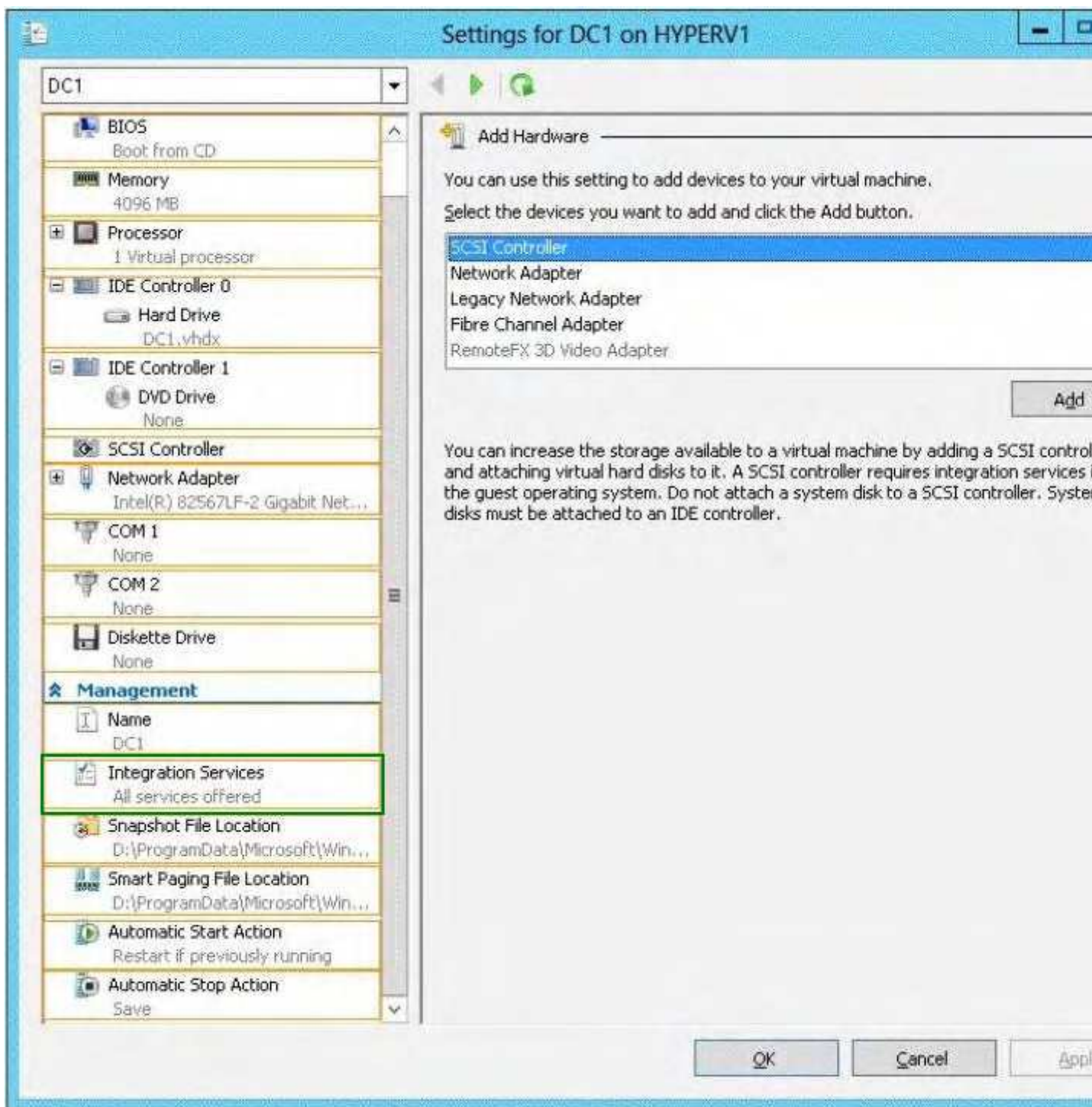
What should you configure?

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.

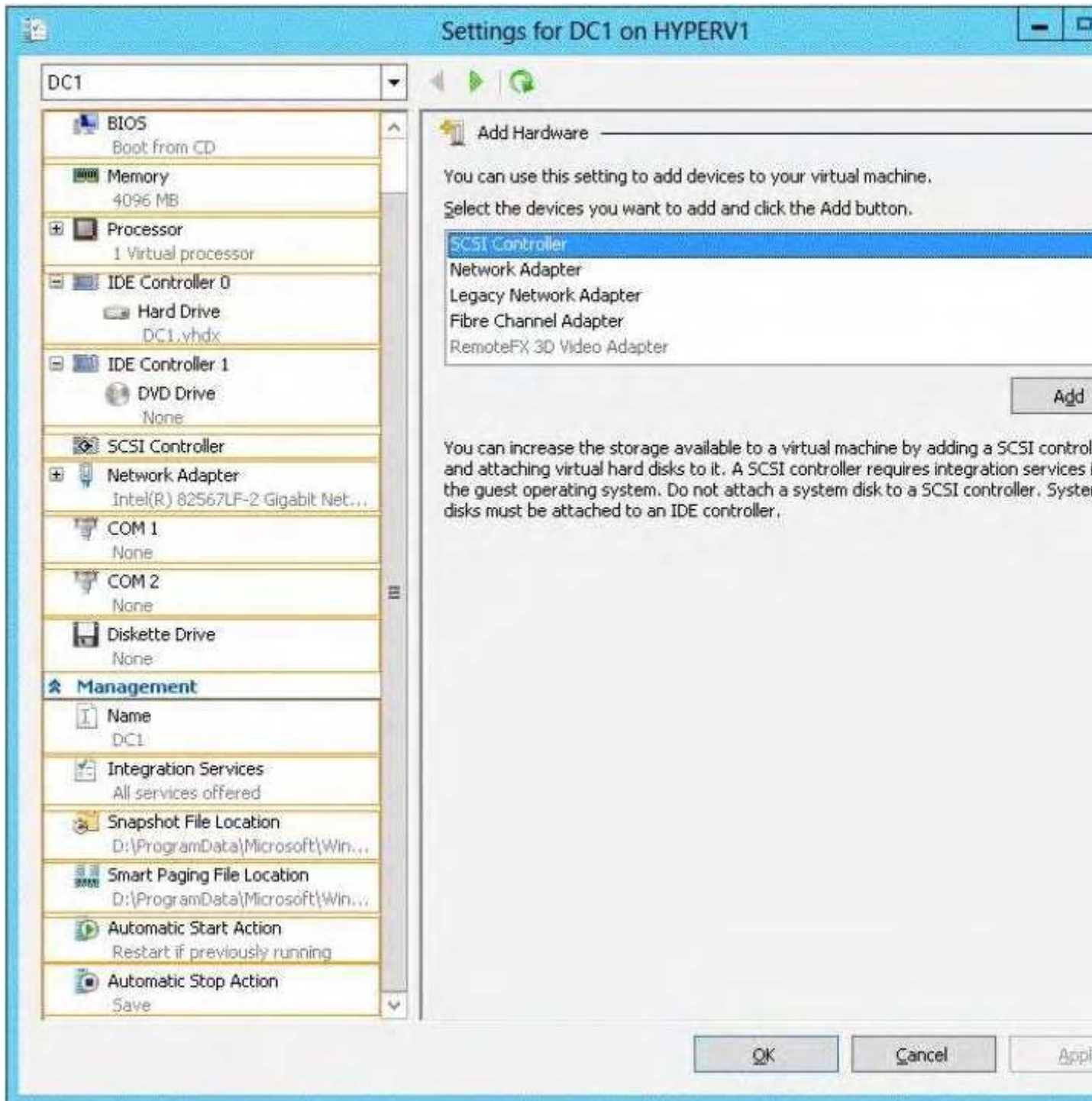


You need to prevent time conflicts between the time provided by DC1 and other potential time sources.

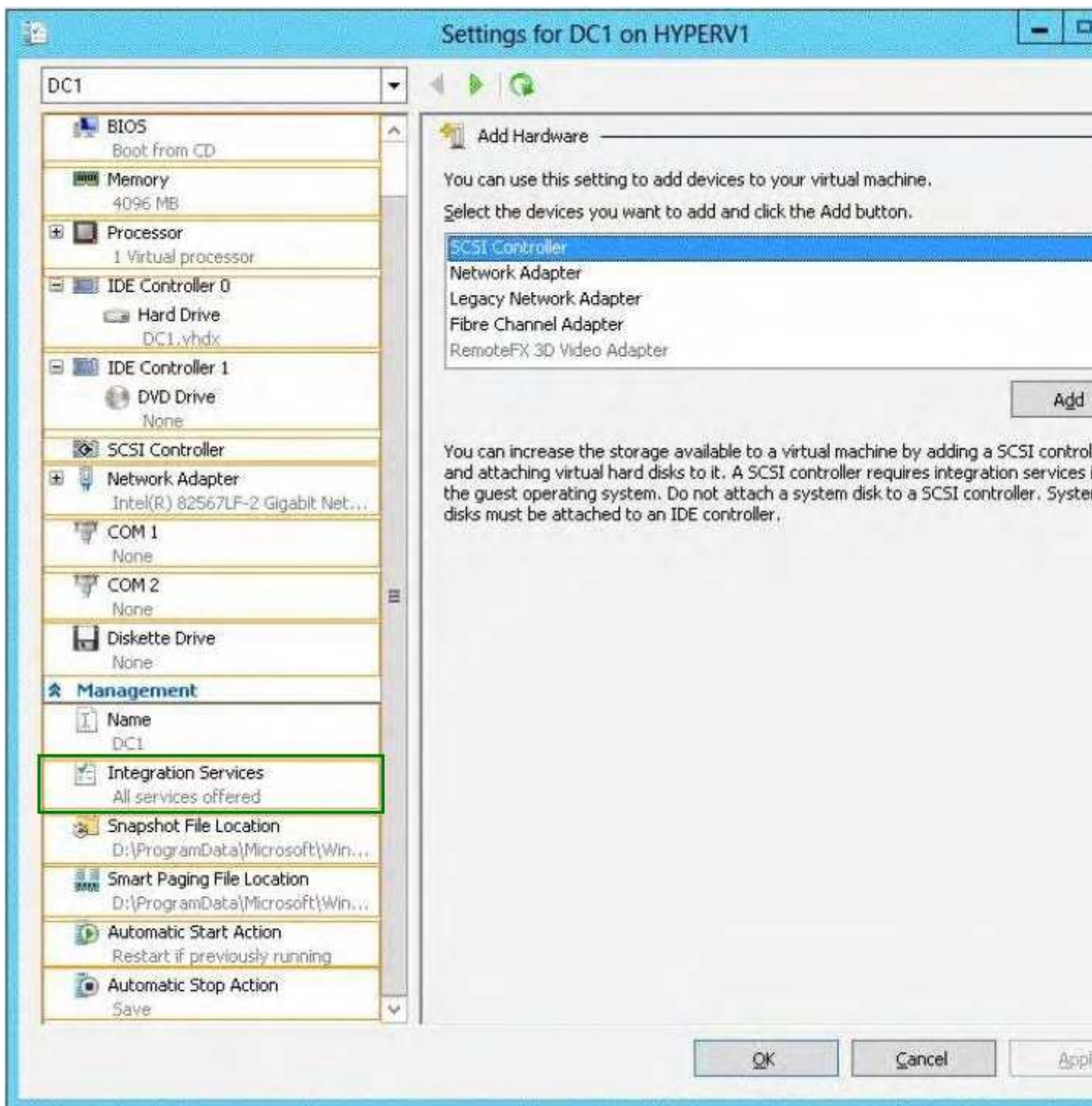
What should you configure?

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.

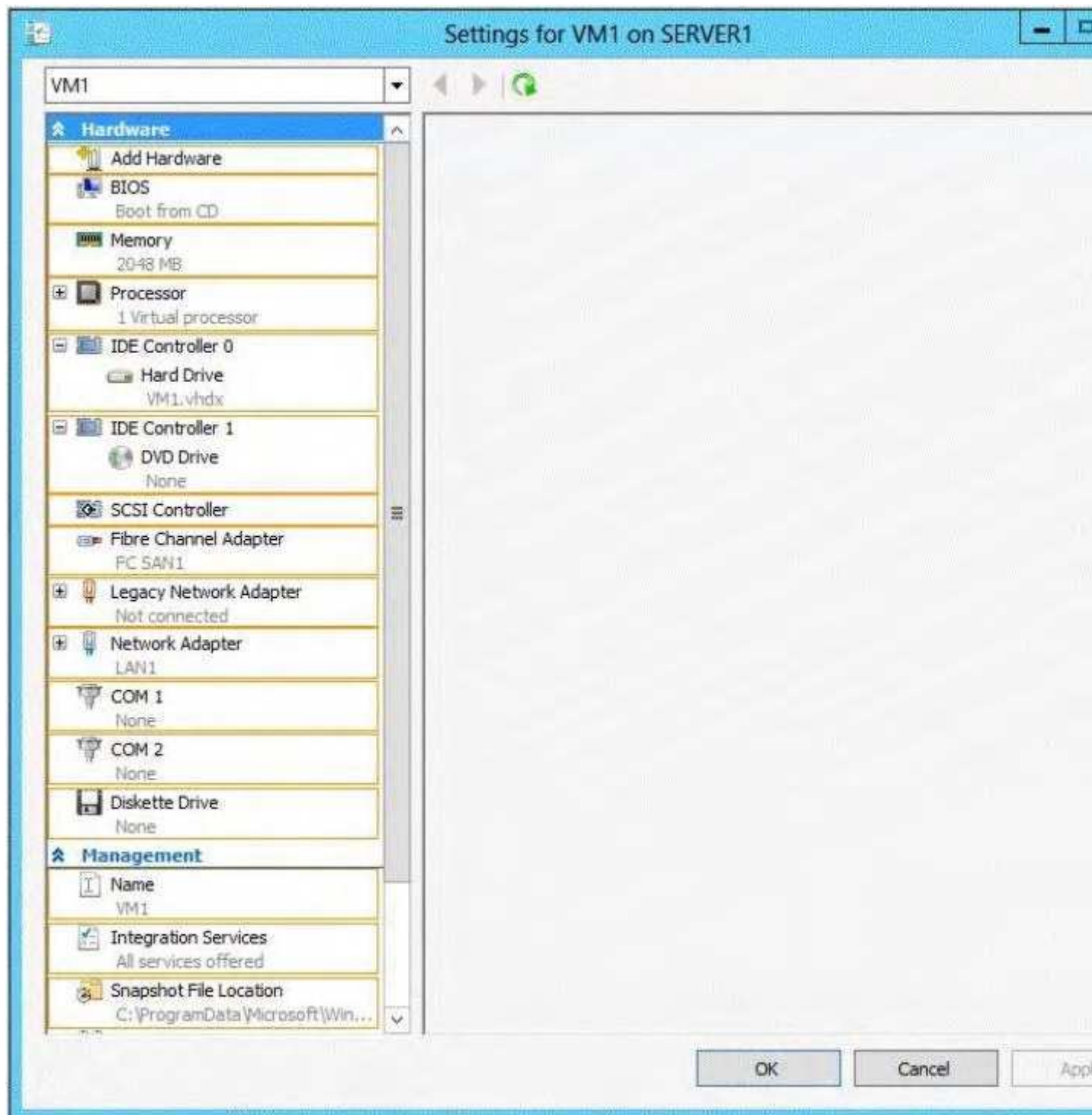
The network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

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?

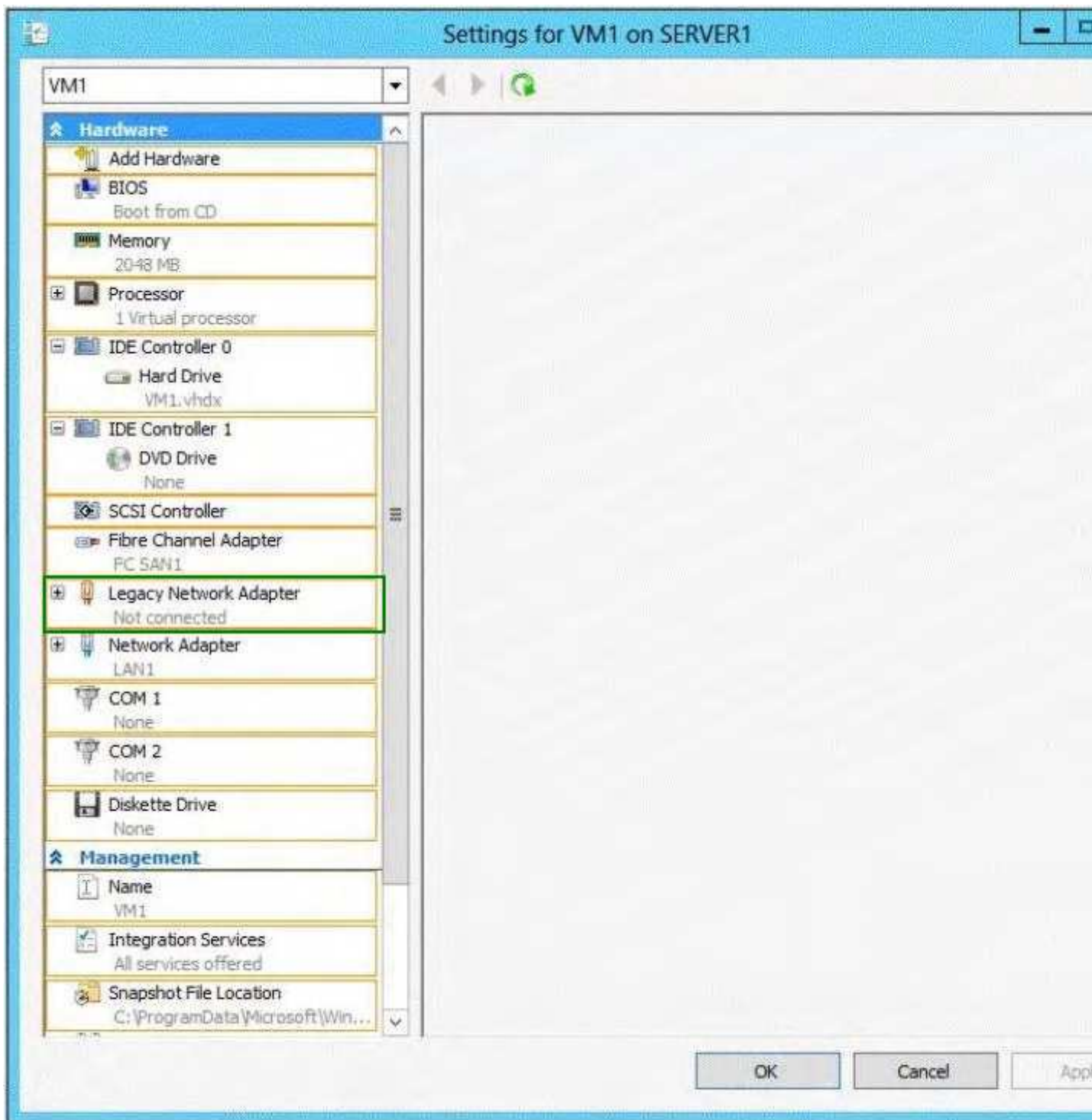
To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

**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.

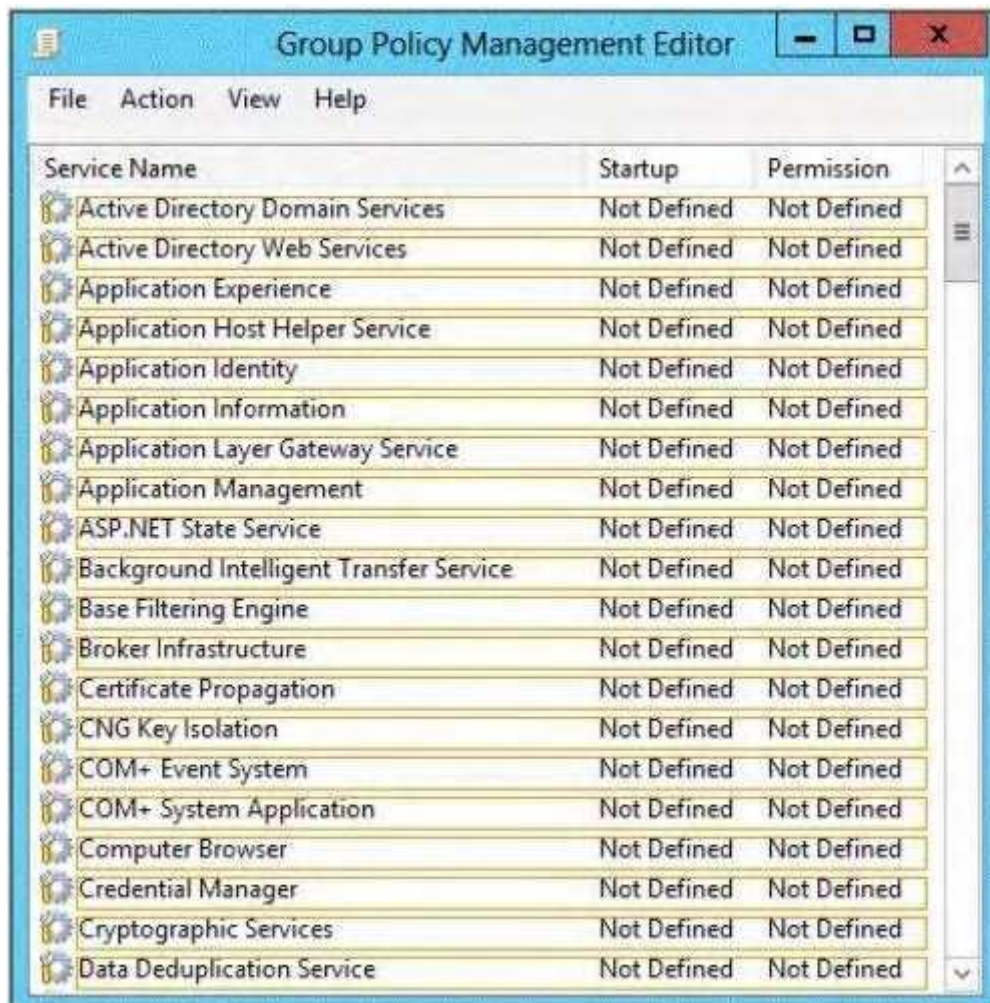
You create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains several Applocker rules. You link the GPO to OU1.

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.

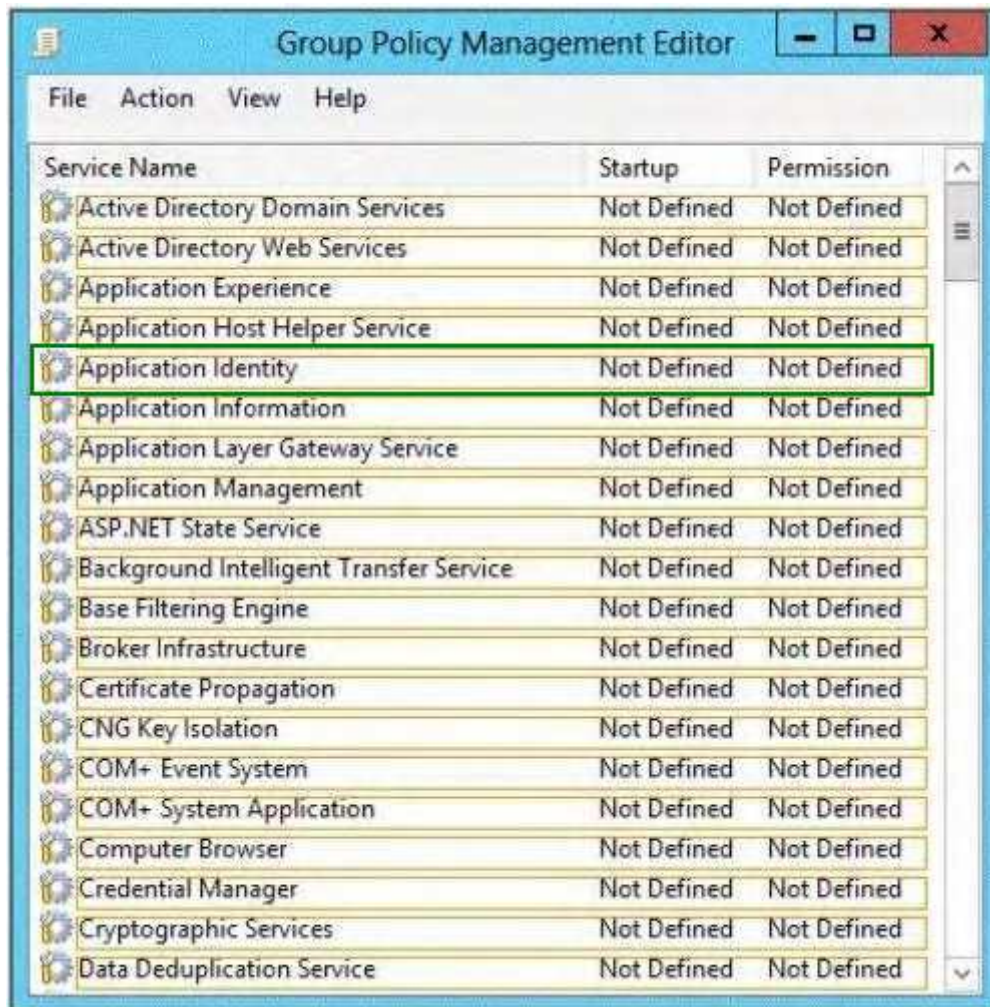
**Point and Shoot:**



The screenshot shows the 'Group Policy Management Editor' window. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Action', 'View', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar 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'. The services listed are: Active Directory Domain Services, Active Directory Web Services, Application Experience, Application Host Helper Service, Application Identity, Application Information, Application Layer Gateway Service, Application Management, ASP.NET State Service, Background Intelligent Transfer Service, Base Filtering Engine, Broker Infrastructure, Certificate Propagation, CNG Key Isolation, COM+ Event System, COM+ System Application, Computer Browser, Credential Manager, Cryptographic Services, and Data Deduplication Service.

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.

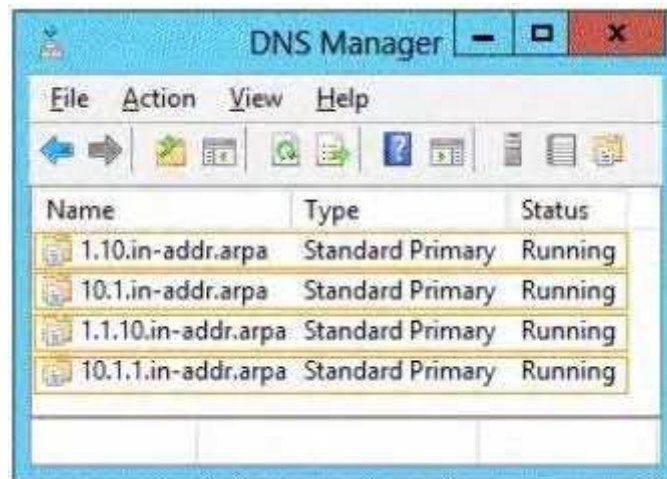
You need to identify which reverse lookup zone is configured correctly.

Which zone should you identify?

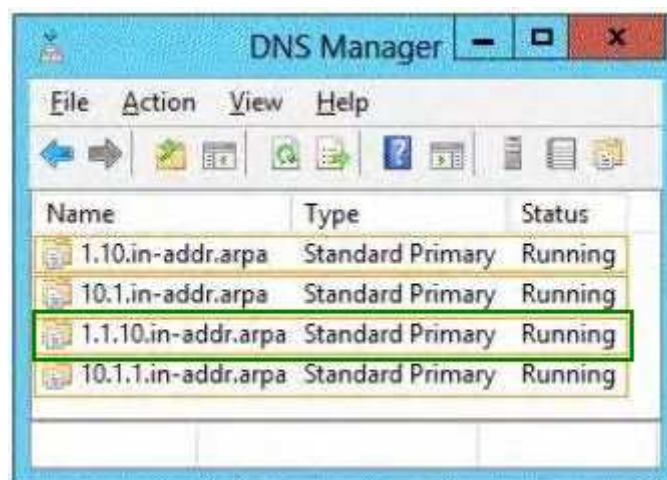
To answer, select the appropriate zone in the answer area.

**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.

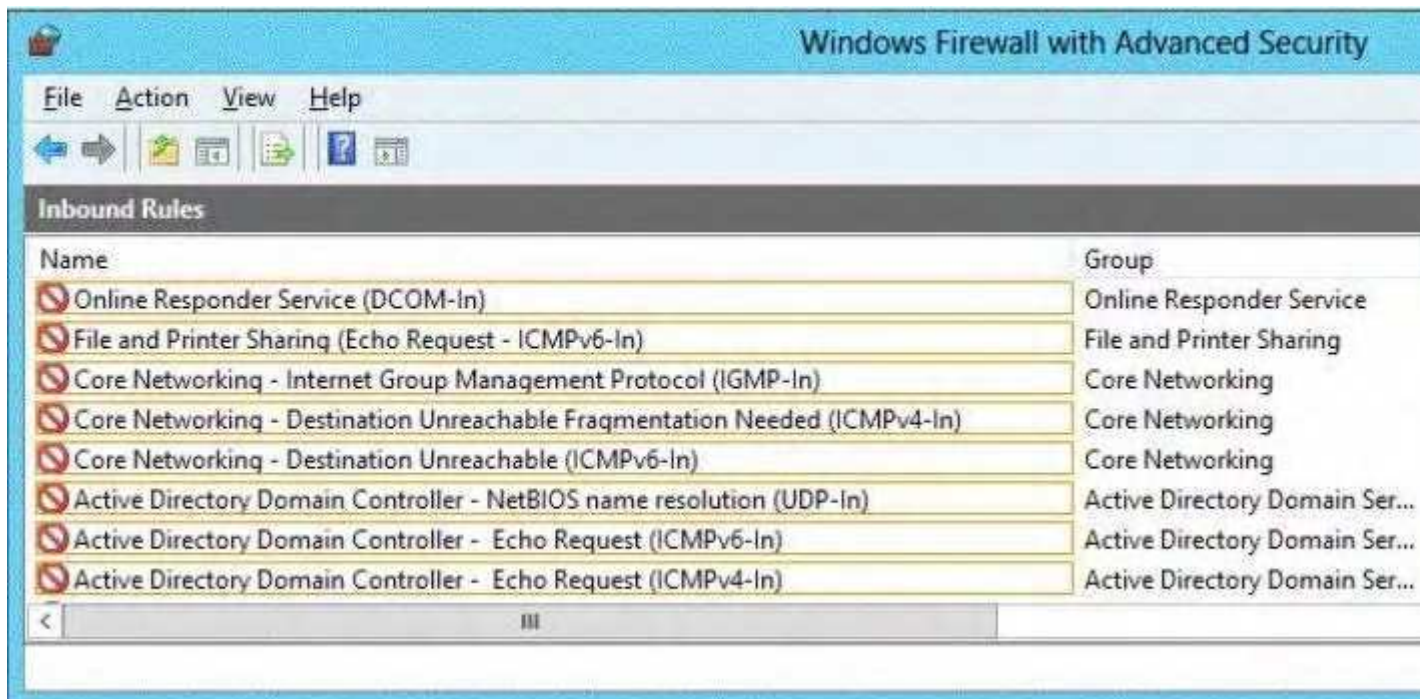
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Windows\System32>_
```

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

Which rule should you modify?

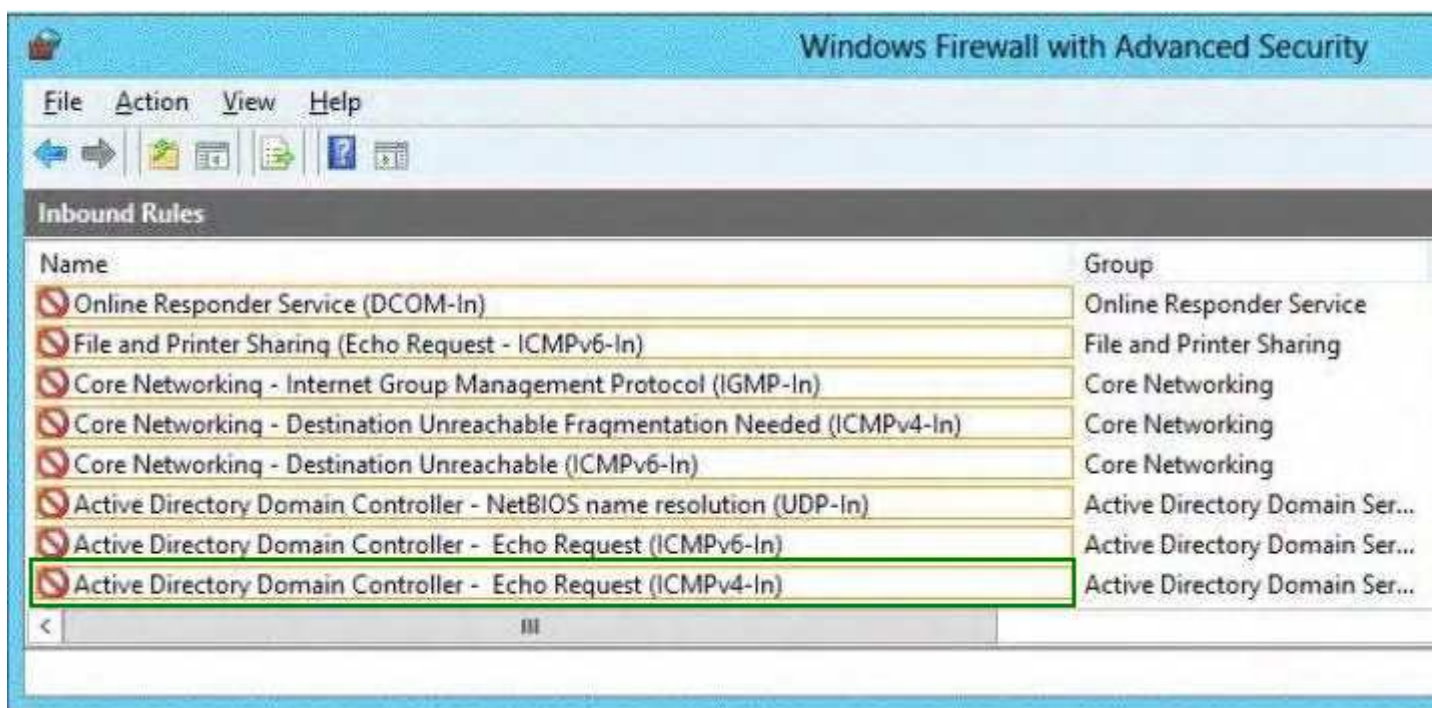
To answer, select the appropriate rule in the answer area.

**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

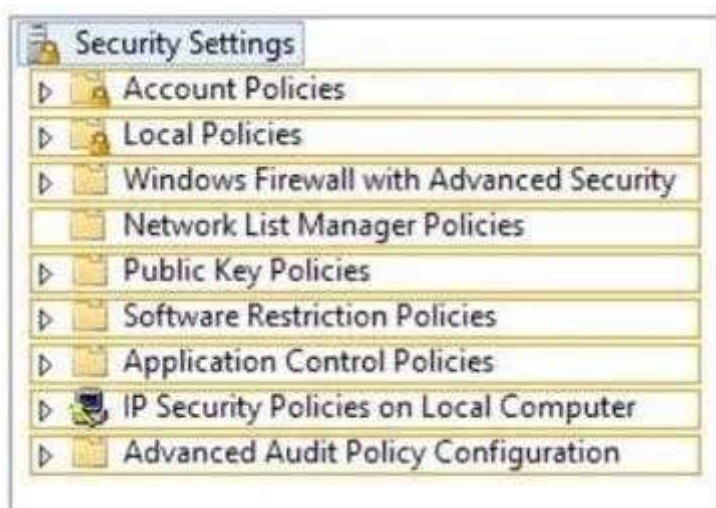
Explanation/Reference:

#### 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.

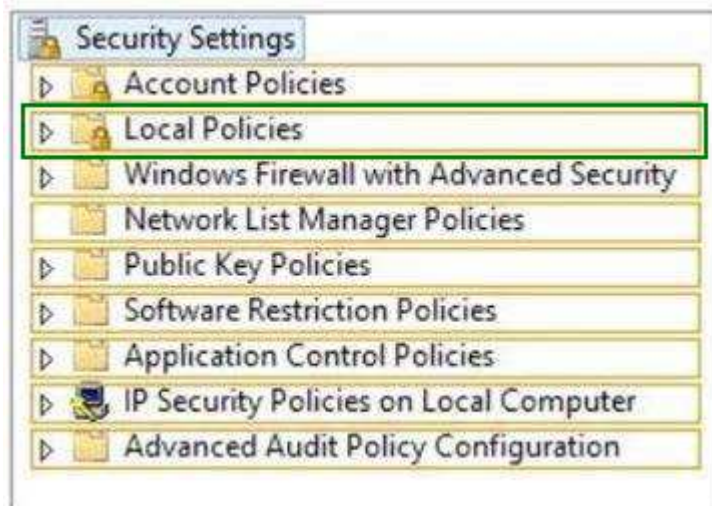


Point and Shoot:





Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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

#### 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.

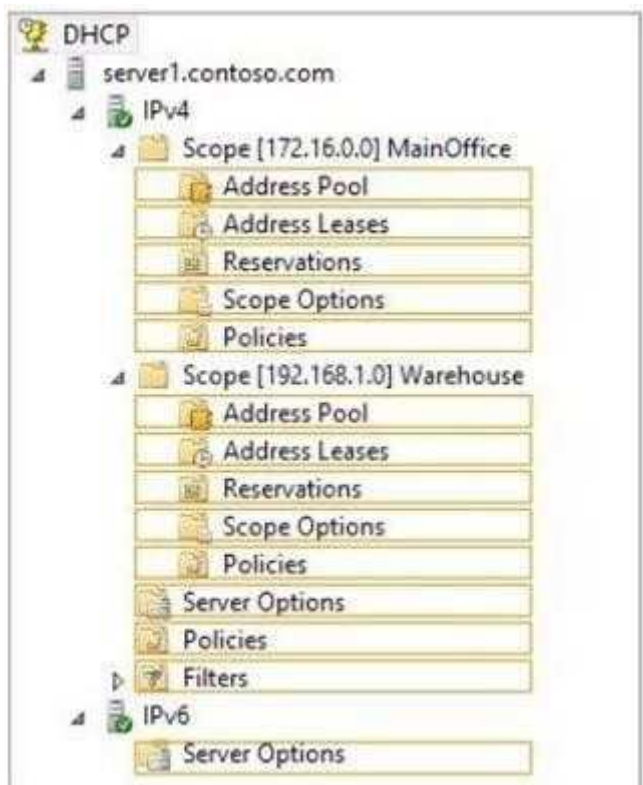
Subnet name	Network ID
MainOffice	172.16.0.0/24
Warehouse	192.168.1.0/24

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

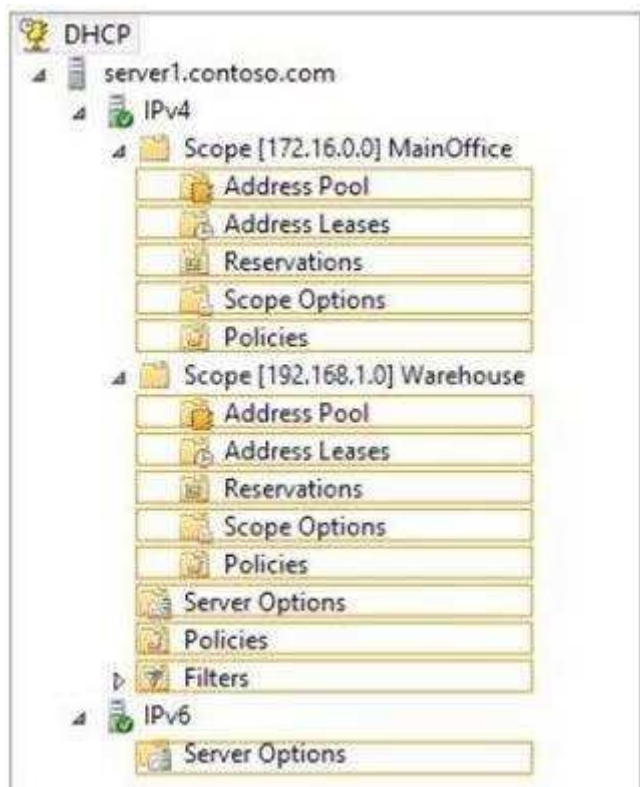
three new printers to the Warehouse subnet. The printers have static IP addresses. The IP addresses are consecutive. You need to create an exclusion range that contains the IP addresses of the printers.

From which node should you configure the exclusion range?

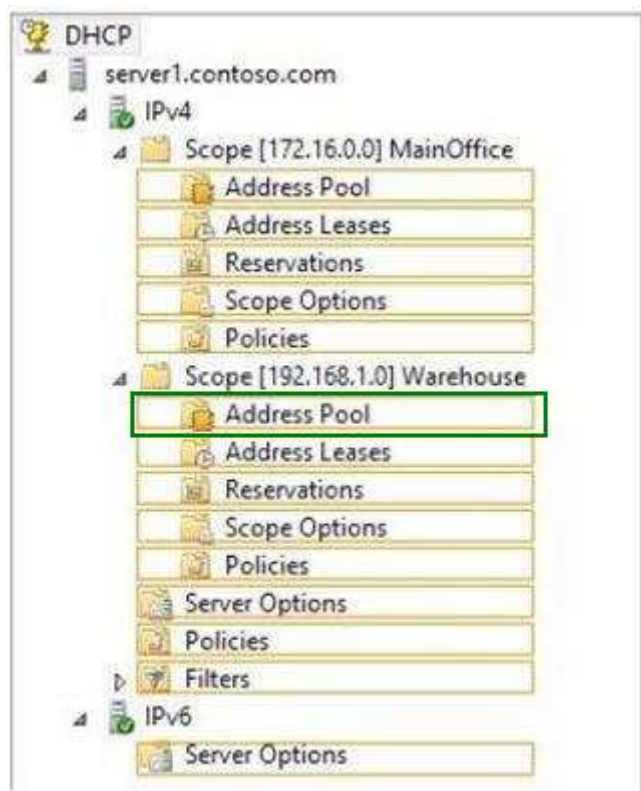
To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.



**Point and Shoot:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

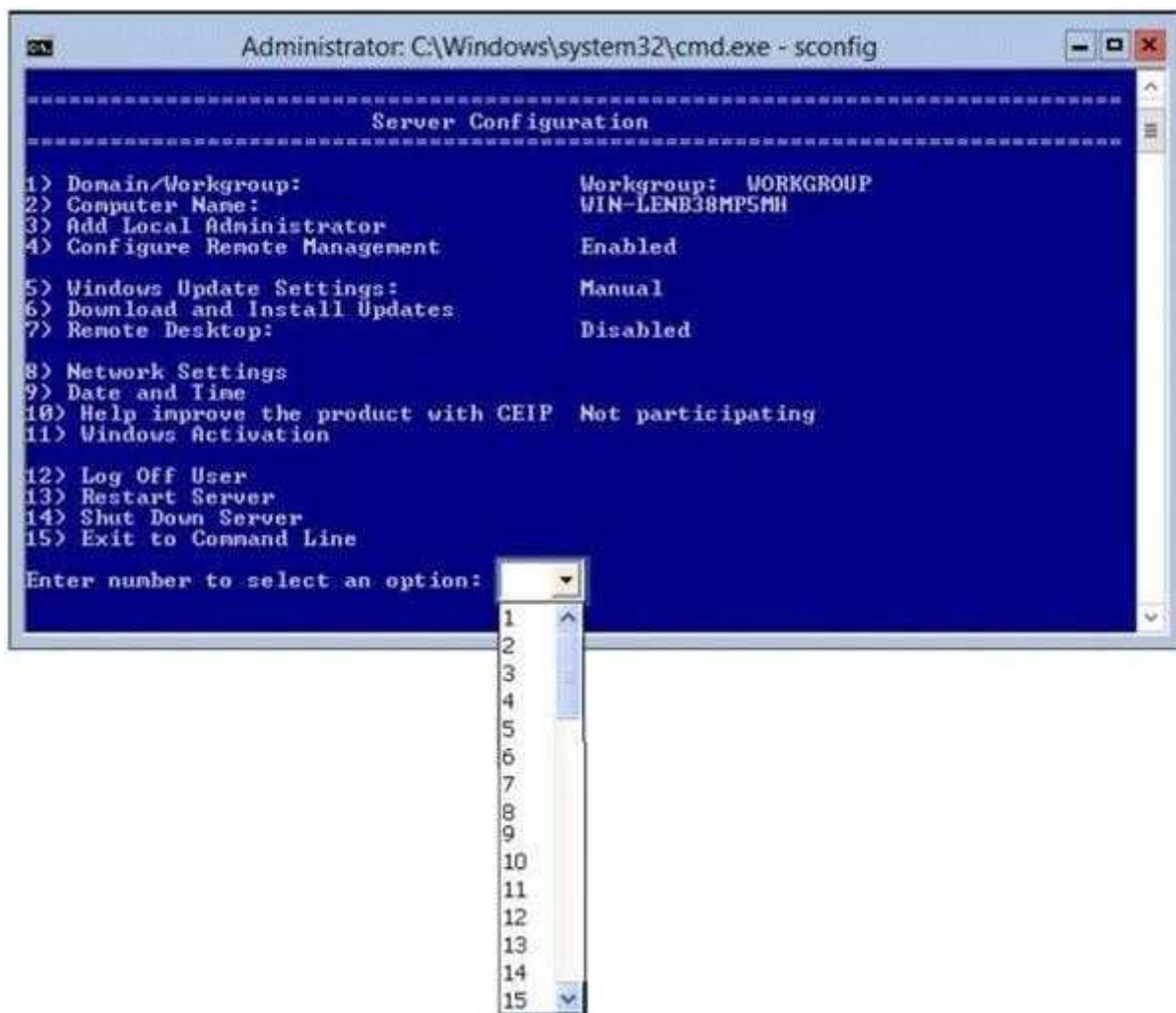
**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 12**

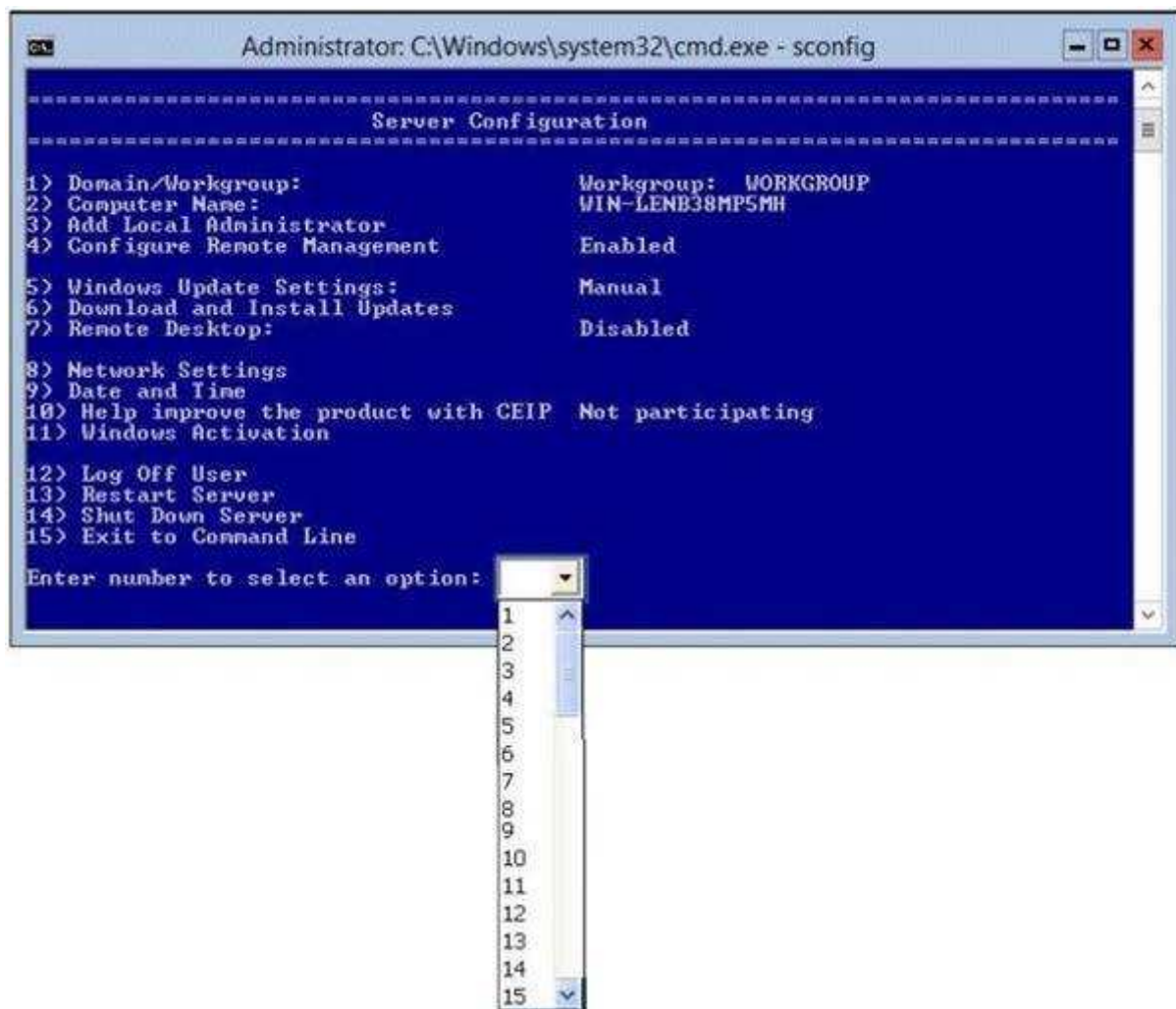
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server that runs Windows Server 2012. You perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server. You need to ensure that you can add the new server to Server Manager on Server1.

What should you configure on the new server?

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

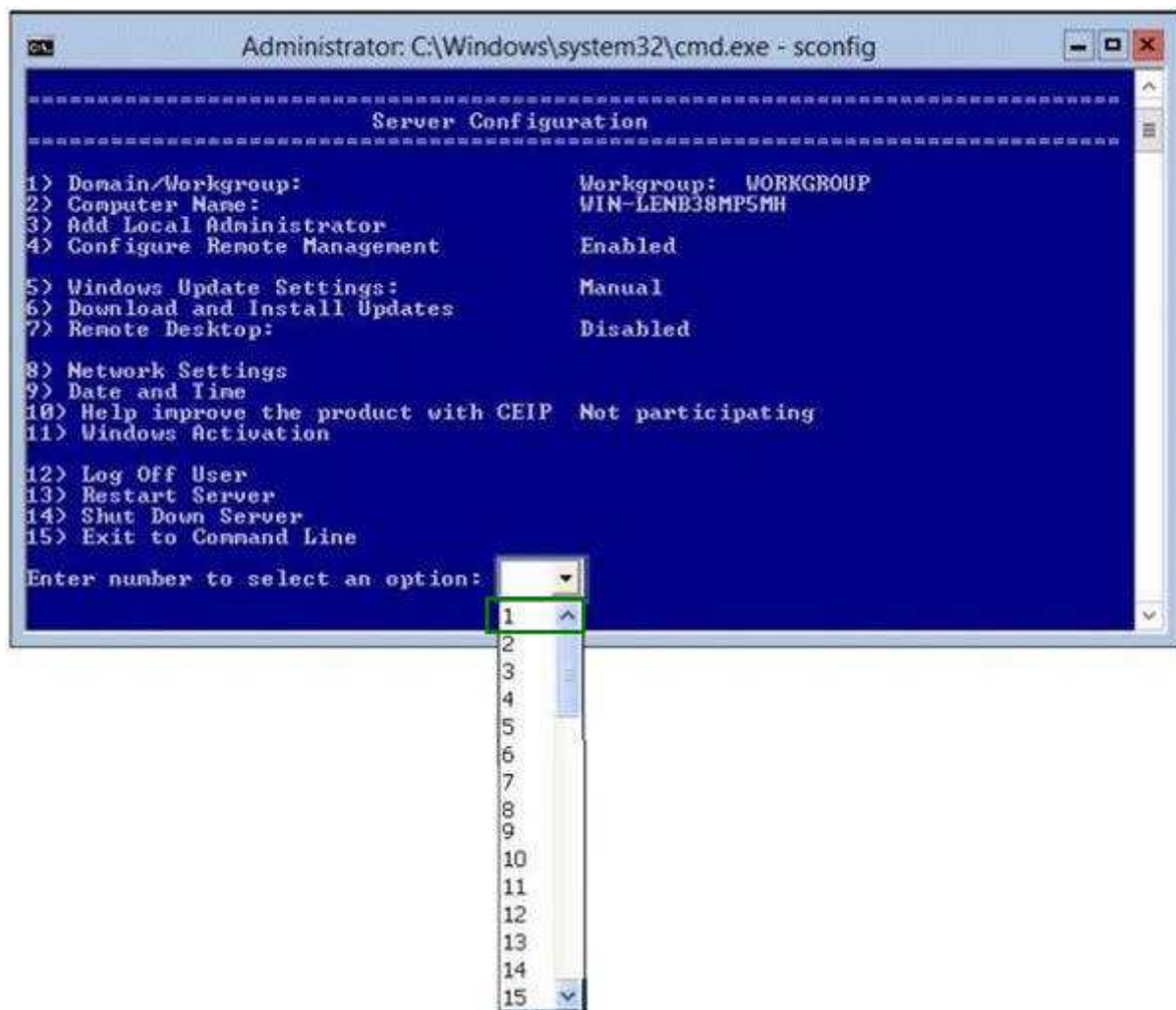


Point and Shoot:



Correct Answer:





Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 13

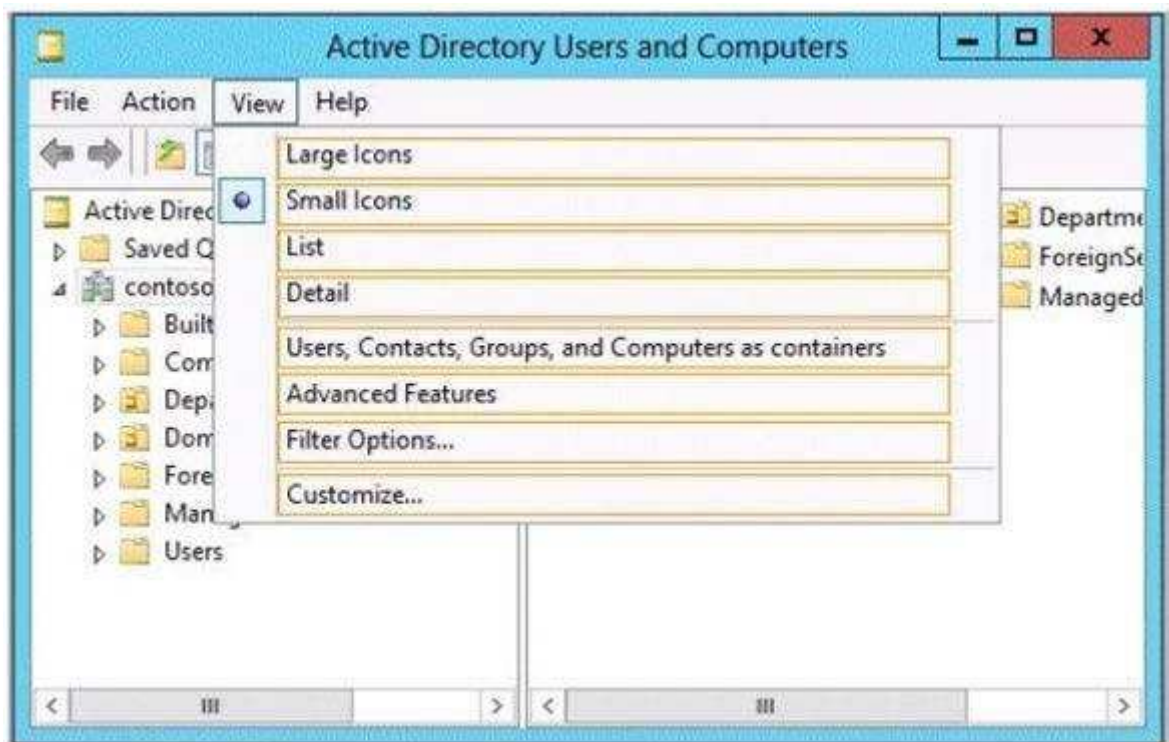
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Print1 has 50 shared printers. Each printer is listed in Active Directory. From Active Directory Users and Computers, you browse to Print1 and you discover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

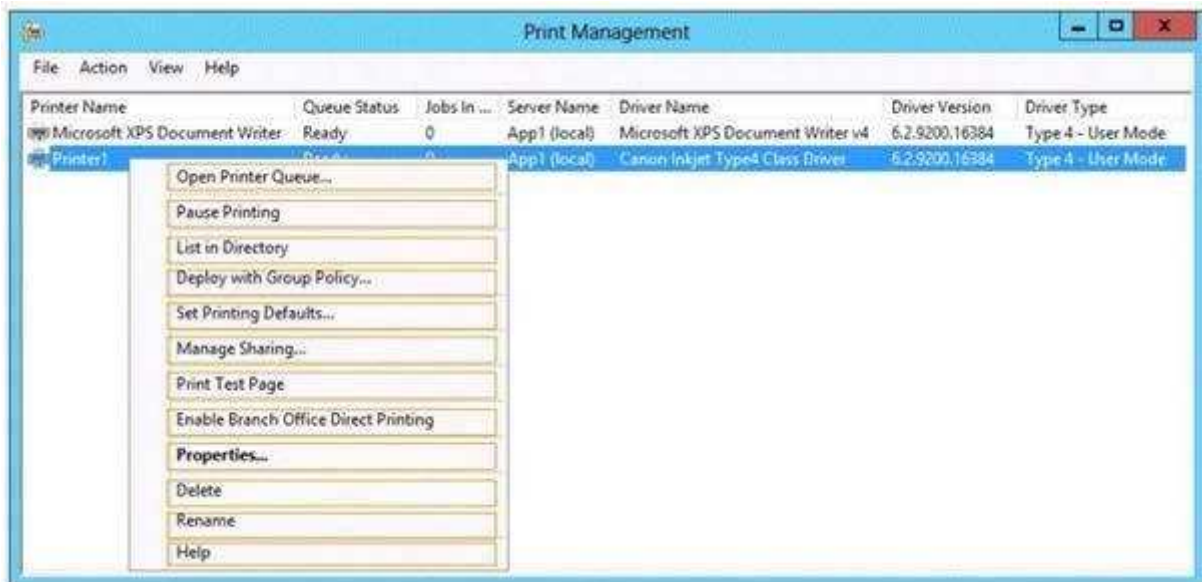
**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 15**

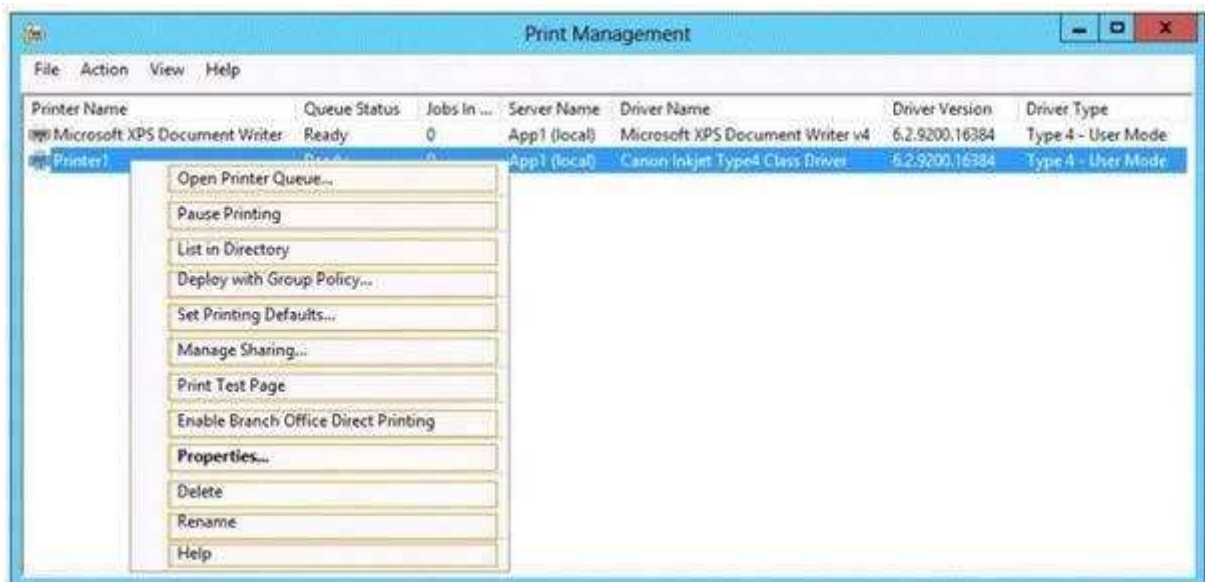
Your company has a main office and a sales office. The main office has 2,000 users. The sales office has 20 users. All client computers in the sales office run Windows 8. The sales office contains a print server named App1 that runs Windows Server 2012. App1 has a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1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

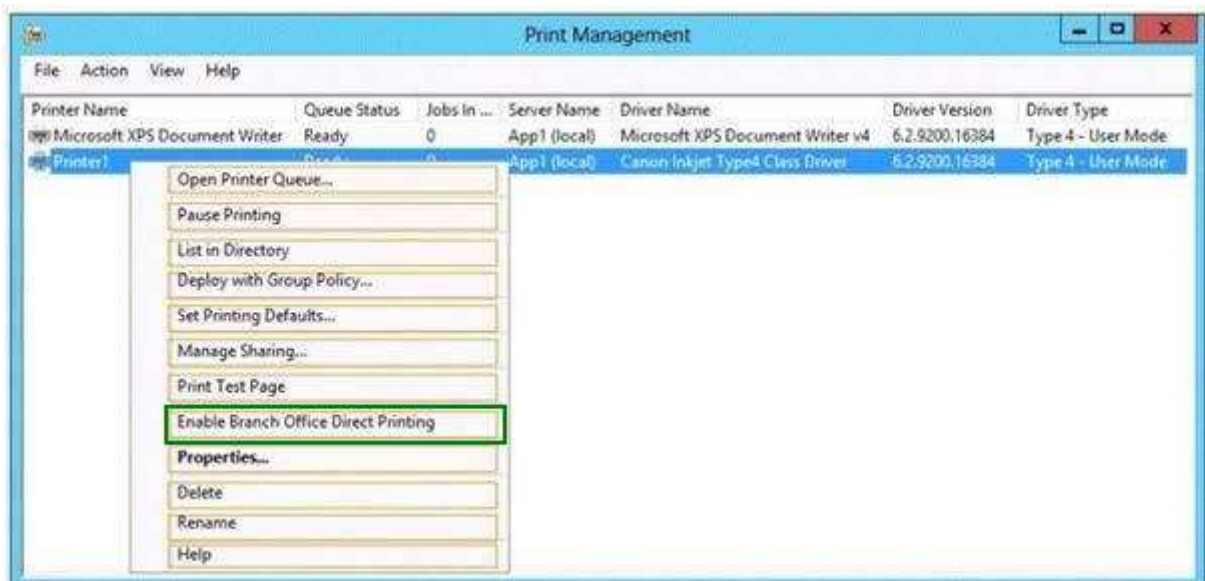
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.



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:**

### 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)**

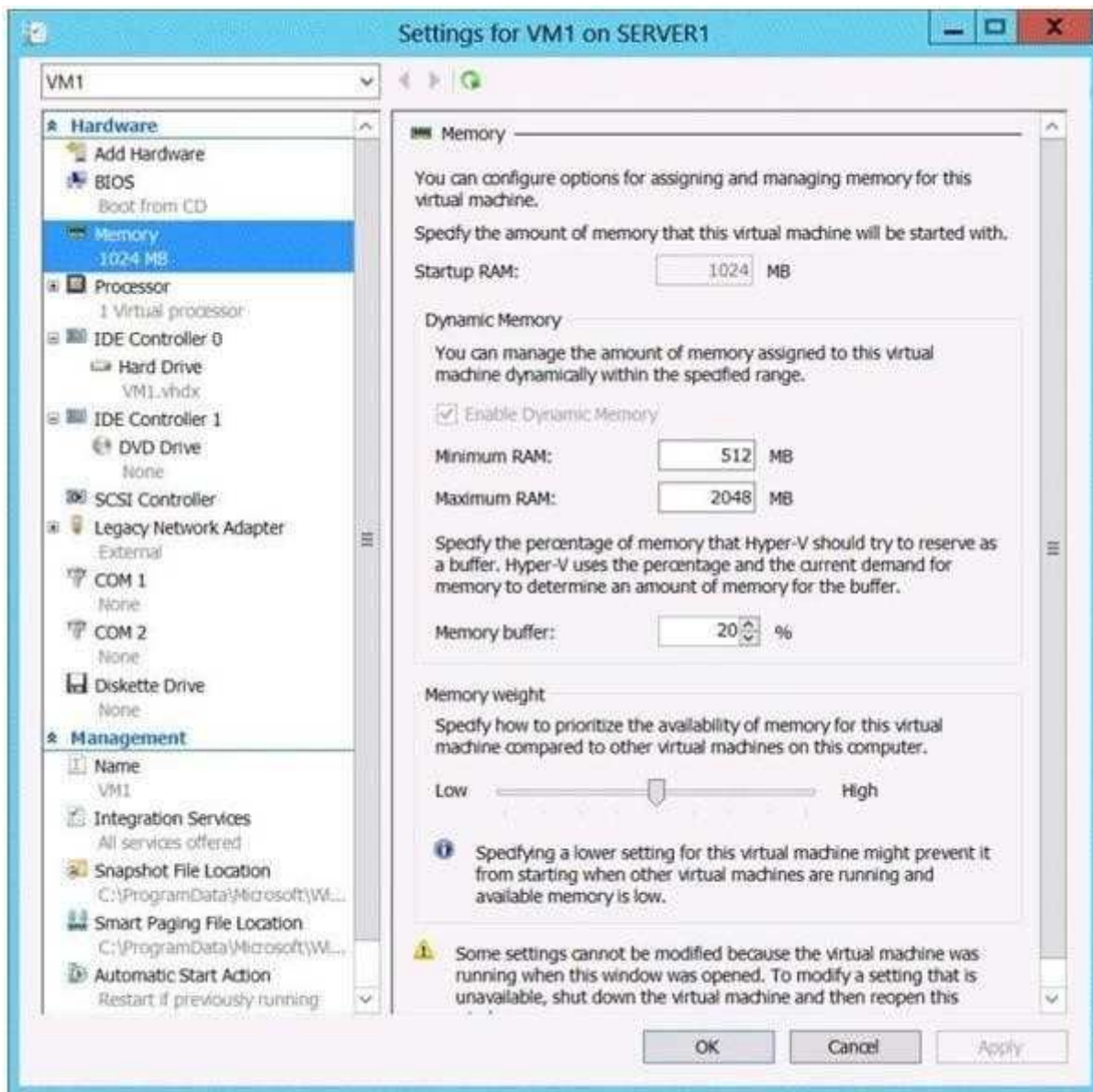
**Explanation**

**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**

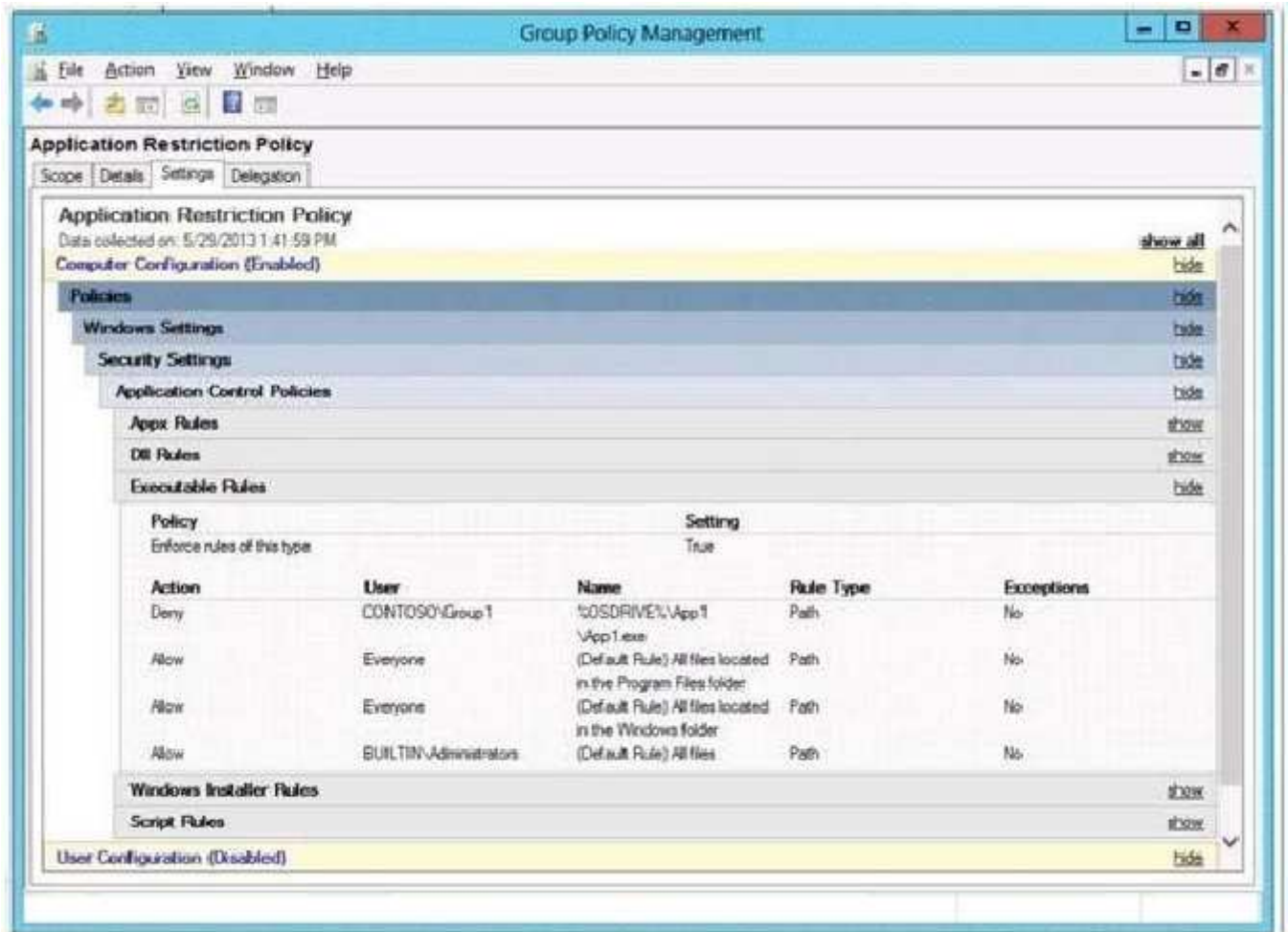
**Explanation/Reference:**

## Hot Area

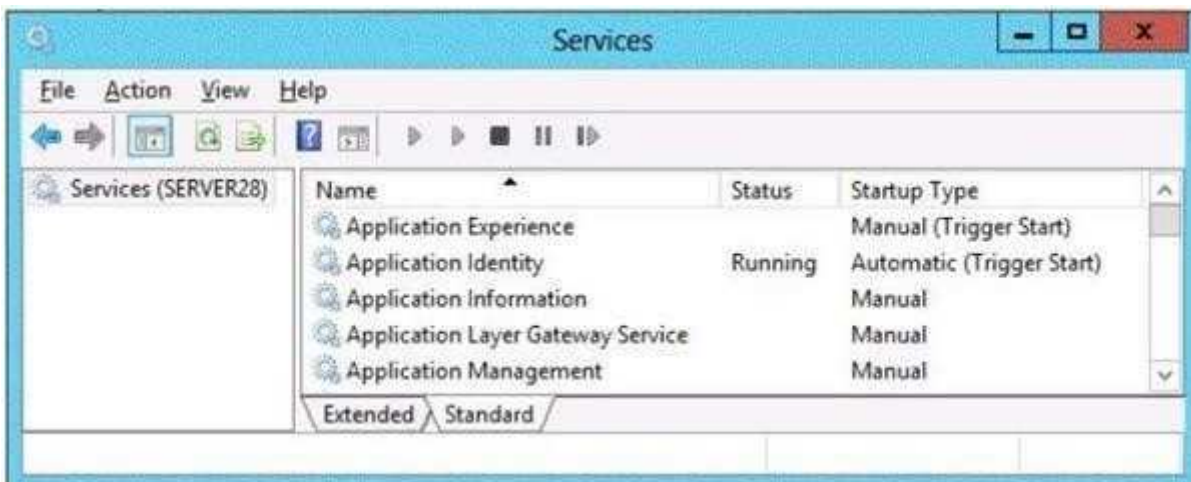
### QUESTION 1

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"/>

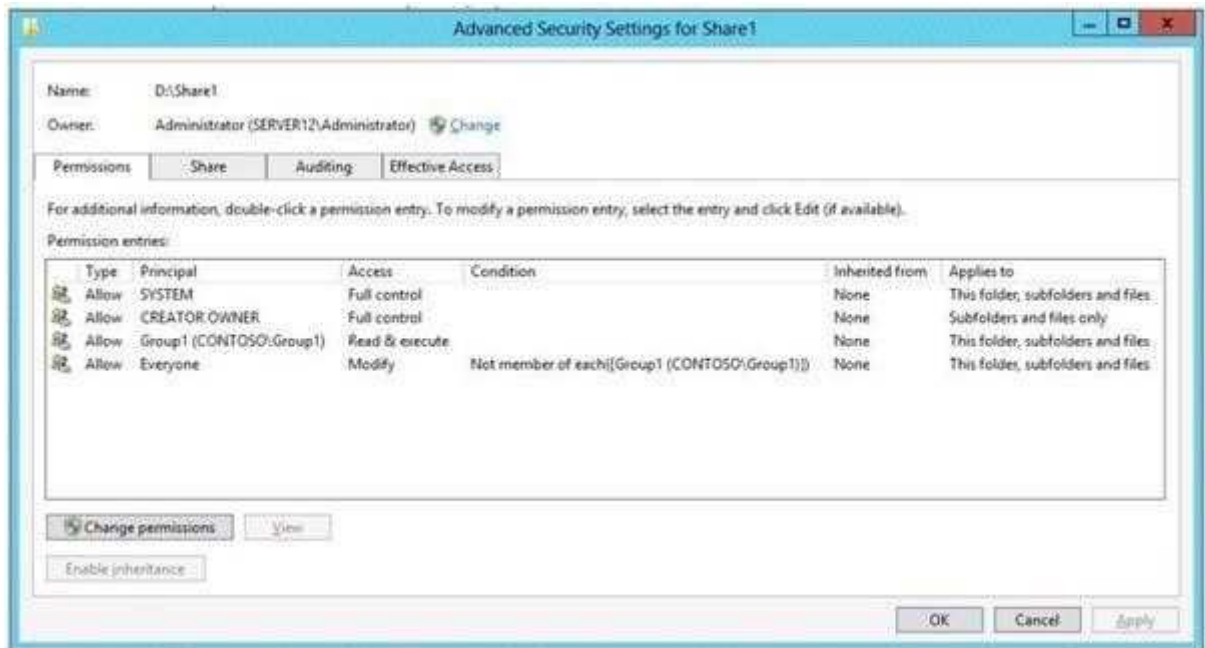


Section: (none)  
Explanation

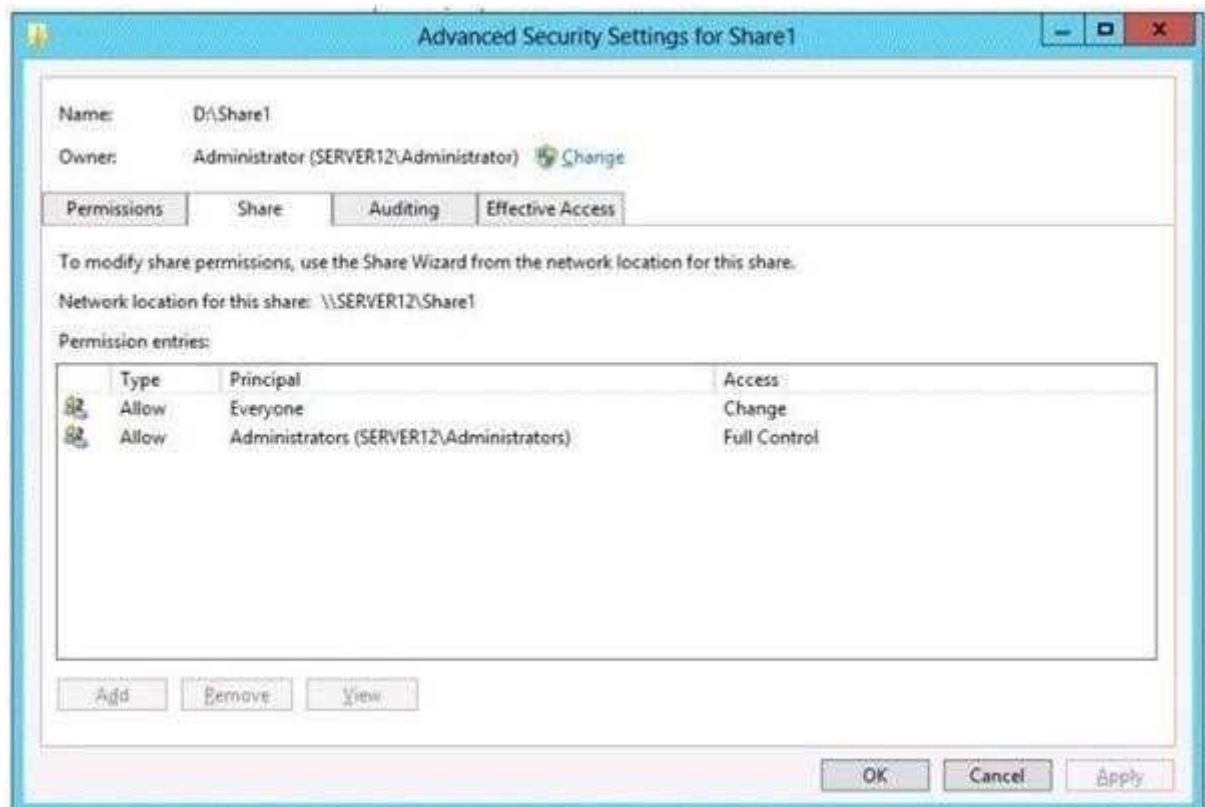
Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 2

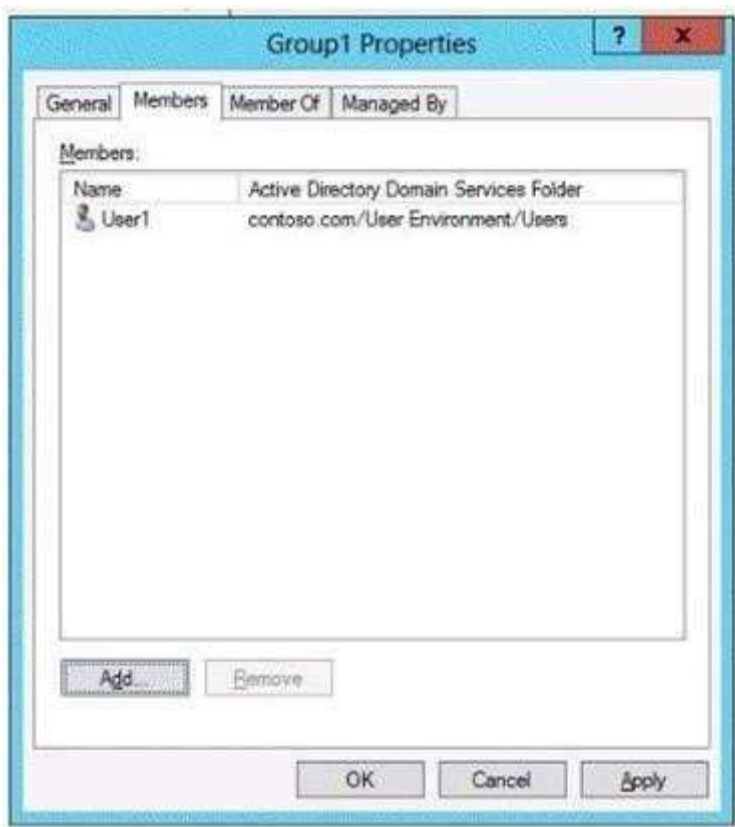
You have a shared folder named Share1. The folder permissions of Share1 are configured as shown in the Folder Permissions exhibit.



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		
Back up		
Paste		
Restore from backup		
Import settings		

Hot Area:

Action	Starter GPOs container in contoso.com	Starter GPOs container in adatum.com
Copy		
Back up		
Paste		
Restore from backup		
Import settings		

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
 
  
 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
 
  
 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
 
  
 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"/>

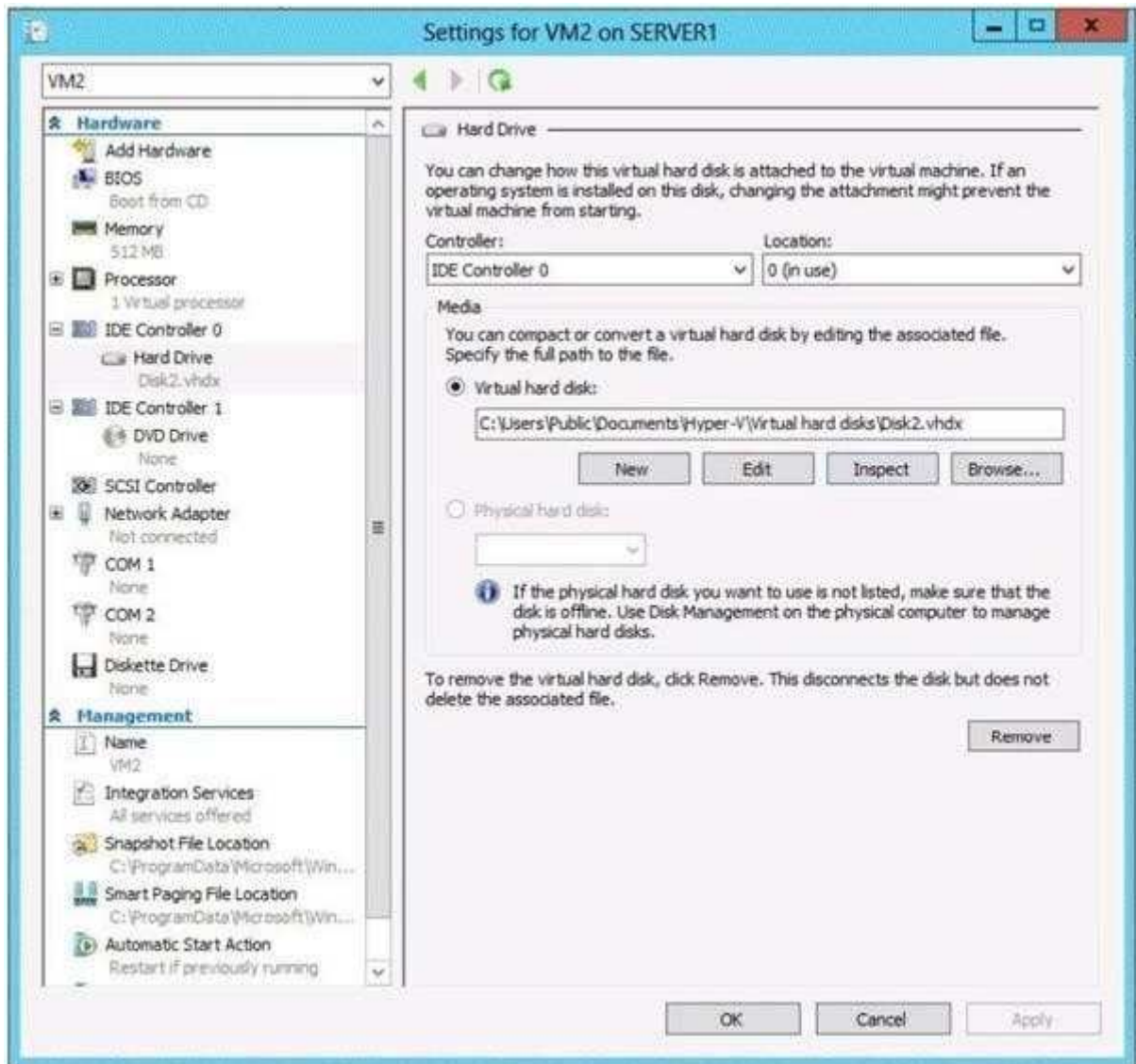


Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 9

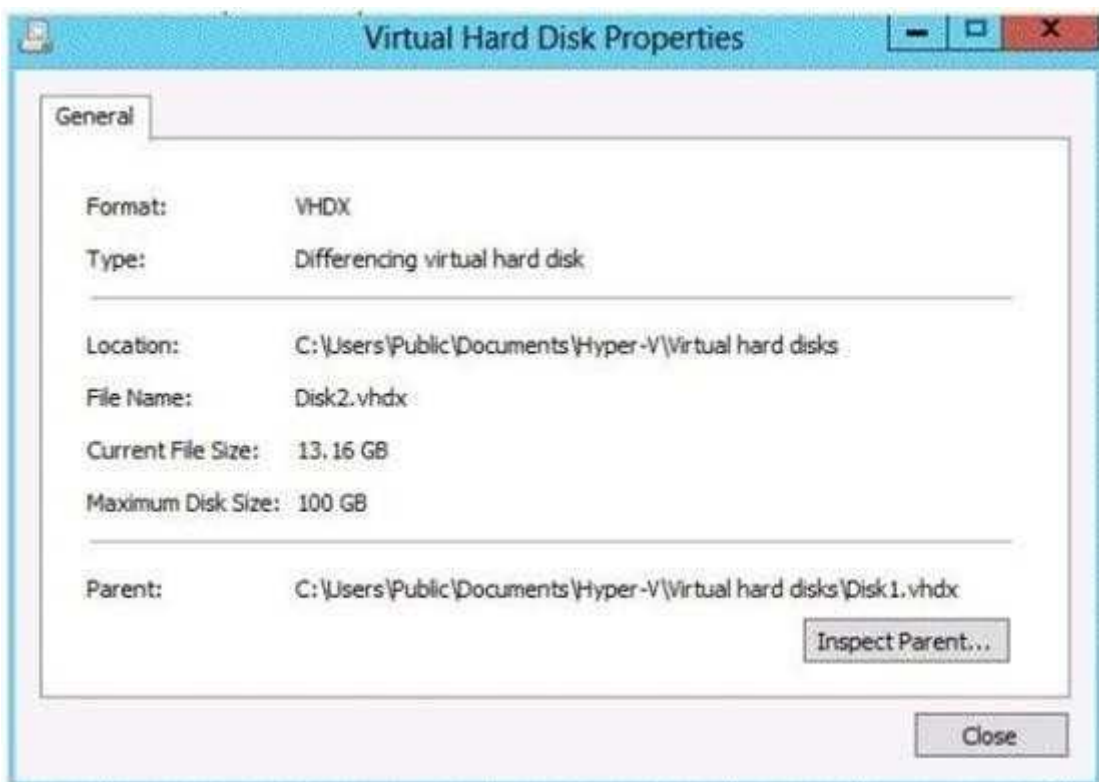
The settings for a virtual machine named VM2 are configured as shown in the VM2 exhibit.



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>

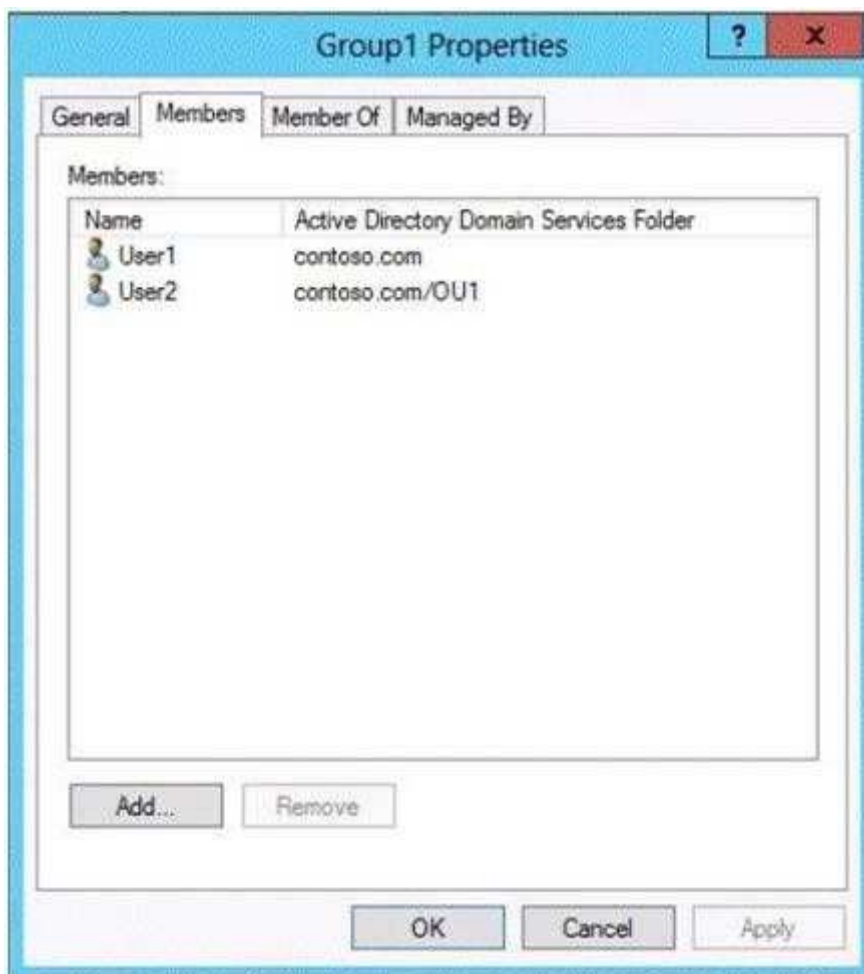
As per TRAINSIGNAL 70-410 videos, whenever you have conflicting permissions of the same type, the least restrictive wins.

**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**

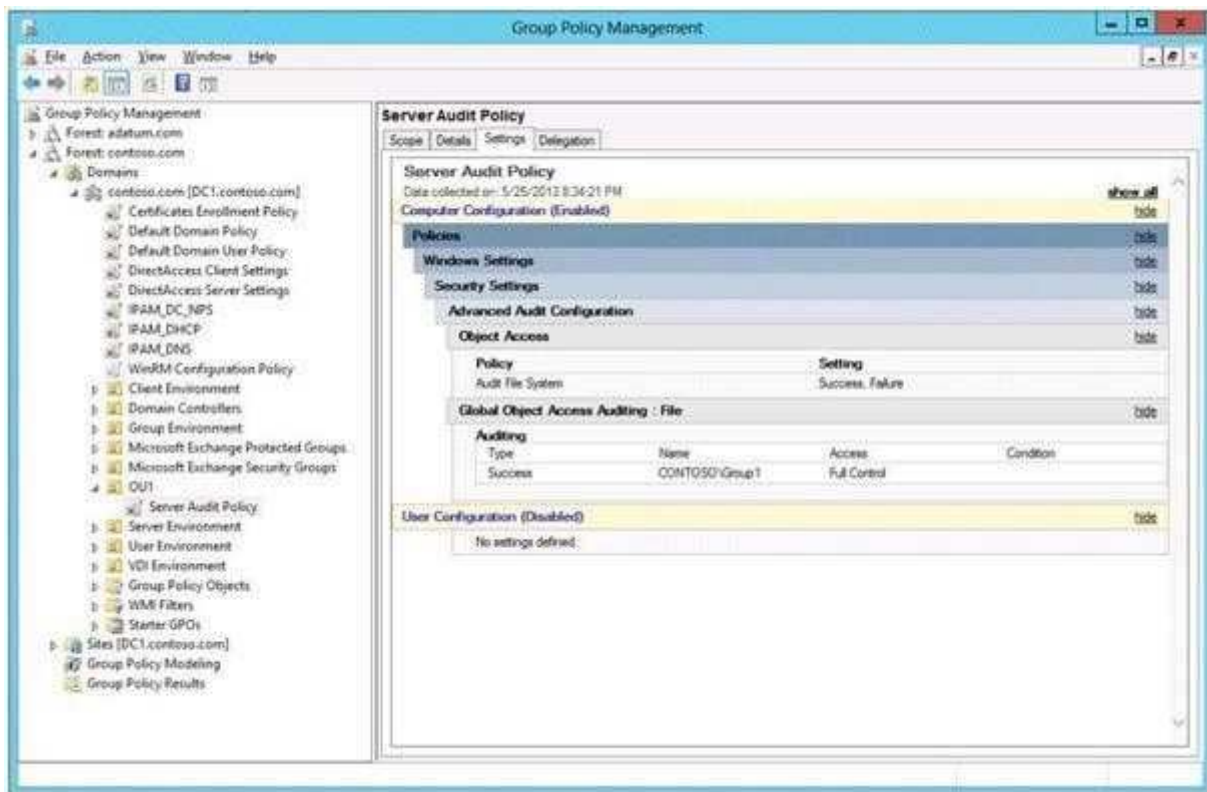
**Explanation/Reference:**

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

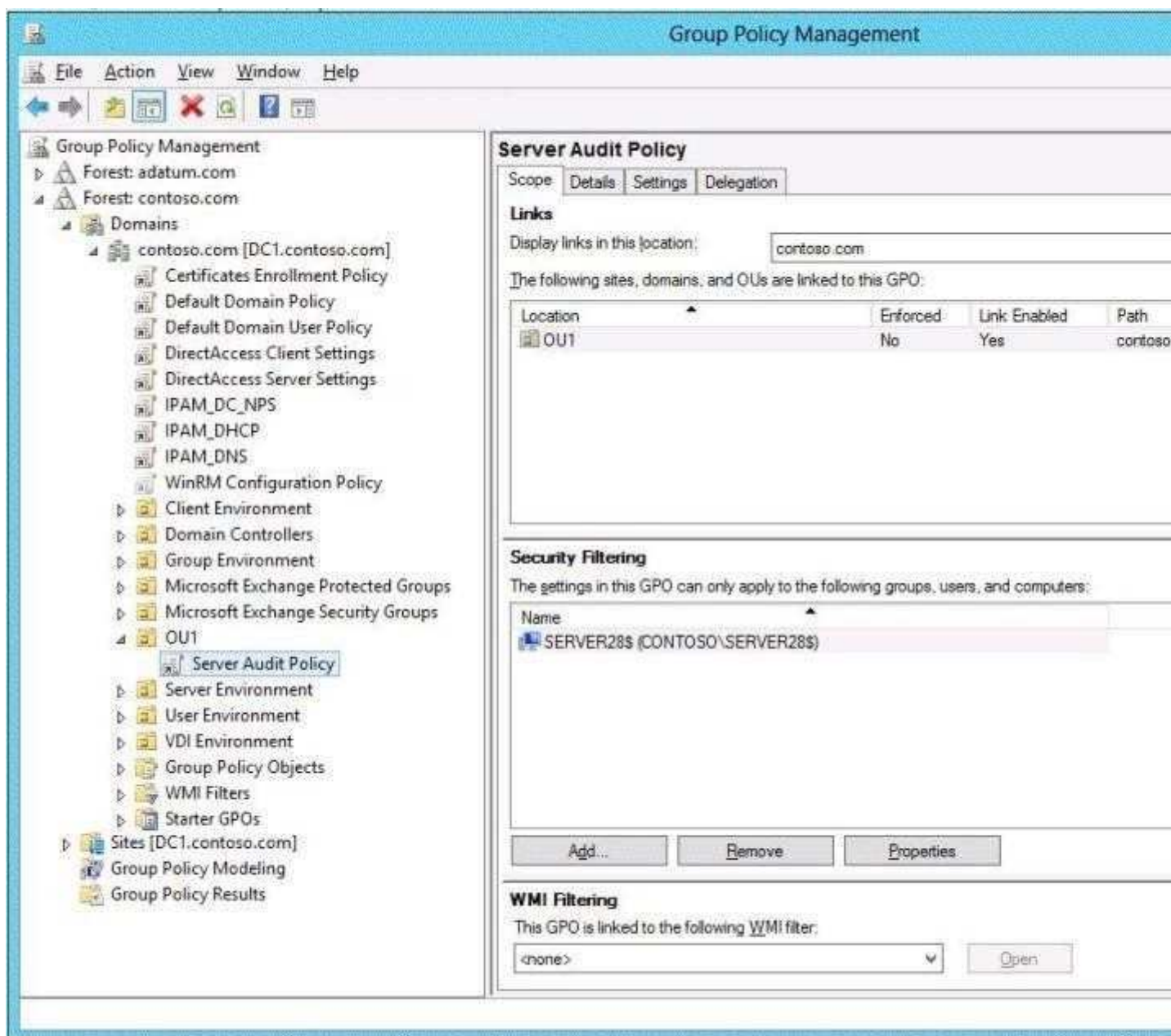
Since user4 not in the filtering the GPO does not apply to him.

#### **QUESTION 12**

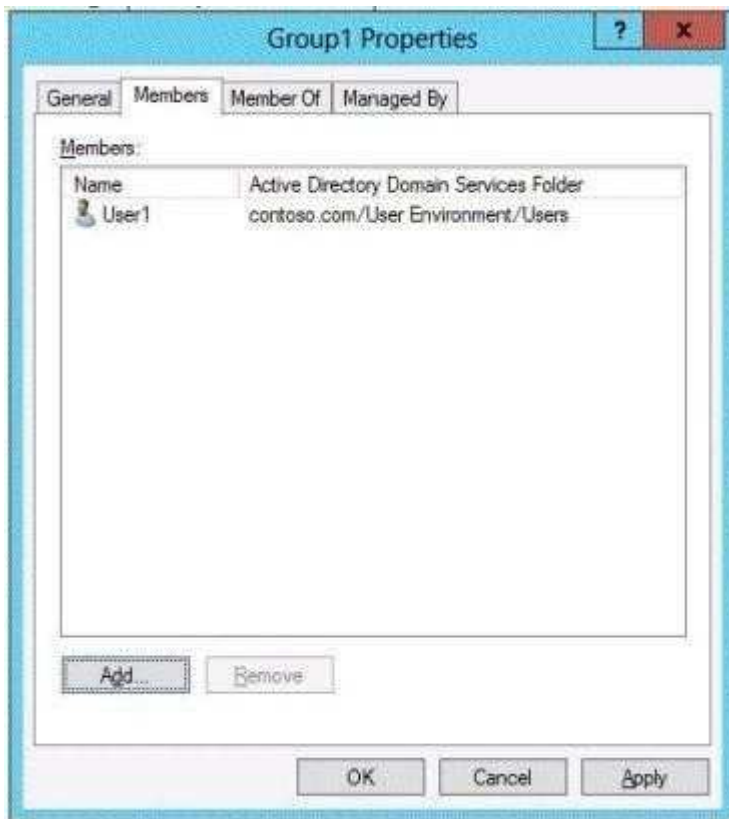
You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named Server Audit Policy. The settings of the GPO are shown in the Settings exhibit.



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)**

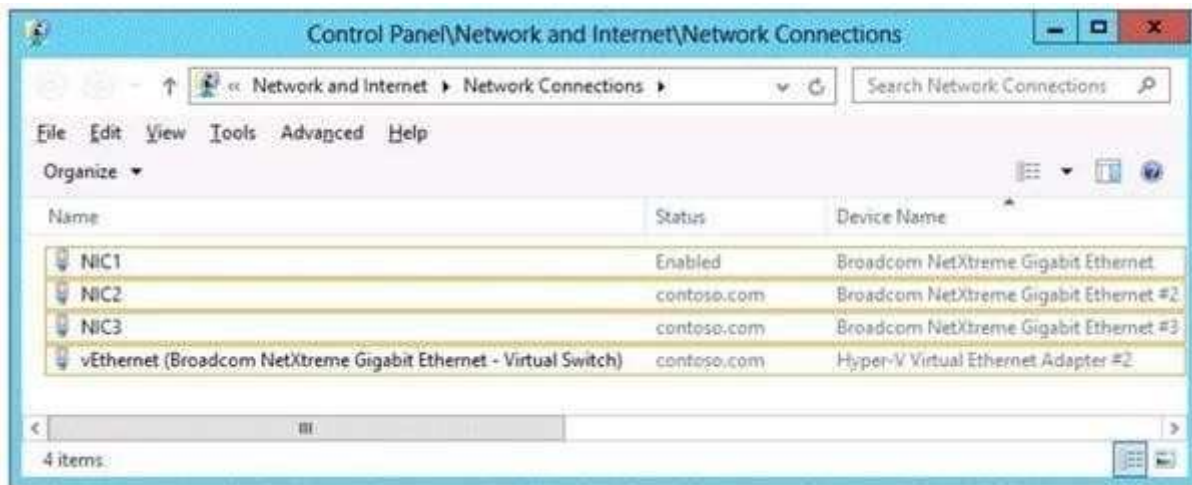
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

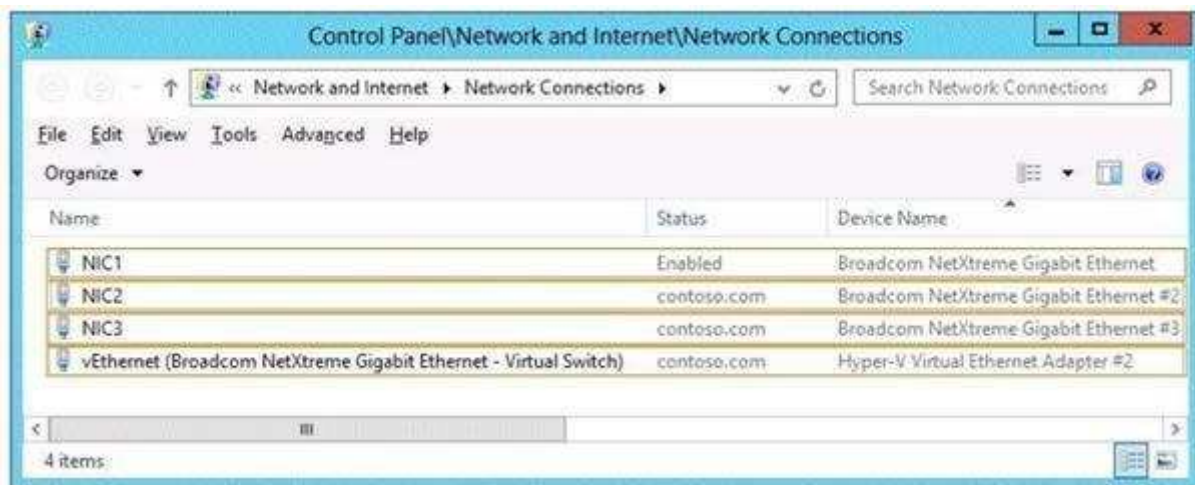
### QUESTION 13

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.)

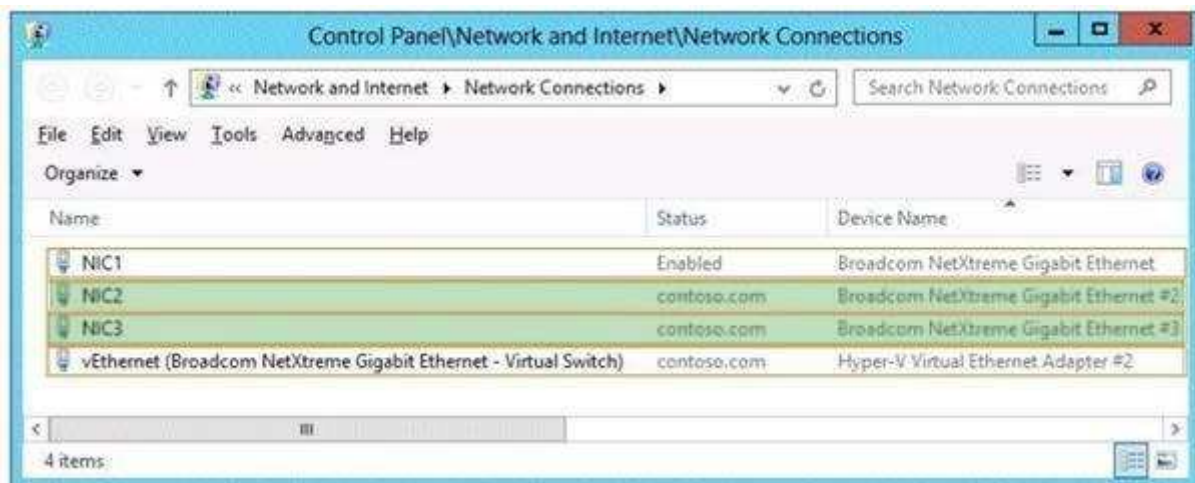




Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

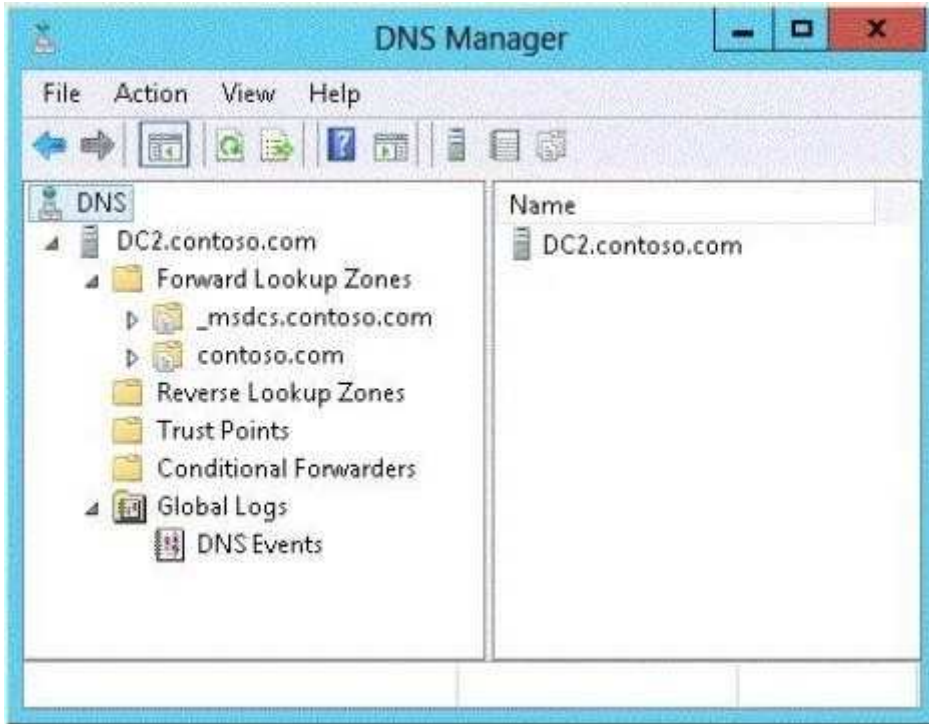
Explanation/Reference:

## Exam E

### QUESTION 1

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

You open DNS Manager as shown in the exhibit.



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

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer:** A

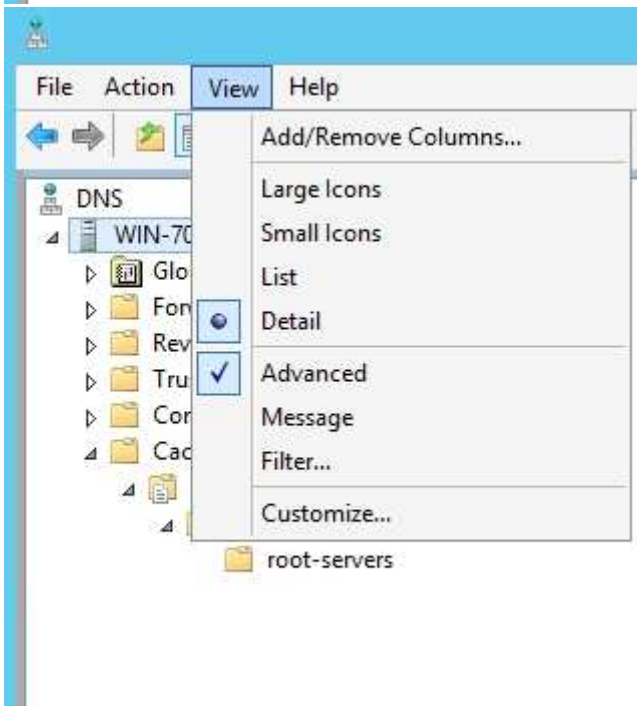
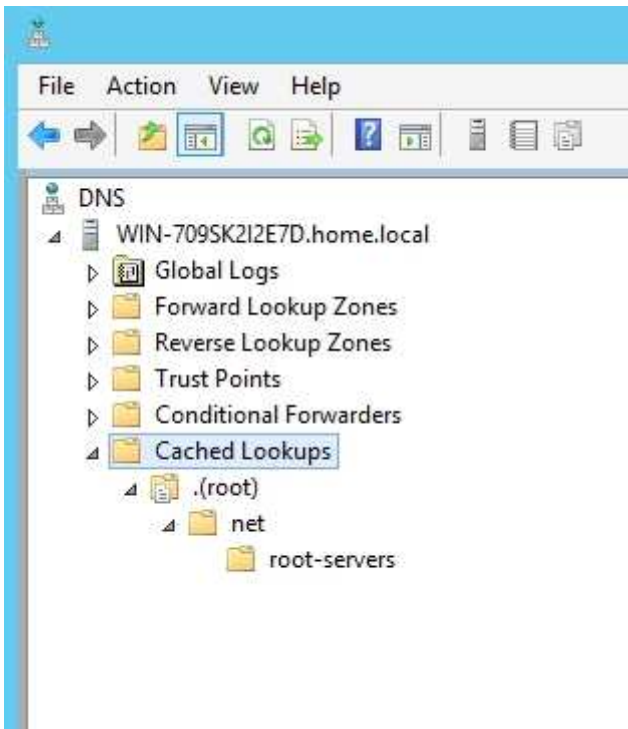
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

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

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

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



## QUESTION 2

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. (Request timed out)

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

Which rule should you modify?

- A. Online Responder Service (DCOM-In)
- B. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv6-In)
- C. Core Networking - Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP-In)

- D. Core Networking - Destination Unreachable Fragmentation Needed (ICMPv4-In)
- E. Core Networking - Destination Unreachable (ICMPv6-In)
- F. Active Directory Domain Controller - NetBIOS name resolution (UDP-In)
- G. Active Directory Domain Controller - Echo Request (ICMPv4-In)

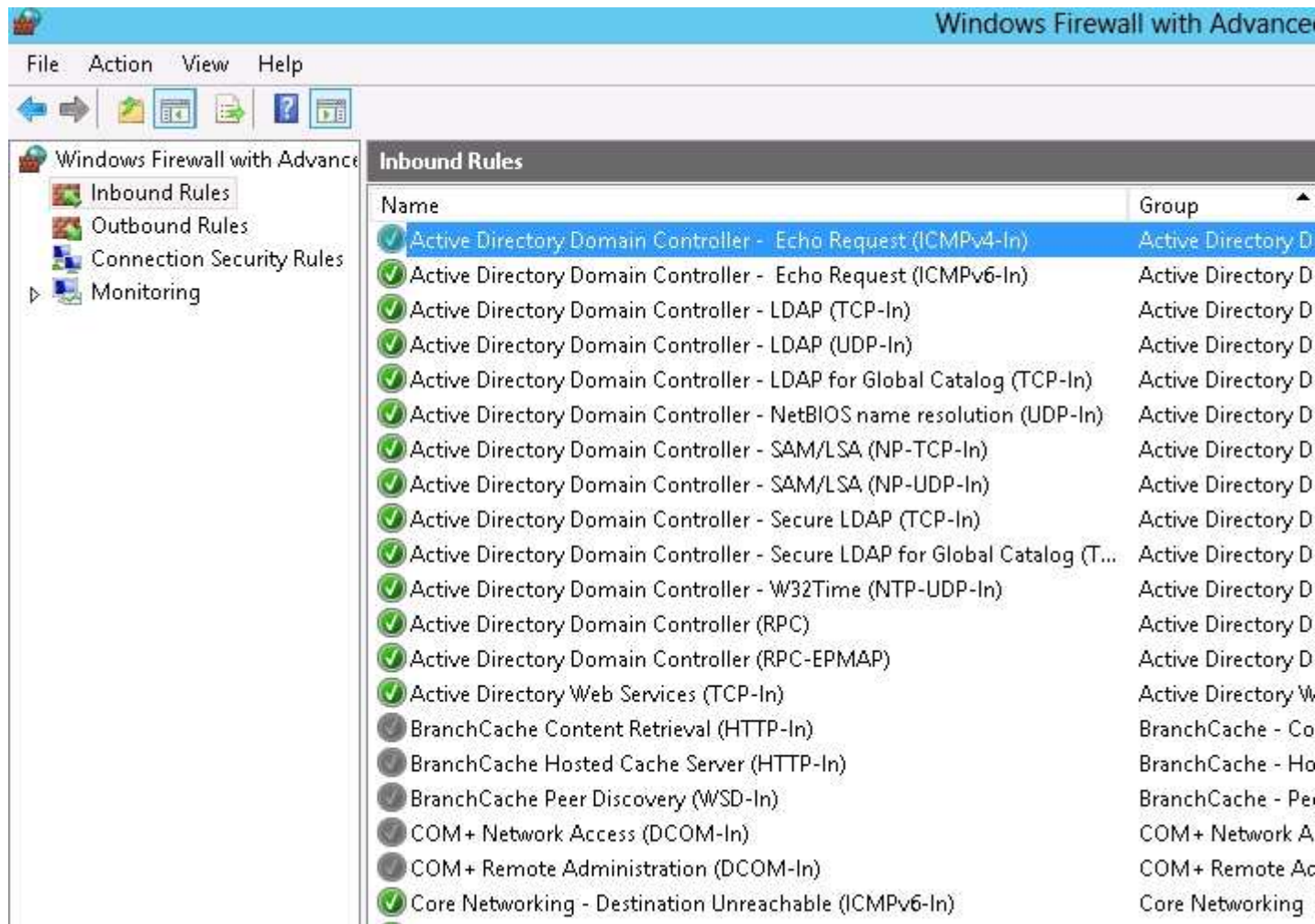
**Correct Answer: G**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**G. ICMP should have been enabled when ADDS was installed**



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

### QUESTION 3

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group.

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

Which setting should you modify from the Local Group Policy Editor? To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



Local Group Policy Editor		
File Help		
Policy		Security Se
User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator account		Disabled
User Account Control: Allow UIAccess applications to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop		Disabled
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode		Prompt fo
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users		Prompt fo
User Account Control: Detect application installations and prompt for elevation		Enabled
User Account Control: Only elevate executables that are signed and validated		Disabled
User Account Control: Only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations		Enabled
User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode		Disabled
User Account Control: Switch to the secure desktop when prompting for elevation		Enabled
User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations		Enabled

**Correct Answer:**

Local Group Policy Editor		
File Help		
Policy		Security Se
User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator account		Disabled
User Account Control: Allow UIAccess applications to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop		Disabled
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode		Prompt fo
User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users		Prompt fo
User Account Control: Detect application installations and prompt for elevation		Enabled
User Account Control: Only elevate executables that are signed and validated		Disabled
User Account Control: Only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations		Enabled
User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode		Disabled
User Account Control: Switch to the secure desktop when prompting for elevation		Enabled
User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations		Enabled

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

User Account Control: Run all users, including administrators, as standard users.

This security setting determines the behavior of all UAC policies for the entire system.

The options are:

ò Enabled: Admin Approval Mode and all other UAC policies are dependent on this option being enabled. Changing this setting requires a system reboot.

ò Disabled: Admin Approval Mode user type and all related UAC policies will be disabled. Note: the Security Center will notify that the overall security of the operating system has been reduced.

Default: Enabled

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852217%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/cc709691%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 4

Your company has a main office that contains 225 client computers. The client computers are located on a subnet that uses the network ID of 10.10.1.0/24.

The company plans to open two branch offices. The offices will be configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Number of client computers
Branch1	100
Branch2	50

You need to select a network prefix for each office to ensure that there are enough IPv4 addresses for each client computer. The solution must minimize the number of unused IP addresses.

Which network prefixes should you select?

To answer, drag the appropriate network prefix to the correct branch office in the answer area.

**Select and Place:**

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
/24	Branch1 Network prefix
/25	Branch2 Network prefix
/26	
/27	
/28	

**Correct Answer:**

Network Prefixes	Answer Area
/24	Branch1 /25
	Branch2 /26
/27	
/28	

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

32 = 8+8+8+8 = MASK 0.0.0.0

dec 32-25=7

bin 00000000000000000000000001111111= dec 127

dec 32-26= 6

bin 00000000000000000000000001111111= dec 63



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

### QUESTION 5

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

Your company hires 500 temporary employees for the summer.

The human resources department gives you a Microsoft Excel document that contains a list of the temporary employees.

You need to automate the creation of user accounts for the 500 temporary employees.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Add-Member cmdlet
- B. ADSI Edit
- C. The csvde.exe command
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

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

You can use Csvde to **import and export Active Directory data** that uses the comma-separated value format. **Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel** to open this .csv file and view the header and value information

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\administrator\Documents\Scripts>ImportADUsers.bat
C:\Users\administrator\Documents\Scripts>CSUDE -i -f ActiveDirectoryUsers.csv -
s SP-DC
Connecting to "SP-DC"
Logging in as current user using SSPI
Importing directory from file "ActiveDirectoryUsers.csv"
Loading entries.....
.....
267 entries modified successfully.
The command has completed successfully

