# Realtests 70-410 Calvert 55q

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**Exam Code: 70-410**

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

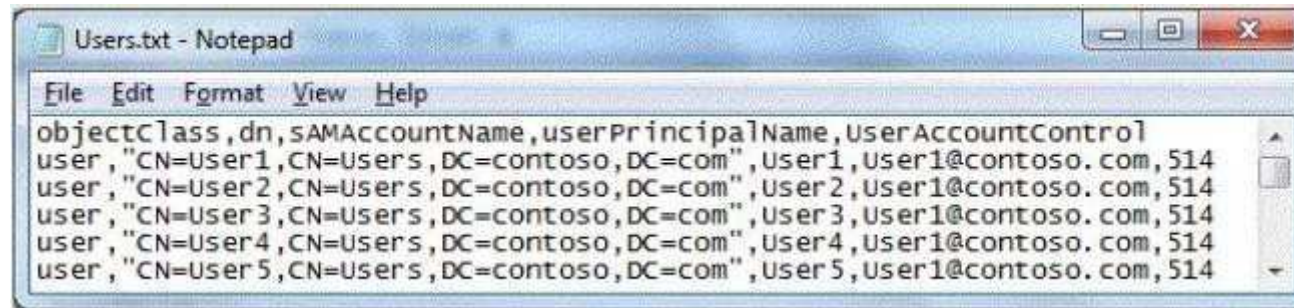**Real Tests**

Real Answers to Practice Questions

**Exam B**

**QUESTION 1**
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.)



```
Users.txt - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
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. Ldifde
B. csvde
C. Dsadd
D. Net user

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
The CSVDE is a command-line utility that can create new AD DS objects by importing information from a comma-separated value (.csv) file. This would be the least amount of administrative effort in this case.

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

**QUESTION 2**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers currently run Windows Server 2008 R2.

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

The new domain controller will have the following configurations:
- Schema master
- Global catalog server
- DNS Server server role
- Active Directory Certificate Services server role

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

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

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

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

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

**QUESTION 3**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. The domain contains a server named Server1.

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

You need to ensure that you can use the script to promote Server1 to a domain controller.

Which file extension should you use to save the script?

A. .bat
B. .cmd
C. .psl
D. .xml

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Creating a batch file would be best practice because the process involved to promote a server to a domain controller involves several commands that can be configured into a batch file in a script.

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 5: Install and Administer Active Directory, Objective 5.1 Install Domain Controllers, p. 251-256 Exam Ref: 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6: Create and manage Group Policy, Objective 6.3: Configure application restriction policies, p.342 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 4: Deploying Domain Controllers, Lesson 2: Deploying domain controllers using Server Manager, p. 146

**QUESTION 4**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

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

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 5**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to add a user named User1 to a group named ServerAdmins.
What command should you run?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

## Answer Area

| ▼ | -identity | ▼ | | ▼ |

**Hot Area:**

## Answer Area

| ▼ | -identity | ▼ | | ▼ |

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

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

**Correct Answer:**

## Answer Area

| ▼ | -identity | ▼ | | ▼ |

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

ServerAdmins
User1

ServerAdmins
User1

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

**Answer Area**

| Add-AdGroupMember | -identity | ServerAdmins | ServerAdmins |
|---|---|---|---|
| Add-Member | | User1 | User1 |
| Set-AdGroup | | | |
| Set-AdUser | | | |

**QUESTION 6**
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.  Add User1 to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
C.  Modify the permission on the \\Contoso.com\SYSVOL\Contoso.com\Policies folder.
D.  Modify the permissions on the User1 account.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 7**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains five domains. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which built-in groups should you use?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 8**
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831410.aspx Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

**QUESTION 9**
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Which virtual machine setting should you configure for VM2?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144 Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 7: Hyper-V Virtualization, Lesson 2: Deploying and configuring virtual machines, p.335

**QUESTION 10**
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.

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

Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

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

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

References:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd405549(v=vs.85).aspx Exam Ref 70-410, Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, Objective 3.1: Create and Configure virtual machine settings, p.144

**QUESTION 11**
Your network contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts four virtual machines named VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Metrics collected for each virtual machine using resource metering:
Average CPU usage, measured in megahertz over a period of time.
Average physical memory usage, measured in megabytes.
Minimum memory usage (lowest amount of physical memory). Maximum memory usage (highest amount of physical memory). Maximum amount of disk space allocated to a virtual machine. Total incoming network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter.
Total outgoing network traffic, measured in megabytes, for a virtual network adapter

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

**QUESTION 12**
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 Croup Policy Objects container, and then click Manage Backups.

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

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

**QUESTION 13**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an application server named Server1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 is configured as an FTP server.

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

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

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

What should you do?

A. Run netshadvfirewall set global statefulftp enable.
B. Run netsh firewall addportopening TCP 21 dynamicftp.
C. Create an inbound firewall rule to allow App1.exE.
D. Create an isolation connection security rule.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Netshadvfirewall set global statefulftp command will configure 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 (Disabled being the default setting) 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.

**QUESTION 14**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

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

What should you configure?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 15**
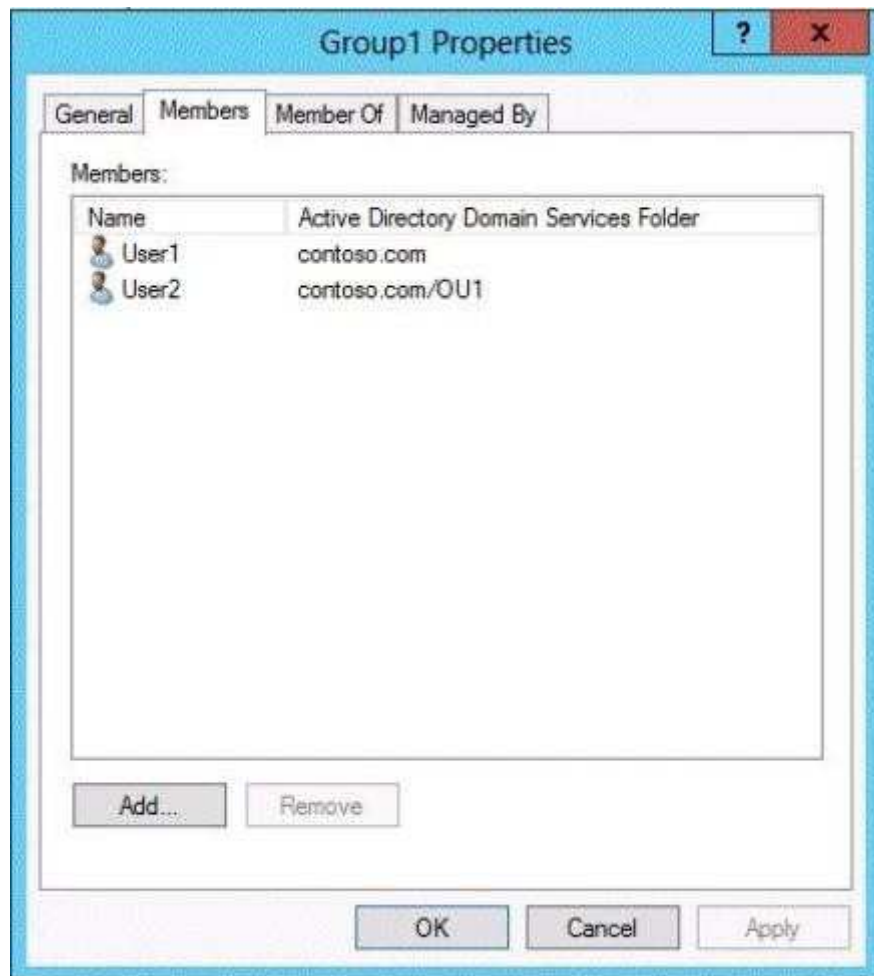Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

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

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

You need to ensure that the configuration settings in GP1 are applied only to a user named User1.