```

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/327620/en-us>

### QUESTION 6

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

You have a client application named App1 that communicates to Server1 by using dynamic TCP ports.

On Server1, a technician runs the following command:

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic -Direction Outbound -LocalPort 1024- 65535 -Protocol TCP
```

Users report that they can no longer connect to Server1 by using Appl. You need to ensure that App1 can connect to Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic -Action Allow
- B. netsh advfirewall firewall set rule name=allowdynamic new action = allow
- C. Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName AllowDynamic -Direction Inbound
- D. netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name=allowdynamic action=allow

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Set-NetFirewallRule - Modifies existing firewall rules.

You have to allow the connection INTO the server - inbound rules

```

PS [MikeFRobbins.com] >Invoke-Command -ComputerName dc01, sql01 {
Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup 'Remote Event Log Management' -Enabled True -PassThru |
select DisplayName, Enabled
} -Credential (Get-Credential)
cmdlet Get-Credential at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:

DisplayName      : Remote Event Log Management (NP-In)
Enabled          : True
PSComputerName   : sql01
RunspaceId       : 9337a61d-48dd-4b36-b01a-e54be0d04e5b

DisplayName      : Remote Event Log Management (RPC-EPMAP)
Enabled          : True
PSComputerName   : sql01
RunspaceId       : 9337a61d-48dd-4b36-b01a-e54be0d04e5b

DisplayName      : Remote Event Log Management (RPC)
Enabled          : True
PSComputerName   : sql01
RunspaceId       : 9337a61d-48dd-4b36-b01a-e54be0d04e5b

DisplayName      : Remote Event Log Management (RPC-EPMAP)
Enabled          : True
PSComputerName   : dc01
RunspaceId       : d79977df-0de9-409f-8c20-e35d367b4f85

DisplayName      : Remote Event Log Management (NP-In)
Enabled          : True
PSComputerName   : dc01
RunspaceId       : d79977df-0de9-409f-8c20-e35d367b4f85

DisplayName      : Remote Event Log Management (RPC)
Enabled          : True
PSComputerName   : dc01
RunspaceId       : d79977df-0de9-409f-8c20-e35d367b4f85

PS [MikeFRobbins.com] >

```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj573828%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>  
<http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on-windows-server-2012/>

#### QUESTION 7

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

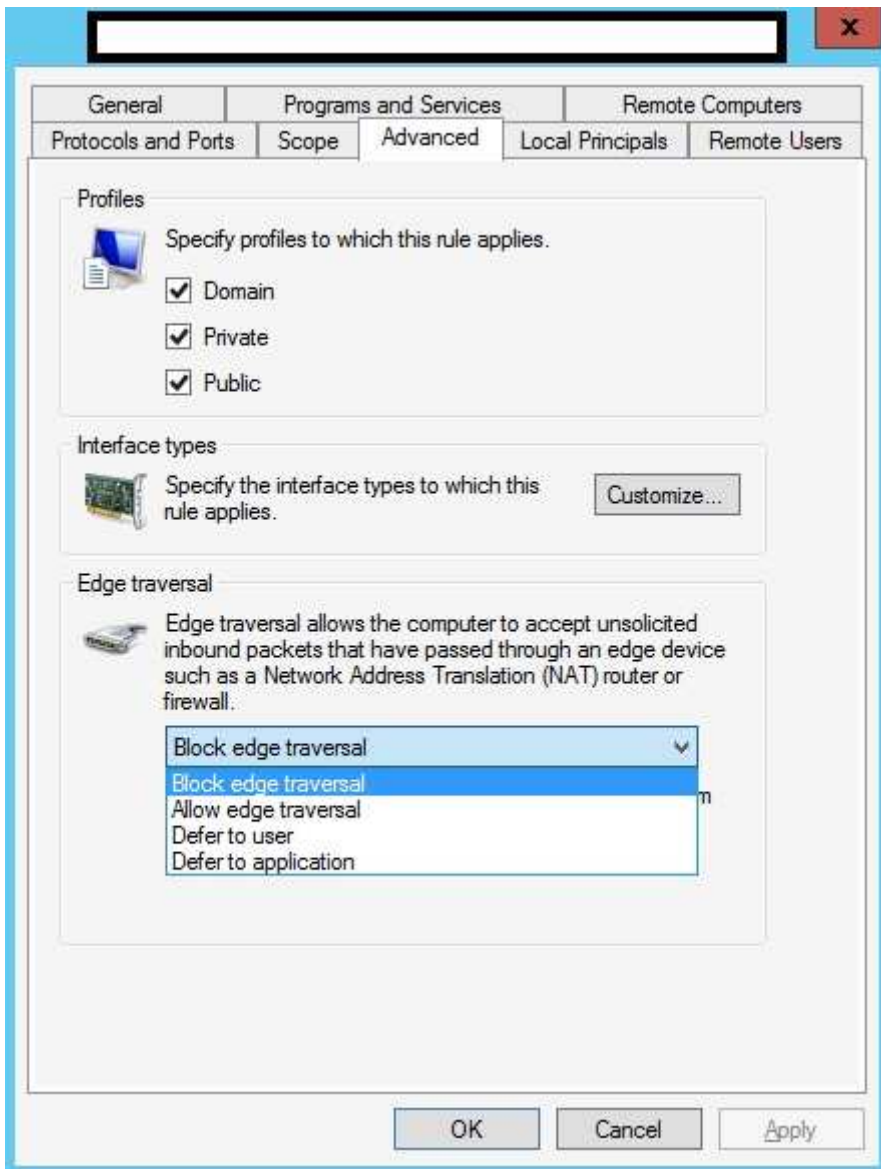
**Correct Answer: A**

**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 8

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

An administrator provides you with a file that contains the information to create user accounts for 200 temporary employees.

The file is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**csvde** - Imports and exports data from Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using files that store data in the comma-separated value (CSV) format. You can also support batch operations based on the CSV file format standard. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732101\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732101(v=ws.10).aspx)

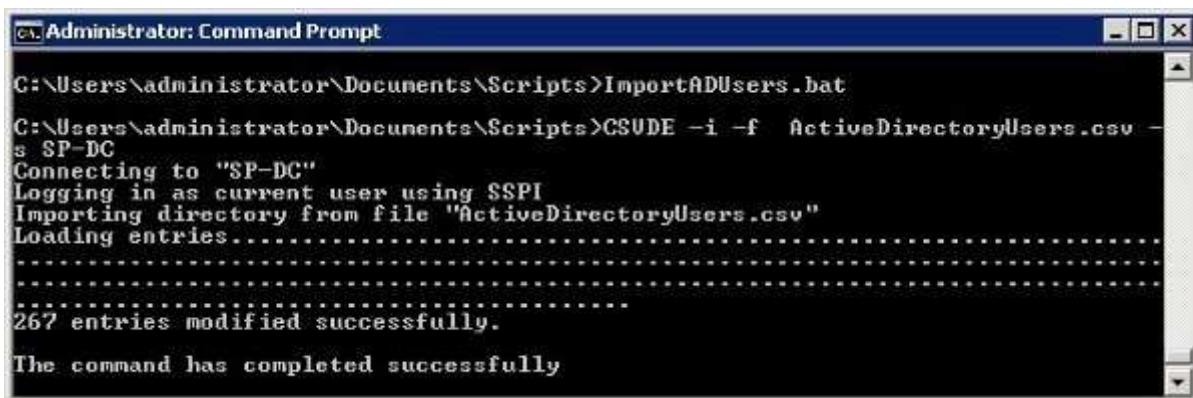
**Net user** - Adds or modifies user accounts, or displays user account information. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771865\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771865(v=ws.10).aspx)

**Ldifde** - Creates, modifies, and deletes directory objects. You can also use Ldifde to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other applications or services, and populate Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) with data from other directory services. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731033\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731033(v=ws.10).aspx)

**Dsadd** - Adds specific types of objects to the directory. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753708(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

You can use Csvde to **import and export Active Directory data** that uses the comma-separated value format. **Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel** to open this .csv file and view the header and value information



```
C:\Users\administrator\Documents\Scripts>ImportADUsers.bat
C:\Users\administrator\Documents\Scripts>CSVDE -i -f ActiveDirectoryUsers.csv -s SP-DC
Connecting to "SP-DC"
Logging in as current user using SSPI
Importing directory from file "ActiveDirectoryUsers.csv"
Loading entries.....
.....
.....
267 entries modified successfully.
The command has completed successfully
```

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/327620/en-us>



### QUESTION 9

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

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

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

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

Which prefix should you select for each network adapter?

To answer, drag the appropriate IPv6 prefix to the correct network adapter in the answer area. Each prefix may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**

2000::  
FC00::  
FE80::  
FF00::

NIC1: IPv6 Prefix  
NIC2: IPv6 Prefix

**Correct Answer:**

2000::  
FC00::  
FE80::  
FF00::

NIC1: FC00::  
NIC2: FF00::

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



IPv6 Prefix	Allocation	Reference	
0000::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
0100::/8	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	0100::/64 reserved for Discard-Only Address Block [RFC6666]. Com
0200::/7	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4048]	Deprecated as of December 2004 [RFC4048]. Formerly an OSI NSA
0400::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
0800::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
1000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
2000::/3	Global Unicast	[RFC4291]	The IPv6 Unicast space encompasses the entire IPv6 address range registered in [IANA registry <i>ipv6-unicast-address-assignments</i> ]. [6] [
4000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
6000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
8000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
a000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
c000::/3	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
e000::/4	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f000::/5	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
f800::/6	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fc00::/7	Unique Local Unicast	[RFC4193]	For complete registration details, see [IANA registry <i>iana-ipv6-speci</i>
fe00::/9	Reserved by IETF	[RFC4291]	
fe80::/10	Link-Scoped Unicast	[RFC4291]	Reserved by protocol. For authoritative registration, see [IANA regist
fec0::/10	Reserved by IETF	[RFC3879]	Deprecated by [RFC3879] in September 2004. Formerly a Site-Local
ff00::/8	Multicast	[RFC4291]	IANA assignments from this block are registered in [IANA registry <i>ip</i>

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



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

#### QUESTION 10

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

You discover that when there are many pending print jobs, the system drive occasionally runs out of free space.

You add a new hard disk to Server1. You create a new NTFS volume.

You need to prevent the print jobs from consuming disk space on the system volume. What should you modify?

- A. the properties of the Print Spooler service
- B. the Print Server Properties
- C. the properties of each shared printer
- D. the properties on the new volume

**Correct Answer: B**

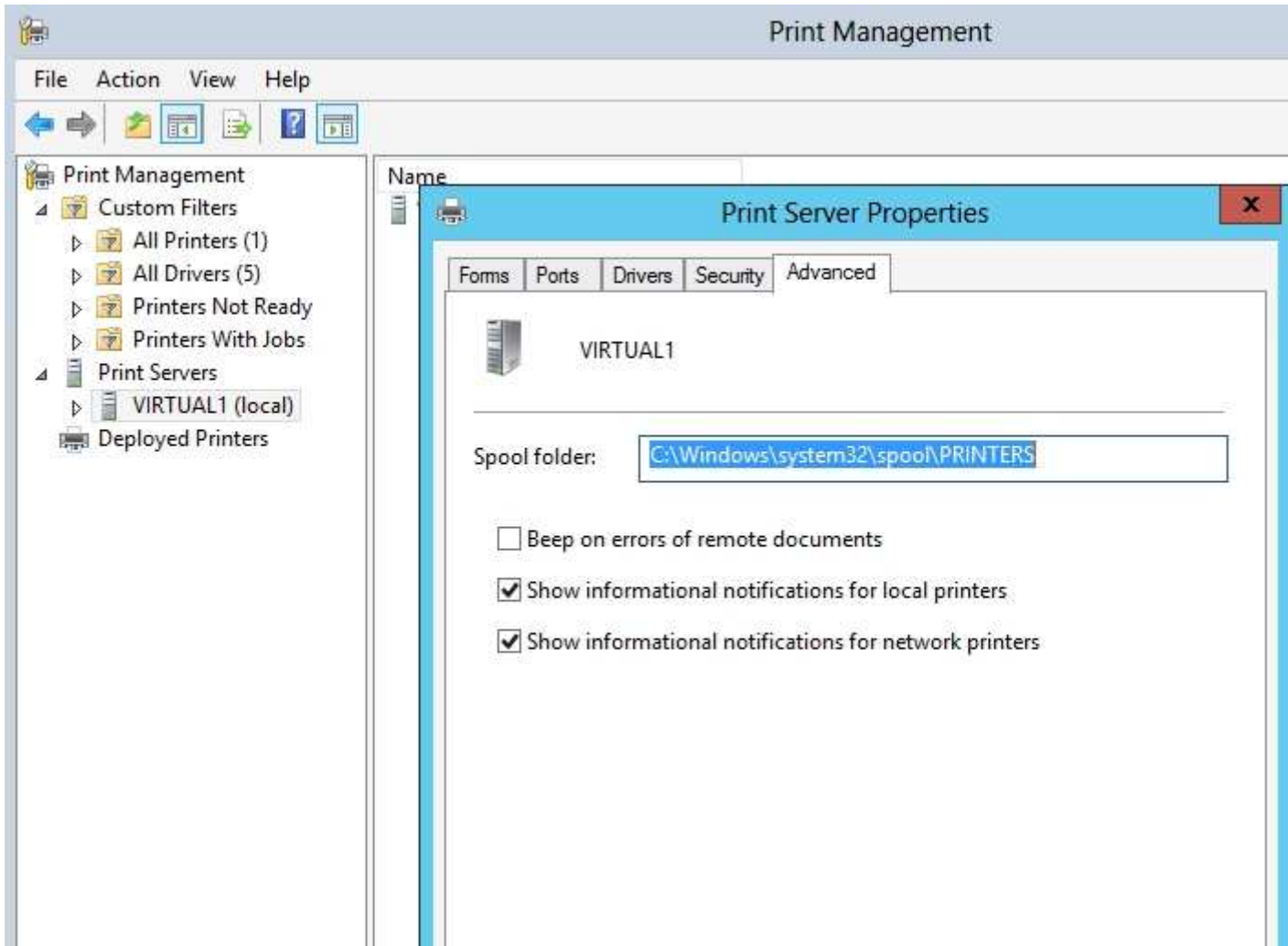
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Windows spools print jobs by default to the following directory as the they are processed:  
%SystemRoot%\SYSTEM32\POOL\PRINTERS.

It is possible for the administrator of a Windows print server to manually instruct Windows the location for placing the spool files, if for example there is a concern for disk space.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/137503/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757764%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc736979%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 11**

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. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
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 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
14...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
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:**

Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table.

Route Print displays a list of current routes that the host knows.

Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently.

TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network



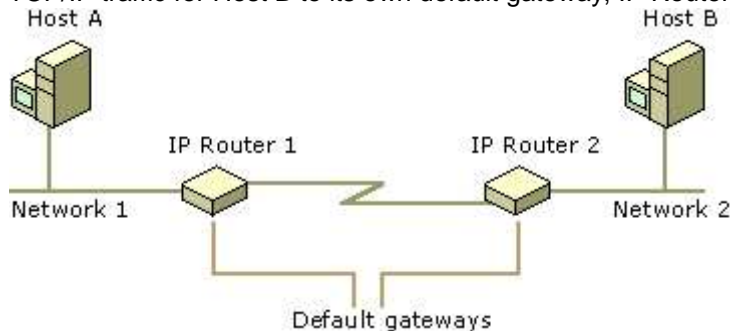
segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger internetwork.

If the default gateway fails, communication beyond the local network segment may be impaired. To prevent this, you can use the Advanced TCP/IP Settings dialog box (in Network Connections) for each connection to specify multiple default gateways. **You can also use the route command to manually add routes** to the routing table for heavily used hosts or networks

If you have multiple interfaces and you configure a default gateway for each interface, TCP/IP by default automatically calculates an interface metric that is based on the speed of the interface. The interface metric becomes the metric of the default route in the routing table for the configured default gateway. The interface with the highest speed has the lowest metric for its default route. The result is that whenever multiple default gateways are configured on multiple interfaces, the fastest interface will be used to forward traffic to its default gateway.

If multiple interfaces of the same speed have the same lowest interface metric, then, based upon the binding order, the default gateway of the first network adapter is used. The default gateway for the second network adapter is used when the first is unavailable.

In order for Host A on Network 1 to communicate with Host B on Network 2, Host A first checks its routing table to see if a specific route to Host B exists. If there is no specific route to Host B, Host A forwards its TCP/IP traffic for Host B to its own default gateway, IP Router 1.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779696%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958877.aspx>  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/299540/en-us>

## QUESTION 12

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 Hyper- V server role installed.

You need to log the amount of system resources used by each virtual machine.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Measure-VM - The Measure-VM cmdlet reports data on processor usage, memory usage, network traffic, and disk capacity for one or more virtual machines.

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

PS C:\Users\administrator.CLOUD> Get-Command *VMResourceMetering*

CommandType      Name                                           ModuleName
-----
Cmdlet            Disable-VMResourceMetering                   Hyper-V
Cmdlet            Enable-VMResourceMetering                    Hyper-V
Cmdlet            Reset-VMResourceMetering                     Hyper-V

PS C:\Users\administrator.CLOUD> Get-VM SQL2012

Name      State      CPUUsage(%) MemoryAssigned(M) Uptime      Status
-----
SQL2012   Running    0             1713             7.02:02:40 Operating normally

PS C:\Users\administrator.CLOUD> Get-VM SQL2012 | Enable-VMResourceMetering
PS C:\Users\administrator.CLOUD> Get-VM SQL2012 | ft Name, State, ResourceMeteringEnabled

Name      State
-----
SQL2012   Running

PS C:\Users\administrator.CLOUD> 
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848481%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2012/08/20/how-to-use-resource-metering-with-powershell.aspx>

### QUESTION 13

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.

- A. 1.10.in-addr.arpa
- B. 10.1.in-addr.arpa
- C. 1.1.10.in-addr.arpa
- D. 10.1.1.in-addr.arpa

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

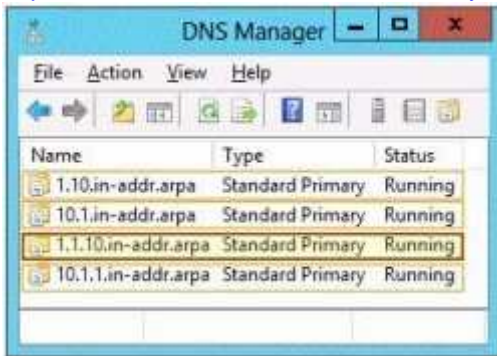
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Octets specified in reverse order

<subnet-specific label> . <octet> . <octet> . <octet> . in-addr .arpa

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961414.aspx>



#### QUESTION 14

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 20 computer accounts in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. A user account named User1 is in an OU named OU2.

You are configuring a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You need to assign User1 the Back up files and directories user right to all of the computer accounts in OU1.

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

- A. Link GPO1 to OU1.
- B. Link GPO1 to OU2.
- C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- D. From User Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings.
- E. From Computer Configuration in GPO1, modify the security settings.

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

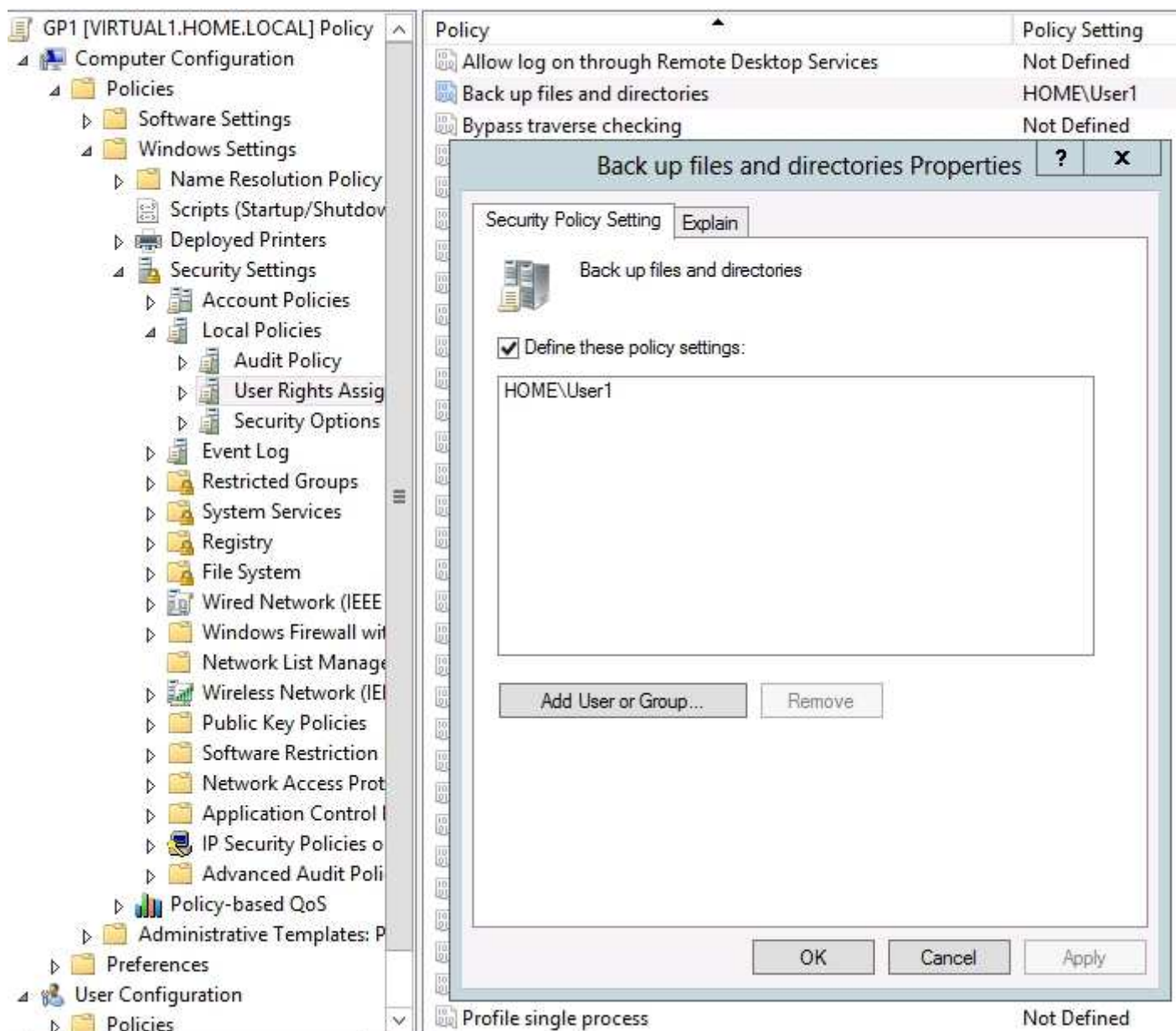
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. **You have to Link a GPO to an object in order for it to be applied to that object**
- B. Wrong object to link the GPO
- C. Delegation settings refer to delegating control over the properties of the GPO
- D. User Configuration typically contains subitems for Software Settings, Windows Settings, and Administrative Templates
- E. **Backup Files and Directories are found in Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Local Policies\User Rights Assignment**

**Back up files and directories** - This user right determines which users can bypass file and directory, registry, and other persistent object permissions for the purposes of backing up the system.





Specifically, this user right is similar to granting the following permissions to the user or group in question on all files and folders on the system:

- Traverse Folder/Execute File
- List Folder/Read Data
- Read Attributes
- Read Extended Attributes
- Read Permissions

#### Caution:

Assigning this user right can be a security risk. Since there is no way to be sure that a user is backing up data, stealing data, or copying data to be distributed, only assign this user right to trusted users.

Default on workstations and servers: Administrators, Backup Operators.

Default on domain controllers: Administrators, Backup Operators, Server Operators

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=25250>

#### QUESTION 15

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 settings should you modify from the Local Security Policy?

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

- A. Account Policies
- B. Local Policies
- C. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
- D. Network List Manager Policies
- E. Public Key Policies
- F. Software Restriction Policies
- G. Application Control Policies
- H. IP Security Policies on Local Computer
- I. Advanced Audit Policy Configuration

**Correct Answer: B**

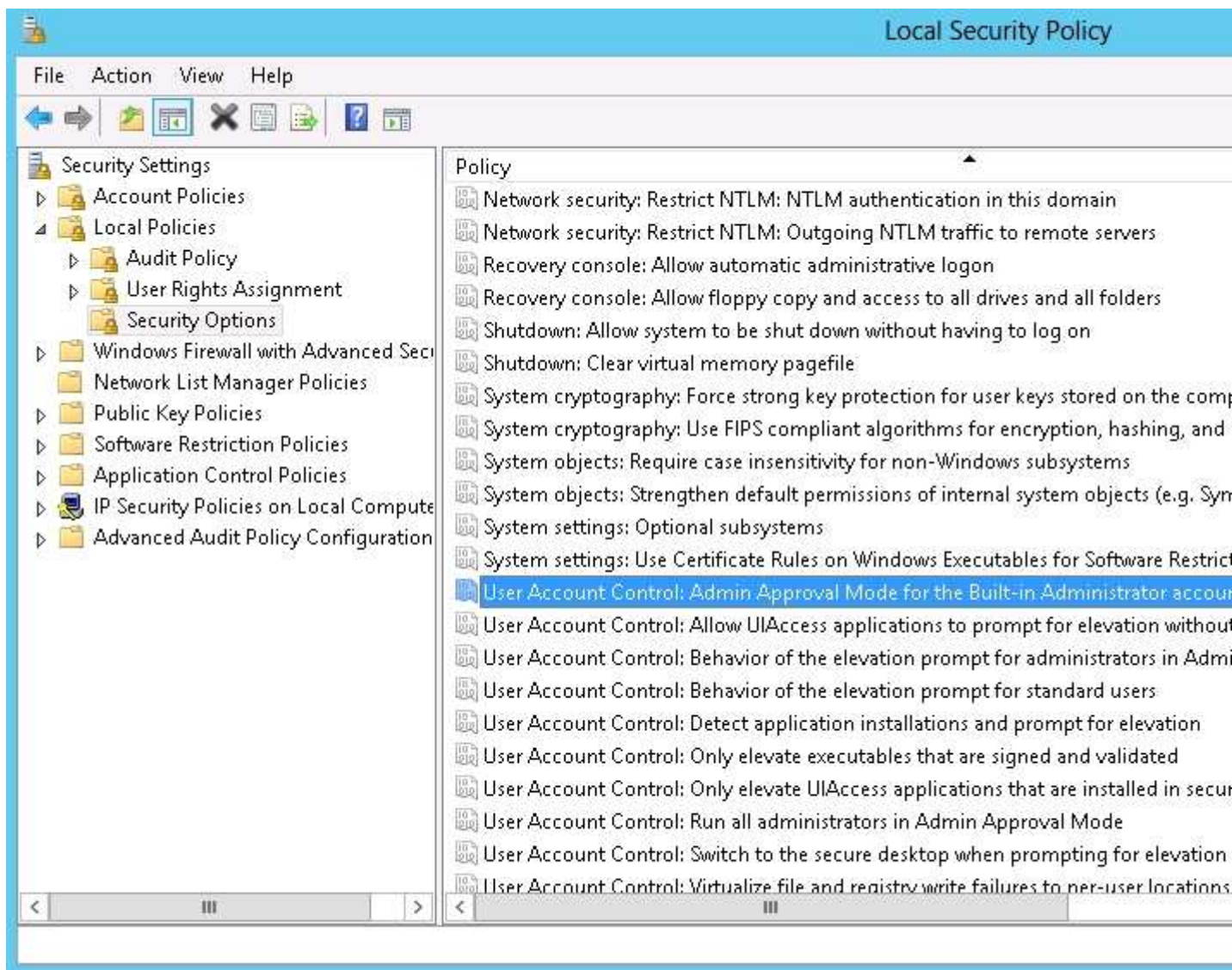
**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**B. UAC Is controlled by local security policy. Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Option**

You can use the Local Security Policy console to modify the behavior of UAC. Start Local Security Policy (Secpol.msc) and open Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options.



User Account Control (UAC) helps prevent malicious programs (also called malware) from damaging a computer and helps organizations deploy a better-managed desktop. With UAC, applications and tasks always run in the security context of a non-administrator account, unless an administrator specifically authorizes administrator-level access to the system. UAC can block the automatic installation of unauthorized applications and prevent inadvertent changes to system settings.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574202.aspx>

#### QUESTION 16

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

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

Which actions should you perform on the servers?

**Select and Place:**



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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

`printbrm -p all:org` - Publishes all printers in the directory, or publishes printers that were published originally.

While the original server is still running, **use the Printer Migration Wizard** or the `Printbrm.exe` command-line tool to **export or back up the print information (such as settings, queues, and drivers) in a printer settings file**. Then, **import or restore this backup image to a destination server running Windows Server 2012 that has been configured to run as a print server**.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134150.aspx>

#### QUESTION 17

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. Both servers run Windows Server 2012. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Windows Firewall	IP address
Server1	Enabled	10.1.1.1
Server2	Disabled	192.168.1.10

The routing table for Server1 is shown in the Routing Table exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

C:\>route print
=====
Interface List
 15...00 15 5d 01 46 07 .....Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adapter #2
 1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
 13...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
 14...00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway           Interface        Metric
10.1.1.0                   255.255.255.0    On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.4                   255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
10.1.1.255                 255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
127.0.0.0                  255.0.0.0        On-link           127.0.0.1         306
127.0.0.1                  255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
127.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link           127.0.0.1         306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link           10.1.1.4          261
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link           127.0.0.1         306
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link           10.1.1.4          261
=====
Persistent Routes:
None

IPv6 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
If Metric Network Destination      Gateway
1       306 ::1/128                      On-link
15      261 fe80::/64                    On-link
15      261 fe80::78d4:23d5:68aa:fbca/128 On-link
1       306 ff00::/8                      On-link
15      261 ff00::/8                      On-link
=====
Persistent Routes:
None

C:\>
```

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

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\>ping Server2

Pinging Server2 [192.168.1.10] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

You need to ensure that you can successfully ping Server2 from Server1.

What should you do on Server1?

- A. Disable Windows Firewall.
- B. Modify the default gateway settings.
- C. Modify the DNS settings.
- D. Modify the subnet mask.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

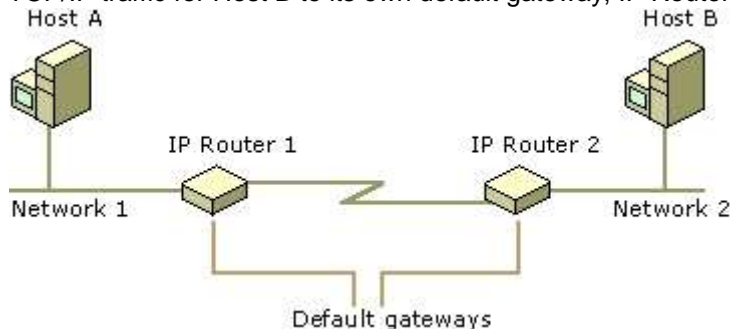
Route is used to view and modify the IP routing table.

Route Print displays a list of current routes that the host knows.

Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently.

TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger internetwork.

In order for Host A on Network 1 to communicate with Host B on Network 2, Host A first checks its routing table to see if a specific route to Host B exists. If there is no specific route to Host B, Host A forwards its TCP/IP traffic for Host B to its own default gateway, IP Router 1.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779696%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958877.aspx>

#### QUESTION 18

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

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

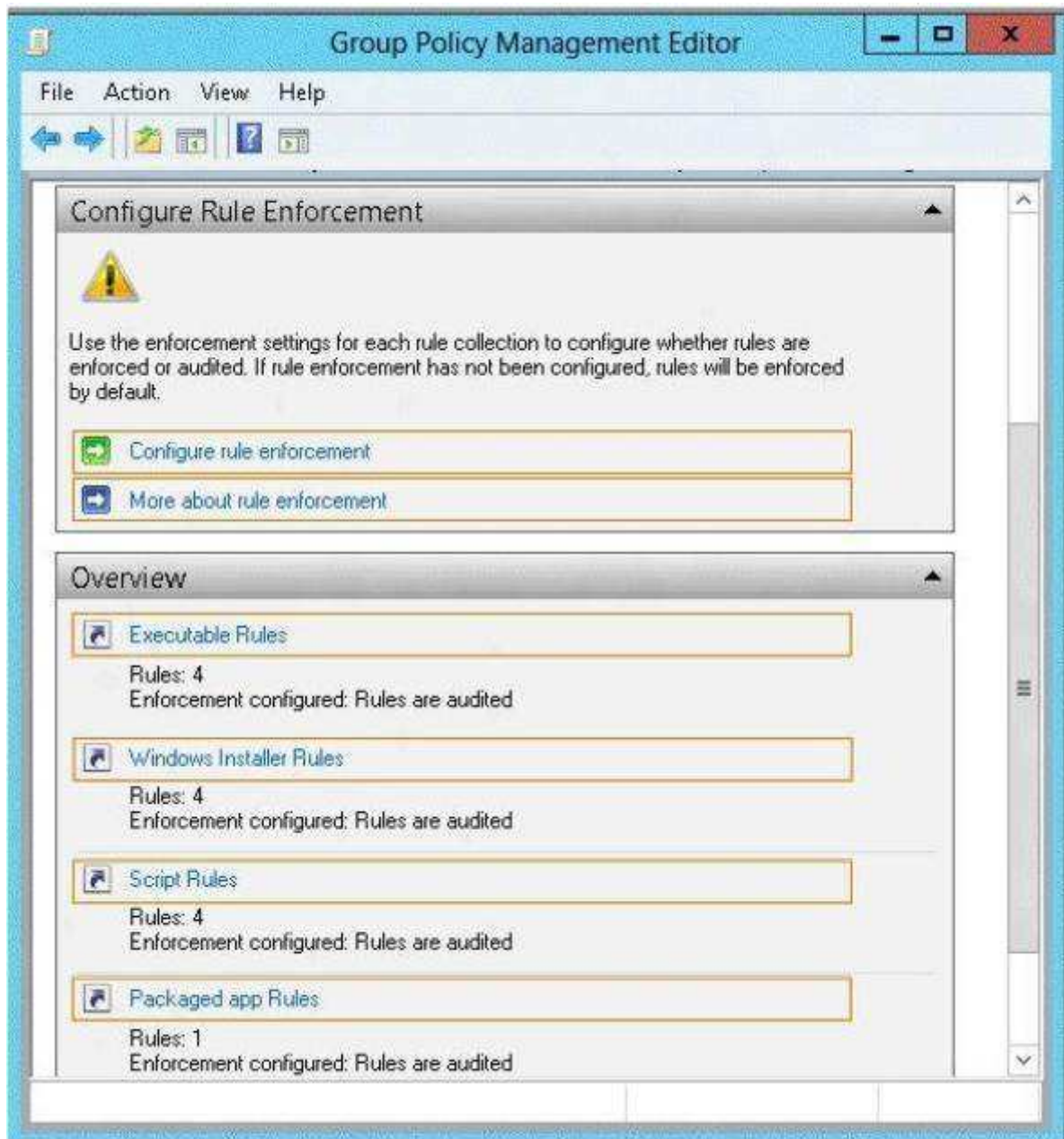
You need to prevent users from running the denied application.

What should you configure?

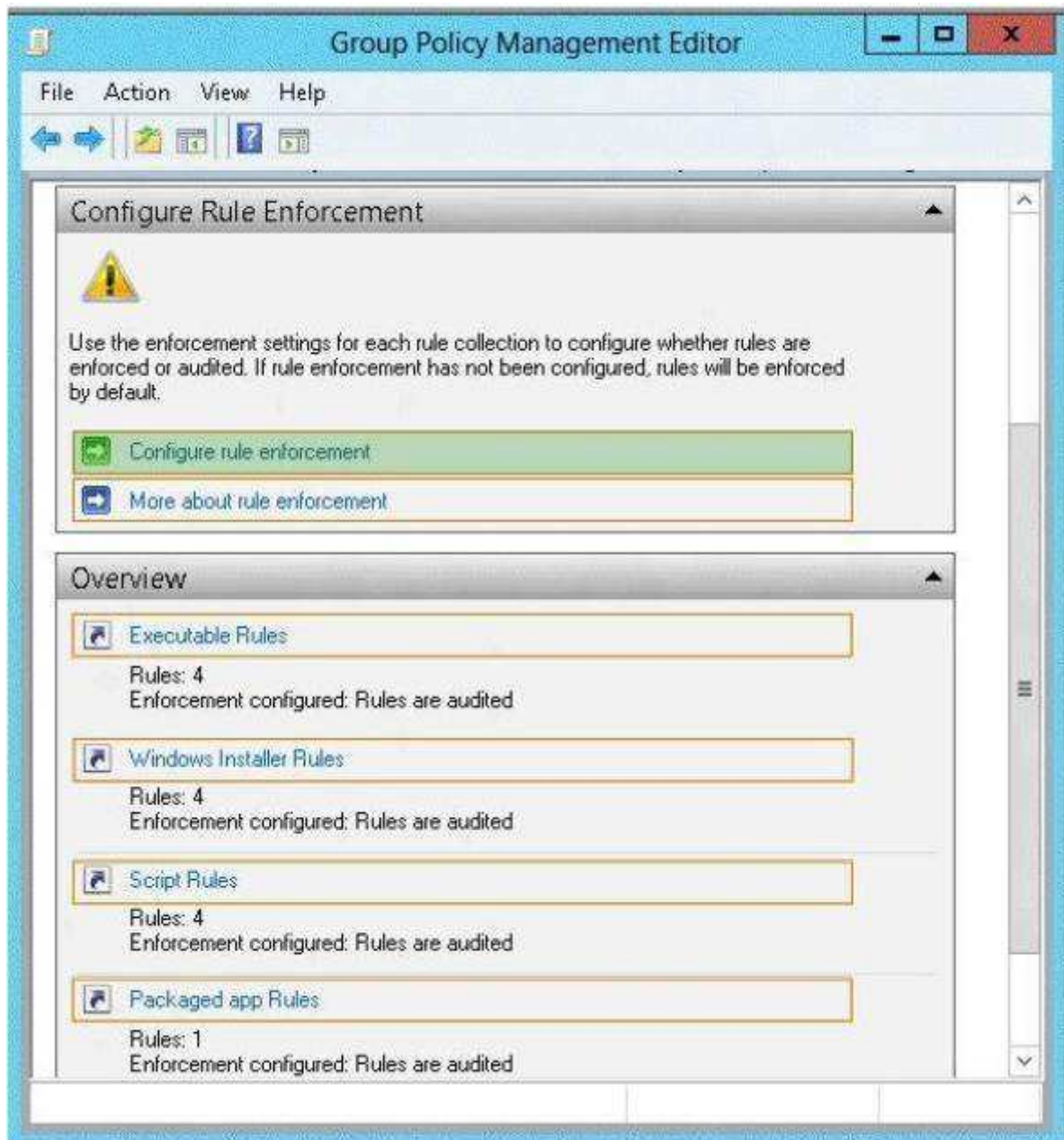
To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**





**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To enable the Enforce rules enforcement setting by using the Local Security Policy snap-in

1. Click Start, type secpol.msc in the Search programs and files box, and then press ENTER.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. In the console tree, double-click Application Control Policies, right-click AppLocker, and then click Properties.
4. On the Enforcement tab, select the Configured check box for the rule collection that you want to enforce, and then verify that Enforce rules is selected in the list for that rule collection.
5. Repeat step 4 to configure the enforcement setting to Enforce rules for additional rule collections.
6. Click OK.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791885\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791885(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 19**

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

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

All client computers run Windows 8. All client computers receive updates from Server2.

On Servers, you add a shared printer named Printer1. Printer1 uses a Type 4 driver that is not included in the Windows 8 installation media.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

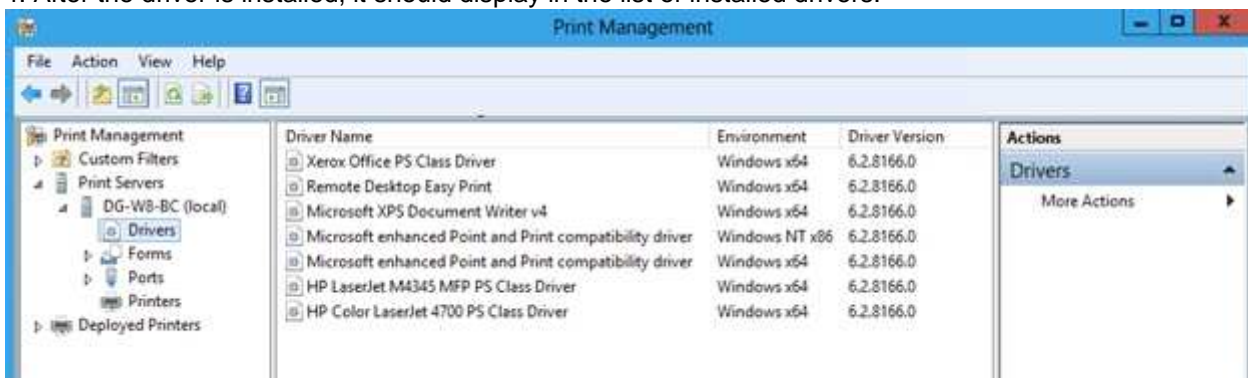
Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a shared network resource, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses.

Starting with Windows 8 and Server 2012 – here comes the Version 4 drivers (class driver or model specific driver) which changes a couple of things, a system that allows people to install their printers without having to locate a driver for that device, in many cases.

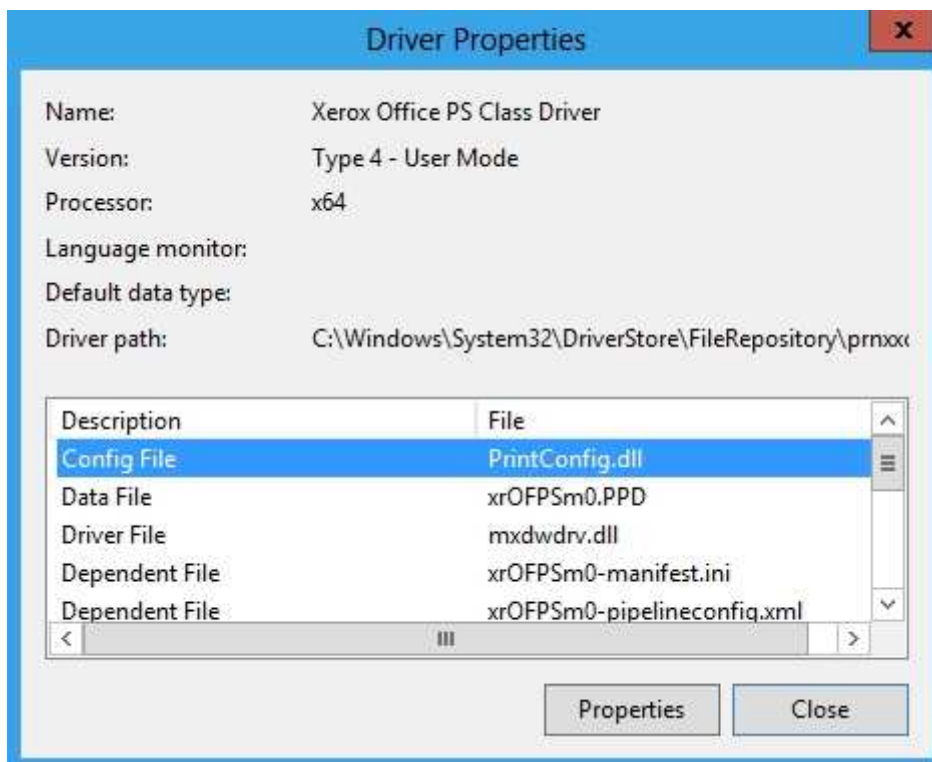
1. There is no v3 driver support for Windows on ARM
2. The print server is no longer a software distribution mechanism
3. Group Policy Preference TCP/IP printers do not support Type 4 print drivers
4. The LPR/LPD protocol is deprecated and will eventually be removed

To install v4 drivers using the Print Management Console

1. Open the Print Management Console by opening Server Manager, click Tools, and then click Print Management.
2. Expand Print Servers, and then expand the Print Server name. Right click Drivers and select Add Drivers.
3. To add a v4 driver for a device, select the driver that has v4 or Class Driver in the name.
4. After the driver is installed, it should display in the list of installed drivers.



Once installed, v4 drivers are identified by the Version field displayed in the Driver Properties:



The driver name will state Class Driver, the Config File should show PrintConfig.dll, and the driver path should be %systemroot%\system32\DriverStore.

**Class Drivers** - V4 drivers that ship with Windows Server 2012 are known as Class Drivers. Drivers of this type should always display Class Driver in the name.

**Model Specific Drivers** - V4 drivers that are downloaded directly from a printer manufacturer website or downloaded from Windows Update are known as model specific drivers.

The following Windows PowerShell cmdlet or cmdlets perform the same function as the preceding procedure. Enter each cmdlet on a single line, even though they may appear word-wrapped across several lines here because of formatting constraints.

Add-PrinterDriver -Name "HP Color LaserJet 5550 PS Class Driver"

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134163.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831769.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askperf/archive/2012/11/03/windows-8-windows-server-2012-what-s-new-with-printing-in-windows-8.aspx>





:P

#### QUESTION 20

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

You plan to create an image of Server1.

You need to remove the source files for all server roles that are not installed on Server1.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

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

servermanagercmd.exe - The ServerManagerCmd.exe command-line tool has been deprecated in Windows Server® 2008 R2.

imagex.exe - ImageX is a command-line tool in Windows Vista that you can use to create and manage Windows image (.wim) files. A .wim file contains one or more volume images, disk volumes that contain images of an installed Windows operating system.

**dism.exe - Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM.exe) is a command-line tool that can be used to service a Windows® image or to prepare a Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) image. It replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg that were included in Windows Vista®. The functionality that was included in these tools is now consolidated**

in one tool (DISM.exe), and new functionality has been added to improve the experience for offline servicing. DISM can Add, remove, and enumerate packages.

ocsetup.exe - The Ocsetup.exe tool is used as a wrapper for Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) and for Windows Installer (Msiexec.exe). Ocsetup.exe is a command-line utility that can be used to perform scripted installs and scripted uninstalls of Windows optional components. The Ocsetup.exe tool replaces the Sysocmgr.exe tool that Windows XP and Windows Server 2003i use.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> dism /online /Cleanup-Image /StartComponentCleanup  
Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool  
Version: 6.2.9200.16384  
  
Image Version: 6.2.9200.16384  
[=====100.0%=====]  
The operation completed successfully.  
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/joscon/archive/2010/08/26/adding-features-with-dism.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831809.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825265.aspx>

#### QUESTION 21

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

You have access to the administrative accounts shown in the following table.

Account name	Account location	Member of
Admin1	Server1	Server1\Administrators
Admin2	Europe.contoso.com	Europe\Domain Admins
Admin3	Europe.contoso.com	Europe\Administrators
Admin4	Contoso.com	Contoso\Enterprise Admins

You need to authorize Server1.

Which user account should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Local account can't be used
- B. Authorization needs to happen in contoso.com and must be a Ent Admin
- C. Authorization needs to happen in contoso.com and must be a Ent Admin
- D. **Correct domain and is a member of Enterprise Admin's**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759688\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759688(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 22



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

You create and enforce the default AppLocker executable rules.

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

- Define rules based on file attributes that persist across application updates, such as the publisher name (derived from the digital signature), product name, file name, and file version. You can also create rules based on the file path and hash.
- Assign a rule to a security group or an individual user.
- Create exceptions to rules. For example, you can create a rule that allows all users to run all Windows binaries except the Registry Editor (Regedit.exe).
- Use audit-only mode to deploy the policy and understand its impact before enforcing it.
- Create rules on a staging server, test them, export them to your production environment, and then import them into a Group Policy Object.
- Simplify creating and managing AppLocker rules by using Windows PowerShell cmdlets for AppLocker.

**AppLocker default rules**

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

Executable default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all applications.

**Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Windows folder.**

**Allow members of the Everyone group to run applications that are located in the Program Files folder.**

Windows Installer default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all Windows Installer files.

Allow members of the Everyone group to run digitally signed Windows Installer files.

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

Script default rule types:

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all scripts.

Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Program Files folder.

Allow members of the Everyone group to run scripts located in the Windows folder.

DLL default rule types:( this one can affect system performance )

Allow members of the local Administrators group to run all DLLs.

Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Program Files folder.

Allow members of the Everyone group to run DLLs located in the Windows folder.

You can apply AppLocker rules to individual users or to a group of users. If you apply a rule to a group of users, all users in that group are affected by that rule. If you need to allow a subset of a user group to use

an application, you can create a special rule for that subset. For example, the rule "Allow Everyone to run Windows except Registry Editor" allows everyone in the organization to run the Windows operating system, but it does not allow anyone to run Registry Editor.

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831440.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/de-de/library/hh994621.aspx>

### QUESTION 23

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC5. DC5 has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012.

You need to uninstall Active Directory from DC5 manually.

Which tool should you use?

- A. the Remove-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. the dsamain.exe command
- C. the ntdsutil.exe command
- D. the Remove-ADComputer cmdlet

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

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

- A. Removes Roles and Features to remove DC use Uninstall-addsdomaincontroller
- B. Exposes Active Directory data that is stored in a snapshot or backup as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server
- C. **Manually removes a domain controller**
- D. Removes AD computer object

Ntdsutil.exe is a command-line tool that provides management facilities for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS).

You can use the ntdsutil commands to perform database maintenance of AD DS, manage and control single master operations, and remove metadata left behind by domain controllers that were removed from the network without being properly uninstalled.

This tool is intended for use by experienced administrators.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662310.aspx>  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/216498>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617250.aspx>

### QUESTION 24

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:

What should you run?

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

D. msconfig.exe

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. The Set-NetIPInterface cmdlet modifies IP interface properties such as is DHCP, IPv6 neighbor discovery settings, router settings and Wake on LAN (WoL) settings. The NetIPInterface object is automatically created by the computer and thus the NetIPInterface object has no New or Remove verbs.

C. The New-NetIPAddress cmdlet creates IP address and the configuration properties of that IP address. To create a specific IP address object, the required parameters include an **IP address (IPv4 or IPv6)** and an interface (InterfaceIndex or InterfaceAlias). It is also recommended to define the **prefix length, also known as a subnet mask, and default gateway**. **If DHCP is enabled on the interface to which this cmdlet is configured to, then DHCP will automatically be disabled.**

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-NetIPConfiguration -InterfaceAlias "Ethernet 2"

InterfaceAlias      : Ethernet 2
InterfaceIndex      : 22
InterfaceDescription : Microsoft Hyper-U Network Adapter #2
NetProfile.Name      : home.local
IPv4Address         : 169.254.217.21
IPv4DefaultGateway  :
DNSServer           :

PS C:\Users\Administrator> New-NetIPAddress -InterfaceAlias "Ethernet 2" -AddressFamily
refixLength 24 -Type Unicast -defaultGateway 192.168.1.1

IPAddress          : 192.168.1.199
InterfaceIndex      : 22
InterfaceAlias      : Ethernet 2
AddressFamily       : IPv4
Type                : Unicast
PrefixLength        : 24
PrefixOrigin        : Manual
SuffixOrigin        : Manual
AddressState        : Tentative
ValidLifetime       : Infinite <[TimeSpan]::MaxValue>
PreferredLifetime   : Infinite <[TimeSpan]::MaxValue>
SkipAsSource        : False
PolicyStore         : ActiveStore

IPAddress          : 192.168.1.199
InterfaceIndex      : 22
InterfaceAlias      : Ethernet 2
AddressFamily       : IPv4
Type                : Unicast
PrefixLength        : 24
PrefixOrigin        : Manual
SuffixOrigin        : Manual
AddressState        : Invalid
ValidLifetime       : Infinite <[TimeSpan]::MaxValue>
PreferredLifetime   : Infinite <[TimeSpan]::MaxValue>
SkipAsSource        : False
PolicyStore         : PersistentStore

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-NetIPConfiguration -InterfaceAlias "Ethernet 2"

InterfaceAlias      : Ethernet 2
InterfaceIndex      : 22
InterfaceDescription : Microsoft Hyper-U Network Adapter #2
NetProfile.Name      : home.local
IPv4Address         : 192.168.1.199
IPv4DefaultGateway  : 192.168.1.1
DNSServer           :
```

D. System Configuration Utility (Msconfig.exe) automates the routine troubleshooting steps that Microsoft Product Support Services technicians use when diagnosing Windows configuration issues. You can use this tool to modify the system configuration through a process of elimination with check boxes, reducing the risk of typing errors.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826125\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826125(v=wps.620).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826150%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>  
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/change-tcp-ip-settings>

#### QUESTION 25

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:**

New-VirtualDisk - Creates a new virtual disk in the specified storage pool.

Although the new Server Manager UI in Windows Server 2012 provides a very convenient and intuitive workflow to provision and manage Storage, interaction with PowerShell is required to access many of the advanced features.

If I then create a simple 200GB Virtual Disk via the UI named VDiskSimpleUI, the resulting Virtual Disk leverages 8 columns and maintains 1 copy of the data. But when creating the Virtual Disk via PowerShell, I can force the tripping across all nine of the disks and optimize performance.

**New-VirtualDisk -StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool01 -ResiliencySettingName Simple -Size 200GB -FriendlyName VDiskSimplePS -ProvisioningType Fixed -NumberOfDataCopies 1 -NumberOfColumns 9**

And creating a mirrored 200GB Virtual Disk via the UI named VDiskMirrorUI produces a Virtual Disk with 4 columns and 2 data copies. But with PowerShell, I can create a slightly different configuration, increasing the data protection (and also the disk footprint):

**New-VirtualDisk -StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool01 -ResiliencySettingName Mirror -Size 200GB -FriendlyName VDiskMirrorPS -ProvisioningType Fixed -NumberOfDataCopies 3 -NumberOfColumns 3**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/wincat/archive/2012/05/21/optimizing-windows-server-2012-storage-management-via-powershell-for-both-performance-and-resiliency.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848643%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

## QUESTION 26

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

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

You need to share the network scanner on Server1.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Configure server roles and features

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Can share printers, scanners and fax**

Print and Document Services enables you to centralize print server and network printer tasks. With this

role, you can also receive scanned documents from network scanners and route the documents to a **shared network resource**, Windows SharePoint Services site, or email addresses. Windows Server 2012 uses Web Services on Devices (WSD) technologies to integrate scanning devices into the system

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831468.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134196.aspx>

#### QUESTION 27

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

You install the DHCP Server server role on Server1.

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

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

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

DHCP service:

WDS service:

#### Hot Area:

DHCP service:

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

WDS service:

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

#### Correct Answer:

DHCP service:

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

WDS service:

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

#### Section: (none)

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

**Traditionally, only DHCP listened on port UDP 67, but now WDS also listens on port UDP 67**

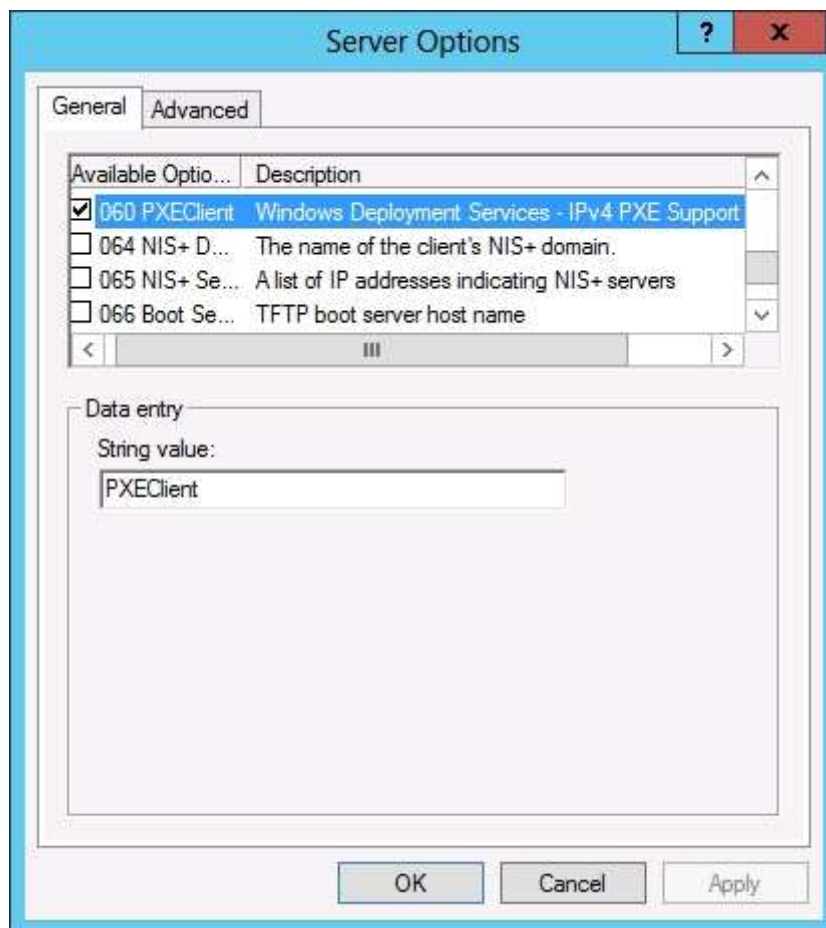
WDS and DHCP are installed on the same server: **You must tell WDS not to listen on port UDP 67, leaving it available for DHCP traffic only.** But then how does the client find the WDS server? You set option 60 in DHCP.

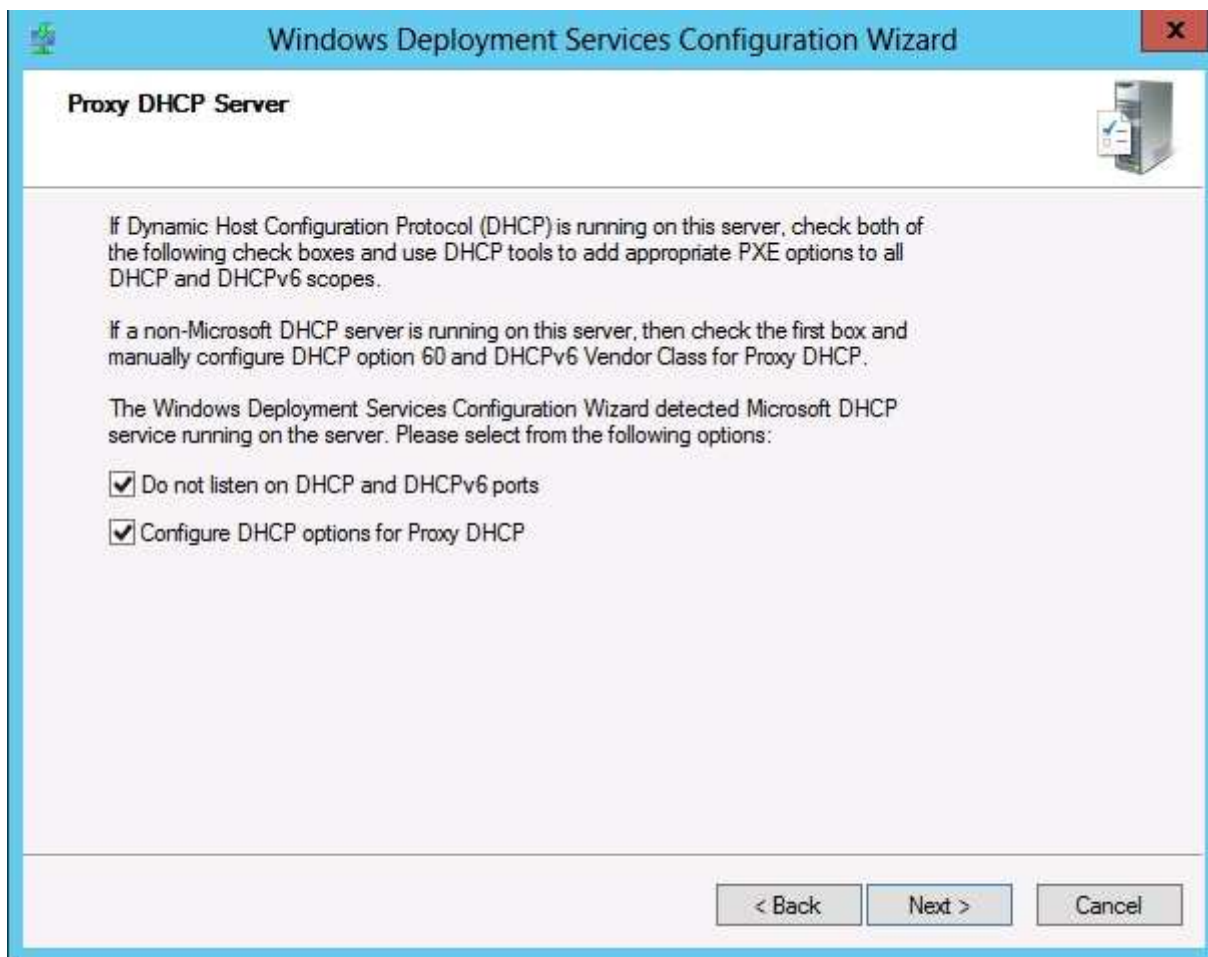
The DHCP option 60, when set to "PXEClient" is used only to instruct the PXE clients to try to use a PXE Service bound on UDP port 4011. Actually, if there is a bootp or dhcp service bound on UDP port 67 of an host (usually called a server), a PXE service cannot bind on that port on that host. Since the PXE Service



uses BOOTP/DHCP packets to send the options 66 and 67 to the clients, it needs to be able to bind to the associated port (bootps) or to an alternated port (4011) that the clients know they must use as the alternate port. And to instruct the clients to use this alternate port, you have to set dhcp option 60 to "PXEClient".

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





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

**Right-click the server and click Properties.**

**On the DHCP tab, select Do not listen on port 67 and Configure DHCP Option #60 Tag to PXEClient.**

This procedure does the following:

Sets HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WDSServer\Parameters\UseDhcpPorts to 0.

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

<http://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/DHCP-Option-60-Configuratio-2cad825d>

#### QUESTION 28

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 File Server server role installed.

On Server1, you create a share named Documents.

You need to ensure that users can recover files that they accidentally delete from Documents.

What should you do?

- A. Enable shadow copies by using Computer Management.
- B. Modify the Startup type of the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) by using the Services console.
- C. Create a recovery partition by using Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).
- D. Create a storage pool that contains a two-way mirrored volume by using Server Manager.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

If you enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a volume using the default values, a task will be scheduled to create shadow copies at 7:00 A.M of next business day. The default storage area will be on the same volume, and its size will be 10 percent of the available space.

You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis—that is, you cannot select specific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied.

To enable and configure Shadow Copies of Shared Folders

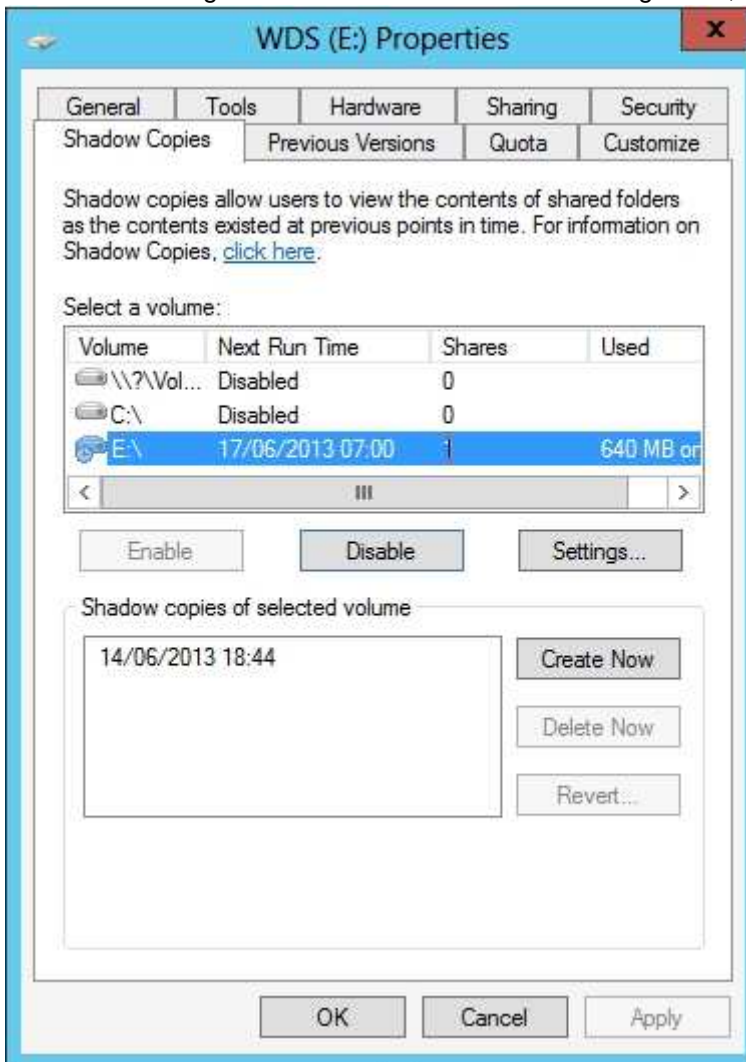
1. Click Start , point to Administrative Tools , and then click Computer Management .

2. In the console tree, right-click Shared Folders , click All Tasks , and then click Configure Shadow Copies .

3. In Select a volume , click the volume that you want to enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders for, and then click Enable .

4. You will see an alert that Windows will create a shadow copy now with the current settings and that the settings might not be appropriate for servers with high I/O loads. Click Yes if you want to continue or No if you want to select a different volume or settings.

5. To make changes to the default schedule and storage area, click Settings .



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771893.aspx>

**QUESTION 29**

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

You attach a 4-TB disk to Server1. The disk is configured as an MBR disk.

You need to ensure that you can create a 4-TB volume on the disk.

Which Diskpart command should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

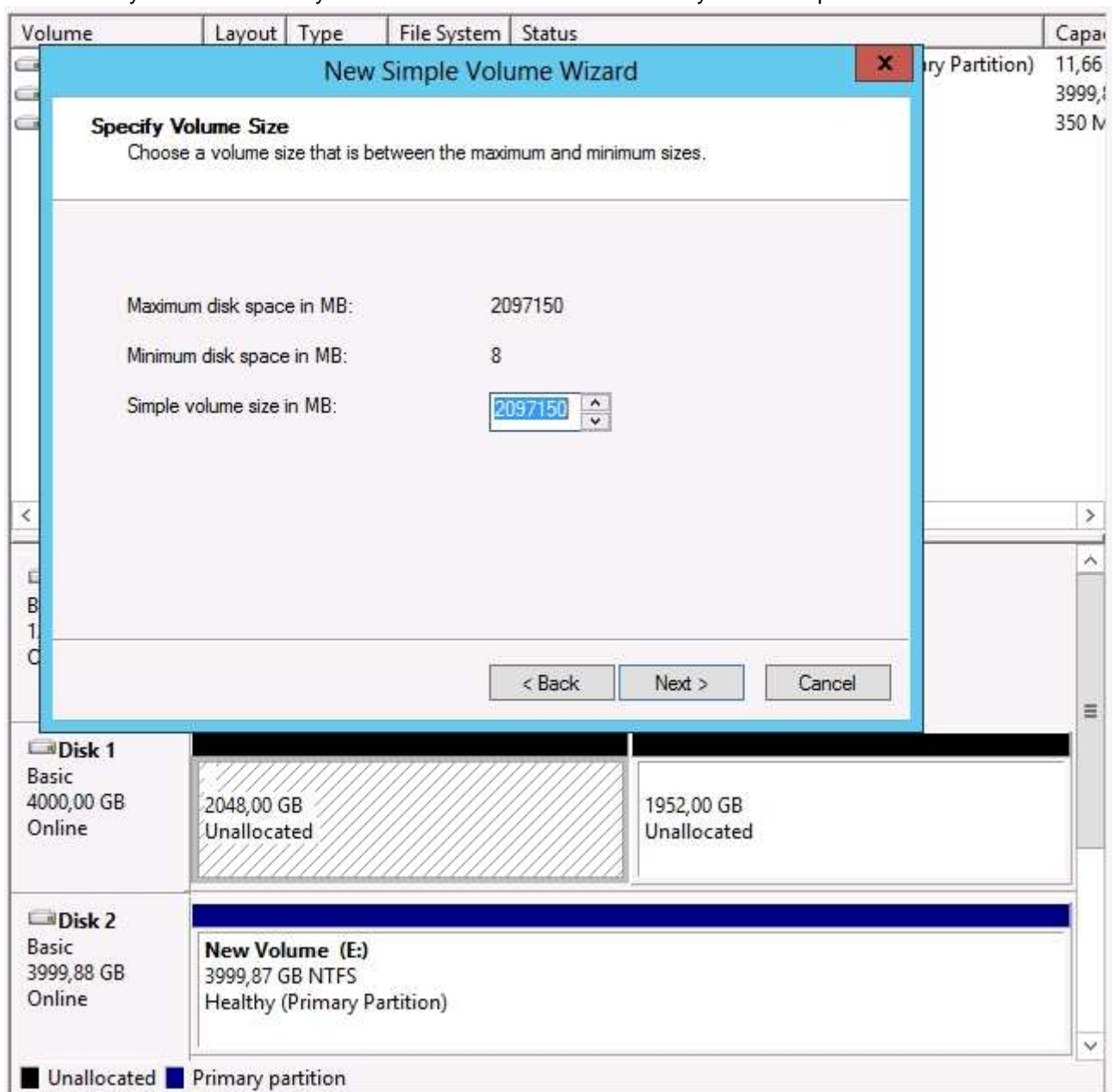
**Explanation/Reference:**

You can use Diskpart to convert a basic disk to a dynamic disk. The basic disk can either be empty or contain either primary partitions or logical drives. The basic disk can be a data disk or system or boot drive.

A MBR file structure is only capable of 2TB maximum. The disk will have to be converted to a GPT file structure. GPT is capable of 18 exabytes volumes.

Convert gpt - Converts an empty basic disk with the master boot record (MBR) partition style into a basic disk with the GUID partition table (GPT) partition style.

The disk may be a basic or a dynamic disk but it must not contain any valid data partitions or volumes.



```
DISKPART> list disk
```

Disk ###	Status	Size	Free	Dyn	Gpt
Disk 0	Online	12 GB	0 B		
* Disk 1	Online	4000 GB	1024 KB		
Disk 2	Online	4000 GB	3999 GB	*	*

```
DISKPART> convert gpt
```

DiskPart successfully converted the selected disk to GPT format.

```
DISKPART> list disk
```

Disk ###	Status	Size	Free	Dyn	Gpt
Disk 0	Online	12 GB	0 B		
* Disk 1	Online	4000 GB	3999 GB		*
Disk 2	Online	4000 GB	3999 GB	*	*

```
DISKPART>
```

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766465\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766465(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/300415/en-us>

### QUESTION 30

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

You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has a snapshot.

You need to modify the Snapshot File Location of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

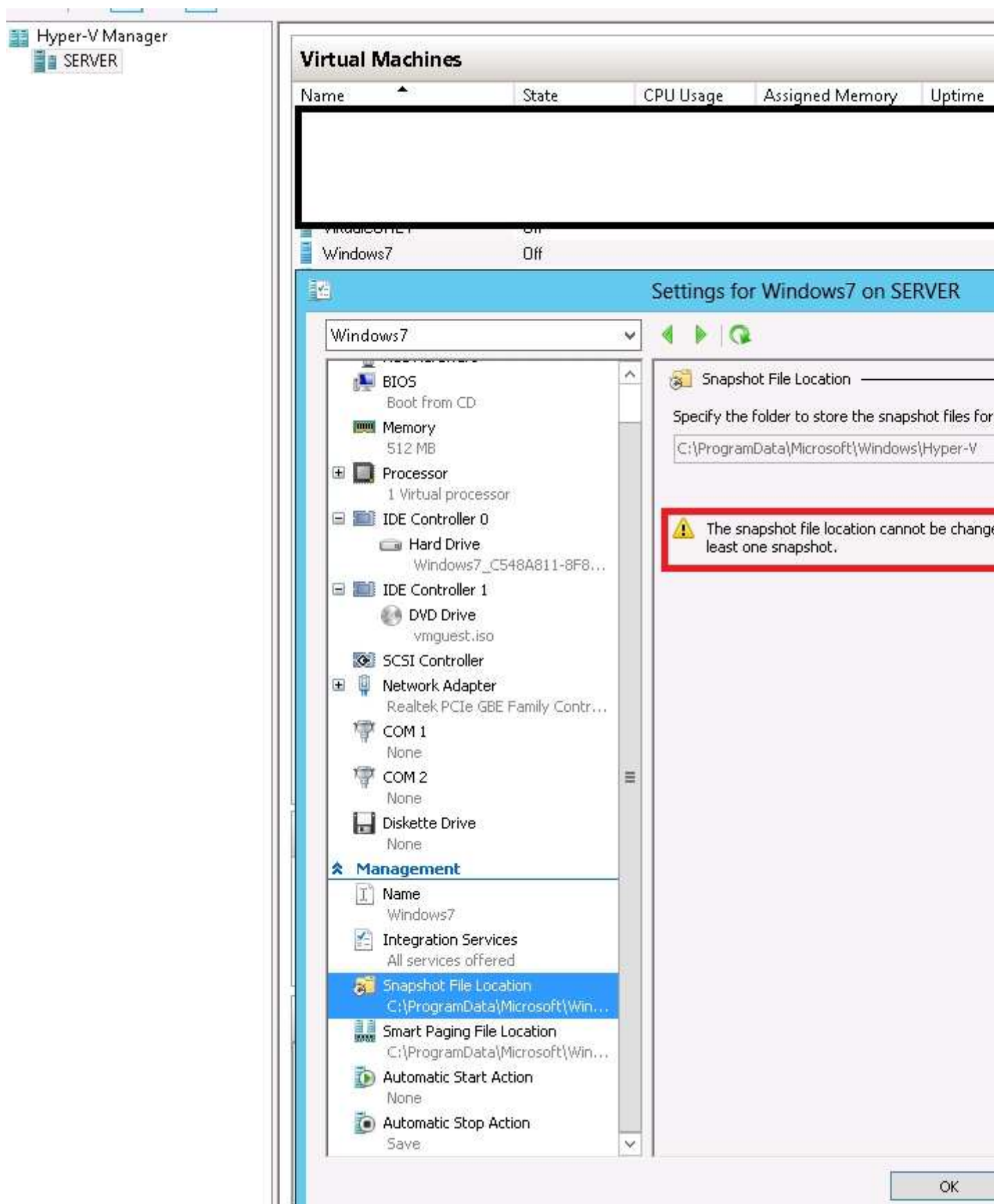
**Explanation/Reference:**

**How are snapshots stored?**

Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. **If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.**

### Caution

Do not delete .avhd files directly from the storage location. Instead, use Hyper-V Manager to select the virtual machine, and then delete the snapshots from the snapshot tree. Do not expand a virtual hard disk when it is used in a virtual machine that has snapshots. Doing so will make the snapshots unusable.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560637(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 31

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**

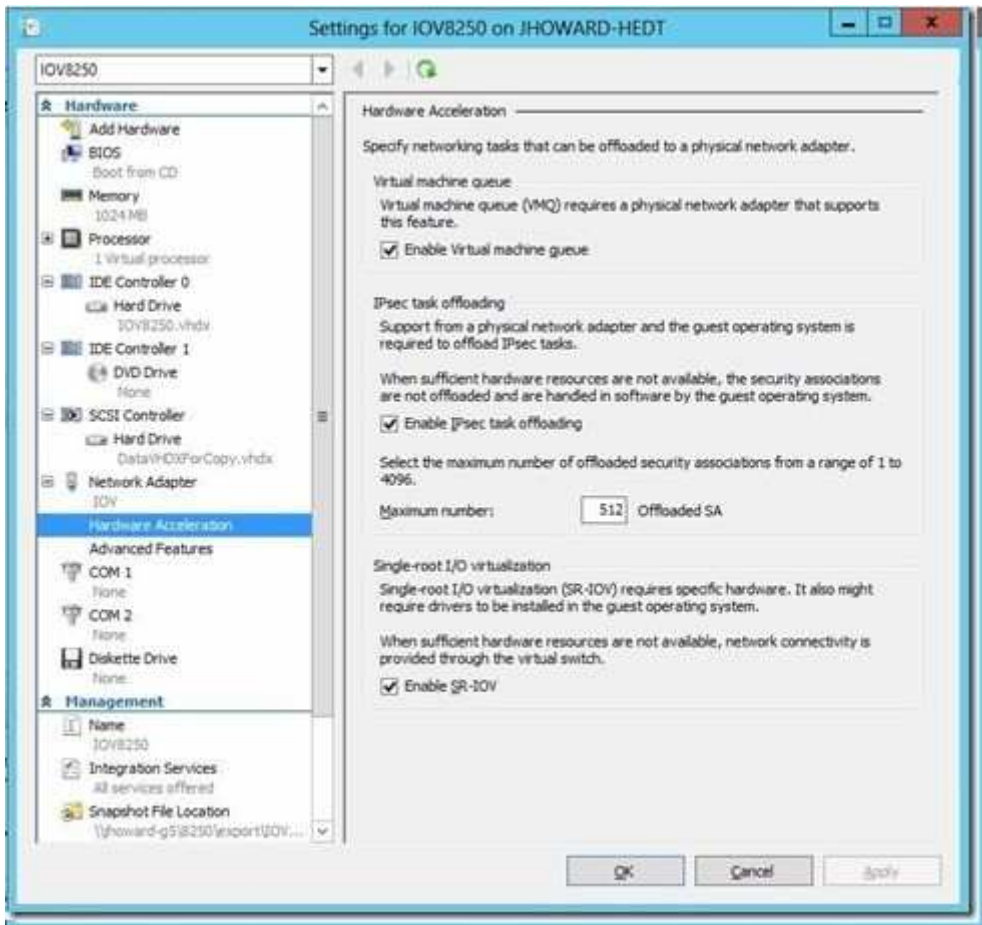
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**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 a 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:

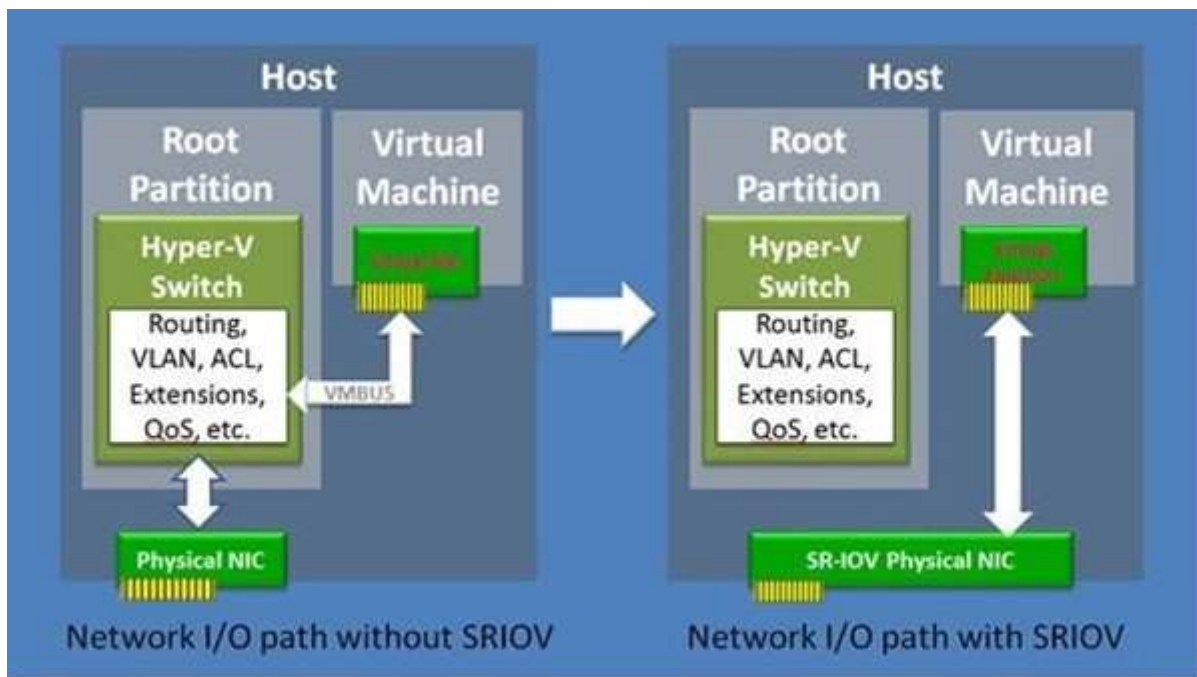
/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

/ 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 32

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

You create an account for a temporary employee named User1.

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


From which tab should you perform the configuration?

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

**Hot Area:**

**User1 Properties** ? x

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

 User1

---

First name:  Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

---

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

**Correct Answer:**

**User1 Properties**

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

User1

First name:  Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

## Section: Install and administer Active Directory

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

To set logon hours

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

Where?

Active Directory Users and Computers/domain node/Users

Or, click the folder that contains the user account.

3. Right-click the user account, and then click Properties.

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

### User1 Properties

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

User logon name:

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):

☐ Unlock account

Account options:

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

Account expires:

☒ Never  
☐ End of:

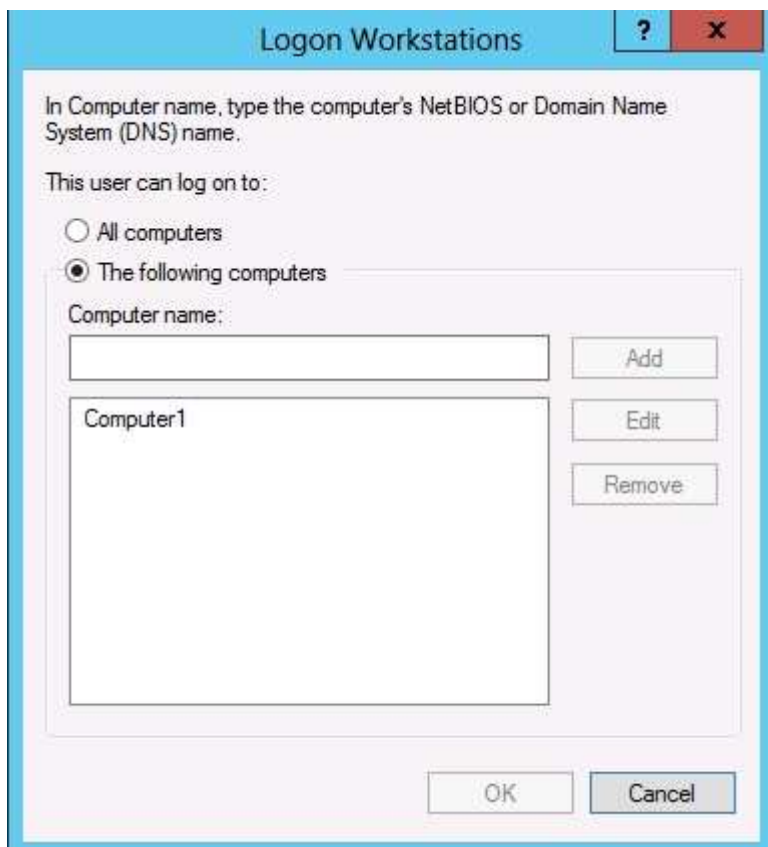
### Logon Hours for User1

0 · 2 · 4 · 6 · 8 · 10 · 12 · 14 · 16 · 18 · 20 · 22 · 0

All	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	0
domingo													
segunda-feira													
terça-feira													
quarta-feira													
quinta-feira													
sexta-feira													
sábado													

domingo from 00:00 to 01:00

☐ Logon Permitted  
☒ Logon Denied



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740199\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc740199(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 33

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

Server1 has two dual-core processors and 16 GB of RAM.

You install the Hyper-V server role in Server1.

You plan to create two virtual machines on Server1.

You need to ensure that both virtual machines can use up to 8 GB of memory. The solution must ensure that both virtual machines can be started simultaneously.

What should you configure on each virtual machine?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Dynamic Memory** adjusts the amount of memory available to a virtual machine, based on changes in memory demand and values that you specify

B. Used for high performance apps like SQL

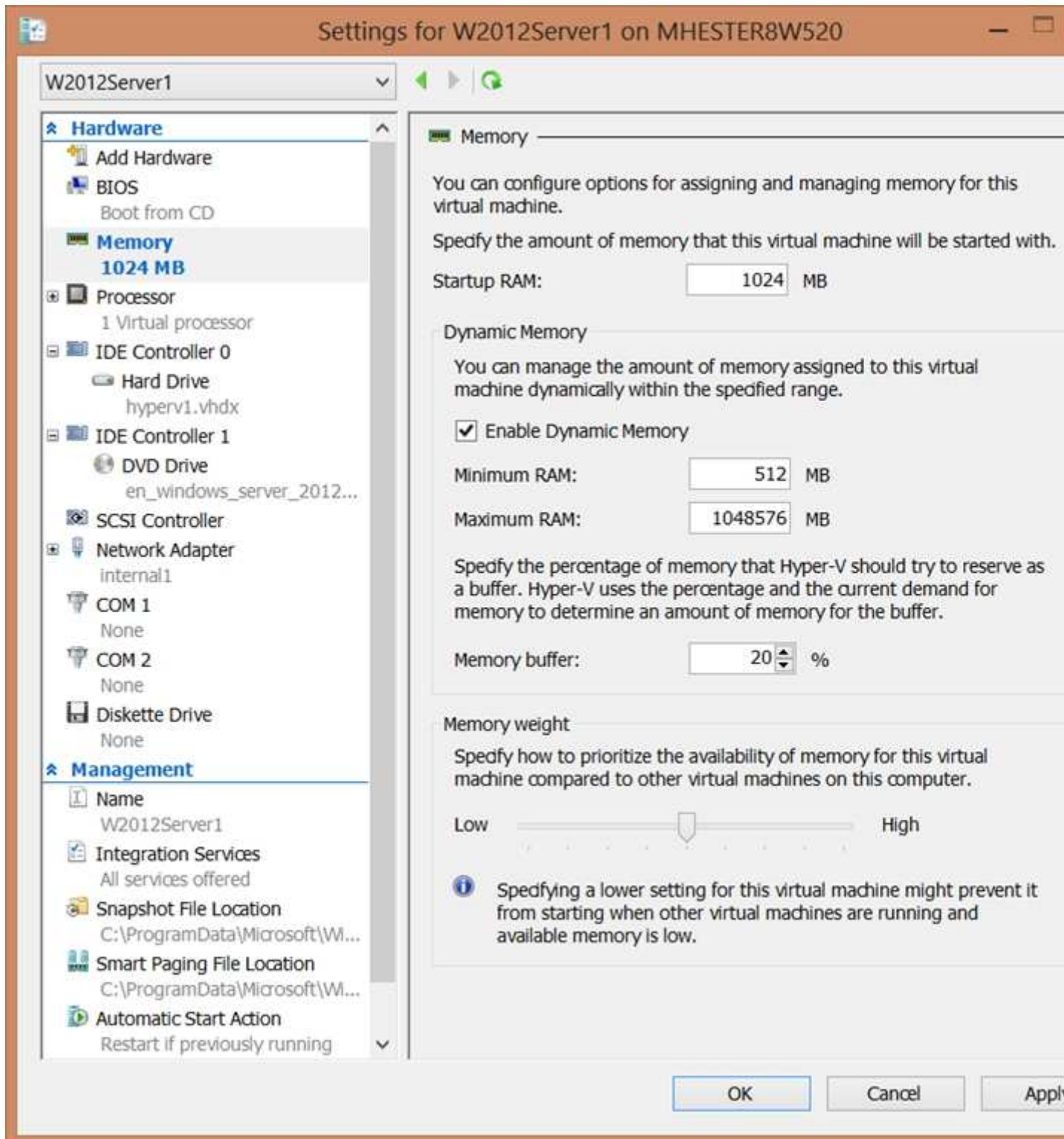
C. Provides Hyper-V with a way to determine how to distribute memory among virtual machines if there is not enough physical memory available in the computer to give every virtual machine its requested amount of memory.

D. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine



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.

**Maximum RAM:** Specifies the maximum amount of memory that this virtual machine is allowed to use. The value can be set from as low as the value for Startup RAM to as high as 64 GB. However, a virtual machine can use only as much memory as the maximum amount supported by the guest operating system. For example, if you specify 64 GB for a virtual machine running a guest operating system that supports a maximum of 32 GB, the virtual machine cannot use more than 32 GB.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817651\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817651(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742470.aspx>

#### QUESTION 34

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

What should you do?

- A. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on the Policies container.
- B. Run the Set-GPPermission cmdlet.
- C. Run the Delegation of Control Wizard on OU1.
- D. Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Not minimum permissions
- B. Grants a level of permissions to a security principal for one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain
- C. **Minimizes delegated permission to a single OU**
- D. Will not allow GPO changes to the OU

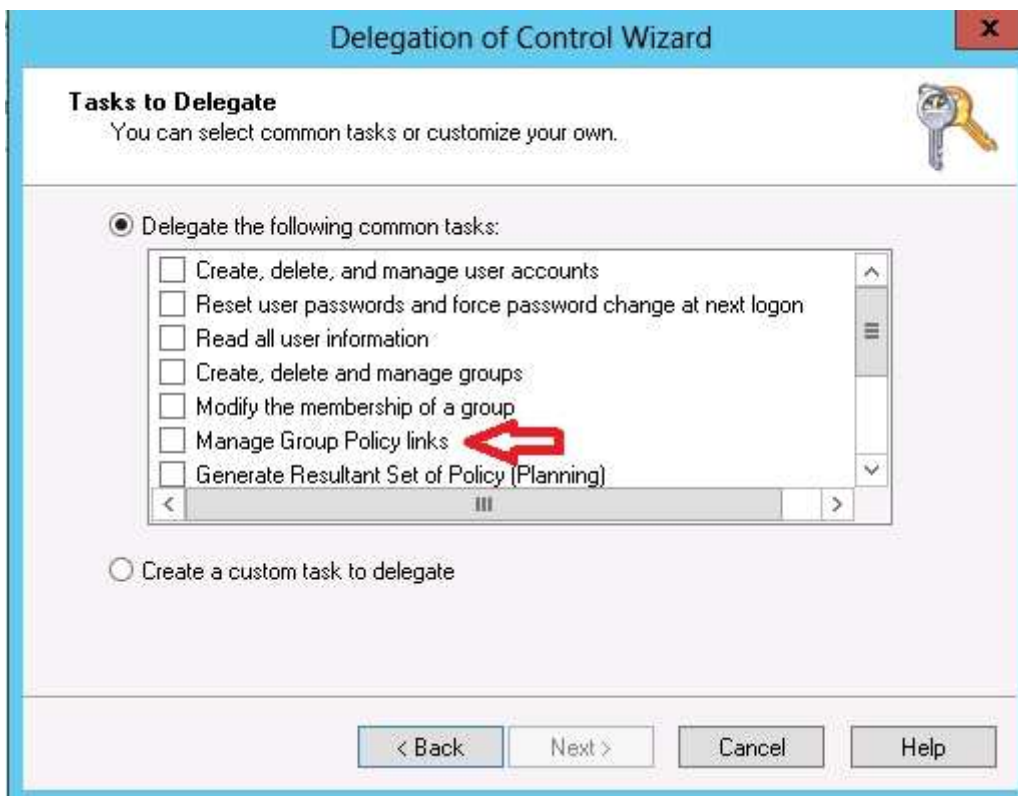
Delegation of Control Wizard

The following are common tasks that you can select to delegate control of them:

- Create, delete, and manage user accounts
- Reset user passwords and force password change at next logon
- Read all user information
- Modify the membership of a group
- Join a computer to a domain

**Manage Group Policy links**

- Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning)
- Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)
- Create, delete, and manage inetOrgPerson accounts
- Reset inetOrgPerson passwords and force password change at next logon
- Read all inetOrgPerson information



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145442.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732524.aspx>

### QUESTION 35

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

HVServer1 hosts 10 virtual machines. All of the virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as a private network. All of the virtual machines have the DHCP guard and the router guard settings enabled.

You install the DHCP server role on a virtual machine named Server 1. You authorize Server1 as a DHCP server in contoso.com. You create an IP scope.

You discover that the virtual machines connected to Switch1 do not receive IP settings from Server1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can use Server1 as a DHCP server.

What should you do?

- A. Enable MAC address spoofing on Server1.
- B. Disable the DHCP guard on all of the virtual machines that are DHCP clients.
- C. Disable the DHCP guard on Server1.
- D. Enable single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

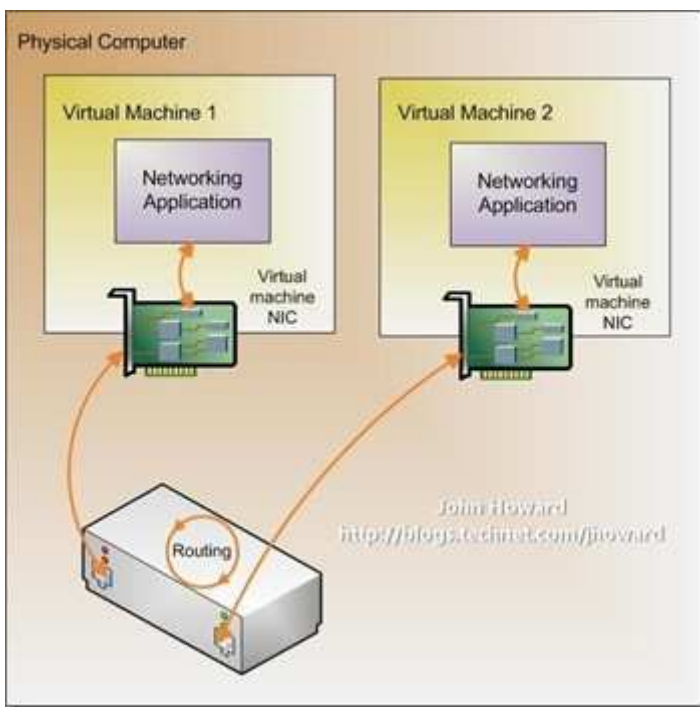
**Explanation**

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

Private virtual networks are used where you want to allow communications between virtual machine to virtual machine on the same physical server

In a block diagram, a **private network is an internal network without a virtual NIC in the parent partition**. A private network would commonly be used where you need complete isolation of virtual

machines from external and parent partition traffic. DMZ workloads running on a leg of a tri-homed firewall, or an isolated test domain are examples where this type of network may be useful.



DHCP Guard is a feature that you can use (as the owner of the hypervisor) to prevent VMs that you do not authorize from acting as DHCP Servers.

Unauthorized and Authorized is a procedural / process phrase. It is not a technical phrase or any setting that can be applied. It is the business decision to call machine authorized or not.

DHCP Guard is specific to the port / vNIC of a VM. And the setting moves with the VM / vNIC.

DHCPGuard allows you to specify whether DHCP server messages coming from a VM should be dropped. For VMs that are running an authorized instance of the DHCP server role, you can turn DHCPGuard off by using the following cmdlet:

**Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName MyDhcpServer1 -DhcpGuard Off**

For all other VMs that are not authorized DHCP servers, you can prevent them from becoming a rogue DHCP server by turning DHCPGuard on, using the following cmdlet.

**Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName CustomerVM -DhcpGuard On**

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

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2008/06/17/hyper-v-what-are-the-uses-for-different-types-of-virtual-networks.aspx>

### QUESTION 36

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

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. 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 cmdlet.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

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 37**

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

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

You link GP1 to the AllComputers OU.

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

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

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

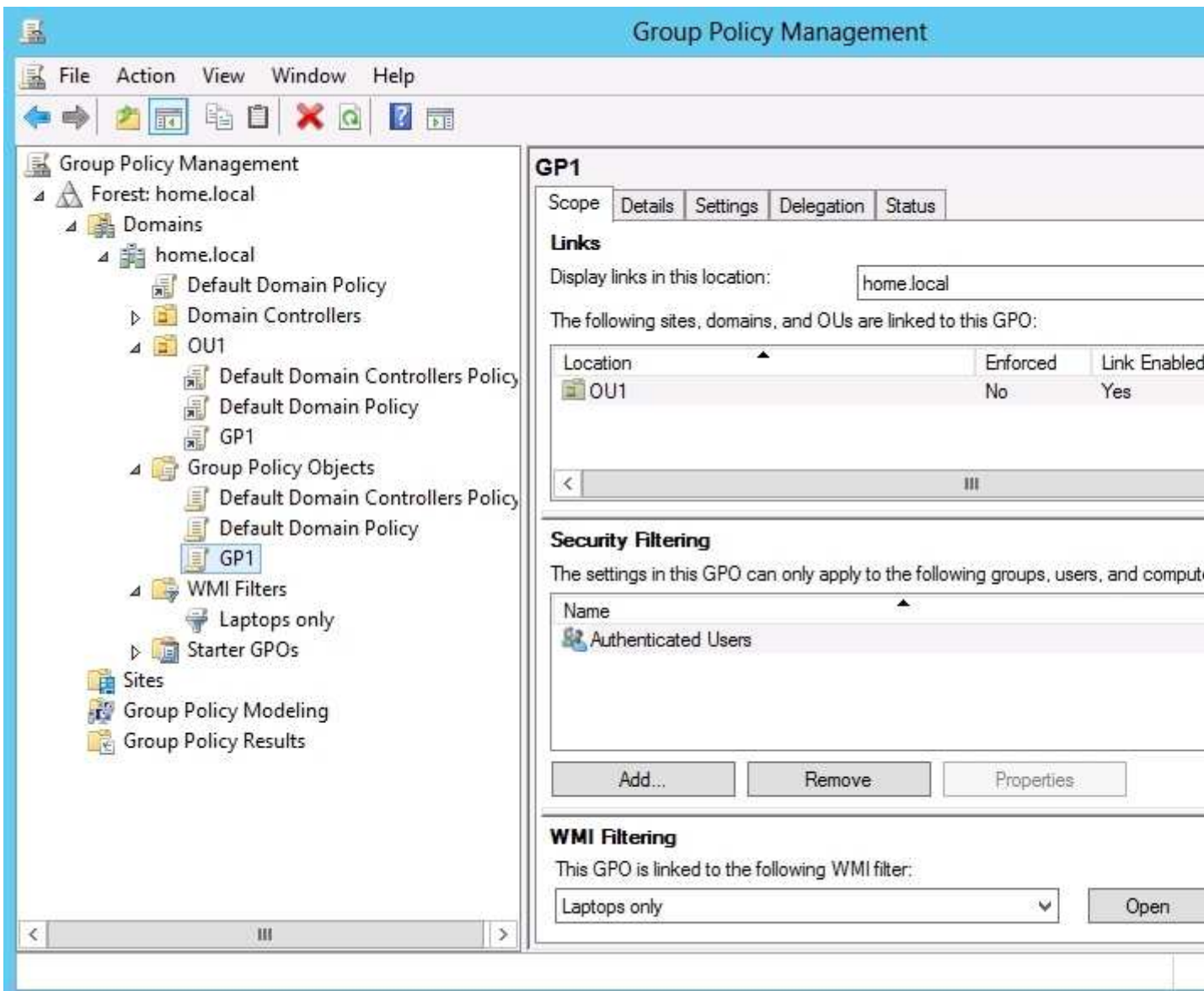
Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.

When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer.

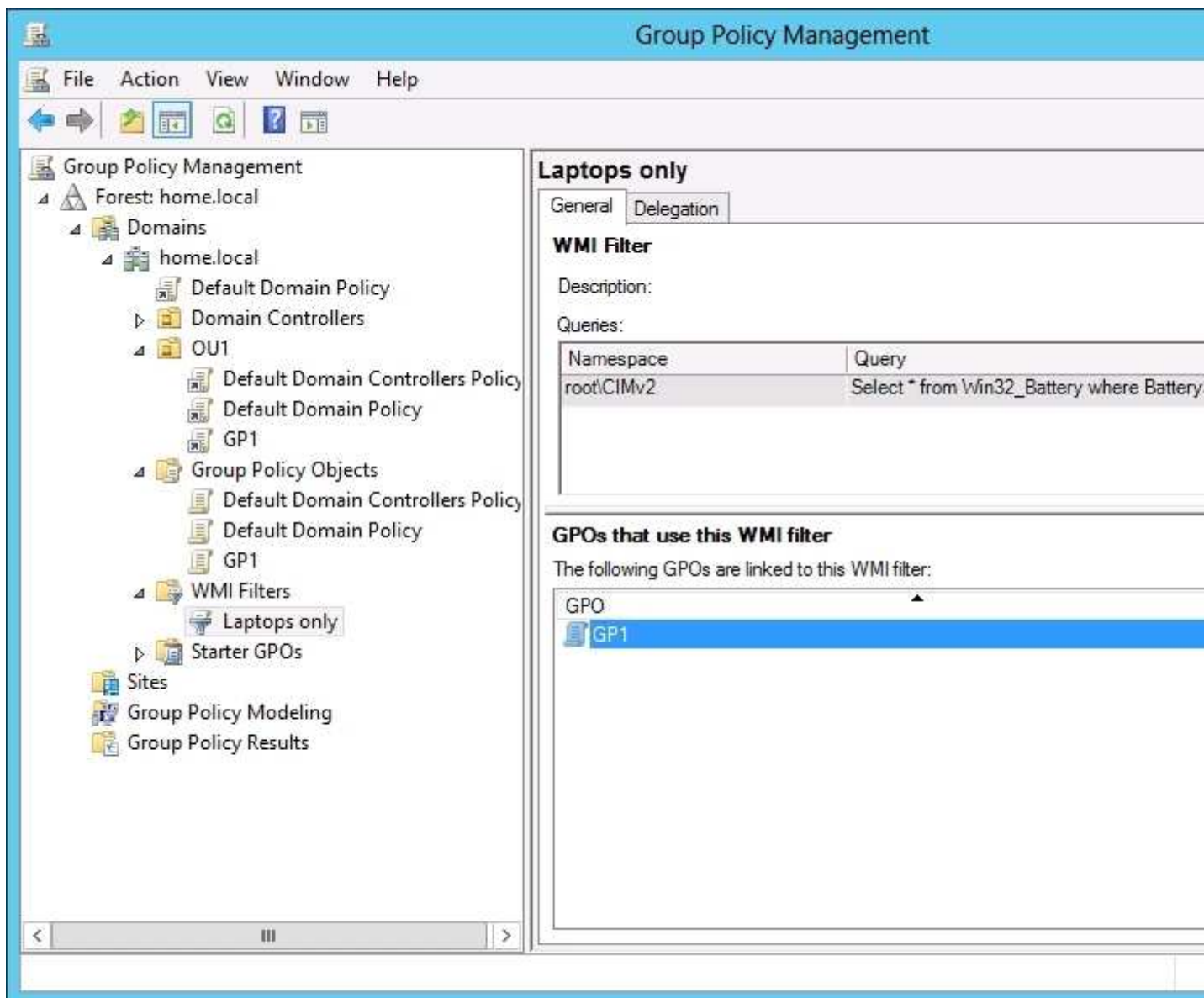
If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied).

If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

WMI filters, like GPOs, are stored on a per-domain basis. A WMI filter and the GPO it is linked to must be in the same domain.







SELECT TotalPhysicalMemory FROM Win32\_ComputerSystem WHERE TotalPhysicalMemory >= 8000000000

### QUESTION 38

Your network contains a Windows Server 2012 image named Server12.wim. Server12.wim contains the images shown in the following table.

Index number	Image name
1	Windows Server 2012 Server Standard Core
2	Windows Server 2012 Server Standard
3	Windows Server 2012 Server Datacenter Core
4	Windows Server 2012 Server Datacenter

Server12.wim is located in C:\.

You need to enable the Windows Server Migration Tools feature in the Windows Server 2012 Server Datacenter image.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.

Which command should you run first?

A. `dism.exe /mount-wim /wimfile:c:\Server12.wim /index:4 /mountdir:c:\mount`

- B. `imagex.exe /capture c: c:\Server12.wim "windows server 2012server datacenter"`
- C. `dism.exe /image: c:\Server12.wim /enable-feature /featurename: servermigration`
- D. `imagex.exe /apply c:\Server12.wim 4 c:\`

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**A. Mounts the image before making any changes**

- B. `imagex /capture` creates windows images .wim
- C. You need to mount the image first
- D. `imagex /apply` applies image to drive

The Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool is a command-line tool that is used to modify Windows® images. You can use DISM to enable or disable Windows features directly from the command prompt, or by applying an answer file to the image. You can enable or disable Windows features offline on a WIM or VHD file, or online on a running operating system. You can also use the DISM image management command to list the image index numbers or to verify the architecture for the image that you are mounting.

ex: `Dism /Mount-Image /ImageFile:C:\test\images\install.wim /Name:"Base Windows Image" /MountDir:C:\test\offline`

By default, DISM is installed at `C:\Program Files (x86)\Windows Kits\8.0\Assessment and Deployment Kit\Deployment Tools\`

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825258.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749447(v=ws.10).aspx)  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 39

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

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

What should you do?

- A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 on the server.
- B. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run `Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE`
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run `Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience`.

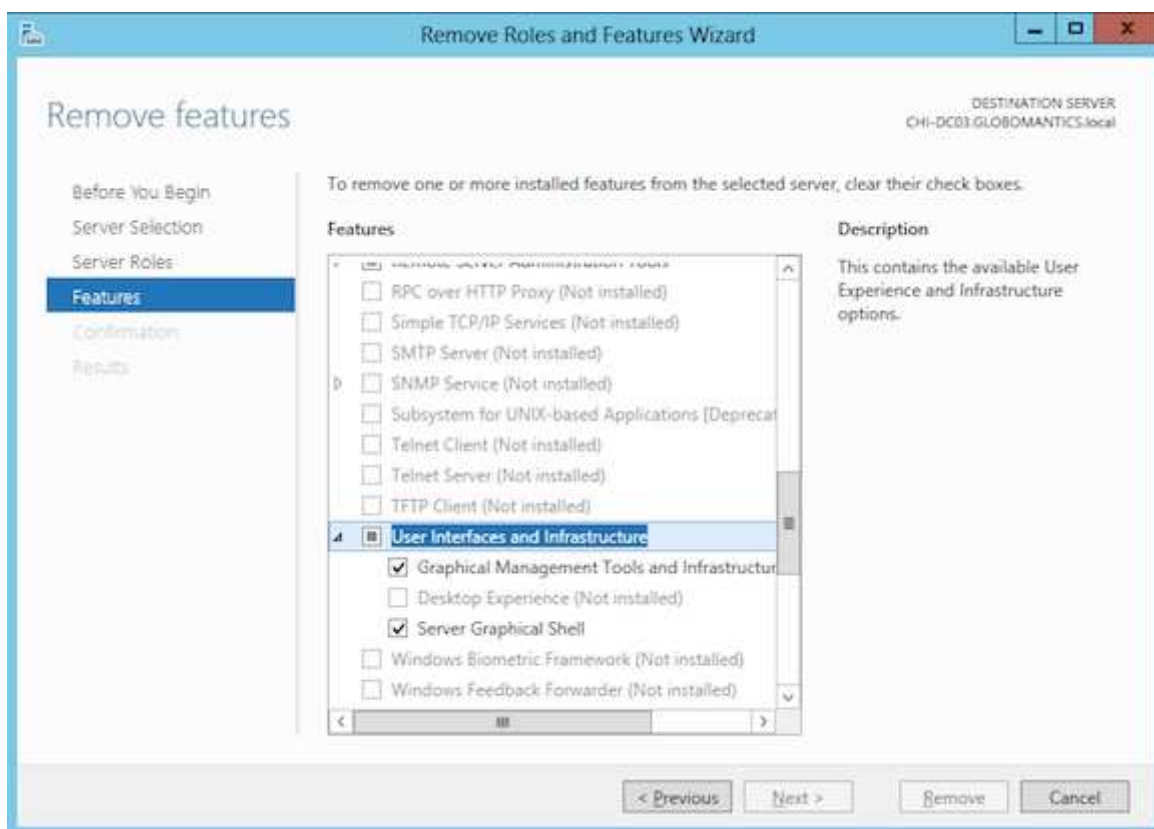
**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Not least effort
- B. Quick and Easy**
- C. Uninstalls PS-ISE
- D. Doesn't remove all GUI components



<http://www.petri.co.il/switching-gui-server-core-windows-server-2012.htm>

#### QUESTION 40

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

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

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

You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to the laptops in OU1.

The solution must ensure that GP1 is applied automatically to new laptops that are added to OU1.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

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

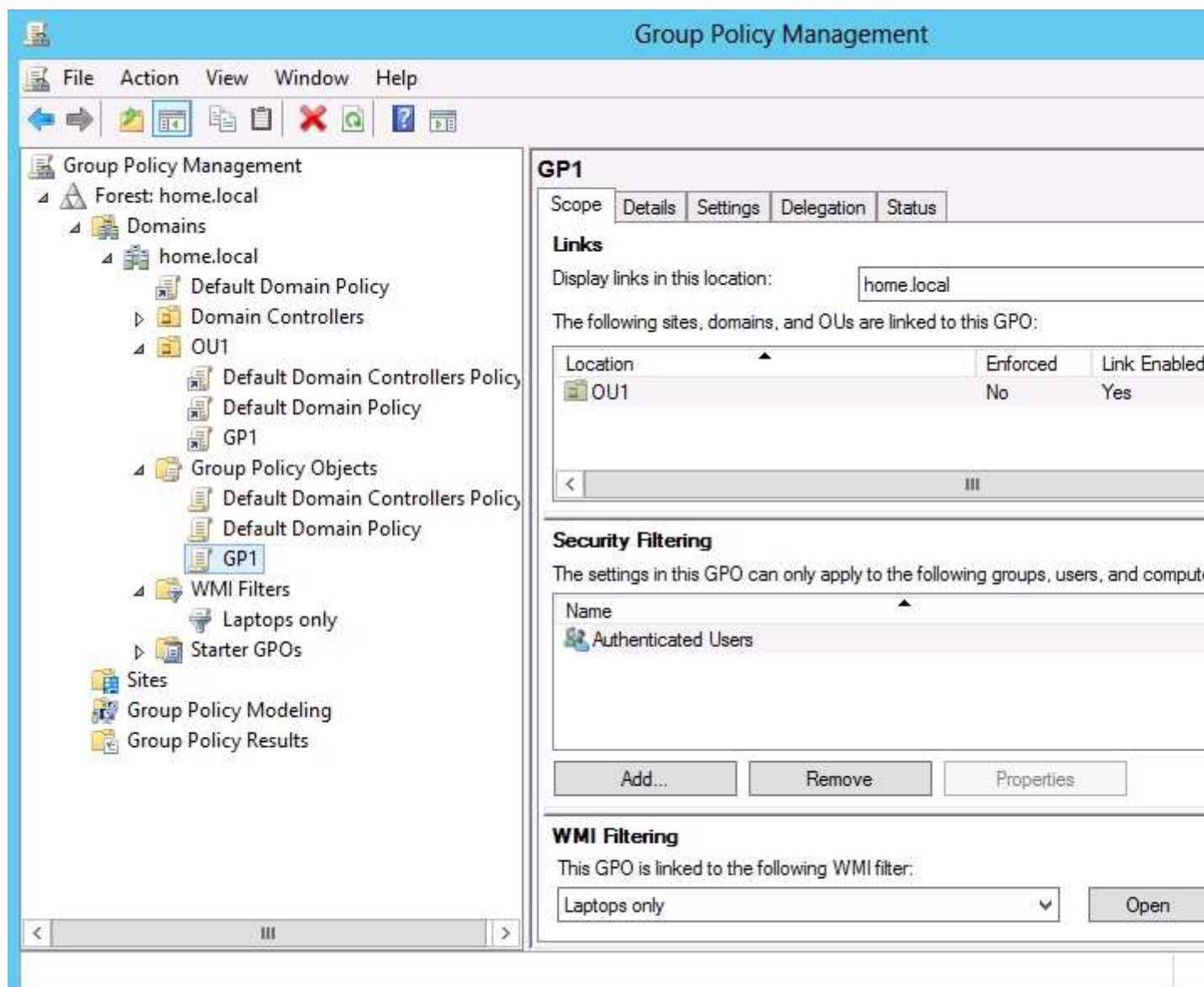
When a GPO that is linked to a WMI filter is applied on the target computer, the filter is evaluated on the target computer.

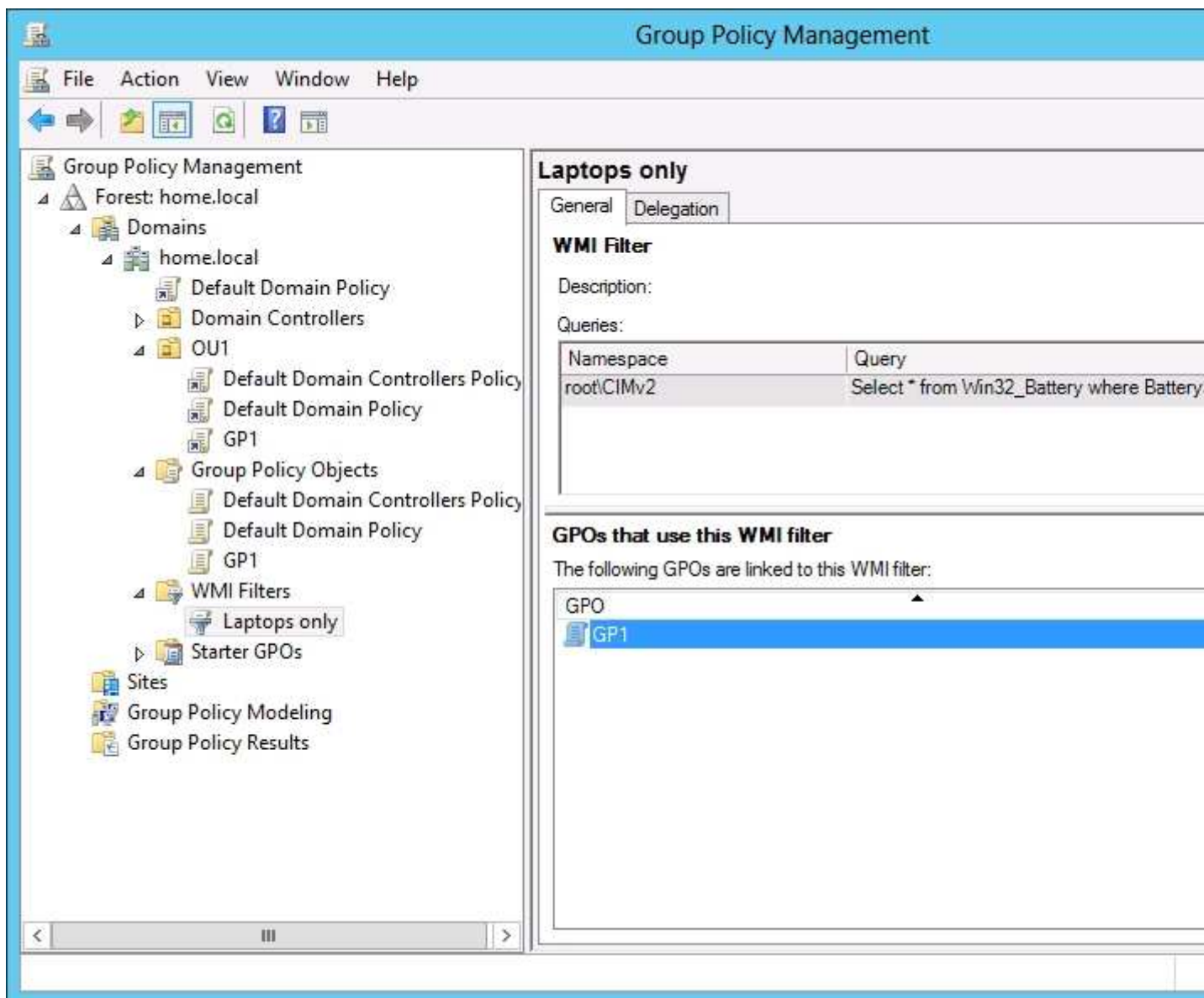
If the WMI filter evaluates to false, the GPO is not applied (except if the client computer is running Windows Server, in which case the filter is ignored and the GPO is always applied).

If the WMI filter evaluates to true, the GPO is applied.

WMI filters, like GPOs, are stored on a per-domain basis. A WMI filter and the GPO it is linked to must be

in the same domain.





Select \* from Win32\_PhysicalMemory where FormFactor = 12

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 41

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to install the Remote Desktop Services server role on Server2 remotely from Server1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The dsadd.exe command
- B. The Server Manager console
- C. The Remote Desktop Gateway Manager console
- D. The Install-RemoteAccess cmdlet

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

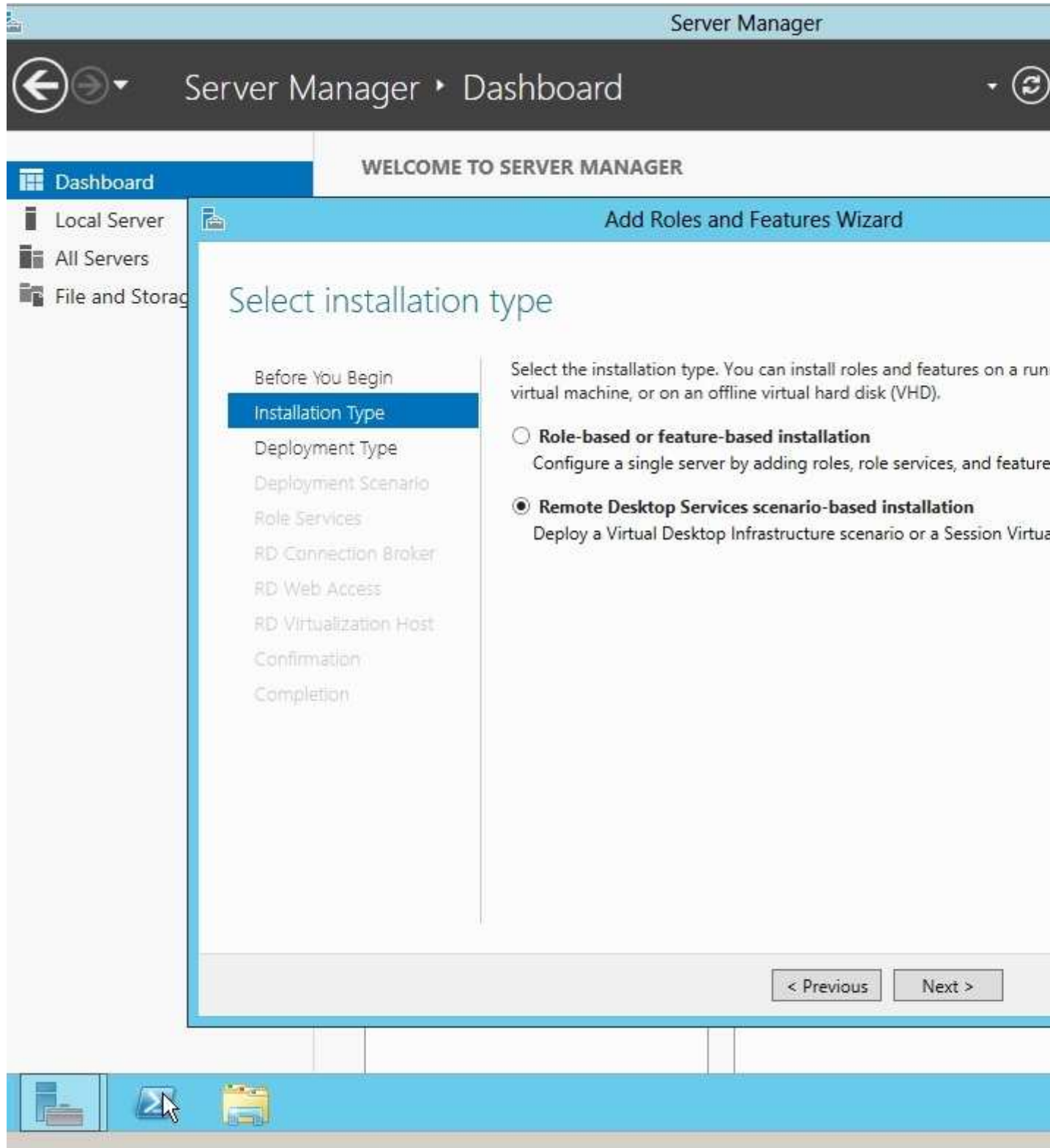
**Explanation/Reference:**

A. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

**B. You can manage remote server by Server Manager and install roles/features**

C. Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) is a role service that enables authorized remote users to connect to resources on an internal corporate or private network, from any Internet-connected device that can run the Remote Desktop Connection (RDC) client.

D. Performs prerequisite checks for DirectAccess (DA) to ensure that it can be installed, installs DA for remote access (RA) (includes management of remote clients) or for management of remote clients only, and installs VPN (both Remote Access VPN and site-to-site VPN).





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725706.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/918408\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/918408(v=wps.620).aspx)

#### QUESTION 42

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012. Server1 is a DHCP server that is configured to have a scope named Scope1. Server2 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

In Scope1, you create a reservation named Res\_Server2 for Server2.

A technician replaces the network adapter on Server2.

You need to ensure that Server2 can obtain the same IP address.

What should you modify on Server1?

- A. The Advanced settings of Res\_Server2
- B. The MAC address of Res\_Server2
- C. The Network Access Protection Settings of Scope1
- D. The Name Protection settings of Scope1

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

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

For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server.

Reservations are permanent lease assignments that are used to ensure that a specified client on a subnet can always use the same IP address.

You can use DHCP reservations for hosts that require a consistent IP address, but do not need to be statically configured.

**DHCP reservations provide a mechanism by which IP addresses may be permanently assigned to a specific client based on the MAC address of that client.**

The MAC address of a Windows client can be found running the `ipconfig /all` command. For Linux systems the corresponding command is `ifconfig -a`.

Once the MAC address has been identified, the reservation may be configured using either the DHCP console or at the command prompt using the `netsh` tool.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/170062/en-us>

#### QUESTION 43

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:

Server Manager in **Windows Server 2012** can manage **Windows Server 2012**, **Hyper-V Server 2012**, **Windows Server 2008 SP2** and **Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1**

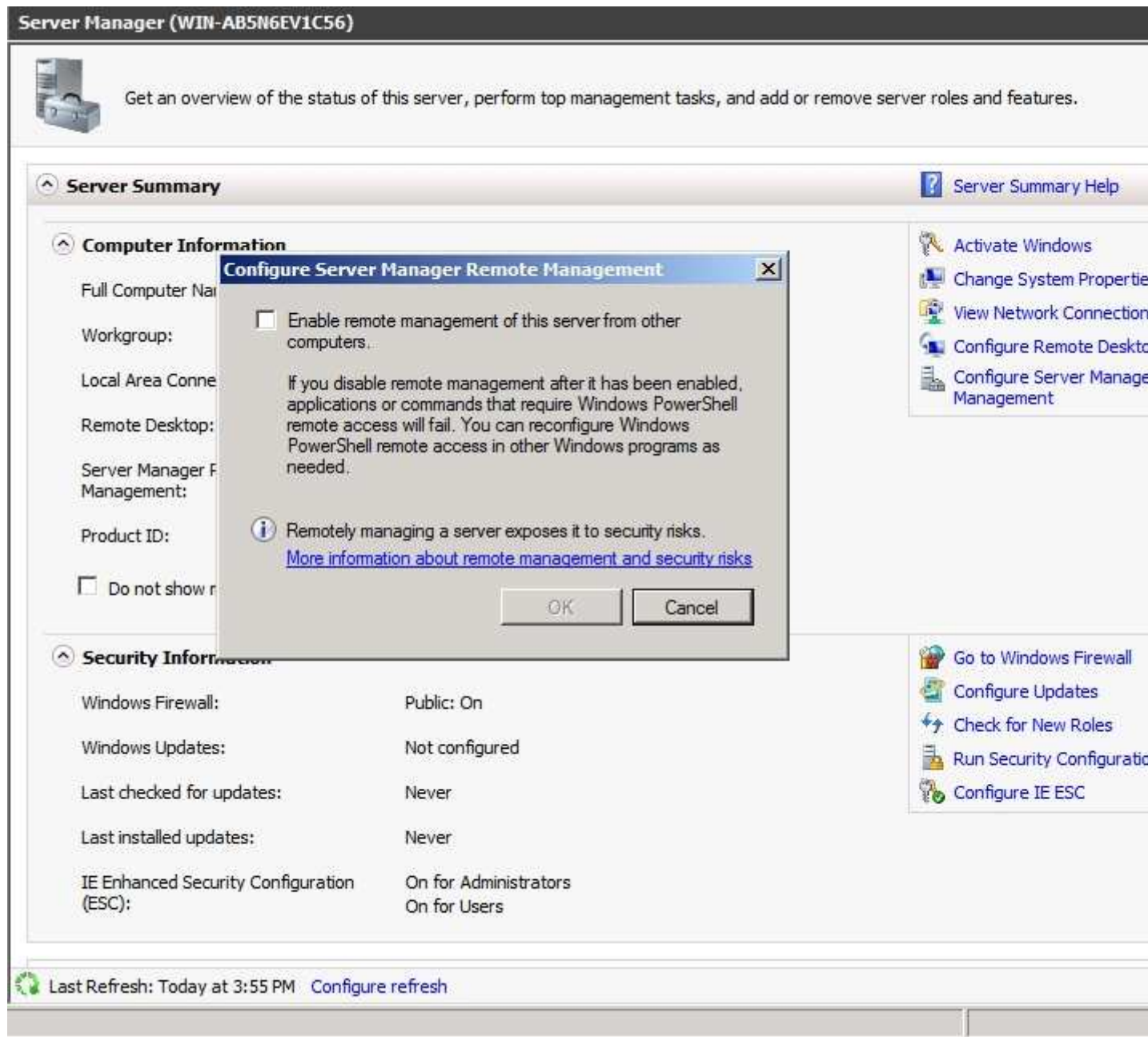
In Windows Server® 2012, you can use Server Manager to perform management tasks on remote servers. Remote management is enabled by default on servers that are running Windows Server 2012. To manage a server remotely by using Server Manager, you add the server to the Server Manager server pool.

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:

.NET Framework 4.0/4.5

Windows Management Framework 3.0

How do you enable remote management.



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

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx>

<http://www.petri.co.il/remote-management-in-windows-server-2008-r2.htm>

#### QUESTION 44

You have a server named Server1 that has a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. Server1 has the DHCP Server server role and the File Server server role installed.

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Preserve the server roles and their configurations.

- Minimize Administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- B. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature.
- C. Start Server1 from the Windows Server 2012 installation media and select Server with a GUI.
- D. On Server1, run setup.exe from the Windows Server 2012 installation media and select Server Core Installation. When the installation is complete, add the Server Graphical Shell feature

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Server is on 2008 R2 core, must install 2012 core and then GUI
- B. Not least effort
- C. Not least effort
- D. **Upgrade to 2012 and install GUI shell**

Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 in one step (and vice versa) are not supported.

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

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

#### **QUESTION 45**

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 DHCP Server server role installed.

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

Scope name	IPv4 scope
Subnet1	192.168.1.0/24
Subnet2	192.168.2.0/24

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

You discover that the DHCP clients in Subnet2 can connect to client computers in Subnet1 by using an IP address only.

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

What should you add?

- A. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet2
- B. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet1
- C. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet1
- D. The 015 DNS Domain Name option to Subnet2

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To enable DNS on the network, you need to configure DNS clients and servers.

When you configure DNS clients, you tell the clients the IP addresses of DNS servers on the network. Using these addresses, clients can communicate with DNS servers anywhere on the network, even if the servers are on different subnets.

When the network uses DHCP, you should configure DHCP to work with DNS. To do this, you need to set the DHCP scope options 006 DNS Servers and **015 DNS Domain Name**.

Issue: The DNS domain option (option 15) is not configured for one or more scopes.

Impact: DHCP IPv4 clients will not be provided with a DNS domain and will not be able to resolve names.

Resolution:

Configure a DNS domain option as a server or scope option using the DHCP MMC.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) uses options to pass additional Internet Protocol (IP) settings to DHCP clients on a network.

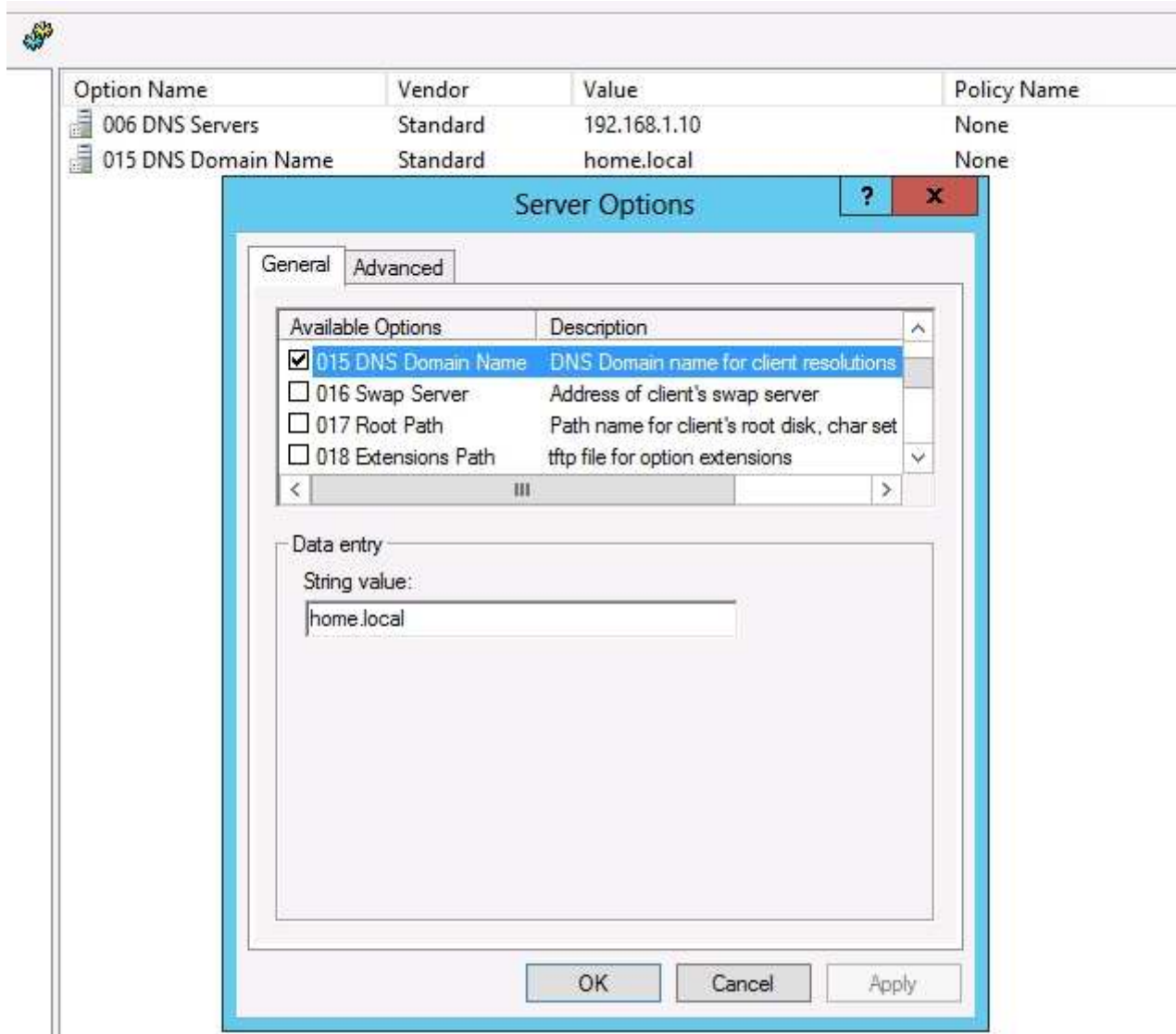
Examples of DHCP options include: The default gateway IP address, The Domain Name System (DNS) server IP address

The DNS domain name

Membership in the Administrators or DHCP Administrators group is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To configure DNS server as a scope option or server option

1. Click Start, point to Administrative Tools and then click DHCP.
2. In the console tree, expand the applicable DHCP server, expand IPv4, and then right-click Server Options
3. Click Configure Options, check 015 DNS Domain Name, type the applicable domain name in String value:, and then click OK.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/300684/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb727109.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd572752%28v=office.13%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 46

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

D. MBR max is 2TB, the disk must be GPT



For any hard drive over 2TB, we need to use GPT partition. If you have a disk larger than 2TB size, the rest of the disk space will not be used unless you convert it to GPT.

An existing MBR partition can't be converted to GPT unless it is completely empty; you must either delete everything and convert or create the partition as GPT

It is not possible to boot to a GPT partition, impossible to convert MBR to GPT without data loss.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463525.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 47**

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

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

You need to create a new starter GPO based on the settings in GPO1. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

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

The New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet creates a Starter GPO with the specified name. If the Starter GPOs folder does not exist in the SYSVOL when the New-GPStarterGPO cmdlet is called, it is created and populated with the eight Starter GPOs that ship with Group Policy.

The Copy-GPO cmdlet creates a (destination) GPO and copies the settings from the source GPO to the new GPO. The cmdlet can be used to copy a GPO from one domain to another domain within the same forest. You can specify a migration table to map security principals and paths when copying across domains. You can also specify whether to copy the access control list (ACL) from the source GPO to the destination GPO.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461063.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx>

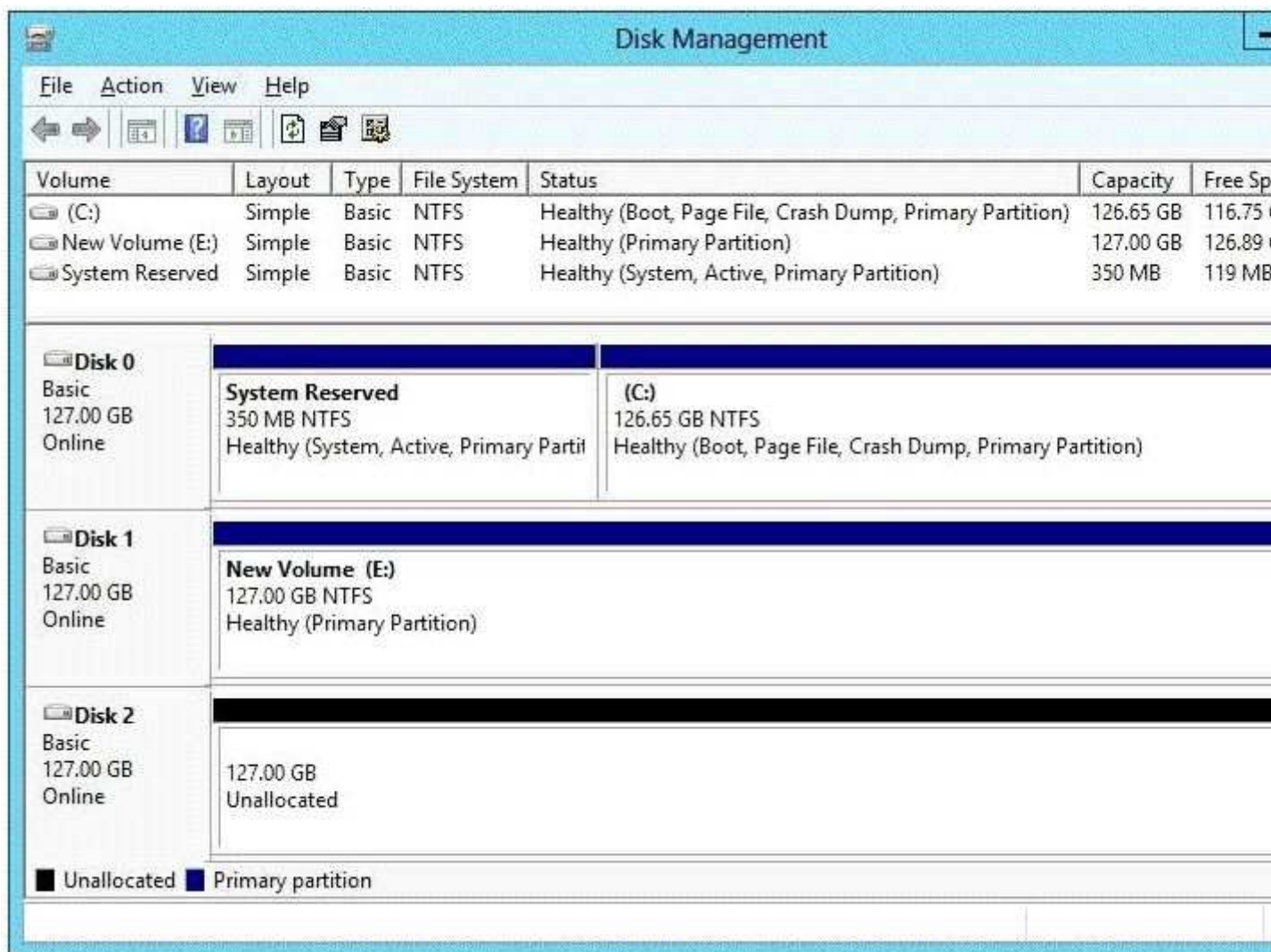
#### **QUESTION 48**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012. The disks on the server are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

What should you do first?

**Exhibit:**



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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Storage Pools use unallocated space**

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff399688.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh758075.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 49**

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

You need to ensure that the local Administrator account on all computers is renamed to L\_Admin.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. Security Options
- B. User Rights Assignment
- C. Restricted Groups
- D. Preferences

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**A. Allows configuration of computers**

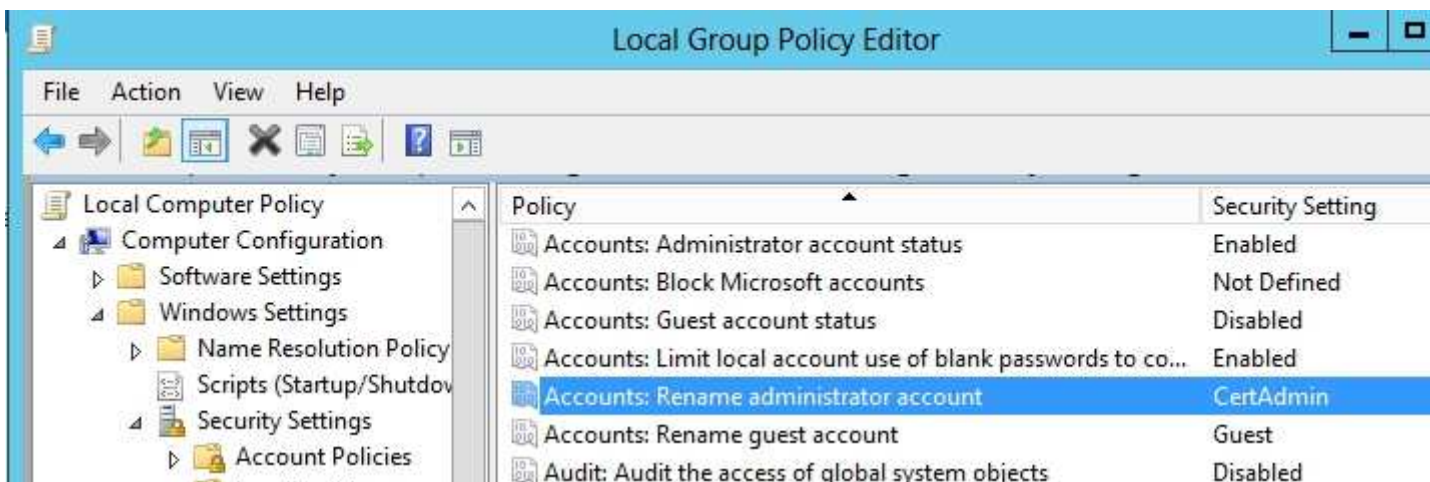
B. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

C. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group

D. With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group

In Group Policy Object Editor, click Computer Configuration, click Windows Settings, click Security Settings, click Local Policies, and then click Security Options.

In the details pane, double-click Accounts: Rename administrator account.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747484\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747484(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 50

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. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONT050> route print

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

IPv4 Route Table

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

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

IPv6 Route Table

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

Persistent Routes:
None
PS C:\Users\Administrator.CONT050>
```

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In general, the first and last addresses in a subnet are used as the network identifier and broadcast address, respectively. All other addresses in the subnet can be assigned to hosts on that subnet.