What should you do?

A.  Modify the security settings of OU1.

B. Modify the GPO Status of GP1.

C. Modify the security settings of GP1.

D. Configure the WMI Filter of GP1.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
WMI filtering
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.

References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 10: Implementing Group Policy, p. 470, 482
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134176
WMI filtering using GPMC

**QUESTION 16**
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.
(Click the Exhibit button.)

The membership of Group1 is shown in the Group1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

## Group1 Properties

General | **Members** | Member Of | Managed By

Members:

| Name | Active Directory Domain Services Folder |
| --- | --- |
| User1 | contoso.com |
| User2 | contoso.com/OU1 |

[ Add... ] [ Remove ]

[ OK ] [ Cancel ] [ Apply ]

You configure GPO1 to prohibit access to Control Panel. GPO1 is linked to OU1 as shown in the GPO1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
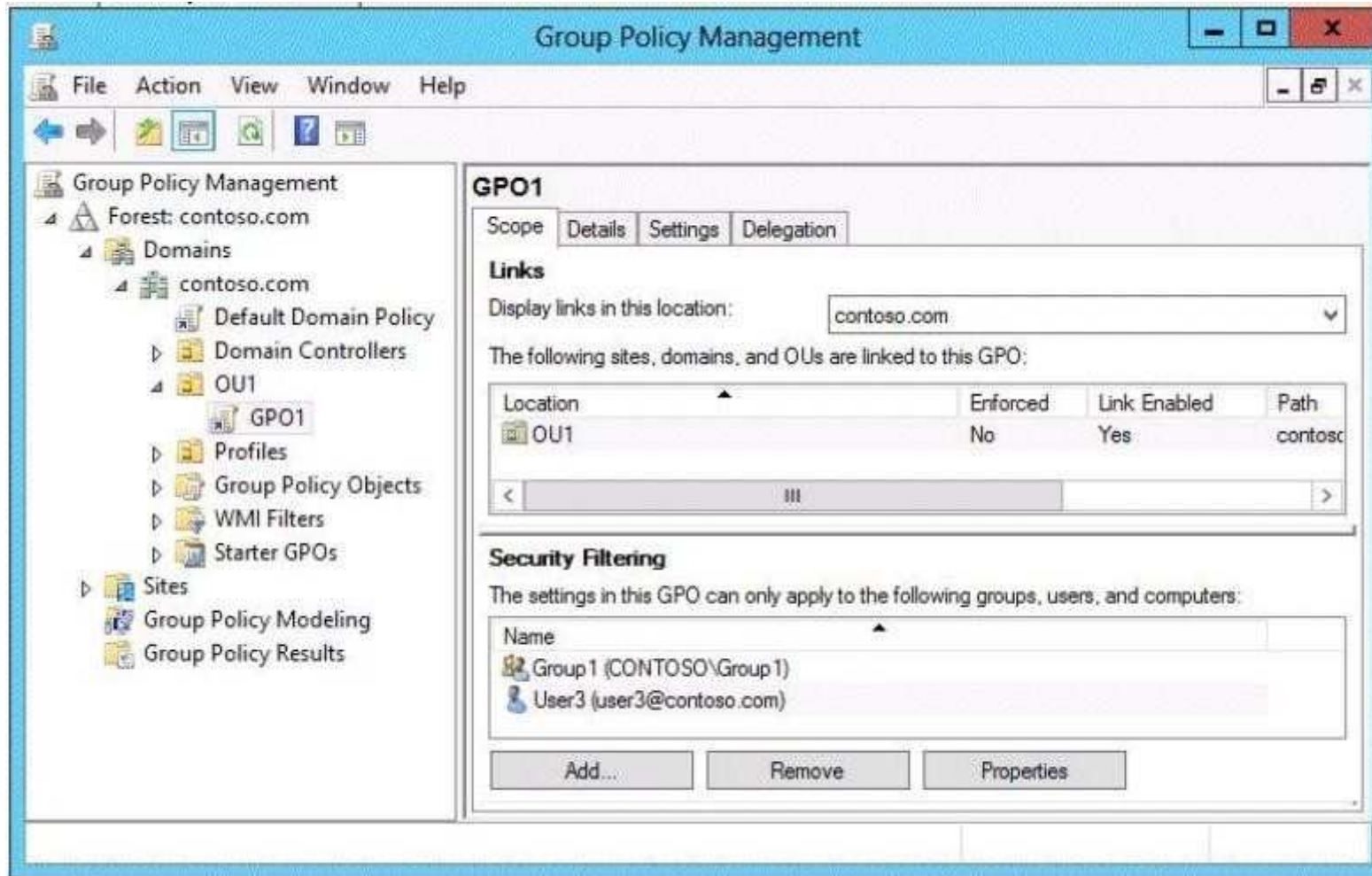
Select Yes if the statement can be shown to be true based on the available information; otherwise select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Hot Area:**

|  | Yes | No |
| --- | --- | --- |
| User1 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ○ |
| User2 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ○ |
| User3 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ○ |
| User4 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ○ |

**Correct Answer:**

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| User1 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ● |
| User2 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ● |
| User3 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ● |
| User4 can access Control Panel. | ● | ○ |

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| User1 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ● |
| User2 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ● |
| User3 can access Control Panel. | ○ | ● |
| User4 can access Control Panel. | ● | ○ |

Since user4 is not in organizational unit, the filtering the GPO does not apply to him.

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

**QUESTION 17**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 25 servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

How should you configure the rule?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Rule direction: [                ▼]

Rule type: [                ▼]

Profile: [                ▼]

**Hot Area:**

Answer Area

Rule direction: [                ▼]
                Inbound
                Outbound

Rule type: [                ▼]
           Port
           Program

Profile: [                ▼]
         Domain
         Private
         Public

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area

Rule direction: [ ▼ ]
  Inbound
  **Outbound**

Rule type: [ ▼ ]
  Port
  **Program**

Profile: [ ▼ ]
  **Domain**
  Private
  Public

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

## Answer Area

| | |
|---|---|
| Rule direction: | [ ▼ ] |
| | Inbound |
| | **Outbound** |
| Rule type: | [ ▼ ] |
| | Port |
| | **Program** |
| Profile: | [ ▼ ] |
| | **Domain** |
| | Private |
| | Public |

**QUESTION 18**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

All server are configured to enforce AppLocker policies.

You install a server named Server1.

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

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

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

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

| | | Group Policy Management Editor | | - □ x |
|---|---|---|---|---|

File   Action   View   Help

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

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

Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...   [                    ▼]

User1 can run app1.exe if ...   [                    ▼]

**Hot Area:**

## Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

**Correct Answer:**

## Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

## Answer Area

User1 can run regedit.exe if ...