For example, IP addresses of networks with subnet masks of at least 24 bits ending in .0 or .255 can never

be assigned to hosts. Such "last" addresses of a subnet are considered "broadcast" addresses and all hosts on the corresponding subnet will respond to it.

Theoretically, there could be situations where you can assign an address ending in .0: for example, if you have a subnet like 192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0, you are allowed to assign a host the address 192.168.1.0. It could create confusion though, so it's not a very common practice.

example

10.6.43.0 with subnet 255.255.252.0 (22 bit subnet mask)

means subnet ID 10.6.40.0, a host address range from 10.6.40.1 to 10.6.43.254 and a broadcast address 10.6.43.255. So in theory, your example 10.6.43.0 would be allowed as a valid host address.

The default gateway address should not end in .0 with the /24 address

<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4632>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4#Addresses\\_ending\\_in\\_0\\_or\\_255](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv4#Addresses_ending_in_0_or_255)

### QUESTION 51

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. The domain contains a member server named Server1. Server1 has the File Server server role installed.

On Server1, you create a share named Documents. The Documents share will contain the files and folders of all users.

You need to ensure that when the users connect to Documents, they only see the files to which they have access.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the NTFS permissions.
- B. Modify the Share permissions.
- C. Enable access-based enumeration.
- D. Configure Dynamic Access Control.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

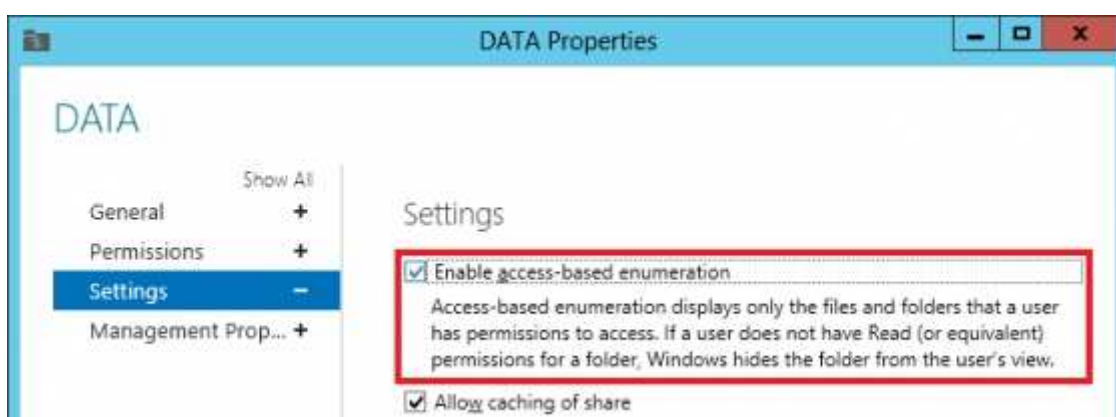
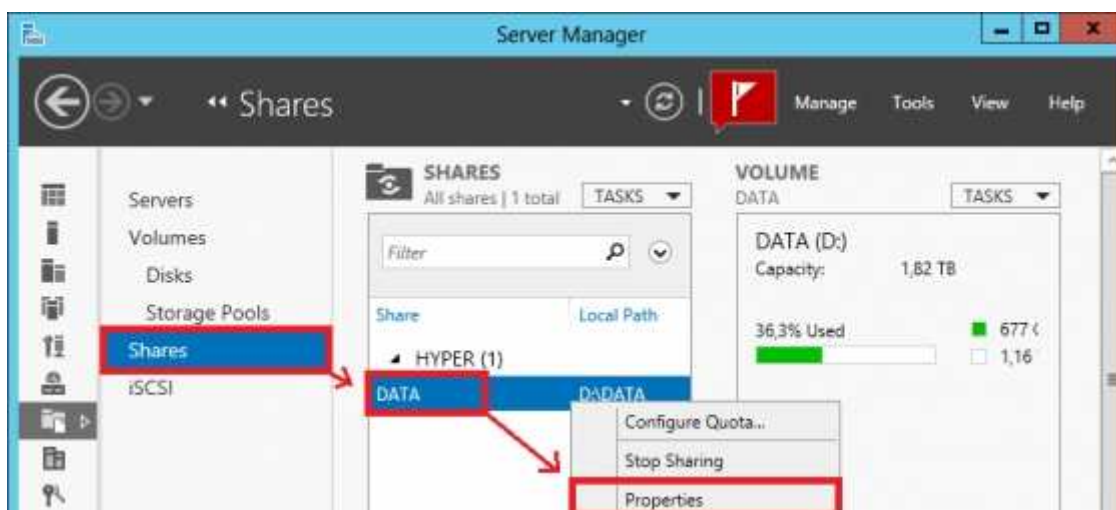
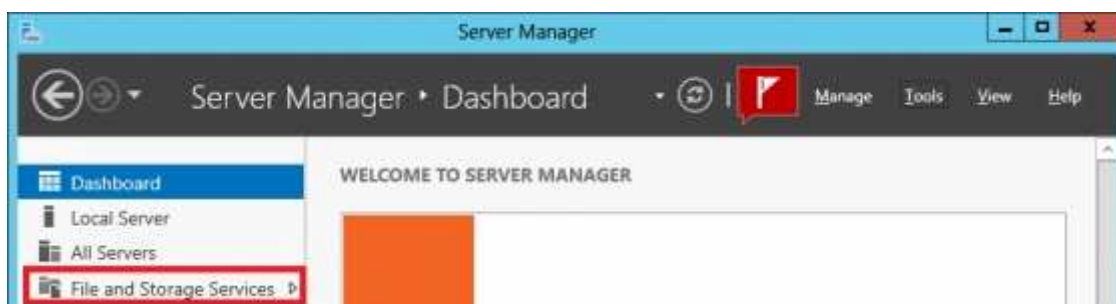
#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can be caused when users connect to a file server and encounter a large number of files and folders that they cannot access.

Access-based Enumeration filters the list of available files and folders on a server to include only those that the requesting user has access to.

This change is important because this allows users to see only those files and directories that they have access to and nothing else. This mitigates the scenario where unauthorized users might otherwise be able to see the contents of a directory even though they don't have access to it.

Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) can be enabled at the Share properties through Server Manager.



After implementation instead of seeing all folder including the ones the user does not have access to:



« havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

Name	Date modified
a10001	03.07.2012 13:11
a10002	03.07.2012 13:11
a10003	03.07.2012 13:11
a10004	03.07.2012 13:11
a10005	03.07.2012 13:11
a10006	03.07.2012 13:11
a10008	03.07.2012 13:11
a10009	03.07.2012 13:11
a10010	03.07.2012 13:11
a10011	03.07.2012 13:11
a10012	03.07.2012 13:11
a10013	03.07.2012 13:11
a10014	03.07.2012 13:11
a10015	03.07.2012 13:11
a10016	03.07.2012 13:11
a10017	03.07.2012 13:11
a10018	03.07.2012 13:11
a10019	03.07.2012 13:11
a10020	03.07.2012 13:11
a10021	03.07.2012 13:11

5 230 items      Offline status: Online

User will have access just to the folder where has rights to:

havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
a15346	03.07.2012 13:23	File folder	

If a user with full access browses the same folder – it will show all 5230 folders.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd772681%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

## QUESTION 52

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The computer accounts for all member servers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Servers. You link a Group Policy object (GPO) to the Servers OU.

You need to ensure that the domain's Backup Operators group is a member of the local Backup Operators group on each member server.

The solution must not remove any groups from the local Backup Operators groups.

What should you do?

A. Add a restricted group named adatum\Backup Operators. Add Backup Operators to the This group is a

member of list.

- B. Add a restricted group named adatum\Backup Operators. Add Backup Operators to the Members of this group list.
- C. Add a restricted group named Backup Operators. Add adatum\Backup Operators to the This group is a member of list.
- D. Add a restricted group named Backup Operators. Add adatum\Backup Operators to the Members of this group list.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. **The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to**
- B. Needs to be added to member of list
- C. Wrong group
- D. Wrong group

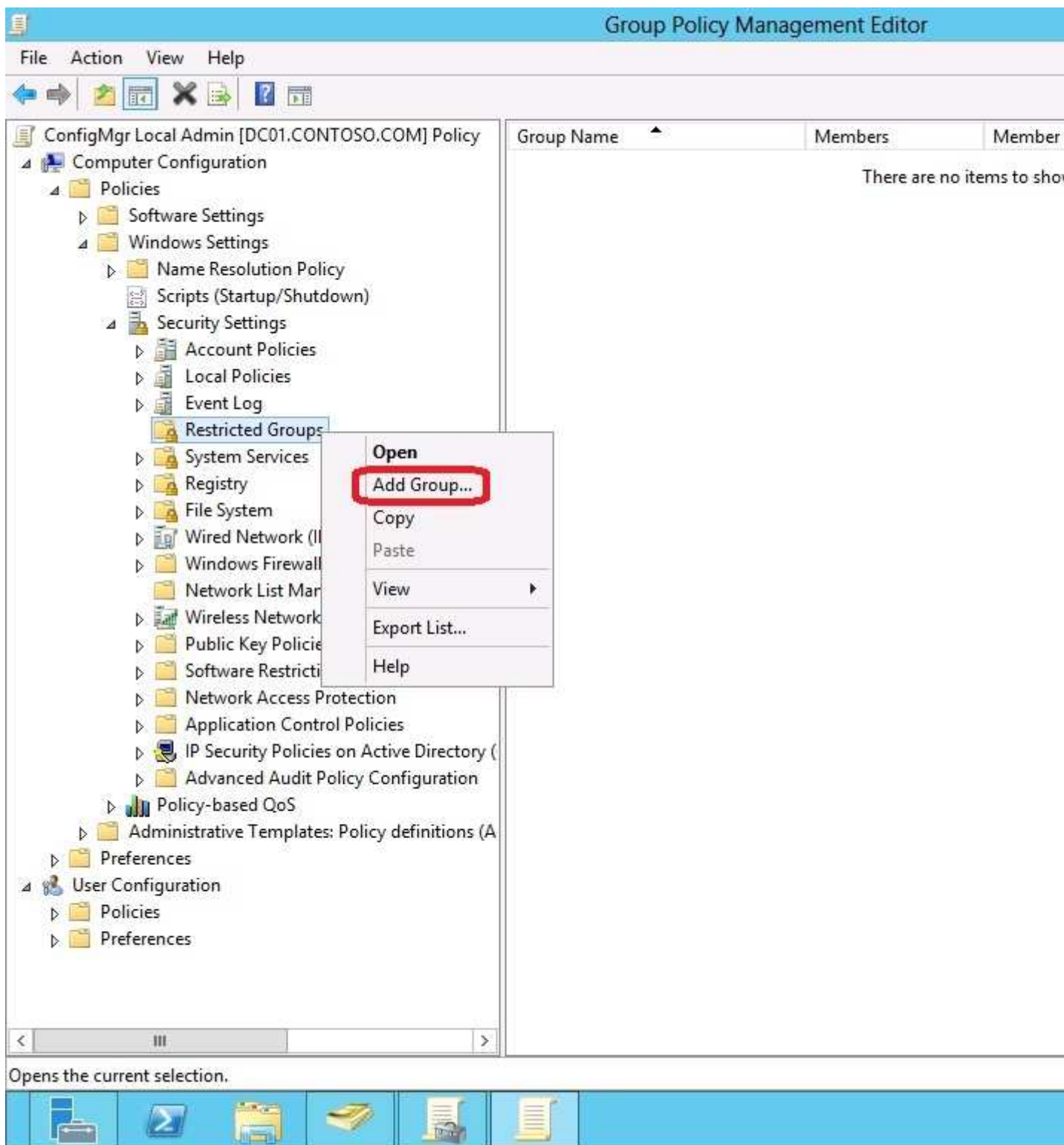
Restricted groups allow an administrator to define two properties for security-sensitive groups (that is, "restricted" groups).

The two properties are Members and Member Of . The Members list defines who should and should not belong to the restricted group. The Member Of list specifies which other groups the restricted group should belong to.

When a restricted Group Policy is enforced, any current member of a restricted group that is not on the Members list is removed. **Any user on the Members list which is not currently a member of the restricted group is added.**

The **Restricted Groups** folder is available only in **Group Policy objects associated with domains, OUs, and sites**. The Restricted Groups folder does not appear in the Local Computer Policy object.

If a Restricted Group is defined such that it has no members (that is, the Members list is empty), then all members of the group are removed when the policy is enforced on the system. If the Member Of list is empty no changes are made to any groups that the restricted group belongs to. In short, an empty Members list means the restricted group should have no members while an empty Member Of list means "don't care" what groups the restricted group belongs to.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957640.aspx>

### QUESTION 53

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

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

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

Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool
Version: 6.2.9200.16384

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

Index : 1
Name : Windows Server 2012 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 SERVERSTANDARDCORE
Size : 7.195.580.708 bytes

Index : 2
Name : Windows Server 2012 SERVERSTANDARD
Description : Windows Server 2012 SERVERSTANDARD
Size : 11.999.848.937 bytes

Index : 3
Name : Windows Server 2012 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Description : Windows Server 2012 SERVERDATACENTERCORE
Size : 7.176.243.455 bytes

Index : 4
Name : Windows Server 2012 SERVERDATACENTER
Description : Windows Server 2012 SERVERDATACENTER
Size : 11.995.224.677 bytes

The operation completed successfully.
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

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

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

[ ] Telnet Server
[ ] IFIP Client
[X] User Interfaces and Infrastructure
    [ ] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure
    [ ] Desktop Experience
    [ ] Server Graphical Shell
[ ] Windows Biometric Framework
[ ] Windows Feedback Forwarder
[ ] Windows Identity Foundation 3.5
```

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: BD**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

When you install Windows Server 2012, you can choose between Server Core Installation and Server with a GUI.

The "Server with a GUI" option is the Windows Server 2012 equivalent of the Full installation option available in Windows Server 2008 R2.

The "Server Core Installation" option reduces the space required on disk, the potential attack surface, and especially the servicing requirements, so we recommend that you choose the Server Core installation unless you have a particular need for the additional user interface elements and graphical management tools that are included in the "Server with a GUI" option. For this reason, the Server Core installation is now the default.

Because you can freely switch between these options at any time later, one approach might be to initially install the Server with a GUI option, use the graphical tools to configure the server, and then later switch to the Server Core Installation option.

In previous versions of Windows, even if a server role or feature was disabled, the binary files for it were still present on the disk, consuming space.

In Windows Server 2012, not only can you disable a role or feature, but you can also completely remove its files, a state shown as "removed" in Server Manager or "disabled with payload removed" in Dism.exe.

To reinstall a role or feature that been completely removed, you must have access to an installation source.

To install a role or feature that has been completely removed, use the Windows PowerShell `-Source` option of the `Install-WindowsFeature` Server Manager cmdlet. The `-Source` option specifies a **path to a WIM image and the index number of the image**. If you do not specify a `-Source` option, Windows will use Windows Update by default. Offline VHDs cannot be used as a source for installing roles or features which have been completely removed.

You can also specify a source for servers that are domain members using Group Policy. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > System > "Specify settings for optional component installation and component repair"

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786.aspx>

#### QUESTION 54

You install Windows Server 2012 on a standalone server named Server1. You configure Server1 as a VPN server.

You need to ensure that client computers can establish PPTP connections to Server1.

Which two firewall rules should you create? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. An inbound rule for protocol 47
- B. An outbound rule for protocol 47
- C. An inbound rule for TCP port 1723
- D. An inbound rule for TCP port 1701
- E. An outbound rule for TCP port 1723
- F. An outbound rule for TCP port 1701

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** Configure server roles and features

**Explanation**

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

To enable VPN tunnels between individual host computers or entire networks that have a firewall between them, you must open the following ports:

PPTP

To allow PPTP tunnel maintenance traffic, open TCP 1723.

To allow PPTP tunneled data to pass through router, open Protocol ID 47.

<http://www.windowsitpro.com/article/pptp/which-ports-do-you-need-to-open-on-a-firewall-to-allow-pptp-and-l2tp-over-ipsec-vpn-tunnels--46811>

If you use a personal firewall or a broadband router, or if there are routers or firewalls between the VPN client and the VPN server, the following ports and protocol must be enabled for PPTP on all firewalls and routers that are between the VPN client and the VPN server:



Client ports	Server port	Protocol
1024-65535/TCP	1723/TCP	PPTP

Additionally, you must enable IP PROTOCOL 47 (GRE).

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314076/en-us>

#### QUESTION 55

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure a central store for the Group Policy Administrative Templates.

What should you do on DC1?

- A. From Server Manager, create a storage pool.
- B. From Windows Explorer, copy the PolicyDefinitions folder to the SYSVOL\contoso.com\policies folder.
- C. From Server Manager, add the Group Policy Management feature
- D. From Windows Explorer, copy the PolicyDefinitions folder to the NETLOGON share.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Create Disk Storage Pool
- B. **PolicyDefinitions folder in SYSVOL**
- C. Group Policy Management is a console for GPO Mgmt
- D. Folder is for logon scripts

**PolicyDefinitions folder within the SYSVOL folder hierarchy.** By placing the ADMX files in this directory, they are replicated to every DC in the domain; by extension, the ADMX-aware Group Policy Management Console in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 and R2 can check this folder as an additional source of ADMX files, and will report them accordingly when setting your policies.

By default, the folder is not created. Whether you are a single DC or several thousand, I would strongly recommend you create a Central Store and start using it for all your ADMX file storage. It really does work well.

The Central Store

To take advantage of the benefits of .admx files, **you must create a Central Store in the SYSVOL folder on a domain controller**. The Central Store is a file location that is checked by the Group Policy tools. The Group Policy tools use any .admx files that are in the Central Store. The files that are in the Central Store are later replicated to all domain controllers in the domain.

To create a Central Store for .admx and .adml files, **create a folder that is named PolicyDefinitions** in the following location:

\\FQDN\SYSVOL\FQDN\policies

Note: FQDN is a fully qualified domain name.

<http://tigermatt.wordpress.com/tag/policydefinitions/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929841/en-us>

<http://www.virtuallyimpossible.co.uk/how-to-create-a-group-policy-central-store/>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2741591/en-us>

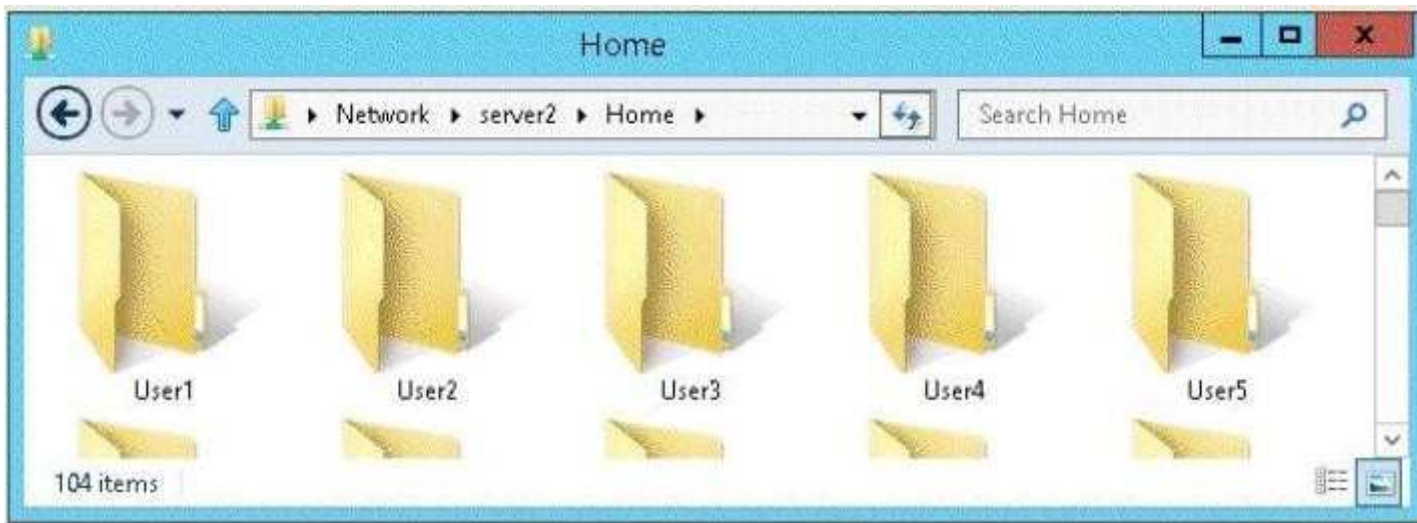
#### QUESTION 56

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a file server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server2 contains a shared folder named Home. Home contains the home folder of each user.

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



A user named User1 opens the Home share as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that all users see only their own home folder when they access Home.

What should you do from Server2?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

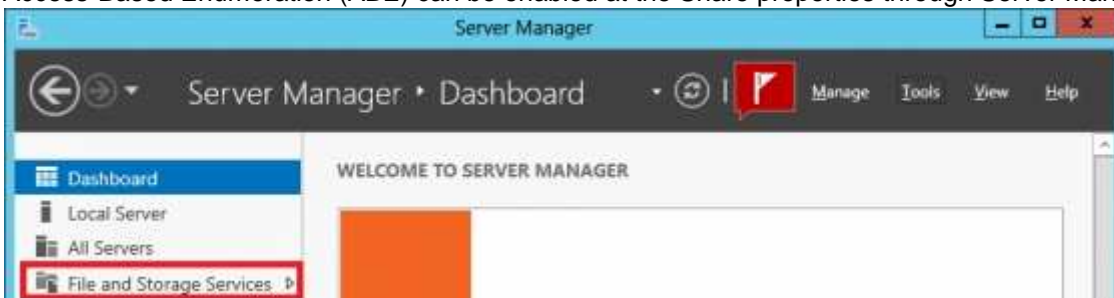
Answer: D

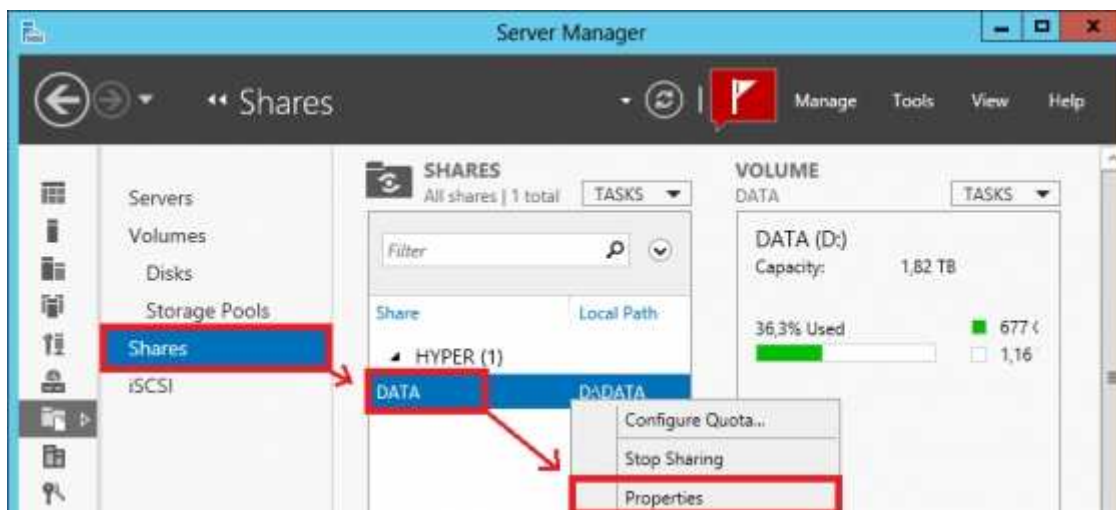
Access-based Enumeration is a new feature included with Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003-based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server. This eliminates user confusion that can be caused when users connect to a file server and encounter a large number of files and folders that they cannot access.

Access-based Enumeration filters the list of available files and folders on a server to include only those that the requesting user has access to.

This change is important because this allows users to see only those files and directories that they have access to and nothing else. This mitigates the scenario where unauthorized users might otherwise be able to see the contents of a directory even though they don't have access to it.

Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) can be enabled at the Share properties through Server Manager.





After implementation instead of seeing all folder including the ones the user does not have access to:

« havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

Name	Date modified
a10001	03.07.2012 13:11
a10002	03.07.2012 13:11
a10003	03.07.2012 13:11
a10004	03.07.2012 13:11
a10005	03.07.2012 13:11
a10006	03.07.2012 13:11
a10008	03.07.2012 13:11
a10009	03.07.2012 13:11
a10010	03.07.2012 13:11
a10011	03.07.2012 13:11
a10012	03.07.2012 13:11
a10013	03.07.2012 13:11
a10014	03.07.2012 13:11
a10015	03.07.2012 13:11
a10016	03.07.2012 13:11
a10017	03.07.2012 13:11
a10018	03.07.2012 13:11
a10019	03.07.2012 13:11
a10020	03.07.2012 13:11
a10021	03.07.2012 13:11

5 230 items      Offline status: Online

User will have access just to the folder where has rights to:

havardkristiansen.com ▶ kristiansen ▶ UserHome ▶

New folder

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
a15346	03.07.2012 13:23	File folder	

If a user with full access browses the same folder – it will show all 5230 folders.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784710%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd772681%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 57

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

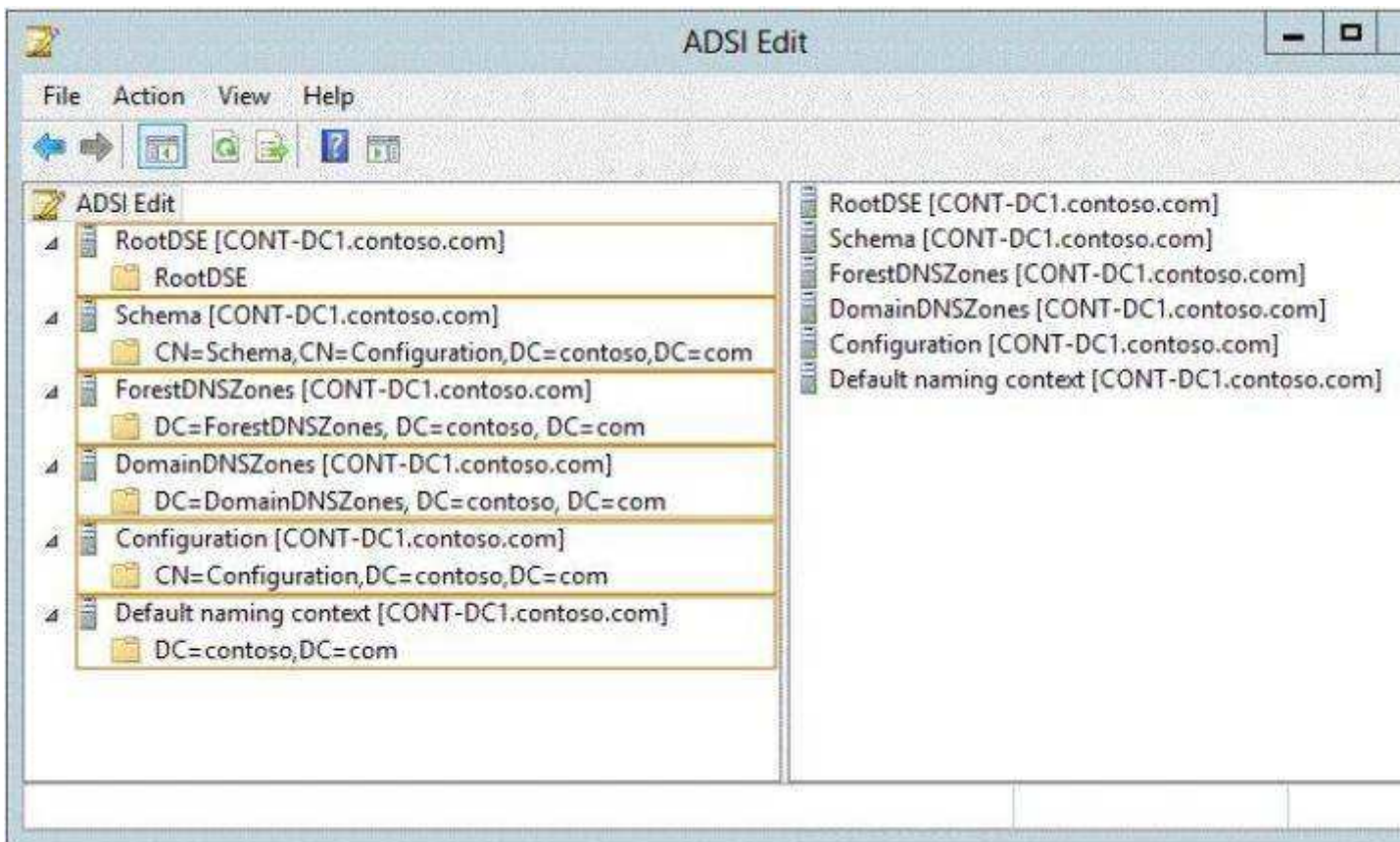
You need to identify whether the Company attribute replicates to the global catalog.

Which part of the Active Directory partition should you view?

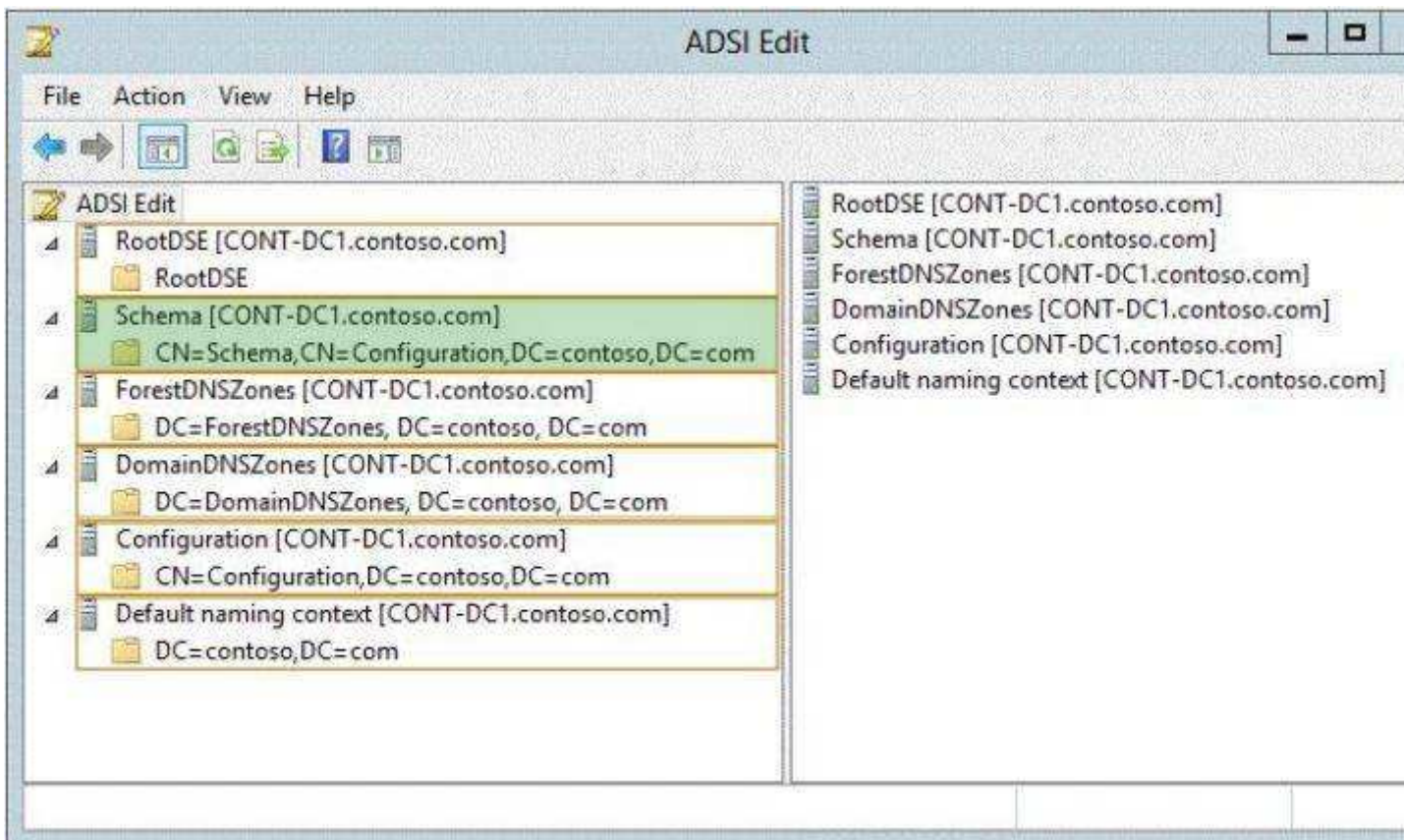
To answer, select the appropriate Active Directory object in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**





Correct Answer:



Section: (none)  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc961591.aspx>

**QUESTION 58**

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: K**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**K. SR-IOV maximizes network throughput while minimizing network latency as well as the CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.**

Support for SR-IOV networking devices – Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) is a standard introduced by the PCI-SIG. SR-IOV works in conjunction with system chipset support for virtualization technologies. This provides remapping of interrupts and DMA and allows SR-IOV **capable devices to be assigned directly to a virtual machine**. Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 enables support for SR-IOV-capable network devices and allows an SR-IOV virtual function of a physical network adapter to be assigned directly to a virtual machine. This increases network throughput and reduces network latency, while also reducing the host CPU overhead required for processing network traffic.

## ▲ SR-IOV

This new feature allows you to assign a network adapter that supports **single-root** I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) directly to

### **What value does this change add?**

Use of SR-IOV maximizes network throughput while minimizing network latency as well as the CPU overhead required for

### **What works differently?**

**You can provide a virtual machine with direct connectivity to a physical network adapter.** For more information, see [Hyper-V SR-IOV](#)

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831389.aspx>

### **QUESTION 59**

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012.

Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server2 has the Windows Deployment Services server role installed.

On Server1, you have a virtual machine named VM1.

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

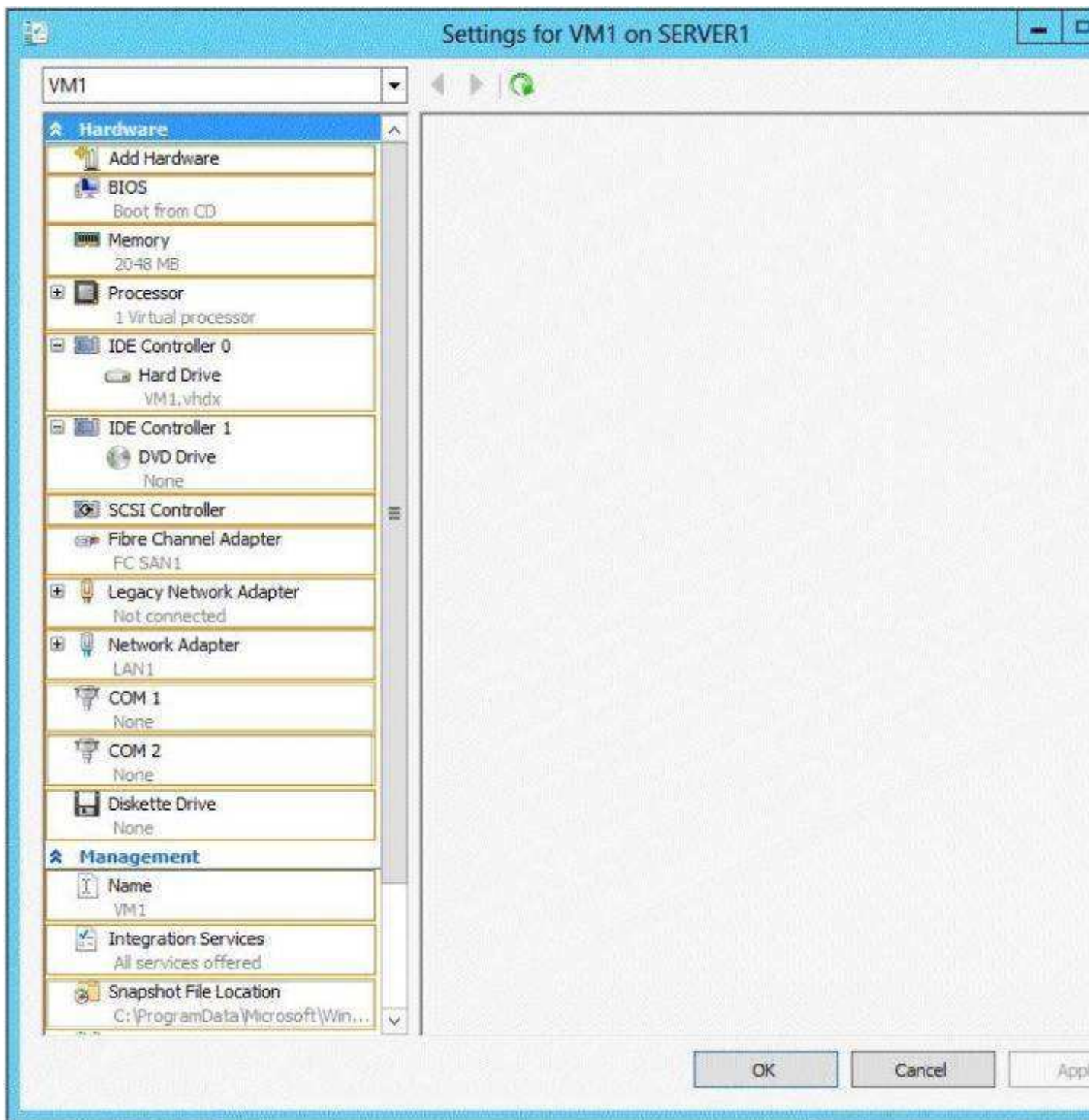
You need to ensure that VM1 can connect to Server1 by using PXE.

Which settings should you configure on VM1?

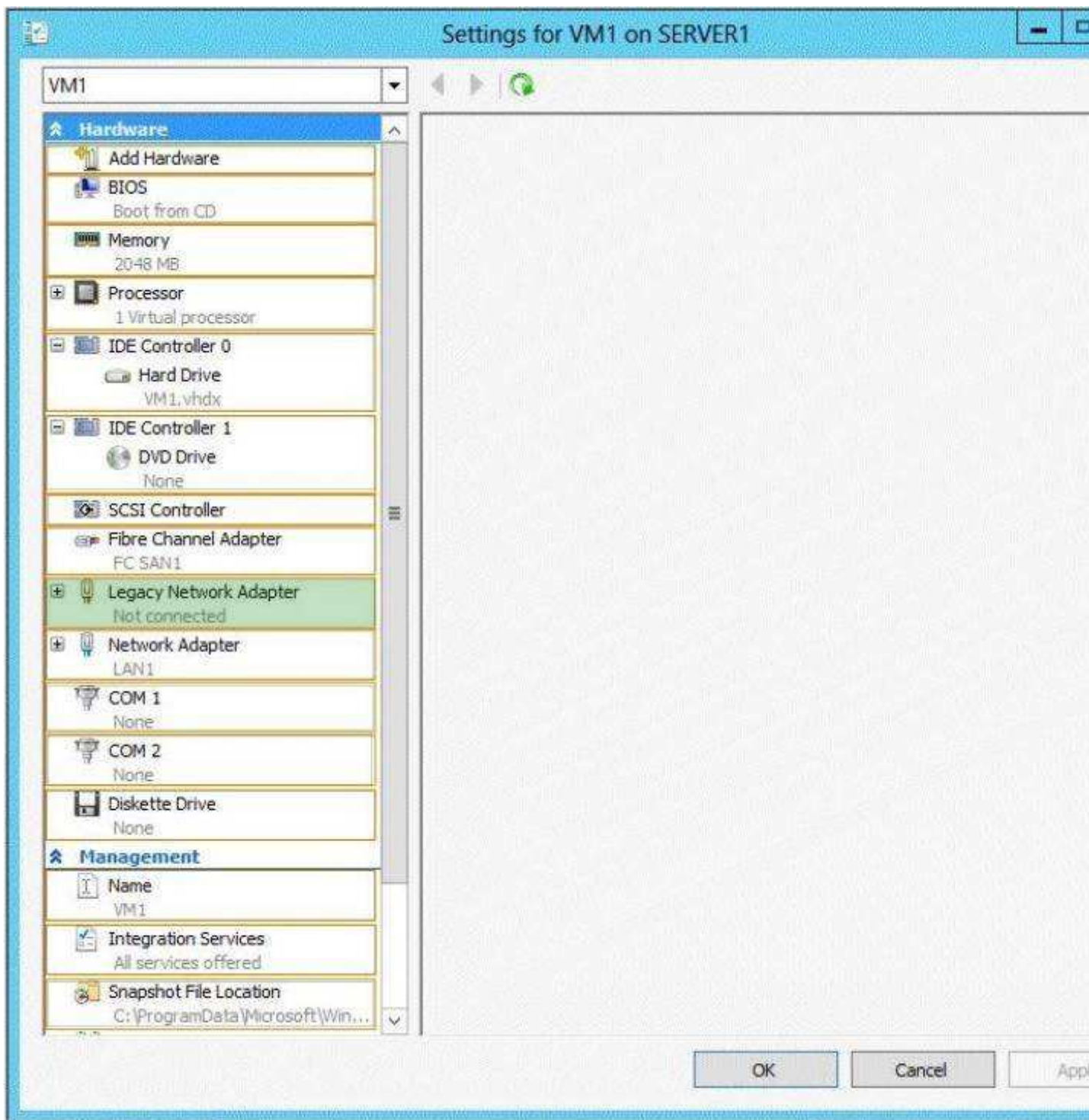
To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**





Correct Answer:



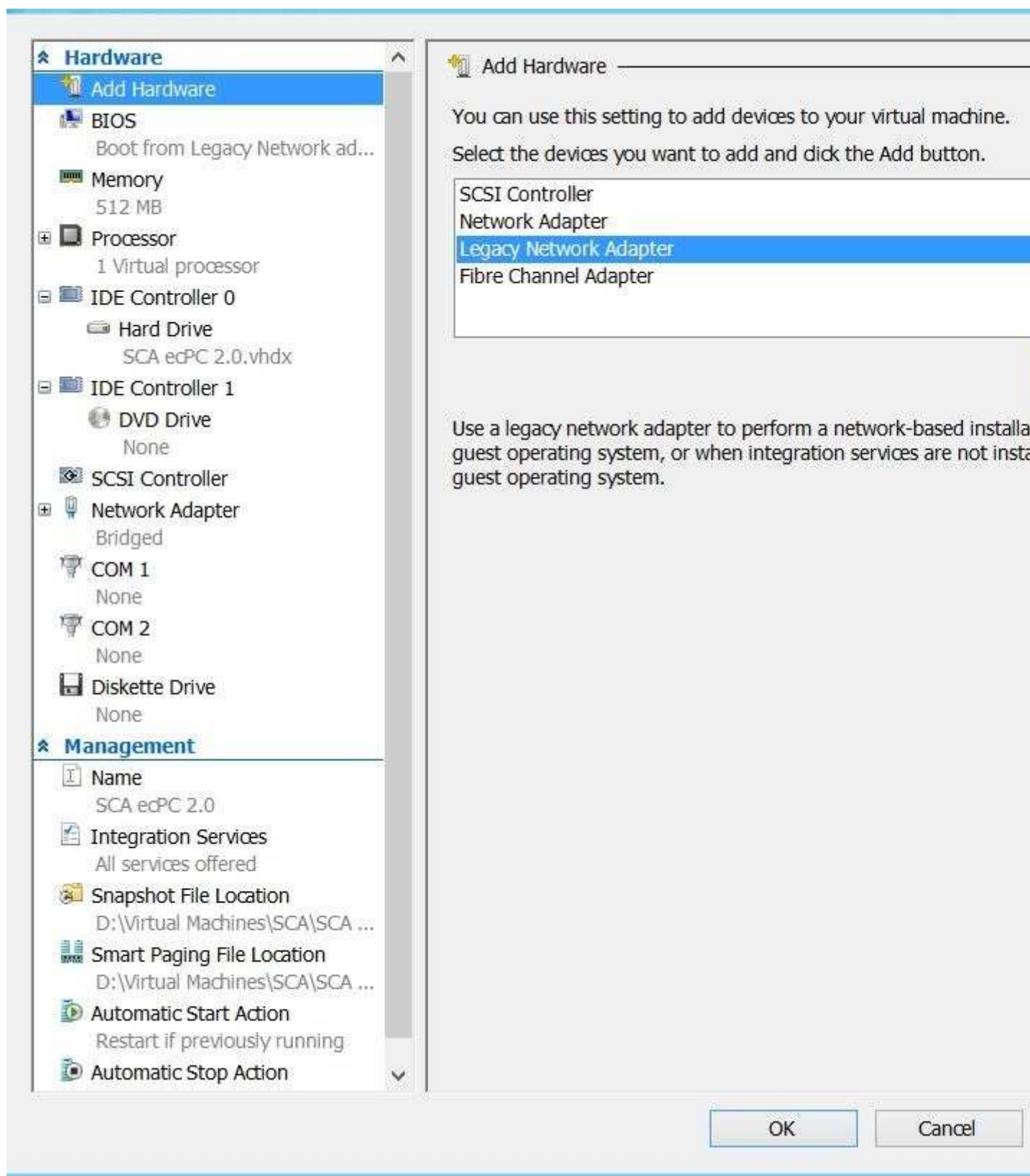
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

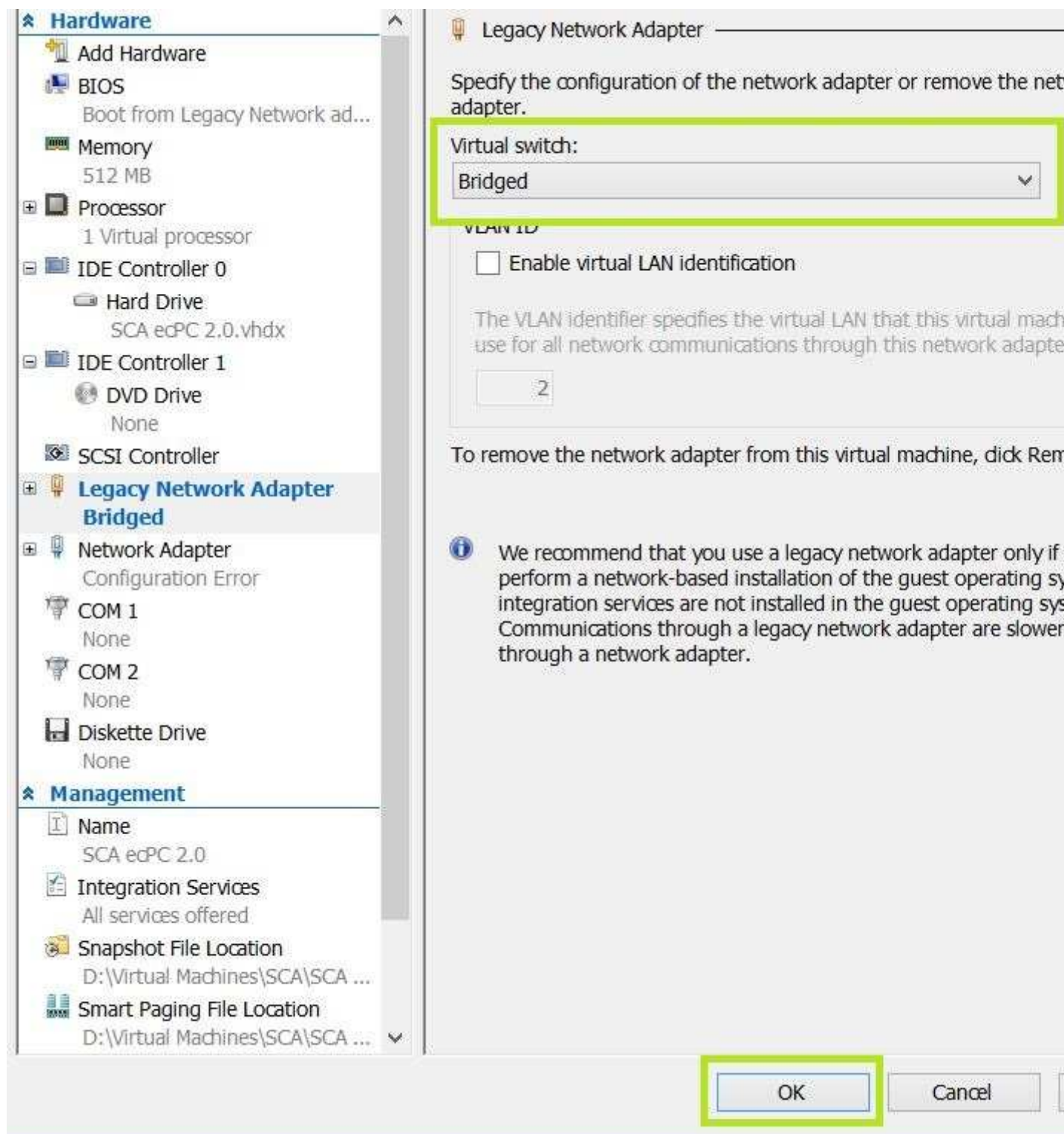
Virtual machines can be deployed to Hyper-V using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). To accomplish this requires the proper WDS infrastructure be in place and that the VM PXE boot using a Legacy Network Adapter.

By default, there is only a "Standard Network Adapter" installed on the Virtual Machine, but for PXE functionality you will need to add a "Legacy Network Adapter".

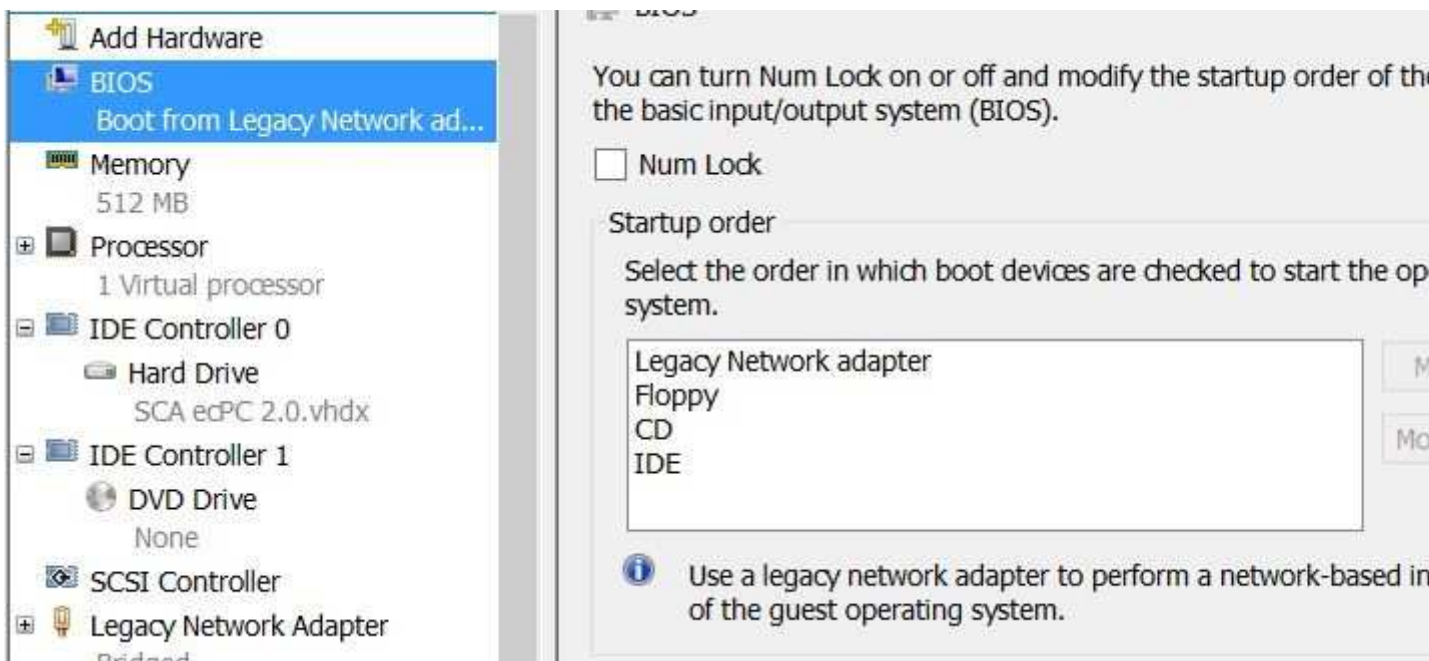


Go to the "Legacy Network Adapter" that you just added and specify that it should use the Virtual Switch that you just created.





Last but not least, you should change the BIOS boot priority to make sure that the Virtual Machine always tries to boot first using the "Legacy Network Adapter". Just select the "Legacy Network Adapter" and move it to the top using the buttons.



Start your Virtual Machine and now PXE boot should work

<http://www.danielclasson.com/guide-how-to-get-pxe-boot-to-work-in-hyper-v/>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/11/25/installing-a-vm-operating-system-using-a-legacy-network-adapter-and-pxe-boot.aspx>

#### QUESTION 60

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**B. Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machine**

When you create a virtual machine, you **configure the memory and processor** to provide the appropriate computing resources for the workload you plan to run on the virtual machine.

This workload consists of the guest operating system and all applications and services that will run at the same time on the virtual machine.

Resource controls provide you with several ways to control the way that Hyper-V allocates resources to virtual machines.

**Virtual machine reserve.** Of the processor resources available to a virtual machine, specifies the percentage that is reserved for the virtual machine. This setting guarantees that the percentage you specify will be available to the virtual machine. This setting can also affect how many virtual machines you can run at one time.

**Virtual machine limit.** Of the processor resources available to a virtual machine, specifies the maximum percentage that can be used by the virtual machine. This setting applies regardless of whether other virtual machines are running.

**Relative weight.** Specifies how Hyper-V allocates resources to this virtual machine when more than one virtual machine is running and the virtual machines compete for resources.

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

#### **QUESTION 61**

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



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

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

What should you identify?

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

**Select and Place:**

Network IDs		Answer Area
172.23.1.0/26		Subnet1 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
172.23.8.0/22		Subnet2 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
172.23.16.0/25		Subnet3 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>
172.23.128.0/23		Subnet4 <input type="text" value="Network ID"/>

**Correct Answer:**

Network IDs		Answer Area
<input type="text"/>		Subnet1 <input type="text" value="172.23.16.0/25"/>
<input type="text"/>		Subnet2 <input type="text" value="172.23.1.0/26"/>
<input type="text"/>		Subnet3 <input type="text" value="172.23.8.0/22"/>
<input type="text"/>		Subnet4 <input type="text" value="172.23.128.0/23"/>

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 62

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

Server1 has following hardware configurations:

- 16 GB 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. **Set-NetAdapter**
- B. **Add-NetLbfoTeamNic**
- C. **Add-VMNetworkAdapter**
- D. **Remove-NetLbfoTeam**

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**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 63

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

Server1 has a thin provisioned disk named Disk1.

You need to expand Disk1.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

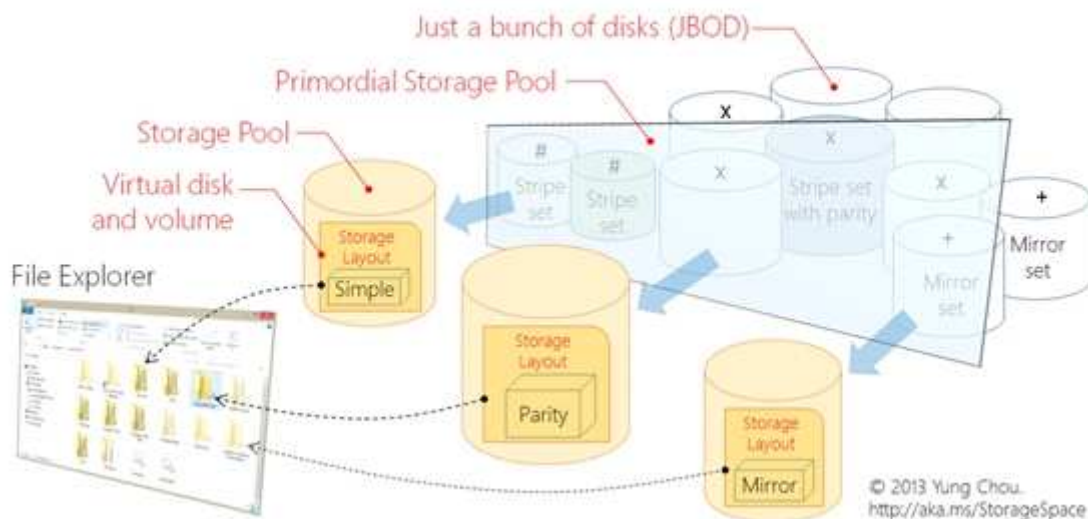
**Explanation/Reference:**

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

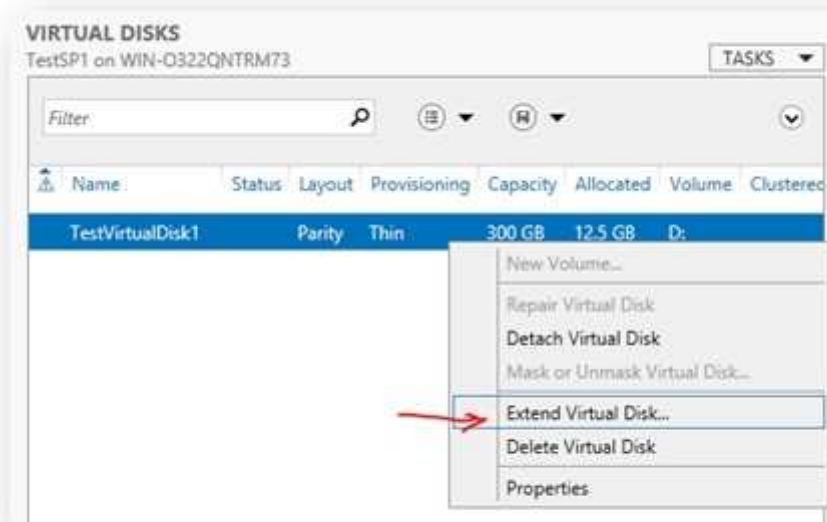
Step 2 (A): **Dynamically extend the virtual disk (not volume).**

Windows Server 2012 Storage Space subsystem now virtualizes storage by abstracting multiple physical disks into a logical construct with specified capacity. The process is to group selected physical disks into a container, the so-called storage pool, such that the total capacity collectively presented by those associated physical disks can appear and become manageable as a single and seemingly continuous space. Subsequently a storage administrator creates a virtual disk based on a storage pool, configure a storage layout which is essentially a RAID level, and expose the storage of the virtual disk as a drive letter or a mapped folder in Windows Explorer.

## Windows Server 2012 Storage Virtualization Concept



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



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

#### QUESTION 64

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 is connected to two Fibre Channel SANs and is configured as shown in the following table.

Host bus adapter (HBA) name	Fibre Channel SAN name
HBA1	SAN1
HBA2	SAN2
HBA3	SAN1
HBA4	SAN2

You have a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to configure VM1 to connect to SAN1.

What should you do first?

- A. Add one HBA
- B. Create a Virtual Fibre Channel SAN.
- C. Create a Hyper-V virtual switch.
- D. Configure network adapter teaming.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

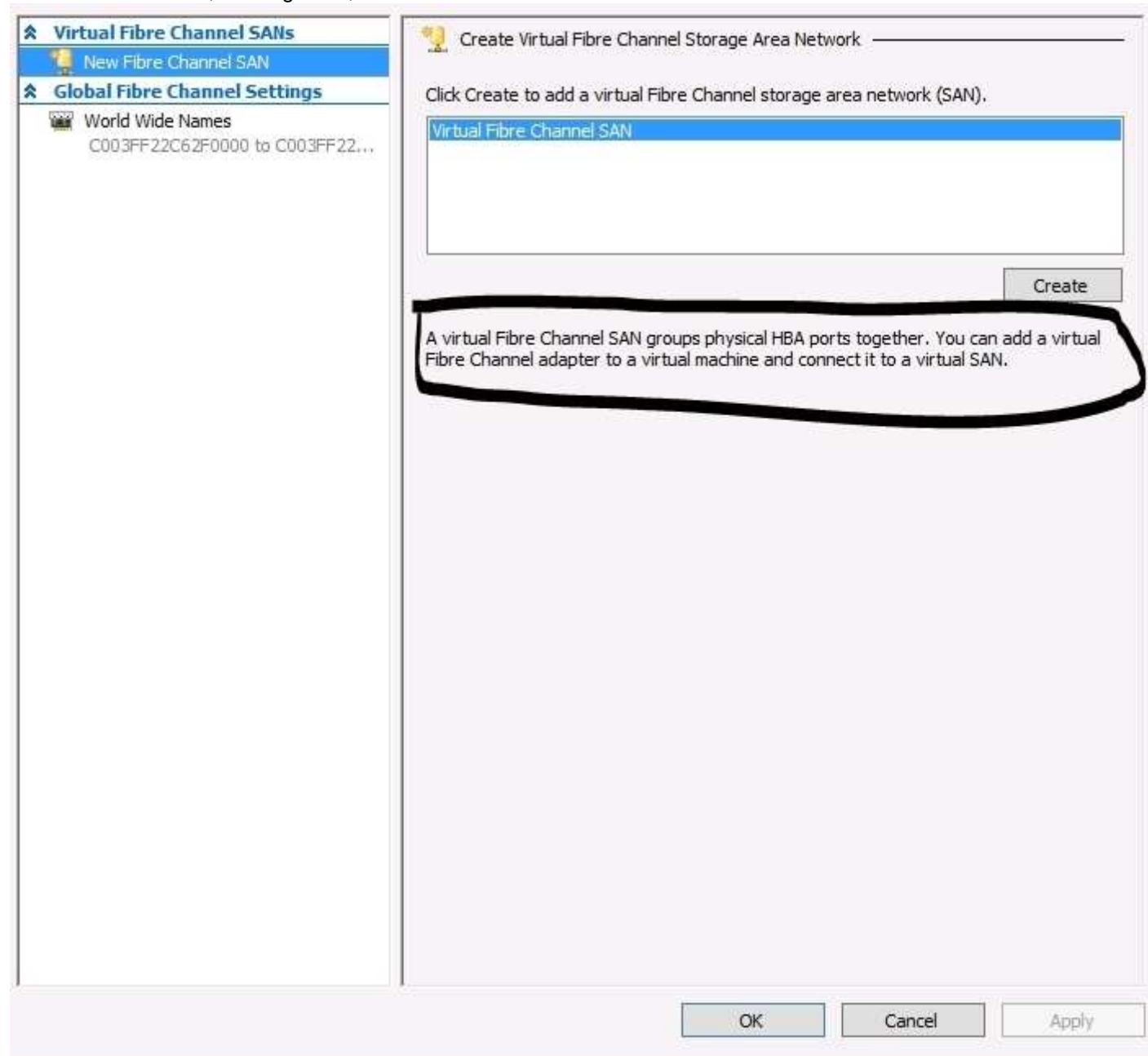
**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

You need your virtualized workloads to connect easily and reliably to your existing storage arrays. **Windows Server 2012 provides Fibre Channel ports within the guest operating system, which allows you to connect to Fibre Channel directly from within virtual machines.** This feature protects your investments in Fibre Channel, enables you to virtualize workloads that use direct access to Fibre Channel storage, allows you to cluster guest operating systems over Fibre Channel, and provides an important new storage option for servers hosted in your virtualization infrastructure.

With this Hyper-V virtual Fibre Channel feature, you can connect to Fibre Channel storage from within a virtual machine. This allows you to use your existing Fibre Channel investments to support virtualized workloads. Support for Fibre Channel in Hyper-V guests also includes support for many related features,

such as virtual SANs, live migration, and MPIO.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831413.aspx>

#### QUESTION 65

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

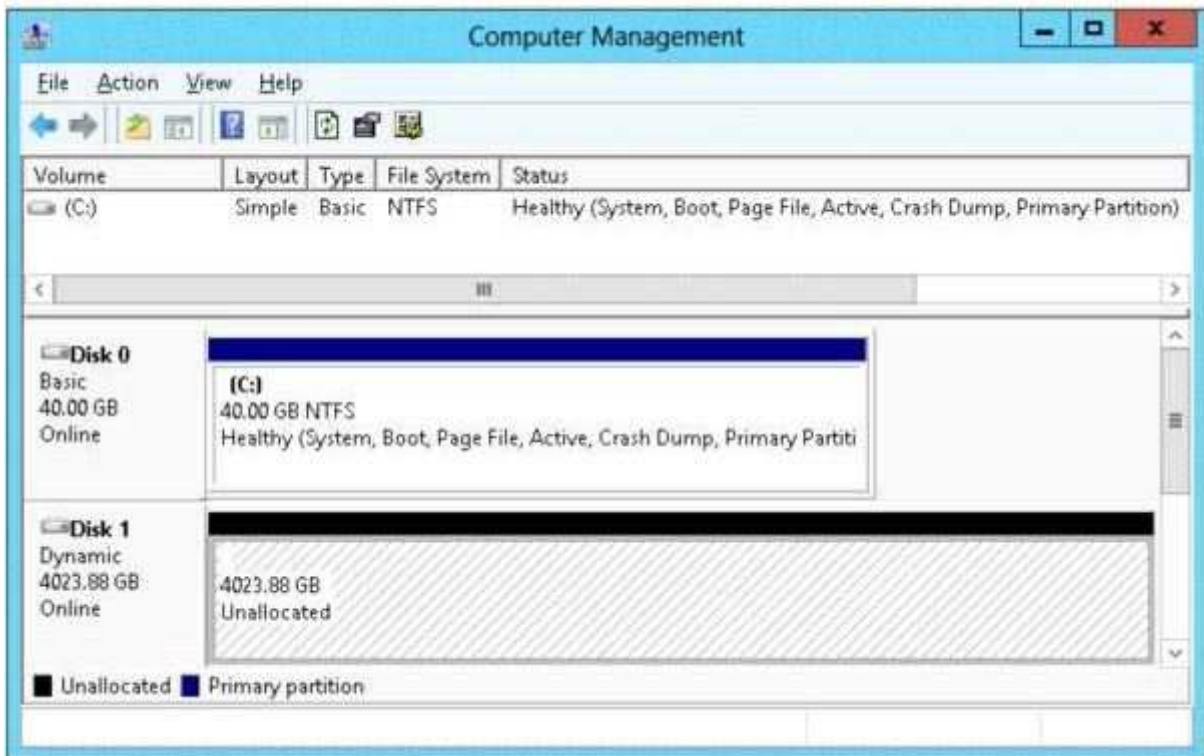
The disks on Server2 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server2 named VM1.

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

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. Convert Disk 1 to a 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: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **Pass-through Disk Configuration**

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

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

#### **QUESTION 66**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named HVServer1. HVServer1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the Hyper-V server role installed.

HVServer1 hosts two virtual machines named Server1 and Server2. Both virtual machines connect to a virtual switch named Switch1.

On Server2, you install a network monitoring application named App1.

You need to capture all of the inbound and outbound traffic to Server1 by using App1.

Which two commands should you run from Windows PowerShell? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Get-VM "Server2" | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -lovWeight 1



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

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

C: **Catching the traffic from Server1**

D: **Catching the traffic to Server1.**

Get-VM - Gets the virtual machines from one or more Hyper-V hosts.

Set-VMNetworkAdapter - Configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system.

-PortMirroring - Specifies the port mirroring mode for the network adapter to be configured. Allowed values are None, Source, and Destination. If a virtual network adapter is configured as Source, every packet it sends or receives is copied and forwarded to a virtual network adapter configured to receive the packets. If a virtual network adapter is configured as Destination, it receives copied packets from the source virtual network adapter. The source and destination virtual network adapters must be connected to the same virtual switch. Specify None to disable the feature.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848479%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 67

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

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

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

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Relative ID (RID) Master:

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain.  
(corp.contoso.com)

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

The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain.

When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object.

This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain.

Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates.

When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master.

The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC

At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.



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

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/223346>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flexible\\_single\\_master\\_operation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flexible_single_master_operation)

### QUESTION 68

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You discover that when you join client computers to the domain manually, the computer accounts are created in the Computers container.

You need to ensure that new computer accounts are created automatically in an organizational unit (OU) named Corp.

Which tool should you use?

- A. net.exe
- B. redircmp.exe
- C. regedit.exe
- D. dsadd.exe

**Correct Answer: B**

## Section: Install and administer Active Directory

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

- A. Used to stop/start protocols
- B. **Redirects the default container for newly created computers to a specified, target organizational unit**
- C. Modify local registry entries
- D. Adds specific types of objects to the directory

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

You must run the redircmp command from an elevated command prompt.

Redircmp.exe is located in the C:\Windows\System32 folder.

You must be a member of the Domain Admins group or the Enterprise Admins group to use this tool.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490949.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770619(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)

### QUESTION 69

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The image shows two overlapping windows from the Windows Server 2012 DHCP console. The top window is titled 'DHCP' and contains a yellow warning icon with an exclamation mark. The text inside reads: 'Only scope-level policies can be configured from here. To configure server-level policies, select the Policies node at the Server level.' There is an 'OK' button at the bottom right of this window. The bottom window is titled 'DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard' and has a tab labeled 'Configure settings for the policy'. Below the tab, it says: 'If the conditions specified in the policy match a client request, the settings will be applied.' The main area of the wizard contains the following text: 'A scope can be subdivided into multiple IP address ranges. Clients that match the conditions defined in a policy will be issued an IP Address from the specified range. Configure the start and end IP address for the range. The start and end IP addresses for the range must be within the start and end IP addresses of the scope. The current scope IP address range is 192.168.1.70 - 192.168.1.90. If an IP address range is not configured for the policy, policy clients will be issued an IP address from the scope range.' Below this, there is a question: 'Do you want to configure an IP address range for the policy:' with two radio buttons, 'Yes' (which is selected) and 'No'. Underneath, there are two input fields: 'Start IP address:' with the value '172.16.1.100' and 'End IP address:' with the value '172.16.1.200'. Below these fields, it says 'Percentage of IP address range: No valid range specified'. At the bottom of the wizard, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831538.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/teamdhcp/archive/2012/08/22/granular-dhcp-server-administration-using-dhcp-policies-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

Thank you vanr2000 from United States

### QUESTION 70

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

Name	Operating system	Operation master role
DC1	Windows Server 2012	Domain naming master Schema master
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	PDC emulator RID master Infrastructure master

You install a new server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012.

You need to join Server1 to the contoso.com domain. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Adds specific types of objects to the directory
- B. Creates a new Active Directory computer.
- C. Use djoin for offline join in the perimeter network .
- D. **Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.**

Add-Computer - Add the local computer to a domain or workgroup.

<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/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://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/offline-domain-join-djoin-step-by-step%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 71

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

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

To which group should you add User1?

- A. Administrators on VM1
- B. Power Users on VM1
- C. Hyper-V Administrators on Server1
- D. Server Operators on Server1

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In Windows Server® 2012, the Server Manager console and Windows PowerShell® cmdlets for Server Manager allow installation of roles and features to local or remote servers, or offline virtual hard disks (VHDs). You can install multiple roles and features on a single remote server or offline VHD in a single Add Roles and Features Wizard or Windows PowerShell session.

**You must be logged on to a server as an administrator to install or uninstall roles, role services, and features.** If you are logged on to the local computer with an account that does not have administrator rights on your target server, right-click the target server in the Servers tile, and then click Manage As to provide an account that has administrator rights. The server on which you want to mount an offline VHD must be added to Server Manager, and you must have Administrator rights on that server.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831809.aspx>

**QUESTION 72**

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

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

All domain controllers are DNS servers. In the corp.contoso.com domain, you plan to deploy a new domain controller named DCS.

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

Which domain controller should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Wrong Domain
- B. Wrong Domain
- C. **Right domain, RID Master must be online**
- D. Right domain but Not needed to be online

Relative ID (RID) Master:

Allocates active and standby RID pools to replica domain controllers in the same domain.  
(corp.contoso.com)

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



The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain.

When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object.

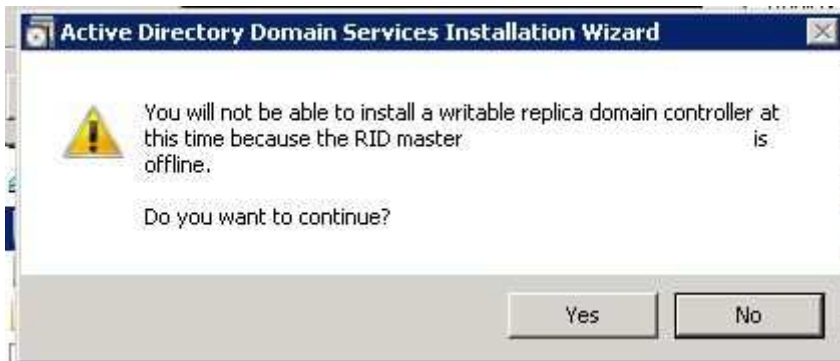
This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain.

Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates.

When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master.

The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC

At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/223346>

### QUESTION 73

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

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

Which tool should you use?

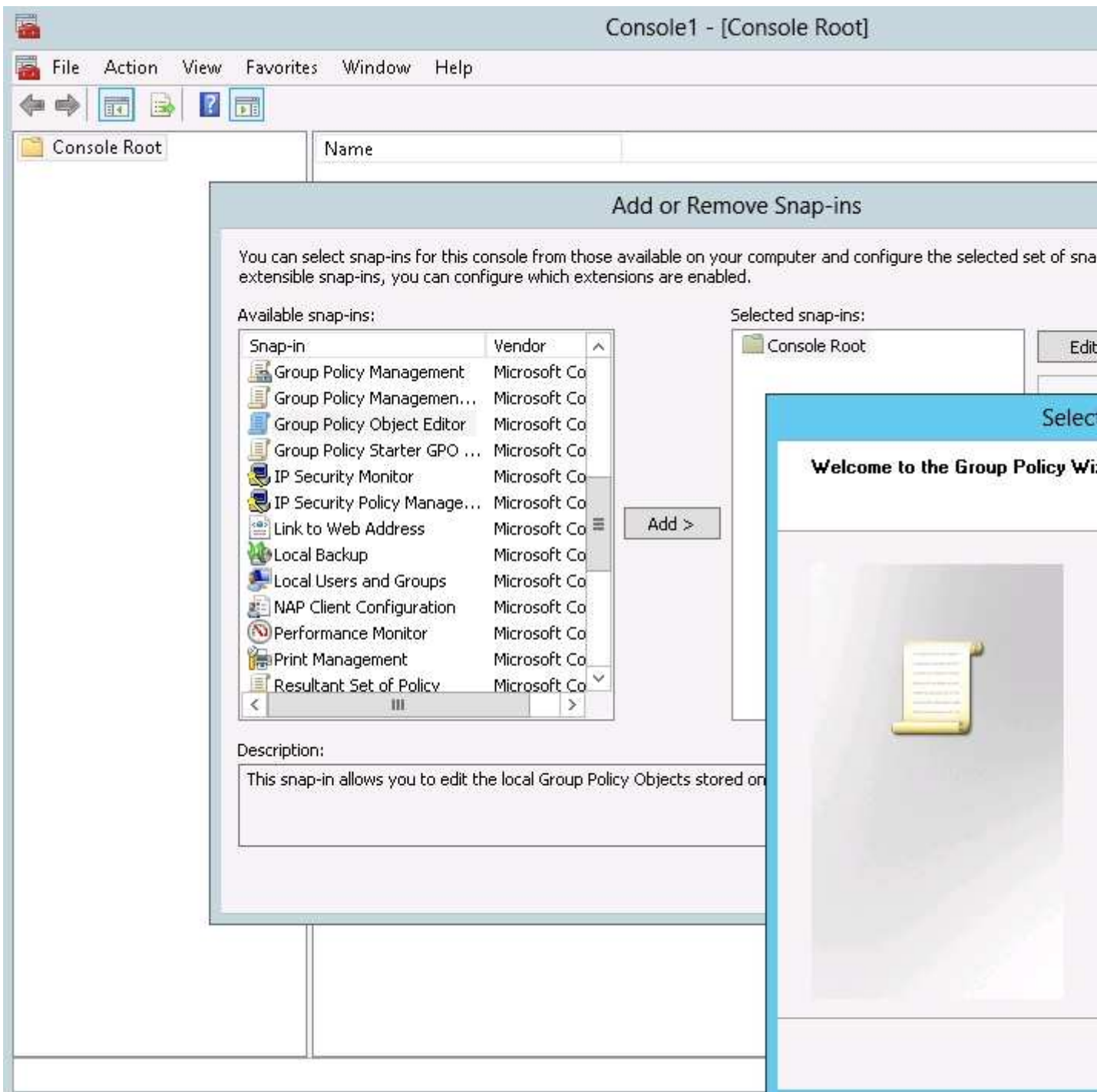
- A. Server Manager
- B. Group Policy Management Editor
- C. Group Policy Management
- D. Group Policy Object Editor

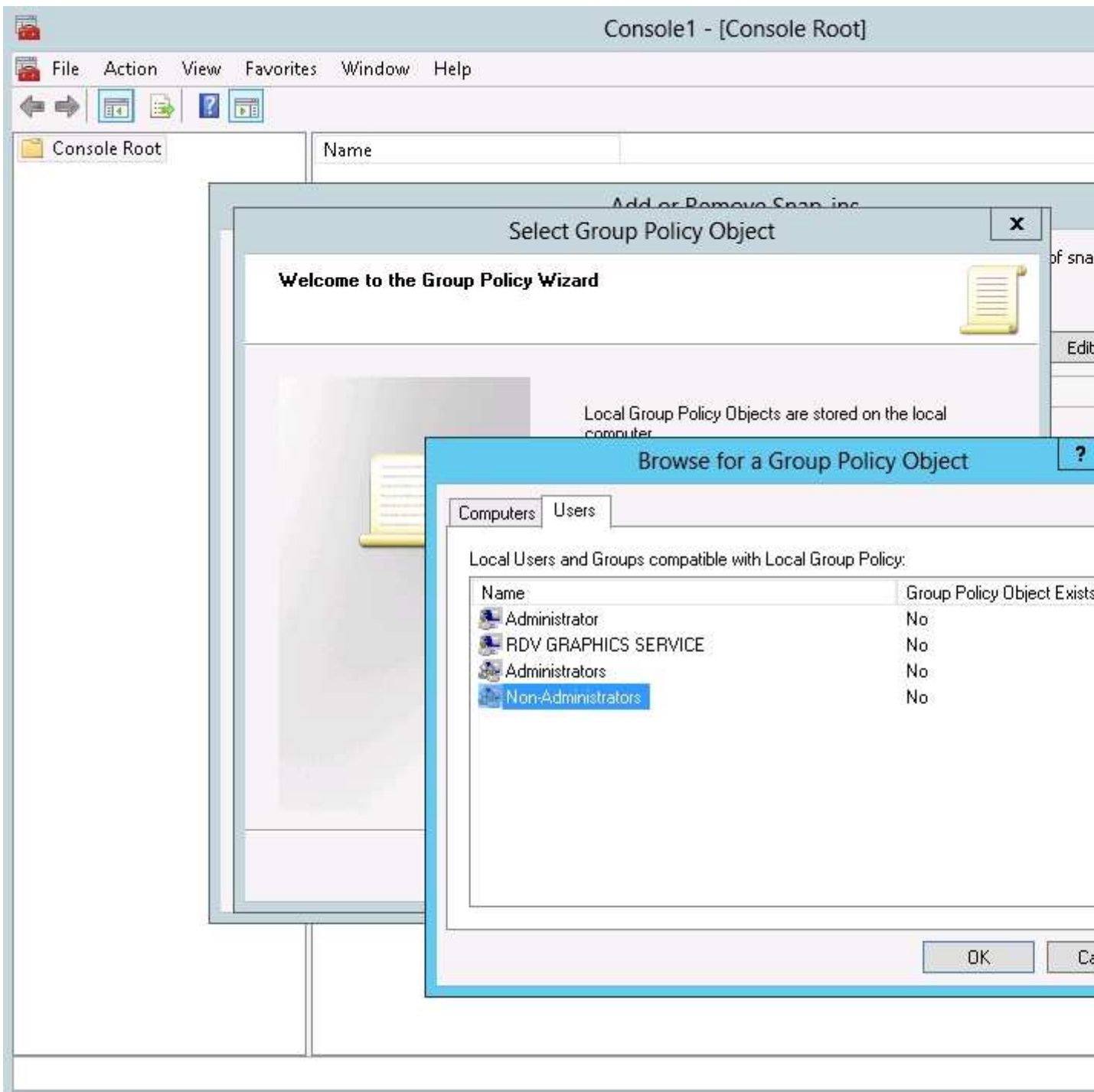
**Correct Answer: D**

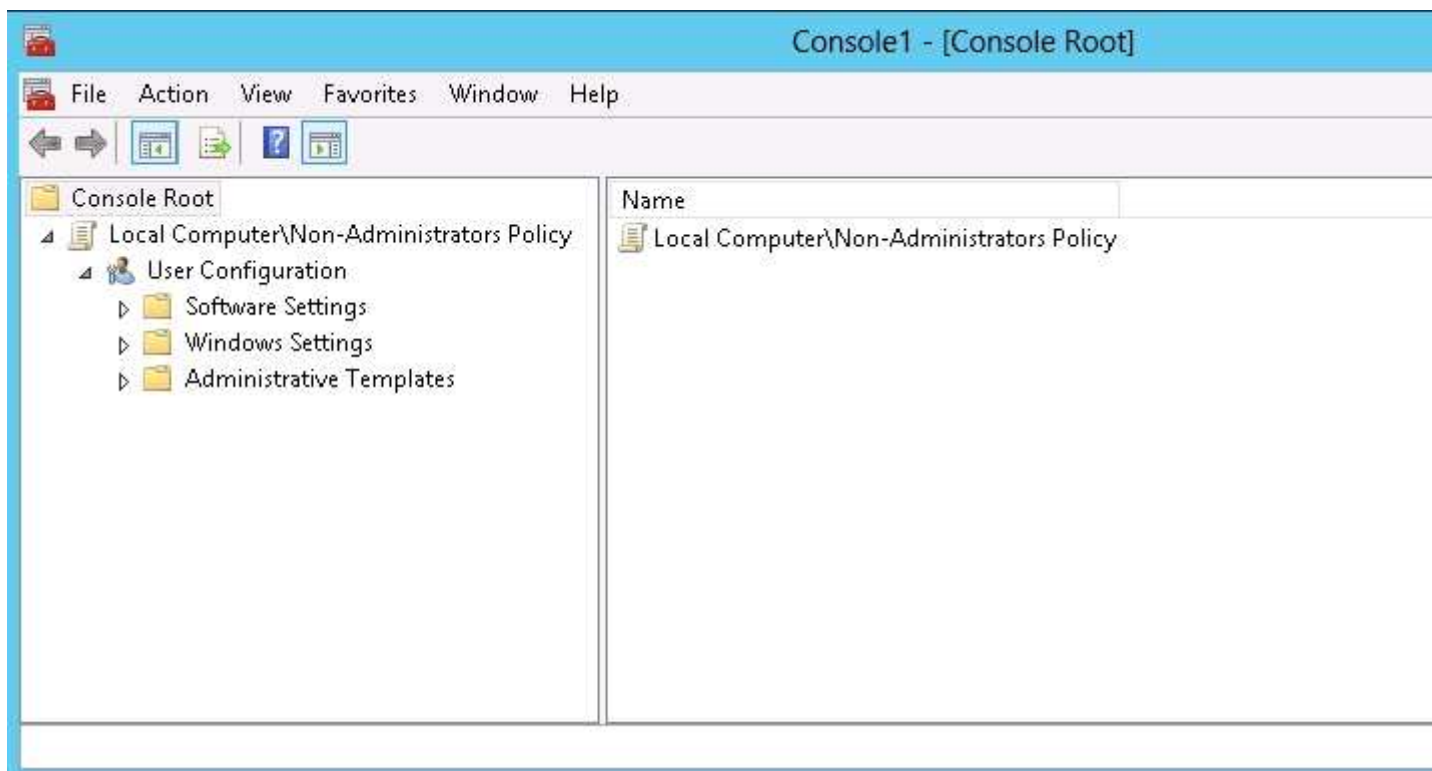
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**







<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766291%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

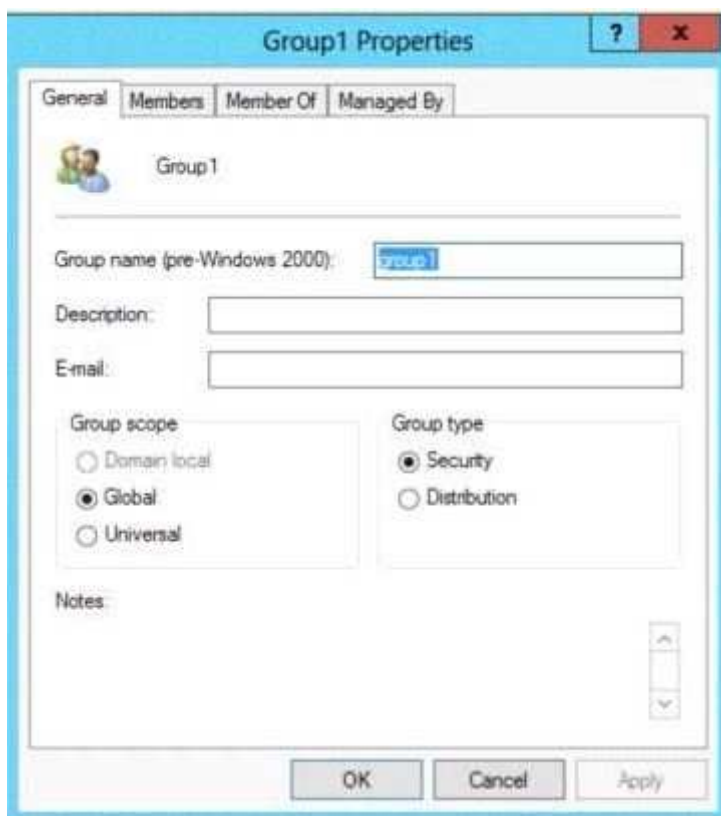
#### QUESTION 74

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

**Exhibit:**



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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. The distinguished name of the user that is assigned to manage this object.
- B. Would delegate control to the whole domain
- C. **Delegates control to the OU OU1 only**
- D. Wrong Feature

An organizational unit is the smallest scope or unit to which you can assign Group Policy settings or delegate administrative authority.

A user can have administrative authority for all organizational units in a domain or for a single organizational unit.

You can delegate administrative control to any level of a domain tree by creating organizational units within a domain and delegating administrative control for specific organizational units to particular users or groups. Administrative control can be assigned to a user or group by using the Delegation of Control Wizard or through the Authorization Manager console. Both of these tools allow you to assign rights or permissions to particular users or groups.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758565%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778807%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms676857\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms676857(v=vs.85).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732524.aspx>

## QUESTION 75

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

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

What should you create on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

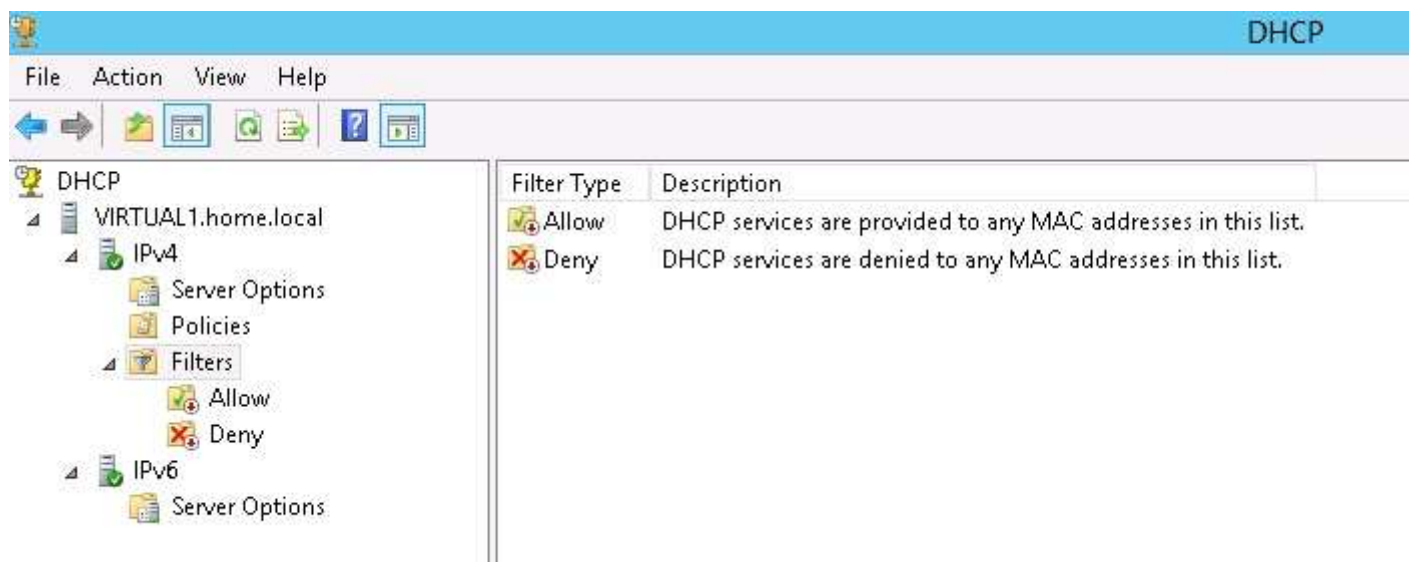
**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

MAC address based **filtering** ensure that only a known set of devices in the system are able to obtain an IP Address from the DHCP



Reservation and Exclusion, two incredibly different concepts.

An **exclusion is an address or range of addresses taken from a DHCP scope** that the DHCP server is not allowed to hand out. For example, if you have set a DHCP server to exclude the address range 192.168.0.1-192.168.0.10 then the only way a computer on your network would get an address of 192.168.0.4 would be if you assigned it statically on that machine. This is because DHCP knows NOT to give this range of IP addresses out.

A **reservation is a specific IP addresses that is tied to a certain device through its MAC address**. For example, if we have a workstation on the network that requires a certain IP address, but we don't want to



go through to trouble of assigning it statically, then we can create a reservation for it. So if the MAC address of the NIC on the computer is AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA and we want it to maintain the IP address of 192.168.0.100 then we would create a DHCP reservation under that particular scope saying that the IP address 192.168.0.100 is reserved only for the MAC address AA-BB-00-FF-CC-AA.

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://www.windowsnetworking.com/kbase/WindowsTips/Windows2003/AdminTips/Network/DHCPReservationsandExclusions.html>

#### **QUESTION 76**

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Hyperv1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Hyperv1 has a virtual switch named Switch1.

You replace all of the network adapters on Hyperv1 with new network adapters that support single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV). You need to enable SR-IOV for all of the virtual machines on Hyperv1.

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

- A. On each virtual machine, modify the Advanced Features settings of the network adapter.
- B. Modify the settings of the Switch1 virtual switch.
- C. Delete, and then recreate the Switch1 virtual switch.
- D. On each virtual machine, modify the BIOS settings.
- E. On each virtual machine, modify the Hardware Acceleration settings of the network adapter.

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

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

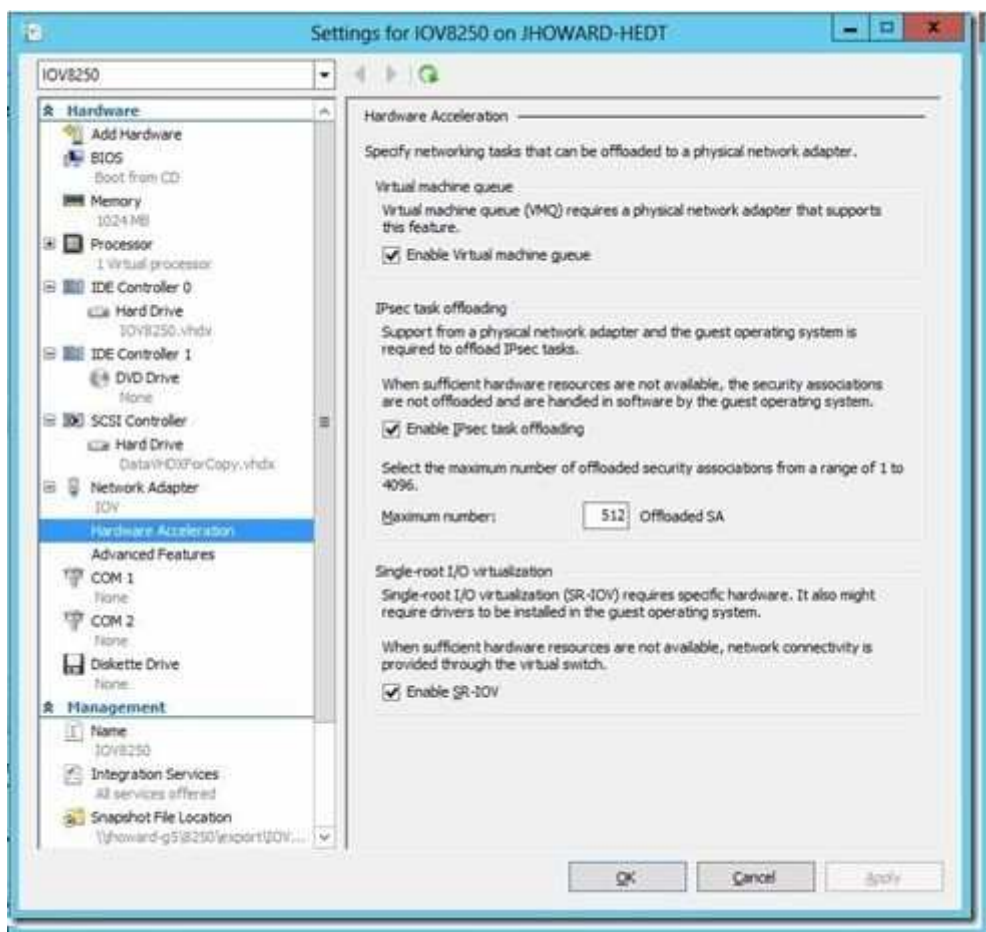
The Hyper-V Virtual Switch is a software-based layer-2 network switch that is available in Hyper-V Manager when you install the Hyper-V server role. The switch includes programmatically managed and extensible capabilities to connect virtual machines to both virtual networks and the physical network. In addition, Hyper-V Virtual Switch provides policy enforcement for security, isolation, and service levels.

The Hyper-V Virtual Switch in Windows Server® 2012 introduces several new features and enhanced capabilities for tenant isolation, traffic shaping, protection against malicious virtual machines, and simplified troubleshooting.

With built-in support for Network Device Interface Specification (NDIS) filter drivers and Windows Filtering Platform (WFP) callout drivers, the Hyper-V Virtual Switch enables independent software vendors (ISVs) to create extensible plug-ins (known as Virtual Switch Extensions) that can provide enhanced networking and security capabilities. Virtual Switch Extensions that you add to the Hyper-V Virtual Switch are listed in the Virtual Switch Manager feature of Hyper-V Manager.

C. 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:

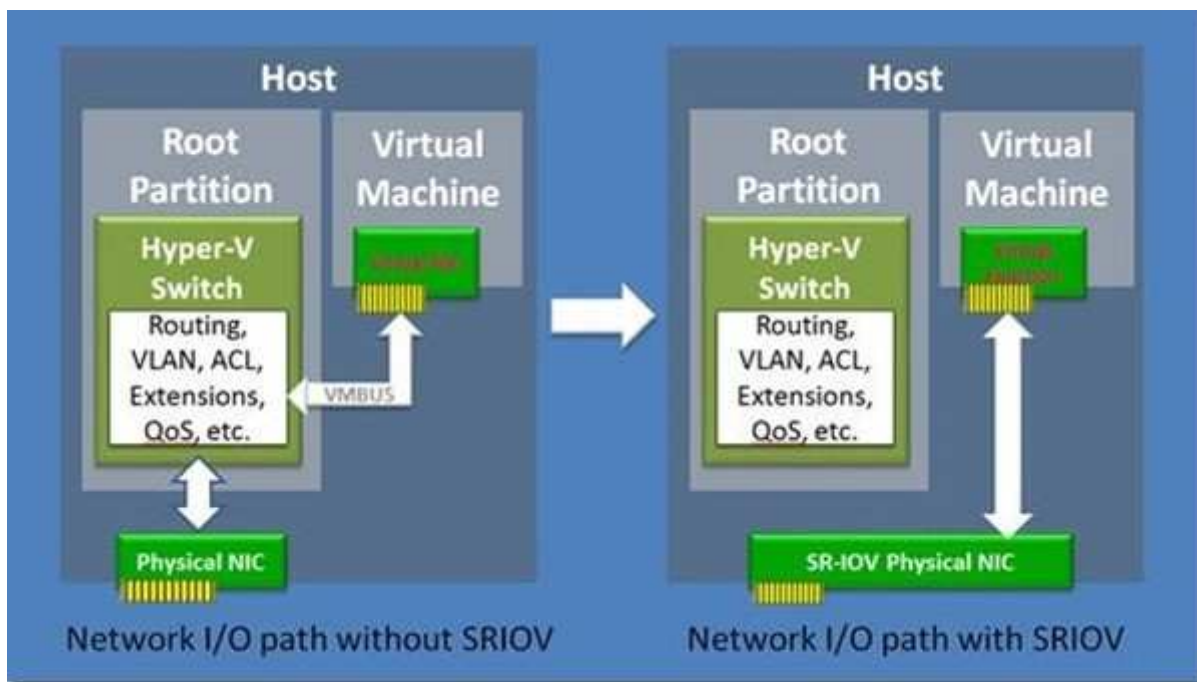
/ SR-IOV must be enabled on virtual switch

/ 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.



<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2012/03/16/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-sr-io-v-in-hyper-v-part-5.aspx>

#### QUESTION 77

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

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

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

The Store password using reversible encryption policy setting provides support for applications that use protocols that require the user's password for authentication. Storing encrypted passwords in a way that is reversible means that the encrypted passwords can be decrypted. A knowledgeable attacker who is able to break this encryption can then log on to network resources by using the compromised account. For this reason, never enable Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain unless application requirements outweigh the need to protect password information.

**If you use the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) through remote access or Internet Authentication Services (IAS), you must enable this policy setting.** CHAP is an authentication protocol that is used by remote access and network connections. Digest Authentication in Internet Information Services (IIS) also requires that you enable this policy setting.

If your organization uses CHAP through remote access or IAS, or Digest Authentication in IIS, you must configure this policy setting to Enabled. This presents a security risk when you apply the setting through

Group Policy on a user-by-user basis because it requires the appropriate user account object to be opened in Active Directory Users and Computers.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/hh994559%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 78

Your company has a remote office that contains 600 client computers on a single subnet.

You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses.

Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.252.0
- B. 255.255.254.0
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 255.255.255.128

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

255.255.252.0 = 11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000 => ( 22 bits 1 .. 10 bits

0 ) => 1111111111 = **1023**  
 255.255.254.0 = 11111111.11111111.11111110.00000000 => ( 23 bits 1 .. 9 bits  
 0 ) => 111111111 = 511  
 255.255.255.0 = 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000 => ( 24 bits 1 .. 8 bits  
 0 ) => 11111111 = 255  
 255.255.255.128 = 11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000 => ( 25 bits 1 .. 7 bits  
 0 ) => 11111111 = 127

[http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip\\_eng.html](http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html)

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

### QUESTION 79

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

Subnet name	Network IP address
MainOffice	172.16.0.0
Warehouse	192.168.1.0

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 discover that computers on the Warehouse subnet that have static IP addresses can communicate with the computers on the MainOffice subnet. Computers on the Warehouse subnet that obtain an IP address automatically can only communicate with other computers on the Warehouse subnet.

You need to ensure that all of the computers on the Warehouse subnet can communicate with the computers on the MainOffice subnet.

Which DHCP option should you configure on Server1?

- A. 003 Router
- B. 011 Resource Location Servers
- C. 020 Nonlocal Source Routing
- D. 019 IP Layer Forwarding

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

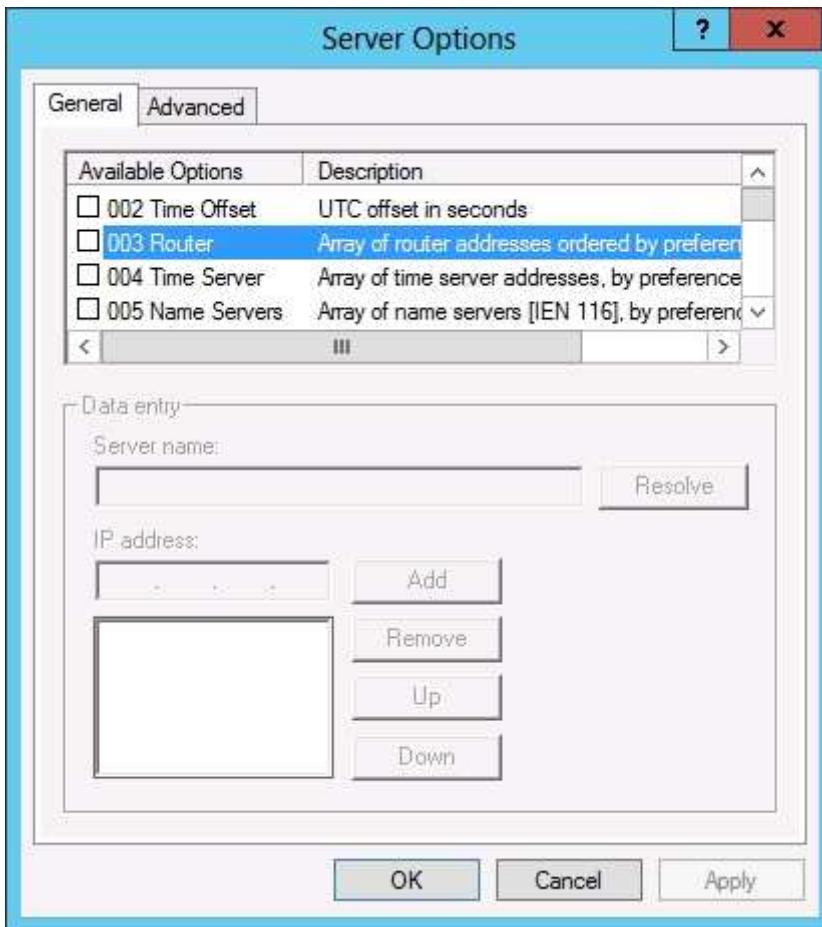
A. This option is normally used to assign a default gateway to DHCP clients on a subnet. A DHCP client requests this option.

B. This option specifies a list of IP addresses for resource location servers

C. This option specifies whether the DHCP client enables or disables the forwarding at the IP layer of

datagrams that contain source routing information and were sent by a non-local host.

D. This option specifies whether the DHCP client should enable or disable forwarding of datagrams at the IP layer.



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145324\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd145324(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941211\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941211(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 80

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.

All of the computer accounts of the client computers reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Clients. A Group Policy object (GPO) named GP01 is linked to the Clients OU. All of the client computers use a DNS server named Server1.

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

You need to ensure that the client computers locate the ISATAP router.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



Windows Server 2008 introduced a new feature, called "Global Query Block list", which prevents some arbitrary machine from registering the DNS name of WPAD.

This is a good security feature, as it prevents someone from just joining your network, and setting himself up as a proxy.

The dynamic update feature of Domain Name System (DNS) makes it possible for DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever a client changes its network address or host name.

This reduces the need for manual administration of zone records. This convenience comes at a cost, however, because **any authorized client can register any unused host name**, even a host name that might have special significance for certain applications. **This can allow a malicious user to take over a special name and divert certain types of network traffic to that user's computer.**

Two commonly deployed protocols are particularly vulnerable to this type of takeover: the Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and the Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). Even if a network does not deploy these protocols, clients that are configured to use them are vulnerable to the takeover that DNS dynamic update enables.

Most commonly, ISATAP hosts construct their PRLs by using DNS to locate a host named isatap on the local domain. For example, if the local domain is corp.contoso.com, an ISATAP-enabled host queries DNS to obtain the IPv4 address of a host named isatap.corp.contoso.com.

In its default configuration, the Windows Server 2008 DNS Server service maintains a list of names that, in effect, it ignores when it receives a query to resolve the name in any zone for which the server is authoritative.

Consequently, a malicious user can spoof an ISATAP router in much the same way as a malicious user can spoof a WPAD server: A malicious user can use dynamic update to register the user's own computer as a counterfeit ISATAP router and then divert traffic between ISATAP-enabled computers on the network.

The initial contents of the block list depend on whether WPAD or ISATAP is already deployed when you add the DNS server role to an existing Windows Server 2008 deployment or when you upgrade an earlier version of Windows Server running the DNS Server service.

**Add-DnsServerResourceRecord** - The Add-DnsServerResourceRecord cmdlet adds a resource record for a Domain Name System (DNS) zone on a DNS server.

You can add different types of resource records. Use different switches for different record types.

By using this cmdlet, you can change a value for a record, configure whether a record has a time stamp, whether any authenticated user can update a record with the same owner name, and change lookup timeout values, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) cache settings, and replication settings.

**Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList** - The Set-DnsServerGlobalQueryBlockList cmdlet **changes settings of a global query block list on a Domain Name System (DNS) server.**

This cmdlet replaces all names in the list of names that the DNS server does not resolve with the names that you specify.

If you need the DNS server to resolve names such as ISATAP and WPAD, remove these names from the list.

Web Proxy Automatic Discovery Protocol (WPAD) and Intra-site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) are two commonly deployed protocols that are particularly vulnerable to hijacking.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649857(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794902%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/bulletin/ms09-008>

<http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-0093>

Windows DNS Server in Microsoft Windows 2000 SP4, Server 2003 SP1 and SP2, and Server 2008, when dynamic updates are enabled, does not restrict registration of the "wpad" hostname, which allows remote authenticated users to hijack the Web Proxy Auto-Discovery (WPAD) feature, and conduct man-in-the-middle attacks by spoofing a proxy server, via a Dynamic Update request for this hostname, aka "DNS Server Vulnerability in WPAD Registration Vulnerability," a related issue to CVE-2007-1692.

## QUESTION 81

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a domain controller named DC1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. DC1 has a standard primary DNS zone for contoso.com.

You need to ensure that only client computers in the contoso.com domain will be able to add their records to the contoso.com zone.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the Security settings of Dc1
- B. Modify the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.
- C. Store the contoso.com zone in Active Directory
- D. Sign the contoso.com zone.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**C. Only Authenticated users can create records when zone is stored in AD**

Secure dynamic updates allow an administrator to control what computers update what names and prevent unauthorized computers from overwriting existing names in DNS.

If you have an Active Directory infrastructure, you can only use Active Directory–integrated zones on Active Directory domain controllers.

If you are using Active Directory–integrated zones, you must decide whether or not to store Active Directory–integrated zones in the application directory partition.

To configure computers to **update DNS data more securely, store DNS zones in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)** and use the secure dynamic update feature.

Secure dynamic update restricts DNS zone updates to only those computers that are authenticated and joined to the Active Directory domain where the DNS server is located and to the specific security settings that are defined in the access control lists (ACLs) for the DNS zone.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731204(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755193.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786068%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

## **QUESTION 82**

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

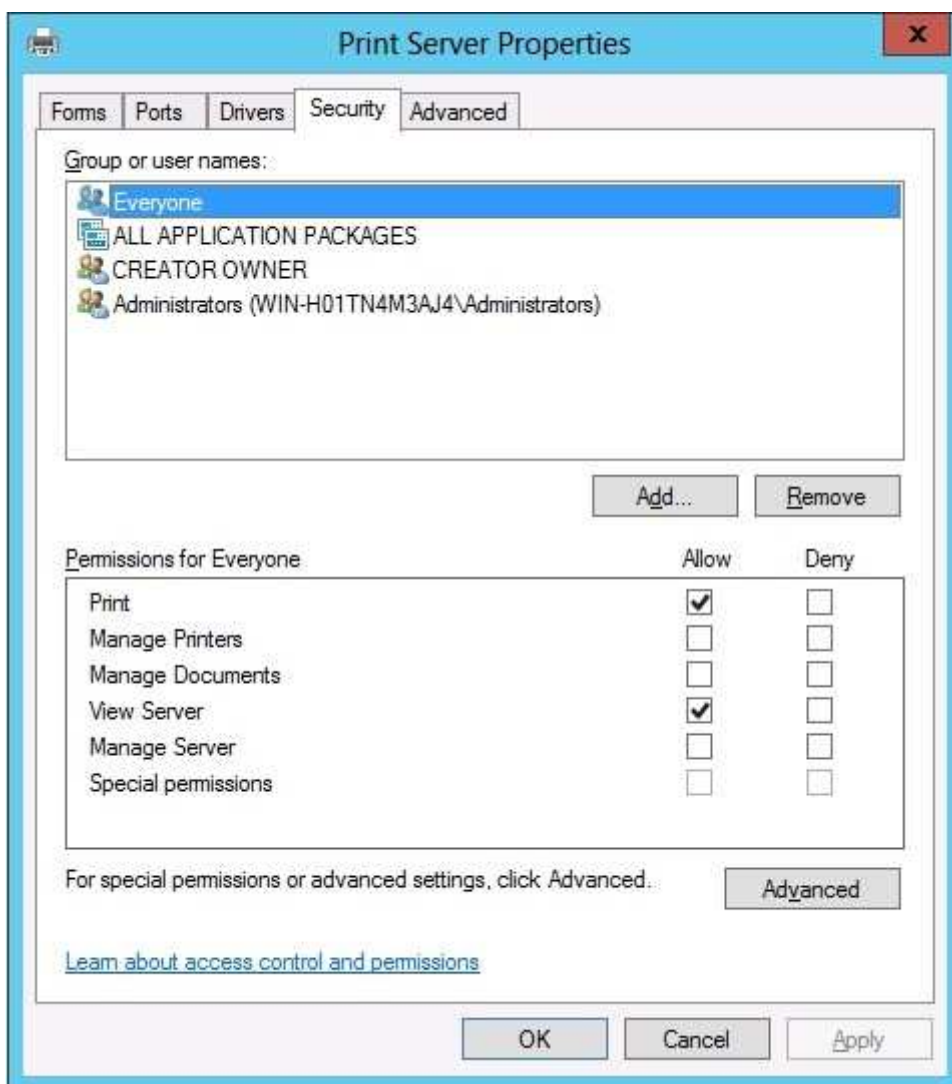
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To secure a print server, you must consider what rights users and groups will have. You can secure a print server by granting specific rights to users or groups of users. For each user or group of users, you can grant or deny permission to:

- Print documents
- Manage printers
- Manage documents

- View details about the print server
- Manage the print server
- Use special permissions or advanced settings



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee524015\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee524015(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 83

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 the IP configurations of Server2.

Which command should you run from Server1?

- A. winrs -r:server2 ipconfig
- B. winrm get server2
- C. dsquery \*-scope base-attr ip, server2
- D. ipconfig > server2.ip

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Windows Remote Management** allows you to manage and execute programs remotely

B. winrm is the server side services for remote mgmt

- C. dsquery \* finds any objects in the directory according to criteria using a LDAP query.  
D. Would output server1 ipconfig info to server2.ip file

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS C:\> winrs -r:EXC2013-EX01 ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : EXC2013-EX01
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : EXC2013.LOCAL
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : EXC2013.LOCAL

Ethernet adapter LAN:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::8464::3-2-1172-10-b%12(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 172.16.10.11(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.16.10.254
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 231001333
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-18-73-15-12-00-0C-29-B3-38-BD
DNS Servers . . . . . : 172.16.10.10
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 11:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes

Tunnel adapter isatap.{BA818B20-0E77-4926-8650-6A3B8C9BFEFE}:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
```