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

User1 can run app1.exe if ...

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

**QUESTION 19**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.All client computers run Windows 7. The computer accounts for all of the client computers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

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

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

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

What should you configure in the GPO?

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

**Hot Area:**

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.
Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To start the Application Identity service
1. Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Services.
2. In the Services snap-in console, double-click Application Identity.
3. In the Application Identity Properties dialog box, click Automatic in the Startup type list, click Start, and then click OK.
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759130.aspx

**QUESTION 20**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You create a DHCP scope named Scope1. The scope has a start address of 192.168.1.10, an end address of 192.168.1.50, and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192.

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

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Set-DhcpServerv4Scope
Sets the properties of an existing IPv4 scope on the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server service.

**QUESTION 21**
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 | |
| Subnet Masks | |
| 255.255.0.0 | |
| 255.255.255.0 | |
| 255.255.255.128 | |
| 255.255.255.192 | |

**Correct Answer:**

| Network IDs | Answer Area |
|---|---|

**Network IDs**

10.10.1.0

10.10.1.16

10.10.1.192

**Subnet Masks**

255.255.0.0

255.255.255.0

255.255.255.192

**Answer Area**

| 10.10.1.128 | 255.255.255.128 |
|---|---|

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
The Subnet Mask specifies which bits of the IP address identify the host system and which bits identify the network where the host system resides.

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

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

**QUESTION 22**
Your company has a main office and two branch offices. The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link.

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

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

Which IPv6 address should you assign to Server1?

A. 2001:ab32:145c::32cc:401b

B. ff00:3rff:65df:145c:dca8::82a4

C. fd00:ab32:14:ad88:ac:58:abc2:4

D. fe80:ab32:145c::32cc:401b

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

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

Unique local addresses, therefore, are not routable on the IPv6 Internet in the same way that an address like 10.20.100.55 is not routable on the IPv4 Internet.

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

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 6: p.266

**QUESTION 23**
Your network contains two Active Directory forests named contoso.com and adatum.com. Each forest contains one domain. A two-way forest trust exists between the forests.

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

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

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

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

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

What should you create?

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

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

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

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

**QUESTION 24**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The network contains 500 client computers that run Windows 8.All of the client computers connect to the Internet by using a web proxy.

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

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

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

What should you do on Server1?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 25**
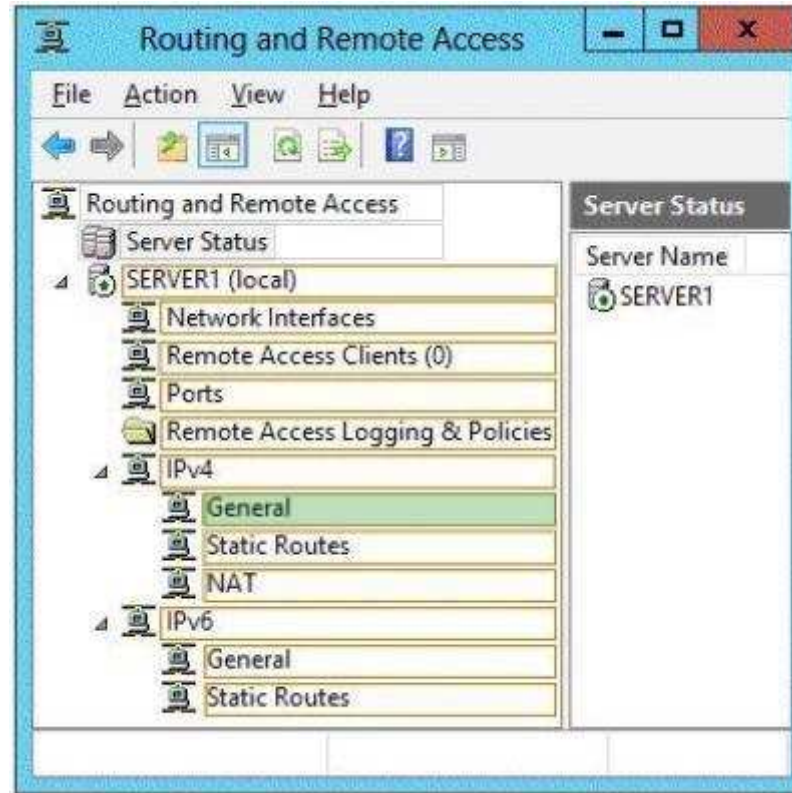You have a server named Server 1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

**Hot Area:**
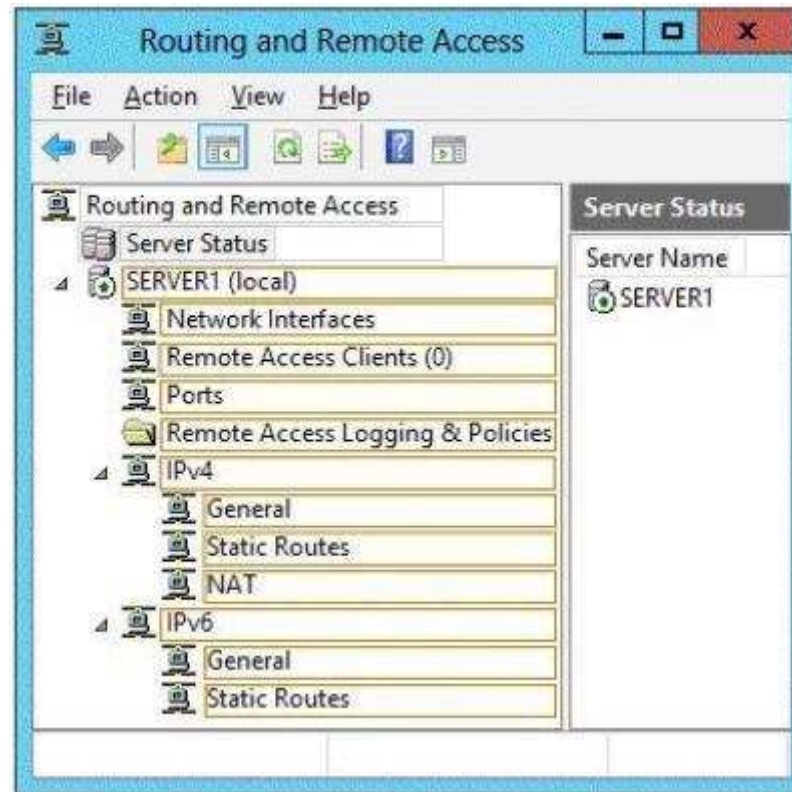


**Correct Answer:**

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Expand the IPv4 node. Then, right-click the **General** node and, in the shortcut menu, select New Routing Protocol. The New Routing Protocol dialog box appears. Select DHCP Relay Agent and click OK. A DHCP Relay Agent node appears, subordinate to the IPv4 node.
Right-click the DHCP Relay Agent node and, on the shortcut menu, select New Interface. The New Interface For DHCP Relay Agent dialog box appears. THEN you can add a relay agent.

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

**QUESTION 26**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named DC1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2

and a client computer named Computer1 that runs windows 8.