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349801(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 84

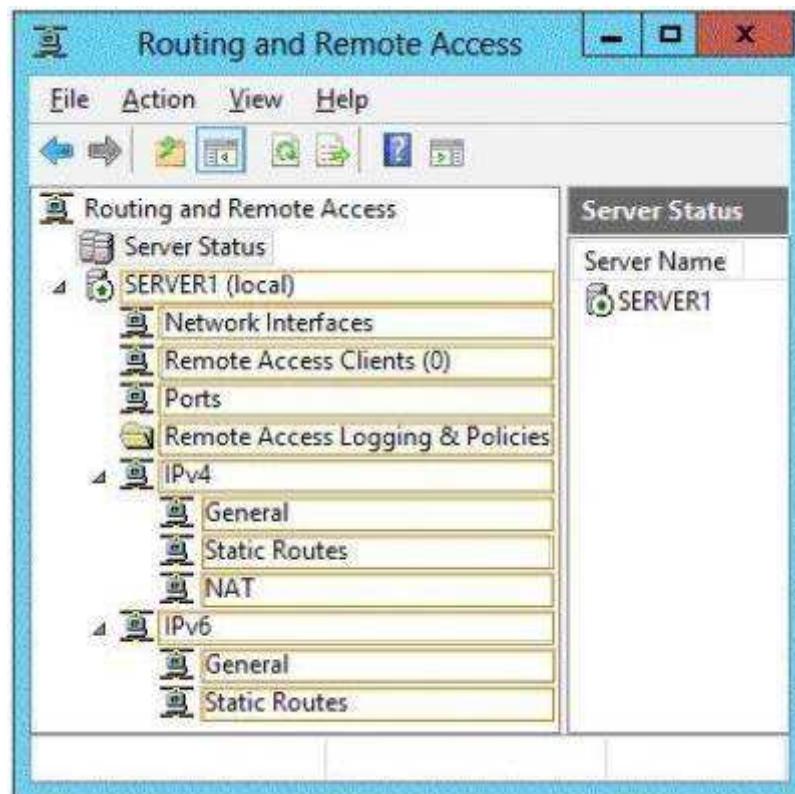
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012.

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

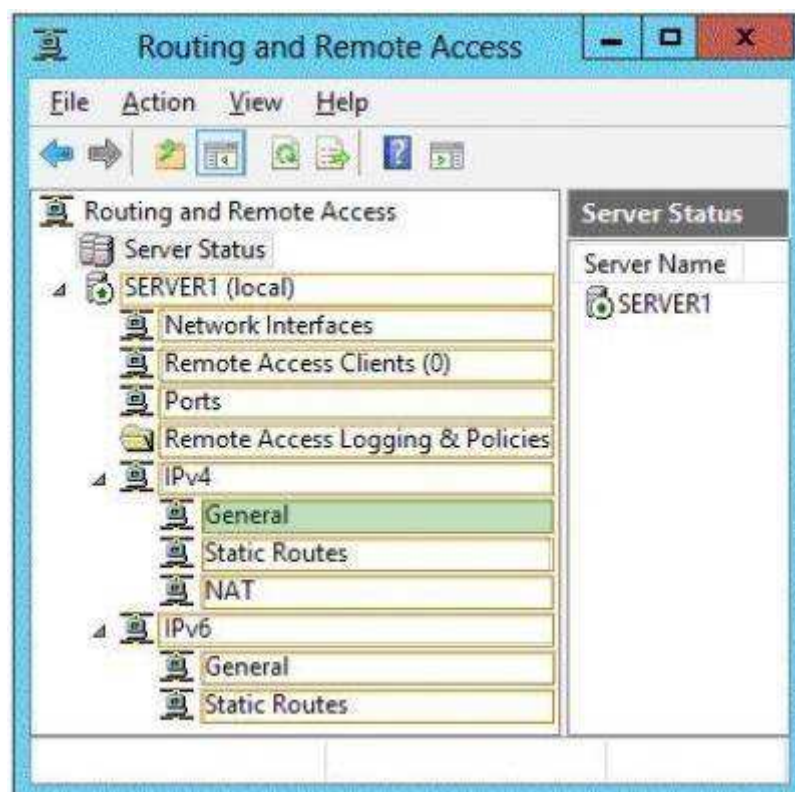
Which node should you use to add the DHCP Relay Agent? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**





**Correct Answer:**



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

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

To configure the IPv4 DHCP relay agent

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd469685.aspx>

#### QUESTION 85

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named **contoso.com**. The domain contains a print server named **Server1** that runs Windows Server 2012. You share several printers on **Server1**.

You need to ensure that you can view the printer objects associated to **Server1** in **Active Directory Users and Computers**.

Which option should you select?

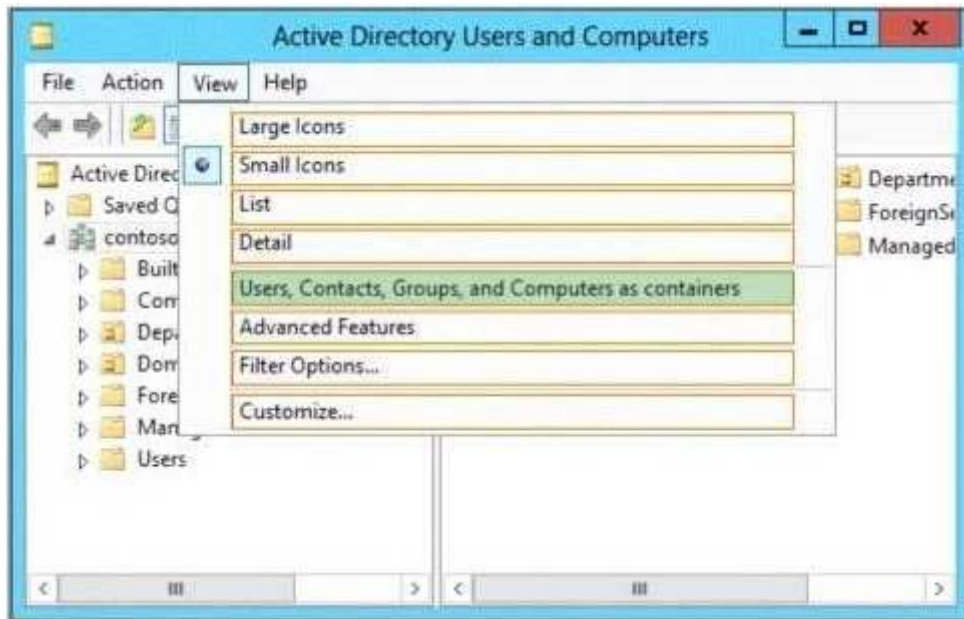
To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**





## Section: Configure server roles and features

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

You can view printer objects in Active Directory by **clicking Users, Groups, and Computers as containers from the View menu** in the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.

By default, printer objects are created under the machine object in which they are shared.

After you **turn on the Users, Groups, and Computers as containers option**, you can see printers by expanding the printer's host computer.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/235925>

#### QUESTION 86

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

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

You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain. You need to create a GPO in contoso.com based on the settings of GPO1.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: DF**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458(v=WS.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh967461.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/11/04/windows-server-2012-the-new-and-improved-group-policy-management-console.aspx>

**QUESTION 87**

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 dism.exe command
- B. the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- C. the imagex.exe command
- D. the setup.exe command
- E. the ocsetup.exe command
- F. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet
- G. the Install-Module cmdlet
- H. the Install-RoleService cmdlet

**Correct Answer: AB**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Add-WindowsFeature** - The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features on a computer that is running Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

dism /online /get-features

PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature -Name Web-Server -IncludeAllSubFeature -ComputerName Server1 -WhatIf

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824822.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744582\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744582(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj205467(v=wps.620).aspx)

**QUESTION 88**

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

software required to ensure that Server2 can be managed remotely from Server Manager.

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

Which two tasks should you perform on Server2? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the systempropertiesremote.exe command
- B. Run the Enable-PsRemoting cmdlet.
- C. Run the Enable-PsSessionConfiguration cmdlet
- D. Run the Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 script
- E. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet.

**Correct Answer: DE**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

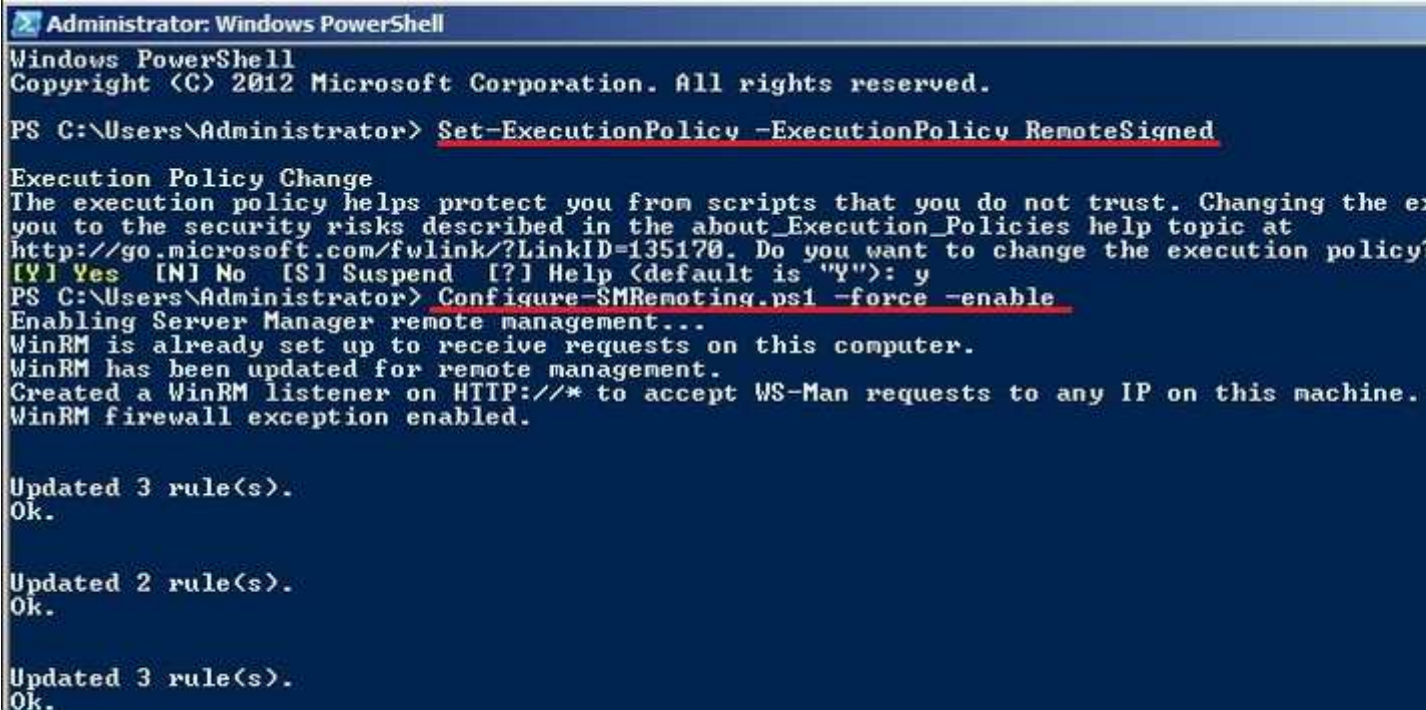
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A)
- B) Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.
- C) Enable-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet enables registered session configurations that have been disabled.
- D) **Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable**
- E) **Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned**

To configure Server Manager remote management by using Windows PowerShell

On the computer that you want to manage remotely, open a Windows PowerShell session with elevated user rights, type the following:



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

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned

Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the ex
you to the security risks described in the about_Execution_Policies help topic at
http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): y
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Configure-SMRemoting.ps1 -force -enable
Enabling Server Manager remote management...
WinRM is already set up to receive requests on this computer.
WinRM has been updated for remote management.
Created a WinRM listener on HTTP://* to accept WS-Man requests to any IP on this machine.
WinRM firewall exception enabled.

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 2 rule(s).
Ok.

Updated 3 rule(s).
Ok.
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759202.aspx>

#### QUESTION 89

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012. You install the DNS Server server role on Server1. You need to perform the following configurations on Server1:

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

Send unresolved DNS client queries for other domain suffixes to the DNS server of your company's Internet

Service Provider (ISP).

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

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

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Add-DnsServerDirectoryPartition:** Creates a DNS application directory partition.

**Add-DnsServerPrimaryZone:** Adds a primary zone to a DNS server.

**Set-DNSServer** Overwrites a DNS server configuration.

**SET-DNSServerForwarder** Changes forwarder settings on a DNS server

**Set-DNSServerDSSetting** Modifies DNS Active Directory settings.

**Set-DNSServerSetting** Modifies DNS server settings.

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

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



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649845(v=wps.620).aspx)  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649887(v=wps.620).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649874.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649909.aspx>

#### QUESTION 90

Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. All client computers run Windows 8. Server1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 contains the installation files for the company's desktop applications. A network technician shares Folder1 as Share1.

You need to ensure that the share for Folder1 is not visible when users browse the network.

What should you do?

- A. From the properties of Folder1, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group.
- B. From the properties of Folder1, remove Share1, and then share Folder1 as Share1\$.
- C. From the properties of Folder1, configure the hidden attribute.
- D. From the properties of Share1, configure access-based enumeration

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

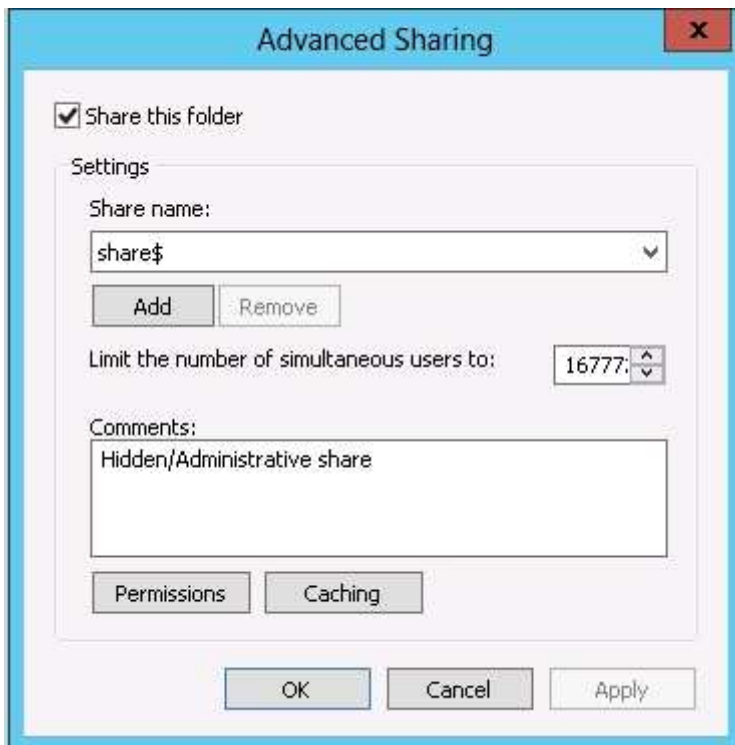
- A. Will deny everyone list of folder content
- B. Remove share and re-add using \$ for Hidden/Administrative share**
- C. This will hide the physical folder
- D. lists only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server

**A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name**

Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command

**Why Use Hidden Shares?**

Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

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

#### QUESTION 91

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has six network adapters.

Two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1, two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2, and two of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN3.

You create a network adapter team named Team1 from the two adapters connected to LAN1.

You create a network adapter team named Team2 from the two adapters connected to LAN2.

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

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

How many reservations should you identify?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

2 Adapters = LAN1 = Team1 = 1 IP

2 Adapters = LAN2 = Team2 = 1 IP

2 Adapters = LAN3 = No Team = 2 IP

$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$

#### QUESTION 92



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

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

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

You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

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

**Select and Place:**

Click here to enter text.		Answer Area	
Clean installation on new hardware		Server1	
Clean installation on existing hardware		Server2	
Upgrade on existing hardware		Server3	

**Correct Answer:**

Click here to enter text.		Answer Area	
Clean installation on new hardware		Server1	Clean installation on new hardware
Clean installation on existing hardware		Server2	Clean installation on new hardware
Upgrade on existing hardware		Server3	Upgrade on existing hardware

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Server1 not 64-bit processor

Server2 not 64-bit processor

Server3 64-bit processor, needs 2008 SP1

### Upgrade Path Considerations:

There are upgrade paths to Windows Server 2012 from both Windows Server 2008 SP2 and Windows Server 2008 R2. The following table summarizes the available upgrade paths.

Upgrade Options	Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012
	Standard	Datacenter
Windows 2008 Standard/Enterprise with SP2 (x64)	Yes	Yes
Windows 2008 Datacenter with SP2 (x64)	No	Yes
Windows Web Server 2008	Yes	No
Windows 2008 R2 Standard or Enterprise with Sp1	Yes	Yes
Windows 2008 R2 Datacenter with Sp1	No	Yes
Windows Web Server 2008 R2	Yes	No

The same old rules still apply. In-place upgrades from 32-bit edition of Windows Server 2008, upgrades from one language to another, from one build type to another (chk to fre) are not supported. You also cannot perform an in-place upgrade from any pre-RTM builds of Windows Server 2012 (like the Release Preview build) to the RTM build. Depending on the role you are running, an upgrade would be blocked from being performed. As an example, having Failover Clustering as an added role in Windows 2008 R2 will block an upgrade.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2012/10/23/upgrading-to-windows-server-2012-part-1.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134246.aspx>

### QUESTION 93

Your network contains multiple subnets. On one of the subnets, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You install the DNS Server server role on Server1, and then you create a standard primary zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that client computers can resolve single-label names to IP addresses.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a reverse lookup zone.
- B. Convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory-integrated zone.
- C. Configure dynamic updates for contoso.com.
- D. Create a GlobalNames zone.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**D. use GlobalNames zones in Windows Server 2008 to take advantage of single-label names**

**Providing Single-Label DNS Name Resolution:**

While Domain Name System (DNS) is the predominant name-resolution technology in TCP/IP networks, Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) is deployed in many networks as an alternative name-resolution protocol.

GlobalNames Zone (GNZ) feature:

The GNZ feature is designed to enable DNS resolution of these single-label, static, global names. You can deploy a GNZ in a single forest or across multiple forests.

GNZ is intended to aid the retirement of WINS. It is not a replacement for WINS. GNZ is not intended to support the single-label name resolution of records that are registered dynamically and therefore not managed by IT administrators. GNZ does make it possible for you to provide single-label name resolution of a fixed set of host computers whose names are guaranteed to be both global and unique.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731744.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816610\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816610(v=ws.10).aspx)

**QUESTION 94**

Your company's security policy states that all of the servers deployed to a branch office must not have the graphical user interface (GUI) installed. In a branch office, a support technician installs a server with a GUI installation of Windows Server 2012 on a new server, and then configures the server as a DHCP server.

You need to ensure that the new server meets the security policy.

You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of Administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Reinstall Windows Server 2012 on the server.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run `Uninstall-WindowsFeature Desktop-Experience`.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run `Uninstall-WindowsFeature PowerShell-ISE`.
- D. From Server Manager, uninstall the User Interfaces and Infrastructure feature.

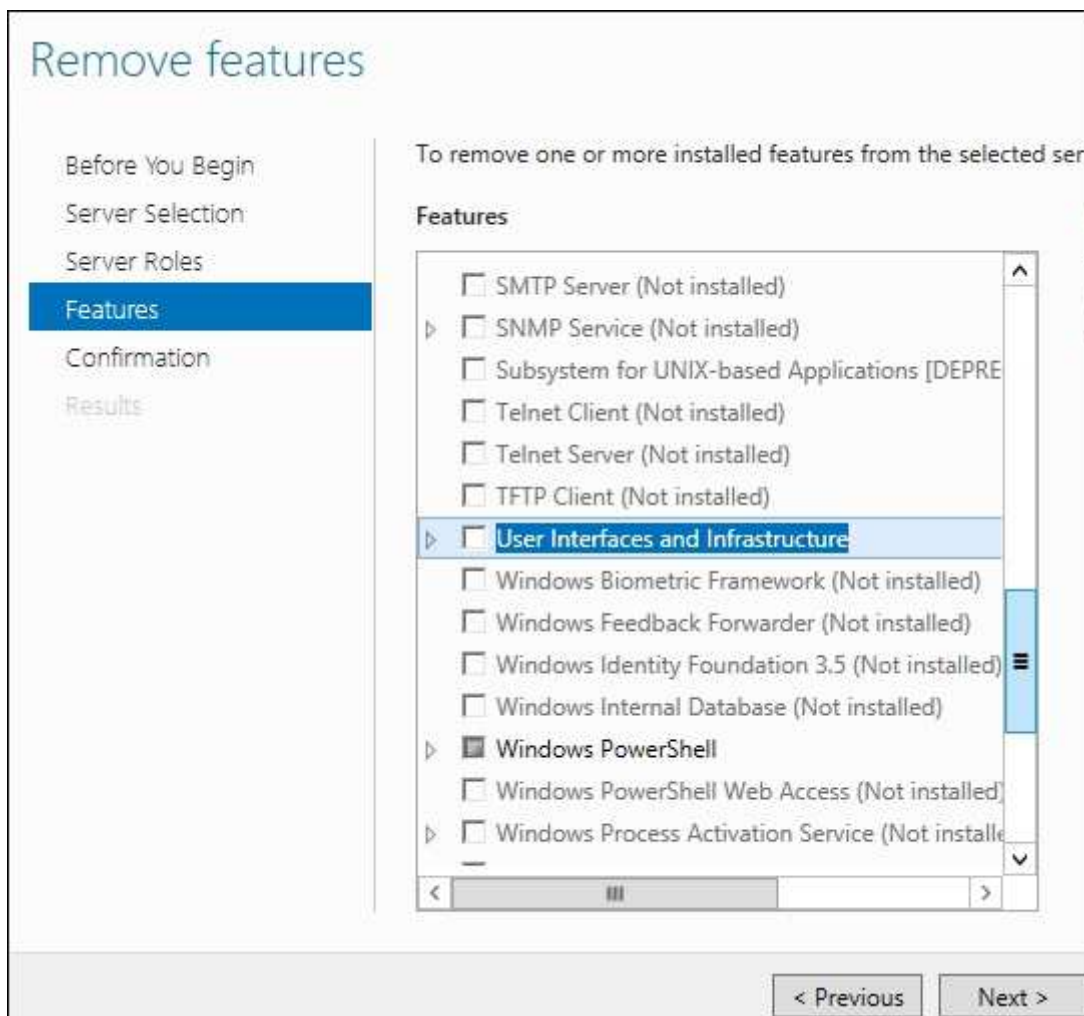
**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Not least effort
- B. Uninstalls desktop experience not the full GUI
- C. Uninstalls the powershell ISE
- D. **Least effort and removes full GUI**



<http://www.howtogeek.com/111967/how-to-turn-the-gui-off-and-on-in-windows-server-2012/>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772567.aspx>  
[http://blogs.technet.com/b/server\\_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-server-interface.aspx](http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2012/05/09/configuring-the-minimal-server-interface.aspx)

#### QUESTION 95

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has following storage spaces:

Data  
Users  
Backups  
Primordial

You add an additional hard disk to Server1. You need to identify which storage space contains the new hard disk. Which storage space contains the new disk?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

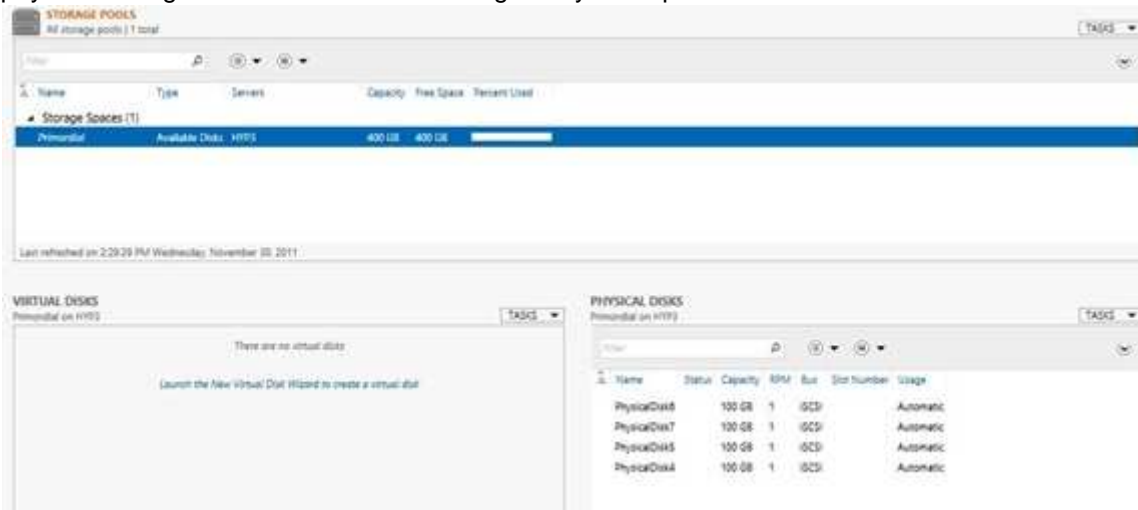
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

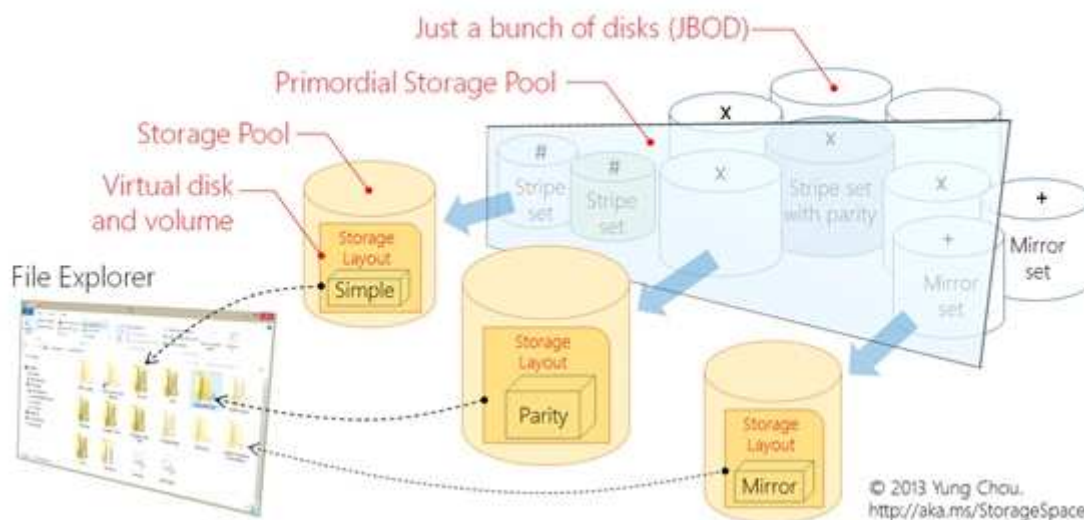
New Disks (Unallocated space) added to Primordial space

**Primordial Pool?**

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



## Windows Server 2012 Storage Virtualization Concept



<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/13/storage-pools-dive-right-in.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfplat/archive/2012/10/10/windows-server-2012-storage-spaces-is-it-for-you-could-be.aspx>

### QUESTION 96

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has five network adapters. Three of the network adapters are connected to a network named LAN1. The two other network adapters are connected to a network named LAN2.

You need to create a network adapter team from the three network adapters connected to LAN 1.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Routing and Remote Access
- B. Network and Sharing Center
- C. Server Manager
- D. Network Load Balancing Manager

Correct Answer: C

Section: Install and configure servers

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## Server Manager ▸ All Servers

The screenshot displays the Windows Server Manager interface. On the left, a navigation pane shows 'All Servers' selected. The main area is titled 'SERVERS' and shows 'All servers | 2 total'. A table lists servers with columns 'Server Name' and 'IPv4 Address'. One server, 'computer-3', is listed. A right-click context menu is open over the 'computer-3' entry. The menu options are: 'Add Roles and Features', 'Shut Down Local Server', 'Computer Management', 'Remote Desktop Connection', 'Windows PowerShell', 'Configure NIC Teaming' (highlighted), 'Configure Windows Automatic Feedback', 'Hyper-V Manager', 'RD Licensing Diagnoser', 'Manage As ...', 'Start Performance Counters', 'Refresh', and 'Copy'. Below the table, an 'EVENTS' section shows 'All events | 22 total' and a filter box.

Server Name	IPv4 Address
computer-3	-

**SERVER**

- Add Roles and Features
- Shut Down Local Server
- Computer Management
- Remote Desktop Connection
- Windows PowerShell
- Configure NIC Teaming**
- Configure Windows Automatic Feedback
- Hyper-V Manager
- RD Licensing Diagnoser
- Manage As ...
- Start Performance Counters
- Refresh
- Copy

**EVENTS**  
All events | 22 total

Filter

Server Name	ID
SERVER	16010



NIC Teaming

**SERVERS**  
 All Servers | 1 total

Name	Status	Server Type	Teams
SERVER	Online	Physical	1

**TEAMS**  
 All Teams | 1 total

TASKS ▼

Team	Status	Teaming Mode	Load Balancing	Adapters
MyTeam1	OK	Static Teaming	Address Hash	2

**ADAPTERS AND INTERFACES**

Network Adapters

Team Interfaces

Adapter

Available to be added to a

vEthernet (Internal Network 2)

vEthernet (Internal Network 3)

vEthernet (Realtek PCIe GBE Family Control

MyTeam1 (2)

Ethernet 3

Ethernet 4

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

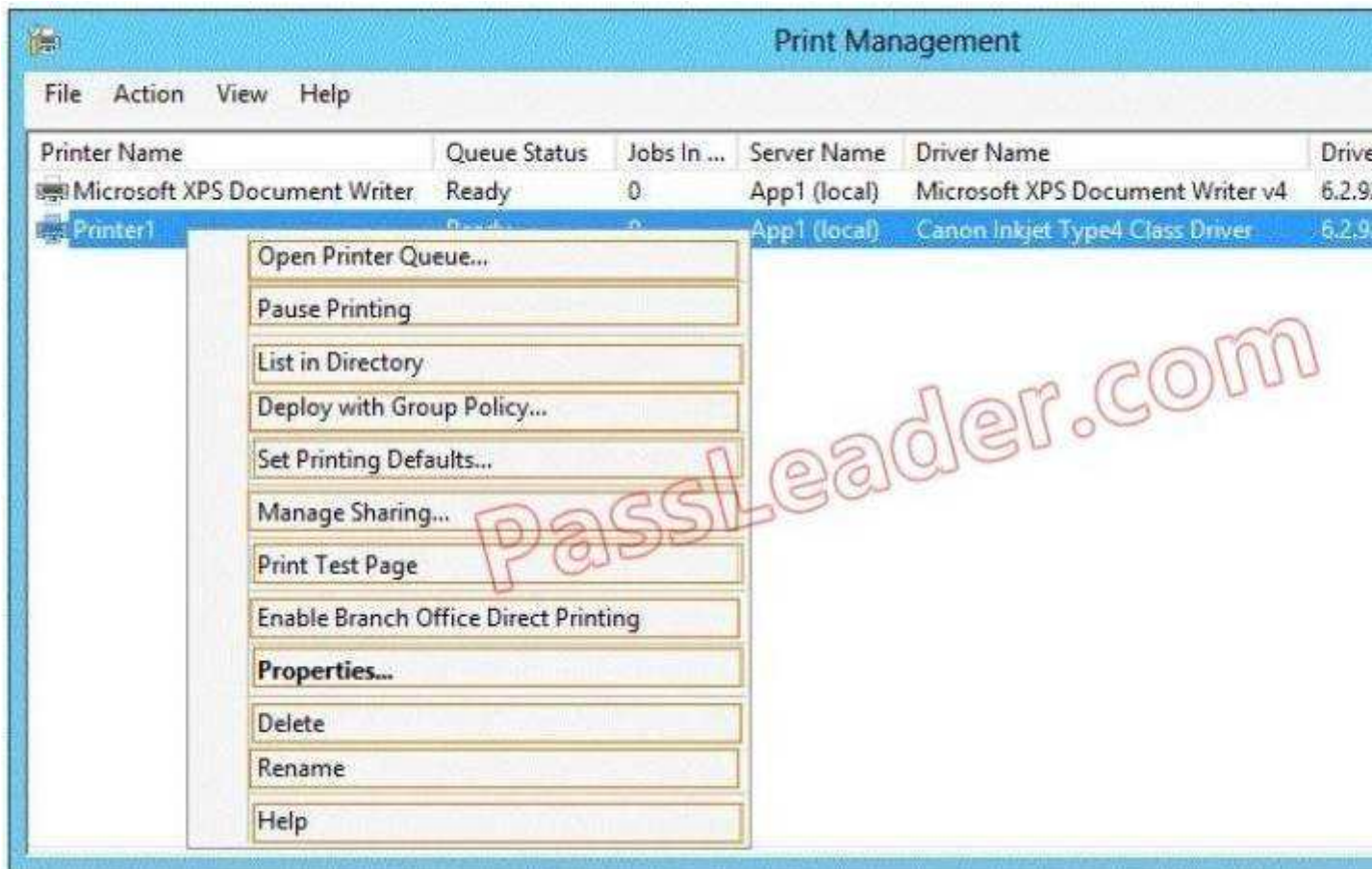
#### QUESTION 97

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. App1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. All client computers run Windows 8. The network contains a network-attached print device named Printer1. From App1, you share Printer1. You need to ensure that users who have connected to Printer1 previously can print to Printer1 if App1 fails.

What should you configure?

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

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user.

It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server.

The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.

Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:

- Windows Server 2012
- Windows 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 98**

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 Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- B. the Install-Module cmdlet
- C. the setup.exe command
- D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

**Correct Answer: A**

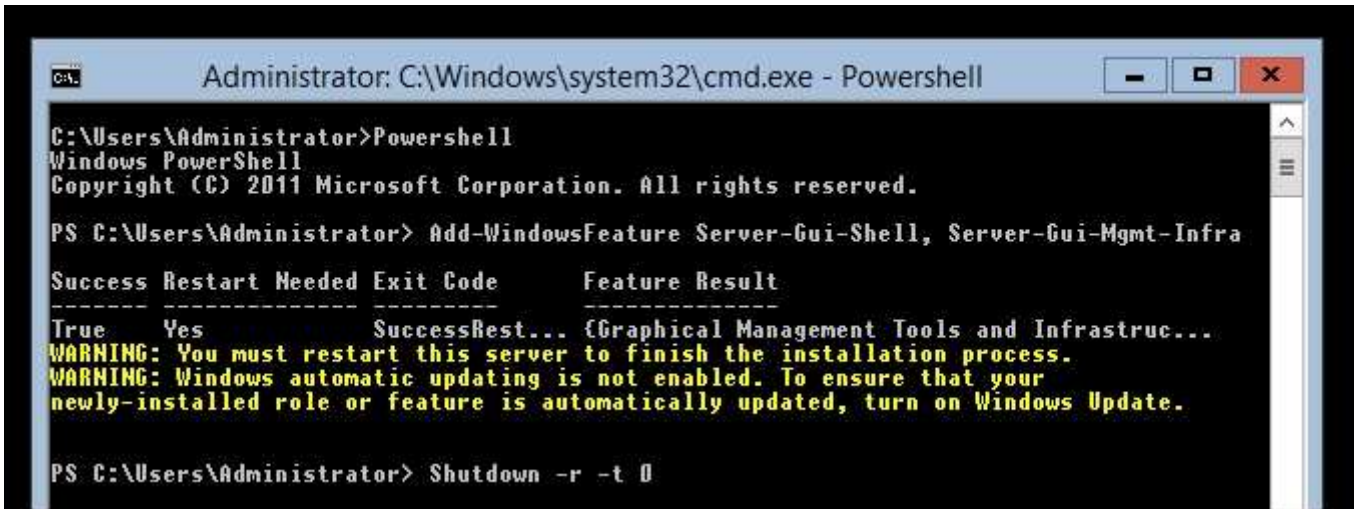
**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. The Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features
- B. Not a valid cmdlet
- C. ???
- D. Adds a single .cab or .msu file to a Windows image.

Add-WindowsFeature - Allows you to install specified roles, role services, and features

A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell command prompt window. The title bar reads "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - Powershell". The command prompt shows the user running "Powershell", which opens a "Windows PowerShell" session. The user then runs "Add-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell, Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra". The output shows "Success Restart Needed Exit Code Feature Result" with a table of results. The "Restart Needed" column shows "Yes" for the "Server-Gui-Shell" feature. A yellow warning message states: "WARNING: You must restart this server to finish the installation process. WARNING: Windows automatic updating is not enabled. To ensure that your newly-installed role or feature is automatically updated, turn on Windows Update." The user then runs "Shutdown -r -t 0".

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

C:\Users\Administrator>Powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Add-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell, Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
-----
True      Yes      SuccessRest... {Graphical Management Tools and Infrastruc...
WARNING: You must restart this server to finish the installation process.
WARNING: Windows automatic updating is not enabled. To ensure that your
newly-installed role or feature is automatically updated, turn on Windows Update.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Shutdown -r -t 0
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee662309.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852164.aspx>

#### QUESTION 99

Your infrastructure divided in 2 sites. You have a forest root domain and child domain. There is only one DC on site 2 with no FSMO roles. The link goes down to site 2 and no users can log on. What FSMO roles you need on to restore the access?

- A. Infrastructure master
- B. RID master
- C. Domain Naming master
- D. PDC emulator

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**D. The PDC emulator is used as a reference DC to double-check incorrect passwords and it also receives new password changes.**

**PDC Emulator** is the most complicated and least understood role, for it runs a diverse range of critical tasks. It is a domain-specific role, so exists in the forest root domain and every child domain. Password changes and account lockouts are immediately processed at the PDC Emulator for a domain, to ensure such changes do not prevent a user logging on as a result of multi-master replication delays, such as across Active Directory sites.

multi-master directory concept

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

#### QUESTION 100

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You connect three new hard disks to Server1.

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

The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

What should you create?



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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** Install and configure servers

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Stripes data across a set of pool disks, and is not resilient to any disk failures.
- B. A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk and not fault tolerant
- C. Fault tolerant but Not max space
- D. **Fault tolerant and better space ratio**

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

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15198.storage-spaces-overview.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

#### QUESTION 101

You have external virtual switch with srv-io enabled with 10 Virtual Machines on it. You need to make the Virtual Machines able to talk only to each other.

- A. remove the vswitch and recreate it as private.
- B. add new vswitch
- C. remove vswitch and recreate it as public
- D. adjust srv-io settings

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

There are three possible modes for the Hyper-V switch: private, internal, and public. Do not confuse these with IP addressing schemes or any other networking configuration in a different technology.

#### Private Switch

The private switch allows communications among the virtual machines on the host and nothing else. Even the management operating system is not allowed to participate. This switch is purely logical and does not use any physical adapter in any way. "Private" in this sense is not related to private IP addressing. You can mentally think of this as a switch that has no ability to uplink to other switches.

#### Internal Switch

The internal switch is similar to the private switch with one exception: the management operating system can have a virtual adapter on this type of switch and communicate with any virtual machines that also have virtual adapters on the switch. This switch also does not have any matching to a physical adapter and therefore also cannot uplink to another switch.

#### External Switch

This switch type must be connected to a physical adapter. It allows communications between the physical network and the management operating system and virtual machines. Do not confuse this switch type with public IP addressing schemes or let its name suggest that it needs to be connected to a public-facing connection. You can use the same private IP address range for the adapters on an external virtual switch that you're using on the physical network it's attached to

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/the-hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-1/>

[#ixzz2W095PeZd](#)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831823.aspx>

<http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/hyper-v-virtual-switch-explained-part-2/>

#### QUESTION 102

You have a server named Core1 that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012. Core1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Core1 has two network adapters from different third-party hardware vendors.

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

What should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Creates a new switch team**

B. Adds a network adapter member to an existing switch team

C. Not a valid cmdlet

D. Network shell (netsh) is a command-line utility that allows you to configure and display the status of various network communications server role

#### Detailed Description

The **New-NetSwitchTeam** cmdlet creates a new switch team. A switch team must have a name for the team and must be

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553814.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553811\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj553811(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725935\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725935(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 103

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

What should you choose?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Branch Office Direct Printing can reduce Wide Area Network (WAN) usage by printing directly to a print device instead of a server print queue. This feature can be enabled or disabled on a per printer basis and is transparent to the user.

It is enabled by an administrator using the Print Management Console or Windows PowerShell on the server.

The printer information is cached in the branch office, so that if the print server is unavailable for some reason (for example if the WAN link to the data center is down), then it is still possible for the user to print.

Branch Office Direct Printing requires the following operating systems:



Windows Server 2012  
Windows 8

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134156.aspx>

#### QUESTION 104

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**B. I believe it should be disk 2 and 3**

A mirrored volume provides an identical twin of the selected volume. All data written to the mirrored volume is written to both volumes, which results in disk capacity of only 50 percent.

Any volume can be mirrored, including the system and boot volumes. The disk that you select for the shadow volume does not need to be identical to the original disk in size, or in its number of tracks and cylinders. This means that you do not have to replace a failed disk with an identical model. The unused area that you select for the shadow volume cannot be smaller than the original volume. If the area that you select for the shadow volume is larger than the original, the extra space on the shadow disk can be configured as another volume.

**Dynamic disks provide features that basic disks do not**, such as the ability to create volumes that span multiple disks (spanned and striped volumes) and the ability to **create fault-tolerant volumes** (mirrored and RAID-5 volumes).

The following operations can be performed only on dynamic disks:

**Create and delete simple, spanned, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5 volumes.**

Extend a simple or spanned volume.

Remove a mirror from a mirrored volume or break the mirrored volume into two volumes.

Repair mirrored or RAID-5 volumes.

Reactivate a missing or offline disk.

- You need at least two dynamic disks to create a mirrored volume.
- Mirrored volumes are fault tolerant and use RAID-1, which provides redundancy by creating two identical copies of a volume.
- Mirrored volumes cannot be extended.
- Both copies (mirrors) of the mirrored volume share the same drive letter.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779765%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa363785%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc938487.aspx>

### QUESTION 105

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

You need to remove Windows Explorer, Windows Internet Explorer, and all related components and files from Server1.

What should you run on Server1?

- A. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra Remove
- B. Uninstall-WindowsFeature Server-Gui-Shell Remove
- C. `msiexec.exe /uninstall iexplore.exe /x`
- D. `msiexec.exe /uninstall explorer.exe /x`

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Would be a server core install
- B. **No IE or taskbar, explorer or control panel**
- C. Would leave components
- D. Would leave components

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

This is similar to a Server with a GUI installation, but Internet Explorer 10, Windows Explorer, the desktop, and the Start screen are not installed.

Microsoft Management Console (MMC), Server Manager, and a subset of Control Panel **are still present**.

If the server has a full installation of Windows Server, and I need to **bring the server down to minimal server interface**, I only need to **remove the Server-GUI-Shell**.

```
Windows PowerShell is Cool!
13:27 C:\> Get-WindowsFeature -ComputerName hyperv2 -Name *gui* -Credential iammred\administrator

Display Name                                     Name                                     Inst
-----                                     -
[X] Graphical Management Tools and Infrastructure  Server-Gui-Mgmt-Infra  ...d
[X] Server Graphical Shell                        Server-Gui-Shell       ...d

13:28 C:\>
```

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786\(v=ws.11\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831786(v=ws.11).aspx)

#### QUESTION 106

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

A user named User1 attempts to log on to DC1, but receives the error message shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that User1 can log on to DC1.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. Add User1 to the Remote Management Users group.
- B. Grant User1 the Allow log on locally user right.
- C. Modify the Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated setting of the User1 account.
- D. Modify the Logon Workstations setting of the User1 account.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**B. Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally.**

**Domain controllers, by default, restrict the types of user accounts that have the ability to log on locally.** By default, only members of the Account Operators, Administrators, Backup Operators, Print Operators, and Server Operators groups have the Allowed logon locally system right. If you want to grant a user account the ability to log on locally to a domain controller, you must either make that user a member of a group that already has the Allowed logon locally system right or grant the right to that user account.

Edit Default Domain Controllers Policy

Expand Computer Configuration, Policies, Windows Settings, Security Settings, Local Policies, click User Rights Assignment.

Double-click Allow Logon Locally.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee957044\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee957044(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 107**

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 Hyper-V server role installed.

On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1.

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

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

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. Enables one or more RemoteFX physical video adapters for use with RemoteFX-enabled virtual machines.

B.

C. Adds a RemoteFX video adapter in a virtual machine.

**D. Role must be added for host first**

**Microsoft® RemoteFX™ is included as part of the Remote Desktop Virtualization Host role service,** and it enables the delivery of a full Windows user experience to a range of client devices including rich clients, thin clients, and ultrathin clients. RemoteFX renders content by using graphics processing units (GPUs) that are present on the server and then shared across multiple virtual desktops. RemoteFX renders a range of content including DirectX and all types of multimedia, and it is optimized for LAN-based networks.

The number of monitors and their maximum resolution determines the amount of GPU memory on the

server required by RemoteFX. This consideration is important in determining the scale for how many virtual machines a Remote Desktop Virtualization Host server can support.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848506(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848520(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff817586(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 108**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. You install Windows Server 2012 on a new computer named DC3.

You need to manually configure DC3 as a domain controller.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

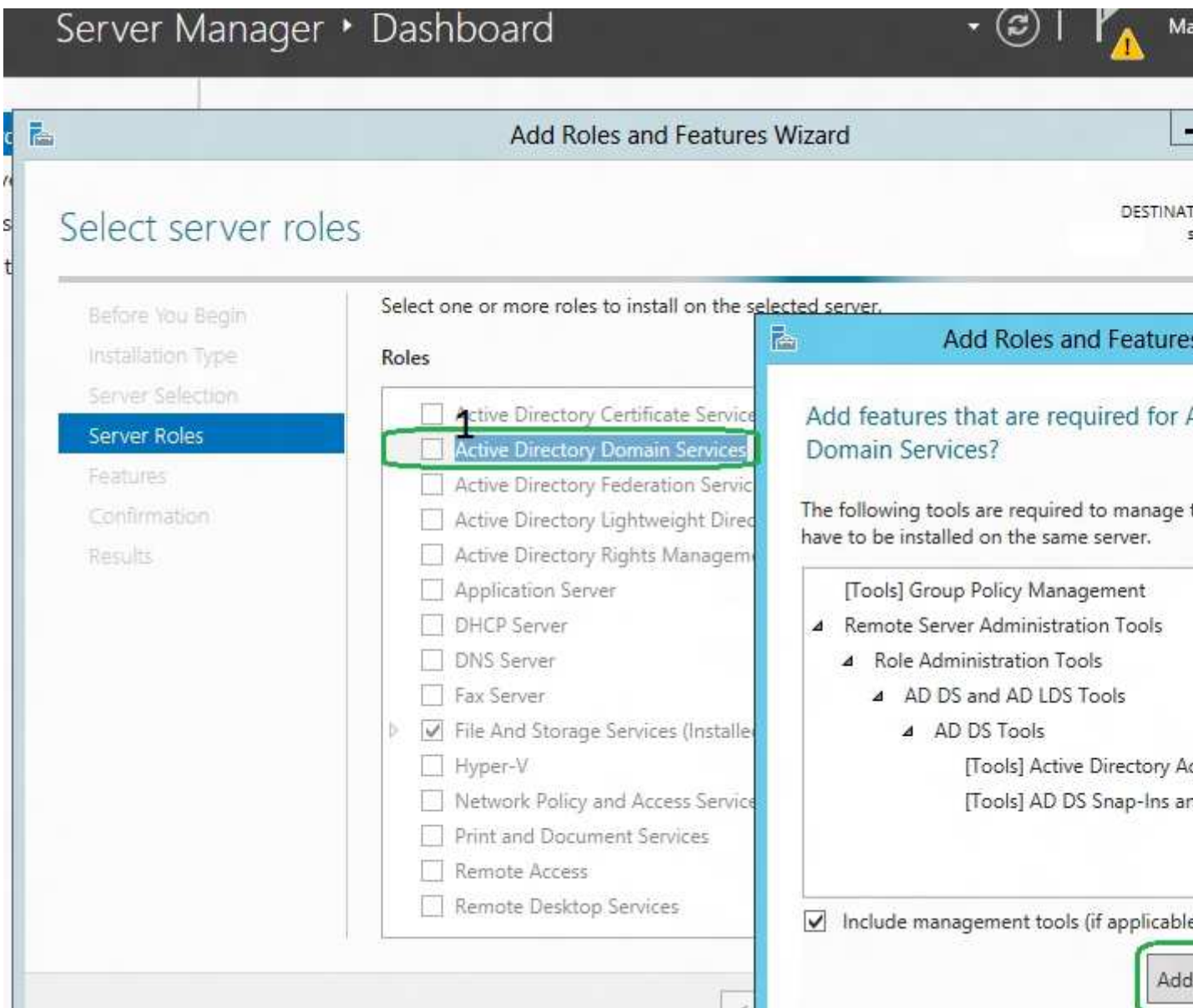
A. using the Add Roles Wizard in Server Manager, followed by the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

B. winrm is the server side service for remote management

C. used for trust between multiple domains

D. Dcpromo.exe has been deprecated. In Windows Server 2012, if you run dcpromo.exe (without any parameters) from a command prompt, you receive a message directing you to Server Manager





[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh472162.aspx#BKMK\\_GUI](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh472162.aspx#BKMK_GUI)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd163506.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831568.aspx>

#### QUESTION 109

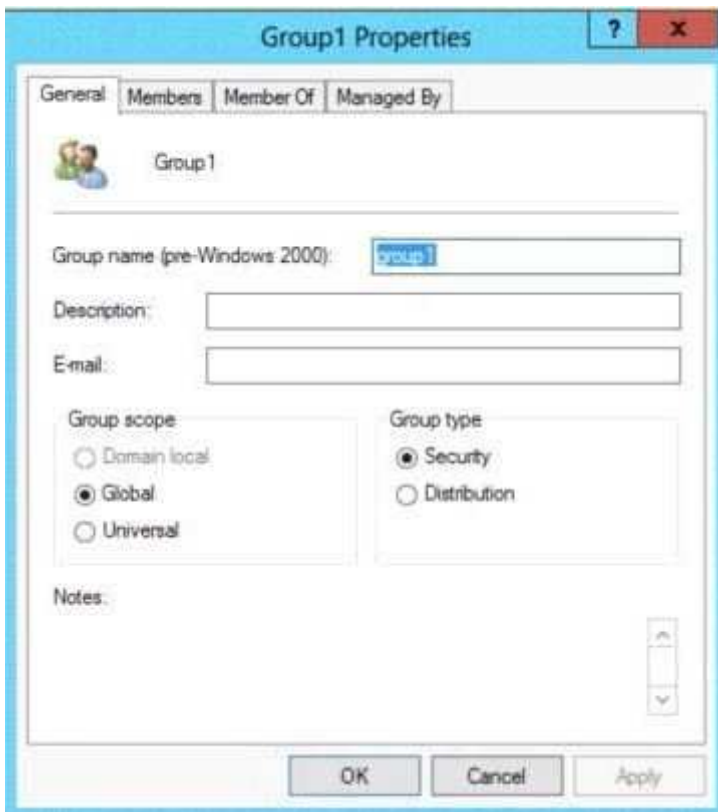
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You log on to a domain controller by using an account named Admin1. Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. You view the properties of a group named Group1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Group1 is located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

What should you do from Active Directory Users and Computers?