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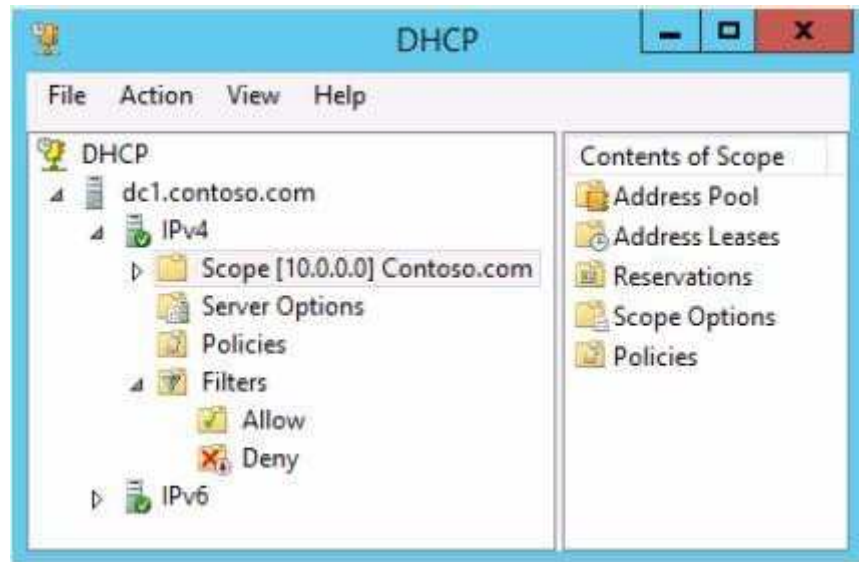


Computer1 is configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

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

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

What should you do?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**
You have a server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

| Network adapter name | Required IPv6 address type |
|---|---|
| NIC1 | Private<br>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:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
An IPv6 multicast address always begins with 11111111 or FF and includes additional structure that identifies the scope of the address and the multicast group to which the interface belongs. IPv6 multicast addresses, therefore, are always of the form FF00::/8.
References:
http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-address-space/ipv6-address-space.xml

**QUESTION 28**
Your network contains three servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

| Server name | Server role |
|---|---|
| Server1 | Active Directory Domain Services<br>DHCP Server<br>DNS Server |
| Server2 | Remote Access<br>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. An exclusion
B. A scope option
C. A filter
D. A reservation

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Filter to exclude MAC address of Server3.

References:
Exam Ref 70-410: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Objective 5.3 Create and manage Active Directory groups and Organization units, Chapter 3: Configure Hyper-V, p. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff521761.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726954(v=ws.10).aspx

**QUESTION 29**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server 1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has the DHCP Server server role installed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. The 006 DNS Servers option to Subnet1

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee941136%28v=WS.10%29.aspx Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2, Chapter 6:
Network Administration, p.253

**QUESTION 30**
You have a server that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to change the DNS server used by IPv6.

What should you do?

A. From Sconfig.configure the Network Settings.
B. Run the sc.exe command and specify the config parameter.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetIpv6Protocol cmdlet.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DnsClientServerAddresscmdlet.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
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")

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

**QUESTION 31**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which tool should you use?

A. Share and Storage Management
B. New-StoragePool
C. New-VirtualDisk
D. Diskpart

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 32**
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 has the virtual switches listed in the following table.

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

You create a virtual machine named VM1.VM1 has two network adapters. One network adapter connects to vSwitch1. The other network adapter connects to vSwitch2.You configure NIC teaming on VM1.
You need to ensure that if a physical NIC fails on Server1, VM1 remains connected to the network.

What should you do on Server1?

A. Run the Set-VmNetworkAdaptercmdlet.
B. Add a new network adapter to VM1.
C. Create a new virtual switch on Server 1.
D. Modify the properties of vSwitch1 and vSwitch2.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 33**

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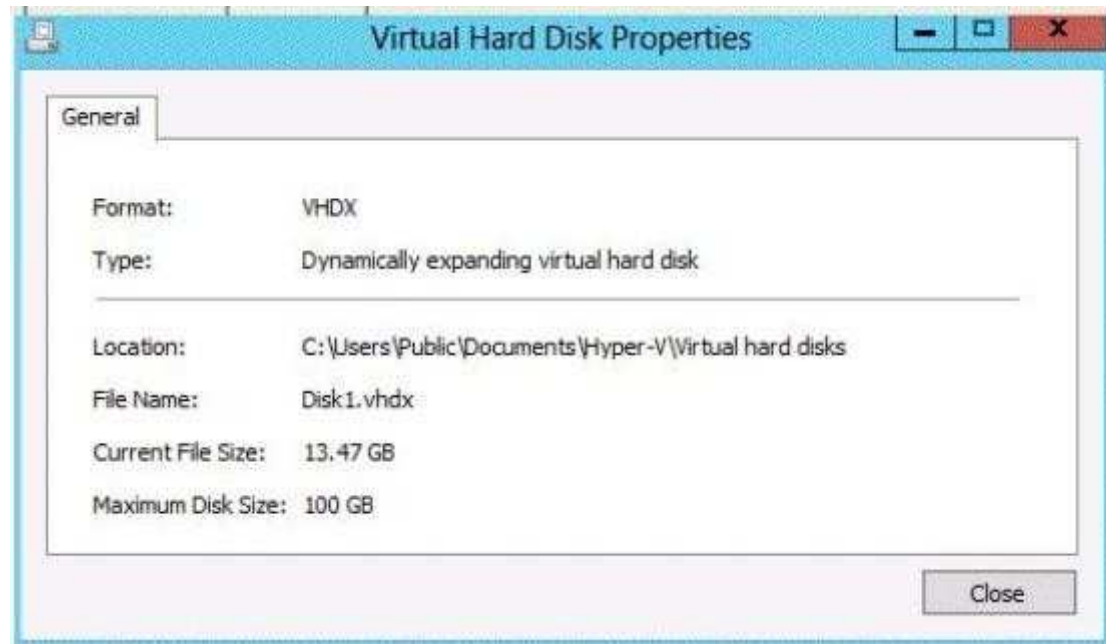


The settings for Diskl.vhdx are configured as shown in the Diskl.vhdx exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

**Virtual Hard Disk Properties**

General

| | |
|---|---|
| Format: | VHDX |
| Type: | Differencing virtual hard disk |
| Location: | C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks |
| File Name: | Disk2.vhdx |
| Current File Size: | 13.16 GB |
| Maximum Disk Size: | 100 GB |
| Parent: | C:\Users\Public\Documents\Hyper-V\Virtual hard disks\Disk1.vhdx |

Inspect Parent...

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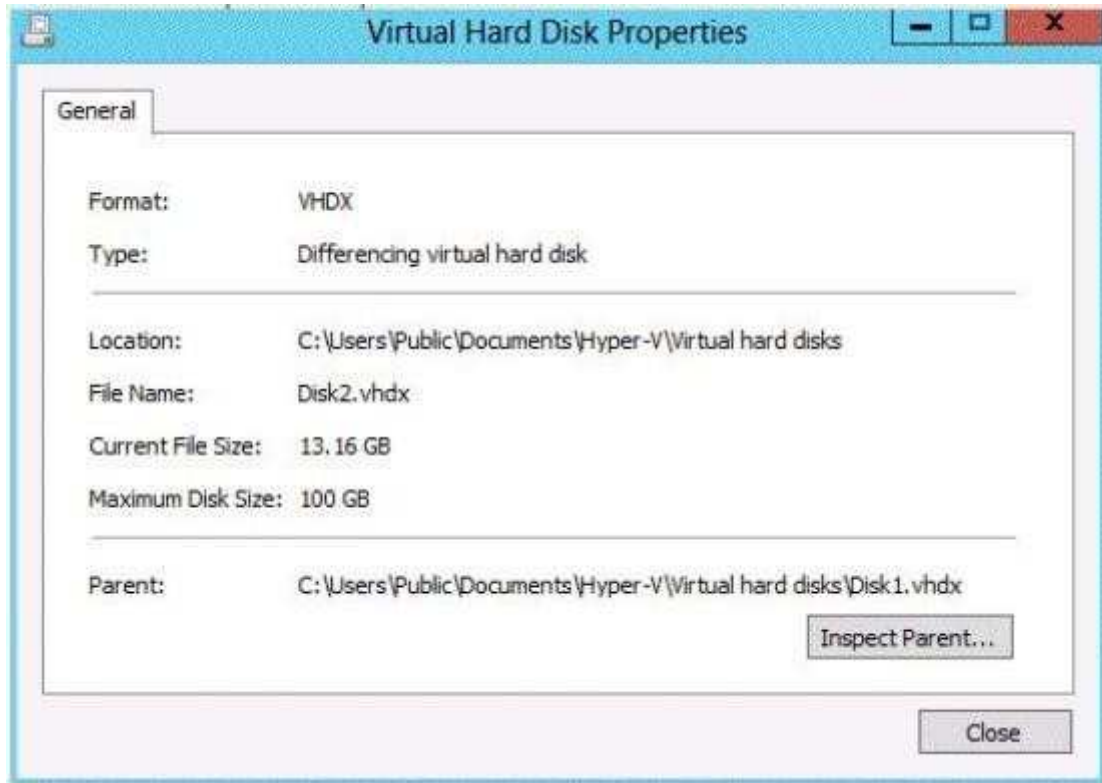
The settings for Disk2.vhdx are configured as shown in the Disk2.vhdx exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

# Settings for VM2 on SERVER1

VM2

## Hardware

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

## Management

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

---

### Hard Drive

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

Controller:                              Location:

IDE Controller 0                   ∨     0 (in use)                    ∨

#### Media

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

◉ Virtual hard disk:

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

[ New ]     [ Edit ]     [ Inspect ]     [ Browse... ]

○ Physical hard disk:

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

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

[ Remove ]

[ OK ]     [ Cancel ]     [ Apply ]

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

**Hot Area:**

|  | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running. | ○ | ○ |
| You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running. | ○ | ○ |
| You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running. | ○ | ○ |

**Correct Answer:**

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running. | ○ | ● |
| You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running. | ○ | ● |
| You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running. | ○ | ● |

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| You can compact Disk1.vhdx while VM2 is running. | ○ | ● |
| You can compact Disk2.vhdx while VM2 is running. | ○ | ● |
| You can convert Disk2.vhdx to a .vhd file while VM2 is running. | ○ | ● |

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

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

**QUESTION 34**
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

VM1 has several snapshots.

You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

What should you do?

A.  Delete the existing snapshots, and then modify the settings of VM1.
B.  Right-click VM1, and then click Move. ..
C.  Right-click VM1, and then click Export...
D.  PauseVM1, and then modify the settings of VM1.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
you will need to navigate to the Hyper-V Management snap-in
(C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Hyper-V) and from there access the Snapshot file Location tab where you can change the settings for the VM1 snapshot file

location. However, since there are already several snapshots in existence, you will need to delete them first because you will not be able to change the location of the snapshot file while there is an existing snapshot.
You need to modify the snapshot file location of VM1.

**QUESTION 35**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed. The domain contains a virtual machine named VM1.

A developer wants to attach a debugger to VM1.

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

Which virtual machine setting should you configure?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Named pipes can be used to connect to a virtual machine by configuring COM 1.

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

**QUESTION 36**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
The Set-ADAccountControl cmdlet modifies the user account control (UAC) values for an Active Directory user or computer account. UAC values are represented by cmdlet parameters. CannotChangePassword Modifies the ability of an account to change its password. To disallow password change by the account set this to $true.. This parameter changes the Boolean value of the CannotChangePassword property of an account.
The following example shows how to specify the PasswordCannotChange parameter.
-CannotChangePassword $false

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617249.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974722.aspx

**QUESTION 37**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.
The domain contains a user named User1 and a global security group named Group1.

You reconfigure DC2 as a member server in the domain.

You need to add DC2 as the first domain controller in a new domain in the forest.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership
B. Install-AddsDomainController
C. Install-WindowsFeature

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
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

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

**QUESTION 38**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run next?

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

G. Set-AdGroup

H. Set-User

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
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 39**
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Add-AdPrincipalGroupMembership

B. Install-AddsDomainController

C. Install-WindowsFeature

D. Install-AddsDomain

E. Rename AdOh

F. Set-AdAccountControl

G. Set-AdGroup

H. Set-User

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

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974723.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617199.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee617225.aspx

**QUESTION 40**
You have a server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to create a volume that will remain online if two disks in the volume fail. The solution must minimize the number of disks used to create the volume.

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

**Select and Place:**

## Actions

Add five physical disks.

Create a storage space and set the disk allocation of one of the disks to **Hot Spare**.

Create a virtual disk.

Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation.

Add three physical disks.

## Answer Area

**Correct Answer:**

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Box 1: Add five physical disks.
Box 2: Create a virtual disk.
Box 3: Create a storage space by using the default disk allocation.

Windows Server 2012 R2 R2 introduces a parallelized repair process, where the remaining healthy disks move around and take responsibility for the slabs of data that were stored on the failed disk. It is extremely quick because all disks in the storage space are involved. The recommendation is that instead of using hot spares, you instead use the disks that are spare but active capacity in the storage space, that can be availed of by the parallelized repair process. This will both offer more IOPS to normal production storage activity and leave your business less vulnerable during a repair process

**QUESTION 41**
You have a server named Corel that has a Server Core Installation of Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

What should you use?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 42**
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.You add a 4-TB disk named Disk 5 to Server1.

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

What should you do?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
The exhibit shows Disk1 to be a basic disk. The disk must be GPT since GPT disks allows for partitioning.
References:
Training Guide: Installing and Configuring Windows Server 2012 R2: Chapter 8: File Services and Storage, Lesson 2: Provisioning and managing shared storage,
p. 379-384 http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463525.aspx

**QUESTION 43**
You have a Hyper-V host named Host1.Host1 contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.VM1 is configured as a print server.VM1 runs Windows Server 2008 R2.VM2 is configured as a file server.VM2 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which actions should you perform on the virtual machines? To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct servers in the answer area. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

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

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

Reference: Migrate Print and Document Services to Windows Server 2012

**QUESTION 44**
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You add a new internal SAS disk to Server1.

You need to ensure that the new disk is available to store files.