**Exhibit:**





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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**C. From ADUC select view toolbar then select advanced features**

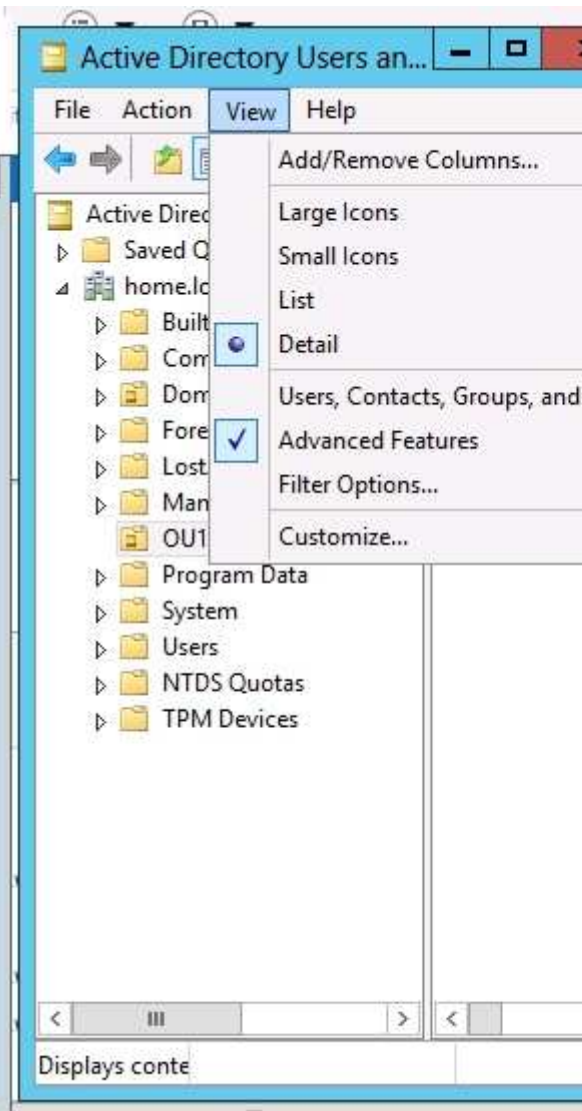
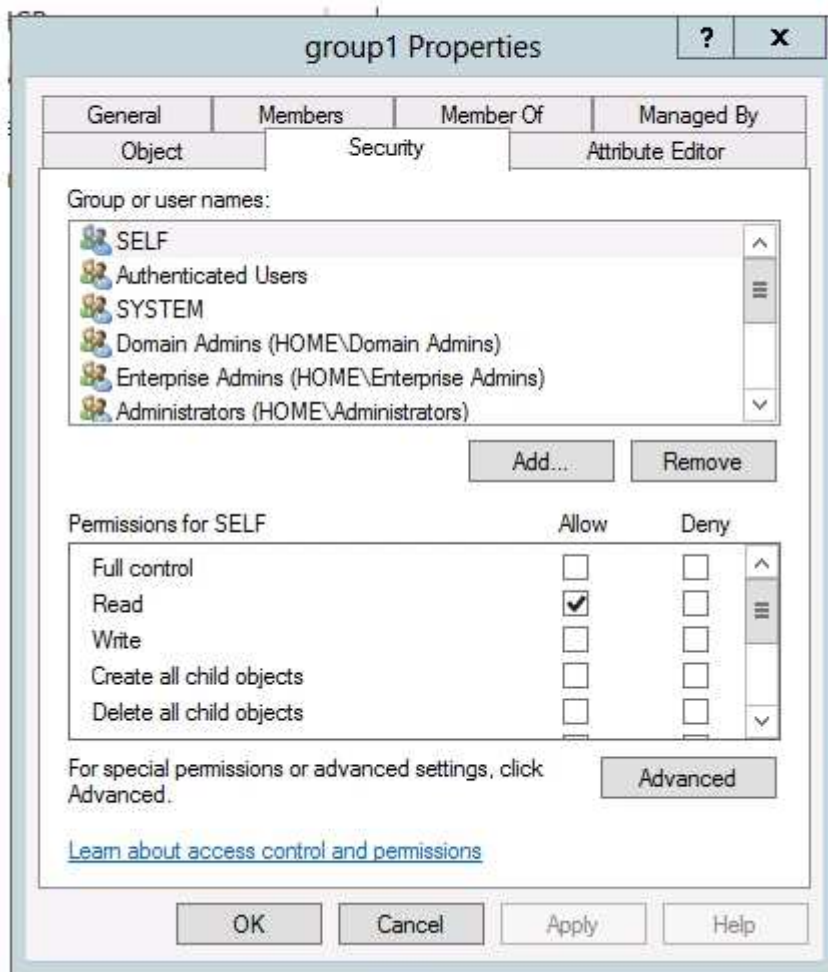
When you open up the ADUC in a default installation of Active Directory, you are only presented with the basic containers.

These basic containers include the only organizational unit (OU), which is the Domain Controllers OU, as well as the other containers such as Users and Computers.

**To see more in-depth containers**, you need to configure the ADUC by **going to the View option on the toolbar, then selecting Advanced Features**.

This will refresh the view within the ADUC and add some new containers. There are no hidden (or Advanced) OUs that will show up when you configure the ADUC in this way.

Viewing ADUC Advanced Settings:



<http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/tip/Viewing-advanced-settings-in-Active-Directory-Users-and-Computers>

#### QUESTION 110

Your network contains two Hyper-V hosts named Host1 and Host2. Host1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. Host2 contains a virtual machine named VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2012.

You install the Network Load Balancing feature on VM1 and VM2.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines are configured to support Network Load Balancing (NLB).

Which virtual machine settings should you configure on VM1 and VM2?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In Hyper-V, the VM host prevents dynamic MAC address updates as an extra layer of security in the

datacenter. This is because the VM may have full administrator rights, yet it may be untrusted in the datacenter, for example when the VM hosting is provided by an independent hosting company. In this scenario, we need to make sure that one VM cannot cause a DOS or information disclosure attack against another VM. **If a VM is able to spoof its MAC address, then it can spoof the MAC addresses of other VMs** and impact other VMs on that host. The physical switches have similar protections and it is up to the admin to enable that protection or not.

If you do not enable spoofing of MAC address prior to configuring NLB on the VM you could potentially have problems with the NLB cluster.

When configuring NLB in unicast mode on Hyper-V with enable spoofing of MAC Address *disabled* you may see some of the following symptoms:

- When initially configuring NLB you will lose network connectivity on the network adaptor NLB was configured on.
- There will be an NLB error event in the Windows Event Log stating that the network adaptor does not support dynamic MAC address updates.
- After rebooting the server, NLB will appear to be bound to the network adapter, but the cluster VIP will not have been added to the network adaptor.
- The cluster MAC address will still be the original MAC address associated with the network adaptor prior to configuring NLB. Use CMD> ipconfig /all to view the MAC address. It should start with "02-BF-\*\*\*"
- If you ignore all previous symptoms and manually add the VIP you could get an IP conflict if there are other nodes in the cluster that have the same VIP.

With that said, to allow VM guests to run NLB you need to set the VM property for "Enable spoofing of MAC Address".

To enable spoofing of MAC Addresses open the Hyper-V management console. Make sure the VM is stopped open the properties of the VM. Select the Network Adaptor for the NLB VM and check the "Enable spoofing of MAC Address" and click OK. Then start the VM.



<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2010/07/01/10033544.aspx>

#### QUESTION 111

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

Servers are restarted only occasionally.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. dsquery computer -stalepwd number\_of\_days - Searches for all computers that have not changed their

password for the specified number\_of\_days.

B. dsquery server -o {dn | rdn | samid} - Specifies the format in which the list of entries found by the search will be displayed: dn distinguished name of each entry, default; rdn relative distinguished name of each entry; samid SAM account name of each entry computer group server user; upn user principal name of each entry user

C. **Gets one or more Active Directory computers lastLogondate should be used**

D. SearchScope specifies the scope of an Active Directory search. Possible values for this parameter are: Base or 0; OneLevel or 1; Subtree or 2 - A Base query searches only the current path or object. A OneLevel query searches the immediate children of that path or object. A Subtree query searches the current path or object and all children of that path or object.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-ADComputer "virtual1" -Properties lastlogondate

DistinguishedName : CN=VIRTUAL1,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=home,DC=local
DNSHostName       : VIRTUAL1.home.local
Enabled           : True
LastLogonDate     : 24/05/2013 12:30:56
Name              : VIRTUAL1
ObjectClass       : computer
ObjectGUID        : de82d75f-cd19-4375-8fb4-99f40346cc1f
SamAccountName    : VIRTUAL1$
SID               : S-1-5-21-2989798344-3119567090-1032568254-1003
UserPrincipalName :
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952(v=ws.10).aspx)

## QUESTION 112

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Group Policy loopback with replace option needs to be used**

B. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level

C. Enforced prevent blocking at lower level

D. The GPO Status. This indicates whether either the user configuration or computer configuration of the GPO is enabled or disabled

You can use the Group Policy loopback feature to apply Group Policy Objects (GPOs) that depend only on which computer the user logs on to.

User Group Policy loopback processing can be enabled in one of two modes: merge or replace. In merge mode, both GPOs applying to the user account and GPOs applying to the computer account are processed when a user logs in. GPOs that apply to the computer account are processed second and therefore take

precedence – if a setting is defined in both the GPO(s) applying to the user account, and the GPO(s) applying to the computer account, the setting in the GPO(s) applying to the computer account will be enforced. With the replace mode, GPOs applying to the user account are not processed – only the GPOs applying to the computer account are applied.

Loopback can be set to Not Configured, Enabled, or Disabled. In the Enabled state, loopback can be set to Merge or Replace. In either case the user only receives user-related policy settings.

**Loopback with Replace**—In the case of Loopback with Replace, the GPO list for the user is replaced in its entirety by the GPO list that is already obtained for the computer at computer startup (during step 2 in Group Policy processing and precedence). The User Configuration settings from this list are applied to the user.

**Loopback with Merge**—In the case of Loopback with Merge, the Group Policy object list is a concatenation. The default list of GPOs for the user object is obtained, as normal, but then the list of GPOs for the computer (obtained during computer startup) is appended to this list. Because the computer's GPOs are processed after the user's GPOs, they have precedence if any of the settings conflict.

- This is a COMPUTER setting, which is found under Computer Configuration | Administrative Templates | System | Group Policy | User Group Policy Loopback Processing Mode
- You want to create a new OU in AD that is dedicated to computer accounts that will have loopback processing enabled.
- Create a new GPO in your new OU to enable User Group Policy Loopback Processing and set the appropriate mode (merge / replace).
- You will define the user settings you want to apply to the loopback-enabled PCs via GPOs in this same new OU. You can define these settings either in the same GPO where you enabled the User Group Policy Loopback Processing setting, or you create another new GPO in the same OU for your user settings.
- Remember that **when using the REPLACE mode, none of your other user GPOs will be applied when a user logs in to a machine that has loopback processing enabled.** ONLY the user settings that are defined in the GPOs that apply to that machine will be applied.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/cgross/archive/2009/10/12/group-policy-loopback-processing.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782810(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753909.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778238%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd673616.aspx>

#### QUESTION 113

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012.

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

From Server Manager on DC2, you right-click Server1 as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that when you right-click Server1, you see the option to run the DHCP console.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, install the Feature Administration Tools.
- B. In the domain, add DC1 to the DHCP Administrators group.
- C. On DC2 and Server1, run **winrm quickconfig**.
- D. On DC2, install the Role Administration Tools.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**C. Remote Mgmt must be setup on both servers**



To manage a server running a Server Core installation by using the Windows Remote Shell

To enable Windows Remote Shell on a server running a Server Core installation, type the following command at a command prompt:

### WinRM quickconfig

On another computer, at a command prompt, use WinRS.exe to run commands on a server running a Server Core installation. For example, to perform a directory listing of the Windows folder, type:

```
winrs -r:<ServerName> dir c:\windows
```

Where <ServerName> is the name of the server running a Server Core installation.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441255(v=ws.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 114

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

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

DC3 loses network connectivity due to a hardware failure. You plan to remove DC3 from the domain. You log on to DC3.

You need to identify which service location (SRV) records are registered by DC3.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Netlogon service creates a log file that contains all the locator resource records and places the log file in the following location:**

- B. Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise and reports any problems to help in troubleshooting.
- C. dns backup file
- D. used to display current resolver cache content

You can verify SRV locator resource records by viewing **netlogon.dns**, located in the **%systemroot%\System32\Config** folder.

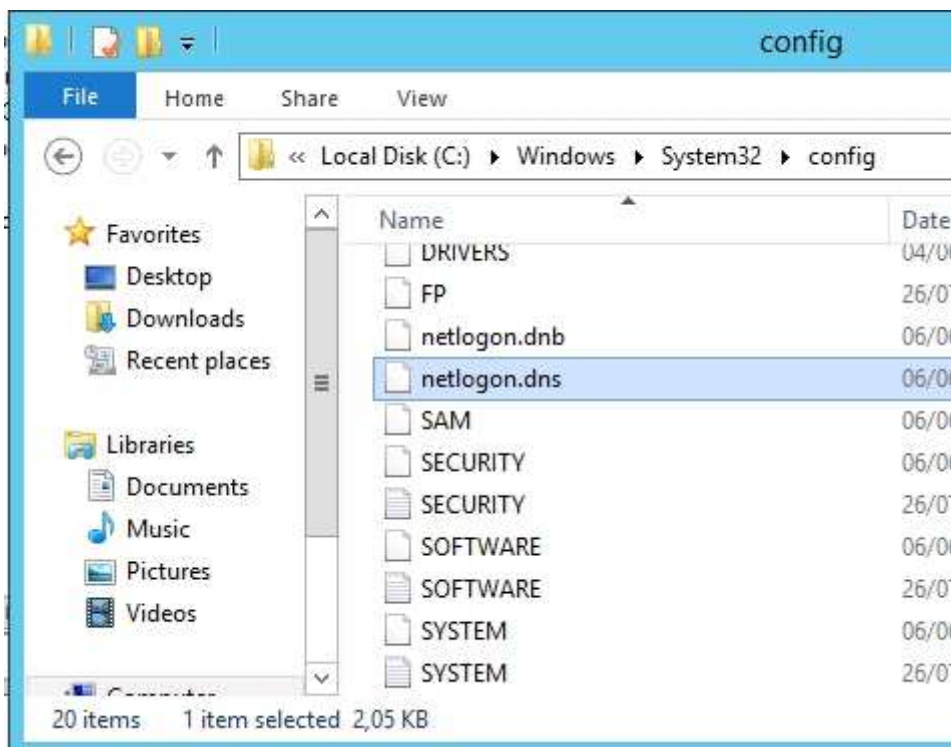
The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services.

SRV resource records are used to locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

You can use Notepad, to view this file.

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

```
_ldap._tcp.Domain_Name
```



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

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731968(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 115

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 contains a single virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can manage the virtual machine settings of VM1. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to User1.

To which group should you add User1?

- A. Server Operators
- B. Administrators
- C. Power Users
- D. Hyper-V Administrators

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**D. This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V**

Simplified authorization:

The **Hyper-V Administrators** group is introduced and is implemented as a local security group.

What value does this change add?

This group can reduce the number of users that belong to the local Administrators group while providing users with access to Hyper-V.

What works differently?

The Hyper-V Administrators group is a new local security group. **Add users to this group instead of the local Administrators group to provide them with access to Hyper-V. Members of the Hyper-V Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to all features of Hyper-V.**

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

#### QUESTION 116

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100 servers. The servers are contained in an organizational unit (OU) named ServersOU. You need to create a group named Group1 on all of the servers in the domain.

You must ensure that Group1 is added only to the servers.

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. This would add the group to the wrong OU
- B. This would effect the whole domain and would effect member of the group
- C. **allows you to centrally manage local users and groups on domain member computers and is this is the correct OU for the GPO change**
- D. Restricted Groups defines what member or groups should exist as part of a group

Why use **Group Policy preferences**?

Unlike Group Policy settings, which apply to both local computer policy and Active Directory policy, Group Policy preferences only apply to Active Directory policy. You use preferences to configure many areas of the OS, including:

System devices, such as USB ports, floppy drives and removable media

Network shares and mapping network shares to drive letters

System and user environment variables

**User and group accounts for the local computer**

VPN and dial-up networking connections

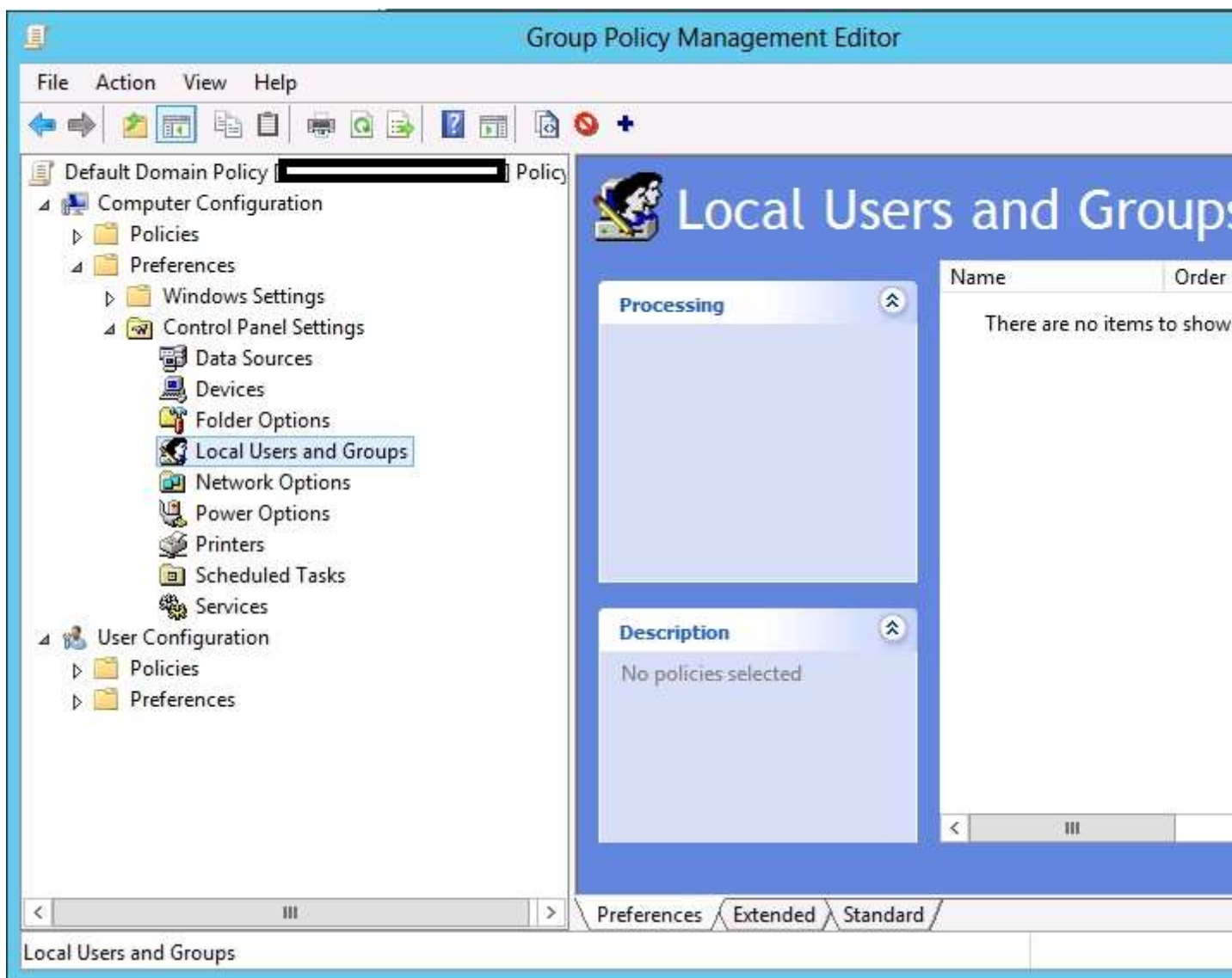
Printer configuration and mapping

Registry settings, schedule tasks and system services

Settings for Folder Options, Internet Options and Regional and Language Options

Settings for power schemes and power management

Start Menu properties and menu items



<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/hh848751.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957640.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731972.aspx>

#### QUESTION 117

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2008 R2. One of the domain controllers is named DC1. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to promote Server1 to a domain controller by using install from media (IFM).

What should you do first?

- A. Create a system state backup of DC1.
- B. Create IFM media on DC1.
- C. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012
- D. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard on Server1.
- E. Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on DC1

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. Backs up system state data to be restored

B.

**C. Only valid option. You could install ADDS role on Server 1 and run ADDS configuration wizard and add DC to existing domain**

D. Need to add ADDS role first

E. Wrong server

**Installation from media does not work across different operating system versions.**

In other words, you must use a Windows Server 2012 domain controller to generate installation media to use for another Windows Server 2012 domain controller installation.

We can use the Install from media (IFM) option to install an Additional Domain Controller in an existing domain is the best option such as a branch office scenario where network is slow, unreliable and costly. IFM will minimize replication traffic during the installation because it uses restored backup files to populate the AD DS database. This will significantly reduce the amount of traffic copied over the WAN link.

Things to remember:

If you are deploying your first Domain Controller in the domain, you cannot use IFM.

The OS will need to match the IFM media. (If you create a 2008 R2 IFM, promote a 2008 R2 DC)

If you are creating a DC that will be a Global Catalog Server, create your IFM on a Global Catalog Server.

If you are creating a DC that will be a DNS Server, create your IFM on a DNS Server.

If you want to copy the SYSVOL, the DC on which you generate the installation media and the new DC must be at least running Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 2 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

Membership of the Domain Admins group is the minimum required to complete IFM.

<http://www.brandonlawson.com/active-directory/deploying-domain-controllers-with-install-from-media-ifm/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574166.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770654%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574134.aspx>

Media used by the IFM option is created with Windows Server Backup or Ntdsutil.exe from another existing Windows Server 2012 computer only

**You cannot use a Windows Server 2008 R2 or previous operating system to create media for a Windows Server 2012 domain controller.**

**QUESTION 118**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and is configured as the only domain controller.

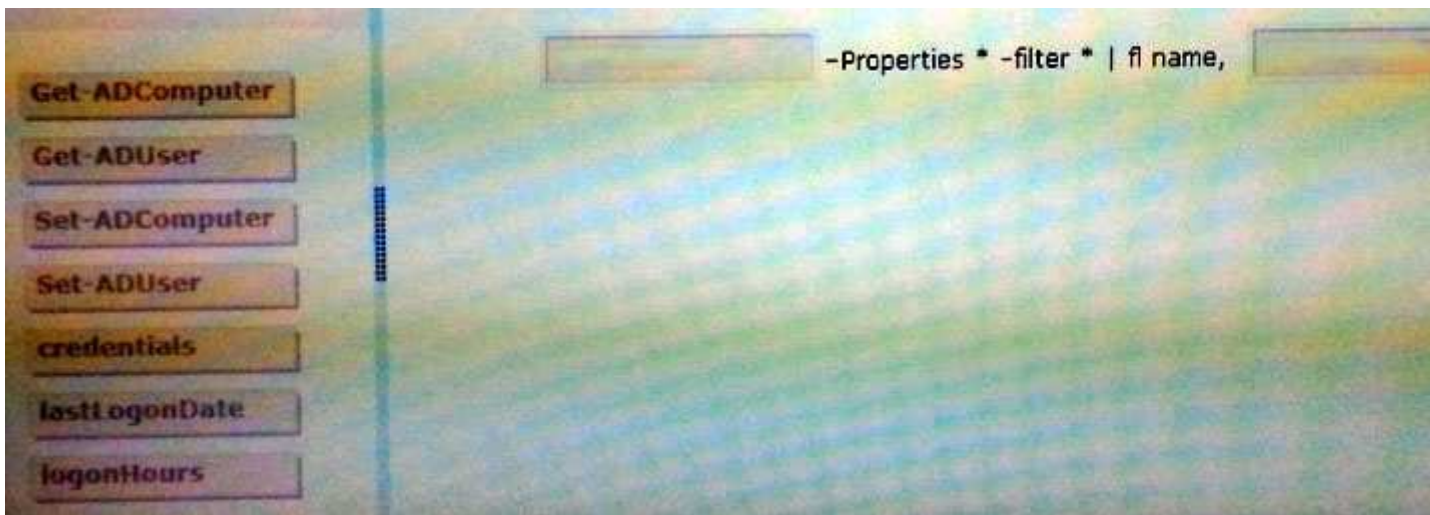
You need to retrieve a list of all the user accounts. The list must include the last time each user was authenticated successfully.

Which Windows PowerShell command should you run?

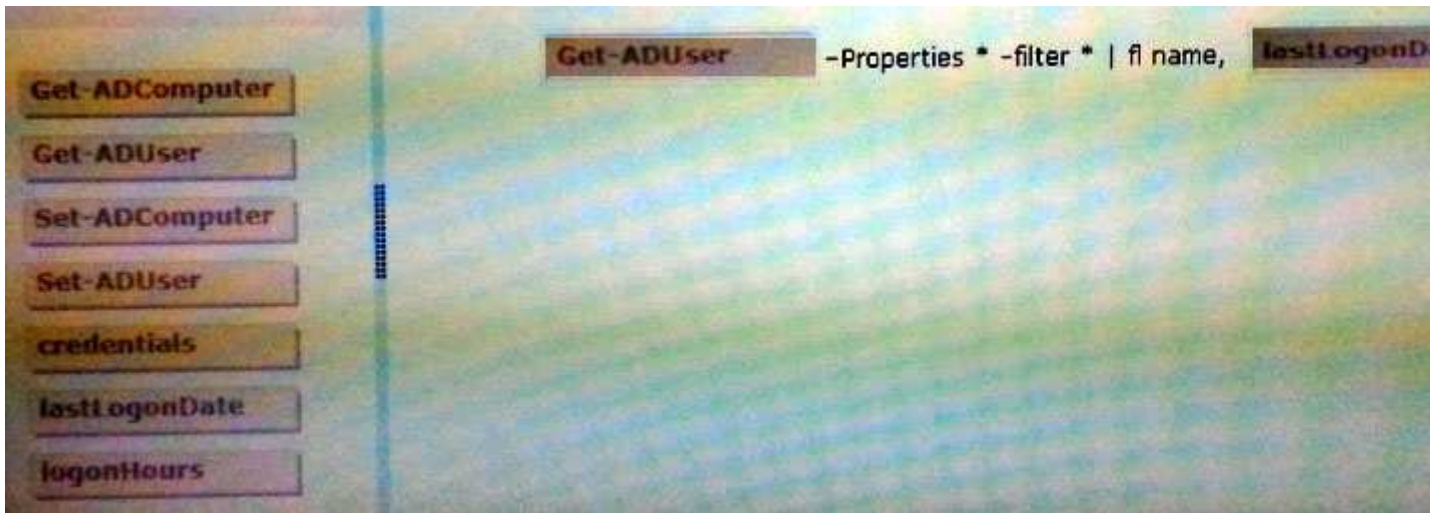
To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet or property to the correct locations to complete the PowerShell command in the answer area. Each cmdlet or property may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**





**Correct Answer:**



## Section: Install and administer Active Directory

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

To produce a listing of all the users and their last logon date, you can use a command.

```
Get-ADUser -Filter * -Properties "LastLogonDate" |
sort-object -property lastlogondate -descending |
Format-Table -property name, lastlogondate -AutoSize
```

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/heyscriptingguy/archive/2010/07/20/hey-scripting-guy-how-can-i-use-windows-powershell-to-identify-inactive-user-accounts-in-active-directory-domain-services.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617192.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732952(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

#### QUESTION 119

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

All user accounts in the sales department reside in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You have a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. GPO1 is used to deploy a logon script to all of the users in the sales department.

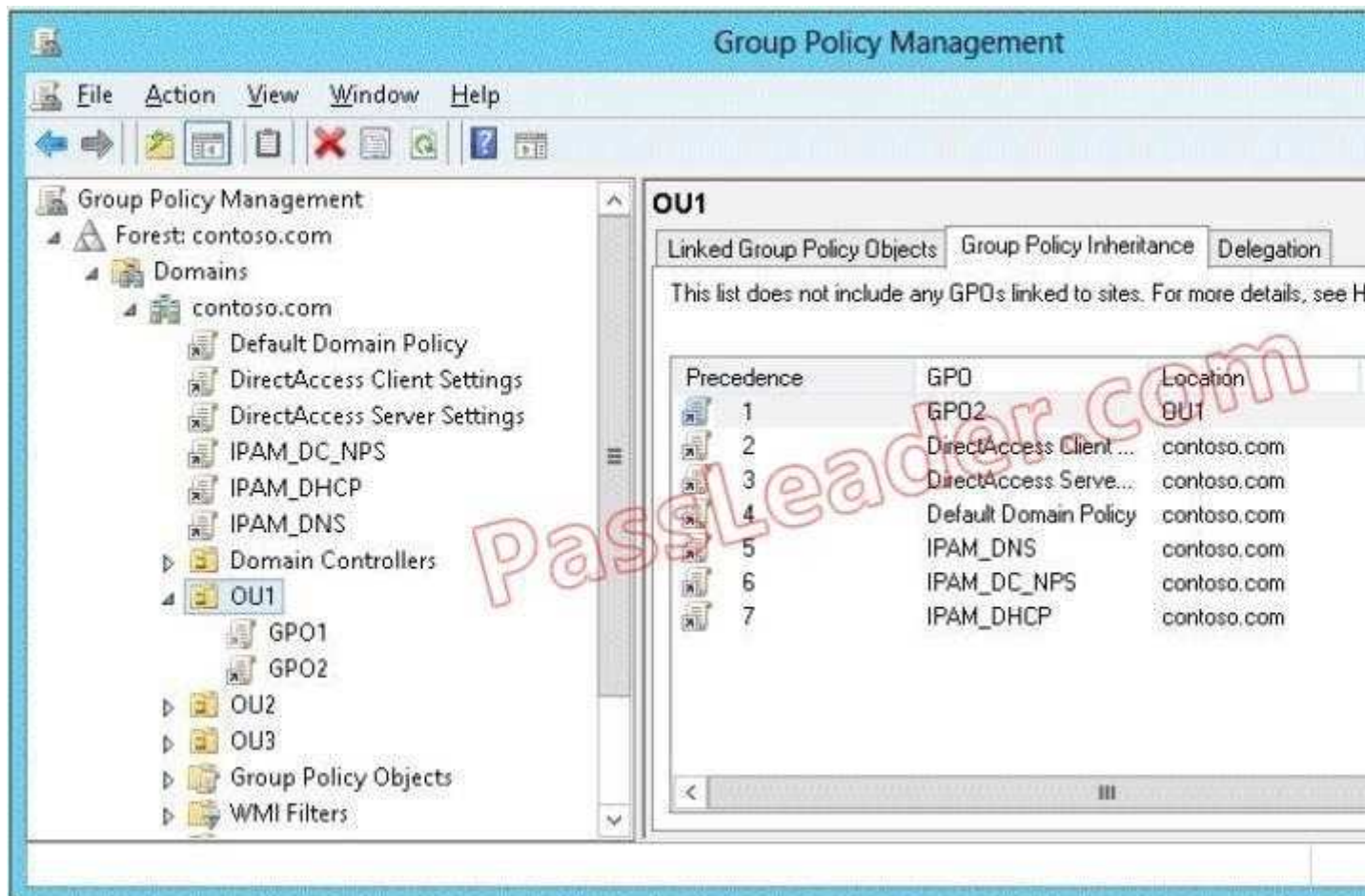
You discover that the logon script does not run when the sales users log on to their computers.

You open Group Policy Management as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the logon script in GPO1 is applied to the sales users.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. Enforce GPO1.
- B. Modify the link order of GPO1.
- C. Modify the Delegation settings of GPO1.
- D. Enable the link of GPO1.













**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

D. GPO1 needs to be linked to OU1

Icon	Description
	Enabled, non-enforced GPO link.
	Enabled, enforced GPO link.
	Enabled link to inaccessible GPO. The GPO exists but is not readable, perhaps because you do not have Read access to the GPO.
	Enabled link to nonexistent GPO. Either the GPO has been deleted but the link somehow remains, or the GPO was on a domain controller and it has not yet replicated to the domain controller that GPMC is using.
	Unenforced link to completely disabled GPO.
	Enforced link to completely disabled GPO.
	Disabled link to enabled or half-enabled GPO.
	Enforced and disabled link to enabled or half-enabled GPO.
	Disabled link to inaccessible GPO. The GPO exists but is not readable, perhaps because you do not have Read access to the GPO.
	Disabled link to nonexistent GPO. Either the GPO has been deleted but the link somehow remains, or the GPO was on a domain controller, and it has not yet replicated to the domain controller that GPMC is using.
	Disabled link to completely disabled GPO.
	Enforced and disabled link to completely disabled GPO.

Icons showing whether inheritance is blocked

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732979.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776004%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK\\_icons\\_link](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776004%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_icons_link)

#### QUESTION 120

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

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

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



- A. Distribution Groups only used for email  
B, **Universal can be used for any domain or forest**  
C. Distribution Groups only used for email  
D. Permissions can be assigned only within the same domain as the parent domain local group

**Group scope Universal can be assigned permissions in any domain or forest.**



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

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

#### QUESTION 121

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domain naming master</li><li>• Schema master</li></ul>
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PDC emulator</li><li>• RID master</li><li>• Infrastructure master</li></ul>

In the perimeter network, you install a new server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012.

You need to join Server1 to the contoso.com domain.

What should you use?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**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/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-by-step%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 122

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

You install the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway on Server1.

You need to provide administrators with the ability to manage the servers in the domain by using the Windows PowerShell Web Access gateway.

Which two cmdlets should you run on Server1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-WSManQuickConfig
- B. Set-WSManInstance
- C. Add-PswaAuthorizationRule
- D. Set-BCAuthentication
- E. Install-PswaWebApplication

**Correct Answer: CE**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Configures the local computer for remote management.
- B. Modifies the management information that is related to a resource.
- C. **Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell® Web Access authorization rule set.**
- D. Specifies the BranchCache computer authentication mode.
- E. **Configures the Windows PowerShell® Web Access web application in IIS.**

Add-PswaAuthorizationRule - Adds a new authorization rule to the Windows PowerShell® Web Access authorization rule set.

Install-PswaWebApplication - Configures the Windows PowerShell® Web Access web application in IIS.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849867.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849875.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592890(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848404(v=wps.620).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592894(v=wps.620).aspx)

### QUESTION 123

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

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

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

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

Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

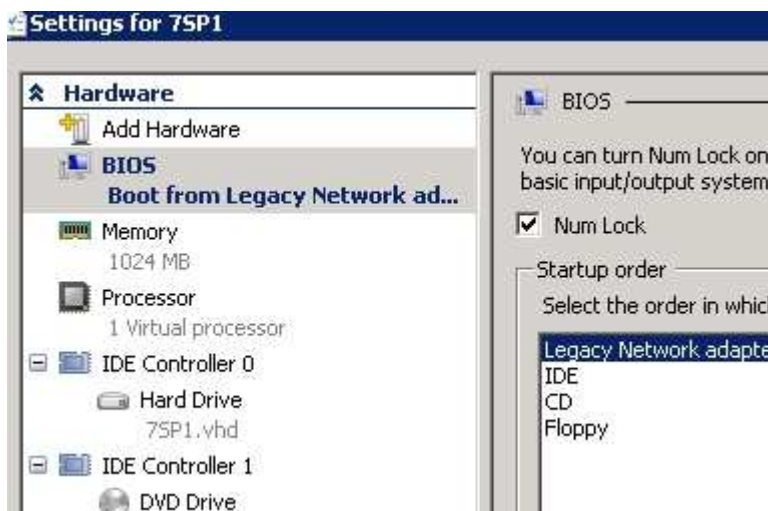
**Correct Answer: G**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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



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

#### QUESTION 124

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



All client computers run Windows 8.

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

You install a new client-server application named App1 on Server1 and on the client computers. The client computers must use TCP port 6444 to connect to App1 on Server1. Server1 publishes the information of App1 to an intranet server named Server2 by using TCP port 3080.

You need to ensure that all of the client computers can connect to App1. The solution must ensure that the application can connect to Server2.

Which Windows Firewall rule should you create on Server1?

- A. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- B. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 3080
- C. an outbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444
- D. an inbound rule to allow a connection to TCP port 6444

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. Server2 needs inbound on 3080

B. All ports outbound allowed by default

C. ???

D. **Server1 gets request from Client PC's it needs a inbound rule for 6444**

**By default, Windows Firewall with Advanced Security blocks all unsolicited inbound network traffic, and allows all outbound network traffic.** For unsolicited inbound network traffic to reach your computer, **you must create an allow rule to permit that type of network traffic.** If a network program cannot get access, verify that in the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security snap-in there is an active allow rule for the current profile. To verify that there is an active allow rule, double-click Monitoring and then click Firewall.

If there is no active allow rule for the program, go to the Inbound Rules node and create a new rule for that program. Create either a program rule, or a service rule, or search for a group that applies to the feature and make sure all the rules in the group are enabled. To permit the traffic, you must create a rule for the program that needs to listen for that traffic. If you know the TCP or UDP port numbers required by the program, you can additionally restrict the rule to only those ports, reducing the vulnerability of opening up all ports for the program.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13894.troubleshooting-windows-firewall-with-advanced-security-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

#### QUESTION 125

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**C. You can now track and gather data about physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage by specific virtual machines.**

What's New in Hyper-V?

Resource metering. You can now track and gather data about physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage by specific virtual machines.

What value does this change add?

You can determine the resource usage of specific virtual machines. You can use this data to perform capacity planning, to monitor consumption by different business units or customers, or to capture data needed to help redistribute the costs of running a workload.

What works differently?

You can configure a virtual machine to measure the physical processor, memory, storage, and network usage, and then measure the usage periodically.

You cannot get true performance monitoring of a VM by running Performance Monitor or Task Manager from within a guest OS. In fact, you can't even get true accurate monitoring on the management OS using the normal metrics.

You should use either PerfMon or Longman.exe from the Management OS to monitor the Hyper-V counter objects.

Resource Metering is a powerful new feature in Hyper-V 2012. It allows Hyper-V host administrators to track the compute resources a given VM or set of VMs uses over time.

The information collected includes the average **CPU** and **memory** usage, the minimum and maximum memory usage, the maximum amount of disk space used, and the **total incoming and outgoing network traffic** for the VMs virtual network adapters.

Once enabled, these metrics are gathered automatically and remain associated with the VM even if it is migrated.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx#BKMK\\_resourcemetering](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx#BKMK_resourcemetering)

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

**QUESTION 126**

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

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

VM3 is used to test applications.

You need to prevent VM3 from synchronizing its clock to Server1.

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: I**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

By default when you install the Integration Services/Components you get time synchronization with the host OS, here is how to disable ongoing time synchronization.

When you install the integration services/components in Hyper-V virtual machine you get a set of services installed and enabled by default.

Operating system shutdown

**Time synchronization**

Data exchange

heartbeat

Backup via VSS

If you do not want the virtual machine to continuously synch its time to the Hyper-V host using the

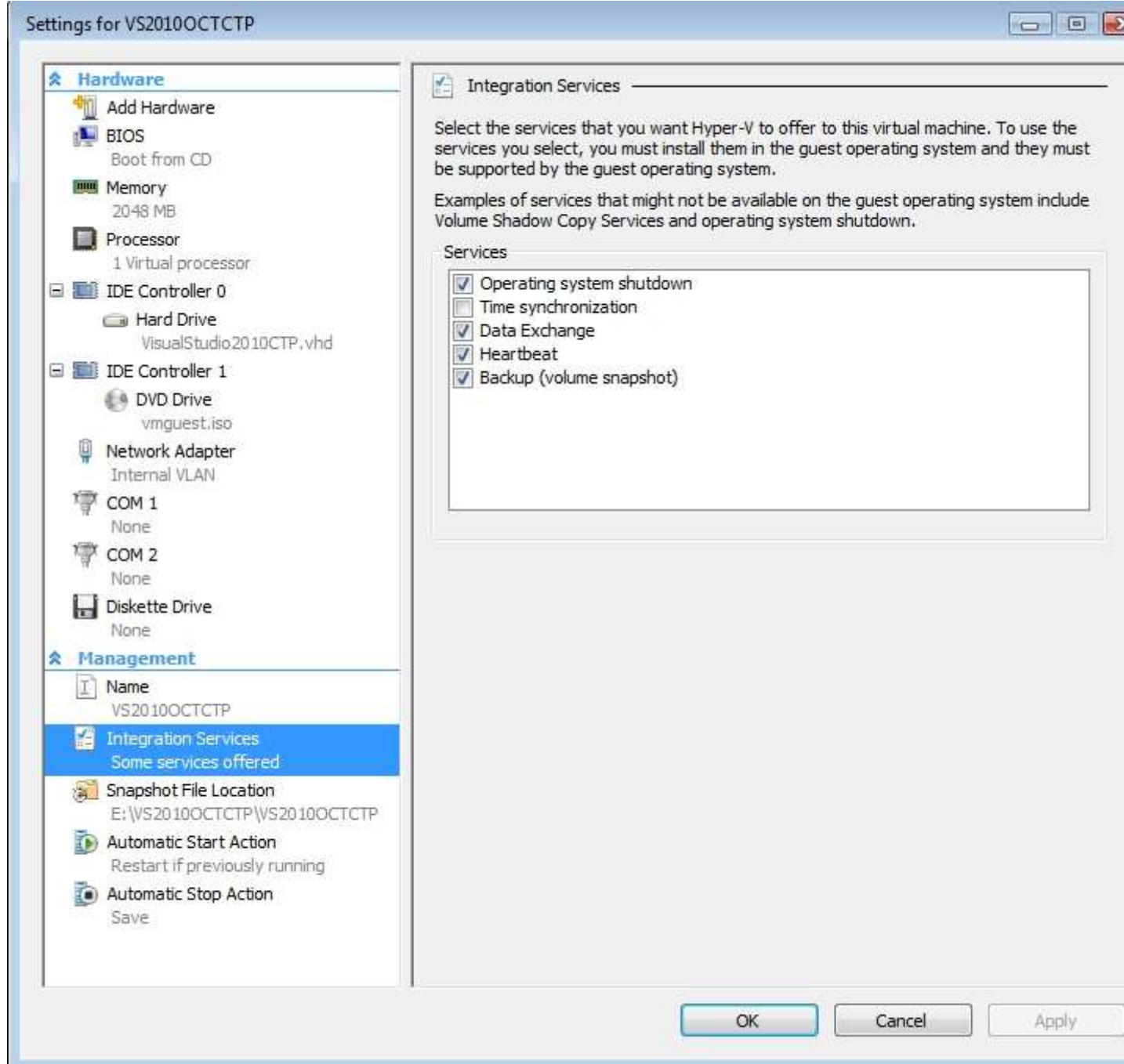
integration service, you can disable the integration service from the Hyper-V manager.

Open up the settings for the VM

Under Management, highlight the Integration Services option and you will get a list of the Integration Services installed and enabled

**Uncheck the Time Synchronization service and press Apply.**

The virtual machine will now not sync its time with the Hyper-V host **on a continuous basis....BUT it will always sync once at power on. This is required to boot strap the timer inside the virtual machine**



<http://www.virtualizationadmin.com/kbase/VirtualizationTips/ServerVirtualization/MicrosoftHyper-VTips/PerformanceandScalability/DisablingTimeSyncinaVM.html>

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

#### QUESTION 127

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

You discover that the root hints were removed from Server1.

You need to view the default root hints of Server1.

What should you do?

- A. From Event Viewer, open the DNS Manager log.
- B. From Notepad, open the Cache.dns file.
- C. From Windows Powershell, run **Get-DNSServerDiagnostics**.
- D. From nslookup, run root server1.contoso.com

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Allows you to troubleshoot DNS issues
- B. **DNS Server service implements root hints using a file, Cache.dns, stored in the systemroot \System32\Dns folder on the server**
- C. Gets DNS event logging details
- D. ???

**notepad %systemroot%\system32\dns\samples\cache.dns**

**notepad %systemroot%\system32\dns\backup\Cache.dns**

By default, when DNS is running on a Windows 2000 domain controller, the root hints are read from Active Directory upon startup first. If no root hints exist in Active Directory, the Cache.dns file is read. If the listing of root DNS servers becomes damaged in Active Directory or is missing, it may be necessary to replace them with the entries listed in the **%systemroot%\system32\dns\backup\Cache.dns** file.

**copy %systemroot%\system32\dns\samples\cache.dns %systemroot%\system32\dns.**

Note that if you are prompted to overwrite an existing file, type y, and then press ENTER.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/249868/en-us>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757965%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758353(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816567/en-us>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

#### **QUESTION 128**

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

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

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

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

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering

- D. virtual Machine Chimney
- E. the VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. the startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

**Correct Answer: I**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

What is the Hyper-V **Saved State**?

Some Hyper-V **virtual machines briefly go offline into a "Saved State" at the initial phase of a backup**. While the backup is running, they usually come back online after a couple of seconds.

Background Knowledge

The decision to pull Hyper-V virtual machines offline into a Saved State is done solely within Hyper-V Management Services.

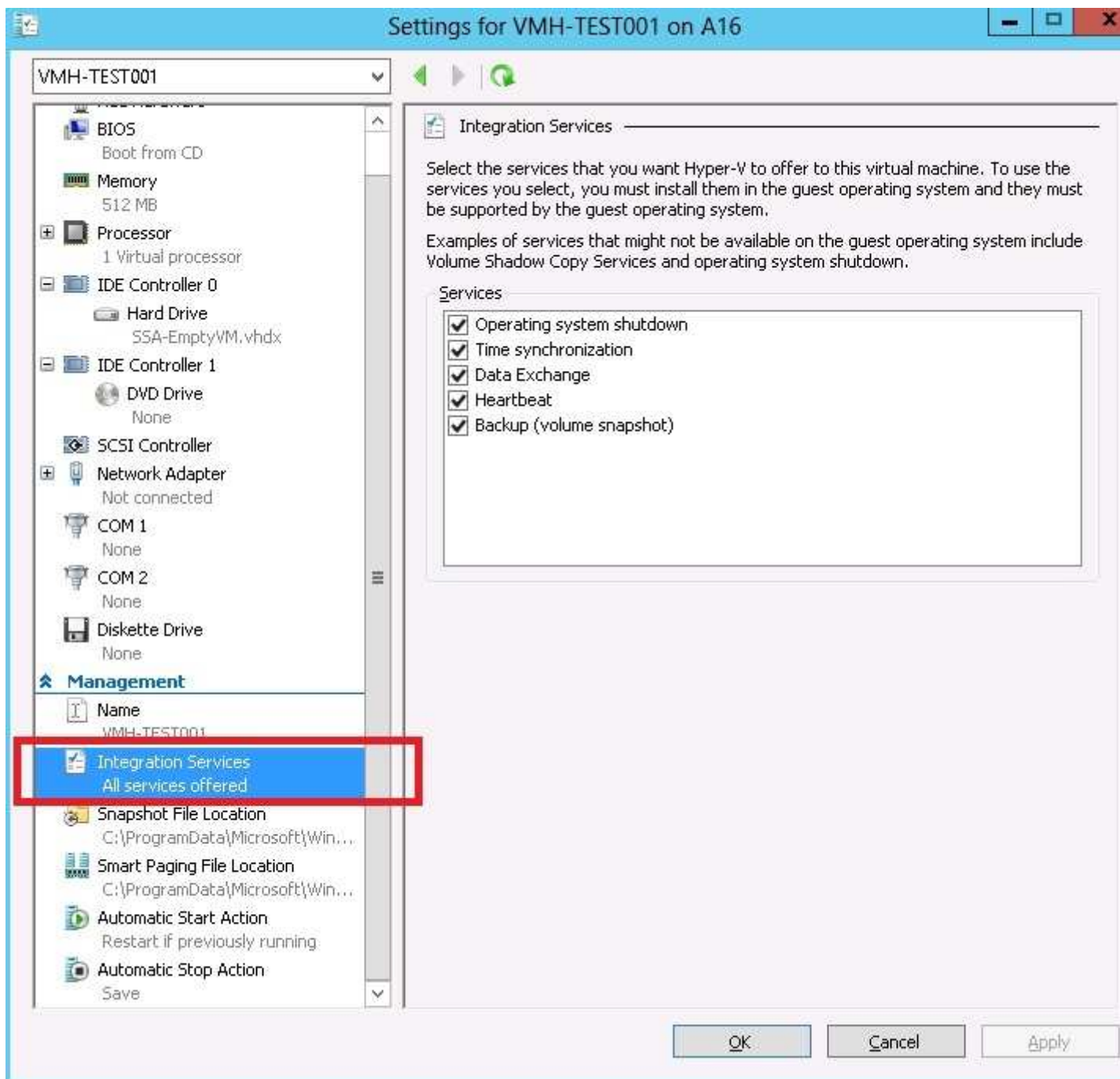
Backup software utilities have no way to force a live backup when Hyper-V determines it can't and shouldn't be done.

There are many factors that are considered by Hyper-V when it decides whether to take a VM offline or not, Hyper-V Live Backup Requirements:

To achieve zero downtime live backups of virtual machines, you need the following conditions met:

1. **The VM guest needs to have Integration Services installed, enabled, and running** (COM+ System Application Service, Distributed Transaction Coordinator Service, and Volume Shadow Copy Service). **Also review the VM settings in Hyper-V, the 'backup' option needs to be checked.**
2. All disks involved need to be formatted with NTFS, including the disks within the VM.
3. The Volume Shadow Copy Service and related VSS services need to be enabled and running.
4. The shadow copy storage space for each drive must be available to Hyper-V VSS Writer and be located at the same volume. For instance, the storage space for drive C: needs to be on drive C: itself, and so on. Use the VSSADMIN command from the command line to check the settings. (Use: vssadmin list shadowstorage / vssadmin resize shadowstorage)
5. Ensure the VMs are partitioned using 'basic disk' formatting. At the moment Hyper-V does not support live backup for VMs formatted using dynamic disk partitioning or GPT.
7. Ensure you have at least about 20% free space on each drive involved, such as the drive on the host and the VM's main system drive.
8. Ensure plenty of un-fragmented RAM is available on the host. If a machine is pulled into Saved State, Hyper-V may not be able to bring the VM back online if it can't allocate a continuous block of RAM. Note that there may be sufficient total RAM available but not enough to place a single block. You should therefore aim to keep at least 512 MB to 1 GB of RAM free when all VMs are powered up.





[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx)  
<http://backupchain.com/Understanding-Saved-State-Hyper-V-Backup.html>

#### QUESTION 129

A network technician installs Windows Server 2012 Standard on a server named Server1.

A corporate policy states that all servers must run Windows Server 2012 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Server1 complies with the corporate policy. You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you perform?

- A. a clean installation of Windows Server 2012
- B. an upgrade installation of Windows Server 2012
- C. online servicing by using Dism
- D. offline servicing by using Dism

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Install and configure servers**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Not least effort
- B. Not least effort
- C. **dism /online /set-edition**
- D. offline would be less ideal and more work

ex: DISM /online /Set-Edition:ServerEnterprise /ProductKey:489J6-VHDMP-X63PK-3K798-CPX3Y

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

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

- If the server is a domain controller, you cannot convert it to a retail version. In this case, install an additional domain controller on a server that runs a retail version and remove AD DS from the domain controller that runs on the evaluation version.
- From an elevated command prompt, determine the current edition name with the command DISM /online /Get-CurrentEdition. Make note of the edition ID, an abbreviated form of the edition name. Then run **DISM /online /Set-Edition:<edition ID> /ProductKey:XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX /AcceptEula**, providing the edition ID and a retail product key. The server will restart twice.

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744380%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

[http://blogs.technet.com/b/server\\_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server-2008-r2-without-media.aspx](http://blogs.technet.com/b/server_core/archive/2009/10/14/upgrading-windows-server-2008-r2-without-media.aspx)

<http://communities.vmware.com/people/vmroyale/blog/2012/05/30/howto-upgrading-windows-edition-with-dism>

### QUESTION 130

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

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

You install a network monitoring application on VM2.

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

What should you configure?

- A. NUMA topology
- B. Resource control
- C. resource metering
- D. virtual Machine Chimney

- E. the VLAN ID
- F. Processor Compatibility
- G. the startup order
- H. Automatic Start Action
- I. Integration Services
- J. Port mirroring
- K. Single-root I/O virtualization

**Correct Answer: J**

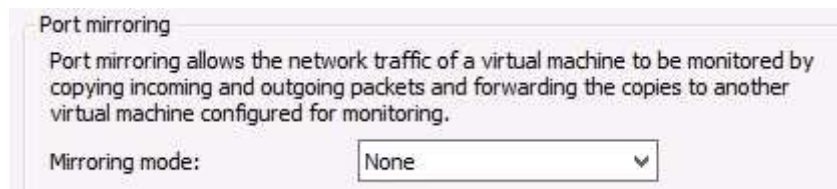
**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**J. With Port Mirroring, traffic sent to or from a Hyper-V Virtual Switch port is copied and sent to a mirror port.**

With Hyper-V Virtual Switch port mirroring, you can **select the switch ports that are monitored** as well as the **switch port that receives copies of all the traffic**



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

### QUESTION 131

Your network contains a production Active Directory forest named contoso.com and a test Active Directory forest named contoso.test. A trust relationship does not exist between the forests. In the contoso.test domain, you create a backup of a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1. You transfer the backup of GPO1 to a domain controller in the contoso.com domain.

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Copy-GPO requires domain trust / copy from one domain to another domain within the same forest.
- B. The Import-GPO cmdlet imports the settings from a GPO backup into a specified target GPO. The target GPO can be in a different domain or forest than that from which the backup was made and it does not have to exist prior to the operation.**
- C.
- D: You can also restore GPOs. This operation takes a backed-up GPO and restores it to the same domain from which it was backed up. You cannot restore a GPO from backup into a domain different from the GPO's original domain.

The **New-GPO** cmdlet **creates a new GPO** with a specified name. By default, the newly created GPO is

not linked to a site, domain, or organizational unit (OU).

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

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781458(v=WS.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh967461.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461050.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461044.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2012/11/04/windows-server-2012-the-new-and-improved-group-policy-management-console.aspx>

## QUESTION 132

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

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can use Windows Server Backup to create a complete backup of Server1.

What should you configure?

- A. The local groups by using Computer Management
- B. A task by using Authorization Manager
- C. The User Rights Assignment by using the Local Group Policy Editor
- D. The Role Assignment by using Authorization Manager

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **User needs to be added to local Backup Operator group**

B. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows applications to perform access checks against that policy.

C. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

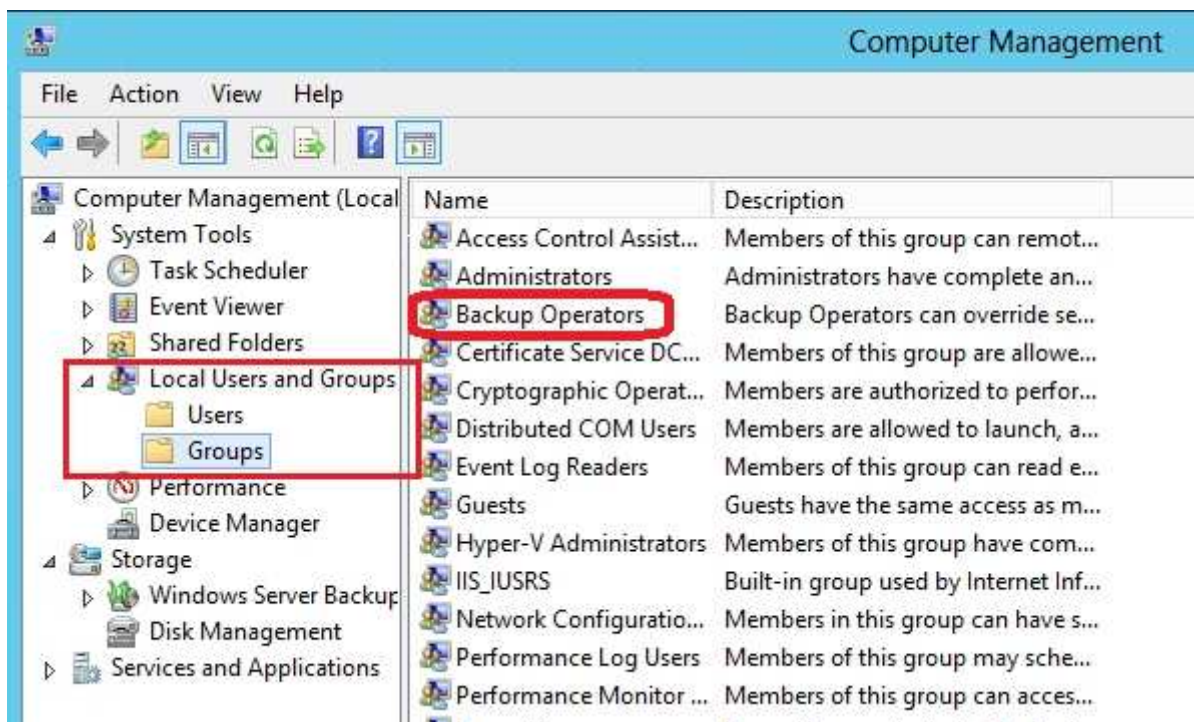
D. AzMan is a role-based access control (RBAC) framework that provides an administrative tool to manage authorization policy and a runtime that allows applications to perform access checks against that policy.

**User must be a member** of the Administrators group **or Backup Operators group** to use Windows Server Backup

You need to add the backup account directly to the **local Backup Operators group**

In the Computer Management windows, expand Local Users and Groups and select Groups.

Double click on **Backup Operators group**.



<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/13436.windows-server-2012-how-to-add-an-account-to-a-local-administrator-group.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772523.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)  
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb897401.aspx>

### QUESTION 133

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 is located on the same subnet as all of the client computers. A network technician reports that he receives a "Request timed out" error message when he attempts to use the ping utility to connect to Server1 from his client computer. The network technician confirms that he can access resources on Server1 from his client computer.

You need to configure Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1 to allow the ping utility to connect.

Which rule should you enable?

- A. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In)
- B. Network Discovery (WSD-In)
- C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Session-In)
- D. Network Discovery (SSDP-In)

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

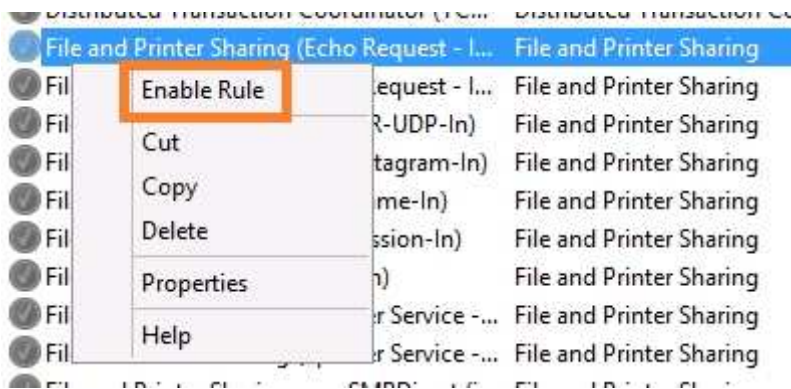
**Explanation/Reference:**

**A. Ping uses ICMP**

Open Control Panel, then select System and Security by clicking on that header  
Select Windows Firewall, Advanced Settings

In 'Windows Firewall with Advanced security' click on 'Inbound rules' Scroll down to 'File and Printer sharing (Echo request – ICMPv4-In). Right click on the rule and select 'Enable rule'





Make sure that it turns green



Powershell:

Import-Module NetSecurity

Set-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request – ICMPv4-In)" -enabled True

#### QUESTION 134

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All user accounts are in an organizational unit (OU) named Employees. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GP1. You link GP1 to the Employees OU.

You need to ensure that GP1 does not apply to the members of a group named Managers.

What should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

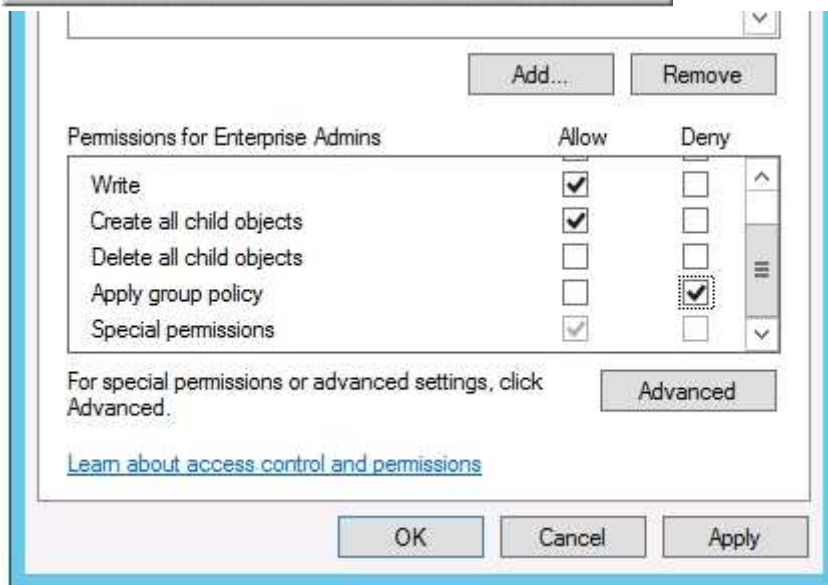
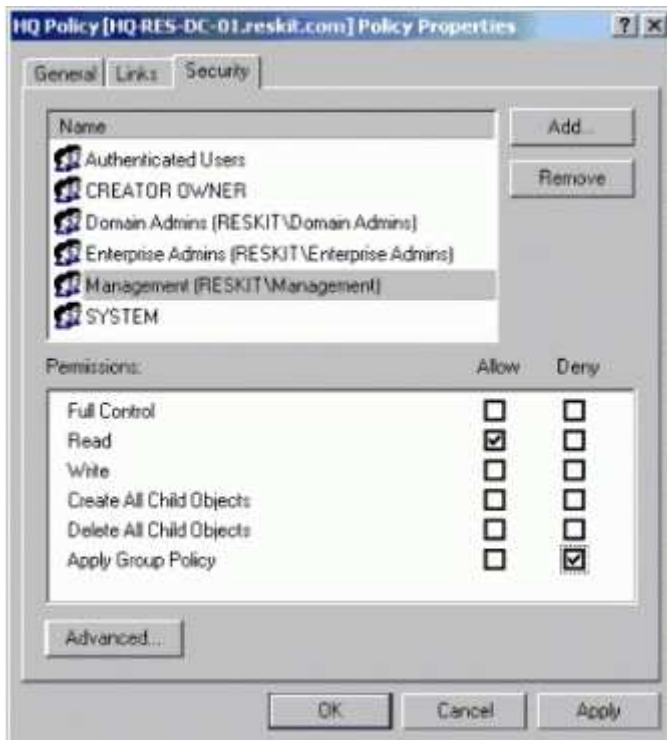
- A. Wrong Group
- B. Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) filters allow you to dynamically determine the scope of Group Policy objects (GPOs) based on attributes of the target computer.
- C. Blocking inheritance prevents Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are linked to higher sites, domains, or organizational units from being automatically inherited by the child-level.
- D. **Set Managers to - Members of this security group are exempt from this Group Policy object.**

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

Figure belows shows an example of the security settings that allow everyone to be affected by this GPO except the members of the Management group, who were explicitly denied permission to the GPO by setting the Apply Group Policy ACE to Deny. Note that if a member of the Management group were also a member of a group that had an explicit Allow setting for the Apply Group Policy ACE, the **Deny would take**



**precedence** and the GPO would not affect the user.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb742376.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786636\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786636(WS.10).aspx)  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731076.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779036(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 135

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 500 servers that run Windows Server 2012. You have a written security policy that states the following:

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

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.

You need to ensure that you can use Computer1 to access all of the ports on all of the servers successfully.

The solution must adhere to the security policy.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** ACF

**Section:** Configure server roles and features

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Connection security involves the authentication of two computers before they begin communications and the securing of information sent between two computers.**

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security uses Internet Protocol security (IPsec) to achieve connection security by using key exchange, authentication, data integrity, and, optionally, data encryption.

Connection security rules use IPsec to secure traffic while it crosses the network.

You use connection security rules to specify that connections between two computers must be authenticated or encrypted.

**You might still have to create a firewall rule to allow network traffic protected by a connection security rule.**

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

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753463(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

#### **QUESTION 136**

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

You need to prevent users from installing a Windows Store app named App1.

What should you create?

- A. An application control policy executable rule
- B. An application control policy packaged app rule
- C. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- D. An application control policy Windows Installer rule

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** Create and manage Group Policy

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. For .exe or .com

**B. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version**

C. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.

D. For .msi or .msp

Packaged apps (also known as Windows 8 apps) are new to Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8.

They are based on the new app model that ensures that all the files within an app package share the same

identity.

Therefore, it is possible to control the entire application using a single AppLocker rule as opposed to the non-packaged apps where each file within the app could have a unique identity.

Windows does not support unsigned packaged apps which implies all packaged apps must be signed. AppLocker supports only publisher rules for Packaged apps.

A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on the following information:

- Publisher of the package
- Package name
- Package version

Therefore, an AppLocker rule for a Packaged app controls both the installation as well as the running of the app. Otherwise, the publisher rules for Packaged apps are no different than the rest of the rule collections; they support exceptions, can be increased or decreased in scope, and **can be assigned to users** and groups.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK\\_Cert\\_Rules](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules)

Packaged Apps run in the start screen.

However these apps are very different and do not install like traditional apps to a path or have a true “executable” file to launch the program.

Enterprises need a way to control these packaged apps and therefore Microsoft has added a new feature Packaged Apps option to the AppLocker feature.

#### QUESTION 137

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

You need to ensure that when users log on to Server1, their user account is added automatically to a local group named Group1 during the log on process.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. Restricted Groups
- B. Security Options
- C. User Rights Assignment
- D. Preferences

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

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

A. If a Restricted Groups policy is defined and Group Policy is refreshed, any current member not on the Restricted Groups policy members list is removed

B. Security settings incorporated into policies are rules that administrators configure on a computer or multiple computers for the purpose of protecting resources on a computer

C. User Rights Assignment policies determines which users or groups have logon rights or privileges on the computer

**D. With Preferences, local and domain accounts can be added to a local group without affecting the existing members of the group**

With Group Policy Preferences, you can create and manage the members of local groups.

The group membership can be controlled by adding or removing local or domain user or group accounts

**With new Group Policy Preferences**, these tasks are easy and certain to apply to all of the desktops and servers that are designed to receive the settings.

Whether you are creating new local groups or modifying existing groups, you can control the membership of the local group using Group Policy Preferences.

**You have the ability to control which user and group accounts are added, which ones are deleted, and even control the removal of all users and/or groups before getting granular with you control.**

[http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/authentication\\_and\\_encryption/Creating-Managing-Local-Group-Servers-Desktops.html](http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/authentication_and_encryption/Creating-Managing-Local-Group-Servers-Desktops.html)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785631(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-use-group-policy-preferences-to-secure-local-administrator-groups/>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc780182(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831424.aspx>

### QUESTION 138

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that hosts the primary DNS zone for contoso.com. All client computers are configured to use DC1 as the primary DNS server.

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

What should you configure?

- A. Name server (NS) records
- B. Conditional forwarders
- C. Forwarders
- D. Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) DNS resource records (RR)

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

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

A. Specifies a name server for the domain, which allows DNS lookups within various zones. Each primary and secondary name server should be declared through this record.

B. <http://windowsitpro.com/networking/q-whats-conditional-dns-forwarding>

C. **manage the Domain Name System (DNS) traffic between your network and the Internet**

D.

Configure forwarders to send DNS queries directly to your ISP's DNS server or other DNS servers. Most of the time, when you configure forwarders, DNS performance and efficiency increases, but this configuration can also introduce a point of failure if the forwarding DNS server is experiencing problems.

A forwarder is a Domain Name System (DNS) server on a network used to forward DNS queries for external DNS names to DNS servers outside of that network.

A DNS server on a network is designated as a forwarder by having the other DNS servers in the network forward the queries they cannot resolve locally to that DNS server.

By using a forwarder, you can manage name resolution for names outside of your network, such as names on the Internet, and improve the efficiency of name resolution for the computers in your network.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/2f35cae2-341c-4bfe-9dac-724ddace6d51/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722542.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754931.aspx>

### QUESTION 139

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 that has the DNS Server server role installed. Server1 hosts a primary zone for contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server2 that is configured to use Server1 as its primary DNS server. From Server2, you run nslookup.exe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2011 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> nslookup
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
Default Server: Unknown
Address: 10.0.0.11

>
```

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**C. Make sure that a reverse lookup zone that is authoritative for the PTR resource record exists. For more information about adding a reverse lookup zone, see "Adding a Reverse Lookup Zone"**

"DNS Request Timed Out" Error Message When You Start Nslookup From a Command Line

When Nslookup starts, it attempts to resolve the IP address of its host's DNS server to its fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

If the DNS server does not respond **or if the DNS server's reverse lookup zones do not contain a PTR record for the DNS server's IP address**, the error message is displayed.

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

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/242906/en-us>

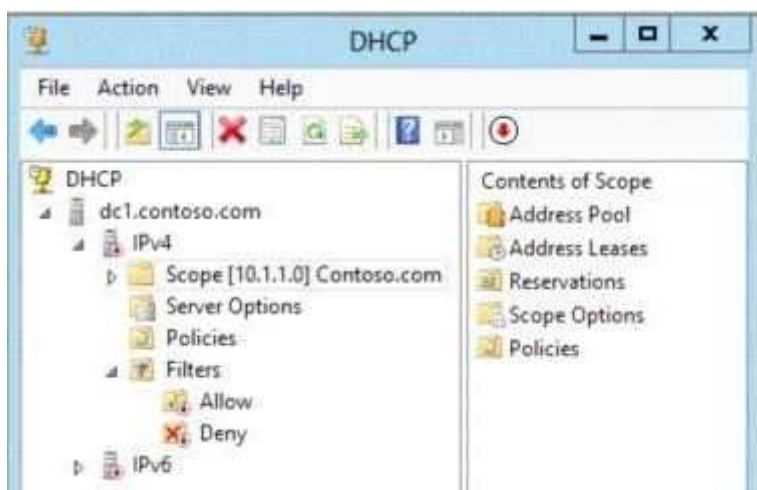
#### **QUESTION 140**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 and a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8. DC1 is configured as a DHCP server as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. Disable the Allow filters.
- B. Disable the Deny filters
- C. Activate Scope [10.1.1.0] Contoso.com.
- D. Authorize dc1.contoso.com.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**D. Red down arrow indicates a unauthorized DHCP server**

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754792.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941131(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg722802(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://pc-addicts.com/server-2012-dhcp-server-role/>

#### QUESTION 141

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

Server3 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

You need to ensure that Server3 only receives an IP address from Server1. The IP address must always be the same.

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

**Exhibit:**

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



- A. Create an exclusion on Server1
- B. Create a filter on Server1
- C. Create a reservation on Server2
- D. Create a reservation on Server1
- E. Create a filter on Server2

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** Deploy and configure core network services

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. Exclude range of IP's for lease
- B. Wrong Server
- C. Wrong Sever
- D. **For clients that require a constant IP address, you can either manually configure a static IP address, or assign a reservation on the DHCP server**
- E. **DHCP Deny Filter at Server2 to exclude MAC address of Server3**

MAC address filter

Enable and define an explicit allow list. The DHCP server provides DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the allow list.

**Any client that previously received IP addresses is denied address renewal if its MAC address isn't on the allow list.**

Enable and define an explicit deny list. The DHCP server denies DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the deny list.

**Any client that previously received IP addresses is denied address renewal if its MAC address is on the deny list.**

Enable and define an allow list and a block list.

**The block list has precedence over the allow list.** This means that the DHCP server provides DHCP services only to clients whose MAC addresses are in the allow list, provided that no corresponding matches are in the deny list.

**If a MAC address has been denied, the address is always blocked even if the address is on the allow list.**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754537(v=ws.10).aspx)

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779507(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 142

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

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

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

What should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate network ID to the each subnet in the answer area.

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

## Section: Deploy and configure core network services

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

[http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip\\_eng.html](http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html)

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

#### QUESTION 143

Your company has a remote office that contains 1,600 client computers on a single subnet.

You need to select a subnet mask for the network that will support all of the client computers. The solution must minimize the number of unused addresses.

Which subnet mask should you select?

- A. 255.255.248.0
- B. 255.255.252.0

- C. 255.255.254.0
- D. 255.255.240.0

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip\\_eng.html](http://zeus.fh-brandenburg.de/~ihno/doc/lehre/internet/ip_eng.html)

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

#### QUESTION 144

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the DNS Server server role installed and has a primary zone for contoso.com. The Active Directory domain contains 500 client computers. There are an additional 20 computers in a workgroup. You discover that every client computer on the network can add its record to the contoso.com zone.

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

What should you do first?

- A. Move the contoso.com zone to a domain controller that is configured as a DNS server
- B. Configure the Dynamic updates settings of the contoso.com zone
- C. Sign the contoso.com zone by using DNSSEC
- D. Configure the Security settings of the contoso.com zone.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Deploy and configure core network services**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

If you install DNS server on a non-DC, then you are not able to create AD-integrated zones.

DNS update security is available only for zones that are integrated into AD DS.

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771255.aspx>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/winserverNIS/thread/9b041bbc-0765-4eed-bd1c-d65027f05e9f/>

<http://blogs.msmvps.com/acefekay/2012/11/19/ad-dynamic-dns-updates-registration-rules-of-engagement/>

1. Active Directory's DNS Domain Name is NOT a single label name ("DOMAIN" vs the minimal requirement of "domain.com." "domain.local," etc).
2. The Primary DNS Suffix MUST match the zone name that is allowing updates. Otherwise the client doesn't know what zone name to register in. You can also have a different Conneciton Specific Suffix in addition to the Primary DNS Suffix to register into that zone as well.
3. AD/DNS zone MUST be configured to allow dynamic updates, whether Secure or Secure and Non-Secure. For client machines, if a client is not joined to the domain, and the zone is set to Secure, it will not register either.
4. You must ONLY use the DNS servers that host a copy of the AD zone name or have a reference to get to them. Do not use your ISP's, an external DNS address, your router as a DNS address, or any other DNS that does not have a copy of the AD zone. Internet resolution for your machines will be accomplished by the Root servers (Root Hints), however it's recommended to configure a forwarder for efficient Internet resolution. .
5. The domain controller is multihomed (which means it has more than one unteamed, active NIC, more than one IP address, and/or RRAS is installed on the DC).
6. The DNS addresses configured in the client's IP properties must ONLY reference the DNS server(s) hosting the AD zone you want to update in.

**This means that you must NOT use an external DNS** in any machine's IP property in an AD environment. You can't mix them either. That's because of the way the DNS Client side resolver service works. Even if you mix up internal DNS and ISP's DNS addresses, the resolver algorithm can still have trouble asking the correct DNS server. It will ask the first one first. If it doesn't get a response, it removes the first one from the eligible resolvers list and goes to the next in the list. It will not go back to the first one unless you restart the machine, restart the DNS Client service, or set a registry entry to cut the query TTL to 0. The rule is to ONLY use your internal DNS server(s) and configure a forwarder to your ISP's DNS for efficient Internet resolution.

This is the reg entry to cut the query to 0 TTL:

The DNS Client service does not revert to using the first server ...The Windows 2000 Domain Name System (DNS) Client service (Dnscache) follows a certain algorithm when it decides the order in which to use the DNS servers ...

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/286834>

For more info, please read the following on the client side resolver service:

DNS, WINS NetBIOS & the Client Side Resolver, Browser Service, Disabling NetBIOS, Direct Hosted SMB (DirectSMB), If One DC is Down Does a Client logon to Another DC, and DNS Forwarders Algorithm if you have multiple forwarders.

<http://msmvps.com/blogs/acefekay/archive/2009/11/29/dns-wins-netbios-amp-the-client-side-resolver-browser-service-disabling-netbios-direct-hosted-smb-directsmb-if-one-dc-is-down-does-a-client-logon-to-another-dc-and-dns-forwarders-algorithm.aspx>

7. For DHCP clients, DHCP Option 006 for the clients are set to the same DNS server.

8. If using DHCP, DHCP server must only be referencing the same exact DNS server(s) in it's own IP properties in order for it to 'force' (if you set that setting) registration into DNS. Otherwise, how would it know which DNS to send the reg data to?

9. If the AD DNS Domain name is a single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", and not the proper format of "example.com" and/or any child of that format, such as "child1.example.com", then we have a real big problem. DNS will not allow registration into a single label domain name.

This is for two reasons:

1. It's not the proper hierachal format. DNS is hierarchal, but a single label name has no hierarchy. It's just a single name.

2. Registration attempts causes major Internet queries to the Root servers. Why? Because it thinks the single label name, such as "EXAMPLE", is a TLD (Top Level Domain), such as "com", "net", etc. It will now try to find what Root name server out there handles that TLD. In the end it comes back to itself and then attempts to register. Unfortunately it doe NOT ask itself first for the mere reason it thinks it's a TLD. (Quoted from Alan Woods, Microsoft, 2004):

"Due to this excessive Root query traffic, which ISC found from a study that discovered Microsoft DNS servers are causing excessive traffic because of single label names, Microsoft, being an internet friendly neighbor and wanting to stop this problem for their neighbors, stopped the ability to register into DNS with Windows 2000 SP4, XP SP1, (especially XP, which cause lookup problems too), and Windows 2003. After all, DNS is hierarchal, so therefore why even allow single label DNS domain names?"

The above also \*especially\* applies to Windows Vista, &, 2008, 2008 R2, and newer.

10. 'Register this connection's address' on the client is not enabled under the NIC's IP properties, DNS tab.

11. Maybe there's a GPO set to force Secure updates and the machine isn't a joined member of the

domain.

12. ON 2000, 2003 and XP, the "DHCP client" Service not running. In 2008/Vista and newer, it's the DNS Client Service. This is a requirement for DNS registration and DNS resolution even if the client is not actually using DHCP.

13. You can also configure DHCP to force register clients for you, as well as keep the DNS zone clean of old or duplicate entries. See the link I posted in my previous post.

#### QUESTION 145

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: BD**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Windows Server 2012 can manage Windows Server 2012, Hyper-V Server 2012 ,Server 2008 SP2 and Server 2008 R2 SP1

These instructions explain how to install:

- Install the full installation of Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 (dotNetFx40\_Full\_setup.exe) or, install Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 (dotNetFx45\_Full\_setup.exe)
- Install Windows Management Framework 3.0

Security Note

By default, Server Manager and Windows PowerShell remote management is enabled in Windows Server 2012.

## ▲ Software and configuration requirements

Server Manager is installed by default with all editions of Windows Server 2012. Although you can use Server Manager Manager does not run directly on Server Core installation options.

To fully manage remote servers that are running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2, install the following:

1. .NET Framework 4
2. **Windows Management Framework 3.0** The Windows Management Framework 3.0 download package updates V Server Manager collect information about roles and features that are installed on the managed servers. Until the **Verify earlier versions run Windows Management Framework 3.0.**
3. The performance update associated with [Knowledge Base article 2682011](#) allows Server Manager to collect per

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831456.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/02/managing-windows-server-2008-sp2-and-r2-from-windows-server-2012-server-manager.aspx#.UaSV9djxkf8>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK\\_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847837.aspx#BKMK_InstallingOnWindows7andWindowsServer2008R2)



#### QUESTION 146

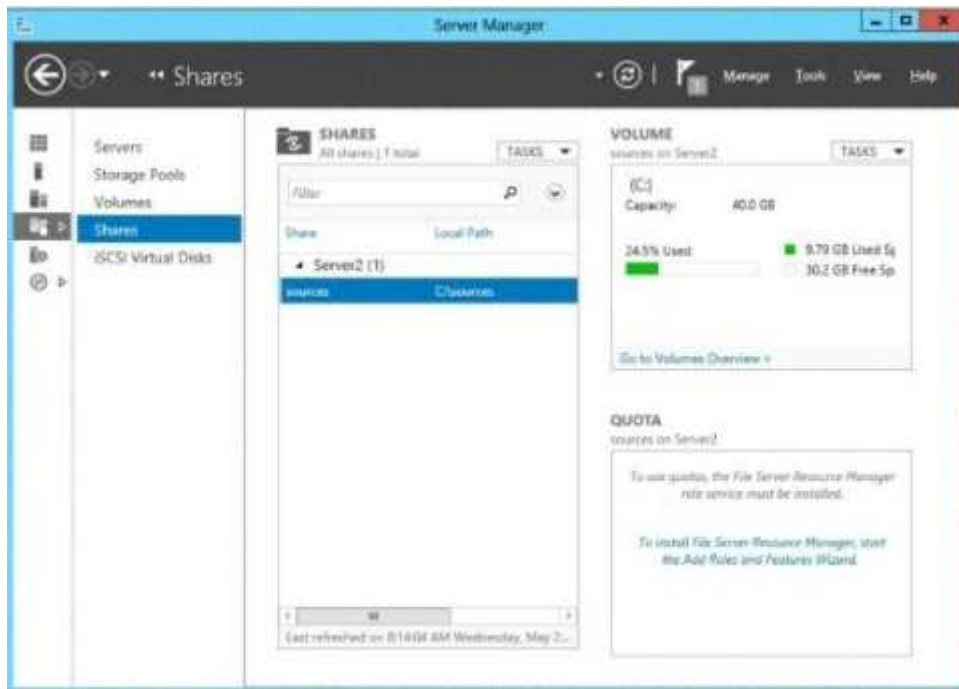
You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2012. You open Server Manager on Server2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The Everyone group has read share permission and read NTFS permission to Sources.

You need to ensure that when users browse the network, the Sources share is not visible.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



- A. From the properties of the Sources folder, remove the Sources share, and then share the Sources folder as Sources\$
- B. From the properties of the Sources folder, deny the List Folder Contents permission for the Everyone group
- C. From the properties of the Sources share, configure access-based enumeration
- D. From the properties of the Sources folder, configure the hidden attribute

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **need to remove the old share, \$ creates a hidden share**

B. This would deny everyone

C. This feature allows users of Windows Server 2003–based file servers to list only the files and folders to which they have access when browsing content on the file server

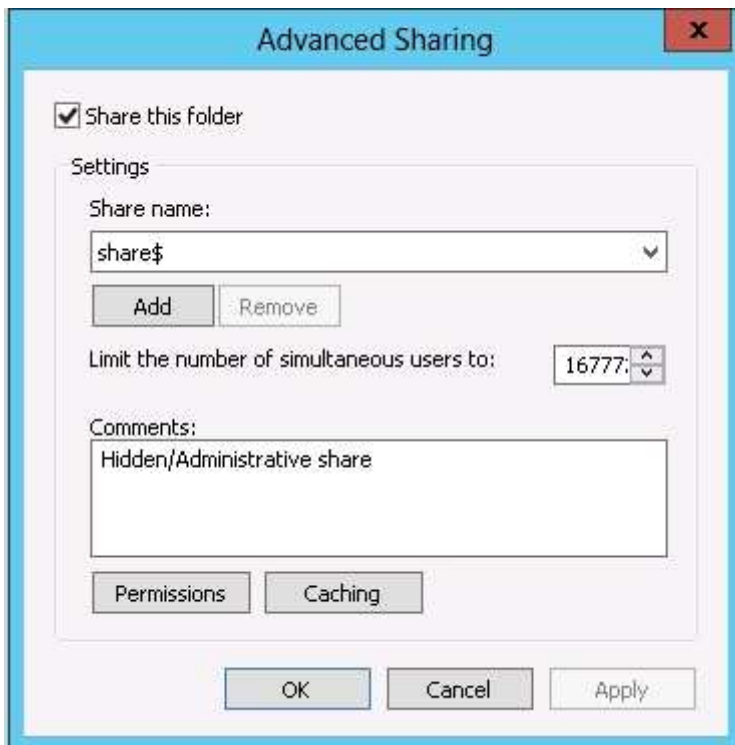
D. This would hide the physical folder not the share

**A hidden share is identified by a dollar sign (\$) at the end of the share name**

Hidden shares are not listed when you look through the shares on a computer or use the "net view" command

**Why Use Hidden Shares?**

Using hidden shares on your network is useful if you do not want a shared folder or drive on the network to be easily accessible. Hidden shares can add another layer of protection for shared files against unauthorized people connecting to your network. Using hidden shares helps eliminate the chance for people to guess your password (or be logged into an authorized Windows account) and then receive access to the shared resource.



<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/314984>

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

#### QUESTION 147

Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. You connect a new print device to the network. The marketing department and the sales department will use the print device.

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

A. You gain no benefits just from setting a priority to a printer. **You need to set at least two different logical printers for the same physical printer to take advantage of this option.**

You can expedite documents that need to be printed immediately. Documents sent by users with high priority levels can bypass a queue of lower priority documents waiting to be printed.

**To take advantage of this print priority system, create multiple logical printers for the same printer. Assign each a different priority level, and then create a group of users that corresponds to each printer.**

For example, users in Group1 might have access rights to a priority 1 printer, users in Group2 might have access rights to a printer with priority 2, and so on.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 148

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Print and Document Services server role installed. Server1 is connected to two identical print devices.

You need to ensure that users can submit print jobs to the print devices.

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. expedite documents that need to be printed immediately

**B. A printing pool is one logical printer connected to multiple printers through multiple ports of the print server. The printer that is idle receives the next document sent to the logical printer. When printing to a printer pool, the spooler will send waiting jobs to alternate ports. If the original or alternate ports are not available**

C. NLB for printing is not supported

D. Would need 2 nodes

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

This is useful in a network with a high volume of printing because it decreases the time users wait for their documents.

A printing pool also simplifies administration because multiple printers can be managed from the same logical printer on a server.

If one device within a pool stops printing, the current document is held at that device. The **succeeding documents print to other devices in the pool**, while the delayed document waits until the nonfunctioning printer is fixed.

Efficient printer pools have the following characteristics:

**All printers in the pool are the same model.**

Printer ports can be of the same type or mixed (parallel, serial, and network).

It is recommended that all printers be in one location. Because it is impossible to predict which printer will receive the document, keep all printers in a pool in a single location. Otherwise, users might have a hard time finding their printed document.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc757086(v=ws.10).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc784619(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958172.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 149**

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

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

What should you configure on Server1?

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

D. The Recycle Bin properties

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** Install and configure servers

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A. **Enable and schedule shadow copies for Share1**

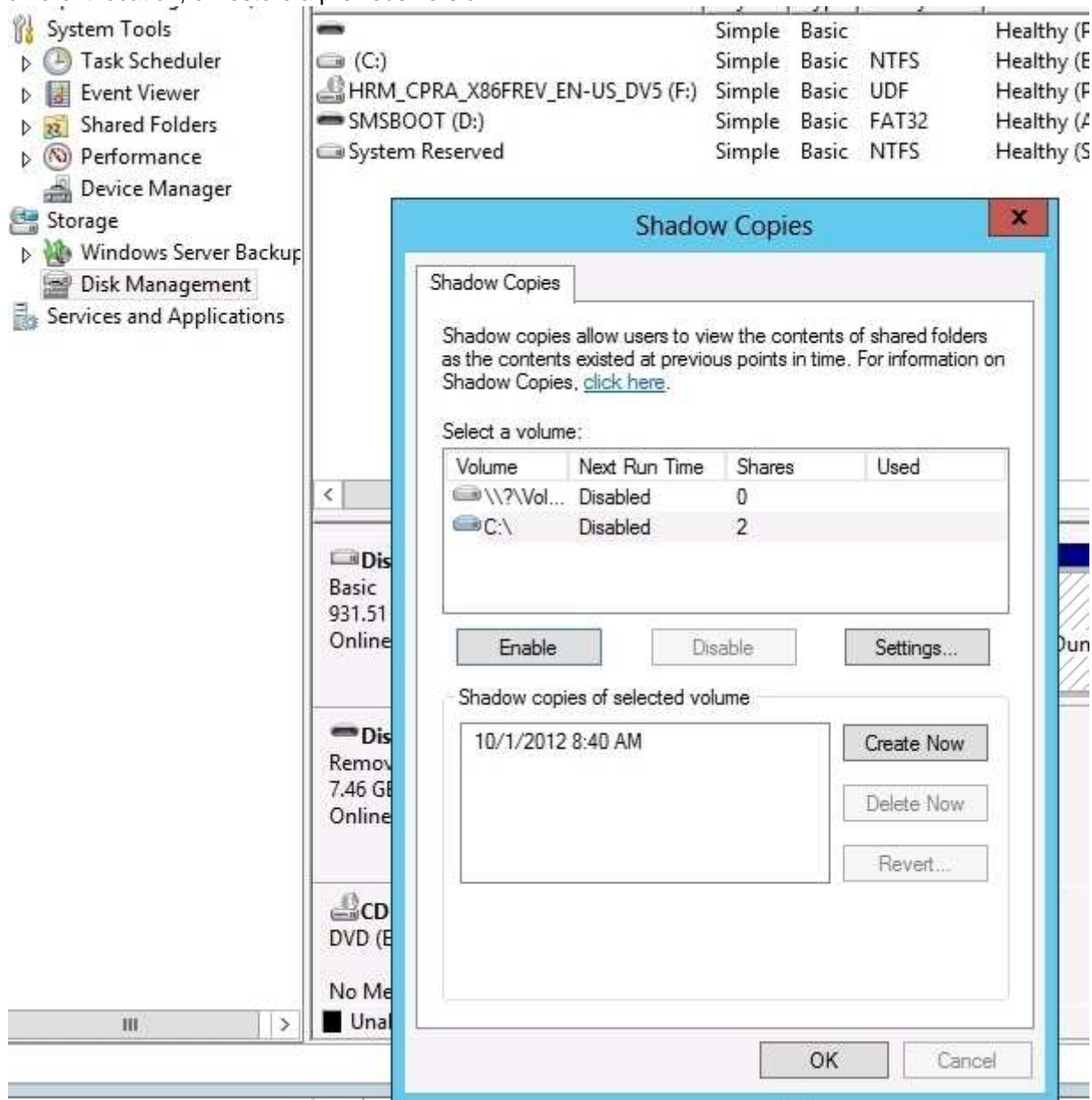
B. The backup doesn't give users access until files are restored

C.

D. No settings for file version

What are previous versions?

**Previous versions are either backup copies** (copies of files and folders that you back up by using the Back Up Files wizard, or **shadow copies**) copies of files and folders that Windows automatically saves as part of a restore point. (Shadow copies can be copies of files on your computer or shared files on a computer on a network.) You can use previous versions of files to restore files that you accidentally modified or deleted, or that were damaged. Depending on the type of file or folder, you can open, save to a different location, or restore a previous version.



<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-vista/previous-versions-of-files-frequently-asked-questions>

#### QUESTION 150

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

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

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. **Offline Files to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.**
- B. Defines a slow connection for purposes of applying and updating Group Policy.
- C. automatically tracks roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections
- D. Lists network files and folders that are always available for offline use. This policy makes the specified files and folders available offline to users of the computer.

When Offline Files is operating in the **slow-link mode**, all network file requests are satisfied from the Offline Files cache. This is similar to a user working offline.

If you enable this policy setting, Offline Files uses the slow-link mode if the network throughput between the client and the server is below (slower than) the Throughput threshold parameter, or if the round-trip network latency is above (slower than) the Latency threshold parameter.





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj127408.aspx>  
[http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2229/Configure\\_slow-link\\_mode](http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2229/Configure_slow-link_mode)

## ▲ To enable the Always Offline Mode

1. Open **Group Policy Management**.
2. To optionally create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) for Offline Files settings, right-click the appropriate domain, then click **Create a GPO in this domain, and link it here**.
3. In the console tree, right-click the GPO for which you want to configure the Offline Files settings and then click **Group Policy Management Editor** appears.
4. In the console tree, under **Computer Configuration**, expand **Policies**, expand **Administrative Templates**, expand **Offline Files**.
5. Right-click **Configure slow-link mode**, and then click **Edit**. The **Configure slow-link mode** window appears.
6. Click **Enabled**.
7. In the **Options** box, click **Show**. The **Show Contents window** appears.
8. In the **Value name** box, specify the file share for which you want to enable Always Offline mode.
9. To enable Always Offline mode on all file shares, type **\***.
10. In the **Value** box, type **Latency=1** to set the latency threshold to one millisecond, and then click **OK**.

### QUESTION 151

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. On a server named Core1, you perform a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012. You join Core1 to the adatum.com domain.

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

What should you do on Core1?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: Configure server roles and features**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. **Allows MMC snap in for Event Viewer.**
- B. Modifies service entries
- C. Would Disable a firewall rule which was enabled
- D. Modifies service entries

**Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Event Log Management"**

#### ▲ To configure Windows Firewall to allow MMC snap-in(s) to connect

- To allow all MMC snap-ins to connect, run