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

**Select and Place:**

| | Answer Area |
|---|---|
| Set-StorageSetting | |
| Initialize-Disk | |
| New-Partition | |
| Format-Volume | |
| New-MaskingSet | |

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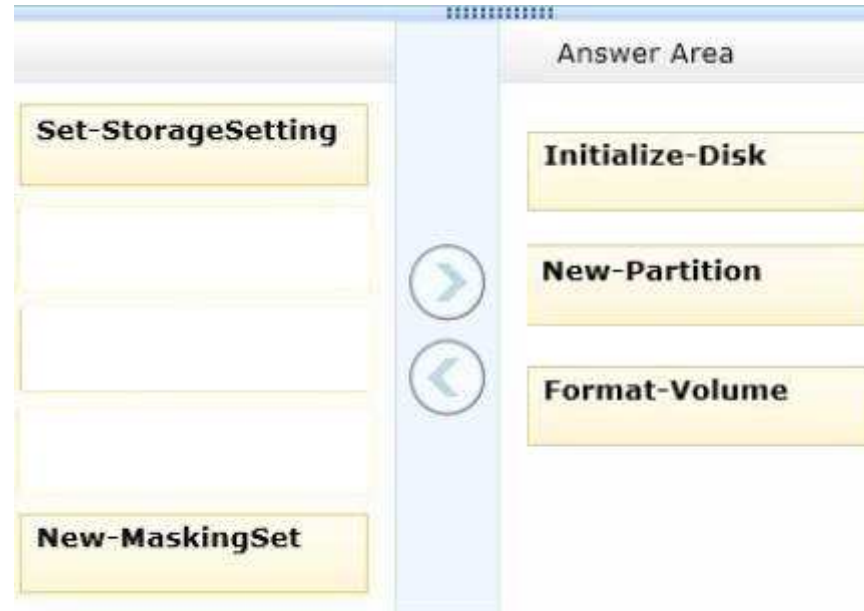
**Section: (none)**
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

Box 1: Initialize-Disk
Box 2: New-Partition
Box 3: Format Volume

Note:

* The following script accomplishes these four tasks (listed below):

Initialize-Disk -PartitionStyle MBR -PassThru |

New-Partition -AssignDriveLetter -UseMaximumSize |

Format-Volume -FileSystem NTFS -NewFileSystemLabel "disk2" -Confirm:$false

\* Use PowerShell to Initialize Raw Disks and to Partition and Format Volumes

With Windows PowerShell 3.0 in Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012, I can perform all of these operations via Windows PowerShell functions from the Storage module. The process is the same as I would do via the Disk Management tool. The steps are:

Get the disk that has a raw partition style.

Initialize the disk.

Partition the disk.

Format the volume.

\* Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) is a point-to-point serial protocol that moves data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives. SAS replaces the older Parallel SCSI (Small Computer System Interface, pronounced "scuzzy"), bus technology that first appeared in the mid-1980s. SAS, like its predecessor, uses the standard SCSI command set. SAS offers backward compatibility with SATA, versions 2 and later. This allows for SATA drives to be connected to SAS backplanes. The reverse, connecting SAS drives to SATA backplanes, is not possible

**QUESTION 45**
Your network contains a server named Server1 and 10 Web servers. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.
You create a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to push the settings from Server1 to all of the Web servers.

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

You need to ensure that all of the Web servers have the latest configurations.

Which cmdlet should you run on Server1?

A. Get-DcsConfiguration
B. Restore-DcsConfiguration
C. Set-DcsLocalConfigurationManager
D. Start-DcsConfiguration

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

**Explanation/Reference:**


**QUESTION 46**

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

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

You plan to migrate the Hyper-V host from Server1 to Server2 by using the Windows Server Migration Tools.
In the table below, identify what can be migrated by using the Windows Server Migration Tools. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Hot Area:**

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Explanation:

\* The following configurations and settings can be migrated automatically include:
/ Most virtual machine configurations. Virtual machines and their data are moved as part of the migration, but some configurations require manual intervention /
Hyper-V settings. These include the system-wide settings and the authorization store.
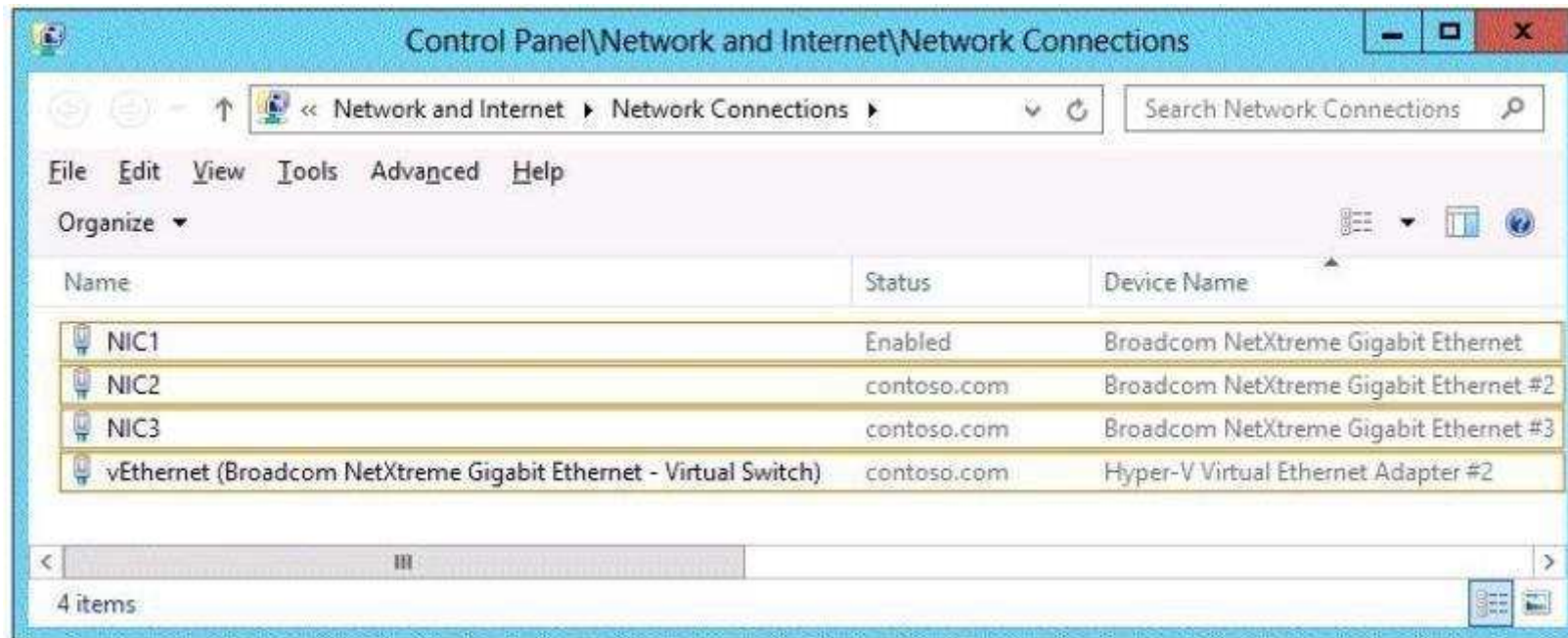
References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee849855%28v=WS.10%29.aspx

**QUESTION 47**
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role installed.
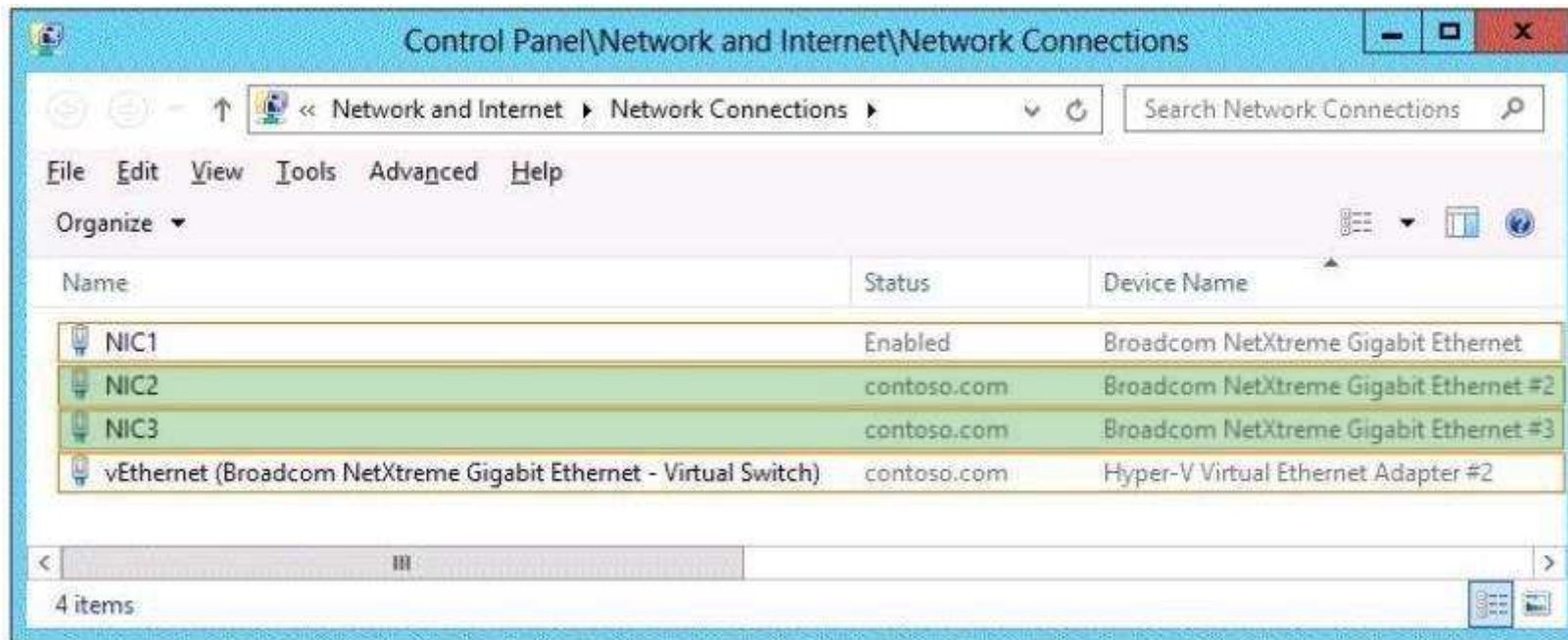
You need to implement NIC teaming on Server1.

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

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**

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

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

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831648.aspx

**QUESTION 48**
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

Which tool should you use?

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. Access-based enumeration can be enabled by using Share and Storage Management.

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

**QUESTION 49**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a print server named Print1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

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

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

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

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

**Hot Area:**

**Correct Answer:**

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

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

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

**QUESTION 50**
Your network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.All client computers run Windows 8.

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

Which Group Policy setting should you configure?

A.  Configure Slow link speed.

B. Turn on economical application of administratively assigned Offline Files.

C. Configure slow-link mode.

D. Enable file synchronization on costed networks.

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
Offline Files is used to provide faster access to cached files and redirected folders.

References:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh968298.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957631.aspx http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj127408.aspx

**QUESTION 51**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

On Server1, you create a printer named Printed. You share Printed and publish Printed 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:**
Explanation:
If you navigate to the Security tab of the Print Server Properties you will find the Permissions that you can set to Allow which will provide Group1 with the ability to manage Printer1.
Set permissions for print servers
1. Open Print Management.
2. In the left pane, clickPrint Servers, right-click the applicable print server and then clickProperties.

3. On theSecuritytab, underGroup or users names, click a user or group for which you want to set permissions.
4. UnderPermissions for <user or group name>, select theAlloworDenycheck boxes for the permissions listed as needeD.
5. To editSpecial permissions, clickAdvanceD.
6. On thePermissionstab, click a user group, and then clickEdit.
7. In thePermissionEntrydialog box, select theAlloworDenycheck boxes for the permissions that you want to edit.

**QUESTION 52**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1.Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You plan to create a shared folder. The shared folder will have a quota limit.

You discover that when you run the New Share Wizard, you cannot select the SMB Share - Advanced option.

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

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

A.  Configure the Advanced system settings.
B.  Run the Install-WindowsFeaturecmdlet.
C.  Run the Set-SmbSharecmdlet.
D.  Install the Share and Storage Management tool.

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

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

**QUESTION 53**
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1. The domain contains a standalone server
named Server2 that is located in a perimeter network. Both servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to manage Server2 remotely from Server1.

What should you do?

A.  From Server1, run the Enable-PsRemotingcmdlet.

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

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 54**
You have two servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2. 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.