```
Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "Remote Administration"
```

- To allow only specific MMC snap-ins to connect, run:

```
Enable-NetFirewallRule -DisplayGroup "<rulegroup>"
```

Where:

*Rulegroup* is one of the values from the table below, depending on which snap-in you want to connect.

MMC snap-in	Rule group
Event Viewer	Remote Event Log Management
...	...

[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/jj574205.aspx>

<http://mikefrobbins.com/2013/02/28/use-powershell-to-remotely-enable-firewall-exceptions-on-windows-server-2012/>

#### QUESTION 152

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

You need to assign a specific amount of available network bandwidth to VM1.

What should you do first?

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

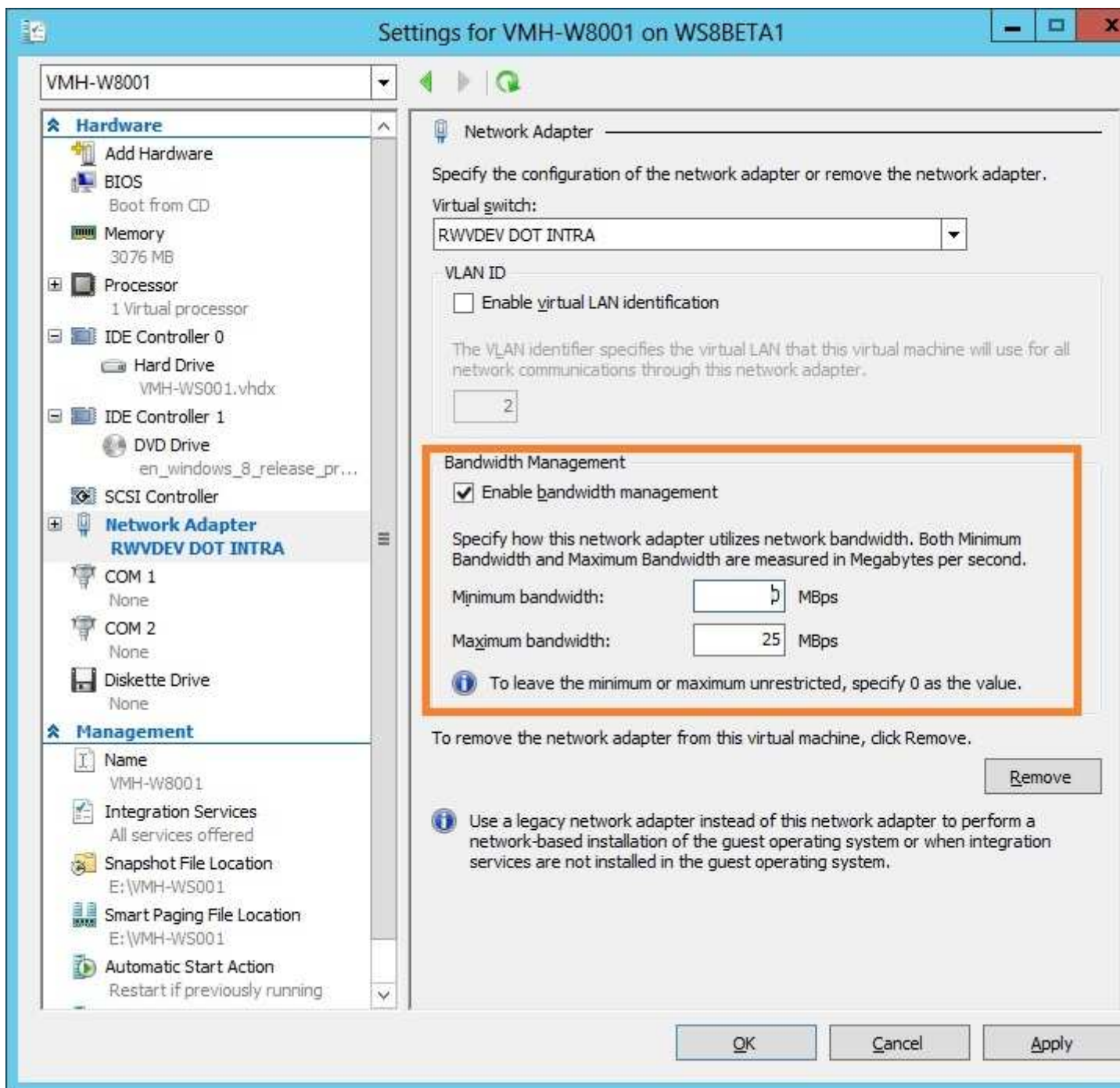
**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

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



[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457\(v=wps.620\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457(v=wps.620).aspx)

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/set-bandwidth-limits-for-hyper-v-vms-with-windows-server-2012/5924>

### QUESTION 153

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

You have fixed-size VHD named Files.vhd.

You need to make the contents in Files.vhd available to several virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that if the contents are changed on any virtual machine, the changes are not reflected on the other virtual machines.
- Minimize the amount of disk space used.

What should you do?

- A. Create a fixed-size VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- B. Convert Files.vhd to a dynamically expanding VHD.
- C. Create a dynamically expanding VHDX. Transfer the information from Files.vhd to the new VHDX file.
- D. Create differencing VHDs that use Files.vhd as the parent disk.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- A. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- B. Single VHD not available to multiple VM's. Changes wouldn't be reflected
- C. A conversion would be needed from VHD to VHDX. Not available to multiple VM's
- D. **Child disk for multiple VM's with Files.vhd as parent**

A Differencing VHD is a so-called child disk based on a linked parent disk. Creating a child disk by specifying the parent disk establishes the parent-child relationship. Since then a child disk stores those changed/modified data of the parent disk, i.e. the write operations to the parent disk.

A differencing disk is associated with another virtual hard disk that you select when you create the differencing disk. This means that the disk to which you want to associate the differencing disk must exist first. This virtual hard disk is called the "parent" disk and the differencing disk is the "child" disk. The parent disk can be any type of virtual hard disk. The differencing disk stores all changes that would otherwise be made to the parent disk if the differencing disk was not being used. The differencing disk provides an ongoing way to save changes without altering the parent disk. You can use the differencing disk to store changes indefinitely, as long as there is enough space on the physical disk where the differencing disk is stored. The differencing disk expands dynamically as data is written to it and can grow as large as the maximum size allocated for the parent disk when the parent disk was created.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720381(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations-explained.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/ranjanajain/archive/2010/03/23/virtual-hard-disk-vhd-architecture-explained.aspx>

A differencing VHD is a file representing the current state of the virtual hard disk as a set of modified blocks in comparison to a parent virtual hard disk.

Differencing VHDs can be associated with either a fixed sized or dynamically expanding VHD.

Differencing VHDs can also be associated with another differencing VHD but they cannot be associated with a physical disk.

Differencing VHDs are used to prevent changes from being made in their parent VHD to which they are applied and are used to implement a number of additional features.

In Hyper-V, differencing VHDs are also created automatically whenever snapshots are taken of a virtual machine.

Note differencing VHDs used for snapshot purpose are named with an AVHD file extension to help users easily distinguish them from regular differencing VHDs.

Differencing VHDs may also be used to deploy a “golden” or “master” image, because **you can associate multiple differencing VHDs to one parent VHD.**

Some disadvantages of differencing VHDs are increased caching needs and the inability to grow or shrink the VHD size. You can however compact differencing VHDs to reclaim physical space usage.

There are several important *limitations for VHDs*:

- VHDs can be mounted only on NTFS volumes (although you can still save a VHD file on FAT/FAT32 assuming the maximum file size limit is not violated).

For example, if you have a differencing VHD chain, then every VHD along the chain must sit on an NTFS volume to make VHD attaching work.

- VHDs cannot be mounted within a compressed folder in Windows Server 2008 R2.

This was possible in Hyper-V role in Windows Server 2008, but this capability was explicitly blocked in the Hyper-V role in Windows Server 2008 R2 since the compressed file size limit is relatively small. A

dynamically expandable VHD can easily outgrow that limit and get corrupted.

- In addition to the maximum file size of NTFS, dynamic or difference VHDs cannot exceed 2040GB.

The reason for the 2040G limit is the length of each Block Allocation Table entry is set to 4 Bytes and the maximum valid value is 0xFFFFFFFF (0xFFFFFFFF means an unused entry). If you multiply that value by 512B sector size and then subtract the overhead of on disk meta-data structures, 2040G will be the maximum size of dynamically or differencing VHDs.

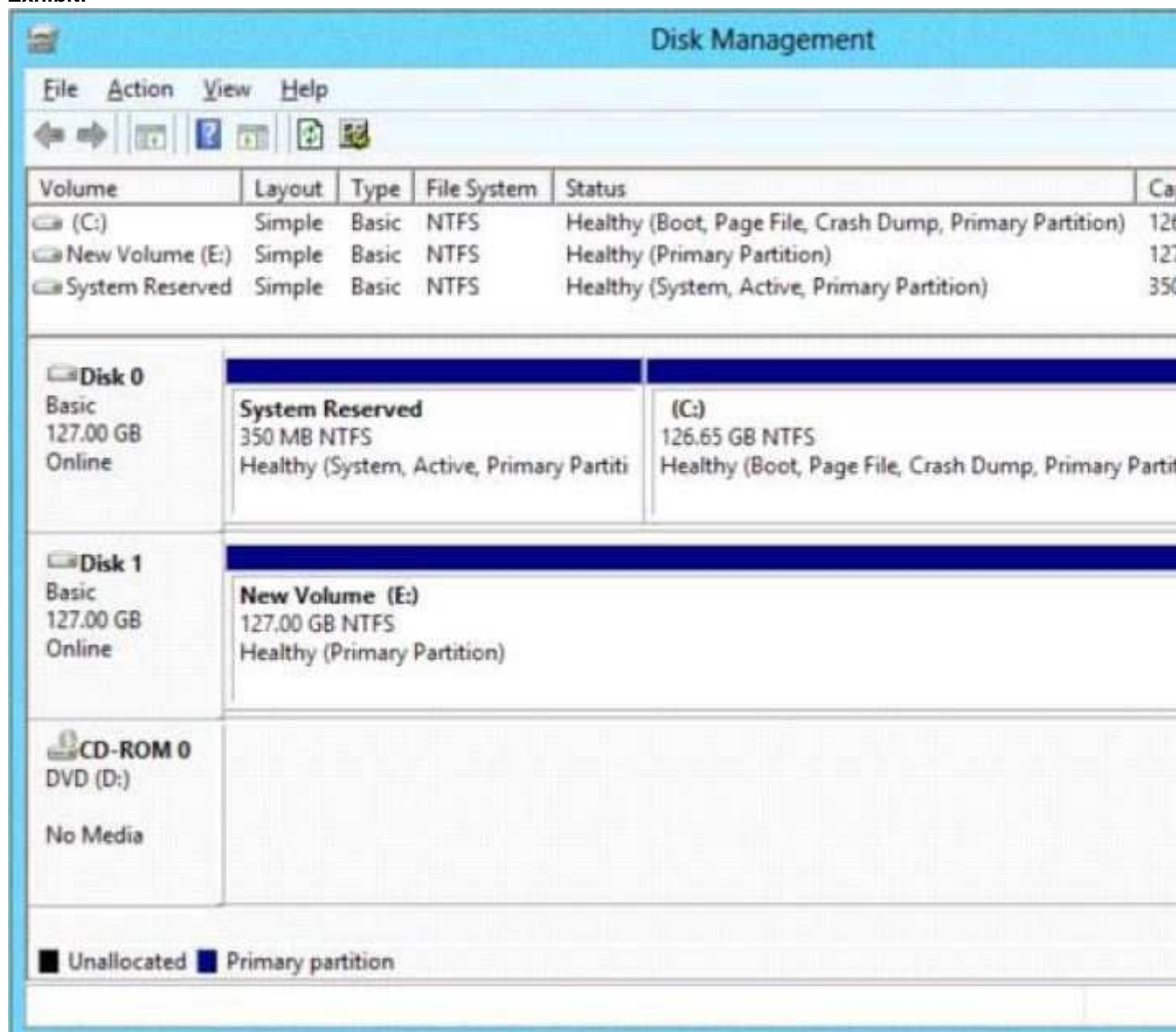
#### QUESTION 154

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The disks on Server1 are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You create a virtual machine on Server1. You need to ensure that you can configure a pass-through disk for the virtual machine.

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



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



D. Take Disk 1 offline.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Configure Hyper-V**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

D: Pass-Through Disk must be offline

### Pass-through Disk Configuration

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

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/ff404147%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 155



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

- A. 1) Domain/Workgroup
- B. 2) Computer Name
- C. 3) Add Local Administrator
- D. 4) Configure Remote Management
- E. 5) Windows Update Settings
- F. 6) Download and Install Updates
- G. 7) Remote Desktop
- H. 8) Network Settings
- I. 9) Date and Time
- J. 10) Help improve the product with CEIP
- K. 11) Windows Activation
- L. 12) Log Off User
- M. 13) Restart Server
- N. 14) Shut Down Server
- O. 15) Exit to Command Line



**Correct Answer:** H

**Section:** Deploy and configure core network services

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

4) Configure Remote Management is already "Enabled".

8) 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.

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

#### **QUESTION 156**

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.

You need to apply Template1 to Server2.

Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** Create and manage Group Policy

**Explanation**

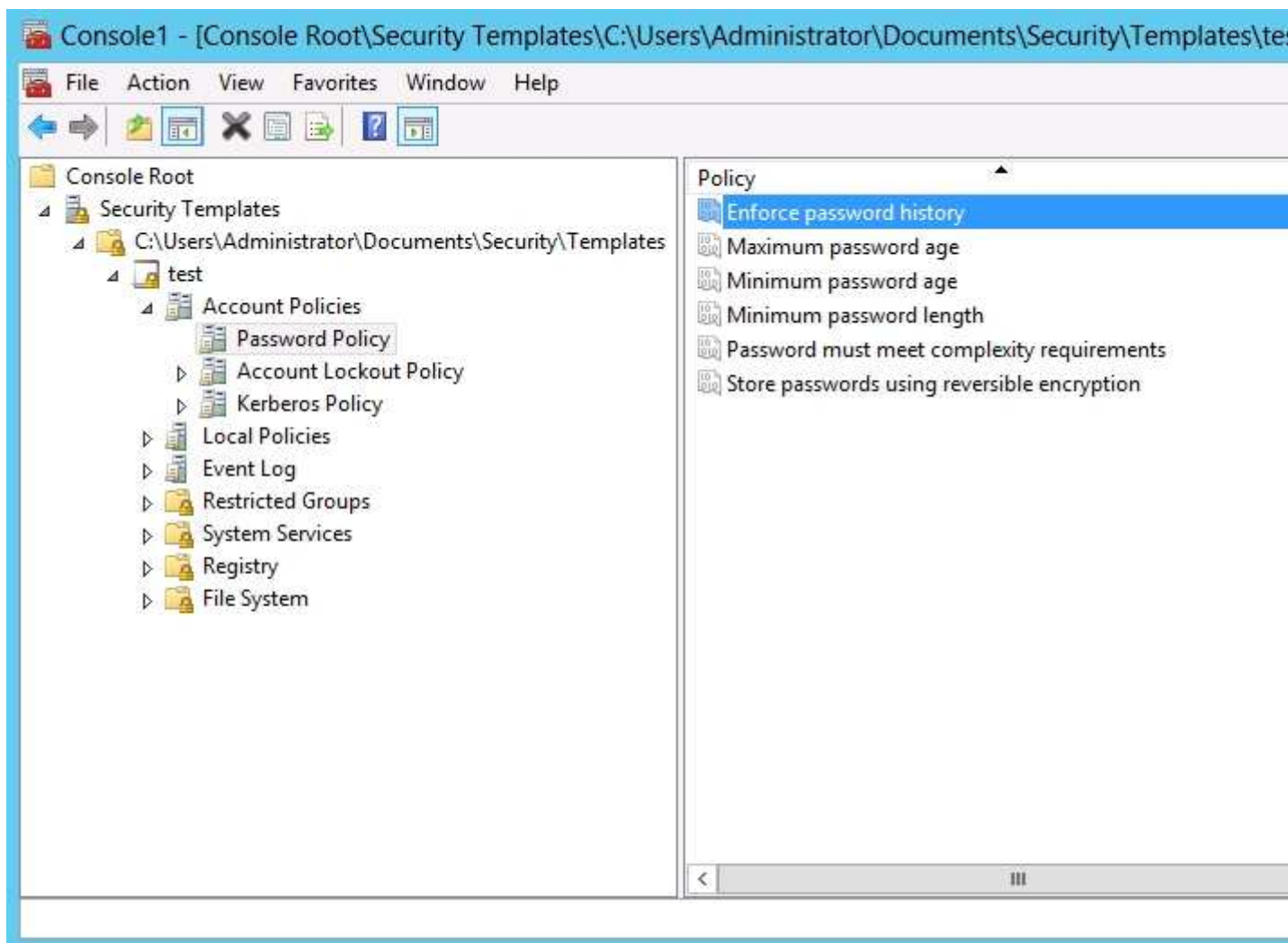
**Explanation/Reference:**

A. Template was already created - Provide standard security option to use in security policies

B. Needs to be applied at the GP level

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

D. Tool to ID windows problems



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

#### QUESTION 157

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012. An application named Appl.exe is installed on all client computers. Multiple versions of Appl.exe are installed on different client computers. Appl.exe is digitally signed.

You need to ensure that only the latest version of Appl.exe can run on the client computers.

What should you create?

- A. An application control policy packaged app rule
- B. A software restriction policy certificate rule
- C. An application control policy Windows Installer rule
- D. An application control policy executable rule

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: Create and manage Group Policy**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

- A. A publisher rule for a Packaged app is based on publisher, name and version
- B. You can create a certificate rule that identifies software and then allows or does not allow the software to run, depending on the security level.
- C. For .msi or .msp
- D. **Executable Rules, for .exe and can be based on Publisher, Product name, filename and version.**

## Use Certificate Rules on Windows Executables for Software Restriction Policies

This security setting determines if digital certificates are processed when a user or process attempts to run software with an .exe file name extension. This security settings is used to enable or disable certificate rules, a type of software restriction policies rule. With software restriction policies, you can create a certificate rule that will allow or disallow software that is signed by Authenticode to run, based on the digital certificate that is associated with the software. In order for certificate rules to take effect, you must enable this security setting.

When certificate rules are enabled, software restriction policies will check a certificate revocation list (CRL) to make sure the software's certificate and signature are valid. This may decrease performance when start signed programs. You can disable this feature. On Trusted Publishers Properties, clear the Publisher and Timestamp check boxes.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Executable Rules' wizard in Windows, specifically the 'Publisher' tab. The left sidebar contains a navigation pane with the following items: 'Before You Begin', 'Permissions', 'Conditions', 'Publisher' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and 'Exceptions'. Below the navigation pane is a table with the header 'Name'. The main area of the wizard is titled 'Publisher' and contains the following fields and options:

- Reference file:** A text box containing 'C:\Windows\regedit.exe' and a 'Browse...' button.
- Any publisher:** A radio button option.
- Publisher:** A text box containing 'O=MICROSOFT CORPORATION, L=REDMOND, S=WA'.
- Product name:** A text box containing 'MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SYSTEM'.
- File name:** A text box containing 'REGEDIT.EXE'.
- File version:** A text box containing '6.2.9200.16384'.
- Comparison operators:** A dropdown menu with the following options: 'And above' (selected), 'And above', 'And below', and 'Exactly'.
- Use custom values:** A checked checkbox.
- Rule scope:** A text box containing 'Applies to the publisher, product name, file name, and file version that you specify.'
- More about publisher rules:** A link.
- Navigation:** A '< Previous' button is visible at the bottom right.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994588.aspx>

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

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK\\_Cert\\_Rules](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994597.aspx#BKMK_Cert_Rules)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782660%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 158**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2. You plan to install a new domain controller named DC4 that runs Windows Server 2012.

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: AD**

**Section: Install and administer Active Directory**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

AD Installation Wizard will **automatically install DNS and allows for the option to set it as a global catalog server.**

ADCS and Schema must be done separately.

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard' window. The title bar includes a file icon, the text 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard', and window control buttons. The main window has a title bar with 'Domain Controller Options' and a target server name 'ConWin2012DC2.contos'. On the left is a navigation pane with links: 'Deployment Configuration', 'Domain Controller Options' (highlighted), 'Additional Options', 'Paths', 'Review Options', 'Prerequisites Check', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main content area is titled 'Specify domain controller capabilities and site information'. It contains three checkboxes: 'Domain Name System (DNS) server' (checked), 'Global Catalog (GC)' (checked), and 'Read only domain controller (RODC)' (unchecked). Below these is a 'Site name:' label and a dropdown menu showing 'Default-First-Site-Name'. Further down is a section 'Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password' with 'Password:' and 'Confirm password:' labels, each followed by a masked password field. At the bottom right are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'. A link 'More about domain controller options' is located at the bottom center of the main content area.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831457.aspx>

#### QUESTION 159

You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed. You attach four 500-GB disks to Server1. You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:

Storage for an application named Application1 must be provided. Application1 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 800 GB in three years.

Storage for an application named Application2 must be provided. Application2 requires 20 GB and will require a maximum of 900 GB in three years.

The solution must provide the ability to dynamically add storage without requiring configuration changes to the applications.

The storage must be available if a single disk fails.

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

- A. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using fixed provisioning.
- B. From File and Storage Services, create a storage pool that uses all four disks.
- C. From Disk Management, create two new mirror volumes that use two disks each.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new RAID-5 volume that uses all four disks.
- E. From File and Storage Services, create virtual disks by using thin provisioning.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

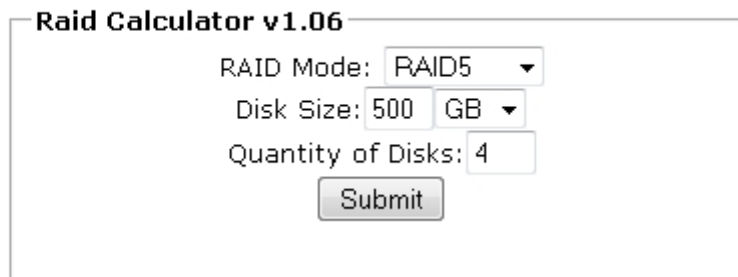
A. 2 VHD's set to fixed size of 800 & 900GB

B. **Allows Fault Tolerance**

C. No Fault Tolerance MAX when mirroring 2 500GB drives

D. 1500GB MAX App's require 1700GB MAX

E. **Allowing the creation of spaces that are larger than the underlying pool, additional drives can be added to the pool**



Raid Calculator v1.06

RAID Mode: RAID5

Disk Size: 500 GB

Quantity of Disks: 4

Submit

#### **RAID5**

\*Raw Storage: 2.0 TB / 2000.0 GB

\*Usable Storage: 1.4 TB / 1397.0 GB

RAID5 uses one disk for Parity and requires at least three drives to be used.

*\*Usable storage is the actual post-format amount where kilo = 1024, not 1000*

A fixed-size disk is a file-based Virtual Hard Disk (VHD), which has its full size pre-allocated on the physical host volume.

A dynamically expanding disk, on the other hand, is a VHD, which starts small -- usually at only a few kilobytes -- and **expands as additional storage space is needed**. It can only **grow, however, to the size limit you designate in the setup wizard**.

To create a storage space, you must first create one or more storage pools. A storage pool is a collection of physical disks. A storage pool enables storage aggregation, elastic capacity expansion, and delegated administration.

From a storage pool, you can create one or more virtual disks. These virtual disks are also referred to as storage spaces. A storage space appears to the Windows operating system as a regular disk from which you can create formatted volumes. When you create a virtual disk through the File and Storage Services user interface, you can configure the resiliency type (simple, mirror, or parity), the provisioning type (thin or fixed), and the size.

With Storage Spaces, physical disks are grouped together into pools, and pools are then carved up into spaces, which are formatted with a regular filesystem and are used day-to-day just like regular disks.

**New disks can be added to a pool at any time.** Pools can also include one or more hot spares: drives allocated to a pool but kept in standby until another disk in the pool fails, at which point they spring into life.

Storage in a pool is then distributed among one or more spaces. Each space can have its own redundancy policy, with three kinds of fault tolerance offered: 2-way mirroring, 3-way mirroring, and RAID 5-like parity. With the mirrored options, a space's data is stored either twice or three times within a pool. With the **parity option**, the system will compute additional information and store this within the pool. If any disk in the pool fails, the data can be reconstructed using this additional information.

Spaces can be **thinly provisioned, allowing the creation of spaces that are larger than the underlying pool, additional drives can be added to the pool; the space will then use this extra capacity with no**



**further configuration required.**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/06/optimize-it-budgets-with-storage-spaces-in-windows-server-2012-31-days-of-favorite-features-part-6-of-31.aspx#.Ua2wLtcBHs>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831391.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2012/12/20/windows-server-2012-it-camp-lab-3-thin-vs-fixed-provisioning-that-is-the-storage-management-question.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822937.aspx>  
<http://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2012/01/windows-8-storage-spaces-detailed-pooling-redundant-disk-space-for-all/>

**QUESTION 160**

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

An iSCSI SAN is available on the network.

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

You create a LUN on the SAN.

You need to provide VM1 with access to the LUN. The solution must prevent other virtual machines from accessing the LUN.

What should you configure?

- A. A fixed-size VHDX
- B. A fixed-size VHD
- C. A dynamically expanding VHD
- D. A dynamically expanding VHDX
- E. A pass-through disk

**Correct Answer: E**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

You can use physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine as a storage option on the management operating system. This allows virtual machines to access storage that is mapped directly to the server running Hyper-V without first configuring the volume. The storage can be either a physical disk which is internal to the server, or a SAN logical unit number (LUN) that is mapped to the server (a LUN is a logical reference to a portion of a storage subsystem). **The virtual machine must have exclusive access to the storage, so the storage must be set in an Offline state in Disk Management.** The storage is not limited in size, so it can be a multiterabyte LUN.

When using physical disks that are directly attached to a virtual machine, you should be aware of the following:

- This type of disk cannot be dynamically expanded.
- You cannot use differencing disks with them.
- You cannot take virtual hard disk snapshots.

Att:

If you are installing an operating system on the physical disk and it is in an Online state before the virtual machine is started, the virtual machine will fail to start. You must store the virtual machine configuration file in an alternate location because the physical disk is used by the operating system installation. For example, locate the configuration file on another internal drive on the server running Hyper-V.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee344823%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v.aspx>

**QUESTION 161**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. All client computers run Windows 7. The computer accounts for all of the client computers are

located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

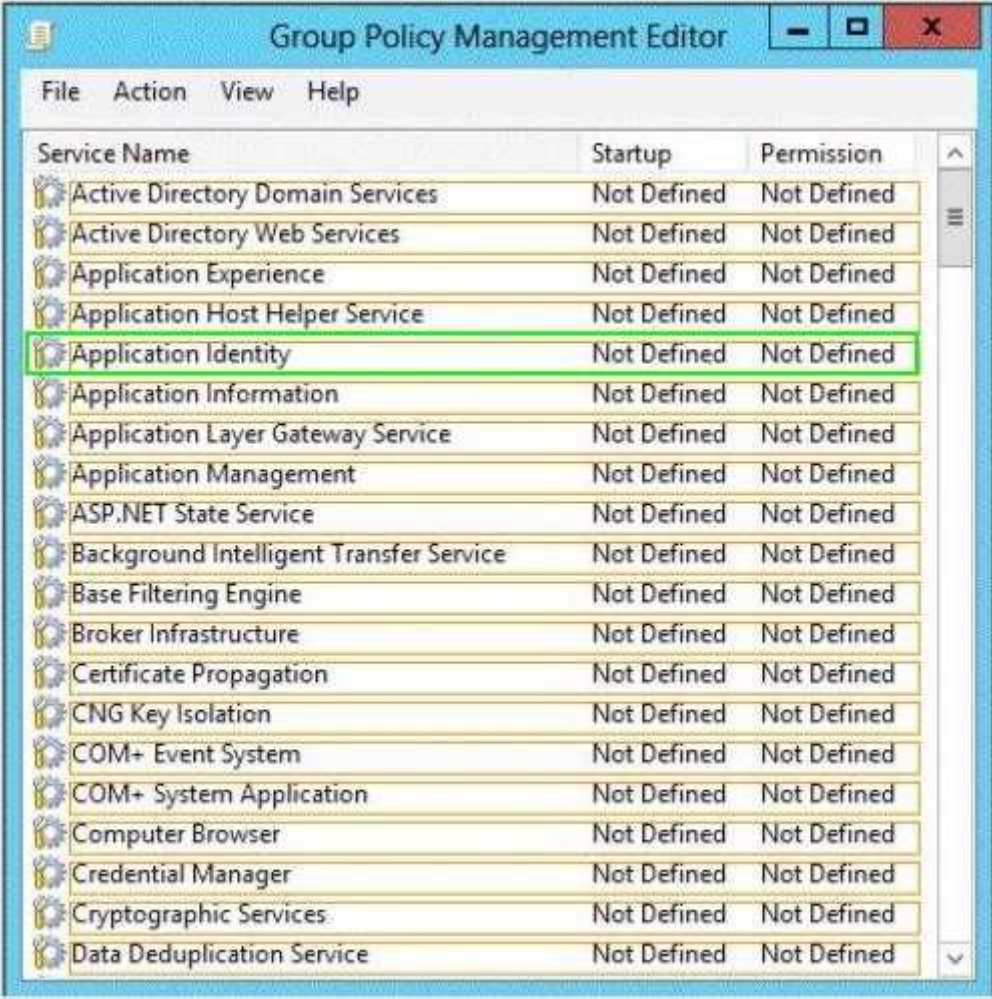
You discover that the application control policies are not enforced on the client computers.

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

What should you configure in the GPO?

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

**Exhibit:**



The screenshot shows the 'Group Policy Management Editor' window. It contains a table with three columns: 'Service Name', 'Startup', and 'Permission'. The 'Application Identity' service is highlighted with a green border. All services listed have 'Not Defined' for both 'Startup' and 'Permission'.

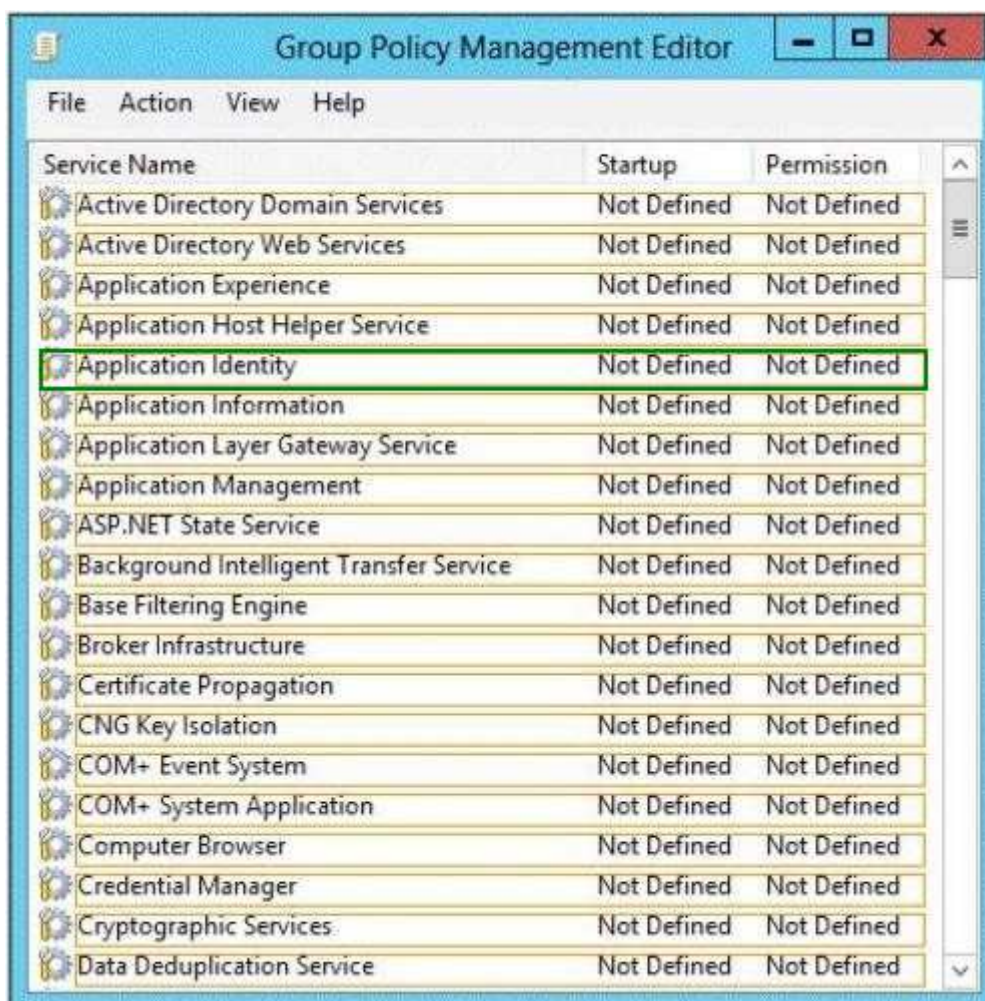
Service Name	Startup	Permission
Active Directory Domain Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Active Directory Web Services	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Experience	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Host Helper Service	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application Identity	Not Defined	Not Defined
Application 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

**Point and Shoot:**

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

Correct Answer:





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

**Section: (none)**

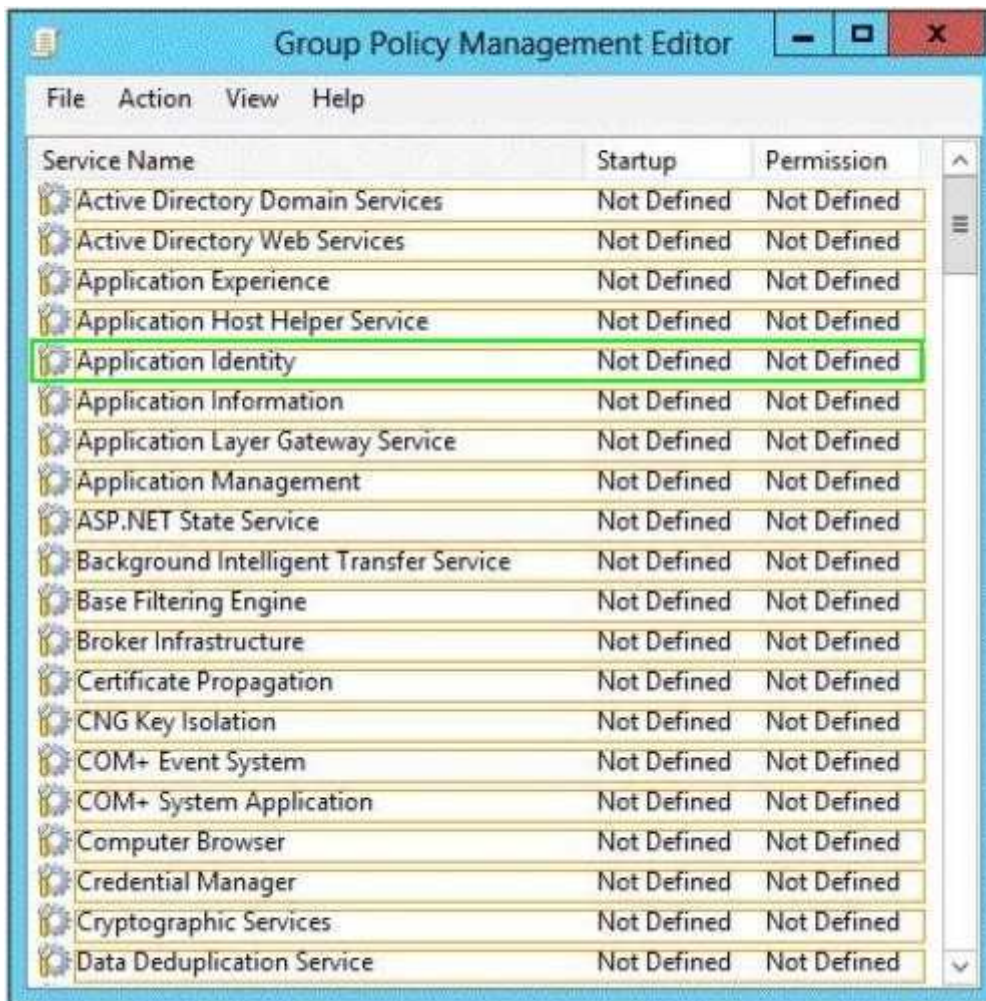
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Does AppLocker use any services for its rule enforcement?

Yes, AppLocker uses the Application Identity service (AppIDSvc) for rule enforcement.

For AppLocker rules to be enforced, this service must be set to start automatically in the GPO.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee619725%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 162

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

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

You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller.

Which file extension should you use to save the script?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

'view script' produces a powershell sequence in the form of a plain text file, so none of those answers make sense to me.

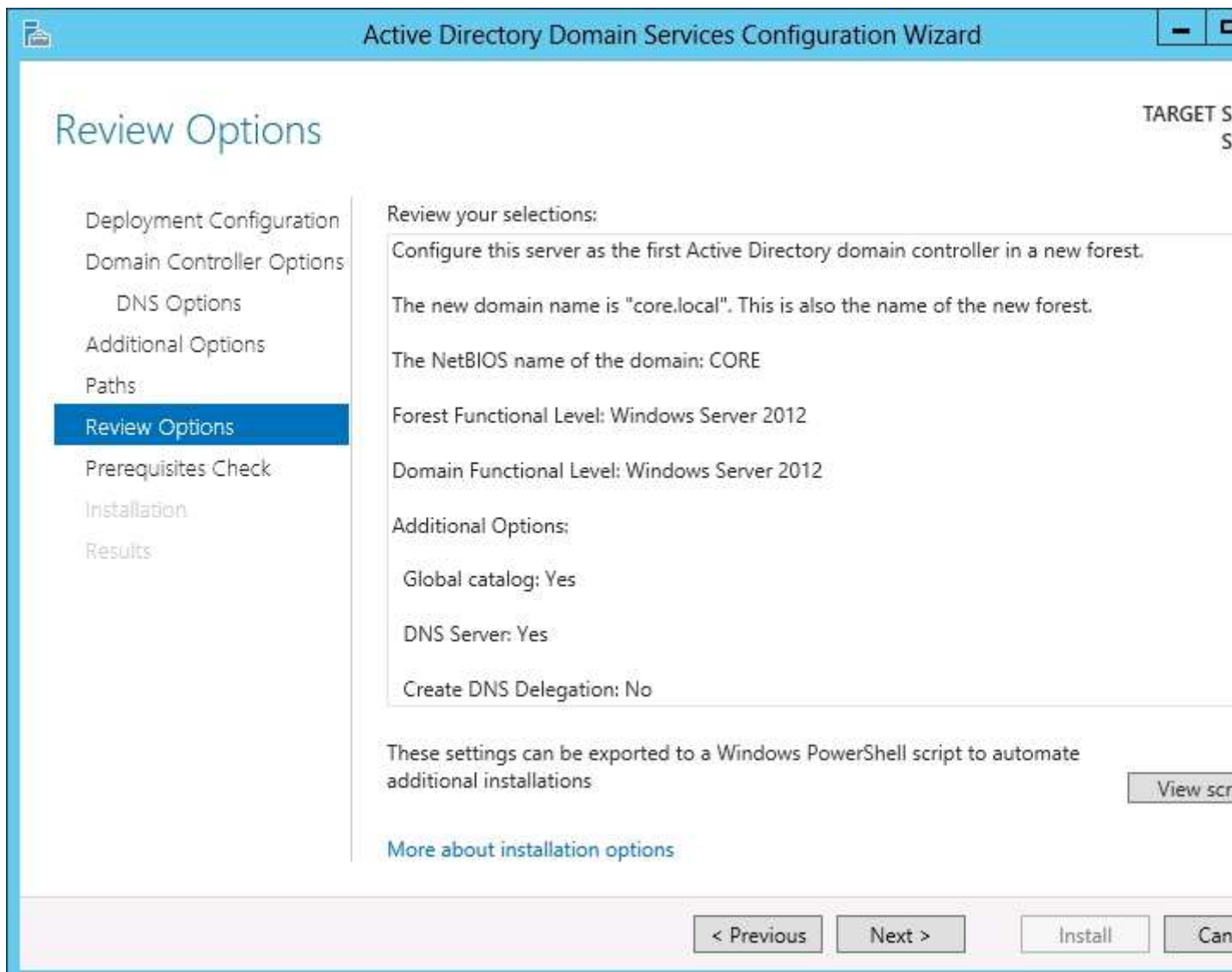
The file should be a .ps1 PowerShell script. It's none of those answers given.

**I'm assuming .pal was a typo since it looked similar to the idiot who wrote up the test.**

IF NOT use .XML ??? <http://blog.appliedis.com/2013/02/25/driving-powershell-with-xml>

I let you decide what is the best option, if there is a best option...

- The Review Options page enables you to validate your settings and ensure that they meet your requirements before you start the installation. This is not the last opportunity to stop the installation using Server Manager. This page simply enables you to review and confirm your settings before continuing the configuration.
- The Review Options page in Server Manager also offers an optional View Script button to create a Unicode text file that contains the current ADDSDeployment configuration as a single Windows PowerShell script. This enables you to use the Server Manager graphical interface as a Windows PowerShell deployment studio. **Use the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard to configure options, export the configuration, and then cancel the wizard.** This process creates a valid and syntactically correct sample for further modification or direct use.



**View Script** button is used to view the corresponding PowerShell script, **The PowerShell script extension is .ps1**



## Identifying Windows PowerShell Script Extensions

Three extensions are available for script files in Windows PowerShell, although most script files have the .ps1 extension.

### Windows PowerShell script extensions

File type	Extension	Description
Windows PowerShell script	.ps1	A standard Windows PowerShell script.
Windows PowerShell console file	.psc1	<p>A special type of script file that defines the configuration of a specific Windows PowerShell console file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2008\Bin\Cli.psc1 is the Windows PowerShell console file for Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager.</li><li>• Microsoft.EnterpriseManagement.OperationsManager.ClientShell.Console.psc1 is the Windows PowerShell console file for Microsoft System Center Operations Manager.</li></ul> <p>For more information about Windows PowerShell console files, type <b>Get-Help Export-ConsoleFile</b> at the command prompt.</p>
Windows PowerShell format and type definitions	.ps1xml	A type of script file that provides a mechanism for extending the Microsoft .NET Framework. Files that define format and type definitions are in the Windows PowerShell home directory (<C>:\WINDOWS\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\). For more information, type <b>Get-Help about_Types</b> at the command prompt.

#### Note:

The Import-Module command to allow the cmdlets from the ADDSDeployment module to run, is no longer needed in PowerShell 3.

Using a script is the only way to promote a server to a domain controller on Server Core installations of Windows Server 2012.

```
tmp605A.tmp - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
#
# Windows PowerShell script for AD DS Deployment
#

Import-Module ADDSDeployment
Install-ADDSForest `
-CreateDnsDelegation:$false `
-DatabasePath "C:\Windows\NTDS" `
-DomainMode "Win2012" `
-DomainName "core.local" `
-DomainNetbiosName "CORE" `
-ForestMode "Win2012" `
-InstallDns:$true `
-LogPath "C:\Windows\NTDS" `
-NoRebootOnCompletion:$false `
-SysvolPath "C:\Windows\SYSVOL" `
-Force:$true
```

the .cmd extension is the better choice for Windows NT-based OSes, because the .cmd extension is associated with the cmd.exe program, which uses a native 32-bit command environment. **Scripts that use the .bat extension are associated with the 16-bit program command.exe**, and they will run in the NT Virtual DOS Machine (NTVDM) instead of the native 32-bit cmd.exe program, which is less reliable than the cmd.exe environment.

Files ending on .bat are processed in exactly the same way as file ending on .cmd. Microsoft introduced the distinction when Windows NT was launched so that batch files that used enhanced functionality could be flagged by their name because they would not run properly on Win9x machines. The distinction is now irrelevant.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/jj203552.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff629472.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/gg574424%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 163

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 Hyper- V server role installed. On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1.

VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Setting	Configuration
Minimum RAM	2048 MB
Maximum RAM	4096 MB
Disk type	Fixed size
Disk size	100 GB

You plan to create a snapshot of VM1. You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the snapshot of VM1.

What should you do before you create the snapshot?

- A. Shut down VM1.
- B. Decrease the Minimum RAM.
- C. Decrease the Maximum RAM.
- D. Configure VM1 to have a smaller virtual disk.
- E. Convert disk1.vhd to a dynamically expanding disk.
- F. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
- G. Run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.
- H. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.

**Correct Answer:** AF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Virtual machine snapshots are file-based snapshots of the state, disk data, and configuration of a virtual machine at a specific point in time.

You can take multiple snapshots of a virtual machine, even while it is running.

You can then revert the virtual machine to any of the previous states by applying a snapshot to the virtual machine.

Taking a snapshot of a VM is to in essence freeze the current state and make it a parent disk based on current state, and at the same time create a child disk to capture all subsequent changes. - See more at: Snapshots require adequate storage space. Snapshots are stored as .avhd files in the same location at the virtual hard disk. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume a large amount of storage space.

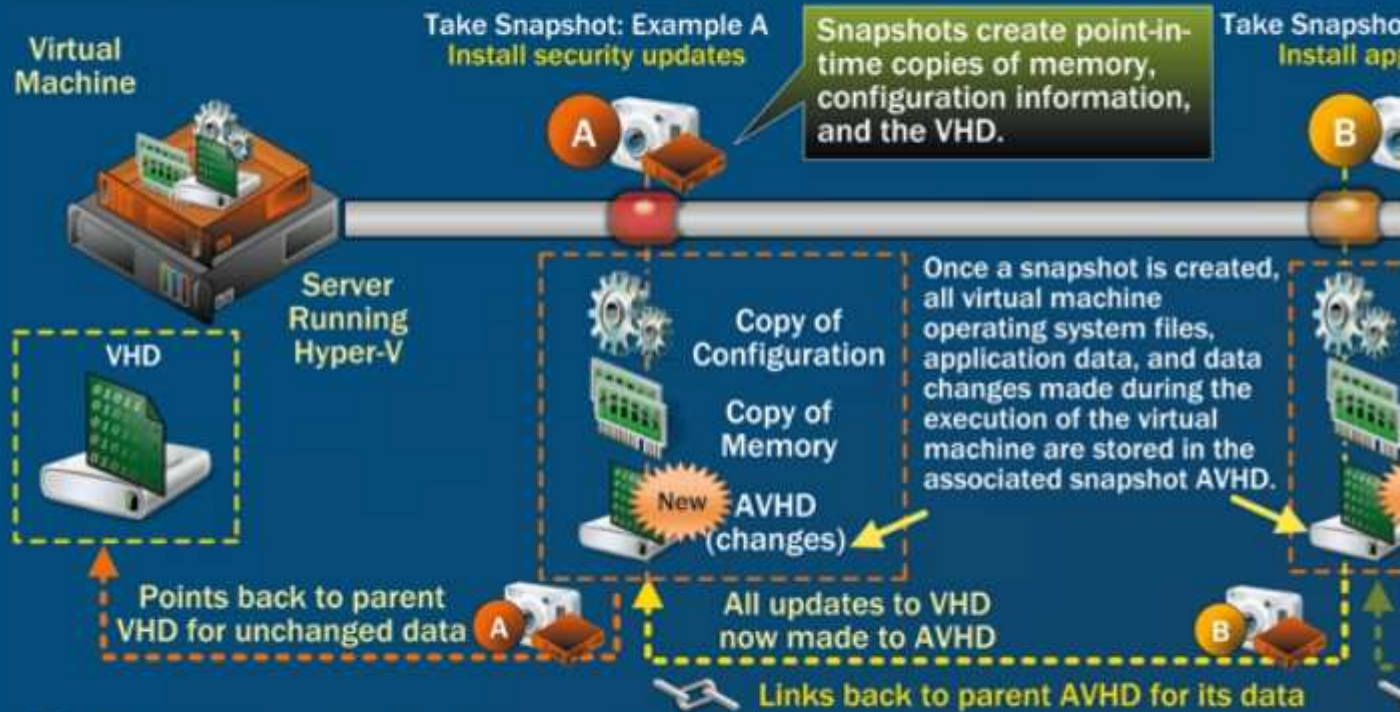
**When you use Hyper-V Manager to delete a snapshot, the snapshot is removed from the snapshot tree but the .avhd file is not deleted until you turn off the virtual machine.**

Each snapshot introduces a parent-child dependency of the runtime environment when the snapshot was taken, and over time a series of backups will results in a multi-level hierarchy of snapshots with nested parent-child dependencies.

When you have systems that are required to be up and running 24/7 it basically throws away any use that snapshots have. It seems somewhat ridiculous that you have to bring a system down to delete the snapshot when one of the reasons you created the snapshot was to help reduce downtime in case something goes wrong. It is even more ridiculous that **if you don't power down your system and wait for the vhd to merge, the snapshot will continue to grow** until the system comes crashing down due to a lack of disk space! (Microsoft does not recommend snapshots for production environments)

## Virtual Machine Snapshots

Snapshots are read-only, "point-in-time" images of a virtual machine. You can capture the configuration of a virtual machine to that state with minimal interruption. Multiple snapshots can be created, deleted, and organized into hierarchies with a parent virtual hard disk (VHD) and automatic virtual hard disks (AVHDs).



When a snapshot is taken, a new AVHD is created, and the virtual machine points to this disk.

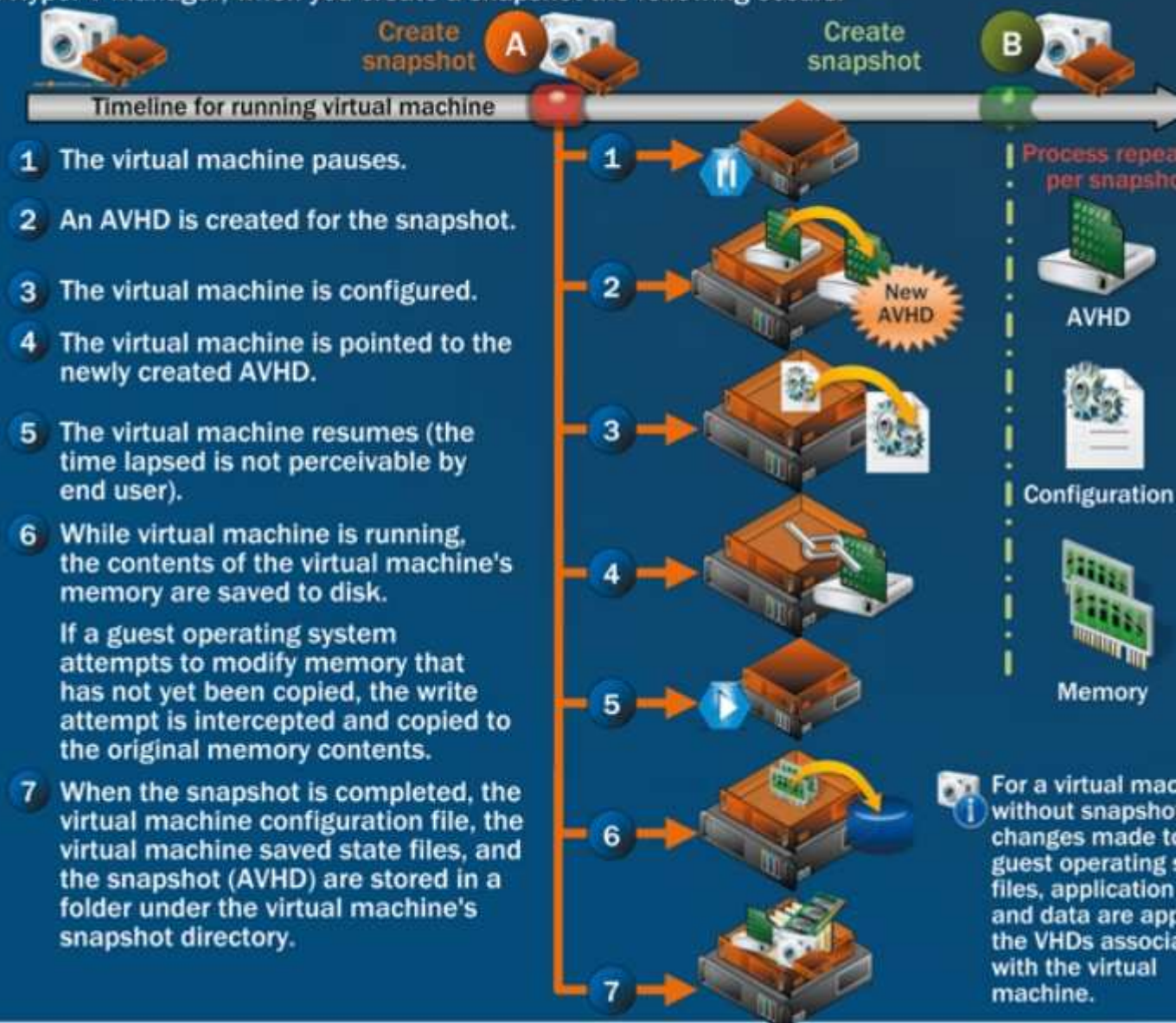


It is important to note that the AVHD created from a snapshot contains **ONLY** the data since the snapshot was taken.



## Snapshot Creation

In Hyper-V Manager, when you create a snapshot the following occurs:





## Applying Virtual Machine S

Applying a snapshot to a virtual machine basically means copying the complete virtual machine state. Applying a snapshot effectively returns your current working state to the previous snapshot state. Any unsaved data in the current virtual machine is lost. It is recommended to take a new snapshot of the current virtual machine state before you apply the selected snapshot.

When you apply a snapshot of a running virtual machine, the following occurs:

- 1 The virtual machine saved state files (.bin, .vsv) are copied.
- 2 A new AVHD is created, and then linked to the parent AVHD.



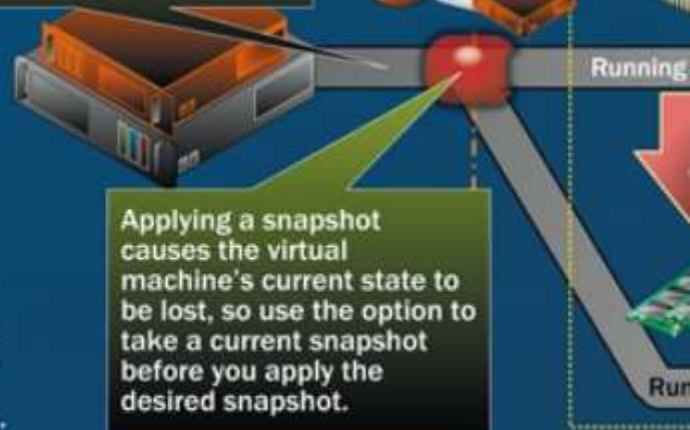
When a snapshot is applied, the original snapshot remains and is not modified when applied.



Snapshots should NOT be used as a substitute for backups because virtual machine snapshots are not the same as backups created by a Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) writer. We do not recommend using virtual machine snapshots as a permanent data or system recovery solution.

Applying any previous snapshot creates another branch to the snapshot hierarchy, starting at the applied snapshot.

Take Snapshot:  
Example A  
Install security updates



<http://www.laneolson.ca/2009/10/09/hyper-v-snapshots-and-disk-space/>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations-explained.aspx>

<http://zoom.it/12u8>

[http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article\\_2010-05-28\\_02.png](http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article_2010-05-28_02.png)

[http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual\\_pc\\_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete-a-snapshot-hyper-v.aspx](http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete-a-snapshot-hyper-v.aspx)

### QUESTION 164

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 restore files on volume D by using the Previous Versions tab.

What should you do first?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

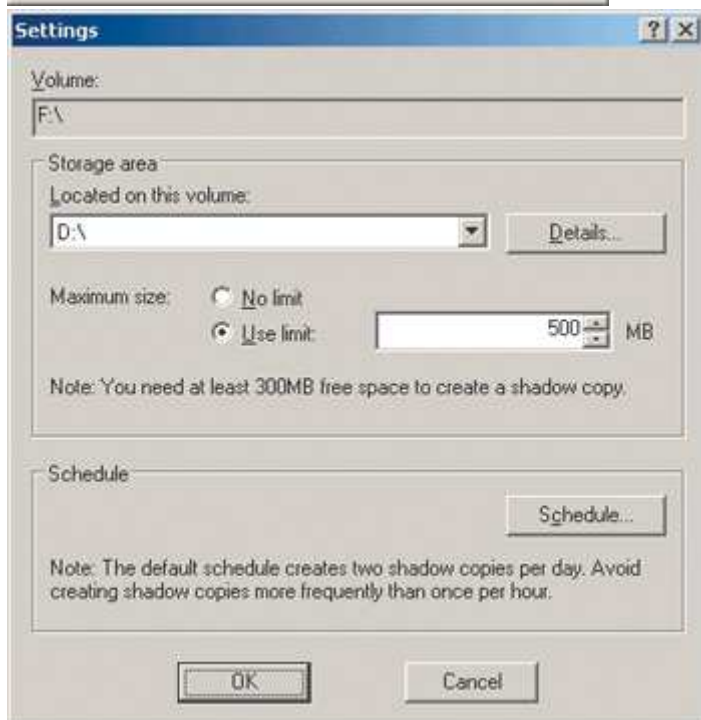
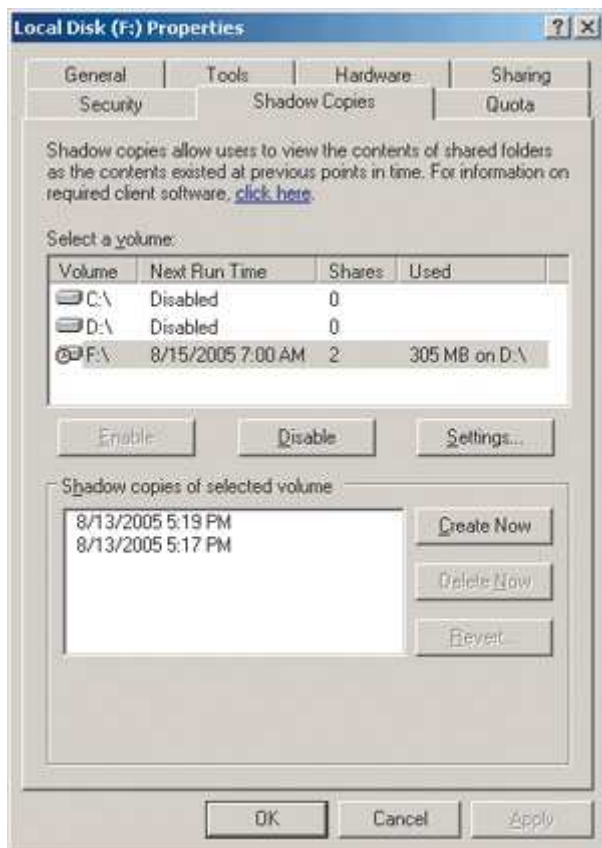
#### Explanation/Reference:

Shadow Copies for Shared Folders is activated at the volume level.

The volume to be enabled for shadow copies must use NTFS and can be saved **either on a basic disk or a dynamic disk**.

Assigning a drive letter to the volume is optional; an NTFS volume with shadow copy enabled can be mounted as a folder on another NTFS volume.

You can only enable Shadow Copies of Shared Folders on a per-volume basis; that is, you cannot select specific shared folders and files on a volume to be copied or not copied. By default, the shadow copies will be stored on the volume that is being copied (the source volume). If you have more than one drive available on your server, you should use a separate volume on another disk to store the shadow copies. This eliminates the possibility that high input/output (I/O) load will cause shadow copies to be deleted. This is the recommended configuration for heavily used file servers.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/magazine/2006.01.rapidrecovery%28en-us%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc875808.aspx>

**QUESTION 165**

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

Domain1 contains a file server named Server1. Server1 has a shared folder named Share1. Domain2 contains 50 users who require access to Share1.

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

Which type of groups should you create and which group nesting strategy should you use? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

Group1 configuration:	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Group2 configuration:	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Nesting strategy:	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Group1 configuration:	<div><div></div><div>Global distribution group Global security group Domain local distribution group Domain local security group</div></div>
Group2 configuration:	<div><div></div><div>Global distribution group Global security group Domain local distribution group Domain local security group</div></div>
Nesting strategy:	<div><div></div><div>Add Group1 as a member of Group2 Add Group2 as a member of Group1</div></div>

**Hot Area:**

Group1 configuration:	<div><div></div><div>Global distribution group Global security group Domain local distribution group Domain local security group</div></div>
Group2 configuration:	<div><div></div><div>Global distribution group Global security group Domain local distribution group Domain local security group</div></div>
Nesting strategy:	<div><div></div><div>Add Group1 as a member of Group2 Add Group2 as a member of Group1</div></div>

**Correct Answer:**

Group1 configuration:

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

Group2 configuration:

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

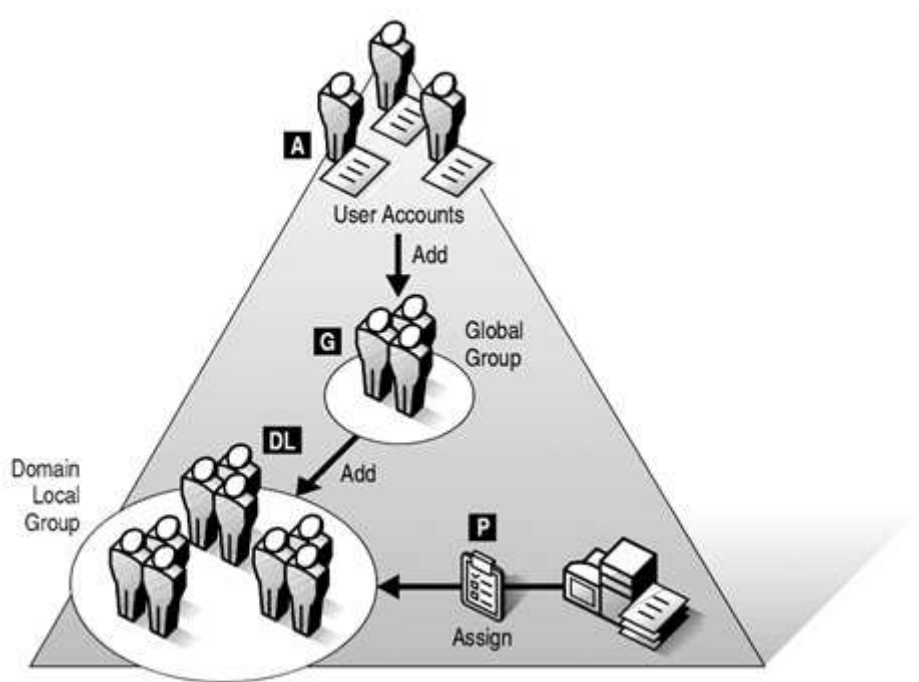
Nesting strategy:

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

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



<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;231273>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772723%28WS.10%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-br/library/cc728188%28WS.10%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692%28WS.10%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 166**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server 1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012.

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



Which tool should you use?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Storage Pools aggregate physical storage devices into cohesive units where it's relatively easy to add storage capacity by adding additional storage. The devices in storage pools don't have to be homogenous from the perspective of either device or storage size; you can mix and match devices and sizes here.

Storage Spaces takes that concept even further by **allowing you to create virtual disks** that have the same characteristics as physical devices: they can be attached, removed, backed up, and otherwise managed exactly the same as traditional physical disks. But Spaces have even more useful features and capabilities, including enhanced capabilities when combined with virtualization and private cloud solutions. They also have additional capabilities on the backup, recovery, and high-availability front, and improvement in the realm of thin provisioning as well.

Explanation:

With Share and Storage Management, you can provision storage on disks that are available on your server, or on storage subsystems that support Virtual Disk Service (VDS). The Provision Storage Wizard guides you through the process of creating a volume on an existing disk, or on a storage subsystem attached to your server. If the volume is going to be created on a storage subsystem, the wizard will also guide you through the process of creating a logical unit number (LUN) to host that volume. You also have the option of only creating the LUN, and using Disk Management to create the volume later.



Incorrect:

Not D: File Server Resource Manager is a suite of tools for Windows Server that allows administrators to understand, control, and manage the quantity and type of data that is stored on their servers. By using File



Server Resource Manager, administrators can place quotas on folders and volumes, actively screen files, and generate comprehensive storage reports. This set of advanced instruments not only helps the administrator efficiently monitor existing storage resources, but it also aids in the planning and implementation of future policy changes.

<http://www.petri.co.il/top-10-windows-server-2012-features.htm>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831746.aspx>

[http://download.microsoft.com/download/A/B/E/ABE02B78-BEC7-42B0-8504-C880A1144EE1/WS%202012%20White%20Paper\\_Storage.pdf](http://download.microsoft.com/download/A/B/E/ABE02B78-BEC7-42B0-8504-C880A1144EE1/WS%202012%20White%20Paper_Storage.pdf)

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/windows-server/storage.aspx>

#### QUESTION 167

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

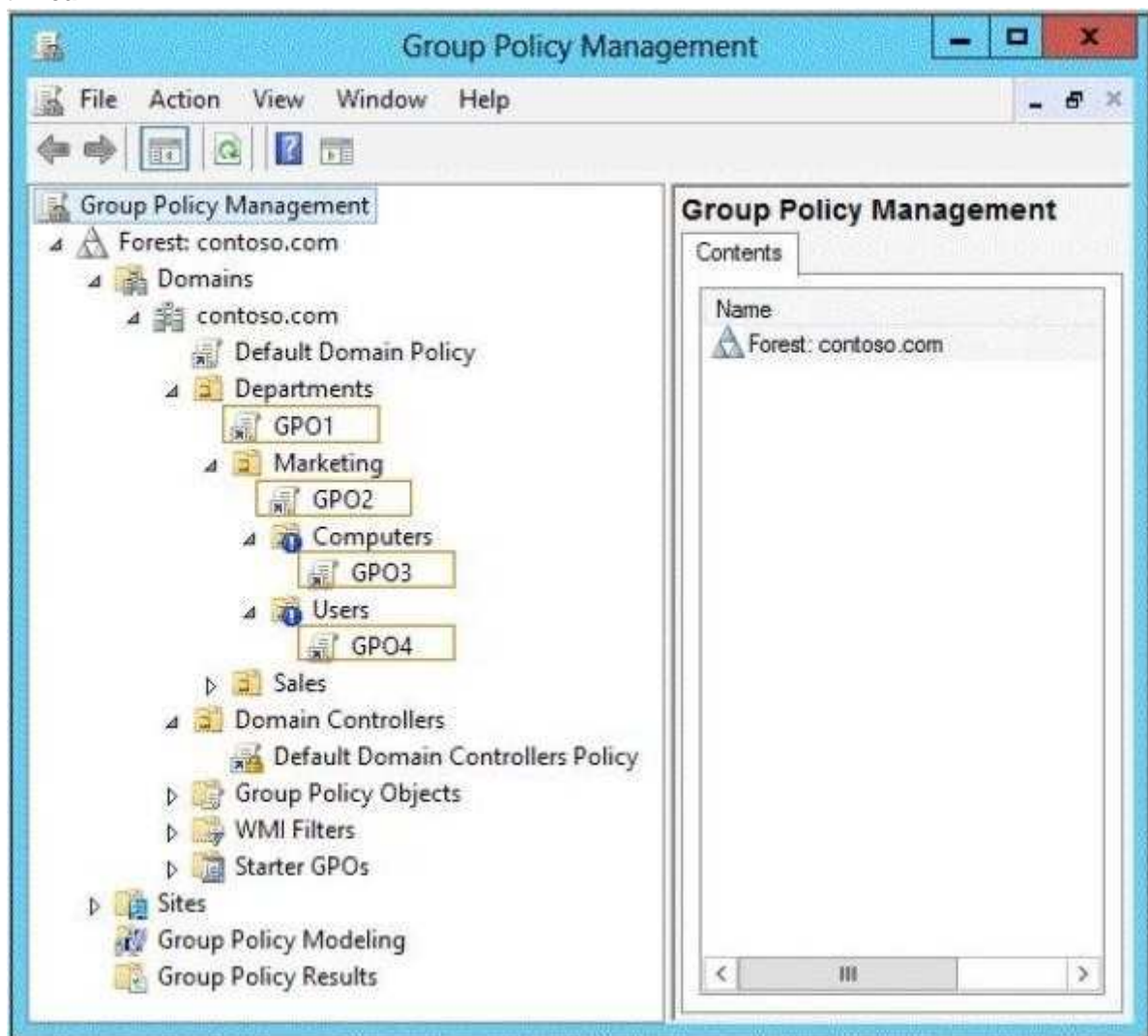
Computer accounts for the marketing department are in an organizational unit (OU) named Departments\Marketing\Computers. User accounts for the marketing department are in an OU named Departments\Marketing\Users.

Marketing users can only log on to the client computers in the Departments\Marketing\Computers OU. You need to apply an application control policy to all of the marketing users.

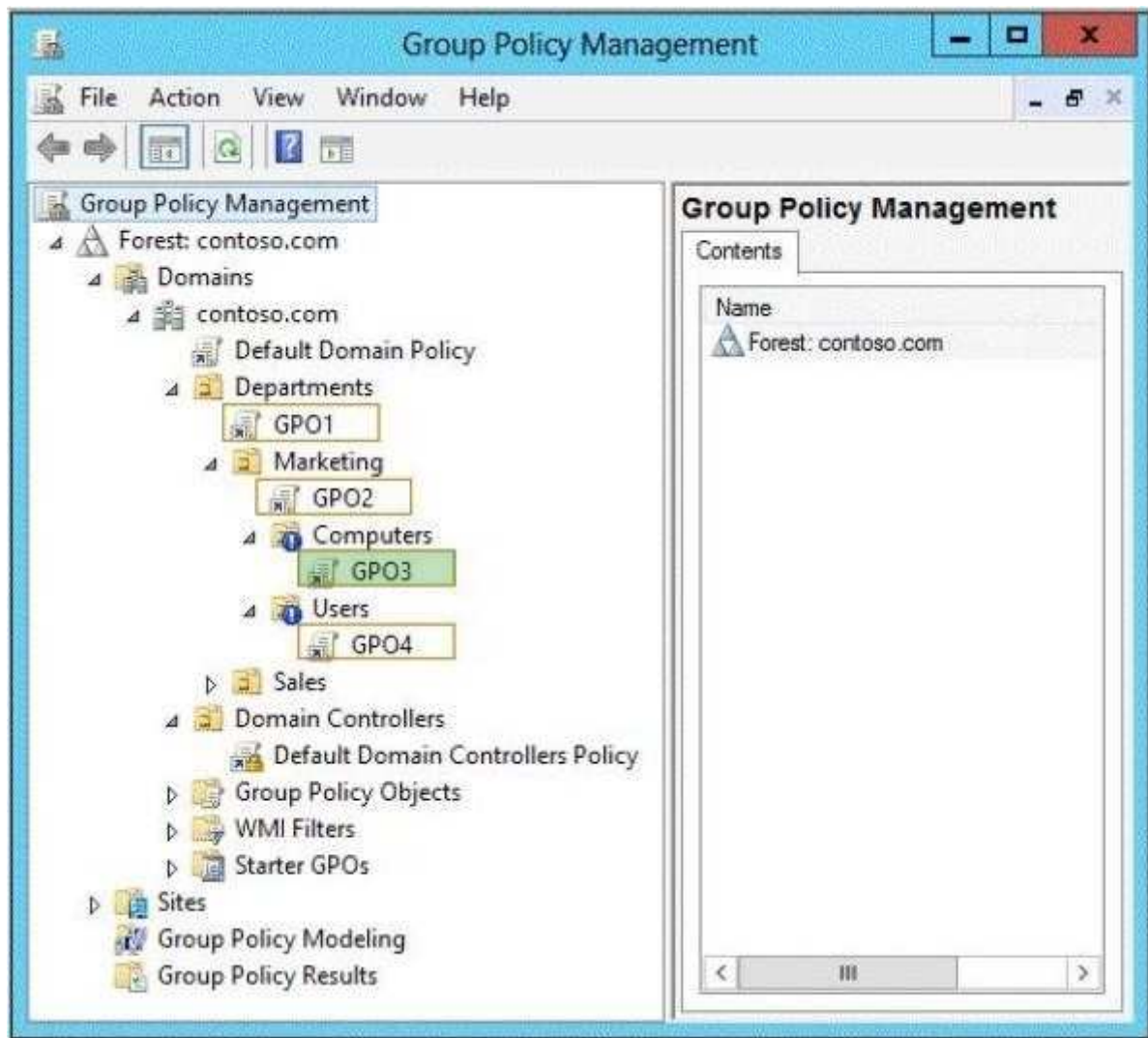
Which Group Policy Object (GPO) should you configure?

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

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**

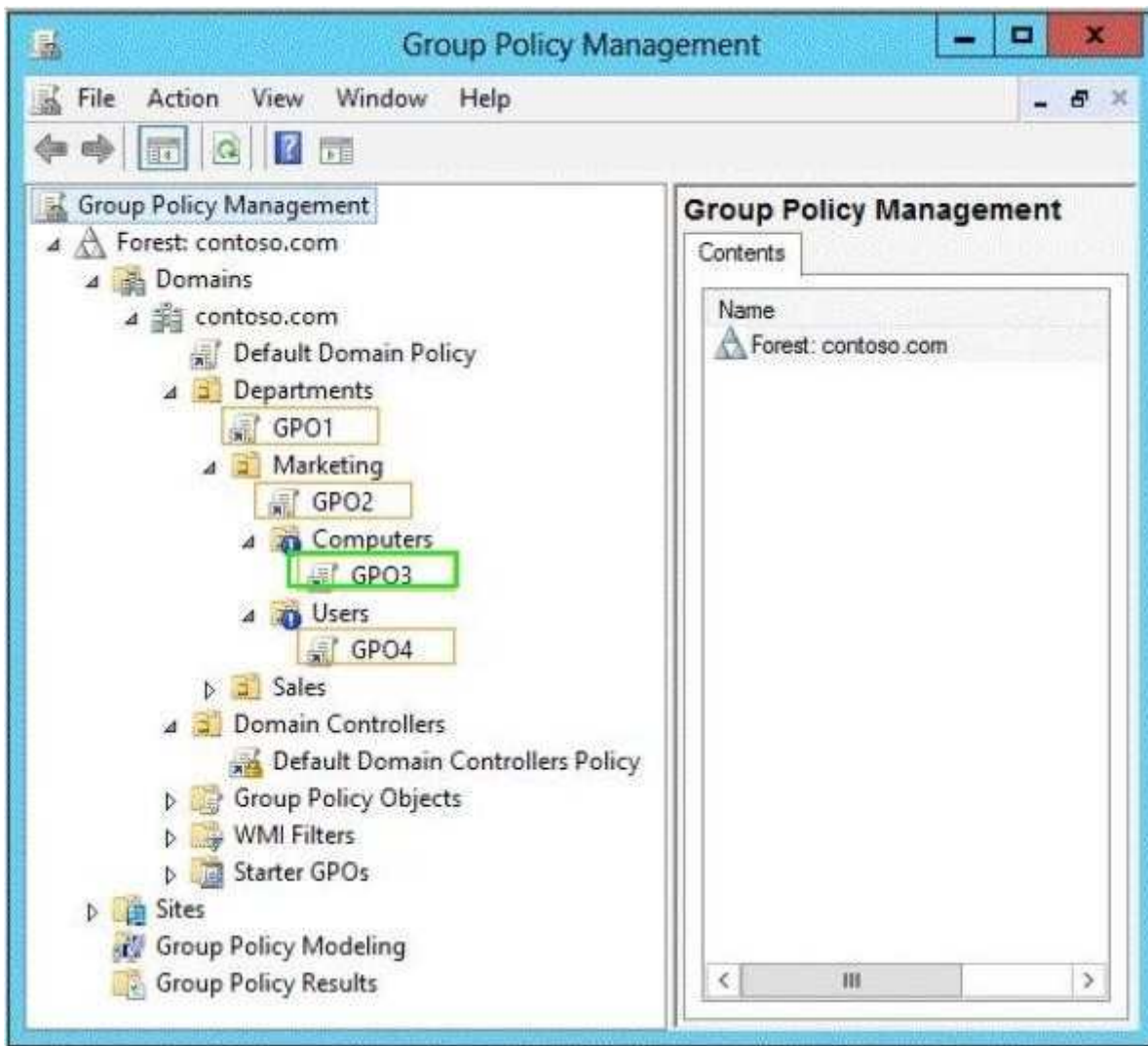


**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Control applications by computer, not user



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee449496%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 168

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

You share Folder1 as Share1 by using Advanced Sharing. Access-based enumeration is enabled.

Share1 contains an application named Appl.exe.

You configure the NTFS permissions on Folder1 as shown in the following table.

Group name	NTFS permission
Group1	Read & Execute
Group2	Read & Execute, Write

The members of Group2 report that they cannot make changes to the files in Share1. The members of Group1 and Group2 run Appl.exe successfully.

You need to ensure that the members of Group2 can edit the files in Share1.

What should you do?

- A. Edit the Share permissions.
- B. Disable access-based enumeration.
- C. Replace the NTFS permissions on all of the child objects.

D. Edit the NTFS permissions.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Suppose you've shared a folder on a Windows Server 2012 system and you've created the share as a read-only share, but the NTFS permissions for the folder are Full Control for the Everyone group. When conflicts like this arise between share and NTFS permissions, the most restrictive permission set wins out. There are a number of additional settings that you can enable for the share. **ABE allows users to see just the files and folders to which they have been granted access and not even be able to see that other items exist.**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/10/21/ntfs-shared-folders-a-whole-lot-easier-in-windows-server-2012.aspx>

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/how-to-share-a-folder-in-windows-server-2012/6057>

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/networking/windows-server-2012-tips-for-setting-share-vs-ntfs-permissions/6204>

**QUESTION 169**

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

You add a new network segment to the network.

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

You need to configure Server1 as a DHCP Relay Agent.

Which server role should you install on Server1?

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

**Point and Shoot:**



## Select server roles

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

## Roles

### Description

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

Active Directory Certification Services (AD CS) is used by certification authorities to provide role services that allow them to issue and manage certificates in a variety of applications.

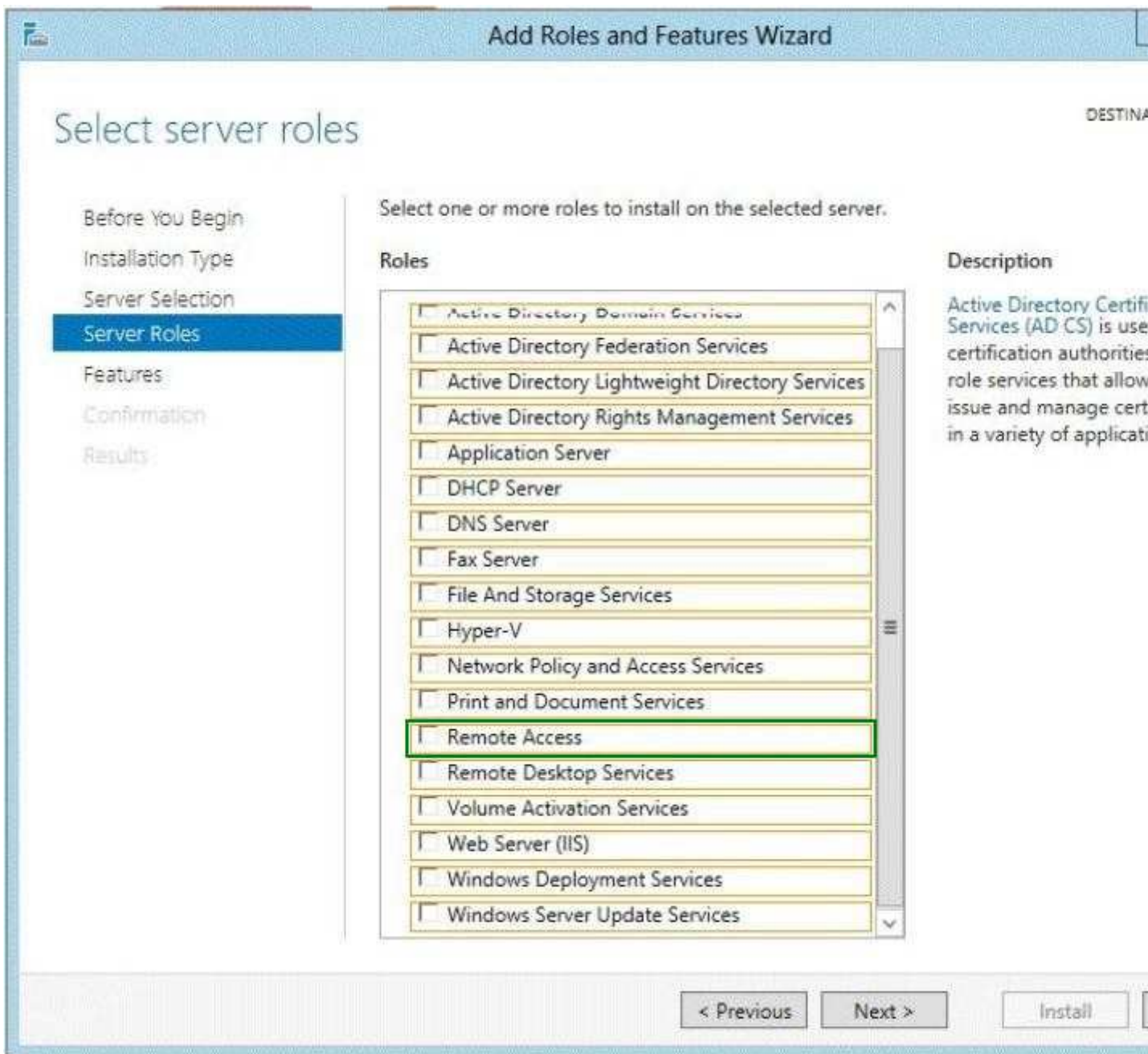
[← Previous](#)

Next >

Install

**Correct Answer:**





**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard

**Configuration**

You can enable any of the following combinations of services, or you can customize this server.

- ☒ **Remote access (dial-up or VPN)**  
Allow remote clients to connect to this server through either a dial-up connection or a secure virtual private network (VPN) Internet connection.
- ☐ **Network address translation (NAT)**  
Allow internal clients to connect to the Internet using one public IP address.
- ☐ **Virtual private network (VPN) access and NAT**  
Allow remote clients to connect to this server through the Internet and local clients to connect to the Internet using a single public IP address.
- ☐ **Secure connection between two private networks**  
Connect this network to a remote network, such as a branch office.
- ☐ **Custom configuration**  
Select any combination of the features available in Routing and Remote Access.

[For more information](#)

### DHCP Relay Agent Properties

**General**

 **Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Global**

The DHCP relay agent sends messages to the server addresses listed below.

Server address:

[For more information](#)

[http://my.safaribooksonline.com/book/certification/9780735673151/4dot-deploying-and-configuring-core-network-services/objective\\_42\\_configure\\_servers.html](http://my.safaribooksonline.com/book/certification/9780735673151/4dot-deploying-and-configuring-core-network-services/objective_42_configure_servers.html)

#### QUESTION 170

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

You need to create a new volume on Server1. The new volume must have the following configurations:

In which order should you run the Diskpart commands?

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

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