**Hot Area:**

| | Server1 | Server2 |
|---|---|---|
| Modify the TrustedHosts list. | ○ | ○ |
| Set the network profile to Private. | ○ | ○ |
| Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry. | ○ | ○ |

**Correct Answer:**

| | Server1 | Server2 |
|---|---|---|
| Modify the TrustedHosts list. | ● | ○ |
| Set the network profile to Private. | ○ | ● |
| Override the User Account Control (UAC) restrictions by using the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy registry entry. | ○ | ● |

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

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

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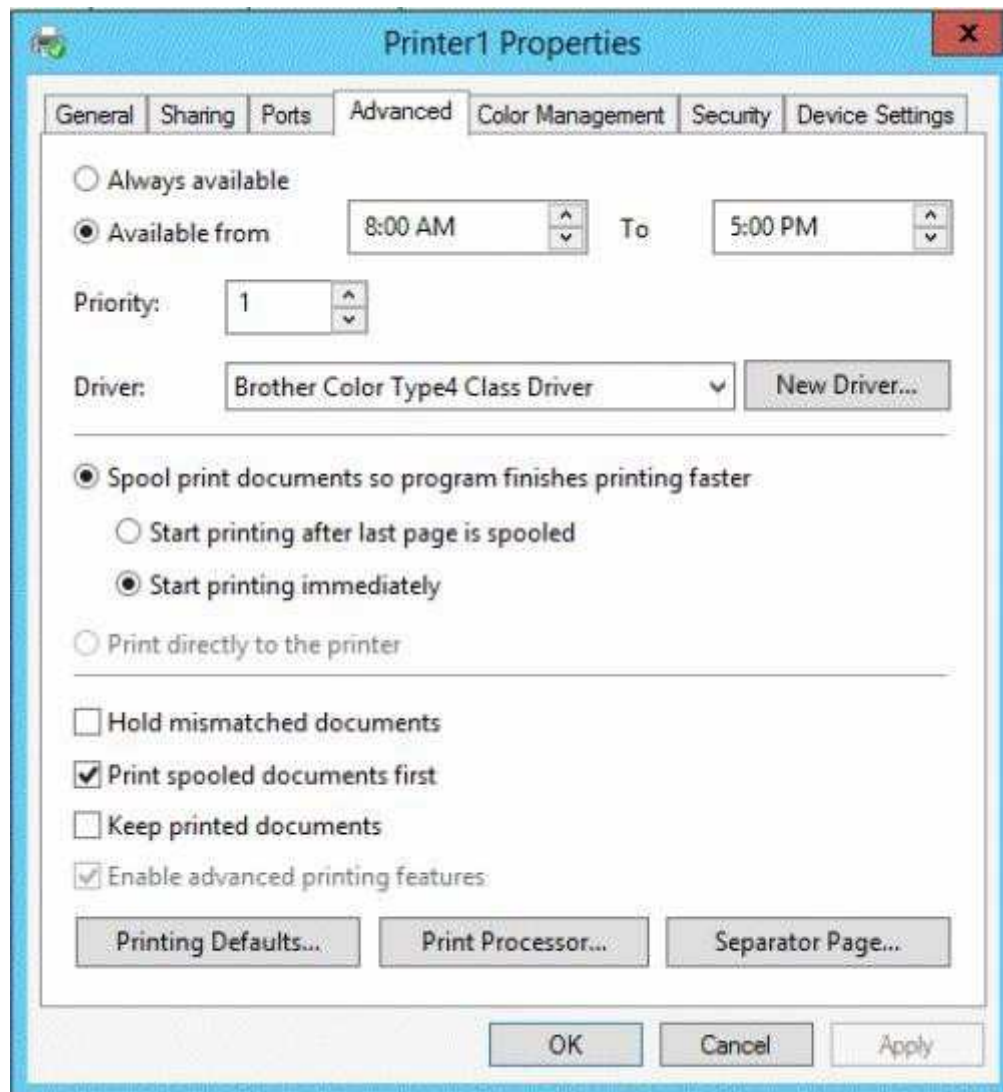http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831453.aspx

**QUESTION 55**
You have a print server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.
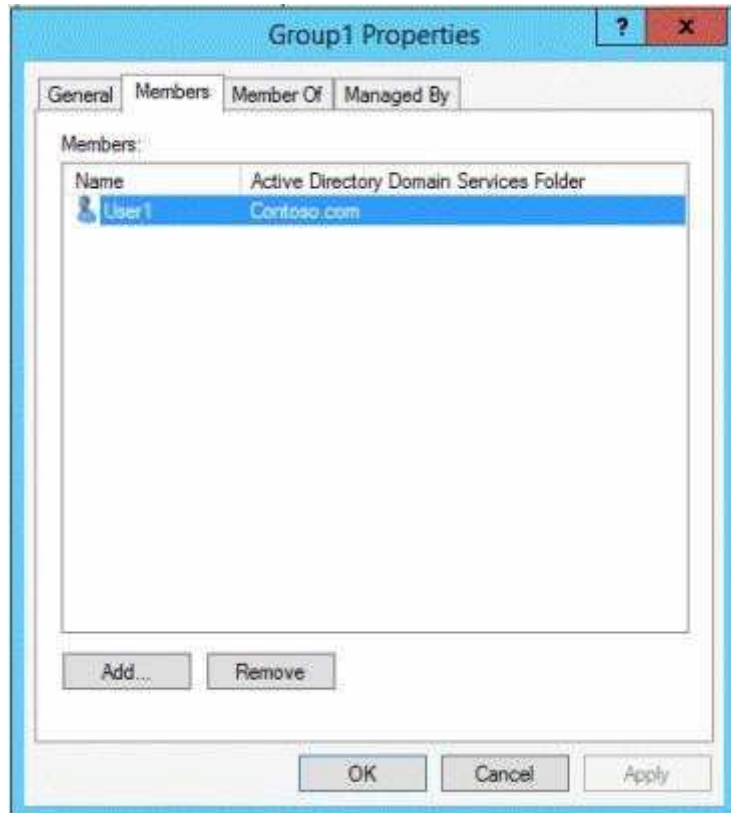
On Server1, you create and share a printer named Printer1.

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

The Security settings of Printer1 are shown in the Security exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
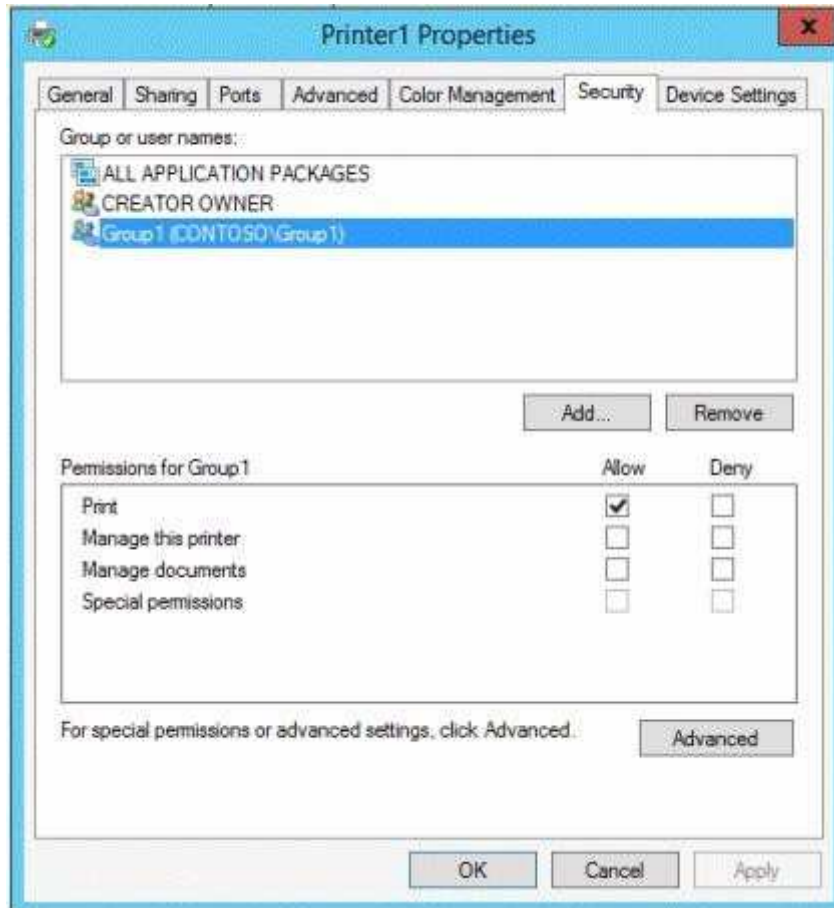
The Members settings of a group named Group1 are shown in the Group1 exhibit.(Click the Exhibit button.)

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

**Hot Area:**

|  | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00. | ○ | ○ |
| User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00. | ○ | ○ |
| User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00. | ○ | ○ |

**Correct Answer:**

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00. | ○ | ○ |
| User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00. | ○ | ○ |
| User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00. | ○ | ○ |

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

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

|  | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| User1 can print on Printer1 on Monday at 18:00. | ○ | **◉** |
| User2 can print on Printer1 on Friday at 14:00. | ○ | **◉** |
| User1 can print on Printer1 on Sunday at 11:00. | **◉** | ○ |