```

C:\>DISKPART

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

DISKPART> CREATE VDISK FILE="c:\win7\win7.vhd" MAXIMUM=20000
DiskPart successfully created the virtual disk file.
DISKPART> SELECT VDISK FILE="c:\win7\win7.vhd"
DiskPart successfully opened the virtual disk file.
DISKPART> ATTACH VDISK
DiskPart successfully attached the virtual disk file.
DISKPART> CREATE PARTITION PRIMARY
DiskPart succeeded in creating the specified partition.
DISKPART> ASSIGN LETTER=X
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.
DISKPART> FORMAT QUICK LABEL=Windows7
    100 percent completed
DiskPart successfully formatted the volume.
DISKPART> EXIT

```

#### QUESTION 171

Your network contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2012. You take a snapshot of VM1, and then you install an application on VM1. You verify that the application runs properly.

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

The solution must minimize the amount of downtime on VM1.

What should you do?

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



Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

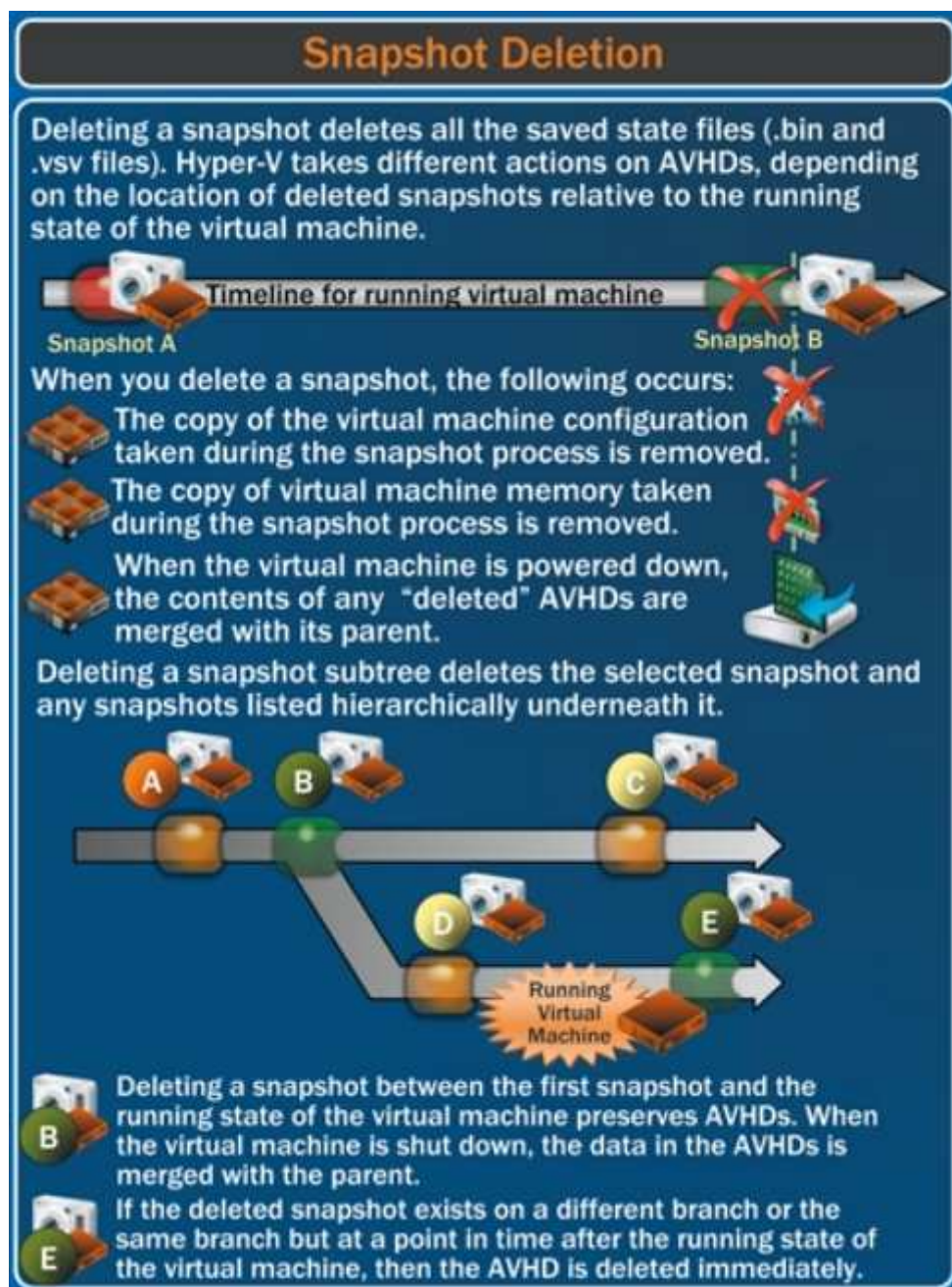
Virtual machine snapshots are file-based snapshots of the state, disk data, and configuration of a virtual machine at a specific point in time.

You can take multiple snapshots of a virtual machine, even while it is running.

You can then revert the virtual machine to any of the previous states by applying a snapshot to the virtual machine.

Taking a snapshot of a VM is to in essence freeze the current state and make it a parent disk based on current state, and at the same time create a child disk to capture all subsequent changes. - See more at: Snapshots require adequate storage space. Snapshots are stored as .avhd files in the same location as the virtual hard disk. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume a large amount of storage space.

**When you use Hyper-V Manager to delete a snapshot, the snapshot is removed from the snapshot tree but the .avhd file is not deleted until you turn off the virtual machine.**



<http://www.laneolson.ca/2009/10/09/hyper-v-snapshots-and-disk-space/>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations->



[explained.aspx](#)  
<http://zoom.it/12u8>  
[http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article\\_2010-05-28\\_02.png](http://www.server-talk.eu/wp-content/uploads/article_2010-05-28_02.png)  
[http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual\\_pc\\_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete-a-snapshot-hyper-v.aspx](http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2009/04/15/what-happens-when-i-delete-a-snapshot-hyper-v.aspx)  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/yungchou/archive/2013/01/23/hyper-v-virtual-hard-disk-vhd-operations-explained.aspx>  
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/josebda/archive/2012/03/20/windows-server-8-beta-hyper-v-over-smb-quick-provisioning-a-vm-on-an-smb-file-share.aspx>

#### QUESTION 172

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 and a domain controller named DC2. All servers run Windows Server 2012. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers. On Server1, you open Server Manager and you add DC2 as another server to manage.

From Server Manager on Server2, you right-click DC2 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

If you have installed Windows Server 2012 Roles and Features using PowerShell or remote server admin tools or new multi server manager console, you will see that the management tools are missing from the server on which you just have enabled the role or feature. This is because Microsoft has provided more granular control on what is installed on the Windows Server 2012. As an administrator we have choice to include or not to include management tools while installing the Roles and Features we choose.

The goal for Windows Server 2012 administration is to manage remotely from Windows Server 2012 box that will act as the management host for all servers and will be accessed by all the IT administrators.

Typically, when a role is installed, the associated administration tools are also installed.

However, sometimes you simply need to **add additional administrative tools.**



## Select features

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

**Features**

Confirmation

Results

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

### Features

- ☐ Remote Differential Compression
- ☒ Remote Server Administration Tools (Installed)
  - ☐ Feature Administration Tools
  - ☒ Role Administration Tools (Installed)
    - ☒ AD DS and AD LDS Tools (Installed)
    - ☒ Hyper-V Management Tools (Installed)
    - ☒ Remote Desktop Services Tools (Installed)
    - ☐ Windows Server Update Services Tools
    - ☐ Active Directory Certificate Services Tools
      - ☐ Active Directory Rights Management Services Tools
      - ☒ DHCP Server Tools
      - ☒ DNS Server Tools
      - ☐ Fax Server Tools
    - ☒ File Services Tools
      - ☐ DFS Management Tools
      - ☐ File Server Resource Manager Tools
      - ☐ Services for Network File System Management Tools
      - ☒ Share and Storage Management Tool
    - ☐ Network Policy and Access Services Tools
    - ☐ Print and Document Services Tools
  - ☐ Remote Access Management Tools
  - ☐ Volume Activation Tools
  - ☐ Windows Deployment Services Tools
- ☐ RPC over HTTP Proxy
- ☐ Simple TCP/IP Services
- ☐ SMTP Server
- ☐ SNMP Service
- ☐ Subsystem for UNIX-based Applications [Deprecated]

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731420%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://windowsitpro.com/windows-server-2012/q-im-missing-some-windows-server-2012-administration-tools-how-do-i-add-them>

### QUESTION 173

In an isolated test environment, you deploy a server named Server1 that runs a Server Core Installation of

Windows Server 2012. The test environment does not have Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) installed.

You install the Active Directory Domain Services server role on Server1.

You need to configure Server1 as a domain controller.

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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

**Install-ADDSEForest - Installs a new Active Directory forest configuration.**

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

C:\PS>**Install-ADDSEForest** -DomainName corp.contoso.com -CreateDNSDelegation -DomainMode Win2008 -ForestMode Win2008R2 -DatabasePath "d:\NTDS" -SysvolPath "d:\SYSVOL" -LogPath "e:\Logs"  
Installs a new forest named corp.contoso.com, creates a DNS delegation in the contoso.com domain, sets domain functional level to Windows Server 2008 R2 and sets forest functional level to Windows Server 2008, installs the Active Directory database and SYSVOL on the D:\ drive, installs the log files on the E:\ drive and has the server automatically restart after AD DS installation is complete and prompts the user to provide and confirm the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974720%28v=wps.620%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 174

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:

What should you run?

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Netsh.exe is a tool an administrator can use to configure and monitor Windows-based computers at a command prompt. With the Netsh.exe tool, you can direct the context commands you enter to the appropriate helper, and the helper then carries out the command. A helper is a Dynamic Link Library (.dll) file that extends the functionality of the Netsh.exe tool by providing configuration, monitoring, and support for one or more services, utilities, or protocols. The helper may also be used to extend other helpers.  
netsh interface ip set address "local" static 192.168.0.10 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1 1

Incorrect:

not B: netcfg.exe installs the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE), a lightweight version of Windows used to deploy workstations.

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

#### QUESTION 175

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 File Server server role installed.

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

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

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

Permission type	Principal	Access
Allow	Domain Admins	Full control

You need to configure the Share and NTFS permissions for the Documents share. The permissions must meet the following requirements:

How should you configure the permissions?

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

#### Select and Place:

**Permissions**

Allow Creator Owner Full control

Allow Creator Owner Modify

Allow Group1 Change

Allow Group1 Full control

Allow Group1 Modify

Allow Group1 Read & execute, List folder contents, Read, Write

**Answer Area**

Share permissions:

Permission

NTFS permissions:

Permission

Permission

**Correct Answer:**

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

#### QUESTION 176

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 Hyper-V server role installed.



On Server1, you create and start a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Setting	Configuration
Minimum RAM	2048 MB
Maximum RAM	4096 MB
Disk type	Fixed size
Disk size	100 GB

You plan to create a snapshot of VM1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of disk space used for the snapshot of VM1.

What should you do before you create the snapshot?

- A. Run the Stop-VM cmdlet.
- B. Run the Convert-VHD cmdlet.
- C. Decrease the Maximum RAM
- D. Decrease the Minimum RAM.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**What are virtual machine snapshots?**

Virtual machine snapshots capture the state, data, and hardware configuration of a running virtual machine.

**What are snapshots used for?**

Snapshots provide a fast and easy way to revert the virtual machine to a previous state. For this reason, virtual machine snapshots are intended mainly for use in development and test environments. Having an easy way to revert a virtual machine can be very useful if you need to recreate a specific state or condition so that you can troubleshoot a problem.

There are certain circumstances in which it may make sense to use snapshots in a production environment. For example, you can use snapshots to provide a way to revert a potentially risky operation in a production environment, such as applying an update to the software running in the virtual machine.

**How are snapshots stored?**

Snapshot data files are stored as .avhd files. Taking multiple snapshots can quickly consume storage space. In the first release version of Hyper-V (KB950050) and in Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2, snapshot data files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual machine by default. In Hyper-V in Windows Server 2008 R2, the files usually are located in the same folder as the virtual hard disk. The following exceptions affect the location of the snapshot data files: If the virtual machine was imported with snapshots, they are stored in their own folder. If the virtual machine has no snapshots and you configure the virtual machine snapshot setting, all snapshots you take afterwards will be stored in the folder you specify.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/pt-pt/library/dd560637%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Reducing the available RAM for the VM would reduce the size of the snapshot, what better than have the machine turn off, not using any memory ;)

**QUESTION 177**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains two domains. The forest contains five domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Domain	Global catalog server
DC1	Contoso.com	Yes
DC2	Contoso.com	Yes
DC3	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC4	Eu.contoso.com	No
DC5	Eu.contoso.com	No

You need to configure DC5 as a global catalog server.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- B. Active Directory Users and Computers
- C. Active Directory Administrative Center
- D. Active Directory Sites and Services

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

If you have more than one domain in your forest and you have a significant user population in a site, you can optimize the speed and efficiency of domain logons and directory searches by adding a global catalog server to the site.

If you have a single-domain forest, global catalog servers are not required for logons, but directory searches are directed to the global catalog. In this case, you can enable the global catalog on all domain controllers for faster directory searches.

You can use the same user interface (UI) in the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to add or remove the global catalog. Enabling the global catalog can cause additional replication traffic. However, global catalog removal occurs gradually in the background and does not affect replication or performance.

Membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the forest or the Domain Admins group in the forest root domain, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

**To add or remove the global catalog**

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

To **open Active Directory Sites and Services** in Windows Server® 2012, click Start , type **dssite.msc** .

In the console tree, click the server object to which you want to add the global catalog or from which you want to remove the global catalog.

Where?

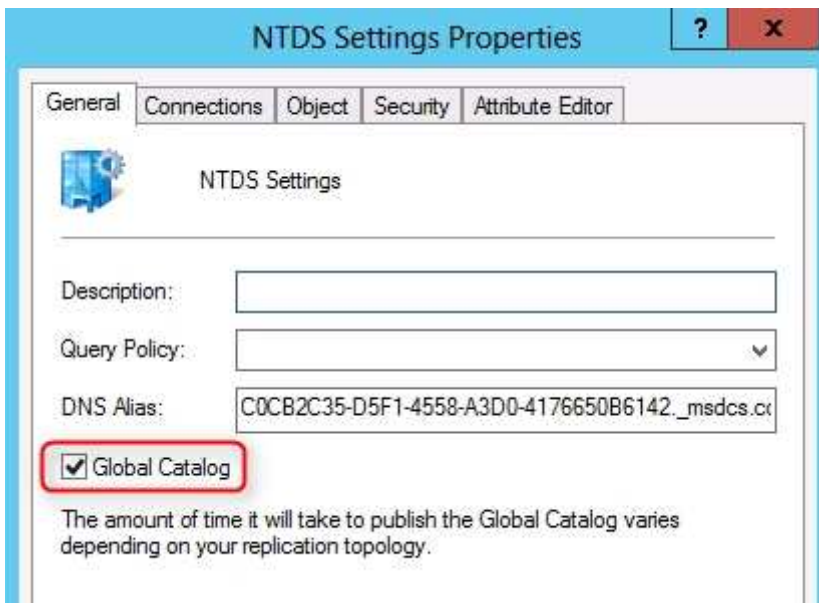
Active Directory Sites and Services\Sites\SiteName\Servers

In the details pane, right-click NTDS Settings of the selected server object, and then click Properties .

**Select the Global Catalog check box to add the global catalog**, or clear the check box to remove the global catalog.

**Global catalog servers and sites**

To optimize network performance in a multiple-site environment, consider adding global catalog servers in sites according to the needs in the sites for fast search responses and domain logons. It is recommended to make all domain controllers be global catalog servers if possible. In a single-site, multiple-domain environment, a single global catalog server is usually sufficient to cover common Active Directory queries and logons.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770674.aspx>

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

#### QUESTION 178

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. Diskpart
- B. Server Manager
- C. Computer Management
- D. New-VirtualDisk
- E. Share and Storage Management
- F. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- G. New-StorageSubsytemVirtualDisk
- H. New-StoragePool

**Correct Answer: AC**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Diskpart** - "create vdisk file=c:\test.vhd maximum=3000000 type=expandable"

**New-VirtualDisk** - Creates a new virtual disk in the **specified storage pool**. "New-VirtualDisk -StoragePoolFriendlyName CompanyData -FriendlyName UserData -Size 100GB"

Share and Storage Management, You can use this to manage all volumes that are available on your server with Windows 2008, **at windows 2012 it's File and Storage Services Role**

```
Administrator: cmd - diskpart

Copyright (C) 1999-2012 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: HU1

DISKPART> create vdisk file="D:\UHD\UHDviaDiskpart.vhd" maximum=5000 type=expandable

100 percent completed

DiskPart successfully created the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> select vdisk file="D:\UHD\UHDviaDiskpart.vhd"

DiskPart successfully selected the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> attach vdisk

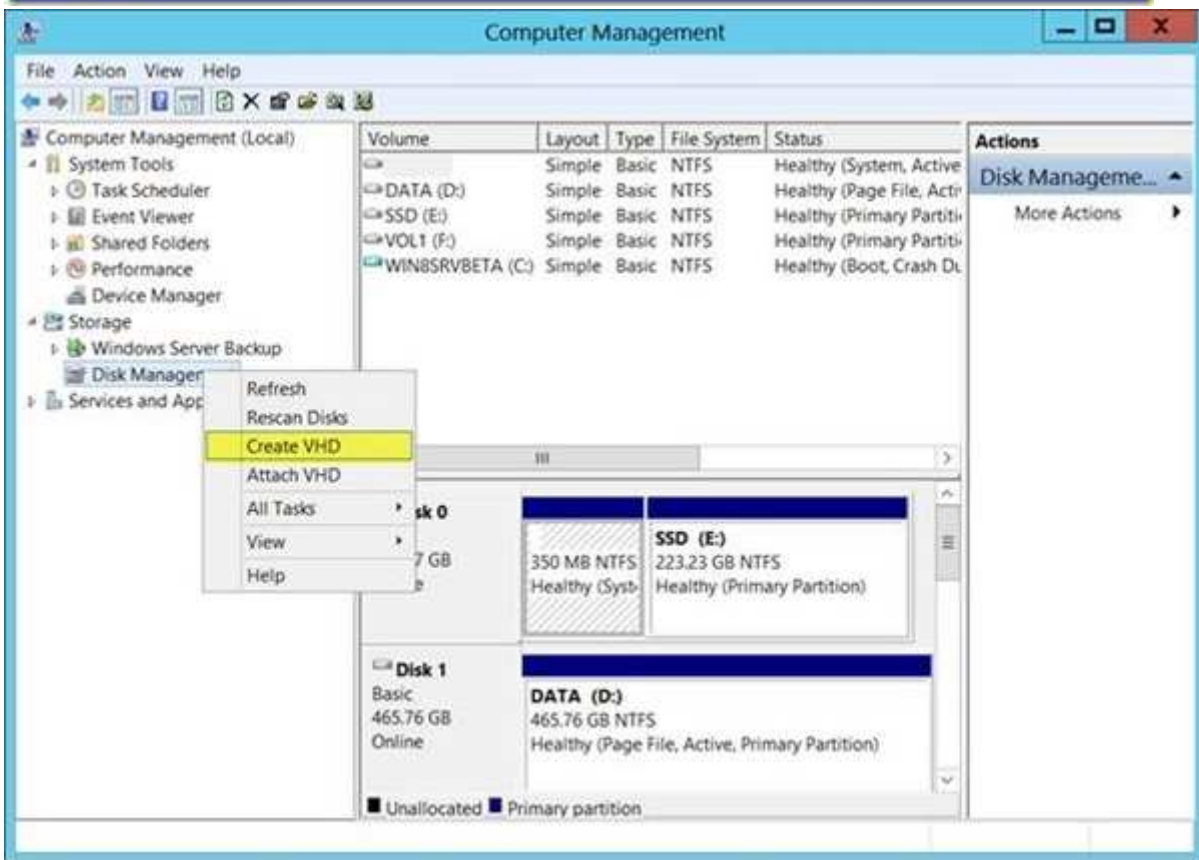
100 percent completed

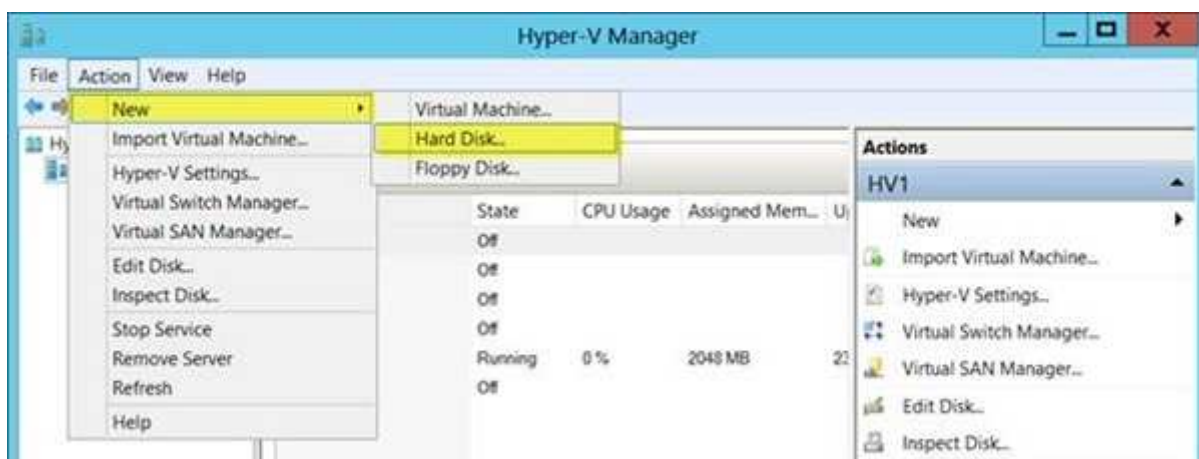
DiskPart successfully attached the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> list disk

Disk ###  Status        Size         Free          Dyn  Gpt
-----  -
Disk 0     Online         223 GB      1024 KB
Disk 1     Online         465 GB      1024 KB
Disk 2     Online          39 GB         0 B
Disk 8     Online          36 GB        23 GB
Disk 12    Online          10 GB         9 GB
x Disk 13   Online          5000 MB     5000 MB

DISKPART>
```





<http://www.hyper-v.nu/archives/hvredevoort/2012/01/windows-8-storage-and-hyper-v-part-2-vhdx-and-powershell/>

<http://www.hyper-v.nu/archives/hvredevoort/2012/04/windows-8-storage-and-hyper-v-part-3-the-art-of-creating-a-vhd-2/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831487>

### QUESTION 179

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 "root"
- B. Create a primary zone named "."
- C. Create a stub zone named "root"
- D. Create a zone delegation for GlobalNames.contoso.com

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

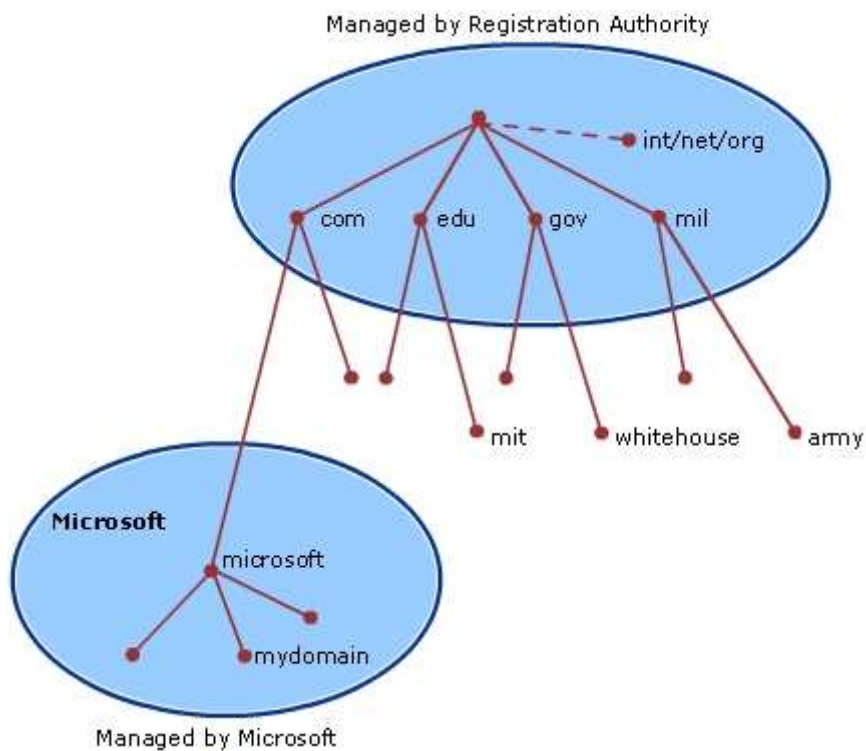
When you install DNS on a Windows server that does not have a connection to the Internet, the zone for the domain is created and a **root zone**, also **known as a dot zone**, is also created. This root zone may prevent access to the Internet for DNS and for clients of the DNS. **If there is a root zone, there are no other zones other than those that are listed with DNS, and you cannot configure forwarders or root hint servers.**

Root domain

This is the **top of the tree**, representing an unnamed level; it is sometimes shown as two empty quotation marks (""), indicating a null value. When used in a DNS domain name, it is **stated by a trailing period (.)** to designate that the **name is located at the root or highest level of the domain hierarchy**. In this instance, the DNS domain name is considered to be complete and points to an exact location in the tree of names. Names stated this way are called fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).

DNS Domain Name Hierarchy:





<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772774%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://youtu.be/KjMDtIR6Mhk>  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298148/en-us>

#### QUESTION 180

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. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- B. New-StoragePool
- C. Diskpart
- D. Share and Storage Management

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Diskpart** - "create vdisk file=c:\test.vhd maximum=3000000 type=expandable"

```
Administrator: cmd - diskpart
Copyright (C) 1999-2012 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: HU1

DISKPART> create vdisk file="D:\UHD\UHDviaDiskpart.vhd" maximum=5000 type=expandable

100 percent completed

DiskPart successfully created the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> select vdisk file="D:\UHD\UHDviaDiskpart.vhd"

DiskPart successfully selected the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> attach vdisk

100 percent completed

DiskPart successfully attached the virtual disk file.

DISKPART> list disk

Disk ###  Status       Size       Free       Dyn  Gpt
-----  -
Disk 0    Online      223 GB     1024 KB
Disk 1    Online      465 GB     1024 KB
Disk 2    Online       39 GB       0 B
Disk 8    Online       36 GB      23 GB
Disk 12   Online       10 GB       9 GB
x Disk 13  Online      5000 MB    5000 MB

DISKPART>
```

<http://www.hyper-v.nu/archives/hvredevoort/2012/01/windows-8-storage-and-hyper-v-part-2-vhdx-and-powershell/>  
<http://www.hyper-v.nu/archives/hvredevoort/2012/04/windows-8-storage-and-hyper-v-part-3-the-art-of-creating-a-vhd-2/>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831487>

#### QUESTION 181

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

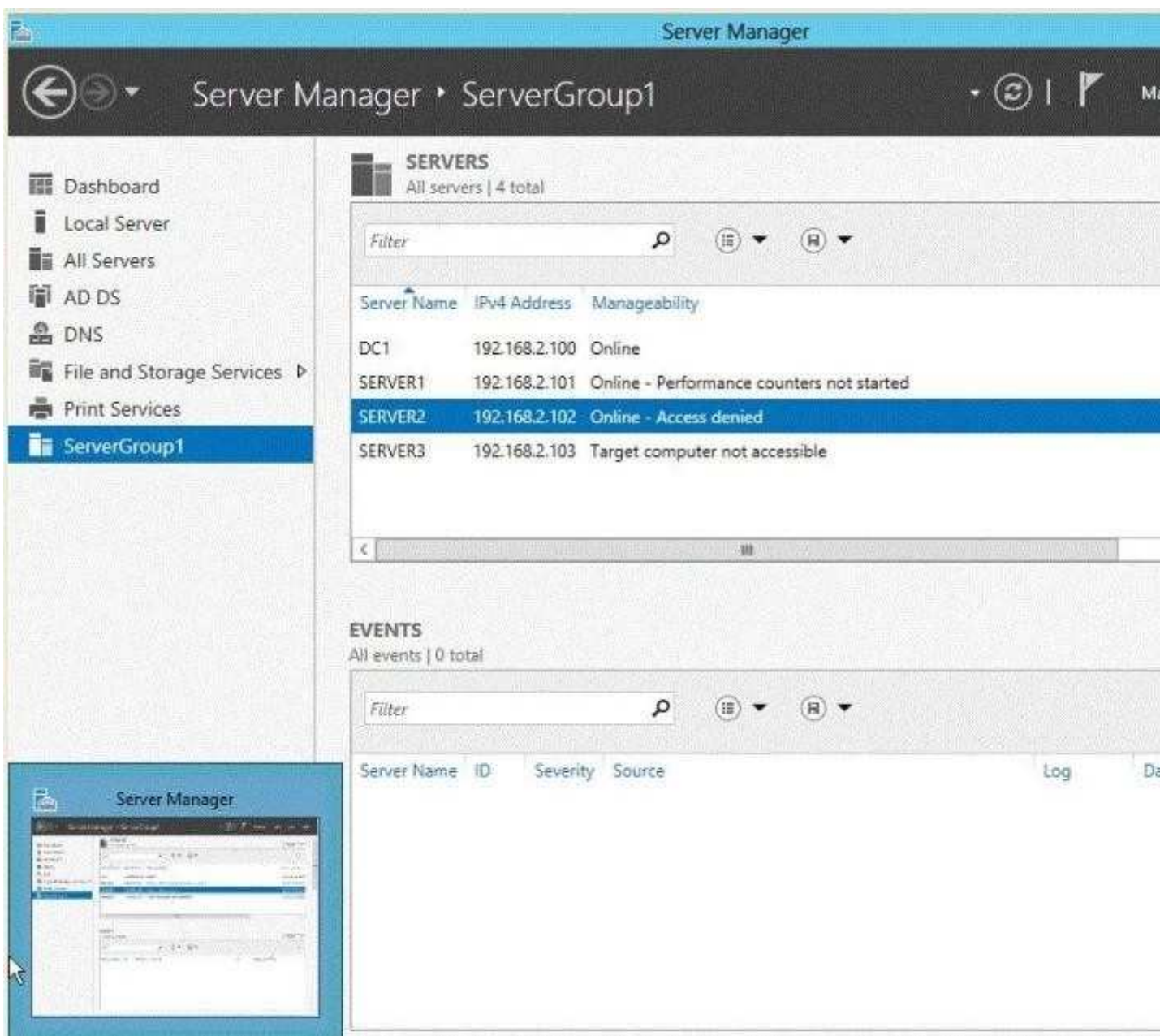
You create a server group named ServerGroup1.

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

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

What should you do?

**Exhibit:**



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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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

Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting: Provides one or more standard, non-Administrator users

access to event, service, performance counter, and role and feature inventory data for a server that you are managing by using Server Manager.

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

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

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

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

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

Incorrect:

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

Reference: Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting

### QUESTION 182

Your network contains two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com. Both forests contain multiple domains. A two-way trust exists between the forests. The contoso.com domain contains a domain local security group named Group1. Group1 contains contoso\user1 and adatum\user1.

You need to ensure that Group1 can only contain users from the contoso.com domain.

Which three actions should you perform?

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

### Select and Place:

Remove adatum\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a distribution group.

Convert Group1 to a global group.

Remove contoso\user1 from Group1.

Convert Group1 to a universal group.

### Correct Answer:



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

**Explanation/Reference:**

Domain local Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. **Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined.**

----- to review.....

Universal groups can only include objects from its own forest

Groups can have different scopes — domain local, built-in local, global, and universal. That is, the groups have different areas in which they are valid.

A **domain local group** is a security or distribution group that can contain universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest. You can give domain local security groups rights and permissions on resources that reside only in the same domain where the domain local group is located.

A **global group** is a group that can be used in its own domain, in member servers and in workstations of the domain, and in trusting domains. In all those locations, you can give a global group rights and permissions and the global group can become a member of local groups. However, a global group can contain user accounts that are only from its own domain.

A **universal group** is a security or distribution group that contains users, groups, and computers from any domain in its forest as members. You can give universal security groups rights and permissions on resources in any domain in the forest. Universal groups are not supported.

**Domain local** - Groups that are used to grant permissions within a single domain. Members of domain local groups can include only accounts (both user and computer accounts) and groups from the domain in which they are defined.

**Built-in local** - Groups that have a special group scope that have domain local permissions and, for simplicity, are often referred to as domain local groups. The difference between built-in local groups and other groups is that built-in local groups can't be created or deleted. You can only modify built-in local groups. References to domain local groups apply to built-in local groups unless otherwise noted.

**Global** - Groups that are used to grant permissions to objects in any domain in the domain tree or forest. Members of global groups can include only accounts and groups from the domain in which they are defined.

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

**Global to universal.** This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change is not a member of another global scope group.

**Domain local to universal.** This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another domain local group as a member.

**Universal to global.** This conversion is allowed only if the group that you want to change does not have another universal group as a member.

**Universal to domain local.** There are no restrictions for this operation.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb726978.aspx>  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755692(v=ws.10).aspx)

#### QUESTION 183

Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and is installed as an FTP server.

Client use App1 to connect to Server1 for FTP.

App1 use TCP port 21 for control and a dynamic port for data. You have allowed port 21 in firewall. What you should next do to allow clients to use App1 to connect to server1 using ftp.

- A. At Server1 allow firewall rule of outbound
- B. At Server1 allow firewall rule of inbound
- C. netsh advfirewall domainprofile state off
- D. netsh advfirewall set global StatefulFtp enable

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

set global statefulftp

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

### FTP Publishing Service

FTP Publishing Service provides FTP connectivity. By default, the FTP control port is 21. However, you can configure this service through the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager snap-in. The default data (that is used for active mode FTP) is automatically set to one port less than the control port. Therefore, if you configure the control port to port 4131, the data port is port 4130. Most FTP clients use passive mode FTP. This means that the client first connects to the FTP server using the control port. Next, the FTP server assigns a high TCP port between ports 1025 and 5000. Then, the client opens a second connection to the FTP server for transferring data. You can configure the range of high ports by using the IIS manager.

System service name: **MSFTPSVC**

Application protocol	Protocol	Ports
FTP control	TCP	21
FTP default data	TCP	20
Randomly allocated high TCP ports	TCP	random port number between 1024 - 65535 random port number between 49152 - 65535 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is the range in Windows Server 2012, Windows 8, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Vista.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771920%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/832017/en-us#method20>

#### QUESTION 184

You run a Windows 2012 server, what is the PowerShell command to set preferred dns server. Note: Other config such as ip address should not be changed.

- A. Register-DnsClient
- B. Set-DnsClient
- C. Set-DnsPreferredClientServerAddress

D. Set-DnsClientServerAddress

**Correct Answer:** D

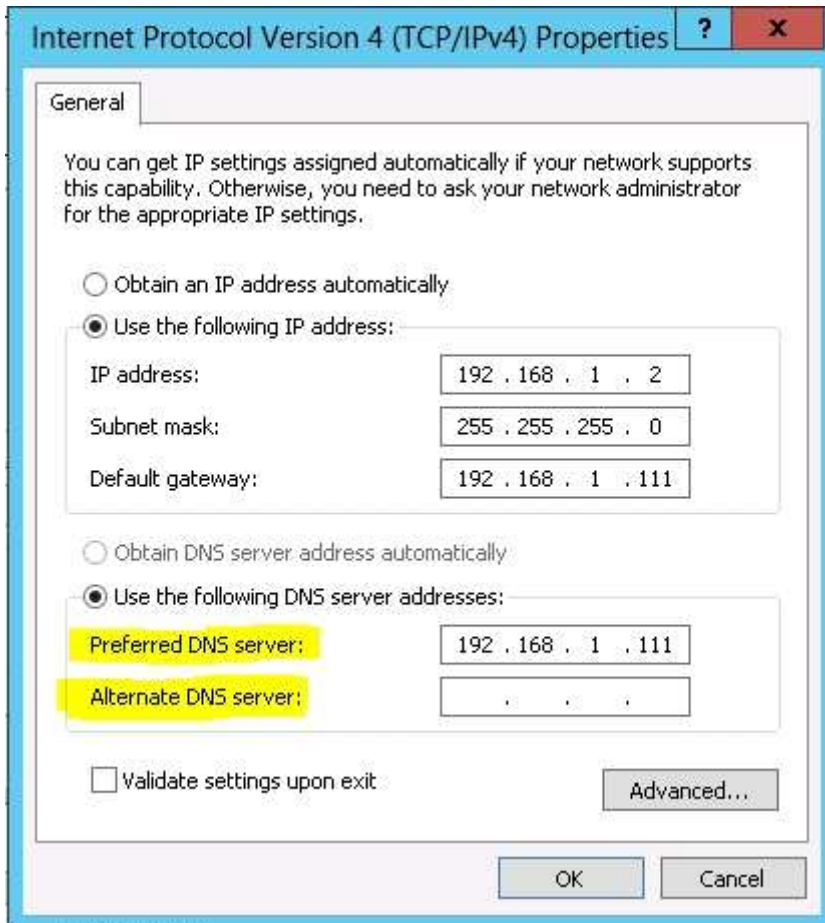
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Set-DnsClientServerAddress - Sets DNS server addresses associated with the TCP/IP properties on an interface.

Set-DnsClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses ("10.0.0.1")



p.s.

There is a fair bit of confusion around the purpose of the Alternate DNS Server. This Post should hopefully put these questions to bed.

The general assumption is that, the Windows DNS Client on all counts, will send a DNS query to the Preferred DNS first. If this query fails, then it will query the Alternate DNS Server, and so on and so forth.

The above statement is true, however there is a twist.

The Windows DNS Client will reset the DNS Server Priority at periodic intervals. By default, the server priorities are reset every 15 minutes.

Let's look at an example:

I have a DNS Client configured as follows:

Preferred DNS: 192.168.0.1

Alternate DNS: 10.10.0.1

The DNS Client will start by sending queries to 192.168.0.1. After 15 minutes it will switch priority to 10.10.0.1. Thus all queries will first be sent to 10.10.0.1 for a period of 15 minutes before switching back to 192.168.0.1

There is another condition that triggers a Priority Switch.

If say the Preferred DNS timed out on a DNS query, the DNS Client will send that DNS Query to the Alternate DNS.

If the Alternate DNS resolves the Query, the Priority will now switch to the Alternate DNS, until either it times out on a Query or the Priority Time Limit expires.

It is a common practice to configure the Preferred DNS Server with the IP of a Local Site DNS Server and the Alternate DNS Server with that of a Remote Site. The problem arises when Firewall/Network folk raise complaints that Clients are sending DNS Traffic to Remote DNS Servers. Well, that is because they have been configured to do so.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/ajayr/archive/2011/12/14/who-does-dns-client-prefer-preferred-or-alternate.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738344%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590768.aspx>

#### QUESTION 185

You run a Windows 2012 Hyper-V Role Server, you need to shrink the size of files.vhd  
Which powershell cmdlet option you should run first.

- A. Dismount-VHD
- B. Mount-VHD
- C. Resize-VHD
- D. Convert-VHD

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Answer: Convert, as .vhd don't support shrink.

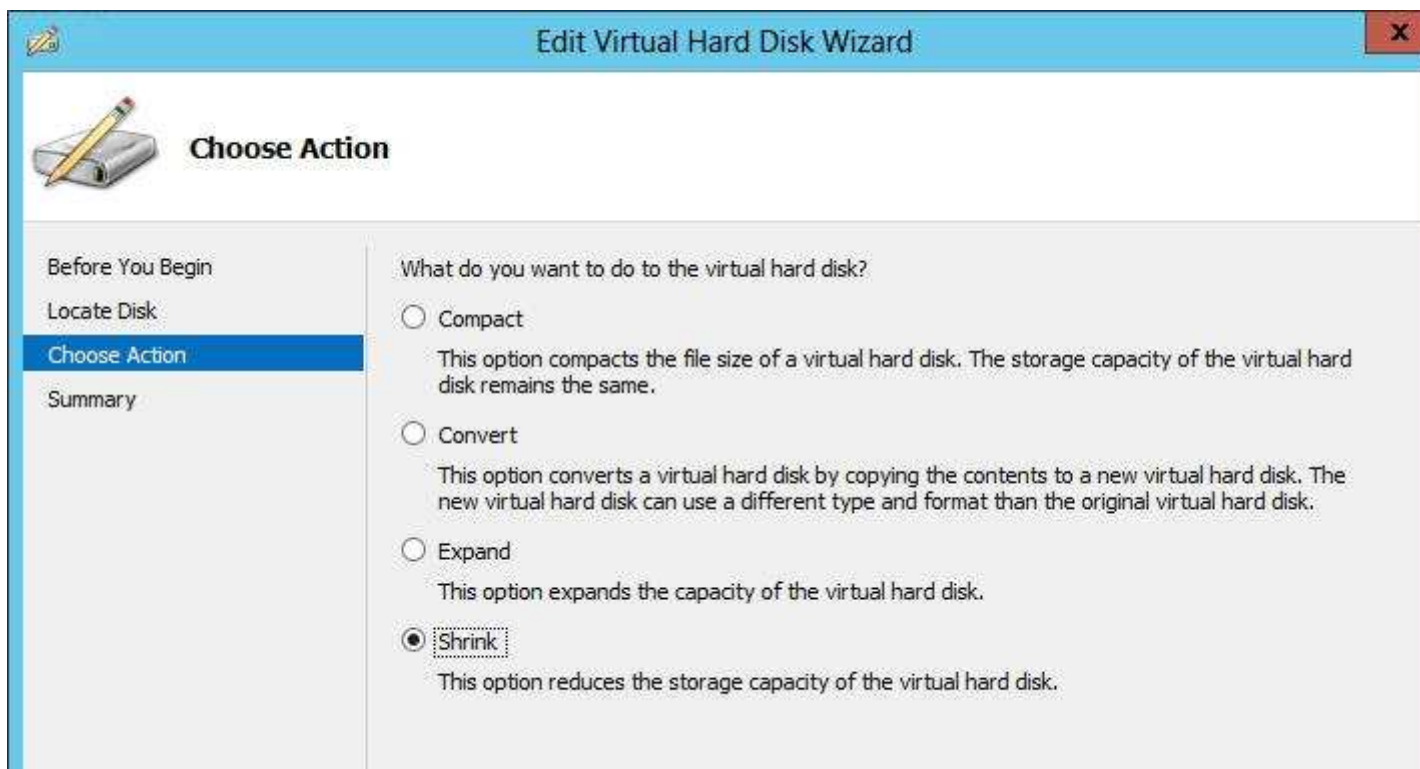
Convert-VHD - Converts the format, version type, and block size of a virtual hard disk file.

Convert-VHD -Path c:\test\files.vhd -DestinationPath c:\test\testvhdx.vhdx

The Resize-VHD cmdlet resizes a virtual hard disk. This cmdlet lets you shrink or expand the size of a virtual hard disk, but the **shrink operation is allowed only on VHDX virtual hard disks**. The shrink operation fails if it would shrink the virtual disk to less than its minimum size (available through the VHDX object's MinimumSize property).

After converting a dynamically expanding VHD to the VHDX format, a new Shrink menu option becomes available in the Hyper-V UI as shown.

VHDX format VHDs only expose the Shrink option when there is free space in the VHDX file to reclaim.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848454.aspx>

[http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual\\_pc\\_guy/archive/2012/05/10/shrinking-a-vhd-in-windows-8-fast.aspx](http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2012/05/10/shrinking-a-vhd-in-windows-8-fast.aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848535.aspx>

#### QUESTION 186

You only want to share a printer with Group1, administrators, central owner and operators. (pick 2 answers)

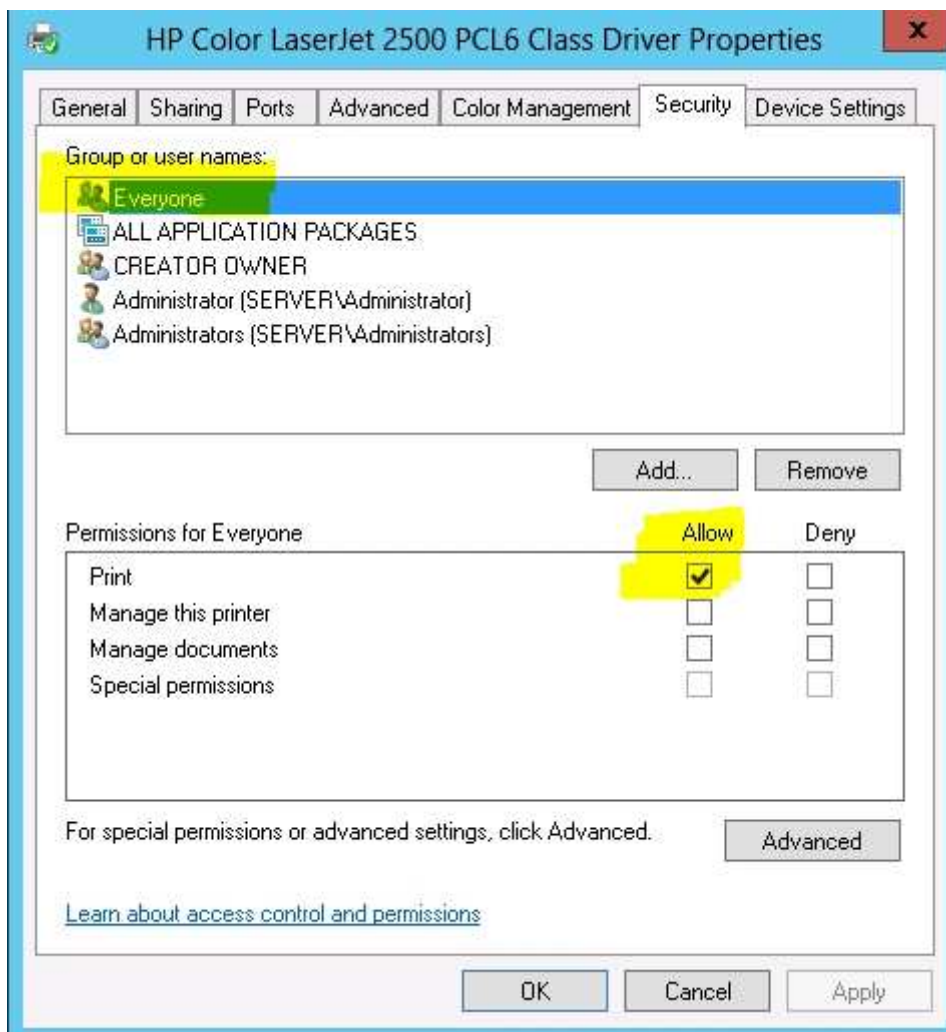
- A. Add permissions to Group1
- B. Remove permissions from administrators
- C. Add permissions to operators
- D. Add permissions to Central Owner
- E. Remove permissions from everyone.

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

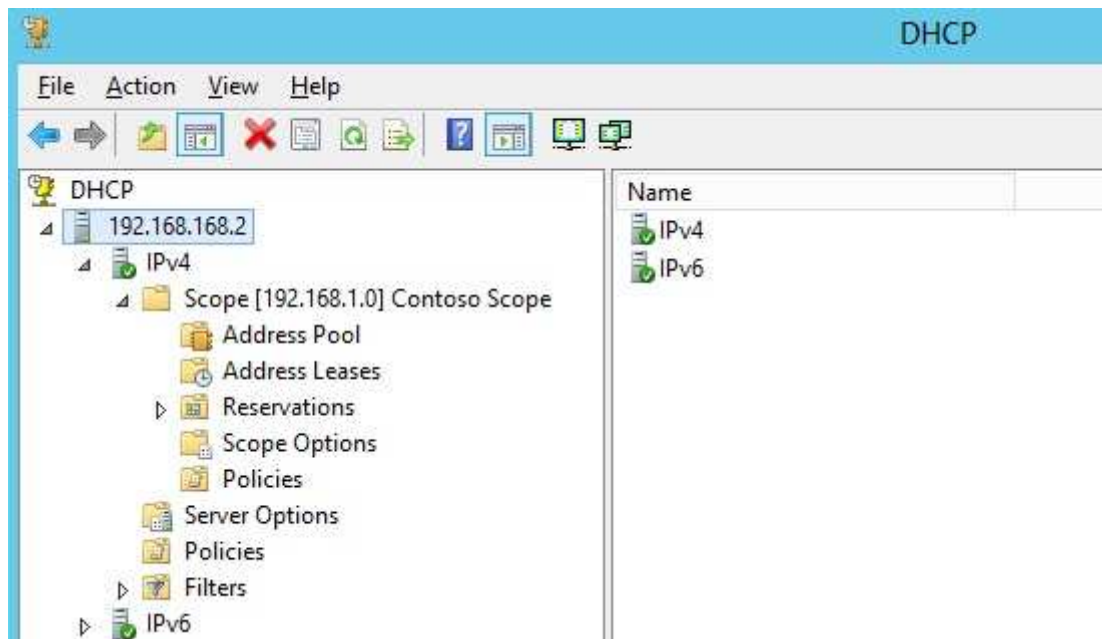


#### QUESTION 187

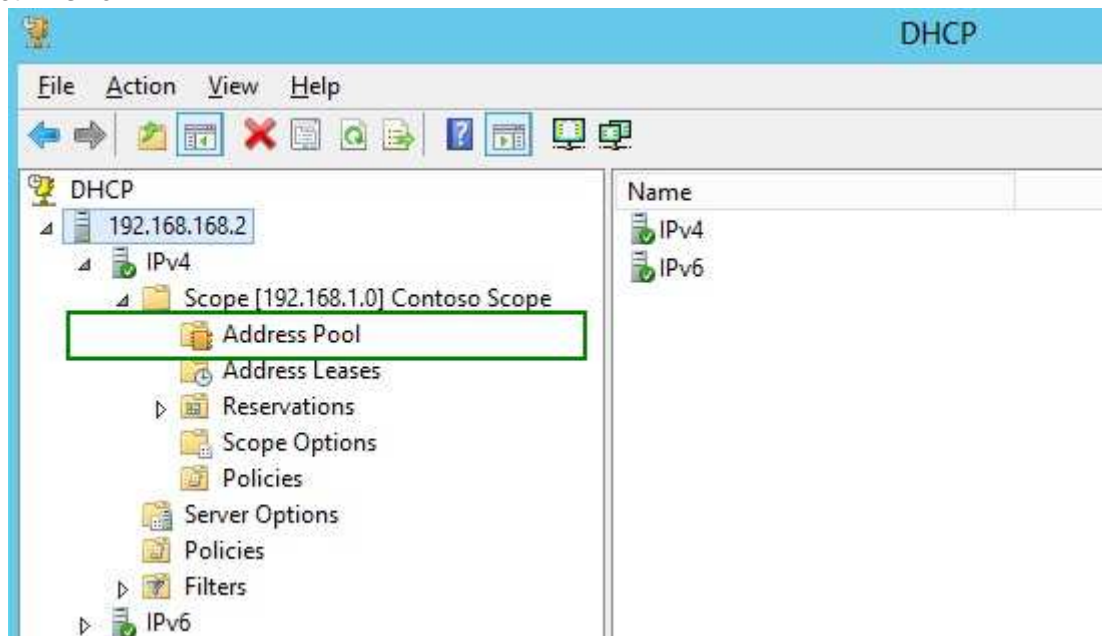
You run a Windows 2012 and implementing 3 new printers in a warehouse. You need to make an exclusion for these IP addresses within DHCP server. Select the location where would configure at the DHCP console ?

**Point and Shoot:**





**Correct Answer:**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Answer: address pool

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737978%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

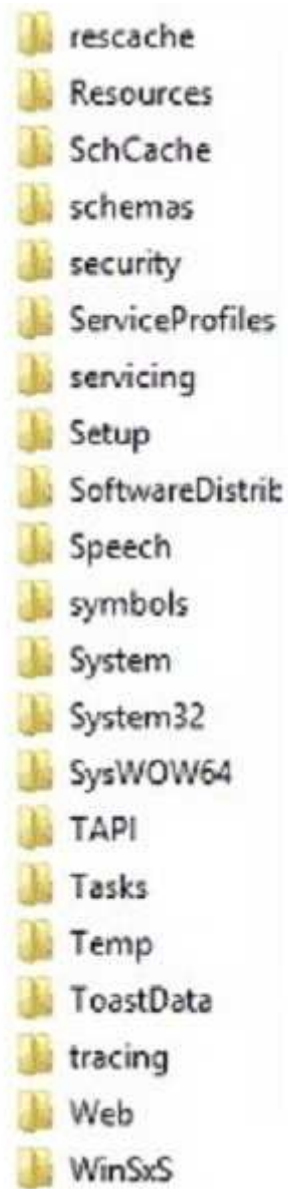
#### QUESTION 188

You have a Server Core 2012 installation and all roles and features removed. The server does not have access to Windows Update

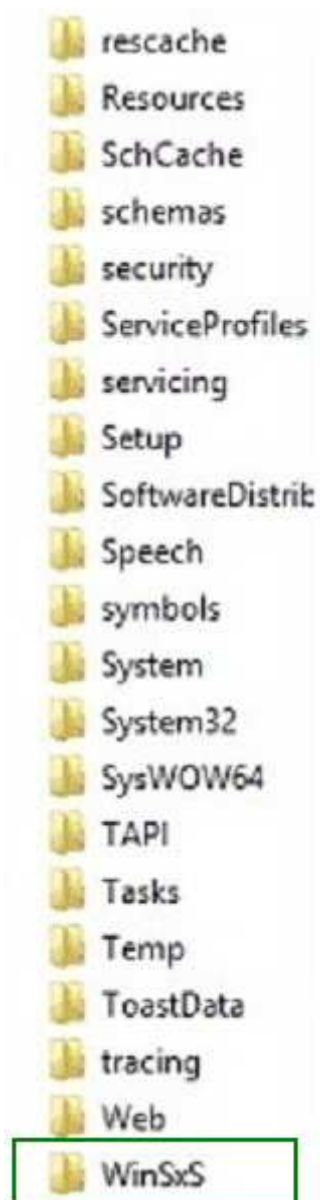
You mount the network volume containing the installation files for Server 2012. You need to install DNS and DHCP server role.

Which directory do you reference for installing?

**Point and Shoot:**

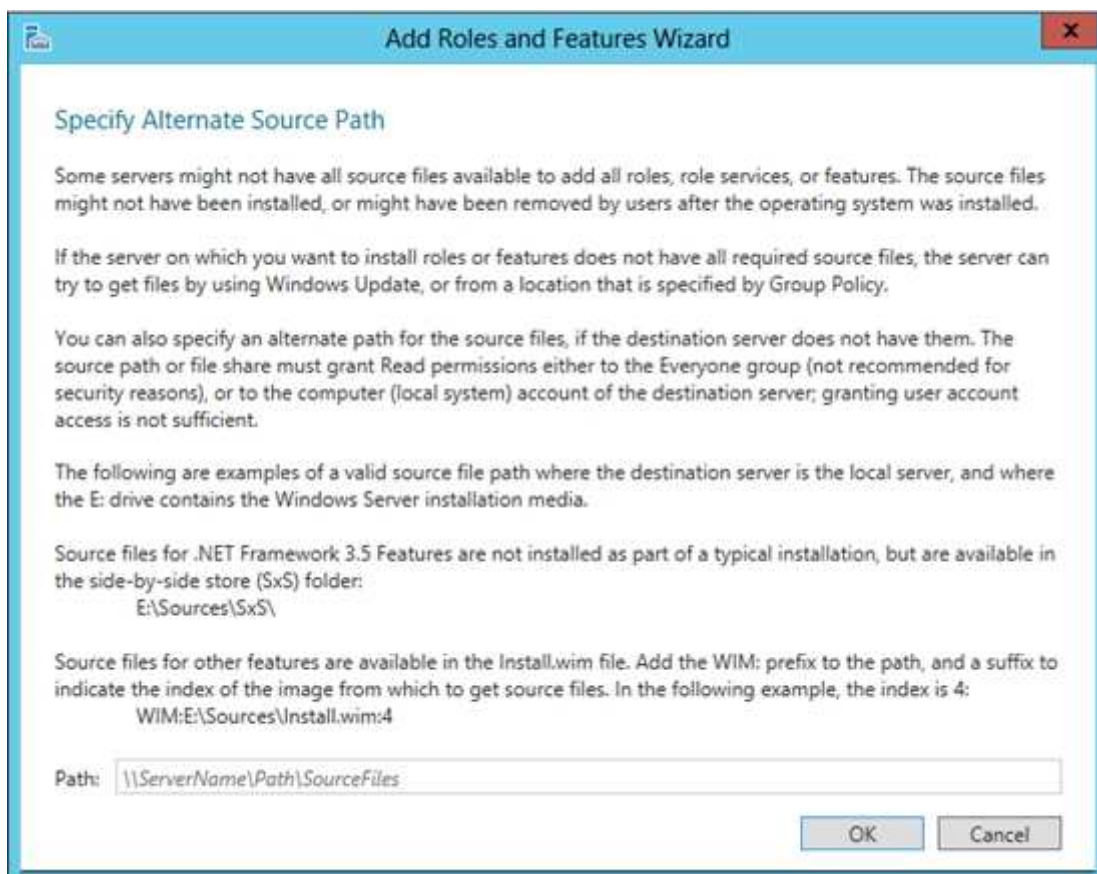


**Correct Answer:**



Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/02/24/how-to-reduce-the-size-of-the-winsxs-directory-and-free-up-disk-space-on-windows-server-2012-using-features-on-demand.aspx>

#### QUESTION 189

You have created a new volume. Image of properties of the volume is give. You need to add quota management.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

**Correct Answer:**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Answer: From the image we can see that there is no tab for that option. So answer is to install the respective role.

<http://havardkristiansen.com/?p=237>

#### QUESTION 190

Your network contains an Active Directory forest that contains three domains. A group named Group1 is configured as a domain local distribution group in the forest root domain.

Which group should we choose in order to send email to child domains?

What should you do?

- A. Convert Group1 to a global distribution group.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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

#### QUESTION 191

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

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

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

You need to recommend an upgrade path for each server.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

Which upgrade path should you recommend for each server?

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

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

**Select and Place:**

Click here to enter text.	<b>Answer Area</b>	
Clean installation on new hardware	Server1	
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2	
Upgrade on existing hardware	Server3	

**Correct Answer:**

Click here to enter text.	<b>Answer Area</b>	
Clean installation on new hardware	Server1	Clean installation on new hardware
Clean installation on existing hardware	Server2	Clean installation on existing hardware
Upgrade on existing hardware	Server3	Upgrade on existing hardware



Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## ▲ Upgrading previous retail versions of Windows Server to Windows Server 2012

The table below briefly summarizes which already licensed (that is, not evaluation) Windows operating systems can be upgraded to Windows Server 2012.

Note the following general guidelines for supported paths:

- In-place upgrades from 32-bit to 64-bit architectures are not supported. All editions of Windows Server 2012 are 64-bit.
- In-place upgrades from one language to another are not supported.
- In-place upgrades from one build type (fre to chk, for example) are not supported.
- If the server is a domain controller, see <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh994618.aspx> for important information.
- Upgrades from pre-release versions of Windows Server 2012 (such as the Release Candidate) are not supported.
- Upgrades that switch from a Server Core installation to the Server with a GUI mode of Windows Server 2012 are not supported. You can upgrade from Server Core to Server with a GUI mode, but you cannot upgrade from Server with a GUI mode to Server Core. For more information about these installation options, how to convert between them, and how to upgrade, see <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh994618.aspx>.
- If you do not see your current version in the left column, upgrading to this release of Windows Server 2012 is not supported.

If you see more than one edition in the right column, upgrade to either edition from the same starting version if possible.

If you are running:
Windows Server 2008 Standard with SP2 or Windows Server 2008 Enterprise with SP2
Windows Server 2008 Datacenter with SP2
Windows Web Server 2008
Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard with SP1 or Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise with SP1
Windows Server 2008 R2 Datacenter with SP1
Windows Web Server 2008 R2

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994618.aspx#BKMK\\_UpgradeWorkflow](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994618.aspx#BKMK_UpgradeWorkflow)  
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff543450%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 192

A laptop with server 2012 OS, you need to ensure that server 2012 can use wireless network adapter. what should you do first?

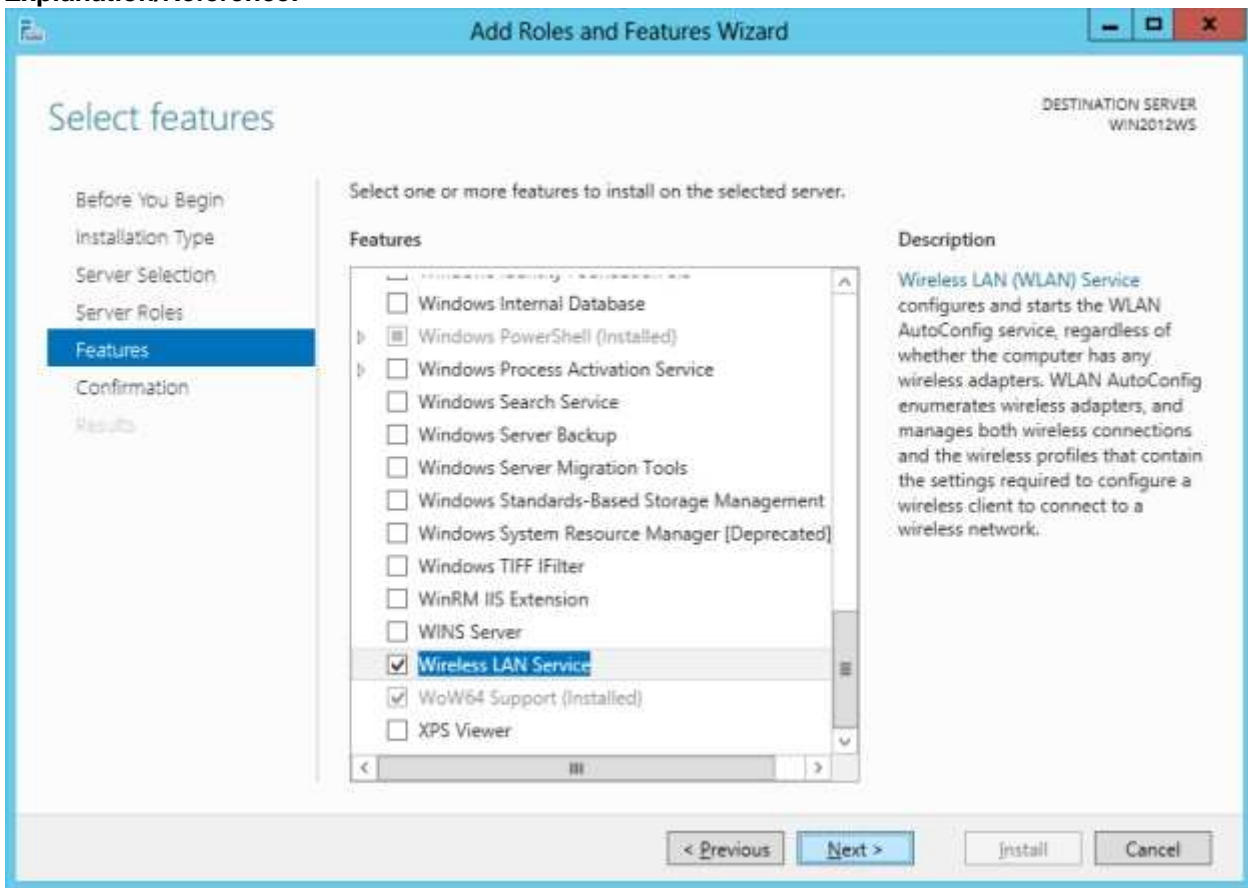
- A. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Role
- B. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Role
- C. use server manager to install the Wireless Lan Service Feature
- D. use server manager to install the Wireless Network Feature

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



<http://www.win2012workstation.com/wireless-networking/>

#### QUESTION 193

You run a Windows 2012 Hyper-V Role Server, you need to shrink the size of files.vhd ( 200GB ). Using the Edit Virtual Disk Wizard what option should you choose.

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

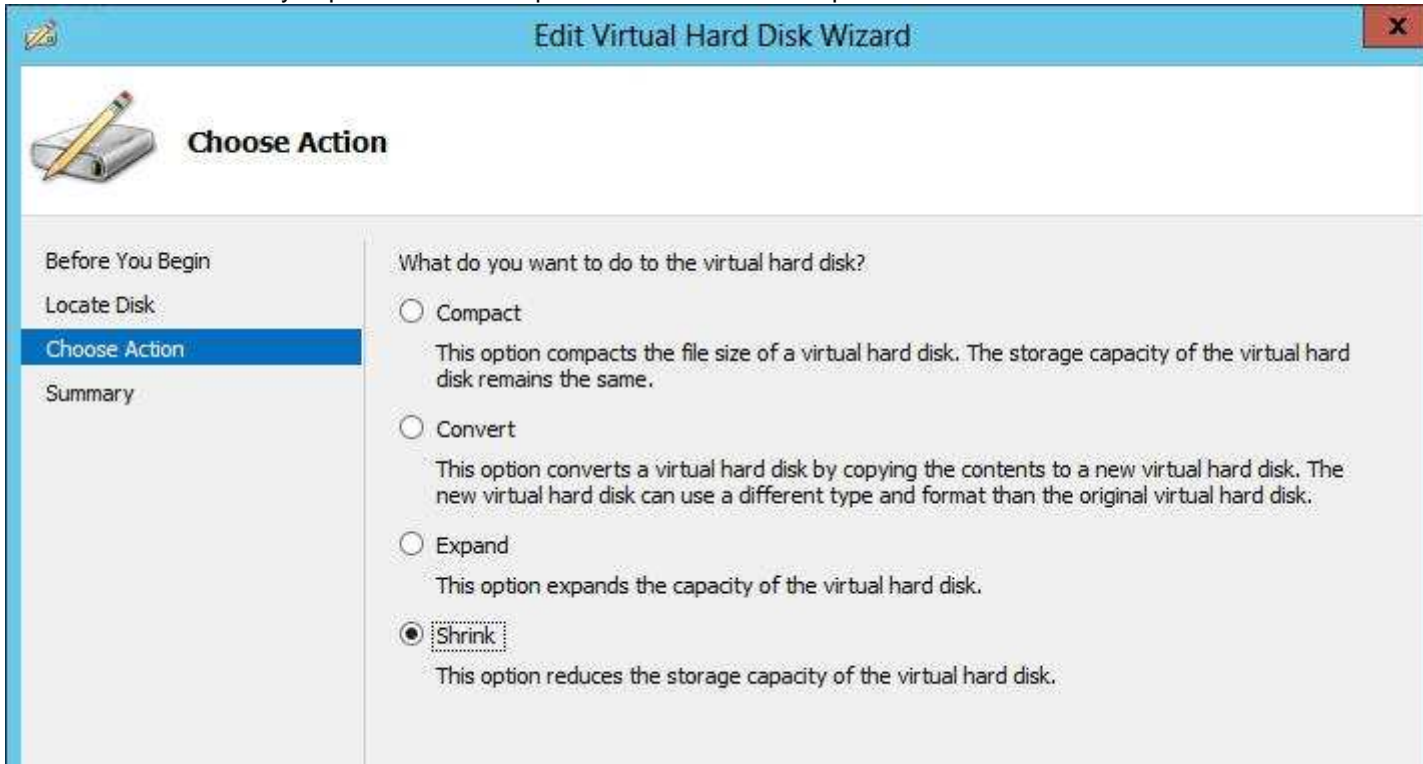
**Explanation/Reference:**

Answer: **Convert**, as .vhd don't support shrink.

After converting a dynamically expanding VHD to the VHDX format, a new Shrink menu option becomes

available in the Hyper-V UI as shown.

VHDX format VHDs only expose the Shrink option when there is free space in the VHDX file to reclaim.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848454.aspx>

[http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual\\_pc\\_guy/archive/2012/05/10/shrinking-a-vhd-in-windows-8-fast.aspx](http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2012/05/10/shrinking-a-vhd-in-windows-8-fast.aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848535.aspx>

#### QUESTION 194

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

Server1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1, VM2

VM1 needs access to the LUN. The solution must prevent VM2 from accessing the LUN.

What should you configure?

- A. Create a new Fibre Channel Adaptor at VM1
- B. Configure Server1 Hyper-V settings
- C.
- D.
- E.

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 195

adatum.com has a one-way forest trust to contoso.com.

A group named Group1 is configured as a global distribution at Adatum.com.

You need to configure a share with security using Group1 at contoso.com.

What should you do?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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

#### QUESTION 196

You have 2 servers, Server1 has 1 installed and shared printer, Server2 uses Server1 printer. At Server1 you try to delete all printers but could not delete Printer from Server1 Why?

- A. user not printer admin
- B. mandatory profile
- C. ...
- D. group policy

**Correct Answer:**

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 197

A company has a forest with 4 sites. Subnets are as follows:

MainOffice 172.16.1.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0 Gateway 172.16.1.254

Site1 192.168.12.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0

Site 2 192.168.13.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0

Site 3 192.168.14.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0

Site 4 192.168.15.0 Subnet: 255.255.255.0

You add a new server to the MainOffice and it needs to be able to communicate to all sites. Which route command would you run?

- A. route add -p 192.168.8.0 netmask 255.255.252.0 172.16.1.254
- B. route add -p 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.248.0 172.16.1.254
- C. route add -p 192.168.12.0 netmask 255.255.252.0 172.16.1.254
- D. route add -p 192.168.12.0 netmask 255.255.240.0 172.16.1.254

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 198

Server1 with Server 2012 installed is an FTP server. Client use App1 to connect to server1 for FTP. App1 use TCP port 21 for control and a dynamic port for data. You have allowed port 21 in firewall. What you should next do to allow clients to use App1 to connect to server1 using ftp.  
Options: Do remember all, but answer was to allow App1 application in a firewall rule of inbound port.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D. stateful

**Correct Answer:**

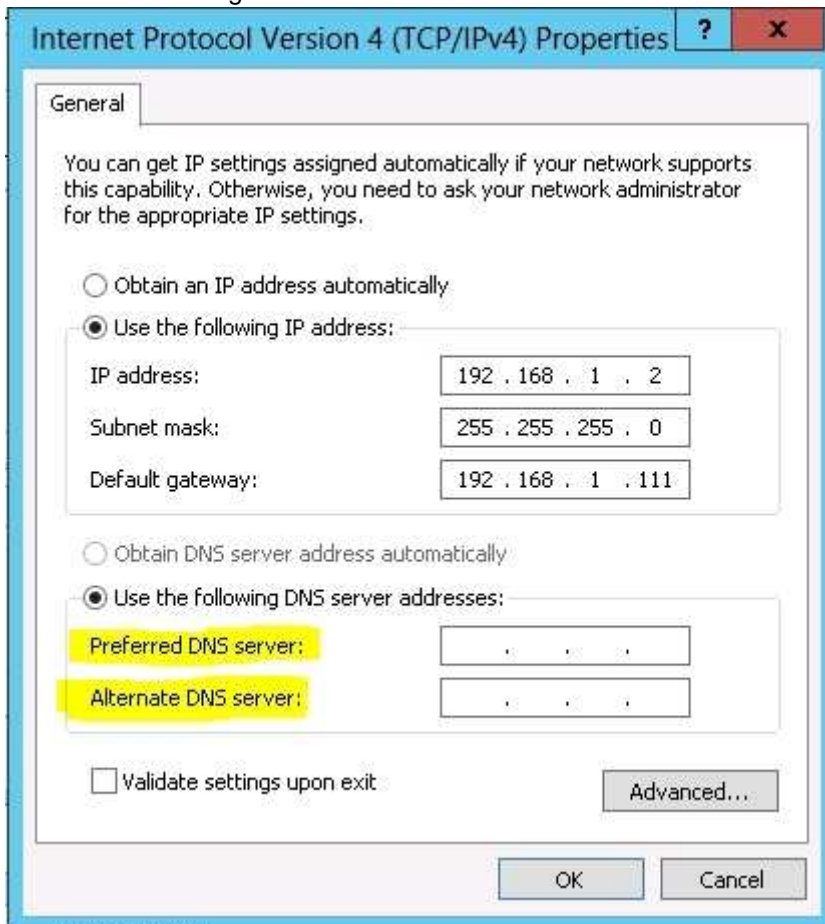
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 199

Command to set configure network interface primary dns server. Note: Other config such as ip address should not be changed.



- A. set-ipaddress
- B. netsh
- C. ipconfig
- D. winipconfig

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

netsh interface ipv4 set dns name="Local Area Connection" source=static address=192.168.100.49 primary  
<http://exchangeserverpro.com/how-to-add-multiple-dns-servers-to-windows-server-2008-core/>

#### QUESTION 200

Two forest have adatum.com and contoso.com have a trust. We need to ensure that group1 in adatum



does not use resource of contoso.com

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

**Correct Answer:**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 201**

printer config (the question was to do with configuring the print server availability schedule)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

**Correct Answer:**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



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